

### Preliminary

## Features

- Fast Access Time Selection:  
100ns/120ns/150ns/200ns
- Direct Replacement for NMOS 2114 RAMs
- 883 Qualified Version: 883/2114ALM
- Three-State Outputs
- True TTL Compatibility
- Single 5V  $\pm$  10% Supply
- Fully Static Asynchronous Operation
- Three-State Outputs
- Common Data I/O Bus

## Description

The SCM2114AL is a static silicon-gate CMOS RAM, a direct replacement for the NMOS 2114 4K RAM. The device is fully static and requires no clocks.

The Common Data lines (I/O) allow for simple interfacing with most microprocessors. A Chip Select input ( $\overline{CS}$ ) is provided for memory expansion. The I/O lines are in a high impedance state when the chip is not selected ( $\overline{CS} = 1$ ). The Write Enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ) is used to select either the read ( $\overline{WE} = 1$ ) or write ( $\overline{WE} = 0$ ) mode.

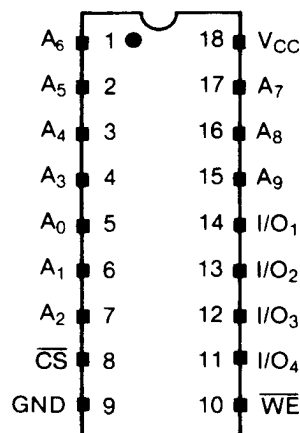
The SCM2114AL is fully socket and spec compatible with NMOS 2114 RAMS. For applications where  $\overline{CS}$  and address access timing can be coincident, even lower power can be achieved using the SCM21C14 which features a standby current of 50 $\mu$ A max.

The SCM2114AL is available in industry standard 18 pin packages. The different versions of the SCM2114AL are outlined below.

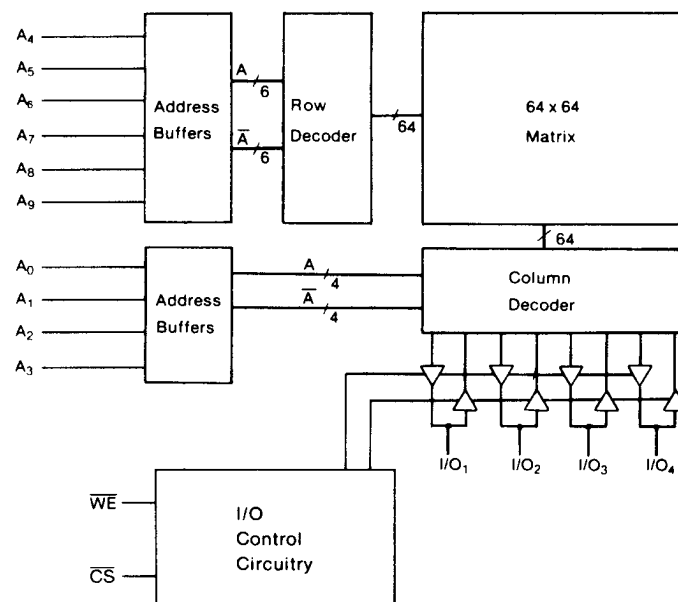
## Operating Characteristics Summary

Type	Access Time $t_A$ (max.)	Operating Current $I_{CC}$ (max.)
SCM2114AL-1	100ns	40mA
SCM2114AL-2	120ns	40mA
SCM2114AL-3	150ns	40mA
SCM2114AL-4	200ns	40mA
SCM2114ALM	200ns	50mA
883/2114ALM	200ns	50mA

## Pin Configuration



## Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Limits

DC Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ):  $-0.5$  to  $+6.0V$   
 Storage Temperature ( $T_S$ ):  $-65^\circ$  to  $+150^\circ C$   
 Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ ):  $(V_{SS} - 0.3V) \leq V_{IN} \leq (V_{CC} + 0.3V)$

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Limits
DC Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )	$5V \pm 10\%$
Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	
2114AL-1/-2/-3/-4	$0^\circ$ to $+70^\circ C$
2114ALM	$-55^\circ$ to $+125^\circ C$

