

DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM

MT8VDDT1664A – 128MB

MT8VDDT3264A – 256MB

MT8VDDT6464A – 512MB

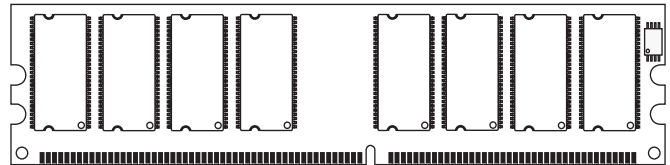
For the component specifications, refer to Micron's Web site: www.micron.com/products/ddrsdram

Features

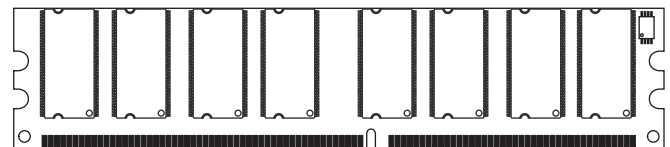
- 184-pin dual in-line memory module (DIMM)
- Fast data transfer rates: PC3200
- Utilizes 400 MT/s DDR SDRAM components
- 128MB (16 Meg x 64), 256MB (32 Meg x 64), and 512MB (64 Meg x 64)
- VDD = VDDQ = +2.6V
- VDDSPD = +2.3V to +3.6V
- 2.5V I/O (SSTL_2 compatible)
- Commands entered on each positive 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—i.e., source-synchronous data capture
- Differential clock inputs (CK and CK#)
- Four internal device banks for concurrent operation
- Programmable burst lengths: 2, 4, or 8
- Auto precharge option
- Auto refresh and self refresh modes
- 15.625µs (128MB), 7.8125µs (256MB, 512MB) maximum average periodic refresh interval
- Serial presence-detect (SPD) with EEPROM
- Programmable READ CAS latency
- Single rank
- Gold edge contacts

Figure 1: 184-Pin DIMM (MO-206)

Standard height: 1.25in (31.75mm)



Low-Profile height: 1.125in (28.58mm)



Options

- Package
 - 184-pin DIMM (standard)
 - 184-pin DIMM (lead-free)¹
- Memory clock, speed, CL²
 - 5ns (200 MHz), 400 MT/s, CL = 3
- PCB height
 - Standard 1.25in (31.75mm)
 - Low-Profile 1.125in (29.21mm)

Marking

G
Y
-40B

See page 2 note

See page 2 note

Notes: 1. Consult Micron for product availability.

2. CL = CAS (READ) latency.



Table 1: Address Table

| | 128MB | 256MB | 512MB |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Refresh count | 4K | 8K | 8K |
| Row addressing | 4K (A0–A11) | 8K (A0–A12) | 8K (A0–A12) |
| Device bank addressing | 4 (BA0, BA1) | 4 (BA0, BA1) | 4 (BA0, BA1) |
| Device configuration | 128Mb (16 Meg x 8) | 256Mb (32 Meg x 8) | 512Mb (64 Meg x 8) |
| Column addressing | 1K (A0–A9) | 1K (A0–A9) | 2K (A0–A9, A11) |
| Module rank addressing | 1 (S0#) | 1 (S0#) | 1 (S0#) |

Table 2: Part Numbers and Timing Parameters

| Part Number | Module Density | Configuration | Module Bandwidth | Memory Clock/ Data Rate | Latency (CL- ^t RCD- ^t RP) |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| MT8VDDT1664AG-40B__ | 128MB | 16 Meg x 64 | 3.2 GB/s | 5ns/400 MT/s | 3-3-3 |
| MT8VDDT1664AY-40B__ | 128MB | 16 Meg x 64 | 3.2 GB/s | 5ns/400 MT/s | 3-3-3 |
| MT8VDDT3264AG-40B__ | 256MB | 32 Meg x 64 | 3.2 GB/s | 5ns/400 MT/s | 3-3-3 |
| MT8VDDT3264AY-40B__ | 256MB | 32 Meg x 64 | 3.2 GB/s | 5ns/400 MT/s | 3-3-3 |
| MT8VDDT6464AG-40B__ | 512MB | 64 Meg x 64 | 3.2 GB/s | 5ns/400 MT/s | 3-3-3 |
| MT8VDDT6464AY-40B__ | 512MB | 64 Meg x 64 | 3.2 GB/s | 5ns/400 MT/s | 3-3-3 |

Notes: 1. All part numbers end with a two-place code (not shown), designating component and PCB revisions. Consult Micron for current revision codes. Example: MT8VDDT3264AG-40BC3.



Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Features | 1 |
| Table of Contents | 3 |
| List of Figures | 4 |
| List of Tables | 5 |
| Pin Assignments and Descriptions | 6 |
| Functional Block Diagrams | 9 |
| General Description | 11 |
| Serial Presence-Detect Operation | 11 |
| Electrical Specifications | 12 |
| AC Operating Specifications | 15 |
| Notes | 16 |
| Serial Presence-Detect | 19 |
| SPD Clock and Data Conventions | 19 |
| SPD Start Condition | 19 |
| SPD Stop Condition | 19 |
| SPD Acknowledge | 19 |
| Package Dimensions | 25 |

List of Figures

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Figure 1: | 184-Pin DIMM (MO-206) | 1 |
| Figure 2: | 184-Pin DIMM Pin Locations | 6 |
| Figure 3: | Functional Block Diagram – Standard PCB | 9 |
| Figure 4: | Functional Block Diagram – Low-Profile PCB | 10 |
| Figure 5: | Pull-Down Characteristics | 17 |
| Figure 6: | Pull-Up Characteristics | 18 |
| Figure 7: | Data Validity | 20 |
| Figure 8: | Definition of Start and Stop | 20 |
| Figure 9: | Acknowledge Response From Receiver | 20 |
| Figure 10: | SPD EEPROM Timing Diagram | 21 |
| Figure 11: | 184-Pin DIMM Dimensions – Standard PCB | 25 |
| Figure 12: | 184-Pin DIMM Dimensions – Low-Profile PCB | 26 |



List of Tables

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Table 1: | Address Table | 2 |
| Table 2: | Part Numbers and Timing Parameters | 2 |
| Table 3: | Pin Assignment | 6 |
| Table 4: | Pin Descriptions | 7 |
| Table 5: | CAS Latency (CL) Table | 11 |
| Table 6: | Absolute Maximum Ratings | 12 |
| Table 7: | DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions | 12 |
| Table 8: | Capacitance | 12 |
| Table 9: | IDD Specifications and Conditions – 128MB | 13 |
| Table 10: | IDD Specifications and Conditions – 256MB | 14 |
| Table 11: | IDD Specifications and Conditions – 512MB | 15 |
| Table 12: | Module and Component Speed Grade Table | 15 |
| Table 13: | EEPROM Device Select Code | 21 |
| Table 14: | EEPROM Operating Modes | 21 |
| Table 15: | Serial Presence-Detect EEPROM DC Operating Conditions | 22 |
| Table 16: | Serial Presence-Detect EEPROM AC Operating Conditions | 22 |
| Table 17: | Serial Presence-Detect Matrix | 23 |

