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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
SYNCHRONOUS SEMICONDUCTOR STORAGE DEVICE

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

5 The present invention relates to a synchronous semiconductor storage device, and specifically to a synchronous semiconductor storage device in which the amount of current consumed in a standby mode is reduced.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART:

10 In recent years, along with the increase in operation speed of microprocessors, etc., demand for semiconductor storage devices which operate at higher speed has been growing. A semiconductor storage device developed for the purpose of meeting such a demand is a
15 synchronous semiconductor storage device that operates in a synchronous burst operation mode. In such a storage device, high speed readout of data is achieved in addition to the increase in speed for normal random access, although an access method is limited to some extent.

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 The synchronous burst operation mode used in a clock synchronous semiconductor storage device is a high speed access mode in which predetermined data rows are sequentially output in synchronization with a system



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clock signal. One example of a synchronous semiconductor storage device which operates in a synchronous burst operation mode include a synchronous DRAM (hereinafter, referred to as "SDRAM").

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Figure 8 shows an exemplary structure of an input circuit used in an SDRAM. This input circuit includes an internal clock activation signal generation circuit 52 which receives a system clock signal CLK and a clock activation signal CKE and outputs an internal clock activation signal $\phi 51$, and an internal clock signal generation circuit 53 which generates an internal clock signal clk_in based on the internal clock activation signal $\phi 51$ and the system clock signal CLK.

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Figure 9 shows a structure of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 52 which includes a pair of D-flip flop (D-FF) circuits 50 and 51 and an inverter INV50. The first D-FF circuit 50 receives a clock activation signal CKE at a data input terminal D, and a system clock signal CLK at a clock input terminal CK. The first D-FF circuit 50 outputs a CKE latch output signal $\phi 50$ from its output terminal Q to a data input terminal D of the second D-FF circuit 51. The second D-FF

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circuit 51 receives a system clock signal **CLK** at its clock terminal **CK** through the inverter **INV50**. The second D-FF circuit 51 outputs from its output terminal **Q** an internal clock activation signal $\phi 51$ to the internal clock signal generation circuit 53.

Figure 10 shows a structure of the internal clock signal generation circuit 53. The internal clock signal generation circuit 53 includes an NAND gate **NAND54** and an inverter **INV55**. The NAND gate **NAND54** receives the internal clock activation signal $\phi 51$ from the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 52, and the system clock signal **CLK**. The inverter **INV55** receives an output of the NAND gate **NAND54**. The internal clock signal generation circuit 53 outputs an output of the inverter **INV55** as an internal clock signal **clk_in**.

Operations of the input circuit having the above structure are described with reference to a timing chart as shown in Figure 11. Upon receiving the system clock signal **CLK**, the input circuit receives, at each rising edge of the pulse of the system clock signal **CLK**, a control signal and an address signal from outside in a time-division manner.

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As shown in Figure 11, the internal clock signal `clk_in`, which is used for receiving the control signal and the address signal, is controlled by the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` at each rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK`. Specifically, based on the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` at a rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK`, it is determined whether or not a pulse is generated as the internal clock signal `clk_in` in synchronization with a pulse of the system clock `CLK` in the subsequent clock cycle. For example, when the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` at a rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK` is a high level "H", a pulse is generated as an internal clock signal `clk_in` in synchronization with a pulse of the system clock `CLK` in the subsequent clock cycle. When the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` at a rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK` is a low level "L", a pulse of the internal clock signal `clk_in` is not generated in the subsequent clock cycle.

The generated internal clock signal `clk_in` is used as a synchronization signal in each of latch circuits 56 (Figure 12) for latching an input address

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data signal and a control signal, etc., which are provided from outside. Each latch circuit 56 outputs the input address data signal and the control signal, etc., to the principal part of the semiconductor storage device in
5 synchronization with the internal clock signal `clk_in`.

