119-Bump BGA
Commercial Temp
Industrial Temp

1M x 18, 512K x 36
18Mb S/DCD Sync Burst SRAMs

5 ns–11 ns
2.5 V or 3.3 V V_{DD}
2.5 V or 3.3 V I/O

Features

- IEEE 1149.1 JTAG-compatible Boundary Scan
- On-chip read parity checking; even or odd selectable
- ZQ mode pin for user-selectable high/low output drive
- On-chip parity encoding and error detection
- 2.5 V or 3.3 V +10%/–5% core power supply
- 2.5 V or 3.3 V I/O supply
- LBO pin for Linear or Interleaved Burst mode
- Internal input resistors on mode pins allow floating mode pins
- Byte Write (BW) and/or Global Write (GW) operation
- Internal self-timed write cycle
- Automatic power-down for portable applications
- JEDEC-standard 119-bump BGA package

		-5	-5.5	-6	-6.5	-7.5	-8.5	-10	-11	Unit
Flow Through 2-1-1-1	t_{KQ}	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.5	8.5	10	11	ns
	tCycle	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.5	10	10	15	ns
3.3 V	Curr (x18)	100	100	150	150	135	135	135	100	mA
	Curr (x36)	110	110	175	175	150	150	150	110	mA
2.5 V	Curr (x18)	95	95	150	150	135	135	135	95	mA
	Curr (x36)	110	110	170	170	150	150	150	110	mA

Functional Description

Applications

The GS8162F18/36B is a 18,874,368-bit high performance synchronous SRAM with a 2-bit burst address counter. Although of a type originally developed for Level 2 Cache applications supporting high performance CPUs, the device now finds application in synchronous SRAM applications, ranging from DSP main store to networking chip set support.

Controls

Addresses, data I/Os, chip enable (E1), address burst control inputs (ADSP, ADSC, ADV), and write control inputs (Bx, BW, GW) are synchronous and are controlled by a positive-edge-triggered clock input (CK). Output enable (G) and power down control (ZZ) are asynchronous inputs. Burst cycles can be initiated with either ADSP or ADSC inputs. In Burst mode, subsequent burst addresses are generated internally and are controlled by ADV. The burst address counter may be configured to count in either linear or interleave order with the Linear Burst Order (LBO) input. The Burst function need not be used. New addresses can be loaded on every cycle with no degradation of chip performance.

Byte Write and Global Write

Byte write operation is performed by using Byte Write enable (BW) input combined with one or more individual byte write signals (Bx). In addition, Global Write (GW) is available for writing all bytes at one time, regardless of the Byte Write control inputs.

FLXDrive™

The ZQ pin allows selection between high drive strength (ZQ low) for multi-drop bus applications and normal drive strength (ZQ floating or high) point-to-point applications. See the Output Driver Characteristics chart for details.

Sleep Mode

Low power (Sleep mode) is attained through the assertion (High) of the ZZ signal, or by stopping the clock (CK). Memory data is retained during Sleep mode.

Core and Interface Voltages

The GS8162F18/36B operates on a 2.5 V or 3.3 V power supply. All input are 3.3 V and 2.5 V compatible. Separate output power (V_{DDQ}) pins are used to decouple output noise from the internal circuits and are 3.3 V and 2.5 V compatible.

GS8162F36 Pad Out

119 Bump BGA—Top View

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	V_{DDQ}	A_6	A_7	$\overline{ADSP}$	A_8	A_9	V_{DDQ}
B	NC	A_{18}	A_4	$\overline{ADSC}$	A_{15}	A_{17}	NC
C	NC	A_5	A_3	V_{DD}	A_{14}	A_{16}	NC
D	DQ_{C4}	DQ_{C9}	V_{SS}	NC	V_{SS}	DQ_{B9}	DQ_{B4}
E	DQ_{C3}	DQ_{C8}	V_{SS}	$\overline{E}_1$	V_{SS}	DQ_{B8}	DQ_{B3}
F	V_{DDQ}	DQ_{C7}	V_{SS}	$\overline{G}$	V_{SS}	DQ_{B7}	V_{DDQ}
G	DQ_{C2}	DQ_{C6}	$\overline{B}_C$	$\overline{ADV}$	$\overline{B}_B$	DQ_{B6}	DQ_{B2}
H	DQ_{C1}	DQ_{C5}	V_{SS}	$\overline{GW}$	V_{SS}	DQ_{B5}	DQ_{B1}
J	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
K	DQ_{D1}	DQ_{D5}	V_{SS}	CK	V_{SS}	DQ_{A5}	DQ_{A1}
L	DQ_{D2}	DQ_{D6}	$\overline{B}_D$	NC	$\overline{B}_A$	DQ_{A6}	DQ_{A2}
M	V_{DDQ}	DQ_{D7}	V_{SS}	$\overline{BW}$	V_{SS}	DQ_{A7}	V_{DDQ}
N	DQ_{D3}	DQ_{D8}	V_{SS}	A_1	V_{SS}	DQ_{A8}	DQ_{A3}
P	DQ_{D4}	DQ_{D9}	V_{SS}	A_0	V_{SS}	DQ_{A9}	DQ_{A4}
R	NC	A_2	$\overline{LBO}$	V_{DD}	NC	A_{13}	$\overline{PE}$
T	NC	NC	A_{10}	A_{11}	A_{12}	NC	ZZ
U	V_{DDQ}	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	NC	V_{DDQ}

GS8162F18 Pad Out

119 Bump BGA—Top View

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	V_{DDQ}	A_6	A_7	$\overline{ADSP}$	A_8	A_9	V_{DDQ}
B	NC	A_{18}	A_4	$\overline{ADSC}$	A_{15}	A_{17}	NC
C	NC	A_5	A_3	V_{DD}	A_{14}	A_{16}	NC
D	DQ_{B1}	NC	V_{SS}	NC	V_{SS}	DQ_{A9}	NC
E	NC	DQ_{B2}	V_{SS}	$\overline{E}_1$	V_{SS}	NC	DQ_{A8}
F	V_{DDQ}	NC	V_{SS}	$\overline{G}$	V_{SS}	DQ_{A7}	V_{DDQ}
G	NC	DQ_{B3}	$\overline{B}_B$	$\overline{ADV}$	NC	NC	DQ_{A6}
H	DQ_{B4}	NC	V_{SS}	$\overline{GW}$	V_{SS}	DQ_{A5}	NC
J	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
K	NC	DQ_{B5}	V_{SS}	CK	V_{SS}	NC	DQ_{A4}
L	DQ_{B6}	NC	NC	NC	$\overline{B}_A$	DQ_{A3}	NC
M	V_{DDQ}	DQ_{B7}	V_{SS}	$\overline{BW}$	V_{SS}	NC	V_{DDQ}
N	DQ_{B8}	NC	V_{SS}	A_1	V_{SS}	DQ_{A2}	NC
P	NC	DQ_{B9}	V_{SS}	A_0	V_{SS}	NC	DQ_{A1}
R	NC	A_2	$\overline{LBO}$	V_{DD}	NC	A_{13}	$\overline{PE}$
T	NC	A_{10}	A_{11}	NC	A_{12}	A_{19}	ZZ
U	V_{DDQ}	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	NC	V_{DDQ}