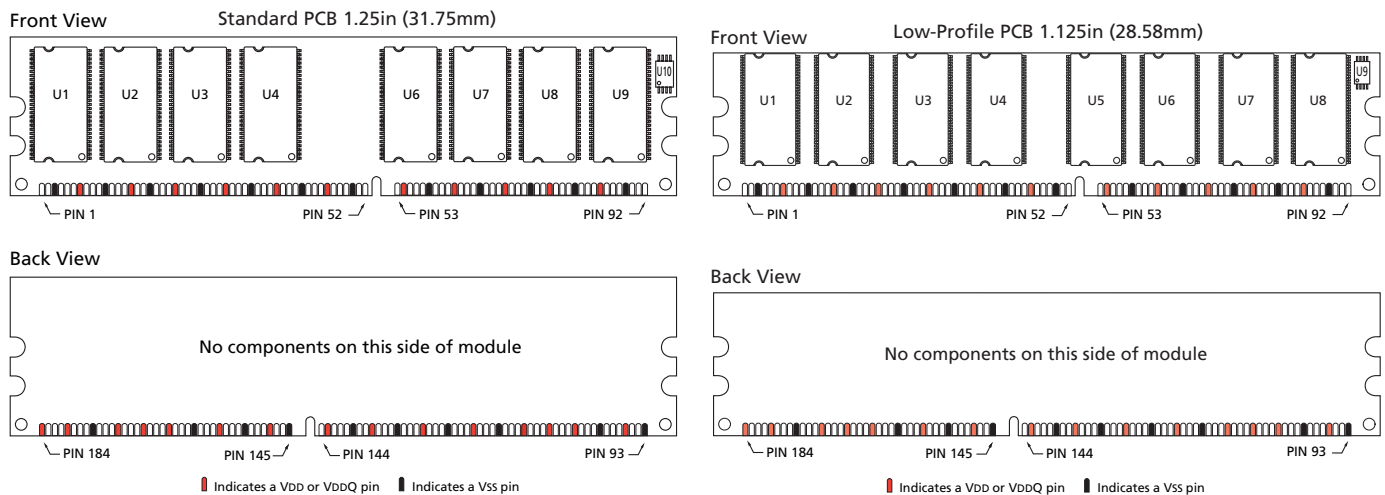
Pin Assignments and Descriptions

Table 3: Pin Assignment

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

Notes: 1. Pin 115 is "No Connect" for 128MB, "A12" for 256MB and 512MB.

Figure 2: 184-Pin DIMM Pin Locations





128MB, 256MB, 512MB (x64, SR): PC3200 184-Pin DDR UDIMM Pin Assignments and Descriptions

Table 4: Pin Descriptions

Pin numbers may not correlate with symbols; refer to Pin Assignment tables on page 6 for more information

| Pin Numbers | Symbol | Type | Description |
|---|---|------------------|---|
| 63, 65, 154 | WE#, CAS#, RAS# | Input | Command inputs: RAS#, CAS#, and WE# (along with S#) define the command being entered. |
| 16, 17, 75, 76, 137, 138 | CK0, CK0#, CK1, CK1#, CK2, CK2# | Input | Clock: CK, 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#. |
| 21 | CKE0 | Input | Clock enable: CKE HIGH activates and CKE LOW deactivates the internal clock, input buffers, and output drivers. Taking CKE LOW provides precharge power-down and SELF REFRESH operations (all device banks idle), or active power-down (row ACTIVE in any device bank). CKE is synchronous for power-down entry and exit, and for SELF REFRESH entry. CKE is asynchronous for SELF REFRESH exit and for disabling the outputs. CKE must be maintained HIGH throughout read and write accesses. Input buffers (excluding CK, CK# and CKE) are disabled during power-down. Input buffers (excluding CKE) are disabled during SELF REFRESH. CKE is an SSTL_2 input but will detect an LVCMOS LOW level after VDD is applied and until CKE is first brought HIGH. After CKE is brought HIGH, it becomes an SSTL_2 input only. |
| 157 | S0# | Input | Chip selects: 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. |
| 52, 59 | BA0, BA1 | Input | Bank address: BA0 and BA1 define to which device bank an ACTIVE, READ, WRITE, or PRECHARGE command is being applied. |
| 27, 29, 32, 37, 41, 43, 48, 115 (256MB, 512MB), 118, 122, 125, 130, 141 | A0–A11 (128MB) A0–A12 (256MB, 512MB) | Input | Address inputs: 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. |
| 5, 14, 25, 36, 56, 67, 78, 86 | DQS0–DQS7 | Input/ Output | Data strobe: Output with READ data, input with WRITE data. DQS is edge-aligned with READ data, centered in WRITE data. Used to capture data. |
| 97, 107, 119, 129, 149, 159, 169, 177 | DM0–DM7 | Input | Data write mask: DM LOW allows WRITE operation. DM HIGH blocks WRITE operation. DM lines do not affect READ operation. |

Table 4: Pin Descriptions (Continued)

Pin numbers may not correlate with symbols; refer to Pin Assignment tables on page 6 for more information

| Pin Numbers | Symbol | Type | Description |
|--|----------|--------------|---|
| 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 53, 55, 57, 60, 61, 64, 68, 69, 72, 73, 79, 80, 83, 84, 87, 88, 94, 95, 98, 99, 105, 106, 109, 110, 114, 117, 121, 123, 126, 127, 131, 133, 146, 147, 150, 151, 153, 155, 161, 162, 165, 166, 170, 171, 174, 175, 178, 179 | DQ0–DQ63 | Input/Output | Data I/Os: Data bus. |
| 92 | SCL | Input | Serial clock for presence-detect: SCL is used to synchronize the presence-detect data transfer to and from the module. |
| 181, 182, 183 | SA0–SA2 | Input | Presence-Detect address inputs: These pins are used to configure the presence-detect device. |
| 91 | SDA | Input/Output | Serial presence-detect data: SDA is a bidirectional pin used to transfer addresses and data into and out of the presence-detect device. |
| 1 | VREF | Supply | SSTL_2 reference voltage. |
| 15, 22, 30, 54, 62, 77, 96, 104, 112, 128, 136, 143, 156, 164, 172, 180 | VDDQ | Supply | DQ power supply: +2.6V ±0.1V. |
| 7, 38, 46, 70, 85, 108, 120, 148, 168 | VDD | Supply | Power supply: +2.6V ±0.1V. |
| 3, 11, 18, 26, 34, 42, 50, 58, 66, 74, 81, 89, 93, 100, 116, 124, 132, 139, 145, 152, 160, 176 | VSS | Supply | Ground. |
| 184 | VDDSPD | Supply | Serial EEPROM positive power supply: +2.3V to +3.6V. |
| 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 134, 135, 140, 142, 144 | DNU | – | Do not use: These pins are not connected on these modules, but are assigned pins on other modules in this product family. |
| 9, 10, 71, 82, 90, 101, 102, 103, 111, 113, 115 (128MB), 158, 163, 167, 173 | NC | – | No connect: These pins should be left unconnected. |

Functional Block Diagrams

All resistor values are 22Ω unless otherwise specified. Per industry standard, Micron utilizes various component speed grades as referenced in the Module Part Numbering Guide at www.micron.com/numberguide.

Standard (lead-containing) modules use the following DDR SDRAM devices: MT46V16M8TG (128MB), MT46V32M8TG (256MB), and MT46V64M8TG (512MB). Lead-free modules use the following DDR SDRAM devices: MT46V16M8TP (128MB), MT46V32M8TP (256MB), and MT46V64M8TP (512MB).