However, in a conventional internal clock activation signal generation circuit 52, since the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` must be referred to
10 at each rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK`, a large amount of electric current is consumed by a clock buffer of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 52 which receives the system clock signal `CLK`. That is, switching of logic gates such as the first D-FF
15 circuit 50, the inverter `INV50`, the NAND gate `NAND54`, etc., to which the system clock signal `CLK` is directly input, generates a discharge current due to a gate capacitance or a parasitic capacitance in a logic gate, etc., to which an output of a previous logic gate is supplied,
20 in addition to the generation of a through-current. Thus, the amount of current consumed when the clock activation signal `CKE` is at a low level "L" and the semiconductor storage device is on standby cannot be reduced.

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Especially when the frequency of the system clock signal **CLK** is increased, the current consumption is from about several hundreds of microamperes to about 1 mA. In a commonly-employed SDRAM, such an increase in current
5 consumption is a significant problem.

Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 7-177015 discloses a method for reducing the current consumption in the standby state of SDRAM. According to this method,
10 when a first stage circuit, which receives external input signals used in the SDRAM except for the system clock signal **CLK** and the clock activation signal **CKE**, is on standby, power supply to the first stage circuit is stopped, whereby the current consumption is reduced.

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However, such a method requires a level detection circuit for detecting the level of the clock activation signal **CKE** in order to detect the standby state, and it is required to incessantly supply the system clock
20 signal **CLK** to the level detection circuit. Thus, as the frequency of the system clock signal **CLK** increases, the amount of current consumed by the level detection circuit increases.

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Furthermore, Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 11-16349 discloses a method for reducing the amount of current consumed when an internal operation of a storage device is on standby. According to this method,
5 in the case where the clock activation signal **CKE** turns to a high level "H" and the internal operation is on standby, the internal clock signal is eliminated, whereby the current consumption is reduced.

10 However, according to such a method, in the case where the clock activation signal **CKE** is at a low level "L" and the internal operation is on standby, or in the case where a clock signal is adjusted to the operation frequency of an external system with which signals are
15 exchanged, the current consumption cannot be reduced when the internal operation is in a clock suspend mode (which is an operation mode for memory access) by partially masking the clock signal so as to decrease the operation frequency.

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Since a clock synchronous semiconductor storage device receives input signals at latch circuits in synchronization with rising edges of a system clock signal, the latch circuits each need to have received the system

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clock signal before or at the time of data input. Therefore, a conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device receives input data while an internal clock signal `clk_in` which has been generated by the internal clock signal generation circuit 53 (Figure 10) is being incessantly input to the latch circuits; or receives input data such that, as described in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 11-16349, an internal clock signal `clk_in` is generated only when the data is input to the synchronous semiconductor storage device. However, in such a structure, the system clock signal which is input to a clock buffer of a level detection circuit for detecting the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` cannot be removed.

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Thus, in the conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device, there are significant drawbacks in that a current of from about several hundreds of microamperes to about 1 mA is consumed even in a clock buffer portion of the level detection circuit for detecting the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` due to the variation of the system clock signal, and that the current consumption increases due to the increase in frequency of the system clock signal.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention,
5 a synchronous semiconductor storage device includes: an
internal clock activation signal generation circuit for
generating an internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and
a latch signal **ckel** based on a system clock signal **CLK**
and a clock activation signal **CKE** each having a series
10 of pulses; a CKE latch clock control signal generation
circuit for generating, based on the internal clock
activation signal **cke_c**, the latch signal **ckel**, the
system clock signal **CLK**, and the clock activation
signal **CKE**, a CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** which
15 controls activation/inactivation of a CKE latch clock
signal; and an internal clock signal generation circuit
for generating an internal clock signal **clk_in** based on
the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and the system
clock signal **CLK**, wherein stored data corresponding to
20 a plurality of external signals including a control signal
and an address signal are transmitted in synchronization
with the internal clock signal **clk_in**.

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In one embodiment of the present invention, the internal clock activation signal generation circuit includes: a clock buffer for controlling an input of the system clock signal **CLK** based on the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** generated by the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit; an inverter which receives an output from the clock buffer; and a CKE level hold circuit including serially connected three latch circuits, which generates the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and the latch signal **ckel** from the clock activation signal **CKE** or from a signal derived from the clock activation signal **CKE** based on an output of the inverter and the output of the clock buffer.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the internal clock signal generation circuit includes a clock buffer for controlling an input of the system clock signal **CLK** based on the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** generated by the internal clock activation signal generation circuit.