BPR1999.05.18

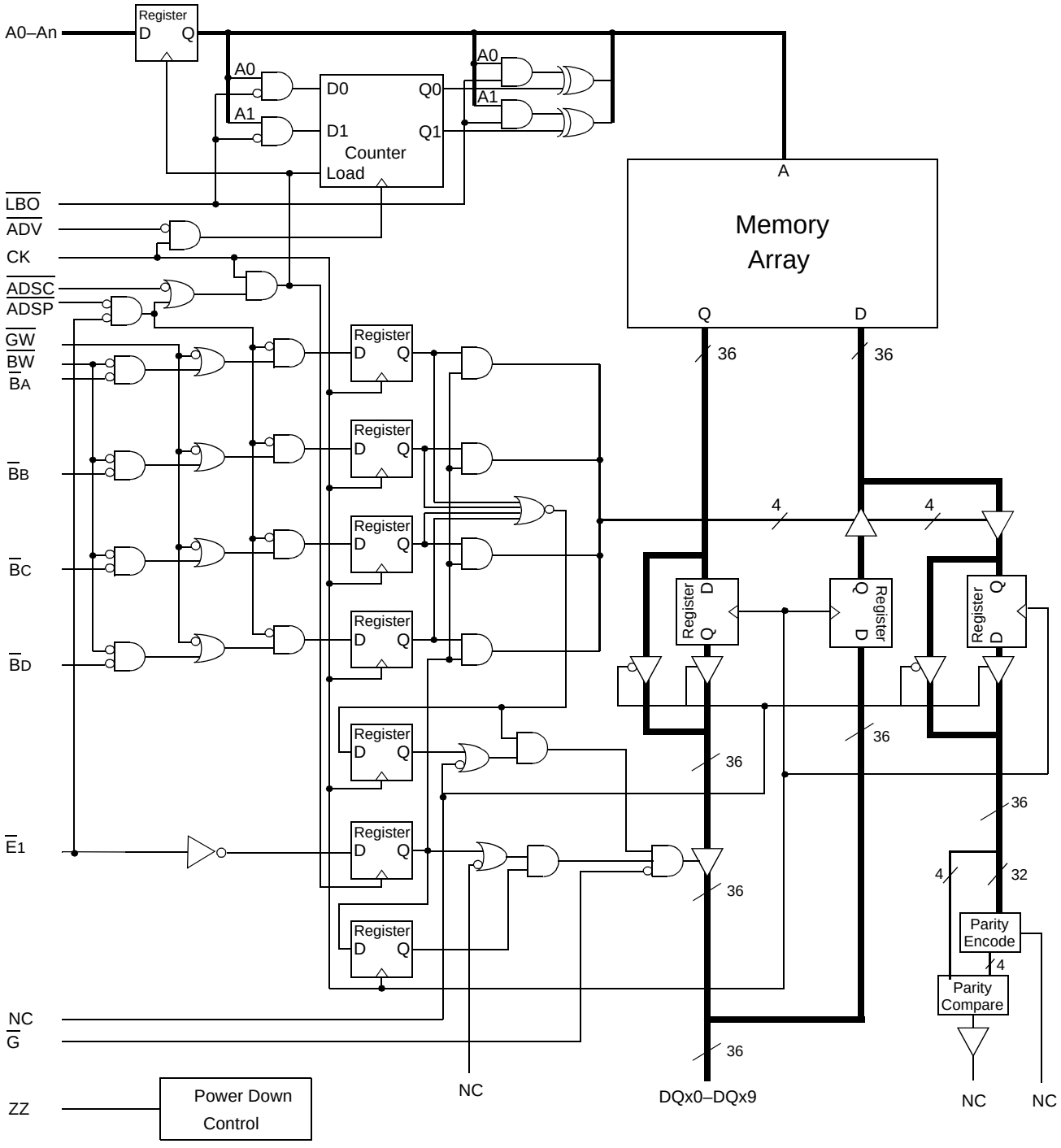
GS8162F18/36 BGA Pin Description

Pin Location	Symbol	Type	Description
P4, N4	A_0, A_1	I	Address field LSBs and Address Counter Preset Inputs
R2, C3, B3, C2, A2, A3, A5, A6, T3, T5, R6, C5, B5, C6, B6, B2	An	I	Address Inputs
T4	An		Address Input (x36 Version)
T2, T6	NC	—	No Connect (x36 Version)
T2, T6	An	I	Address Input (x18 Version)
K7, L7, N7, P7, K6, L6, M6, N6 H7, G7, E7, D7, H6, G6, F6, E6 H1, G1, E1, D1, H2, G2, F2, E2 K1, L1, N1, P1, K2, L2, M2, N2	DQ_{A1}–DQ_{A8} DQ_{B1}–DQ_{B8} DQ_{C1}–DQ_{C8} DQ_{D1}–DQ_{D8}	I/O	Data Input and Output pins. (x36 Version)
P6, D6, D2, P2	DQ_{A9}, DQ_{B9}, DQ_{C9}, DQ_{D9}	I/O	Data Input and Output pins. (x36 Version)
L5, G5, G3, L3	$\overline{B}_A$, $\overline{B}_B$, $\overline{B}_C$, $\overline{B}_D$	I	Byte Write Enable for DQ_A, DQ_B, DQ_C, DQ_D I/Os; active low (x36 Version)
P7, N6, L6, K7, H6, G7, F6, E7, D6 D1, E2, G2, H1, K2, L1, M2, N1, P2	DQ_{A1}–DQ_{A9} DQ_{B1}–DQ_{B9}	I/O	Data Input and Output pins (x18 Version)
L5, G3	$\overline{B}_A$, $\overline{B}_B$	I	Byte Write Enable for DQ_A, DQ_B I/Os; active low (x18 Version)
B1, C1, D4, R1, T1, U6, B7, C7, L4, R5, R7, J3, J5	NC	—	No Connect
P6, N7, M6, L7, K6, H7, G6, E6, D7, D2, E1, F2, G1, H2, K1, L2, N2, P1, G5, L3, T4	NC	—	No Connect (x18 Version)
K4	CK	I	Clock Input Signal; active high
M4	$\overline{BW}$	I	Byte Write—Writes all enabled bytes; active low
H4	$\overline{GW}$	I	Global Write Enable—Writes all bytes; active low
E4	$\overline{E}_1$	I	Chip Enable; active low
F4	$\overline{G}$	I	Output Enable; active low
G4	$\overline{ADV}$	I	Burst address counter advance enable; active low
A4, B4	$\overline{ADSP}$, $\overline{ADSC}$	I	Address Strobe (Processor, Cache Controller); active low
T7	ZZ	I	Sleep mode control; active high
R3	$\overline{LBO}$	I	Linear Burst Order mode; active low
U2	TMS	I	Scan Test Mode Select

GS8162F18/36 BGA Pin Description

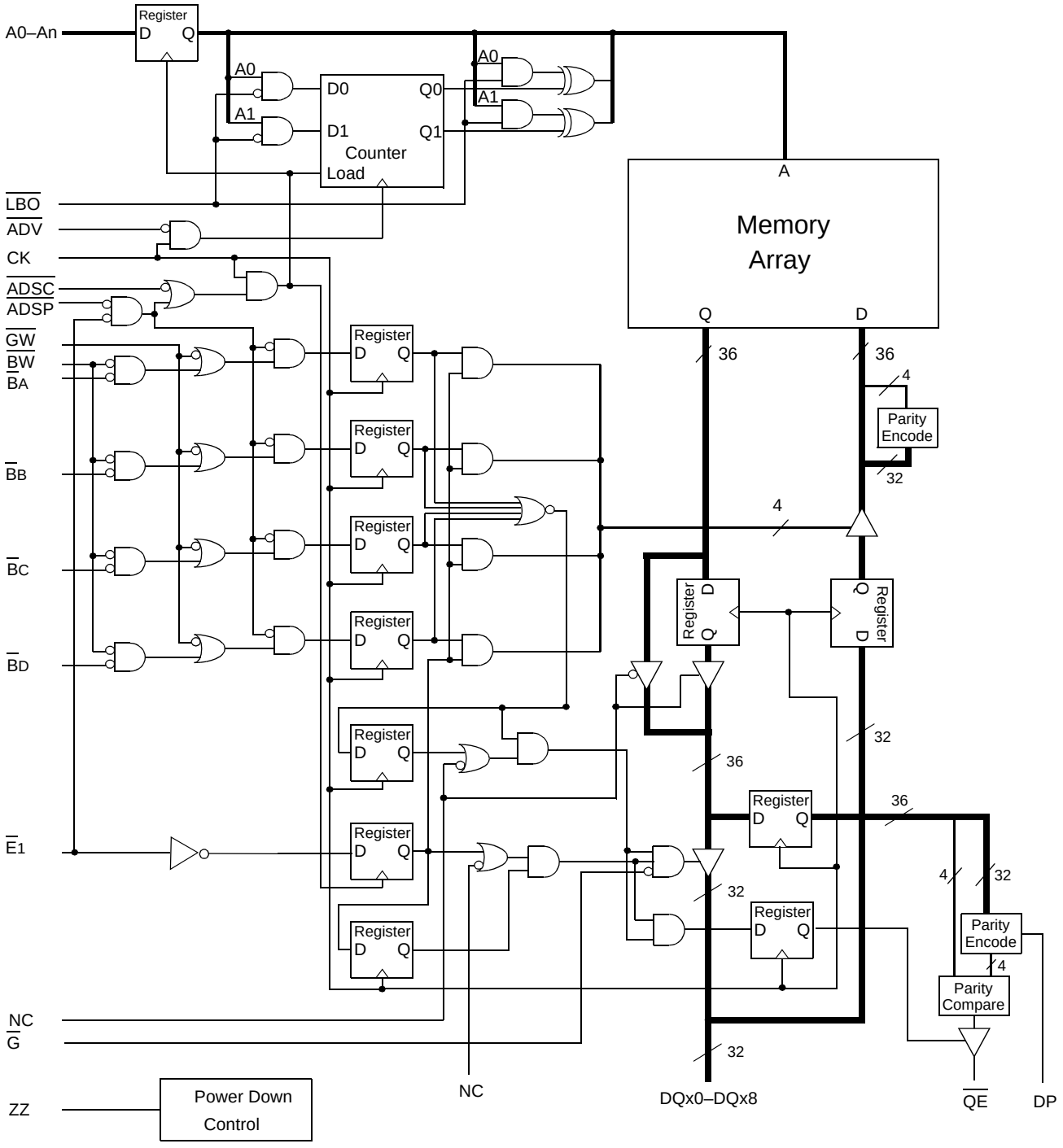
Pin Location	Symbol	Type	Description
U3	TDI	I	Scan Test Data In
U5	TDO	O	Scan Test Data Out
U4	TCK	I	Scan Test Clock
R7	$\overline{PE}$	I	Parity Bit Enable; active low
J2, C4, J4, R4, J6	V_{DD}	I	Core power supply
D3, E3, F3, H3, K3, M3, N3, P3, D5, E5, F5, H5, K5, M5, N5, P5	V_{SS}	I	I/O and Core Ground
A1, F1, J1, M1, U1, A7, F7, J7, M7, U7	V_{DDQ}	I	Output driver power supply

GS8162F18/36 ($\overline{PE}$ = 0) Block Diagram



Note: Only x36 version shown for simplicity.

GS8162F18/36 ($\overline{PE}$ = 1) x32 Mode Block Diagram



Note: Only x36 version shown for simplicity.

Mode Pin Functions

Mode Name	Pin Name	State	Function
Burst Order Control	$\overline{\text{LBO}}$	L	Linear Burst
		H	Interleaved Burst
Power Down Control	ZZ	L or NC	Active
		H	Standby, $I_{DD} = I_{SB}$
Parity Enable	$\overline{\text{PE}}$	L or NC	Activate 9th I/Os (x18/36 Mode)
		H	Deactivate 9th I/Os (x16/32 Mode)

Note:
There are pull-down devices on the $\overline{\text{PE}}$ and ZZ pins, so those input pins can be unconnected and the chip will operate in the default states as specified in the above tables.

Enable/Disable Parity I/O Pins

This SRAM allows the user to configure the device to operate in Parity I/O active (x18, x36) or in Parity I/O inactive (x16, x32) mode. Holding the $\overline{\text{PE}}$ bump low or letting it float will activate the 9th I/O on each byte of the RAM. Grounding $\overline{\text{PE}}$ deactivates the 9th I/O of each byte, although the bit in each byte of the memory array remains active to store and recall parity bits generated and read into the ByteSafe parity circuits.

Burst Counter Sequences

Linear Burst Sequence

	A[1:0]	A[1:0]	A[1:0]	A[1:0]
1st address	00	01	10	11
2nd address	01	10	11	00
3rd address	10	11	00	01
4th address	11	00	01	10

Note: The burst counter wraps to initial state on the 5th clock.

Interleaved Burst Sequence

	A[1:0]	A[1:0]	A[1:0]	A[1:0]
1st address	00	01	10	11
2nd address	01	00	11	10
3rd address	10	11	00	01
4th address	11	10	01	00

Note: The burst counter wraps to initial state on the 5th clock.

BPR 1999.05.18

Byte Write Truth Table

Function	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{BW}$	$\overline{B}_A$	$\overline{B}_B$	$\overline{B}_C$	$\overline{B}_D$	Notes
Read	H	H	X	X	X	X	1
Read	H	L	H	H	H	H	1
Write byte a	H	L	L	H	H	H	2, 3
Write byte b	H	L	H	L	H	H	2, 3
Write byte c	H	L	H	H	L	H	2, 3, 4
Write byte d	H	L	H	H	H	L	2, 3, 4
Write all bytes	H	L	L	L	L	L	2, 3, 4
Write all bytes	L	X	X	X	X	X	

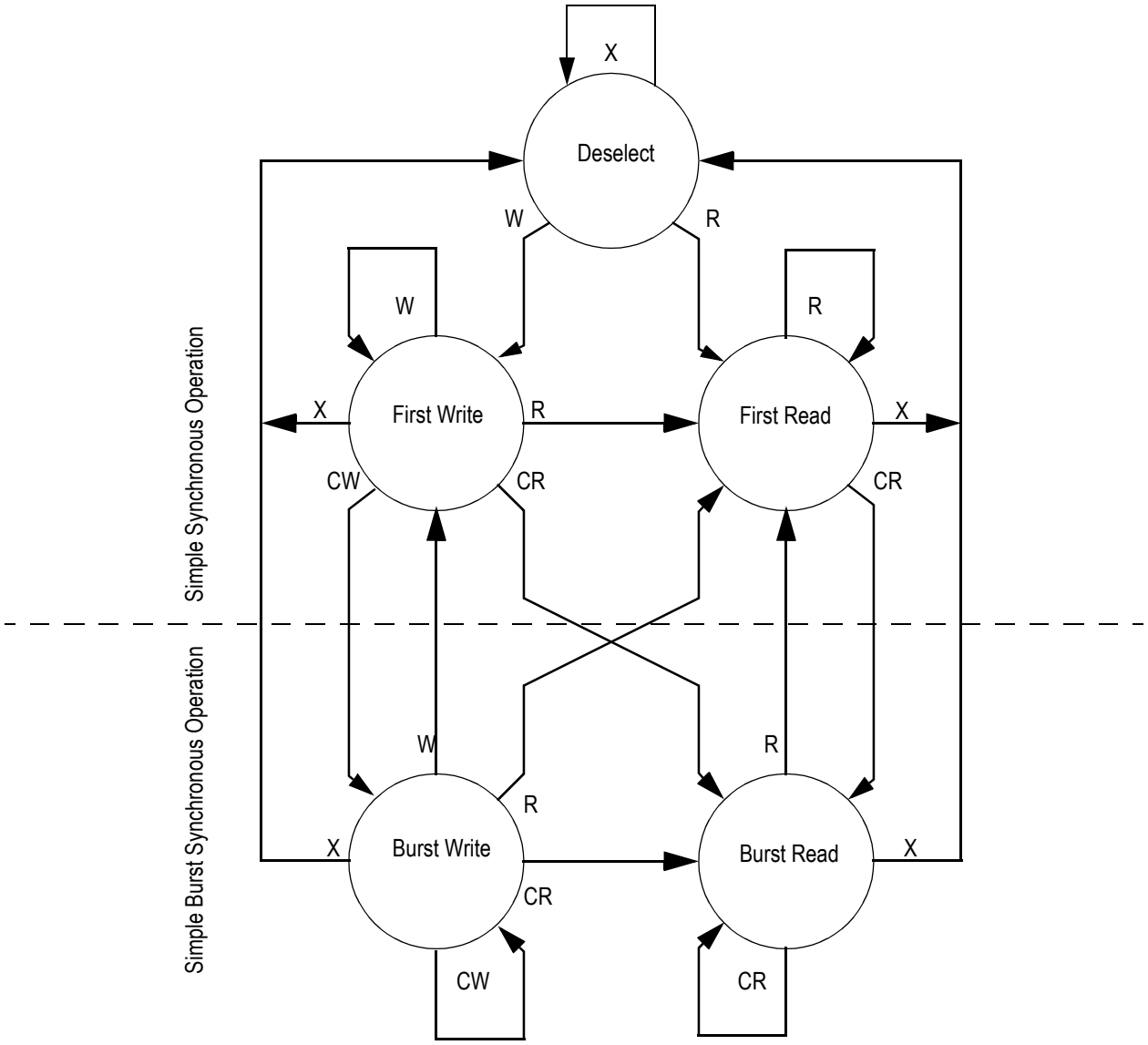
Notes:
1. All byte outputs are active in read cycles regardless of the state of Byte Write Enable inputs.
2. Byte Write Enable inputs $\overline{B}_A$, $\overline{B}_B$, $\overline{B}_C$, and/or $\overline{B}_D$ may be used in any combination with $\overline{BW}$ to write single or multiple bytes.
3. All byte I/Os remain High-Z during all write operations regardless of the state of Byte Write Enable inputs.
4. Bytes "C" and "D" are only available on the x36 version.