Figure 3: Functional Block Diagram – Standard PCB

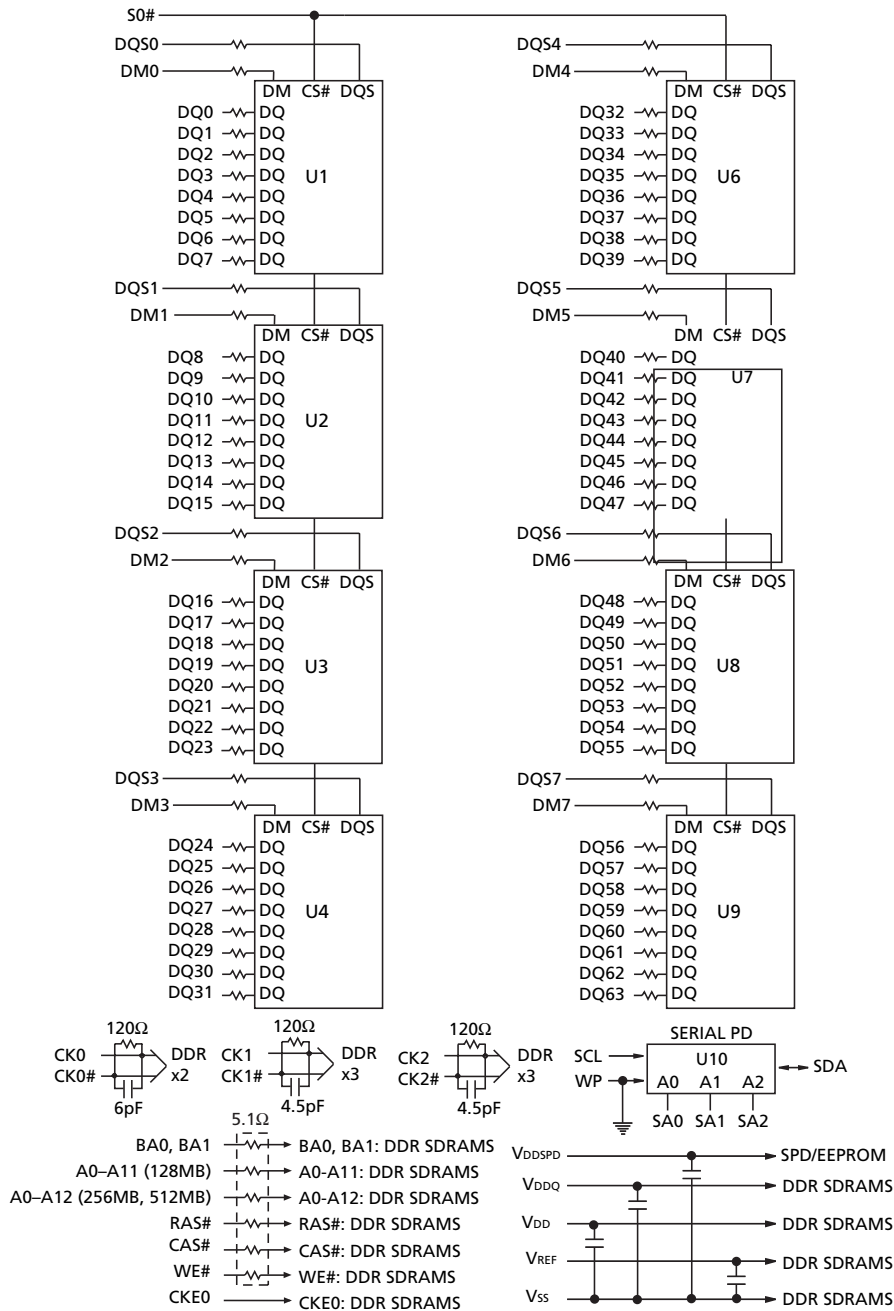
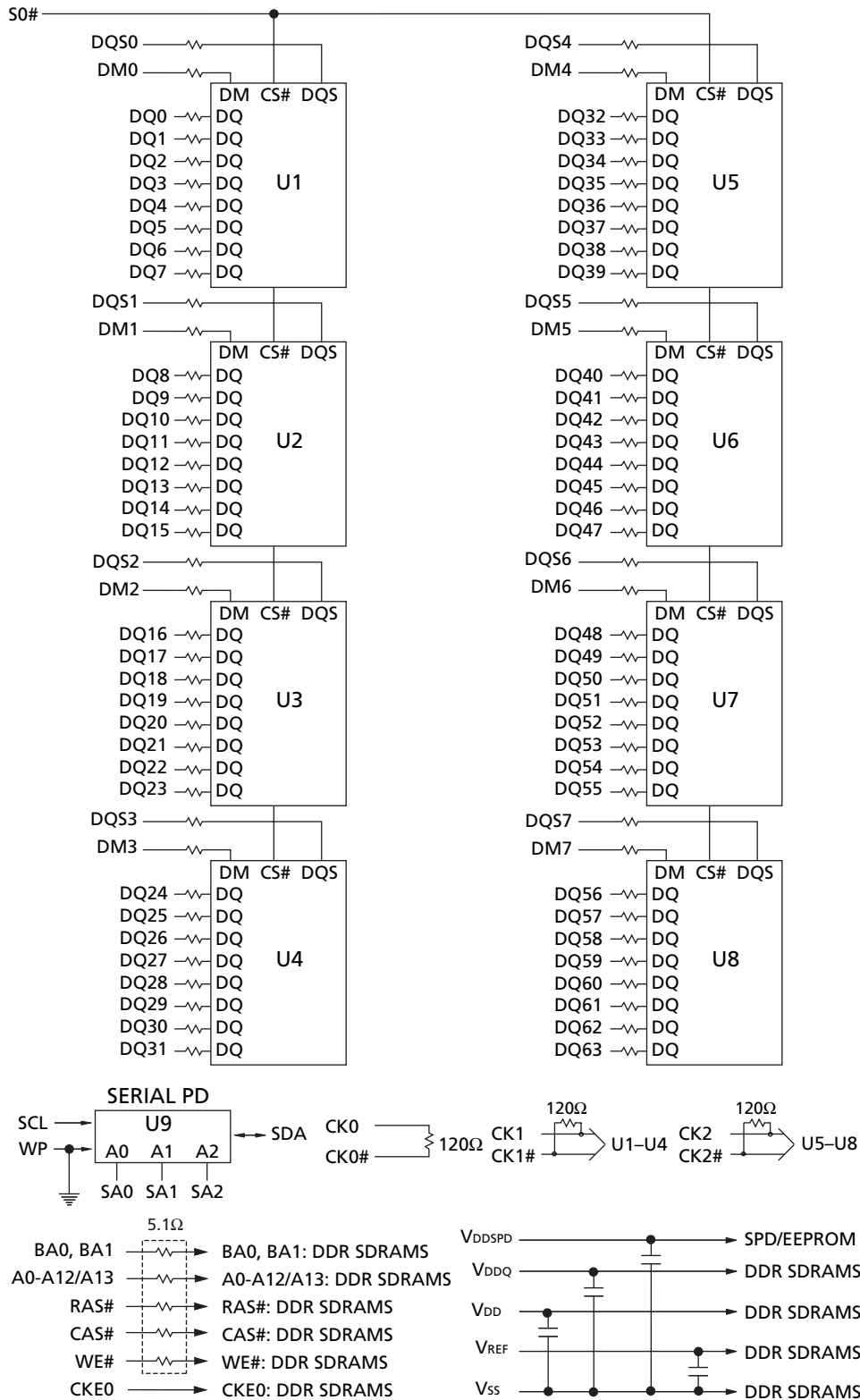


Figure 4: Functional Block Diagram – Low-Profile PCB



General Description

The MT8VDDT1664A, MT8VDDT3264A, and MT8VDDT6464A are high-speed CMOS, dynamic random-access, 128MB, 256MB, and 512MB memory modules organized in a x64 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 the DDR SDRAM module 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 multiple differential clocks (CK and CK#); the crossing of CK going HIGH and CK# going LOW will be referred to as the positive edge of CK. Commands (address and control signals) 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 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 occur via a standard I²C 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 ground on the module, permanently disabling hardware write protect.

Table 5: CAS Latency (CL) Table

| Speed | Allowable Operating Clock Frequency (MHz) | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | CL = 2 | CL = 2.5 | CL = 3 |
| -40B | $75 \leq f \leq 133$ | $75 \leq f \leq 133$ | $133 \leq f \leq 200$ |

Electrical Specifications

Stresses greater than those listed Figure 6 may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Table 6: Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|----------------|--|------|-------------|-------|
| VDD | VDD voltage relative to Vss | -1 | 3.6 | V |
| VDDQ | VDDQ voltage relative to Vss | -1 | 3.6 | V |
| VREF | VREF and input voltage relative to Vss | -1 | 3.6 | V |
| I/O | I/O voltage relative to Vss | -0.5 | VDDQ + 0.5V | V |
| T _A | Operating temperature (ambient) | 0 | 70 | °C |
| T _s | Storage temperature (plastic) | -55 | 150 | °C |
| | Short circuit output current | - | 50 | mA |