## Pin Description

$A_{0-9}$  Address Inputs  
 $\overline{CS}$  Chip Select  
 $\overline{WE}$  Write Enable  
 $I/O_{1-4}$  Data In/Out

## Truth Table

$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{WE}$	$I/O_{1-4}$	Mode
1	X	High Z	Not Selected
0	1	Outputs	Read
0	0	Inputs	Write

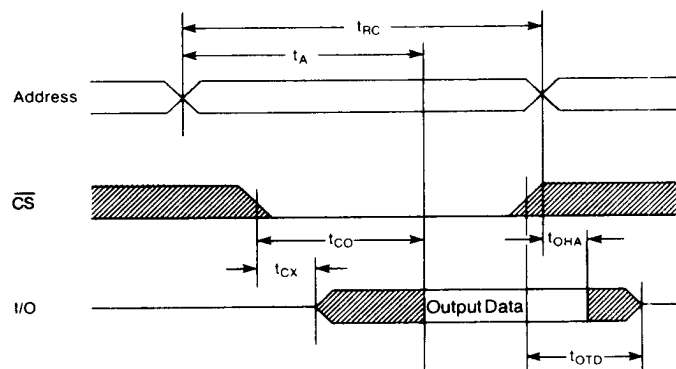
## D. C. Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$I_{LI}$	Input Current			1.0	$\mu A$	
$I_{LO}$	Output Leakage Current			1.0	$\mu A$	
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage			0.8	V	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	2.0			V	
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	
$I_{CC}$	Operating Current 2114AL		25	40	mA	$I_{OL} = 3.2mA$ $I_{OH} = -1.0mA$
$I_{CC}$	Operating Current 2114ALM		25	50	mA	$V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 2.0/0.8V$ $V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 2.0/0.8V$

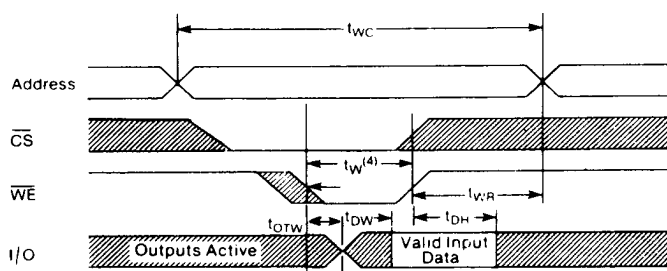
## A. C. Characteristics<sup>(2)</sup> ( $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	2114AL-1 Min. Max.	2114AL-2 Min. Max.	2114AL-3 Min. Max.	2114AL-4/M Min. Max.	Units
<b>Read Cycle</b>						
$t_{RC}$	Read Cycle	100	120	150	200	ns
$t_A$	Access from Address		100	120	150	ns
$t_{CO}$	Chip Select to Output Valid		50	70	70	ns
$t_{CX}$	Chip Select to Output Active	5	5	5	5	ns
$t_{OTD}$	Chip Select to Output Float		30	35	40	ns
$t_{OHA}$	Output Hold from Address Change	5	5	5	5	ns
<b>Write Cycle</b>						
$t_{WC}$	Write Cycle	100	120	150	200	ns
$t_W$	Write Pulse Width	50	70	90	120	ns
$t_{DW}$	Data Setup	50	70	90	120	ns
$t_{DH}$	Data Hold	0	0	0	0	ns
$t_{OTW}$	Write to Output Float		30	35	40	ns
$t_{WR}$	Write Recovery	0	0	0	0	ns

## Read Cycle (3)



## Write Cycle



1.  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$
2. A.C. TEST CONDITIONS

Input Pulse Levels: 0.8 to 2.4V  
Input Rise/Fall Times:  $\leq 10\text{ns}$   
Time Measurement Reference Level: 1.5V  
Output Load: 1 TTL Load and  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$

3.  $\overline{WE}$  is high for a read cycle.
4.  $t_W$  is measured from the latter of  $\overline{CS}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  going low to the earlier of  $\overline{CS}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  going high.  $\overline{WE}$  must be high during address transitions.