



256K X 36, 512K X 18
2.5V Synchronous SRAMs
2.5V I/O, Burst Counter
Flow-Through Outputs, Single Cycle Deselect

Advance
Information
IDT71T67702
IDT71T67902

Features

- ♦ 256K x 36, 512K x 18 memory configurations
- ♦ Supports fast access times:
 - 7.5ns up to 117MHz clock frequency
 - 8.0ns up to 100MHz clock frequency
 - 8.5ns up to 87MHz clock frequency
- ♦ $\overline{\text{LBO}}$ input selects interleaved or linear burst mode
- ♦ Self-timed write cycle with global write control ($\overline{\text{GW}}$), byte write enable ($\overline{\text{BWE}}$), and byte writes ($\overline{\text{BWx}}$)
- ♦ 2.5V core power supply
- ♦ Power down controlled by ZZ input
- ♦ 2.5V I/O supply (VDDQ)
- ♦ Packaged in a JEDEC Standard 100-pin plastic thin quad flatpack (TQFP), 119 ball grid array (BGA) and 165 fine pitch ball grid array (fBGA)

Description

The IDT71T67702/7902 are high-speed SRAMs organized as 256K x 36/512K x 18. The IDT71T67702/7902 SRAMs contain write,

data, address and control registers. There are no registers in the data output path (flow-through architecture). Internal logic allows the SRAM to generate a self-timed write based upon a decision which can be left until the end of the write cycle.

The burst mode feature offers the highest level of performance to the system designer, as the IDT71T67702/7902 can provide four cycles of data for a single address presented to the SRAM. An internal burst address counter accepts the first cycle address from the processor, initiating the access sequence. The first cycle of output data will flow-through from the array after a clock-to-data access time delay from the rising clock edge of the same cycle. If burst mode operation is selected ($\text{ADV}=\text{LOW}$), the subsequent three cycles of output data will be available to the user on the next three rising clock edges. The order of these three addresses are defined by the internal burst counter and the $\overline{\text{LBO}}$ input pin.

The IDT71T67702/7902 SRAMs utilize IDT's latest high-performance CMOS process and are packaged in a JEDEC standard 14mm x 20mm 100-pin thin plastic quad flatpack (TQFP) as well as a 119 ball grid array (BGA) and a 165 fine pitch ball grid array (fBGA).

Pin Description Summary

A0-A18	Address Inputs	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{CE}}$	Chip Enable	Input	Synchronous
$\text{CS}_0, \overline{\text{CS}}_1$	Chip Selects	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output Enable	Input	Asynchronous
$\overline{\text{GW}}$	Global Write Enable	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{BWE}}$	Byte Write Enable	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{BW}}_1, \overline{\text{BW}}_2, \overline{\text{BW}}_3, \overline{\text{BW}}_4^{(1)}$	Individual Byte Write Selects	Input	Synchronous
CLK	Clock	Input	N/A
$\overline{\text{ADV}}$	Burst Address Advance	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{ADSC}}$	Address Status (Cache Controller)	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{ADSP}}$	Address Status (Processor)	Input	Synchronous
$\overline{\text{LBO}}$	Linear / Interleaved Burst Order	Input	DC
ZZ	Sleep Mode	Input	Asynchronous
TMS	Test Mode Select	Input	N/A
TDI	Test Data Input	Input	N/A
TCK	Test Clock	Input	N/A
TDO	Test Data Output	Output	N/A
I/O ₀ -I/O ₃₁ , I/OP ₁ -I/OP ₄	Data Input / Output	I/O	Synchronous
VDD, VDDQ	Core Power, I/O Power	Supply	N/A
VSS	Ground	Supply	N/A

NOTE:

1. $\overline{\text{BW}}_3$ and $\overline{\text{BW}}_4$ are not applicable for the IDT71T67902.