Table 7: DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions

Notes: 1–5, 13; notes appear on pages 16–18; 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C

| Parameter/Condition | Symbol | Min | Max | Units | Notes | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|----|
| Supply voltage | VDD | 2.5 | 2.7 | V | 19, 22, 31 | |
| I/O supply voltage | VDDQ | 2.5 | 2.7 | V | 19, 22, 23, 31 | |
| I/O reference voltage | VREF | 0.49 x VDDQ | 0.51 x VDDQ | V | 6, 23 | |
| I/O termination voltage (system) | VTT | VREF - 0.04 | VREF + 0.04 | V | 7, 23 | |
| Input high (logic 1) voltage | V _{IH} (DC) | VREF + 0.15 | VDD + 0.3 | V | 17 | |
| Input low (logic 0) voltage | V _{IL} (DC) | -0.3 | VREF - 0.15 | V | 17 | |
| Input leakage current Any input 0V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ VDD, VREF pin 0V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 1.35V (All other pins not under test = 0V) | CMD/ADDR, RAS#, CAS#, WE#, S#, CKE | I _I | -16 | 16 | μA | 29 |
| | CK0, CK0# | | -4 | 4 | | |
| | CK1/CK1#, CK2/CK2# | | -6 | 6 | | |
| | DM | | -2 | 2 | | |
| Output leakage current (DQ disabled; 0V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ VDDQ) | DQ, DQS | I _{OZ} | -5 | 5 | μA | 29 |
| Output levels: High current (V _{OUT} = VDDQ - 0.373V, minimum VREF, minimum VTT) Low current (V _{OUT} = 0.373V, maximum VREF, maximum VTT) | I _{OH} | -16.8 | - | mA | 20, 21 | |
| | I _{OL} | 16.8 | - | mA | | |

Table 8: Capacitance

Note: 11; notes appear on pages 16–18

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Max | Units |
|--|-----------------|------|------|-------|
| Input/Output capacitance: DQ, DQS, DM | C _{IO} | 4.0 | 5.0 | pF |
| Input capacitance: command and address, S#, CKE | C _{I1} | 16.0 | 24.0 | pF |
| Input capacitance: CK0, CK0# (standard PCB) | C _{I2} | 10.0 | 12.0 | pF |
| Input capacitance: CK1, CK1#; CK2, CK2# (standard PCB) | C _{I3} | 9.0 | 12.0 | pF |



128MB, 256MB, 512MB (x64, SR): PC3200 184-Pin DDR UDIMM Electrical Specifications

Table 9: IDD Specifications and Conditions – 128MB

DDR SDRAM components only

Notes: 1–5, 8, 10, 12, 30; notes appear on pages 16–18; $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{DD} = V_{DDQ} = +2.6\text{V} \pm 0.1\text{V}$

| Parameter/Condition | Symbol | Max | Units | Notes |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| | | -40B | | |
| Operating current: One device bank; Active-Precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles | IDD0 | 920 | mA | 14, 25 |
| Operating current: One device bank; Active-Read-Pre-charge; Burst = 2; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle | IDD1 | 1,080 | mA | 14, 25 |
| PRECHARGE power-down standby current: All device banks idle; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = LOW | IDD2P | 24 | mA | 15, 18, 27 |
| Idle standby current: CS# = HIGH; All device banks idle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = HIGH; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle. $V_{IN} = V_{REF}$ for DQ, DQS, and DM | IDD2F | 400 | mA | 28 |
| ACTIVE power-down standby current: One device bank active; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = LOW | IDD3P | 200 | mA | 15, 18, 27 |
| ACTIVE standby current: 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 | 400 | mA | 14, 24 |
| Operating current: Burst = 2; Reads; Continuous burst; One device bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$ | IDD4R | 1,080 | mA | 14, 25 |
| Operating current: 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 | 1,240 | mA | 14 |
| AUTO REFRESH current | $t_{REFC} = t_{RFC}(\text{MIN})$ | 1,920 | mA | 14, 27 |
| | $t_{REFC} = 15.625\mu\text{s}$ | 48 | mA | 16, 27 |
| SELF REFRESH current: CKE $\leq 0.2\text{V}$ | IDD6 | 32 | mA | 9 |
| Operating current: Four device bank interleaving READs (BL= 4) with auto precharge, $t_{RC} = \text{MIN } t_{RC}$ allowed; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; Address and control inputs change only during ACTIVE, READ, or WRITE commands | IDD7 | 2,840 | mA | 14, 26 |



128MB, 256MB, 512MB (x64, SR): PC3200 184-Pin DDR UDIMM Electrical Specifications

Table 10: IDD Specifications and Conditions – 256MB

DDR SDRAM components only

Notes: 1–5, 8, 10, 12, 30; notes appear on pages 16–18; $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{DD} = V_{DDQ} = +2.6\text{V} \pm 0.1\text{V}$

| Parameter/Condition | Symbol | Max | Units | Notes |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| | | -40B | | |
| Operating current: One device bank; Active-Precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles | IDD0 | 1,080 | mA | 14, 25 |
| Operating current: One device bank; Active-Read-Pre-charge; Burst = 2; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; IOUT = 0mA; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle | IDD1 | 1,360 | mA | 14, 25 |
| PRECHARGE power-down standby current: All device banks idle; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = LOW | IDD2P | 32 | mA | 15, 18, 27 |
| Idle standby current: CS# = HIGH; All device banks idle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = HIGH; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle. $V_{IN} = V_{REF}$ for DQ, DQS, and DM | IDD2F | 480 | mA | 28 |
| ACTIVE power-down standby current: One device bank active; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = LOW | IDD3P | 320 | mA | 15, 18, 27 |
| ACTIVE standby current: 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 | 560 | mA | 14, 24 |
| Operating current: 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 | 1,600 | mA | 14, 25 |
| Operating current: 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 | 1,560 | mA | 14 |
| AUTO REFRESH current | $t_{REFC} = t_{RFC}(\text{MIN})$ | 2,080 | mA | 14, 27 |
| | $t_{REFC} = 7.8125\mu\text{s}$ | 48 | mA | 16, 27 |
| SELF REFRESH current: CKE $\leq 0.2\text{V}$ | IDD6 | 32 | mA | 9 |
| Operating current: Four device bank interleaving READs (BL= 4) with auto precharge, $t_{RC} = \text{MIN } t_{RC}$ allowed; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; Address and control inputs change only during ACTIVE, READ, or WRITE commands | IDD7 | 3,760 | mA | 14, 26 |

Table 11: IDD Specifications and Conditions – 512MB

DDR SDRAM components only

Notes: 1–5, 8, 10, 12, 30; notes appear on pages 16–18; $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{DD} = V_{DDQ} = +2.6\text{V} \pm 0.1\text{V}$

| Parameter/Condition | Symbol | Max | Units | Notes |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| | | -40B | | |
| Operating current: One device bank; Active-Precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles | IDD0 | 1,240 | mA | 14, 25 |
| Operating current: One device bank; Active-Read-Pre-charge; Burst = 2; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle | IDD1 | 1,480 | mA | 14, 25 |
| PRECHARGE power-down standby current: All device banks idle; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = LOW | IDD2P | 40 | mA | 15, 18, 27 |
| Idle standby current: CS# = HIGH; All device banks idle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = HIGH; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle. $V_{IN} = V_{REF}$ for DQ, DQS, and DM | IDD2F | 440 | mA | 18 |
| ACTIVE power-down standby current: One device bank active; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; CKE = LOW | IDD3P | 360 | mA | 15, 18, 27 |
| ACTIVE standby current: 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 | 440 | mA | 24 |
| Operating current: Burst = 2; Reads; Continuous burst; One device bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$ | IDD4R | 1,520 | mA | 14, 25 |
| Operating current: 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 | 1,560 | mA | 14 |
| AUTO REFRESH current | $t_{REFC} = t_{RFC}(\text{MIN})$ | 2,760 | mA | 14, 27 |
| | $t_{REFC} = 7.8125\mu\text{s}$ | 88 | mA | 16, 27 |
| SELF REFRESH current: CKE $\leq 0.2\text{V}$ | IDD6 | 40 | mA | 9 |
| Operating current: Four device bank interleaving READs (BL= 4) with auto precharge, $t_{RC} = \text{MIN } t_{RC}$ allowed; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$; Address and control inputs change only during ACTIVE, READ, or WRITE commands | IDD7 | 3,600 | mA | 14, 26 |