Synchronous Truth Table

Operation	Address Used	State Diagram Key[5]	$\overline{E}_1$	$\overline{ADSP}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	$\overline{W}^3$	DQ[4]
Deselect Cycle, Power Down	**None**	**X**	**H**	**X**	**L**	**X**	**X**	**High-Z**
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	R	L	L	X	X	X	Q
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	**External**	**R**	**L**	**H**	**L**	**X**	**F**	**Q**
Write Cycle, Begin Burst	**External**	**W**	**L**	**H**	**L**	**X**	**T**	**D**
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	*Next*	*CR*	*X*	*H*	*H*	*L*	*F*	*Q*
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	CR	H	X	H	L	F	Q
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	*Next*	*CW*	*X*	*H*	*H*	*L*	*T*	*D*
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	CW	H	X	H	L	T	D
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current		X	H	H	H	F	Q
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current		H	X	H	H	F	Q
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current		X	H	H	H	T	D
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current		H	X	H	H	T	D

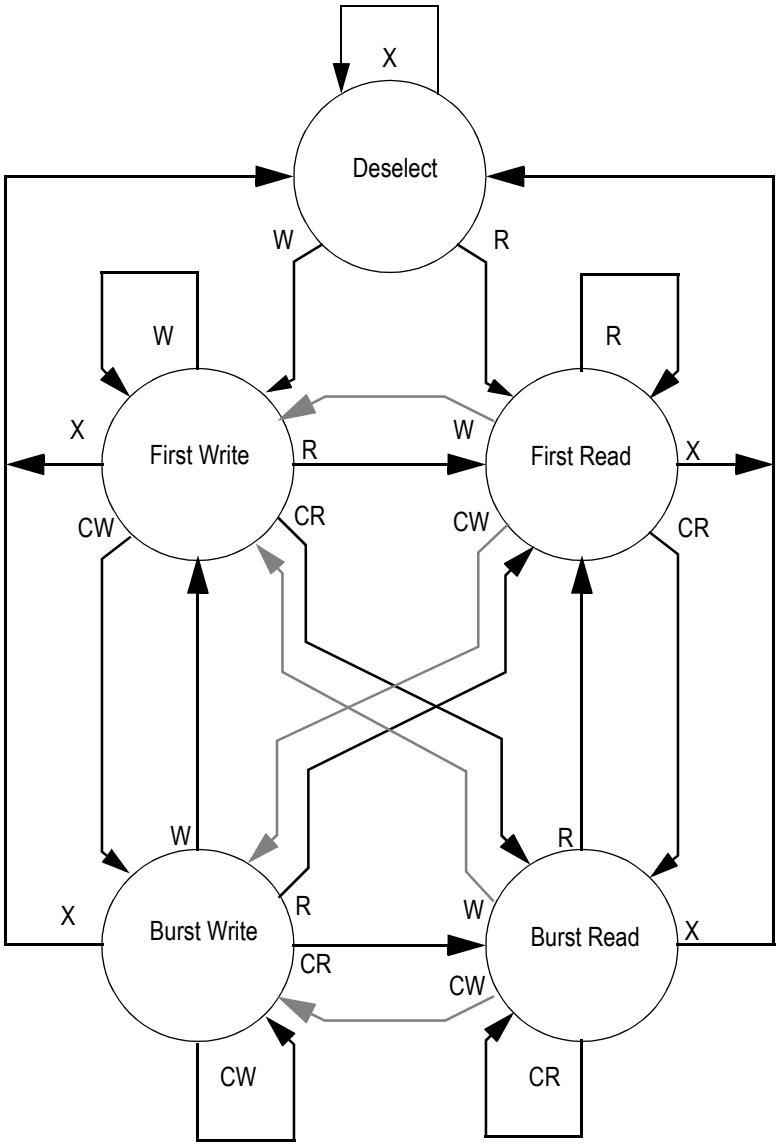
Notes:
1. X = Don't Care, H = High, L = Low
2. W = T (True) and F (False) is defined in the Byte Write Truth Table preceding
3. G is an asynchronous input. G can be driven high at any time to disable active output drivers. G low can only enable active drivers (shown as "Q" in the Truth Table above).
4. All input combinations shown above are tested and supported. Input combinations shown in gray boxes need not be used to accomplish basic synchronous or synchronous burst operations and may be avoided for simplicity.
5. Tying ADSP high and ADSC low allows simple non-burst synchronous operations. See **BOLD** items above.
6. Tying ADSP high and ADV low while using ADSC to load new addresses allows simple burst operations. See *ITALIC* items above.

Simplified State Diagram



Notes:
1. The diagram shows only supported (tested) synchronous state transitions. The diagram presumes $\overline{G}$ is tied low.
2. The upper portion of the diagram assumes active use of only the Enable ($\overline{E1}$) and Write ($\overline{B_A}$, $\overline{B_B}$, $\overline{B_C}$, $\overline{B_D}$, $\overline{BW}$, and $\overline{GW}$) control inputs, and that $\overline{ADSP}$ is tied high and $\overline{ADSC}$ is tied low.
3. The upper and lower portions of the diagram together assume active use of only the Enable, Write, and $\overline{ADSC}$ control inputs and assumes $\overline{ADSP}$ is tied high and $\overline{ADV}$ is tied low.

Simplified State Diagram with $\overline{G}$



Notes:
1. The diagram shows supported (tested) synchronous state transitions plus supported transitions that depend upon the use of $\overline{G}$.
2. Use of "Dummy Reads" (Read Cycles with $\overline{G}$ High) may be used to make the transition from read cycles to write cycles without passing through a Deselect cycle. Dummy Read cycles increment the address counter just like normal read cycles.
3. Transitions shown in grey tone assume $\overline{G}$ has been pulsed high long enough to turn the RAM's drivers off and for incoming data to meet Data Input Set Up Time.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(All voltages reference to V_{SS})

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit
V_{DD}	Voltage on V_{DD} Pins	–0.5 to 4.6	V
V_{DDQ}	Voltage in V_{DDQ} Pins	–0.5 to 4.6	V
V_{CK}	Voltage on Clock Input Pin	–0.5 to 6	V
$V_{I/O}$	Voltage on I/O Pins	–0.5 to V_{DDQ} +0.5 (≤ 4.6 V max.)	V
V_{IN}	Voltage on Other Input Pins	–0.5 to V_{DD} +0.5 (≤ 4.6 V max.)	V
I_{IN}	Input Current on Any Pin	+/–20	mA
I_{OUT}	Output Current on Any I/O Pin	+/–20	mA
P_D	Package Power Dissipation	1.5	W
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	–55 to 125	°C
T_{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	–55 to 125	°C

Note:
Permanent damage to the device may occur if the Absolute Maximum Ratings are exceeded. Operation should be restricted to Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to conditions exceeding the Absolute Maximum Ratings, for an extended period of time, may affect reliability of this component.

Power Supply Voltage Ranges

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
3.3 V Supply Voltage	V_{DD3}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
2.5 V Supply Voltage	V_{DD2}	2.3	2.5	2.7	V	
3.3 V V_{DDQ} I/O Supply Voltage	V_{DDQ3}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
2.5 V V_{DDQ} I/O Supply Voltage	V_{DDQ2}	2.4	2.5	2.7	V	

Notes:
1. The part numbers of Industrial Temperature Range versions end the character "I". Unless otherwise noted, all performance specifications quoted are evaluated for worst case in the temperature range marked on the device.
2. Input Under/overshoot voltage must be –2 V > Vi < V_{DDn}+2 V not to exceed 4.6 V maximum, with a pulse width not to exceed 20% tKC.

V_{DDQ3} Range Logic Levels

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DD} Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	1.7	—	V_{DD} + 0.3	V	1
V_{DD} Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	–0.3	—	0.8	V	1
V_{DDQ} I/O Input High Voltage	V_{IHQ}	1.7	—	V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V	1,3
V_{DDQ} I/O Input Low Voltage	V_{ILQ}	–0.3	—	0.8	V	1,3

Notes:
1. The part numbers of Industrial Temperature Range versions end the character "I". Unless otherwise noted, all performance specifications quoted are evaluated for worst case in the temperature range marked on the device.
2. Input Under/overshoot voltage must be –2 V > Vi < V_{DDn}+2 V not to exceed 4.6 V maximum, with a pulse width not to exceed 20% tKC.
3. V_{IHQ} (max) is voltage on V_{DDQ} pins plus 0.3 V.

V_{DDQ2} Range Logic Levels

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DD} Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	0.6*V_{DD}	—	V_{DD} + 0.3	V	1
V_{DD} Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	–0.3	—	0.3*V_{DD}	V	1
V_{DDQ} I/O Input High Voltage	V_{IHQ}	0.6*V_{DD}	—	V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V	1,3
V_{DDQ} I/O Input Low Voltage	V_{ILQ}	–0.3	—	0.3*V_{DD}	V	1,3

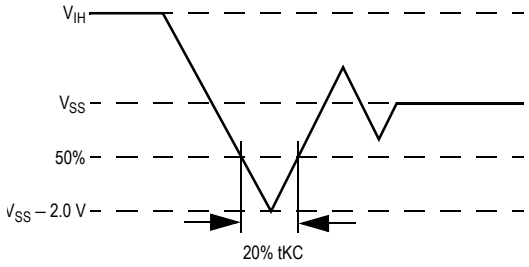
Notes:
1. The part numbers of Industrial Temperature Range versions end the character "I". Unless otherwise noted, all performance specifications quoted are evaluated for worst case in the temperature range marked on the device.
2. Input Under/overshoot voltage must be –2 V > Vi < V_{DDn}+2 V not to exceed 4.6 V maximum, with a pulse width not to exceed 20% tKC.
3. V_{IHQ} (max) is voltage on V_{DDQ} pins plus 0.3 V.