In still another embodiment of the present invention, the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit includes: a standby state detection circuit for

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generating a control signal which inactivates the CKE
latch clock control signal **cke_x** based on the internal
clock activation signal **cke_c** and the latch signal **ckel**
generated by the internal clock activation signal
5 generation circuit; a non-standby state detection circuit
for generating a control signal which activates the CKE
latch clock control signal **cke_x**, based on the system
clock signal **CLK** and the clock activation signal **CKE**;
a latch circuit which receives the control signal from
10 the standby state detection circuit and the control signal
from the non-standby state detection circuit.

In still another embodiment of the present
invention, the level of the clock activation signal **CKE**
15 is latched at a rising edge of the system clock signal **CLK**,
by first and second latch circuits among the three latch
circuits included in the CKE level hold circuit, based
on the internal clock activation signal **cke_c**; and the
latched level of the clock activation signal **CKE** is
20 identical with a level of a signal which is held at a
falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK** and output
by a third latch circuit of the CKE level hold circuit.

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In still another embodiment of the present invention, the CKE latch clock control signal `cke_x` generated by the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit is activated by the control signal output from the non-standby state detection circuit and inactivated by the control signal output from the standby state detection circuit; and alternation between an active state and an inactive state is made in synchronization with a falling edge of the system clock signal `CLK`.

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In still another embodiment of the present invention, the synchronous semiconductor storage device further including: a memory cell array including a plurality of memory cells arranged in a matrix; and a row select circuit for selecting, in response to an input address, a row in the memory cell array which corresponds to the input address, wherein memory cells in the selected row are sequentially accessed in a synchronous burst mode in synchronization with the internal clock signal `clk_in`.

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Thus, the invention described herein makes possible the advantages of (1) providing a synchronous semiconductor storage device which can reduce the current consumption when it is on standby by removing a system

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clock signal which is to be input to a circuit for detecting
the level of a clock activation signal CKE, and
(2) providing a synchronous semiconductor storage device
which can reduce the current consumption, even when in
5 operation, as long as it operates in a clock suspension
mode.

These and other advantages of the present
invention will become apparent to those skilled in the
10 art upon reading and understanding the following detailed
description with reference to the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Figure 1 shows an exemplary configuration of an
input section which generate an internal clock signal in
a synchronous semiconductor storage device of the present
invention.

20 Figure 2 shows a structure of an internal clock
activation signal generation circuit.

Figure 3 shows a structure of an internal clock
signal generation circuit.

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Figure 4 shows a structure of a CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit.

5 Figure 5 is a timing chart which illustrates an operation of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit.

 Figure 6 is a timing chart which illustrates an
10 operation of the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit.

 Figure 7 is a timing chart showing waveforms of
signals used in the circuits shown in Figure 1.

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 Figure 8 shows a configuration of circuits which generate an internal clock signal in a conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device.

20 Figure 9 shows a structure of an internal clock activation signal generation circuit which generates an internal clock activation signal in the conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device.

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Figure 10 shows a structure of an internal clock signal generation circuit which generates an internal clock signal in the conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device.

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Figure 11 is a timing chart for illustrating an operation of the conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device.

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Figure 12 schematically shows a structure of a peripheral circuit of the conventional synchronous semiconductor storage device.

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Figure 13 schematically shows a principle part of the synchronous semiconductor storage device according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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Hereinafter, an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

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Figure 1 is a block diagram showing an exemplary input section of an SDRAM according to the present invention. This SDRAM is a synchronous semiconductor storage device which operates in a synchronous burst mode.

5 According to the synchronous burst mode, the SDRAM selects, based on an externally provided address signal, a memory cell in a memory cell array which corresponds to the address signal in synchronization with an internal clock signal `clk_in` which is generated in the SDRAM. Then, the

10 SDRAM transmits data in the selected memory cell in synchronization with an internal clock signal `clk_in`.

The SDRAM includes an internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10, an internal clock signal

15 generation circuit 20, and a CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit 30. The internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10 receives a system clock signal `CLK` and a clock activation signal `CKE`, and generates an internal clock activation signal `cke_c` and

20 a latch signal `cke_l` based on the system clock signal `CLK` and the clock activation signal `CKE`.