AC Operating Specifications

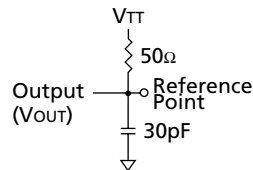
Recommended AC operating conditions are given in the DDR component data sheets. Component specifications are available on Micron's Web site: www.micron.com/products/ddrsdram. Module speed grades correlate with component speed grades as shown in the following table:

Table 12: Module and Component Speed Grade Table

| Module Speed Grade | Component Speed Grade |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| -40B | -5 |

Notes

1. All voltages referenced to Vss.
2. Tests for AC timing, IDD, and electrical AC and DC characteristics may be conducted at nominal reference/supply voltage levels, but the related specifications and device operation are guaranteed for the full voltage range specified.
3. Outputs measured with equivalent load:



4. AC timing and IDD tests may use a V_{IL}-to-V_{IH} swing of up to 1.5V in the test environment, but input timing is still referenced to V_{REF} (or to the crossing point for CK/CK#), and parameter specifications are guaranteed for the specified AC input levels under normal use conditions. The minimum slew rate for the input signals used to test the device is 1V/ns in the range between V_{IL(AC)} and V_{IH(AC)}.
5. The AC and DC input level specifications are as defined in the SSTL_2 Standard (i.e., the receiver will effectively switch as a result of the signal crossing the AC input level, and will remain in that state as long as the signal does not ring back above [below] the DC input LOW [HIGH] level).
6. V_{REF} is expected to equal V_{DDQ}/2 of the transmitting device and to track variations in the DC level of the same. Peak-to-peak noise (non-common mode) on V_{REF} may not exceed ±2 percent of the DC value. From V_{DDQ}/2, V_{REF} is allowed ±25mV for DC error and an additional ±25mV for AC noise, measured at the nearest V_{REF} bypass capacitor.
7. V_{TT} is not applied directly to the device. V_{TT} is a system supply for signal termination resistors, is expected to be set equal to V_{REF}, and must track variations in the DC level of V_{REF}.
8. IDD is dependent on output loading and cycle rates. Specified values are obtained with minimum cycle time at CL = 3 for -40B with the outputs open.
9. Enables on-chip refresh and address counters.
10. IDD specifications are tested after the device is properly initialized, and is averaged at the defined cycle rate.
11. This parameter is sampled. V_{DD} = +2.6V ±0.1V, V_{DDQ} = +2.6V ±0.1V, V_{REF} = V_{ss}, f = 100 MHz, T_A = 25°C, V_{OUT(DC)} = V_{DDQ}/2, V_{OUT} (peak to peak) = 0.2V. DM input is grouped with I/O pins, reflecting the fact that they are matched in loading.
12. For slew rates <1 V/ns and greater ≥0.5 V/ns. If slew rate is <0.5 V/ns, timing must be derated: ^tIS has an additional 50ps per each 100mV/ns reduction in slew rate from 500mV/ns, while ^tIH is unaffected. If slew rate exceeds 4.5 V/ns, functionality is uncertain. For -40B, slew rates must be ≥0.5 V/ns.
13. Inputs are not recognized as valid until V_{REF} stabilizes. Exception: during the period before V_{REF} stabilizes, CKE ≤ 0.3 × V_{DDQ} is recognized as LOW.
14. MIN (^tRC or ^tRFC) for IDD measurements is the smallest multiple of ^tCK that meets the minimum absolute value for the respective parameter. ^tRAS (MAX) for IDD measurements is the largest multiple of ^tCK that meets the maximum absolute value for ^tRAS.
15. The refresh period is 64ms. This equates to an average refresh rate of 15.625μs (128MB), or 7.8125μs (256MB, 512MB). However, an AUTO REFRESH command must be asserted at least once every 140.6μs (128MB) or 70.3μs (256MB, 512MB); burst refreshing or posting by the DRAM controller greater than eight refresh cycles is not allowed.

16. This limit is actually a nominal value and does not result in a fail value. $\overline{\text{CKE}}$ is HIGH during REFRESH command period ($t_{\text{RFC}} [\text{MIN}]$) else $\overline{\text{CKE}}$ is LOW (i.e., during standby).
17. To maintain a valid level, the transitioning edge of the input must:
 - 17a. Sustain a constant slew rate from the current AC level through to the target AC level, $V_{\text{IL}}(\text{AC})$ or $V_{\text{IH}}(\text{AC})$.
 - 17b. Reach at least the target AC level.
 - 17c. After the AC target level is reached, continue to maintain at least the target DC level, $V_{\text{IL}}(\text{DC})$ or $V_{\text{IH}}(\text{DC})$.
18. V_{DD} must not vary more than 4 percent if $\overline{\text{CKE}}$ is not active while any bank is active.
19. Any positive glitch in the nominal voltage must be less than 1/3 of the clock and not more than +300mV or 2.9V, whichever is less. Any negative glitch must be <1/3 of the clock cycle and not exceed either -200mV or 2.4V, whichever is more positive.
20. Normal Output Drive Curves:
 - 20a. The full variation in driver pull-down current from minimum to maximum process, temperature and voltage will lie within the outer bounding lines of the V-I curve of Figure 5.
 - 20b. The variation in driver pull-down current within nominal limits of voltage and temperature is expected, but not guaranteed, to lie within the inner bounding lines of the V-I curve of Figure 5.
 - 20c. The full variation in driver pull-up current from minimum to maximum process, temperature and voltage will lie within the outer bounding lines of the V-I curve of Figure 6 on page 18.
 - 20d. The variation in driver pull-up current within nominal limits of voltage and temperature is expected, but not guaranteed, to lie within the inner bounding lines of the V-I curve of Figure 6 on page 18.
 - 20e. The full variation in the ratio of the maximum to minimum pull-up and pull-down current should be between 0.71 and 1.4, for device drain-to-source voltages from 0.1V to 1.0V, and at the same voltage and temperature.
 - 20f. The full variation in the ratio of the nominal pull-up to pull-down current should be unity ± 10 percent, for device drain-to-source voltages from 0.1V to 1.0V.

Figure 5: Pull-Down Characteristics

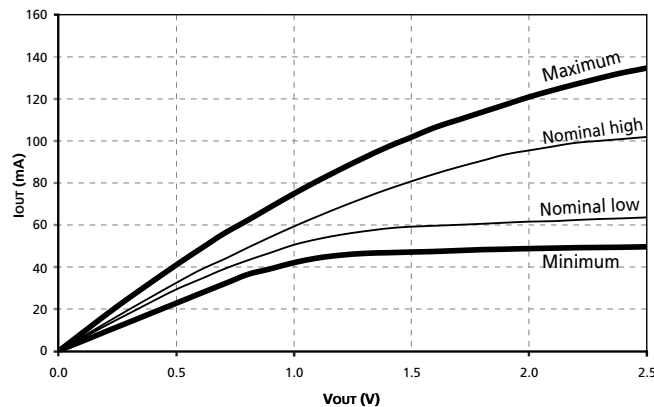
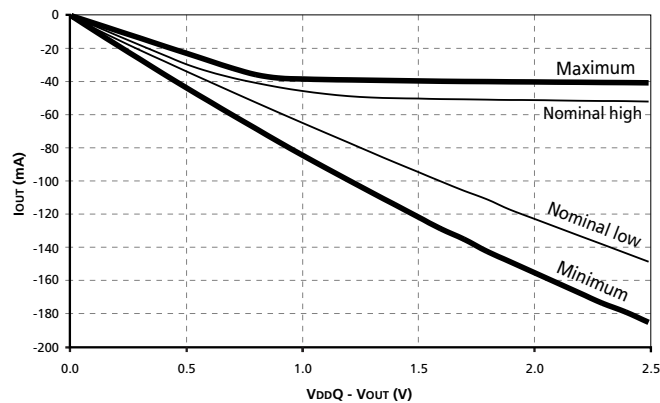