Recommended Operating Temperatures

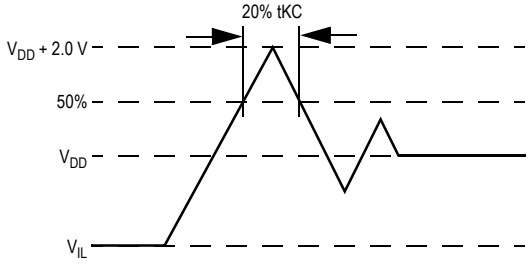
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Ambient Temperature (Commercial Range Versions)	T_A	0	25	70	°C	2
Ambient Temperature (Industrial Range Versions)	T_A	–40	25	85	°C	2

Note:
1. The part numbers of Industrial Temperature Range versions end the character "I". Unless otherwise noted, all performance specifications quoted are evaluated for worst case in the temperature range marked on the device.
2. Input Under/overshoot voltage must be –2 V > Vi < V_{DDn}+2 V not to exceed 4.6 V maximum, with a pulse width not to exceed 20% tKC.

Undershoot Measurement and Timing



Overshoot Measurement and Timing



Capacitance

(T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz, V_{DD} = 2.5 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}	V_{IN} = 0 V	4	5	pF
Input/Output Capacitance	$C_{I/O}$	V_{OUT} = 0 V	6	7	pF

Note: These parameters are sample tested.

Package Thermal Characteristics

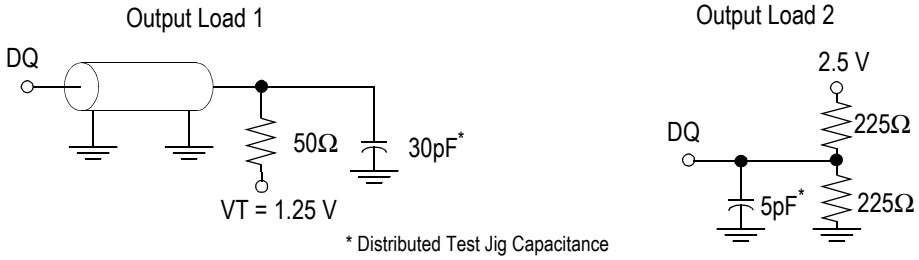
Rating	Layer Board	Symbol	Max	Unit	Notes
Junction to Ambient (at 200 lfm)	single	$R_{\Theta JA}$	40	°C/W	1,2
Junction to Ambient (at 200 lfm)	four	$R_{\Theta JA}$	24	°C/W	1,2
Junction to Case (TOP)	—	$R_{\Theta JC}$	9	°C/W	3

Notes:
1. Junction temperature is a function of SRAM power dissipation, package thermal resistance, mounting board temperature, ambient. Temperature air flow, board density, and PCB thermal resistance.
2. SCMI G-38-87
3. Average thermal resistance between die and top surface, MIL SPEC-883, Method 1012.1

AC Test Conditions

Parameter	Conditions
Input high level	2.3 V
Input low level	0.2 V
Input slew rate	1 V/ns
Input reference level	1.25 V
Output reference level	1.25 V
Output load	**Fig. 1& 2**

Notes:
1. Include scope and jig capacitance.
2. Test conditions as specified with output loading as shown in **Fig. 1** unless otherwise noted.
3. Output Load 2 for t_{LZ}, t_{HZ}, t_{OLZ} and t_{OHZ}
4. Device is deselected as defined by the Truth Table.



DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Max
Input Leakage Current (except mode pins)	I_{IL}	V_{IN} = 0 to V_{DD}	–1 uA	1 uA
ZZ and $\overline{PE}$ Input Current	I_{IN1}	$V_{DD} \geq V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ 0 V ≤ $V_{IN} \leq V_{IH}$	–1 uA –1 uA	1 uA 100 uA
SCD, ZQ, DP Input Current	I_{IN2}	$V_{DD} \geq V_{IN} \geq V_{IL}$ 0 V ≤ $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$	–100 uA –1 uA	1 uA 1 uA
Output Leakage Current	I_{OL}	Output Disable, V_{OUT} = 0 to V_{DD}	–1 uA	1 uA
Output High Voltage	V_{OH2}	I_{OH} = –8 mA, V_{DDQ} = 2.375 V	1.7 V	—
Output High Voltage	V_{OH3}	I_{OH} = –8 mA, V_{DDQ} = 3.135 V	2.4 V	—
Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 8 mA	—	0.4 V

Operating Currents

Parameter	Test Conditions	Mode	Sym.	-5		-5.5		-6		-6.5		-7.5		-8.5		-10		-11		Unit
				0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	0 to 70°C	–40 to 85°C	
Operating Current **3.3 V**	Device Selected; All other inputs ≥ V_{IH} or ≤ V_{IL} Output open	**(x36)** Flow Through	I_{DD}	100	110	100	110	155	165	155	165	135	145	135	145	135	145	100	110	mA
			I_{DDQ}	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	
		(x18) Flow Through	I_{DD}	90	100	90	100	140	150	140	150	125	135	125	135	125	135	90	100	mA
			I_{DDQ}	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Operating Current **2.5 V**	Device Selected; All other inputs ≥ V_{IH} or ≤ V_{IL} Output open	**(x36)** Flow Through	I_{DD}	100	110	100	110	155	165	155	165	135	145	135	145	135	145	100	110	mA
			I_{DDQ}	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	
		(x18) Flow Through	I_{DD}	90	100	90	100	140	150	140	150	125	135	125	135	125	135	90	100	mA
			I_{DDQ}	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	
Standby Current	ZZ ≥ V_{DD} – 0.2 V	Flow Through	I_{SB}	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	mA
Deselect Current	Device Deselected; All other inputs ≥ V_{IH} or ≤ V_{IL}	Flow Through	I_{DD}	70	75	70	75	60	65	60	65	50	55	50	55	50	55	45	50	mA

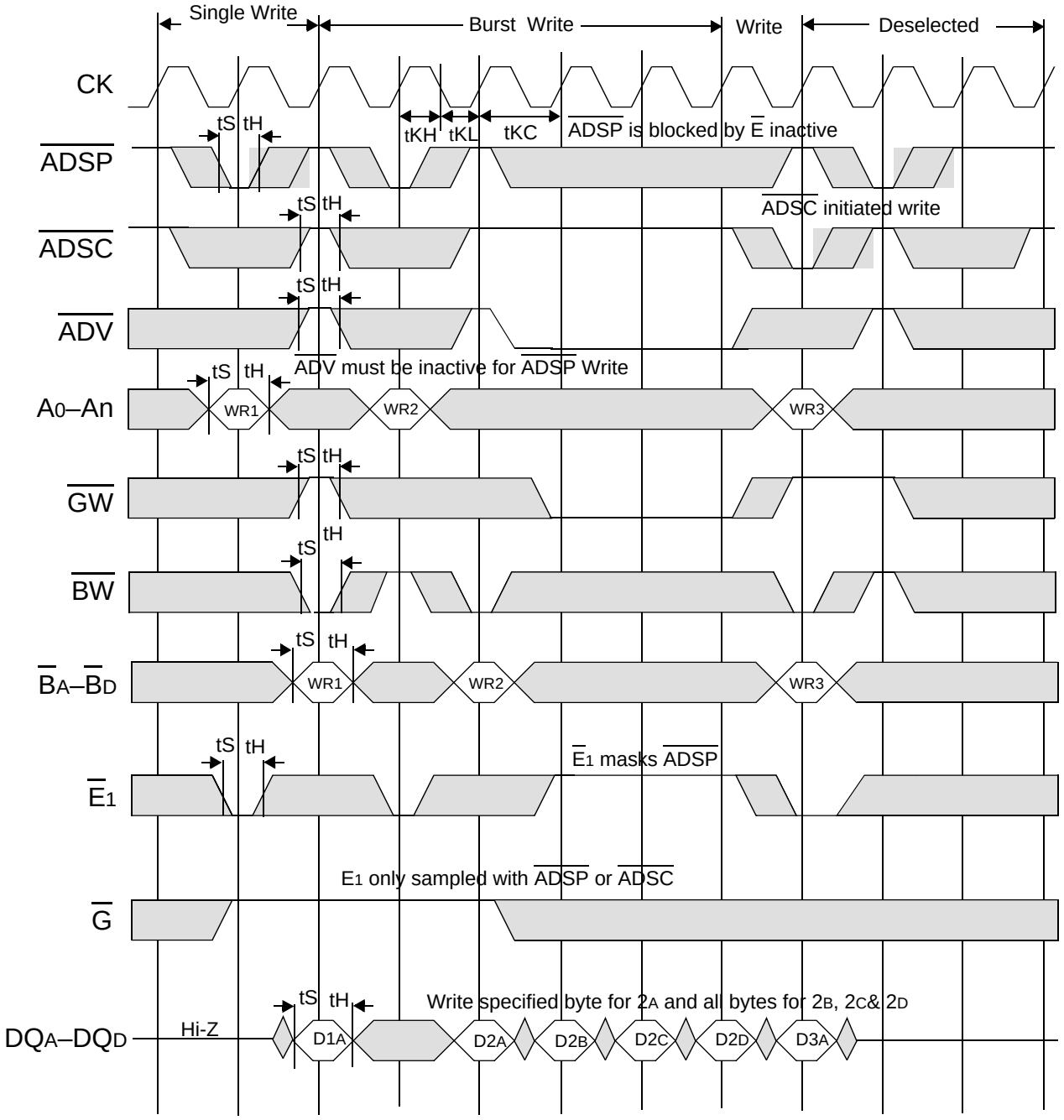
Notes:
1. I_{DD} and I_{DDQ} apply to any combination of V_{DD3}, V_{DD2}, V_{DDQ3}, and V_{DDQ2} operation.
2. All parameters listed are worst case scenario.

