

**MOTOROLA  
SEMICONDUCTOR**  
TECHNICAL DATA

T-46-23-12

**MCM6265****8K x 9 Bit Fast Static RAM**

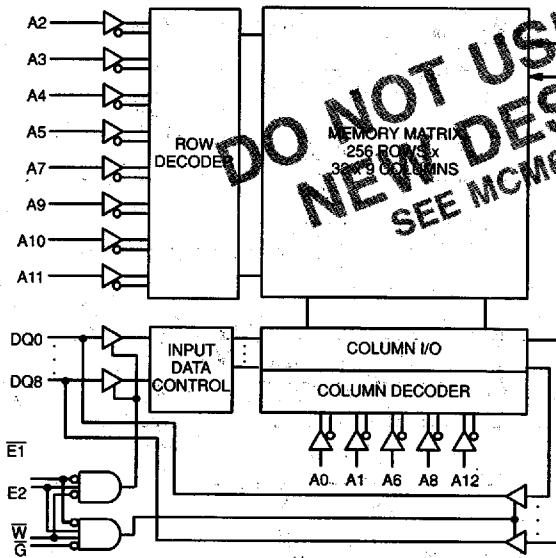
The MCM6265 is fabricated using Motorola's high-performance silicon-gate CMOS technology. Static design eliminates the need for external clocks or timing strobes, while CMOS circuitry reduces power consumption and provides for greater reliability.

This device meets JEDEC standards for functionality and pinout, and is available in plastic dual-in-line and plastic small-outline J-leaded packages.

- Single 5 V ±10% Power Supply
- Fully Static — No Clock or Timing Strobes Necessary
- Fast Access Times: 15, 20, 25 and 35 ns
- Equal Address and Chip Enable Access Times
- Output Enable ( $\bar{G}$ ) Feature for Increased System Flexibility and to Eliminate Bus Contention Problems
- Low Power Operation: 110–140 mA Maximum ac
- Fully TTL-Compatible — Three-State Output

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BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN ASSIGNMENT

A8	1	28	VCC
A7	2	27	W
A6	3	26	E2
A5	4	25	A9
A4	5	24	A10
A3	6	23	A11
A2	7	22	G
A1	8	21	A12
A0	9	20	E1
DQ0	10	19	DQ8
DQ1	11	18	DQ7
DQ2	12	17	DQ6
DQ3	13	16	DQ5
VSS	14	15	DQ4

PIN NAMES

A0—A12	Address Input
DQ0—DQ8	Data Input/Data Output
W	Write Enable
G	Output Enable
E1, E2	Chip Enable
VCC	Power Supply (+ 5 V)
VSS	Ground

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**TRUTH TABLE (X = don't care)**

E1	E2	G	W	Mode	V <sub>CC</sub> Current	Output	Cycle
H	X	X	X	Not Selected	I <sub>SB1</sub> , I <sub>SB2</sub>	High-Z	-
X	L	X	X	Not Selected	I <sub>SB1</sub> , I <sub>SB2</sub>	High-Z	-
L	H	H	H	Output Disabled	I <sub>CCA</sub>	High-Z	-
L	H	L	H	Read	I <sub>CCA</sub>	D <sub>out</sub>	Read Cycle
L	H	X	L	Write	I <sub>CCA</sub>	High-Z	Write Cycle

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit.

This CMOS memory circuit has been designed to meet the dc and ac specifications shown in the tables, after thermal equilibrium has been established. The circuit is in a test socket or mounted on a printed circuit board and transverse air flow of at least 500 linear feet per minute is maintained.

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**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.5 to +7.0	V
Voltage Relative to V <sub>SS</sub> For Any Pin Except V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> , V <sub>out</sub>	-0.5 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
Output Current	I <sub>out</sub>	±20	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	1.0	W
Temperature Under Bias	T <sub>bias</sub>	-10 to +85	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	0 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature — Plastic	T <sub>sta</sub>	-55 to +125	°C

NOTE: Permanent device damage may occur if ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS. Exposure to higher than recommended voltages for extended periods of time could affect device reliability.