Figure 6: Pull-Up Characteristics



21. The voltage levels used are derived from a minimum VDD level and the referenced test load. In practice, the voltage levels obtained from a properly terminated bus will provide significantly different voltage values.
22. VDD and VDDQ must track each other.
23. During initialization, VDDQ, VTT, and VREF must be equal to or less than VDD + 0.3V. Alternatively, VTT may be 1.35V maximum during power up, even if VDD/VDDQ are 0V, provided a minimum of 42Ω of series resistance is used between the VTT supply and the input pin.
24. For -40B modules, IDD3N is specified to be 35mA per DDR SDRAM device at 100 MHz.
25. Random addressing changing and 50 percent of data changing at every transfer.
26. Random addressing changing and 100 percent of data changing at every transfer.
27. CKE must be active (HIGH) during the entire time a refresh command is executed. That is, from the time the AUTO REFRESH command is registered, CKE must be active at each rising clock edge, until tRFC has been satisfied.
28. IDD2N specifies the DQ, DQS, and DM to be driven to a valid high or low logic level. IDD2Q is similar to IDD2F except IDD2Q specifies the address and control inputs to remain stable. Although IDD2F, IDD2N, and IDD2Q are similar, IDD2F is “worst case.”
29. Leakage number reflects the worst case leakage possible through the module pin, not what each memory device contributes.
30. When an input signal is HIGH or LOW, it is defined as a steady state logic high or low.
31. This is the DC voltage supplied at the DRAM and is inclusive of all noise up to 20 MHz. Any noise above 20 MHz at the DRAM device generated from any source other than that of the DRAM itself may not exceed the DC voltage range of 2.6V ±100mV.

Serial Presence-Detect

SPD Clock and Data Conventions

Data states on the SDA line can change only during SCL LOW. SDA state changes during SCL HIGH are reserved for indicating start and stop conditions (as shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8 on page 20).

SPD Start Condition

All commands are preceded by the start condition, which is a HIGH-to-LOW transition of SDA when SCL is HIGH. The SPD device continuously monitors the SDA and SCL lines for the start condition and will not respond to any command until this condition has been met.

SPD Stop Condition

All communications are terminated by a stop condition, which is a LOW-to-HIGH transition of SDA when SCL is HIGH. The stop condition is also used to place the SPD device into standby power mode.

SPD Acknowledge

Acknowledge is a software convention used to indicate successful data transfers. The transmitting device, either master or slave, will release the bus after transmitting eight bits. During the ninth clock cycle, the receiver will pull the SDA line LOW to acknowledge that it received the eight bits of data (as shown in Figure 9 on page 20).

The SPD device will always respond with an acknowledge after recognition of a start condition and its slave address. If both the device and a WRITE operation have been selected, the SPD device will respond with an acknowledge after the receipt of each subsequent eight-bit word. In the read mode the SPD device will transmit eight bits of data, release the SDA line and monitor the line for an acknowledge. If an acknowledge is detected and no stop condition is generated by the master, the slave will continue to transmit data. If an acknowledge is not detected, the slave will terminate further data transmissions and await the stop condition to return to standby power mode.

Figure 7: Data Validity

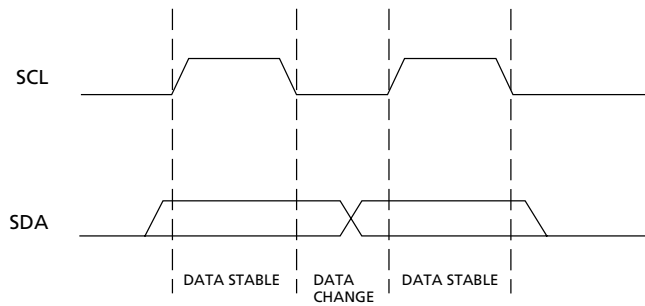


Figure 8: Definition of Start and Stop

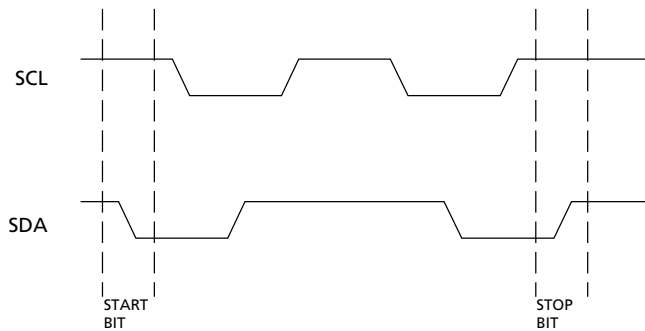


Figure 9: Acknowledge Response From Receiver

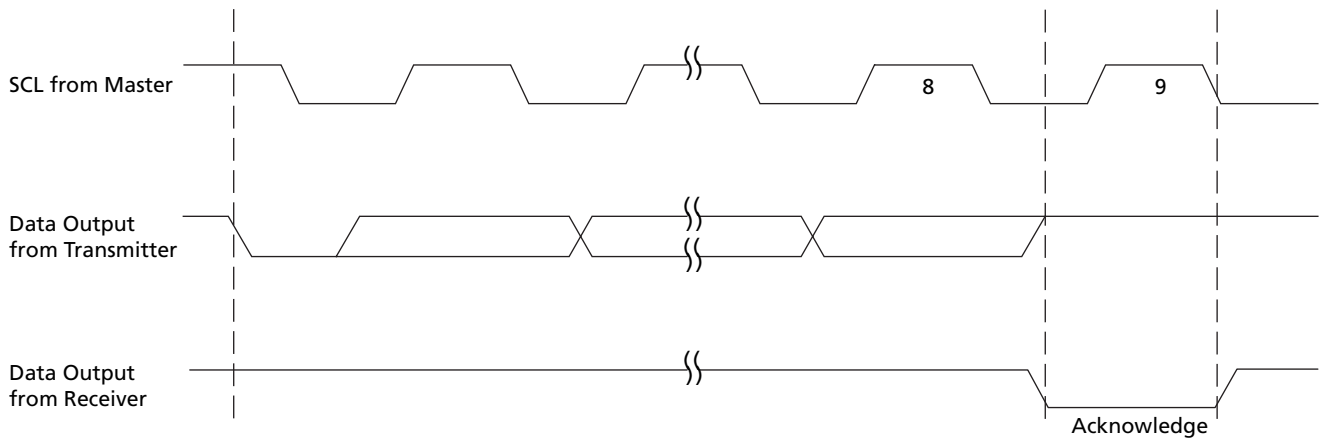


Table 13: EEPROM Device Select Code
Most significant bit (b7) is sent first

| Select Code | Device Type Identifier | | | | Chip Enable | | | R \overline{W} |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|-------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| | b7 | b6 | b5 | b4 | b3 | b2 | b1 | b0 |
| Memory area select code (two arrays) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | SA2 | SA1 | SA0 | R \overline{W} |
| Protection register select code | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | SA2 | SA1 | SA0 | R \overline{W} |

Table 14: EEPROM Operating Modes

| Mode | R \overline{W} Bit | \overline{WC} | Bytes | Initial Sequence |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---|
| Current address read | 1 | V _{IH} or V _{IL} | 1 | START, device select, R \overline{W} = "1" |
| Random address read | 0 | V _{IH} or V _{IL} | 1 | START, device select, R \overline{W} = "0", address |
| | 1 | V _{IH} or V _{IL} | 1 | reSTART, device select, R \overline{W} = "1" |
| Sequential read | 1 | V _{IH} or V _{IL} | ≥ 1 | Similar to current or random address read |
| Byte write | 0 | V _{IL} | 1 | START, device select, R \overline{W} = "0" |
| Page write | 0 | V _{IL} | ≤ 16 | START, device select, R \overline{W} = "0" |