AC Electrical Characteristics

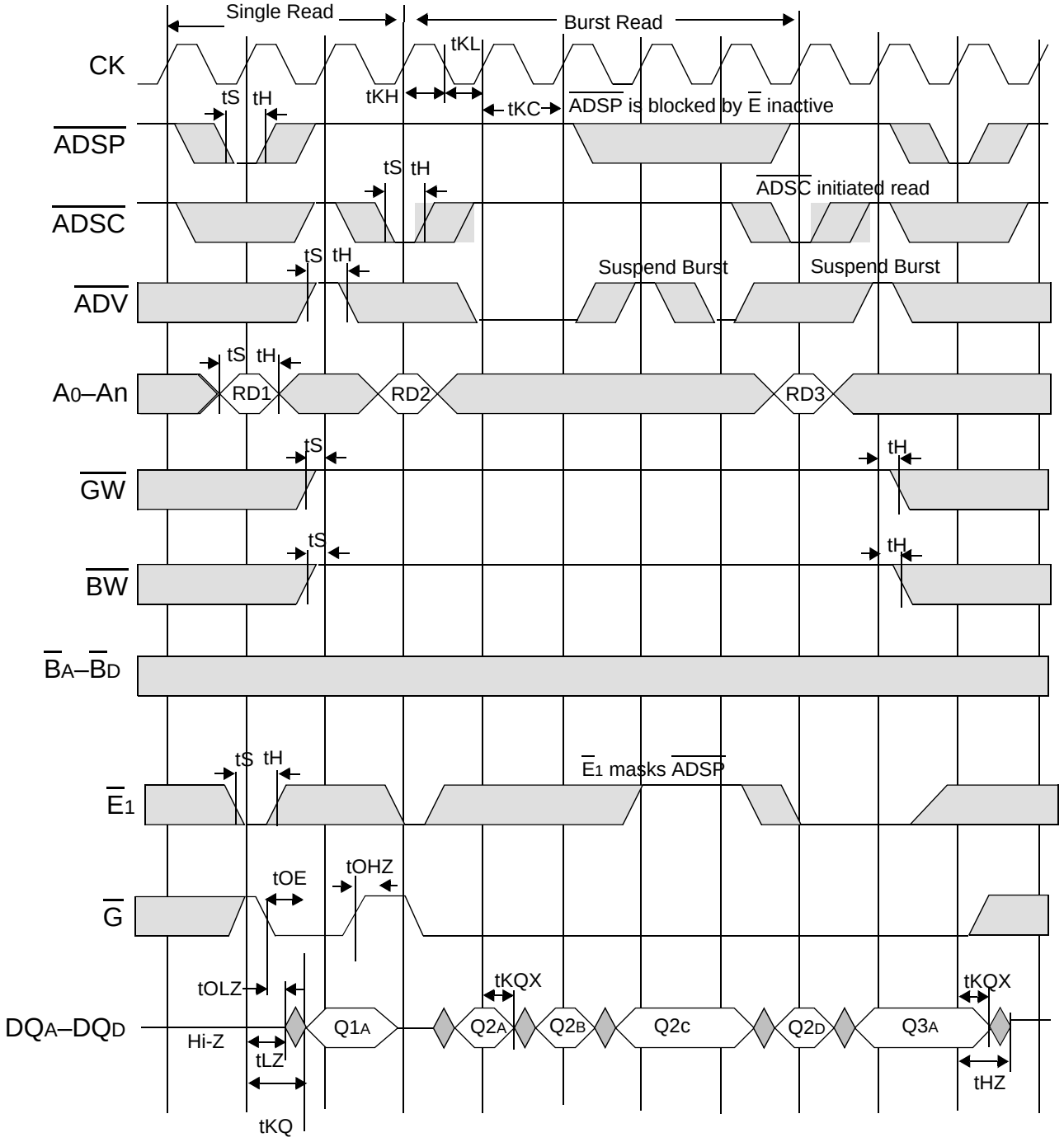
	Parameter	Symbol	-5		-5.5		-6		-6.5		-7.5		8.5		10		11		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Flow Through	Clock Cycle Time	tKC	6.0	—	6.5	—	7.0	—	7.5	—	8.5	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	15.0	—	ns
	Clock to Output Valid	tKQ	—	5.0	—	5.5	—	6.0	—	6.5	—	7.5	—	8.5	—	10.0	—	10.0	ns
	Clock to Output Invalid	tKQX	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	ns
	Clock to Output in Low-Z	tLZ[1]	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	ns
	Clock HIGH Time	tKH	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.5	—	1.7	—	ns
	Clock LOW Time	tKL	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.7	—	2	—	ns
	Clock to Output in High-Z	tHZ[1]	1.5	1.7	1.5	2	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.8	1.5	4.0	ns
	$\overline{G}$ to Output Valid	tOE	—	1.7	—	2	—	2.3	—	2.5	—	3.2	—	3.5	—	3.8	—	4.0	ns
	$\overline{G}$ to output in Low-Z	tOLZ[1]	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
	$\overline{G}$ to output in High-Z	tOHZ[1]	—	1.7	—	2	—	2.3	—	2.5	—	3.0	—	3.5	—	3.8	—	4.0	ns
	Setup time	tS	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
	Hold time	tH	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
	ZZ setup time	tZZS[2]	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	ns
	ZZ hold time	tZZH[2]	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	ns
	ZZ recovery	tZZR	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	ns

Notes:
1. These parameters are sampled and are not 100% tested.
2. ZZ is an asynchronous signal. However, in order to be recognized on any given clock cycle, ZZ must meet the specified setup and hold times as specified above.

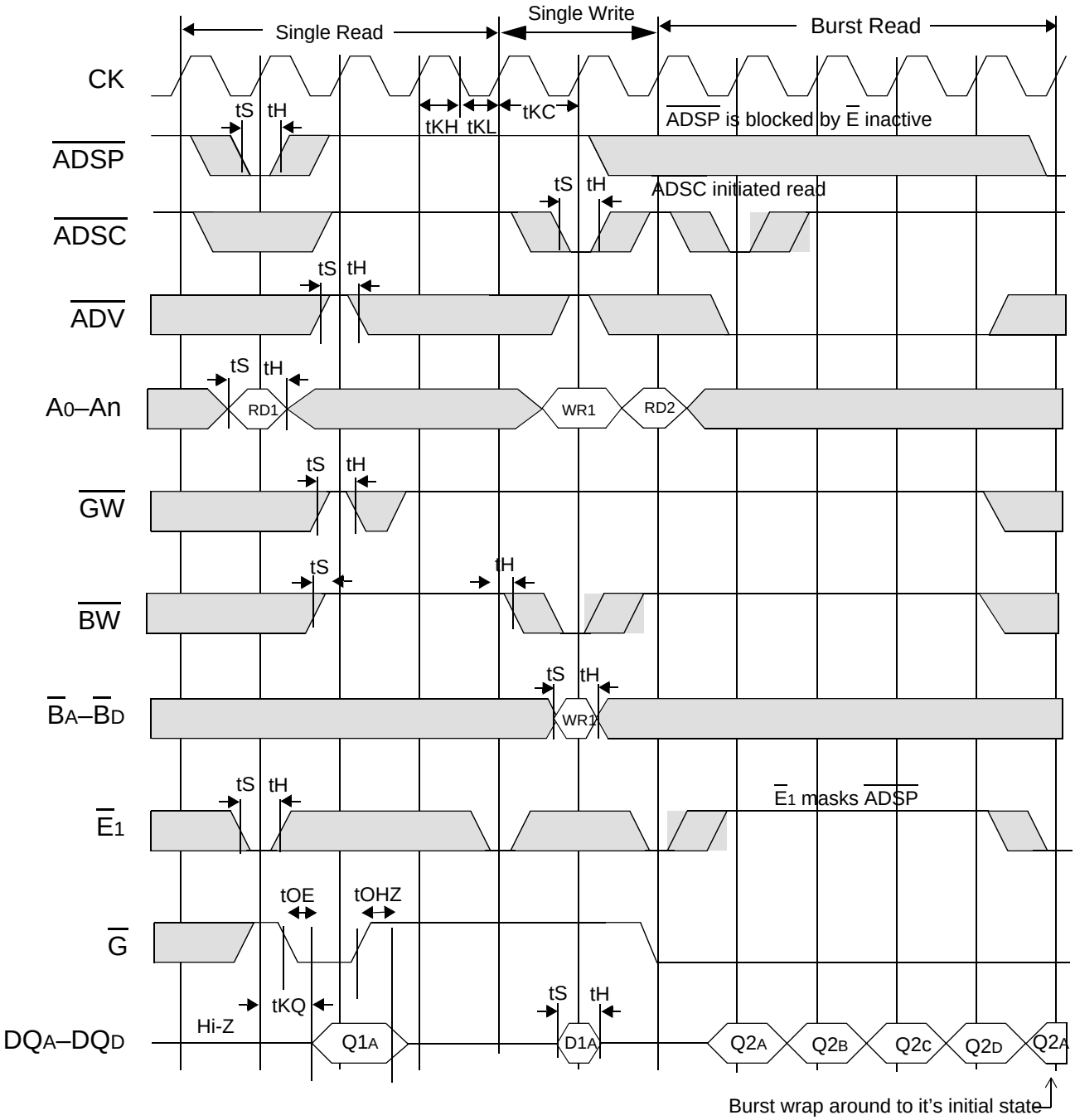
Write Cycle Timing



Flow Through Read Cycle Timing



Flow Through Read-Write Cycle Timing

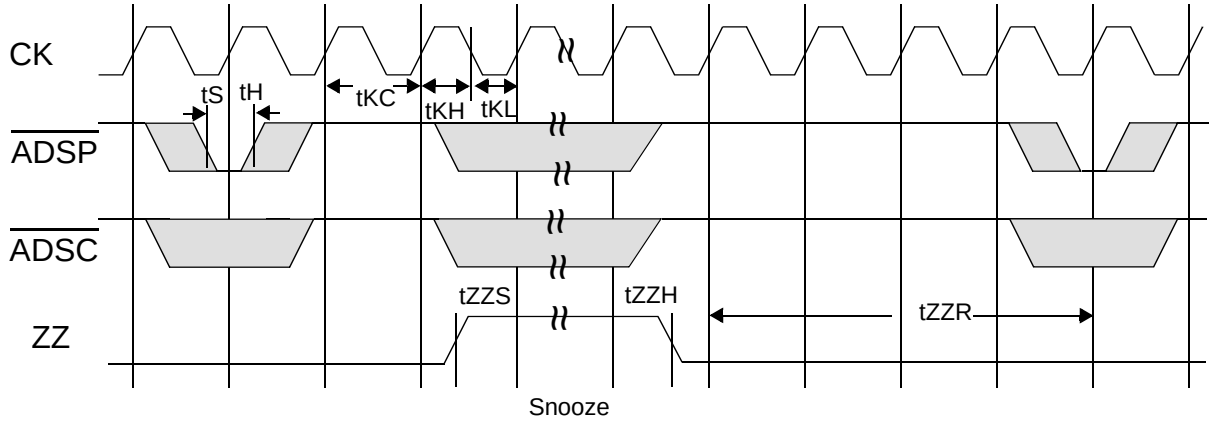


Sleep Mode

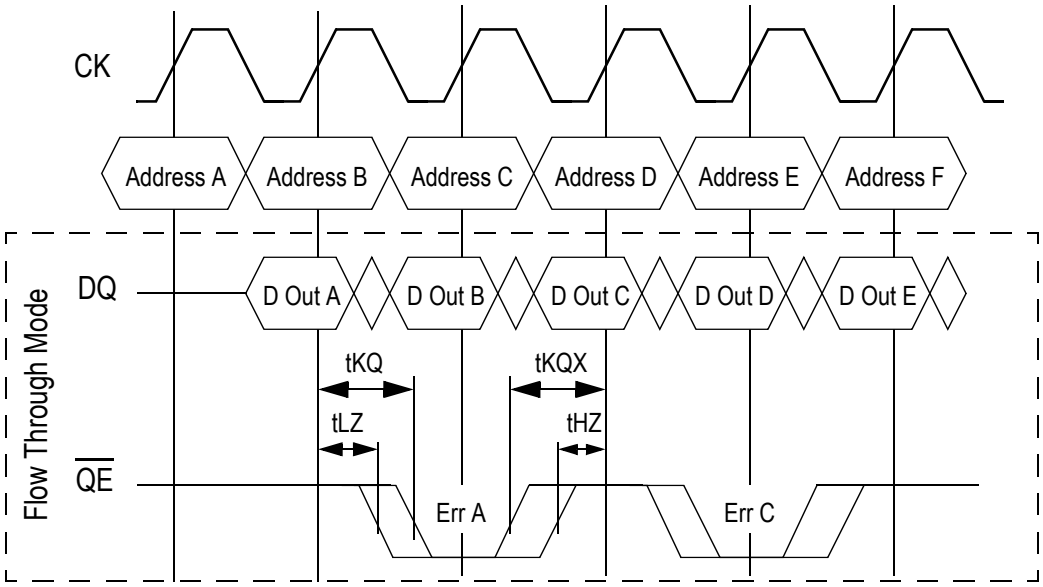
During normal operation, ZZ must be pulled low, either by the user or by its internal pull down resistor. When ZZ is pulled high, the SRAM will enter a Power Sleep mode after 2 cycles. At this time, internal state of the SRAM is preserved. When ZZ returns to low, the SRAM operates normally after 2 cycles of wake up time.

Sleep mode is a low current, power-down mode in which the device is deselected and current is reduced to $I_{SB}2$. The duration of Sleep mode is dictated by the length of time the ZZ is in a High state. After entering Sleep mode, all inputs except ZZ become disabled and all outputs go to High-Z The ZZ pin is an asynchronous, active high input that causes the device to enter Sleep mode. When the ZZ pin is driven high, $I_{SB}2$ is guaranteed after the time tZZI is met. Because ZZ is an asynchronous input, pending operations or operations in progress may not be properly completed if ZZ is asserted. Therefore, Sleep mode must not be initiated until valid pending operations are completed. Similarly, when exiting Sleep mode during tZZR, only a Deselect or Read commands may be applied while the SRAM is recovering from Sleep mode.