The internal clock activation signal `cke_c` generated by the internal clock activation signal

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generation circuit 10 is supplied to the internal clock
signal generation circuit 20 and the CKE (clock
activation signal) latch clock control signal generation
circuit 30. The latch signal `cke1` is supplied to the CKE
5 latch clock control signal generation circuit 30.

The internal clock signal generation circuit 20
generates an internal clock signal `clk_in` based on the
internal clock activation signal `cke_c` generated by the
10 internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10
and the system clock signal `CLK`, and outputs the internal
clock signal `clk_in` to the principal part of the SDRAM.
An externally provided address signal selects a
corresponding memory cell in a memory cell array in
15 synchronization with an internal clock signal `clk_in`, and
data in the selected memory cell is transmitted in
synchronization with an internal clock signal `clk_in`.

The CKE latch clock control signal generation
20 circuit 30 receives the system clock signal `CLK` and the
clock activation signal `CKE` in addition to the internal
clock activation signal `cke_c` and the latch signal `cke1`
generated by the internal clock activation signal
generation circuit 10. Based on these signals, the CKE

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latch clock control signal generation circuit 30 generates a CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x**, and outputs it to the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10.

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Figure 2 shows a structure of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10, which includes an NAND gate **NAND10**, an inverter **INV10**, an inverter **INV11**, and a CKE level hold circuit 15. The CKE level hold circuit 15 includes a first latch circuit 11, a second latch circuit 12, and a third latch circuit 13. The first latch circuit 11 includes a transmission gate 11a, an inverter **INV12**, and an inverter **INV13**. The transmission gate 11a includes a PMOS transistor **P11** and an NMOS transistor **N11**. The second latch circuit 12 includes a transmission gate 12a, an inverter **INV14**, and an inverter **INV15**. The transmission gate 12a includes a PMOS transistor **P12** and an NMOS transistor **N12**. The third latch circuit 13 includes a transmission gate 13a, an inverter **INV16**, and an inverter **INV17**. The transmission gate 13a includes a PMOS transistor **P13** and an NMOS transistor **N13**.

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The inverter INV10 receives a clock activation signal CKE. The NAND gate NAND10, which is a clock buffer, receives the CKE latch clock control signal cke_x for latching the clock activation signal CKE, and the system
5 clock signal CLK.

The NAND gate NAND10 outputs a CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{10} directly to each of the latch circuits 11-13 and a CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{11} to each of the latch
10 circuits 11-13 through the inverter INV11. Furthermore, a signal output from the inverter INV10 is supplied to the first latch circuit 11.

The transmission gate 11a of the first latch
15 circuit 11 receives an output of the inverter INV10. A gate of the PMOS transistor P11, which is a part of the transmission gate 11a, receives the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{11} from the inverter INV11. A gate of the NMOS transistor N11, which is the other part of the
20 transmission gate 11a, receives the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{10} from the NAND gate NAND10. When the gate of the PMOS transistor P11 is at a low level "L" and the gate of the NMOS transistor N11 is at a high level "H", the transmission gate 11a outputs a signal.

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The signal output from the transmission gate 11a is supplied to the inverter INV12. An output of the inverter INV12 is supplied to the second latch circuit 12 and is also fed back to the inverter INV12 through the inverter INV13. Furthermore, the output of the inverter INV12 is output as a latch signal **cke1** to outside of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10.

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In the second latch circuit 12, the transmission gate 12a formed by the PMOS transistor P12 and the NMOS transistor N12 receives the output of the inverter INV12, i.e., the output of the first latch circuit 11. In the transmission gate 12a, a gate of the NMOS transistor N12 receives the output of the inverter INV11, i.e., the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{11} , and a gate of the PMOS transistor P12 receives the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{10} from the NAND gate NAND10.

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An output of the transmission gate 12a is supplied to the third latch circuit 13 through the inverter INV14, and is also fed back to the inverter INV14 through the inverter INV15.