Figure 10: SPD EEPROM Timing Diagram

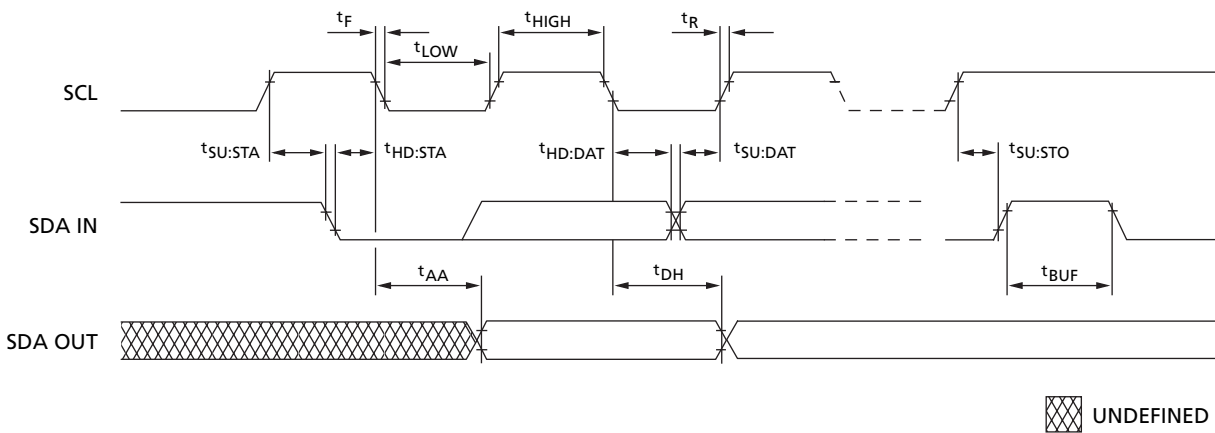


Table 15: Serial Presence-Detect EEPROM DC Operating Conditions

All voltages referenced to VSS; VDDSPD = +2.3V to +3.6V

| Parameter/Condition | Symbol | Min | Max | Units |
|--|--------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Supply voltage | VDDSPD | 2.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Input high voltage: Logic 1; All inputs | Vih | VDDSPD × 0.7 | VDDSPD + 0.5 | V |
| Input low voltage: Logic 0; All inputs | VIL | -1 | VDDSPD × 0.3 | V |
| Output low voltage: IOUT = 3mA | VOL | - | 0.4 | V |
| Input leakage current: VIN = GND to VDD | ILI | - | 10 | μA |
| Output leakage current: VOUT = GND to VDD | ILO | - | 10 | μA |
| Standby current: SCL = SDA = VDD - 0.3V; All other inputs = VDD or VSS | ISB | - | 30 | μA |
| Power supply current: SCL clock frequency = 100 KHz | ICC | - | 2 | mA |

Table 16: Serial Presence-Detect EEPROM AC Operating Conditions

All voltages referenced to VSS; VDDSPD = +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 | μs | 1 |
| Time the bus must be free before a new transition can start | ^t BUF | 1.3 | | μs | |
| 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 | | μs | |
| Start condition hold time | ^t HD:STA | 0.6 | | μs | |
| Clock HIGH period | ^t HIGH | 0.6 | | μs | |
| Noise suppression time constant at SCL, SDA inputs | ^t I | | 50 | ns | |
| Clock LOW period | ^t LOW | 1.3 | | μs | |
| SDA and SCL rise time | ^t R | | 0.3 | μs | 2 |
| SCL clock frequency | ^t SCL | | 400 | KHz | |
| Data-in setup time | ^t SU:DAT | 100 | | ns | |
| Start condition setup time | ^t SU:STA | 0.6 | | μs | 3 |
| Stop condition setup time | ^t SU:STO | 0.6 | | μs | |
| 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 (^tWRC) 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 resistor, and the EEPROM does not respond to its slave address.



Table 17: Serial Presence-Detect Matrix
"1"/"0": Serial Data, "driven to HIGH"/"driven to LOW"

| Byte | Description | Entry (Version) | MT8VDDT1664A | MT8VDDT3264A | MT8VDDT6464A |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | Number of SPD bytes used by Micron | 128 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | Total number of bytes in SPD device | 256 | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 2 | Fundamental memory type | SDRAM DDR | 07 | 07 | 07 |
| 3 | Number of row addresses on assembly | 12 or 13 | 0C | 0D | 0D |
| 4 | Number of column addresses on assembly | 10 or 11 | 0A | 0A | 0B |
| 5 | Number of ranks on DIMM | 1 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 6 | Module data width | 64 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 7 | Module data width (continued) | 0 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 8 | Module voltage interface levels | SSTL 2.5V | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 9 | DDR cycle time, ^t CK, (CL = 3) | 5ns (-40B) | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10 | DDR access from clock, ^t AC, (CL = 3) | 0.7 (-40B) | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 11 | Module configuration type | Unbuffered | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 12 | Refresh rate/type | 15.6, 7.81µs/SELF | 80 | 82 | 82 |
| 13 | DDR device width (primary DDR) | 8 | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 14 | Error-checking DDR data width | None | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 15 | MIN clock delay, back-to-back random column access | 1 clock | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 16 | Burst lengths supported | 2, 4, 8 | 0E | 0E | 0E |
| 17 | Number of banks on SDRAM device | 4 | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 18 | CAS latencies supported | 3, 2.5, 2 | 1C | 1C | 1C |
| 19 | CS latency | 0 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 20 | WE latency | 1 | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| 21 | DDR module attributes | Unbuffered | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 22 | DDR device attributes: general | Fast/Concurrent auto precharge | C0 | C0 | C0 |
| 23 | DDR cycle time, ^t CK (CL = 2.5) | 6ns (for PC2700 compat.) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 24 | DDR access from CK, ^t AC (CL = 2.5) | 0.7ns (for PC2700 compat.) | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 25 | DDR cycle time, ^t CK, (CLy = 2) | 7.5ns (PC2100, PC1600) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 26 | DDR access from CK, ^t AC, (CL = 2) | 0.75ns (PC2100, PC1600) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 27 | MIN row precharge time, ^t RP | 15ns (-40B) | 3C | 3C | 3C |
| 28 | MIN row active-to-row active, ^t RRD | 10ns (-40B) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 29 | MIN RAS#-to-CAS# delay, ^t RCD | 15ns (-40B) | 3C | 3C | 3C |
| 30 | MIN RAS# pulse width, ^t RAS | 40ns (-40B) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 31 | Module rank density | 128MB, 256MB or 512MB | 20 | 40 | 80 |
| 32 | Address and command setup time, ^t IS | 0.6ns (-40B) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 33 | Address and command hold time, ^t IH | 0.6ns (-40B) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 34 | Data/Data mask input setup time, ^t DS | 0.4ns (-40B) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 35 | Data/Data mask input hold time, ^t DH | 0.4ns (-40B) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 36-40 | Reserved | | 00 | 00 | 00 |



Table 17: Serial Presence-Detect Matrix
"1"/"0": Serial Data, "driven to HIGH"/"driven to LOW"

| Byte | Description | Entry (Version) | MT8VDDT1664A | MT8VDDT3264A | MT8VDDT6464A |
|--------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41 | MIN ACTIVE/AUTO REFRESH time, ^t RC | 55ns (-40B) | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 42 | MIN AUTO REFRESH-to-ACTIVE/AUTO REFRESH command period, ^t RFC | 70ns (-40B) | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 43 | MAX cycle time, ^t CK (MAX) | 12ns (-40B) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 44 | MAX DQS-DQ skew time, ^t DQSQ | 0.4ns (-40B) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 45 | MAX read data hold skew factor, ^t QHS | 0.5ns (-40B) | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 46 | Reserved | | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 47 | DIMM height | Standard/Low-Profile | 01/11 | 01/11 | 01/11 |
| 48–61 | Reserved | | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 62 | SPD revision | Release 1.1 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 63 | Checksum for bytes 0–62 | -40B | 5D/6D | 80/90 | C1/D1 |
| 64 | Manufacturer's JEDEC ID code | MICRON | 2C | 2C | 2C |
| 65-71 | Manufacturer's JEDEC ID code | (Continued) | FF | FF | FF |
| 72 | Manufacturing location | 01–12 | 01–0C | 01–0C | 01–0C |
| 73-90 | Module part number (ASCII) | | Variable Data | Variable Data | Variable Data |
| 91 | PCB identification code | | Variable Data | Variable Data | Variable Data |
| 92 | Identification code (continued) | 0 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 93 | Year of manufacture in BCD | | Variable Data | Variable Data | Variable Data |
| 94 | Week of manufacture in BCD | | Variable Data | Variable Data | Variable Data |
| 95-98 | Module serial number | | Variable Data | Variable Data | Variable Data |
| 99-127 | Manufacturer-Specific data (RSVD) | | – | – | – |

Package Dimensions

All dimensions in inches (millimeters); $\frac{MAX}{MIN}$ or typical where noted. The dimensional diagram is for reference only. Refer to the MO document for complete design dimensions.