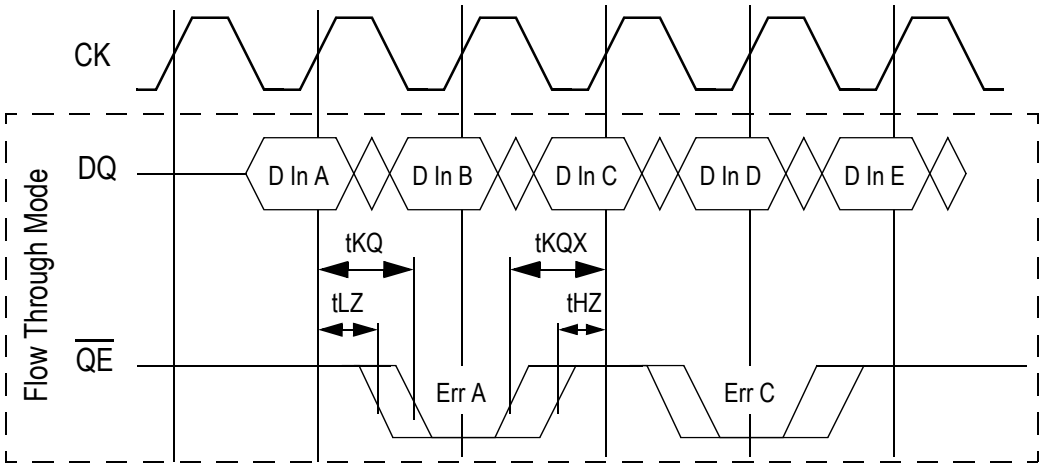
Sleep Mode Timing Diagram



x32 Mode ($\overline{PE}$ = 0) Read Parity Error Output Timing Diagram



x18/x36 Mode ($\overline{PE}$ = 1) Write Parity Error Output Timing Diagram



BPR 1999.05.18

JTAG Port Operation

Overview

The JTAG Port on this RAM operates in a manner that is compliant with IEEE Standard 1149.1-1990, a serial boundary scan interface standard (commonly referred to as JTAG). The JTAG Port input interface levels scale with V_{DD}. The JTAG output drivers are powered by V_{DDQ}.

Disabling the JTAG Port

It is possible to use this device without utilizing the JTAG port. The port is reset at power-up and will remain inactive unless clocked. TCK, TDI, and TMS are designed with internal pull-up circuits.To assure normal operation of the RAM with the JTAG Port unused, TCK, TDI, and TMS may be left floating or tied to either V_{DD} or V_{SS}. TDO should be left unconnected.

JTAG Pin Descriptions

Pin	Pin Name	I/O	Description
TCK	Test Clock	In	Clocks all TAP events. All inputs are captured on the rising edge of TCK and all outputs propagate from the falling edge of TCK.
TMS	Test Mode Select	In	The TMS input is sampled on the rising edge of TCK. This is the command input for the TAP controller state machine. An undriven TMS input will produce the same result as a logic one input level.
TDI	Test Data In	In	The TDI input is sampled on the rising edge of TCK. This is the input side of the serial registers placed between TDI and TDO. The register placed between TDI and TDO is determined by the state of the TAP Controller state machine and the instruction that is currently loaded in the TAP Instruction Register (refer to the TAP Controller State Diagram). An undriven TDI pin will produce the same result as a logic one input level.
TDO	Test Data Out	Out	Output that is active depending on the state of the TAP state machine. Output changes in response to the falling edge of TCK. This is the output side of the serial registers placed between TDI and TDO.

Note:
This device does not have a TRST (TAP Reset) pin. TRST is optional in IEEE 1149.1. The Test-Logic-Reset state is entered while TMS is held high for five rising edges of TCK. The TAP Controller is also reset automaticly at power-up.

JTAG Port Registers

Overview

The various JTAG registers, refered to as Test Access Port orTAP Registers, are selected (one at a time) via the sequences of 1s and 0s applied to TMS as TCK is strobed. Each of the TAP Registers is a serial shift register that captures serial input data on the rising edge of TCK and pushes serial data out on the next falling edge of TCK. When a register is selected, it is placed between the TDI and TDO pins.

Instruction Register

The Instruction Register holds the instructions that are executed by the TAP controller when it is moved into the Run, Test/Idle, or the various data register states. Instructions are 3 bits long. The Instruction Register can be loaded when it is placed between the TDI and TDO pins. The Instruction Register is automatically preloaded with the IDCODE instruction at power-up or whenever the controller is placed in Test-Logic-Reset state.

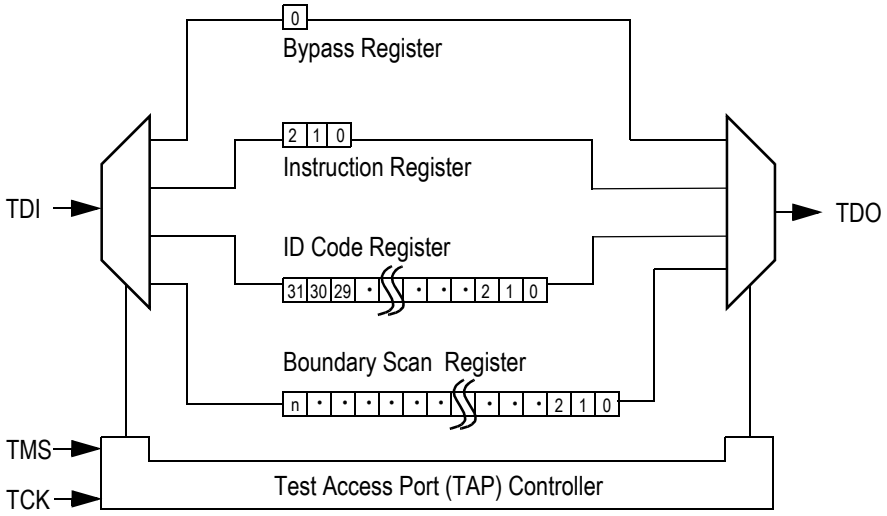
Bypass Register

The Bypass Register is a single bit register that can be placed between TDI and TDO. It allows serial test data to be passed through the RAM's JTAG Port to another device in the scan chain with as little delay as possible.

Boundary Scan Register

The Boundary Scan Register is a collection of flip flops that can be preset by the logic level found on the RAM's input or I/O pins. The flip flops are then daisy chained together so the levels found can be shifted serially out of the JTAG Port's TDO pin. The Boundary Scan Register also includes a number of place holder flip flops (always set to a logic 1). The relationship between the device pins and the bits in the Boundary Scan Register is described in the Scan Order Table following. The Boundary Scan Register, under the control of the TAP Controller, is loaded with the contents of the RAMs I/O ring when the controller is in Capture-DR state and then is placed between the TDI and TDO pins when the controller is moved to Shift-DR state. SAMPLE-Z, SAMPLE/PRELOAD and EXTEST instructions can be used to activate the Boundary Scan Register.

JTAG TAP Block Diagram



Identification (ID) Register

The ID Register is a 32-bit register that is loaded with a device and vendor specific 32-bit code when the controller is put in Capture-DR state with the IDCODE command loaded in the Instruction Register. The code is loaded from a 32-bit on-chip ROM. It describes various attributes of the RAM as indicated below. The register is then placed between the TDI and TDO pins when the controller is moved into Shift-DR state. Bit 0 in the register is the LSB and the first to reach TDO when shifting begins.

ID Register Contents

	Die Revision Code				Not Used												I/O Configuration				GSI Technology JEDEC Vendor ID Code										Presence Register
Bit #	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
x36	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
x32	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
x18	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
x16	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

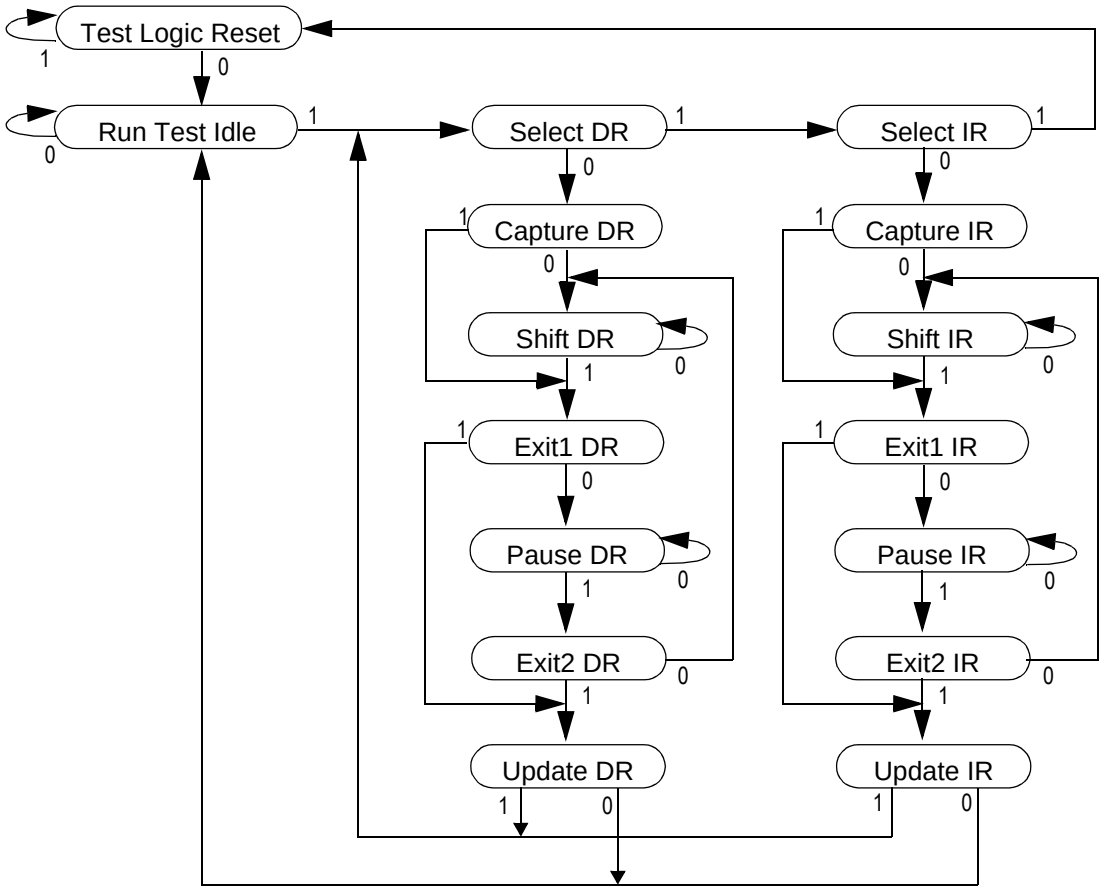
Tap Controller Instruction Set

Overview

There are two classes of instructions defined in the Standard 1149.1-1990; the standard (Public) instructions, and device specific (Private) instructions. Some Public instructions are mandatory for 1149.1 compliance. Optional Public instructions must be implemented in prescribed ways. The TAP on this device may be used to monitor all input and I/O pads, and can be used to load address, data or control signals into the RAM or to preload the I/O buffers.

When the TAP controller is placed in Capture-IR state the two least significant bits of the instruction register are loaded with 01. When the controller is moved to the Shift-IR state the Instruction Register is placed between TDI and TDO. In this state the desired instruction is serially loaded through the TDI input (while the previous contents are shifted out at TDO). For all instructions, the TAP executes newly loaded instructions only when the controller is moved to Update-IR state. The TAP instruction set for this device is listed in the following table.

JTAG Tap Controller State Diagram



Instruction Descriptions

BYPASS

When the BYPASS instruction is loaded in the Instruction Register the Bypass Register is placed between TDI and TDO. This occurs when the TAP controller is moved to the Shift-DR state. This allows the board level scan path to be shortened to facilitate testing of other devices in the scan path.