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In the third latch circuit 13, the transmission gate 13a formed by the PMOS transistor P13 and the NMOS transistor N13 receives the output of the inverter INV14, i.e., the output of the second latch circuit 12. In the transmission gate 13a, a gate of the PMOS transistor P13 receives the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{11} from the inverter INV11, and a gate of the NMOS transistor N13 receives the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{10} from the NAND gate NAND10.

An output of the transmission gate 13a is output as an internal clock activation signal **cke_c** from the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10 through the inverter INV16, and is also fed back to the inverter INV16 through the inverter INV17.

The internal clock activation signal **cke_c** from the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10 is supplied to an internal clock generation circuit 20 shown in Figure 3. The internal clock generation circuit 20 includes a NAND gate NAND20 which receives the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and the system clock circuit CLK, and an inverter INV20 which

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receives an output of the NAND gate **NAND20**. The inverter **INV20** outputs an internal clock signal **clk_in** to outside of the internal clock generation circuit **20**.

5 As well, the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and the latch signal **cke1** from the internal clock activation signal generation circuit **10** are also input to the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit **30** as shown in Figure **4**. The CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit **30** includes an NAND gate **NAND30**, an NOR gate **NOR30**, and a latch circuit **14**.
10 The latch circuit **14** includes an NOR gate **NOR31** and an NOR gate **NOR32**.

15 The NAND gate **NAND30**, which is a non-standby state detection circuit, receives the clock activation signal **CKE** and the system clock signal **CLK**. The NOR gate **NOR30**, which is also a standby state detection circuit, receives the internal clock activation
20 signal **cke_c** and the latch signal **cke1**. The latch circuit **14** receives a CKE latch clock set signal ϕ_{30} from the NAND gate **NAND30** and a CKE latch clock reset signal ϕ_{31} from the NOR gate **NOR30**.

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The NOR gate **NOR31** of the latch circuit 14 receives the CKE latch clock set signal $\phi30$ from the NAND gate **NAND30** and a latch output signal $\phi33$ from the NOR gate **NOR32**. The NOR gate **NOR32** receives the CKE latch
5 clock reset signal $\phi31$ from the NOR gate **NOR30** and a latch output signal $\phi32$ from the NOR gate **NOR31**. The NOR gate **NOR32** outputs a CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x**.

10 An operation of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10 shown in Figure 2 is now described with reference to a timing chart shown in Figure 5. In the case where the clock activation signal **CKE** is input to the inverter **INV10** while a system
15 clock signal **CLK** which pulses in a certain cycle is being input to the NAND gate **NAND10**, when the clock activation signal **CKE** is at a low level "L" at a falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK**, a latch signal **ckel** is latched by the first latch circuit 11 at a low level "L". In
20 general, in the case where the clock activation signal **CKE** is at a low level at a falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK**, the clock activation signal **CKE** is latched at a low level; and alternatively, in the case where the clock activation signal **CKE** is at a high level at a rising

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edge of the system clock signal **CLK**, the clock activation signal **CKE** is latched at a high level. That is, based on the latched state of the clock activation signal **CKE**, the latch signal **cke1** is generated. The latched
5 signal **cke1** is sent out of the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10, and is also supplied to the second latch circuit 12.

The second latch circuit 12 latches the latch
10 signal **cke1** which is the output signal from the first latch circuit 11 and, at the subsequent falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK**, outputs the latched signal to the third latch circuit 13.

The third latch circuit 13 latches the latched
15 signal from the second latch circuit 12 and, at the subsequent falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK**, outputs the latched signal as an internal clock activation signal **cke_c** for activating an internal clock
20 signal **clk_in**.

Upon receiving the thus-generated internal clock activation signal **cke_c**, the internal clock generation circuit 20 shown in Figure 3 outputs the signal whose

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pulses are masked as long as the internal clock activation signal `cke_c` is at a low level "L", as an internal clock signal `clk_in`. The internal clock signal `clk_in` is at a low level "L" while the internal clock activation signal `cke_c` is at a low level "L".

An operation of the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit 30 shown in Figure 4 is now described with reference to a timing chart shown in Figure 6. When the clock activation signal `CKE` is at a high level "H", the CKE latch clock set signal ϕ_{30} falls to a low level "L" in synchronization with a rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK`, and the NAND gate `NAND30` outputs this CKE latch clock set signal ϕ_{30} at a low level "L". In such a case, the CKE latch clock control signal `cke_x`, which is the output of the latch circuit 14, is set to a high level "H".