**DC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS**

(V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V ±10%, T<sub>A</sub> = 0 to 70°C, Unless Otherwise Noted)

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage (Operating Voltage Range)	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.2	—	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3*	V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.5**	—	0.8	V

\*V<sub>IH</sub> (max) = V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.3 V dc; V<sub>IH</sub> (max) = V<sub>CC</sub> + 2.0 V ac (pulse width ≤ 20 ns)

\*\*V<sub>IL</sub> (min) = -0.5 V dc; V<sub>IL</sub> (min) = -2.0 V ac (pulse width ≤ 20 ns)

**DC CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Leakage Current (All Inputs, V <sub>in</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub> )	I <sub>lkq(I)</sub>	—	±1	μA
Output Leakage Current (E = V <sub>IH</sub> or G = V <sub>IL</sub> , V <sub>out</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub> )	I <sub>lkq(O)</sub>	—	±1	μA
Output Low Voltage (I <sub>OL</sub> = 8.0 mA)	V <sub>OL</sub>	—	0.4	V
Output High Voltage (I <sub>OH</sub> = -4.0 mA)	V <sub>OH</sub>	2.4	—	V

**POWER SUPPLY CURRENTS**

Parameter	Symbol	-15	-20	-25	-35	Unit
AC Active Supply Current (I <sub>out</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, f = f <sub>max</sub> )	I <sub>CCA</sub>	140	130	100	110	mA
AC Standby Current (E = V <sub>IH</sub> or E2 = V <sub>IL</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, f = f <sub>max</sub> )	I <sub>SB1</sub>	40	35	30	30	mA
Standby Current (E1 ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2 V or E2 ≤ V <sub>SS</sub> + 0.2 V, V <sub>in</sub> ≤ V <sub>SS</sub> + 0.2 V, or ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2 V)	I <sub>SB2</sub>	20	20	20	20	mA

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**CAPACITANCE** ( $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $dV = 3 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Periodically sampled rather than 100% tested)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Address and Data Input Capacitance	$C_{in}$	6	pF
Control Pin Input Capacitance ( $\bar{E}_1$ , $E_2$ , $\bar{G}$ , $\bar{W}$ )	$C_{in}$	6	pF
Output Capacitance	$C_{out}$	7	pF

### AC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = 0 \text{ to } +70^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Noted)

Input Timing Measurement Reference Level .....	1.5 V	Output Timing Measurement Reference Level .....	1.5 V
Input Pulse Levels .....	0 to 3 V	Output Load .....	Figure 1A Unless Otherwise Noted
Input Rise/Fall Time .....	5 ns		

### READ CYCLE (See Notes 1 and 2)

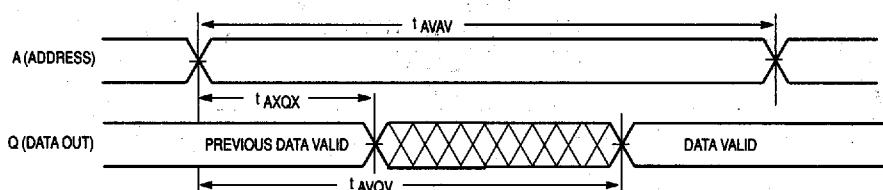
Parameter	Symbol		-12		-15		-25		-35		Unit	Notes
	Std	Alt	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Read Cycle Time	$t_{AVAV}$	$t_{RC}$	-15	—	20	—	25	—	35	—	ns	3
Address Access Time	$t_{AVQV}$	$t_{AA}$	—	15	—	20	—	25	—	.35	ns	
Enable Access Time	$t_{ELQV}$	$t_{ACS}$	—	15	—	20	—	25	—	.35	ns	4
Output Enable Access Time	$t_{GLQV}$	$t_{OE}$	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	12	ns	
Output Hold from Address Change	$t_{AXQX}$	$t_{OH}$	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns	
Enable Low to Output Active	$t_{ELQX}$	$t_{CLZ}$	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns	5,6,7
Output Enable Low to Output Active	$t_{GLQX}$	$t_{OLZ}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	5,6,7
Enable High to Output High-Z	$t_{EHQZ}$	$t_{CHZ}$	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	ns	5,6,7
Output Enable High to Output High-Z	$t_{GHQZ}$	$t_{HZ}$	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	10	ns	5,6,7
Power Up Time	$t_{ELICCH}$	$t_{PU}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	
Power Down Time	$t_{EHICCL}$	$t_{PD}$	—	15	—	20	—	25	—	35	ns	

