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**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 ± 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.

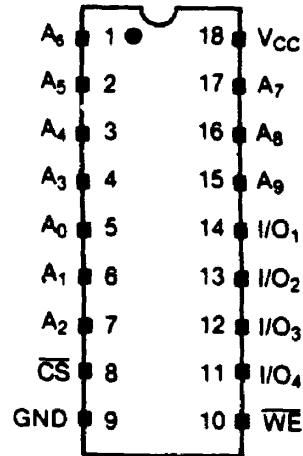
The SCM2114AL is fully socket and spec compatible with NMOS 2114 RAMs. For applications where  $\overline{CS}$  and address access timing can be coincident, even lower power can be achieved using the SCM21C14 which features a standby current of 50µA max.

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

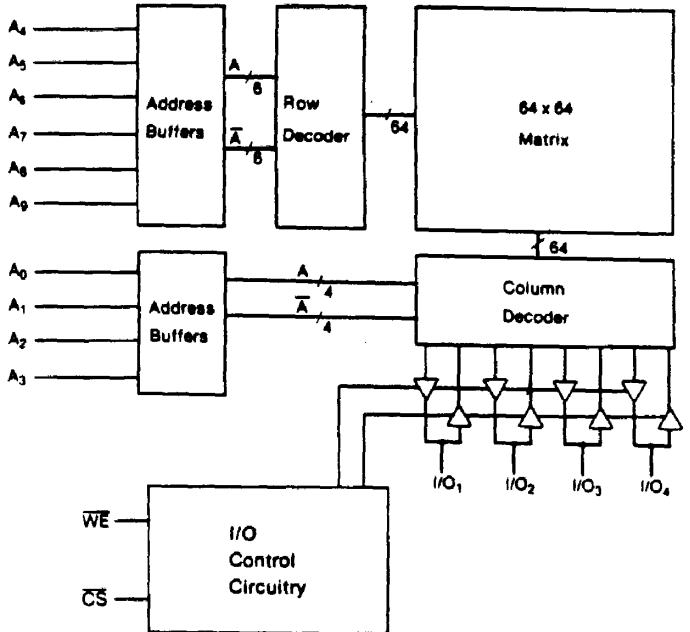
**Operating Characteristics Summary**

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° to + 150°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° to + 70°C
2114ALM	- 55° to + 125°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

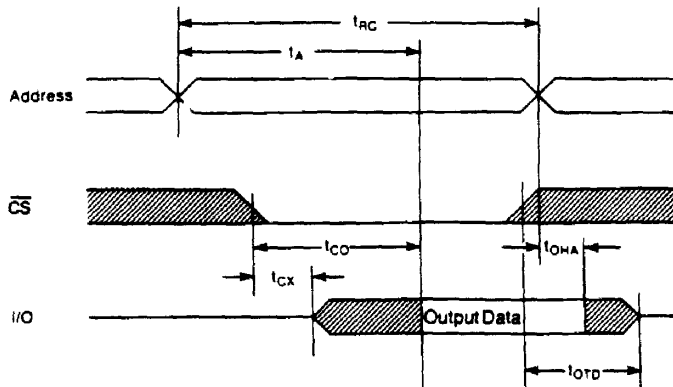
## D. C. Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.(1)	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	$I_{OL} = 3.2mA$
$I_{CC}$	Operating Current 2114ALM		25	50	mA	$I_{OH} = -1.0mA$
						$V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 2.0/0.8V$
						$V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 2.0/0.8V$

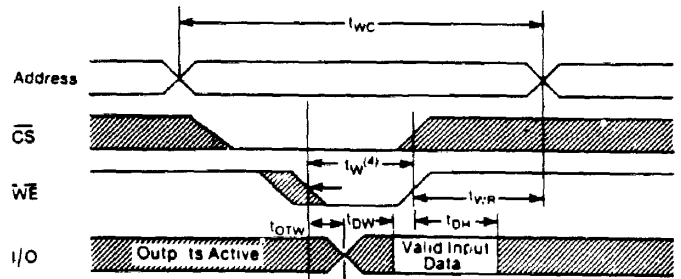
## A. C. Characteristics<sup>(2)</sup> ( $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	2114AL-1		2114AL-2		2114AL-3		2114AL-4/M		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>Read Cycle</b>										
$t_{RC}$	Read Cycle	100		120		150		200		ns
$t_A$	Access from Address		100		120		150		200	ns
$t_{CO}$	Chip Select to Output Valid		50		70		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		50	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		50	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.