As a result, when the clock activation signal `CKE` is at a low level "L", in the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10 shown in Figure 2, the CKE latch clock signal ϕ_{11} is input to each of the first, second, and third latch circuits 11, 12, and 13. Accordingly, both the internal clock activation

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signal **cke_c** and the latch signal **cke_l** from the internal clock activation signal generation circuit 10 are at a low level "L". In such a case, in the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit 30 shown in Figure 4, the CKE latch clock reset signal ϕ_{31} , which is the output of the NOR gate **NOR30**, rises to a high level "H", and accordingly, the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** is set to a low level "L" by the latch circuit 14.

It should be noted that in the timing chart of Figure 6, the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** varies only when the system clock signal **CLK** is at a low level "L". Therefore, the NAND gate **NAND10**, which is a clock buffer, can control the state (active or inactive) of the internal clock signal **clk_in** using a pulse of the system clock signal **CLK** as a minimum unit for control. As a result, the synchronous semiconductor storage device can be controlled precisely by using a pulse of the system clock signal **CLK** as a minimum unit for control.

Furthermore, as shown in table 1, whether the timing at which the clock activation signal **CKE** varies is within a high level period ("H" period) of the system clock signal **CLK** (points "b" and "c" in Figure 6) or

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within a low level period ("L" period) of the system clock signal **CLK** (points "a" and "d" in Figure 6), the internal clock signal **clk_in** can be controlled precisely on the basis of a pulse of the system clock signal **CLK** as a minimum unit for control. As a result, the generation of the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** can be controlled.

[TABLE 1]

CLK	CKE	points in Figure 6
"L" period	falling edge	a
"H" period	rising edge	b
"H" period	rising edge	c
"L" period	falling edge	d

When the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** is set to a low level "L", the NAND gate **NAND10** (Figure 2) turns to an inactive state, whereby the switching of the NAND gate **NAND10** by the system clock signal **CLK** is stopped. At the same time, the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** has already been at a low level "L". Thus, the NAND gate **NAND20** (Figure 3) is in an inactive state, i.e., the switching of the NAND gate **NAND20** by the system clock signal **CLK** has been stopped.

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Furthermore, in the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit 30 shown in Figure 4, the externally supplied clock activation signal CKE is at a low level "L". Therefore, the NAND gate NAND30 is in an inactive state, and accordingly, the switching of the NAND gate NAND30 by the system clock signal CLK has been stopped. Thus, all of clock buffer elements which directly receive the externally supplied system clock signal CLK are in an inactive state, and accordingly, the current consumption is reduced when an operation of the semiconductor storage device is on standby or is suspended.

In the internal clock generation circuit 20, the internal clock activation signal cke_c is supplied to the NAND gate NAND20, which is a clock buffer, together with the system clock signal CLK. As shown in the timing chart of Figure 5, the internal clock signal clk_in is activated based on the polarity of the internal clock activation signal cke_c.

Figure 7 is a timing chart showing waveforms of the signals used in the above circuits. Signals in this timing chart, except for the externally supplied system

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clock signal CLK, do not vary at any node in the above circuits within period t_a . That is, all clock buffer circuits that operate in synchronization with the system clock signal CLK are inactive. Therefore, there is no possibility of power consumption due to AC components such as "the switching of a gate" and "charge/discharge at an output of the gate". Thus, even in the case where the frequency of the system clock signal CLK increases, the current consumption when the storage device is on standby can be reduced.

Figure 13 schematically shows a principle part 70 of the synchronous semiconductor storage device according to the present invention. The principle part 70 includes a memory cell array 71 including a plurality of memory cells arranged in a matrix, and a row select circuit 72 connected to the memory cell array 71. The row select circuit 72 receives an input address signal provided from outside of the synchronous semiconductor storage device, and the internal clock signal `clk_in` which is generated as described above. The row select circuit 72 selects a row in the memory cell array 71 which corresponds to the input address signal, and sequentially accesses to memory cells in the selected row in a synchronous burst

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mode in synchronization with the internal clock signal `clk_in`.