#### NOTES:

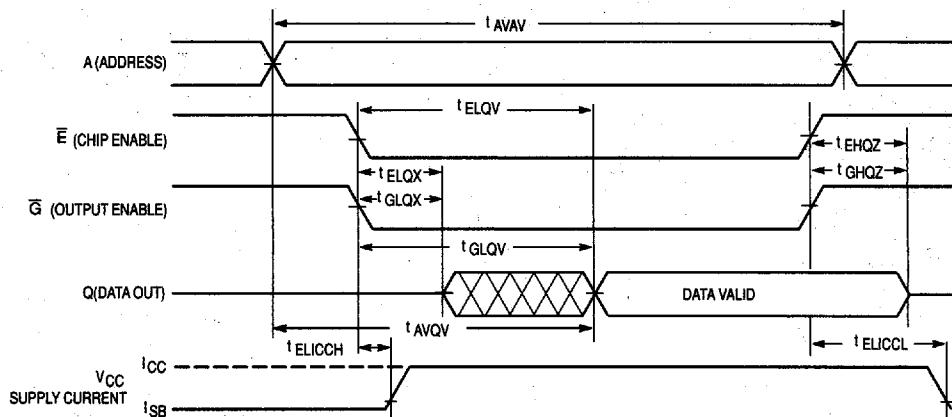
1.  $W$  is high for read cycle.
2.  $\bar{E}_1$  and  $E_2$  are represented by  $\bar{E}$  in this data sheet.  $E_2$  is of opposite polarity to  $\bar{E}$ .
3. All timings are referenced from the last valid address to the first transitioning address.
4. Addresses valid prior to or coincident with  $\bar{E}$  going low.
5. At any given voltage and temperature,  $t_{EHQZ} \max < t_{ELQX} \min$ , and  $t_{GHQZ} \max < t_{GLQX} \min$ , both for a given device and from device to device.
6. Transition is measured  $\pm 500 \text{ mV}$  from steady-state voltage with load of Figure 1B.
7. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.
8. Device is continuously selected ( $\bar{E}_1 = V_{IL}$ ,  $E_2 = V_{IH}$ ,  $\bar{G} = V_{IL}$ ).

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**READ CYCLE 1 (See Note 8)**



**READ CYCLE 2 (See Note 4)**



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**AC TEST LOADS**

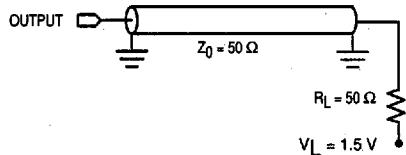


Figure 1A

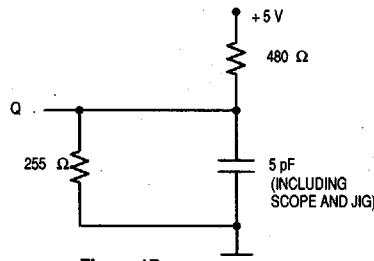
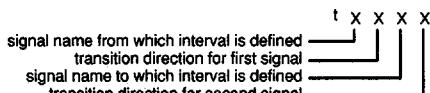


Figure 1B

**TIMING PARAMETER ABBREVIATIONS**



The transition definitions used in this data sheet are:  
 H = transition to high  
 L = transition to low  
 V = transition to valid  
 X = transition to invalid or don't care  
 Z = transition to off (high impedance)

**TIMING LIMITS**

The table of timing values shows either a minimum or a maximum limit for each parameter. Input requirements are specified from the external system point of view. Thus, address setup time is shown as a minimum since the system must supply at least that much time (even though most devices do not require it). On the other hand, responses from the memory are specified from the device point of view. Thus, the access time is shown as a maximum since the device output will be valid no later than that time.

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WRITE CYCLE ( $\bar{W}$  Controlled) (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)

Parameter	Symbol		-15		-20		-25		-35		Unit	Notes
	Std	Alt	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Write Cycle Time	$t_{AVAV}$	$t_{WC}$	15	—	20	—	25	—	35	—	ns	4
Address Setup Time	$t_{AVWL}$	$t_{AS}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	
Address Valid to End of Write	$t_{AWH}$	$t_{AW}$	12	—	15	—	17	—	20	—	ns	
Write Pulse Width	$t_{WLWH}$ $t_{WLEH}$	$t_{WP}$	12	—	15	—	17	—	20	—	ns	
Write Pulse Width, High (Output Enable devices)	$t_{WLWH}$ $t_{WLEH}$	$t_{WP}$	10	—	12	—	15	—	17	—	ns	5
Data Valid to End of Write	$t_{DWH}$	$t_{DW}$	7	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	ns	
Data Hold Time	$t_{WDHX}$	$t_{DH}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	
Write Low to Output High-Z	$t_{WLQZ}$	$t_{WZ}$	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	12	ns	6,7,8
Write High to Output Active	$t_{WHQX}$	$t_{OW}$	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns	6,7,8
Write Recovery Time	$t_{WHAX}$	$t_{WR}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	

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WRITE CYCLE ( $\bar{E}$  Controlled) (See Notes 1 and 2)