Figure 11: 184-Pin DIMM Dimensions – Standard PCB

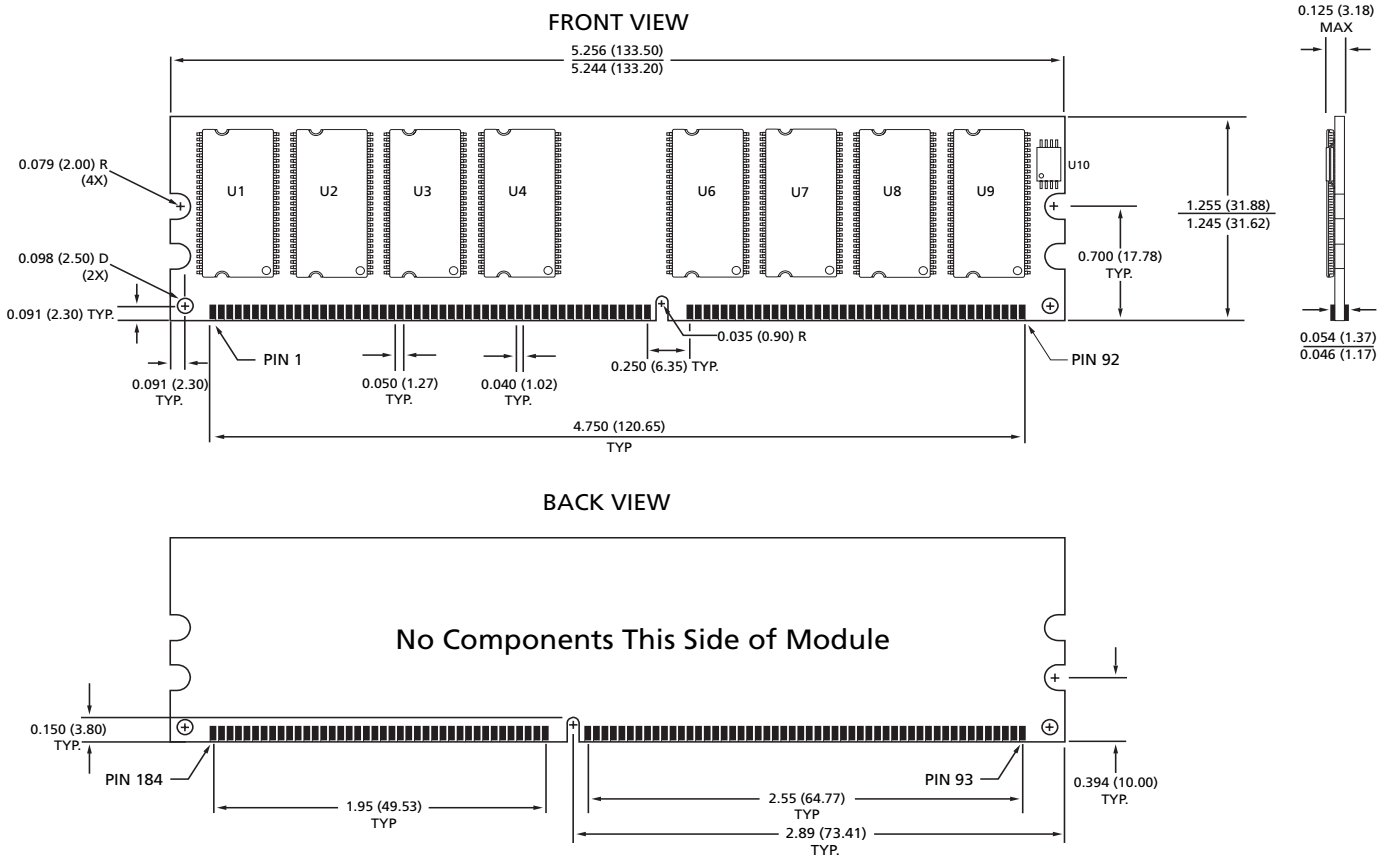
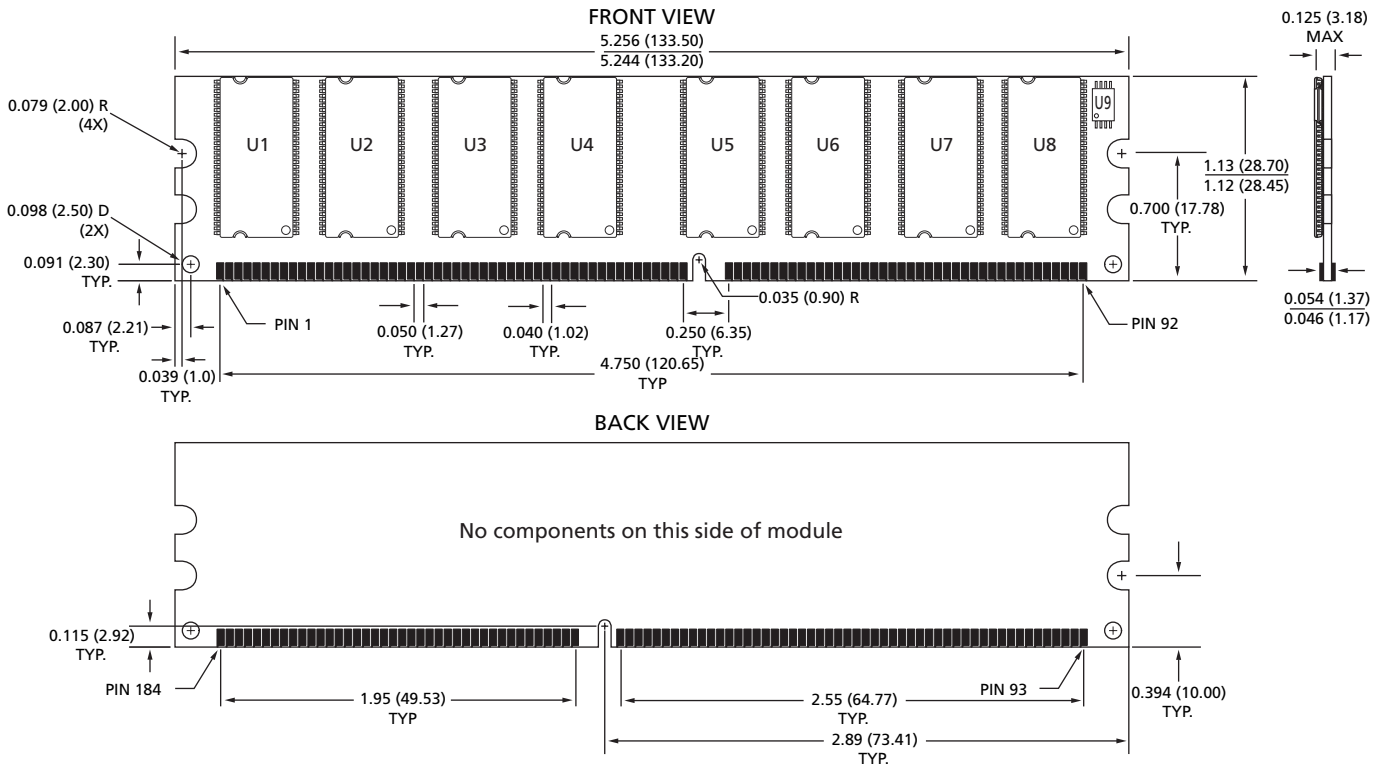


Figure 12: 184-Pin DIMM Dimensions – Low-Profile PCB



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