As described hereinabove, in the synchronous semiconductor storage device of the present invention, when the semiconductor storage device is on standby, the system clock signal `CLK`, which is used for latching the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` and generating the internal clock activation signal `cke_x`, is inactivated in clock buffer circuits, whereby the power consumption due to the AC components is reduced. Therefore, even in the case where the frequency of the system clock signal `CLK` increases, the current consumption when the storage device is on standby can be significantly reduced.

The structure of the present invention can be achieved by providing relatively small circuits in the input circuit section which generates a system clock signal. Thus, the size of an entire semiconductor storage device does not significantly increase.

Various other modifications will be apparent to and can be readily made by those skilled in the art without

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departing from the scope and spirit of this invention.
Accordingly, it is not intended that the scope of the
claims appended hereto be limited to the description as
set forth herein, but rather that the claims be broadly
5 construed.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A synchronous semiconductor storage device, comprising:

an internal clock activation signal generation circuit for generating an internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and a latch signal **cke1** based on a system clock signal **CLK** and a clock activation signal **CKE** each having a series of pulses;

a CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit for generating, based on the internal clock activation signal **cke_c**, the latch signal **cke1**, the system clock signal **CLK**, and the clock activation signal **CKE**, a CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** which controls activation/inactivation of a CKE latch clock signal; and

an internal clock signal generation circuit for generating an internal clock signal **clk_in** based on the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and the system clock signal **CLK**,

wherein stored data corresponding to a plurality of external signals including a control signal and an address signal are transmitted in synchronization with the internal clock signal **clk_in**.

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2. A synchronous semiconductor storage device according to claim 1, wherein the internal clock activation signal generation circuit includes:

a clock buffer for controlling an input of the system clock signal **CLK** based on the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** generated by the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit;

an inverter which receives an output from the clock buffer; and

a CKE level hold circuit including serially connected three latch circuits, which generates the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** and the latch signal **cke1** from the clock activation signal **CKE** or from a signal derived from the clock activation signal **CKE** based on an output of the inverter and the output of the clock buffer.

3. A synchronous semiconductor storage device according to claim 1, wherein the internal clock signal generation circuit includes a clock buffer for controlling an input of the system clock signal **CLK** based on the internal clock activation signal **cke_c** generated by the internal clock activation signal generation circuit.

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4. A synchronous semiconductor storage device according to claim 1, wherein the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit includes:

a standby state detection circuit for generating a control signal which inactivates the CKE latch clock control signal `cke_x` based on the internal clock activation signal `cke_c` and the latch signal `cke1` generated by the internal clock activation signal generation circuit;

a non-standby state detection circuit for generating a control signal which activates the CKE latch clock control signal `cke_x`, based on the system clock signal `CLK` and the clock activation signal `CKE`;

a latch circuit which receives the control signal from the standby state detection circuit and the control signal from the non-standby state detection circuit.

5. A synchronous semiconductor storage device according to claim 2, wherein:

the level of the clock activation signal `CKE` is latched at a rising edge of the system clock signal `CLK`, by first and second latch circuits among the three latch circuits included in the CKE level hold circuit, based

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on the internal clock activation signal **cke_c**; and

the latched level of the clock activation signal **CKE** is identical with a level of a signal which is held at a falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK** and output by a third latch circuit of the CKE level hold circuit.

6. A synchronous semiconductor storage device according to claim 4, wherein:

the CKE latch clock control signal **cke_x** generated by the CKE latch clock control signal generation circuit is activated by the control signal output from the non-standby state detection circuit and inactivated by the control signal output from the standby state detection circuit; and

alternation between an active state and an inactive state is made in synchronization with a falling edge of the system clock signal **CLK**.

7. A synchronous semiconductor storage device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a memory cell array including a plurality of memory cells arranged in a matrix; and

a row select circuit for selecting, in response

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to an input address, a row in the memory cell array which corresponds to the input address,

wherein memory cells in the selected row are sequentially accessed in a synchronous burst mode in synchronization with the internal clock signal `clk_in`.