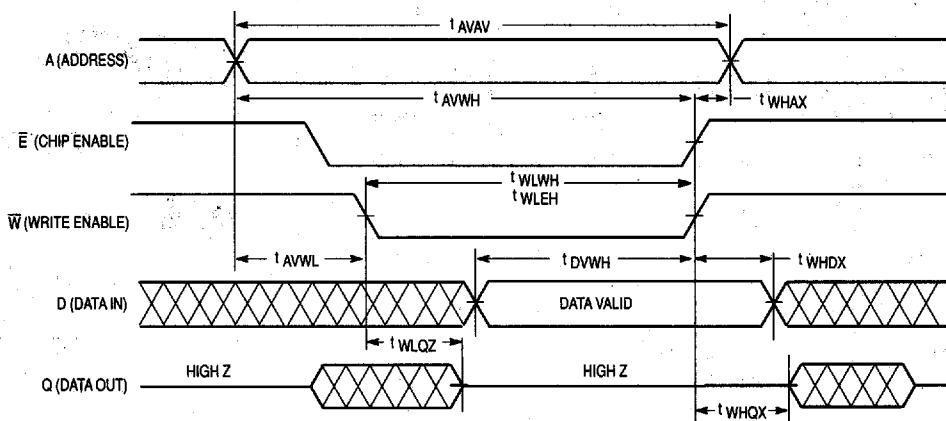
Parameter	Symbol		-15		-20		-25		-35		Unit	Notes
	Std	Alt	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Write Cycle Time	$t_{AVAV}$	$t_{WC}$	15	—	20	—	25	—	35	—	ns	4
Address Setup Time	$t_{AVEL}$	$t_{AS}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	
Address Valid to End of Write	$t_{AVEH}$	$t_{AW}$	12	—	15	—	20	—	25	—	ns	
Enable to End of Write	$t_{ELEH}$ $t_{EWLH}$	$t_{CW}$	10	—	12	—	15	—	25	—	ns	9,10
Data Valid to End of Write	$t_{DVEH}$	$t_{DW}$	7	—	8	—	10	—	15	—	ns	
Data Hold Time	$t_{EDHD}$	$t_{DH}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	
Write Recovery Time	$t_{EHAX}$	$t_{WR}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	

## NOTES:

1. A write occurs during the overlap of  $\bar{E}$  low and  $\bar{W}$  low.
2. E1 and E2 are represented by  $\bar{E}$  in this data sheet. E2 is of opposite polarity to  $\bar{E}$ .
3. If  $\bar{G}$  goes low coincident with or after  $\bar{W}$  goes low, the output will remain in a high-impedance state.
4. All timings are referenced from the last valid address to the first transitioning address.
5. If  $\bar{G} \geq V_{IH}$ , the output will remain in a high-impedance state.
6. At any given voltage and temperature,  $t_{WLQZ}$  max <  $t_{WHQX}$  min, both for a given device and from device to device.
7. Transition is measured  $\pm 500$  mV from steady-state voltage with load of Figure 1B.
8. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.
9. If E goes low coincident with or after W goes low, the output will remain in a high-impedance state.
10. If  $\bar{E}$  goes high coincident with or before  $\bar{W}$  goes high, the output will remain in a high-impedance state.

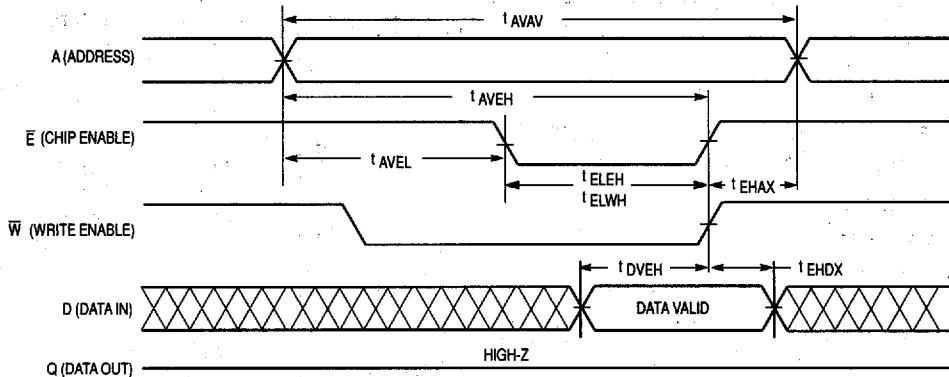
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## WRITE CYCLE 1 (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)

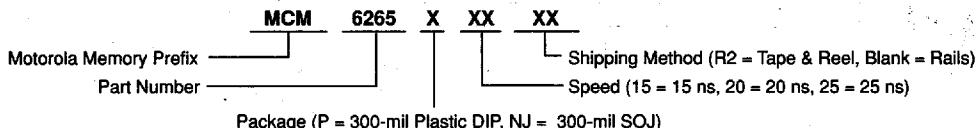


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## WRITE CYCLE 2 (See Notes 1 and 2)



## ORDERING INFORMATION (Order by Full Part Number)



Full Part Numbers—**MCM6265P15**   **MCM6265NJ15**   **MCM6265NJ15R2**  
**MCM6265P20**   **MCM6265NJ20**   **MCM6265NJ20R2**  
**MCM6265P25**   **MCM6265NJ25**   **MCM6265NJ25R2**