SAMPLE/PRELOAD

SAMPLE/PRELOAD is a Standard 1149.1 mandatory public instruction. When the SAMPLE / PRELOAD instruction is loaded in the Instruction Register, moving the TAP controller into the Capture-DR state loads the data in the RAMs input and I/O buffers into the Boundary Scan Register. Boundary Scan Register locations are not associated with an input or I/O pin, and are loaded with the default state identified in the Boundary Scan Chain table at the end of this section of the datasheet. Because the RAM clock is independent from the TAP Clock (TCK) it is possible for the TAP to attempt to capture the I/O ring contents while the input buffers are in transition (i.e. in a metastable state). Although allowing the TAP to sample metastable inputs will not harm the device, repeatable results cannot be expected. RAM input signals must be stabilized for long enough to meet the TAPs input data capture set-up plus hold time (tTS plus tTH). The RAMs clock inputs need not be paused for any other TAP operation except capturing the I/O ring contents into the Boundary Scan Register. Moving the controller to Shift-DR state then places the boundary scan register between the TDI and TDO pins.

EXTEST

EXTEST is an IEEE 1149.1 mandatory public instruction. It is to be executed whenever the instruction register is loaded with all logic 0s. The EXTEST command does not block or override the RAM's input pins; therefore, the RAM's internal state is still determined by its input pins.

Typically, the Boundary Scan Register is loaded with the desired pattern of data with the SAMPLE/PRELOAD command. Then the EXTEST command is used to output the Boundary Scan Register's contents, in parallel, on the RAM's data output drivers on the falling edge of TCK when the controller is in the Update-IR state.

Alternately, the Boundary Scan Register may be loaded in parallel using the EXTEST command. When the EXTEST instruction is selected, the sate of all the RAM's input and I/O pins, as well as the default values at Scan Register locations not associated with a pin, are transferred in parallel into the Boundary Scan Register on the rising edge of TCK in the Capture-DR state, the RAM's output pins drive out the value of the Boundary Scan Register location with which each output pin is associated.

IDCODE

The IDCODE instruction causes the ID ROM to be loaded into the ID register when the controller is in Capture-DR mode and places the ID register between the TDI and TDO pins in Shift-DR mode. The IDCODE instruction is the default instruction loaded in at power up and any time the controller is placed in the Test-Logic-Reset state.

SAMPLE-Z

If the SAMPLE-Z instruction is loaded in the instruction register, all RAM outputs are forced to an inactive drive state (high-Z) and the Boundary Scan Register is connected between TDI and TDO when the TAP controller is moved to the Shift-DR state.

RFU

These instructions are Reserved for Future Use. In this device they replicate the BYPASS instruction.

JTAG TAP Instruction Set Summary

Instruction	Code	Description	Notes
EXTEST	000	Places the Boundary Scan Register between TDI and TDO.	1
IDCODE	001	Preloads ID Register and places it between TDI and TDO.	1, 2
SAMPLE-Z	010	Captures I/O ring contents. Places the Boundary Scan Register between TDI and TDO. Forces all RAM output drivers to High-Z.	1
RFU	011	Do not use this instruction; Reserved for Future Use. Replicates BYPASS instruction. Places Bypass Register between TDI and TDO.	1
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	100	Captures I/O ring contents. Places the Boundary Scan Register between TDI and TDO.	1
GSI	101	GSI private instruction.	1
RFU	110	Do not use this instruction; Reserved for Future Use. Replicates BYPASS instruction. Places Bypass Register between TDI and TDO.	1
BYPASS	111	Places Bypass Register between TDI and TDO.	1

Notes:
1. Instruction codes expressed in binary, MSB on left, LSB on right.
2. Default instruction automatically loaded at power-up and in test-logic-reset state.

JTAG Port Recommended Operating Conditions and DC Characteristics

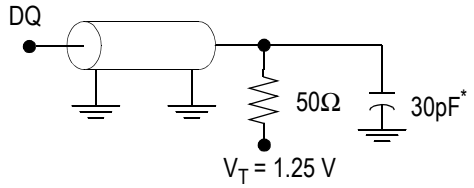
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
3.3 V Test Port Input High Voltage	V_{IHJ3}	2.0	V_{DD3} +0.3	V	1
3.3 V Test Port Input Low Voltage	V_{ILJ3}	–0.3	0.8	V	1
2.5 V Test Port Input High Voltage	V_{IHJ2}	0.6 * V_{DD2}	V_{DD2} +0.3	V	1
2.5 V Test Port Input Low Voltage	V_{ILJ2}	–0.3	0.3 * V_{DD2}	V	1
TMS, TCK and TDI Input Leakage Current	I_{INHJ}	–300	1	uA	2
TMS, TCK and TDI Input Leakage Current	I_{INLJ}	–1	100	uA	3
TDO Output Leakage Current	I_{OLJ}	–1	1	uA	4
Test Port Output High Voltage	V_{OHJ}	1.7	—	V	5, 6
Test Port Output Low Voltage	V_{OLJ}	—	0.4	V	5, 7
Test Port Output CMOS High	V_{OHJC}	V_{DDQ} – 100 mV	—	V	5, 8
Test Port Output CMOS Low	V_{OLJC}	—	100 mV	V	5, 9

Notes:
1. Input Under/overshoot voltage must be –2 V > Vi < V_{DDn} +2 V not to exceed 4.6 V maximum, with a pulse width not to exceed 20% tTKC.
2. $V_{ILJ} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DDn}$
3. $0 V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{ILJn}$
4. Output Disable, V_{OUT} = 0 to V_{DDn}
5. The TDO output driver is served by the V_{DDQ} supply.
6. I_{OHJ} = –4 mA
7. I_{OLJ} = + 4 mA
8. I_{OHJC} = –100 uA
9. I_{OHJC} = +100 uA

JTAG Port AC Test Conditions

Parameter	Conditions
Input high level	2.3 V
Input low level	0.2 V
Input slew rate	1 V/ns
Input reference level	1.25 V
Output reference level	1.25 V

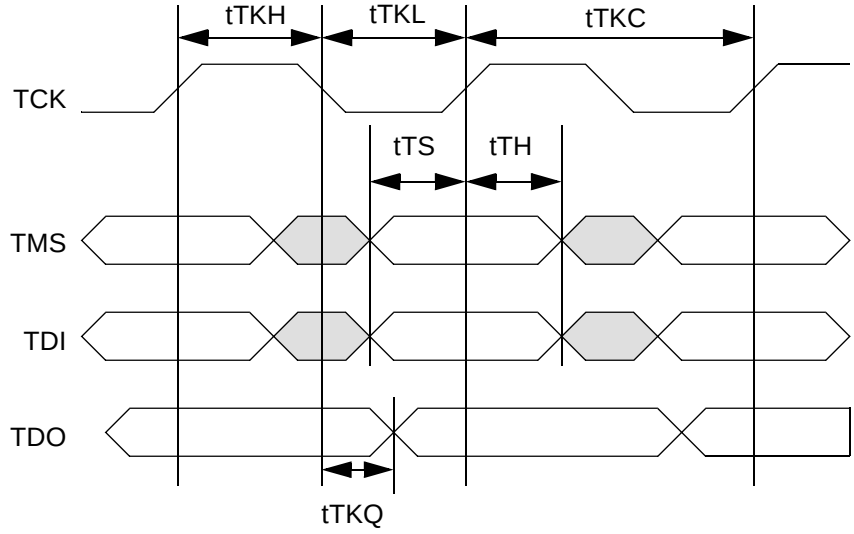
JTAG Port AC Test Load



* Distributed Test Jig Capacitance

Notes:
1. Include scope and jig capacitance.
2. Test conditions as as shown unless otherwise noted.

JTAG Port Timing Diagram



JTAG Port AC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
TCK Cycle Time	tTKC	50	—	ns
TCK Low to TDO Valid	tTKQ	—	20	ns
TCK High Pulse Width	tTKH	20	—	ns
TCK Low Pulse Width	tTKL	20	—	ns
TDI & TMS Set Up Time	tTS	10	—	ns
TDI & TMS Hold Time	tTH	10	—	ns

GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump x36	Bump x18
1	$\overline{PE}$		R7	
2	X		n/a	
3	X		n/a	
4	A_{10}		T3	
5	A_{11}		T4	
6	A_{12}		T5	
7	A_{13}		R6	
8	A_{14}		C5	
9	A_{15}		B5	
10	A_{16}		C6	
11	Q_{A9}	NC = 1	P6	n/a
12	D_{A9}	PH = 0	P6	n/a
13	NC = 1		n/a	
14	PH = 0		n/a	
15	Q_{A4}	NC = 1	P7	n/a
16	D_{A4}	PH = 0	P7	n/a
17	NC = 1		n/a	
18	PH = 0		n/a	
19	Q_{A3}	NC = 1	N7	n/a
20	D_{A3}	PH = 0	N7	n/a
21	NC = 1		n/a	
22	PH = 0		n/a	
23	Q_{A8}	NC = 1	N6	n/a
24	D_{A8}	PH = 0	N6	n/a
25	NC = 1		n/a	
26	PH = 0		n/a	
27	Q_{A7}	NC = 1	M6	n/a
28	D_{A7}	PH = 0	M6	n/a
29	NC = 1		n/a	

GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump x36	Bump x18
30	PH = 0		n/a	
31	Q_{A2}	Q_{A1}	L7	P7
32	D_{A2}	D_{A1}	L7	P7
33	NC = 1		n/a	
34	PH = 0		n/a	
35	Q_{A6}	Q_{A2}	L6	N6
36	D_{A6}	D_{A2}	L6	N6
37	NC = 1		n/a	
38	PH = 0		n/a	
39	Q_{A1}	Q_{A3}	K7	L6
40	D_{A1}	D_{A3}	K7	L6
41	NC = 1		n/a	
42	PH = 0		n/a	
43	Q_{A5}	Q_{A4}	K6	K7
44	D_{A5}	D_{A4}	K6	K7
45	NC = 1		n/a	
46	PH = 0		n/a	
47	ZZ		T7	
48	PH = 0		n/a	
49	NC = 1		J5	
50	Q_{B1}	Q_{A5}	H7	H6
51	D_{B1}	D_{A5}	H7	H6
52	NC = 1		n/a	
53	PH = 0		n/a	
54	Q_{B5}	Q_{A6}	H6	G7
55	D_{B5}	D_{A6}	H6	G7
56	NC = 1		n/a	
57	PH = 0		n/a	
58	Q_{B2}	Q_{A7}	G7	F6

GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump x36	Bump x18
59	D_{B2}	D_{A7}	G7	F6
60	NC = 1		n/a	
61	PH = 0		n/a	
62	Q_{B6}	Q_{A8}	G6	E7
63	D_{B6}	D_{A8}	G6	E7
64	NC = 1		n/a	
65	PH = 0		n/a	
66	Q_{B7}	Q_{A9}	F6	D6
67	D_{B7}	D_{A9}	F6	D6
68	NC = 1		n/a	
69	PH = 0		n/a	
70	Q_{B3}	NC = 1	E7	n/a
71	D_{B3}	PH = 0	E7	n/a
72	NC = 1		n/a	
73	PH = 0		n/a	
74	Q_{B8}	NC = 1	E6	n/a
75	D_{B8}	PH = 0	E6	n/a
76	NC = 1		n/a	
77	PH = 0		n/a	
78	Q_{B4}	NC = 1	D7	n/a
79	D_{B4}	PH = 0	D7	n/a
80	NC = 1		n/a	
81	PH = 0		n/a	
82	Q_{B9}	NC = 1	D6	n/a
83	D_{B9}	PH = 0	D6	n/a
84	NC = 1		n/a	
85	PH = 0		n/a	
86	NC = 1	A_{19}	n/a	T6
87	A_9		A6	

GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump x36	Bump x18
88	A_8		A5	
89	$\overline{ADV}$		G4	
90	$\overline{ADSP}$		A4	
91	$\overline{ADSC}$		B4	
92	$\overline{G}$		F4	
93	$\overline{BW}$		M4	
94	$\overline{GW}$		H4	
95	NC = 1		n/a	
96	NC = 1		n/a	
97	NC = 1		n/a	
98	NC = 1		n/a	
99	CK		K4	
100	PH = 0		n/a	
101	PH = 0		n/a	
102	A_{17}		B6	
103	$\overline{B}_A$		L5	
104	$\overline{B}_B$	NC = 1	G5	n/a
105	$\overline{B}_C$	$\overline{B}_B$	G3	
106	$\overline{B}_D$	NC = 1	L3	n/a
107	A_{18}		B2	
108	$\overline{E}_1$		E4	
109	A_7		A3	
110	A_6		A2	
111	Q_{C9}	NC = 1	D2	n/a
112	D_{C9}	PH = 0	D2	n/a
113	NC = 1		n/a	
114	PH = 0		n/a	
115	Q_{C4}	NC = 1	D1	n/a
116	D_{C4}	PH = 0	D1	n/a

GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump	
			x36	x18
117	NC = 1		n/a	
118	PH = 0		n/a	
119	Q_{C3}	NC = 1	E1	n/a
120	D_{C3}	PH = 0	E1	n/a
121	NC = 1		n/a	
122	PH = 0		n/a	
123	Q_{C8}	NC = 1	E2	n/a
124	D_{C8}	PH = 0	E2	n/a
125	NC = 1		n/a	
126	PH = 0		n/a	
127	Q_{C7}	NC = 1	F2	n/a
128	D_{C7}	PH = 0	F2	n/a
129	NC = 1		n/a	
130	PH = 0		n/a	
131	Q_{C2}	Q_{B1}	G1	D1
132	D_{C2}	D_{B1}	G1	D1
133	NC = 1		n/a	
134	PH = 0		n/a	
135	Q_{C6}	Q_{B2}	G2	E2
136	D_{C6}	D_{B2}	G2	E2
137	NC = 1		n/a	
138	PH = 0		n/a	
139	Q_{C1}	Q_{B3}	H1	G2
140	D_{C1}	D_{B3}	H1	G2
141	NC = 1		n/a	
142	PH = 0		n/a	
143	Q_{C5}	Q_{B4}	H2	H1
144	D_{C5}	D_{B4}	H2	H1
145	NC = 1		n/a	

GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump	
			x36	x18
146	PH = 0		n/a	
147	PH = 0		R5	
148	NC = 1		J3	
149	NC = 1		L4	
150	Q_{D1}	Q_{B5}	K1	K2
151	D_{D1}	D_{B5}	K1	K2
152	NC = 1		n/a	
153	PH = 0		n/a	
154	Q_{D5}	Q_{B6}	K2	L1
155	D_{D5}	D_{B6}	K2	L1
156	NC = 1		n/a	
157	PH = 0		n/a	
158	Q_{D2}	Q_{B7}	L1	M2
159	D_{D2}	D_{B7}	L1	M2
160	NC = 1		n/a	
161	PH = 0		n/a	
162	Q_{D6}	Q_{B8}	L2	N1
163	D_{D6}	D_{B8}	L2	N1
164	NC = 1		n/a	
165	PH = 0		n/a	
166	Q_{D7}	Q_{B9}	M2	P2
167	D_{D7}	D_{B9}	M2	P2
168	NC = 1		n/a	
169	PH = 0		n/a	
170	Q_{D3}	NC = 1	N1	n/a
171	D_{D3}	PH = 0	N1	n/a
172	NC = 1		n/a	
173	PH = 0		n/a	
174	Q_{D8}	NC = 1	N2	n/a

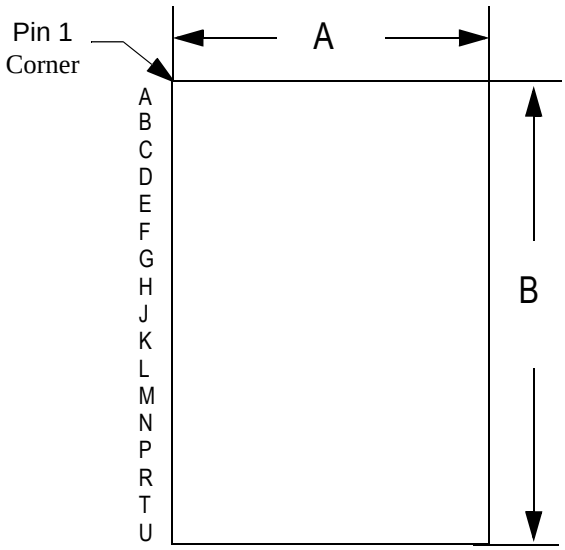
GS8162F18/36 Boundary Scan Chain Order

Order	x36	x18	Bump	
			x36	x18
175	D_{D8}	PH = 0	N2	n/a
176	NC = 1		n/a	
177	PH = 0		n/a	
178	Q_{D4}	NC = 1	P1	n/a
179	D_{D4}	PH = 0	P1	n/a
180	NC = 1		n/a	
181	PH = 0		n/a	
182	Q_{D9}	NC = 1	P2	n/a
183	D_{D9}	PH = 0	P2	n/a
184	NC = 1		n/a	
185	PH = 0		n/a	
186	$\overline{LBO}$		R3	
187	A_5		C2	
188	A_4		B3	
189	A_3		C3	
190	A_2		R2	
191	A_1		N4	
192	A_0		P4	
193	NC = 1		D4	
194	$\overline{G}$		F4	

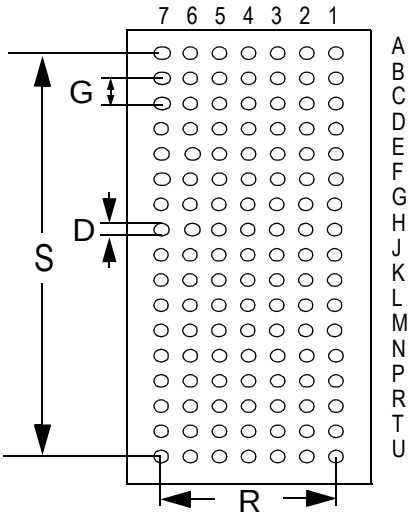
Notes:
1. Depending on the package, some input pads of the scan chain may not be connected to any external pin. In such case: $\overline{LBO}$ = 1, ZQ = 1, $\overline{PE}$ = 0, $\overline{SD}$ = 0, ZZ = 0, $\overline{FT}$ = 1, DP = 1, and SCD = 1.
2. Every DQ pad consists of two scan registers—D is for input capture, and Q is for output capture.
3. A single register (#194) for controlling tristate of all the DQ pins is at the end of the scan chain (i.e., the last bit shifted in this tristate control is effective after JTAG EXTEST instruction is executed.
4. 1 = no connect, internally set to logic value 1
5. 0 = no connect, internally set to logic value 0
6. X = no connect, value is undefined

Package Dimensions—119-Pin PBGA

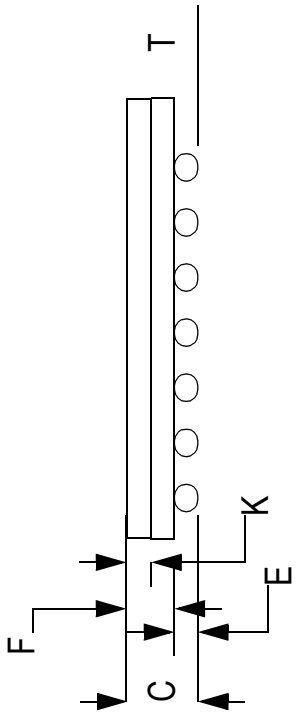
119-Bump BGA Package



Top View



Bottom View



Side View

Package Dimensions—119-Pin PBGA

Symbol	Description	Min.	Nom.	Max
A	Width	13.9	14.0	14.1
B	Length	21.9	22.0	22.1
C	Package Height (including ball)	1.73	1.86	1.99
D	Ball Size	0.60	0.75	0.90
E	Ball Height	0.50	0.60	0.70
F	Package Height (excluding balls)	1.16	1.26	1.36
G	Width between Balls		1.27	
K	Package Height above board	0.65	0.70	0.75
R	Width of package between balls		7.62	
S	Length of package between balls		20.32	
T	Variance of Ball Height		0.15	

Unit: mm

Ordering Information for GSI Synchronous Burst RAMs

Org	Part Number[1]	Type	Package	Speed[2] (ns)	T_A[3]	Status
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-5	Flow Through	BGA	5	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-5.5	Flow Through	BGA	5.5	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-6	Flow Through	BGA	6	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-6.5	Flow Through	BGA	6.5	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-7.5	Flow Through	BGA	7.5	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-8.5	Flow Through	BGA	8.5	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-10	Flow Through	BGA	10	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-11	Flow Through	BGA	11	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-5	Flow Through	BGA	5	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-5.5	Flow Through	BGA	5.5	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-6	Flow Through	BGA	6	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-6.5	Flow Through	BGA	6.5	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-7.5	Flow Through	BGA	7.5	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-8.5	Flow Through	BGA	8.5	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-10	Flow Through	BGA	10	C	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-11	Flow Through	BGA	11	C	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-5I	Flow Through	BGA	5	I	Not Available
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-5.5I	Flow Through	BGA	5.5	I	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-6I	Flow Through	BGA	6	I	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-6.5I	Flow Through	BGA	6.5	I	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-7.5I	Flow Through	BGA	7.5	I	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-8.5I	Flow Through	BGA	8.5	I	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-10I	Flow Through	BGA	10	I	
1M x 18	GS8162F18B-11I	Flow Through	BGA	11	I	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-5I	Flow Through	BGA	5	I	Not Available
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-5.5I	Flow Through	BGA	5.5	I	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-6I	Flow Through	BGA	6	I	

Notes:

1. Customers requiring delivery in Tape and Reel should add the character "T" to the end of the part number. Example: GS8162F18B-10IB.
2. The speed column indicates the cycle frequency (MHz) of the device in Pipeline mode and the latency (ns) in Flow Through mode. Each device is Pipeline/Flow Through mode-selectable by the user.
3. T_A = C = Commercial Temperature Range. T_A = I = Industrial Temperature Range.
4. GSI offers other versions this type of device in many different configurations and with a variety of different features, only some of which are covered in this data sheet. See the GSI Technology web site (www.gsitechnology.com) for a complete listing of current offerings.

Org	Part Number[1]	Type	Package	Speed[2] (ns)	T_A[3]	Status
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-6.5I	Flow Through	BGA	6.5	I	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-7.5I	Flow Through	BGA	7.5	I	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-8.5I	Flow Through	BGA	8.5	I	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-10I	Flow Through	BGA	10	I	
512K x 36	GS8162F36B-11I	Flow Through	BGA	11	I	

Notes:

1. Customers requiring delivery in Tape and Reel should add the character "T" to the end of the part number. Example: GS8162F18B-10IB.
2. The speed column indicates the cycle frequency (MHz) of the device in Pipeline mode and the latency (ns) in Flow Through mode. Each device is Pipeline/Flow Through mode-selectable by the user.
3. T_A = C = Commercial Temperature Range. T_A = I = Industrial Temperature Range.
4. GSI offers other versions this type of device in many different configurations and with a variety of different features, only some of which are covered in this data sheet. See the GSI Technology web site (www.gsitechnology.com) for a complete listing of current offerings.

18Mb Sync SRAM Datasheet Revision History

DS/DateRev. Code: Old; New	Types of Changes Format or Content	Page;Revisions;Reason
8162F18_r1		• Creation of new datasheet