5291 tbl 01

JULY 2001

Pin Definitions⁽¹⁾

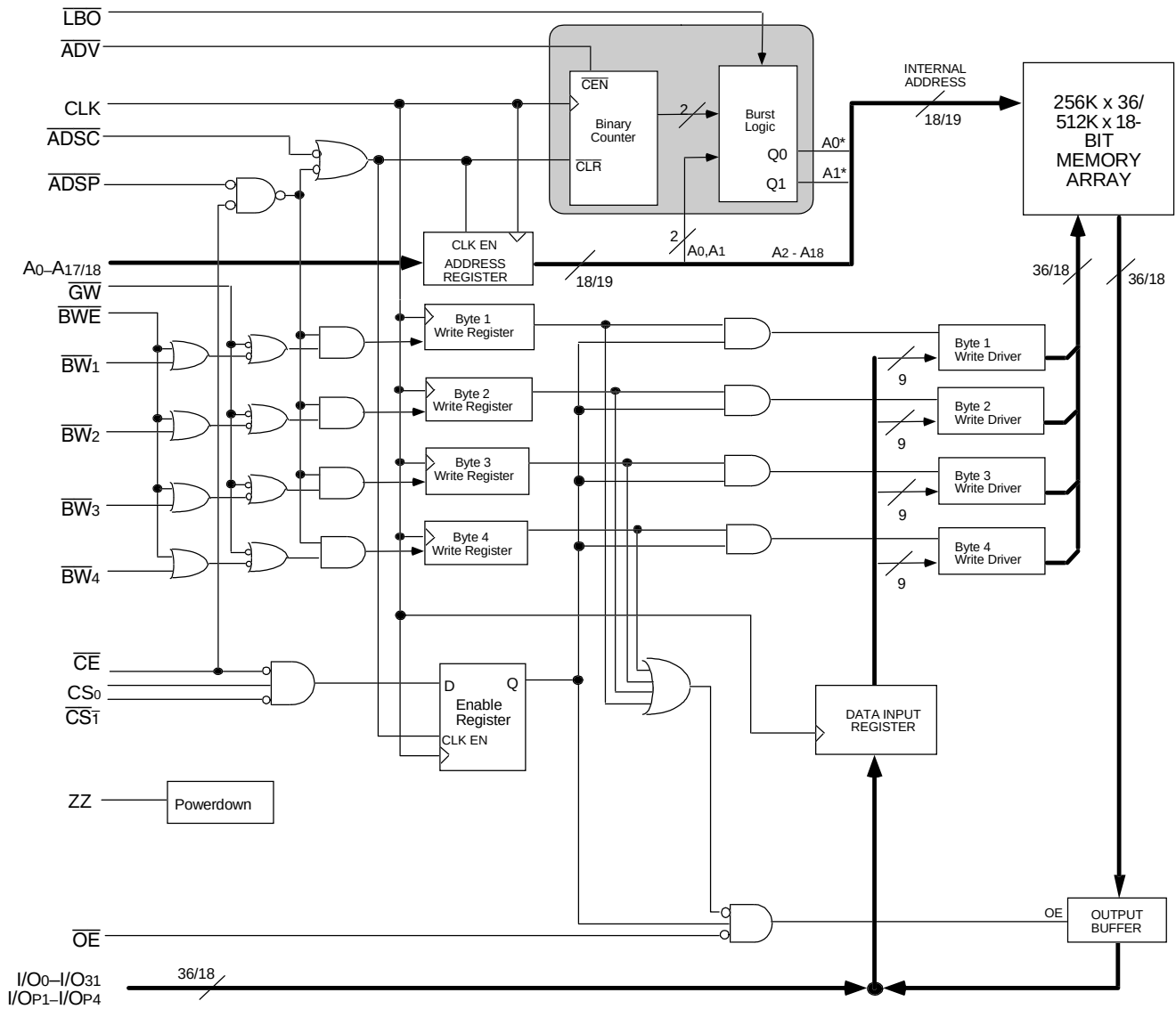
Symbol	Pin Function	I/O	Active	Description
A0-A18	Address Inputs	I	N/A	Synchronous Address inputs. The address register is triggered by a combination of the rising edge of CLK and $\overline{ADSC}$ Low or $\overline{ADSP}$ Low and $\overline{CE}$ Low.
$\overline{ADSC}$	Address Status (Cache Controller)	I	LOW	Synchronous Address Status from Cache Controller. $\overline{ADSC}$ is an active LOW input that is used to load the address registers with new addresses.
$\overline{ADSP}$	Address Status (Processor)	I	LOW	Synchronous Address Status from Processor. $\overline{ADSP}$ is an active LOW input that is used to load the address registers with new addresses. $\overline{ADSP}$ is gated by $\overline{CE}$.
$\overline{ADV}$	Burst Address Advance	I	LOW	Synchronous Address Advance. $\overline{ADV}$ is an active LOW input that is used to advance the internal burst counter, controlling burst access after the initial address is loaded. When the input is HIGH the burst counter is not incremented; that is, there is no address advance.
$\overline{BWE}$	Byte Write Enable	I	LOW	Synchronous byte write enable gates the byte write inputs $\overline{BW1}$ - $\overline{BW4}$. If $\overline{BWE}$ is LOW at the rising edge of CLK then $\overline{BWx}$ inputs are passed to the next stage in the circuit. If $\overline{BWE}$ is HIGH then the byte write inputs are blocked and only $\overline{GW}$ can initiate a write cycle.
$\overline{BW1}$ - $\overline{BW4}$	Individual Byte Write Enables	I	LOW	Synchronous byte write enables. $\overline{BW1}$ controls I/O0-7, I/OP1, $\overline{BW2}$ controls I/O8-15, I/OP2, etc. Any active byte write causes all outputs to be disabled.
$\overline{CE}$	Chip Enable	I	LOW	Synchronous chip enable. $\overline{CE}$ is used with $\overline{CS0}$ and $\overline{CS1}$ to enable the IDT71T67702/7902. $\overline{CE}$ also gates $\overline{ADSP}$.
CLK	Clock	I	N/A	This is the clock input. All timing references for the device are made with respect to this input.
$\overline{CS0}$	Chip Select 0	I	HIGH	Synchronous active HIGH chip select. $\overline{CS0}$ is used with $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{CS1}$ to enable the chip.
$\overline{CS1}$	Chip Select 1	I	LOW	Synchronous active LOW chip select. $\overline{CS1}$ is used with $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{CS0}$ to enable the chip.
$\overline{GW}$	Global Write Enable	I	LOW	Synchronous global write enable. This input will write all four 9-bit data bytes when LOW on the rising edge of CLK. $\overline{GW}$ supersedes individual byte write enables.
I/O0-I/O31 I/OP1-I/OP4	Data Input/Output	I/O	N/A	Synchronous data input/output (I/O) pins. The data input path is registered, triggered by the rising edge of CLK. The data output path is flow-through (no output register).
$\overline{LBO}$	Linear Burst Order	I	LOW	Asynchronous burst order selection input. When $\overline{LBO}$ is HIGH, the inter-leaved burst sequence is selected. When $\overline{LBO}$ is LOW the Linear burst sequence is selected. $\overline{LBO}$ is a static input and must not change state while the device is operating.
$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable	I	LOW	Asynchronous output enable. When $\overline{OE}$ is LOW the data output drivers are enabled on the I/O pins if the chip is also selected. When $\overline{OE}$ is HIGH the I/O pins are in a high-impedance state.
TMS	Test Mode Select	I	N/A	Gives input command for TAP controller; sampled on rising edge of TCK.
TDI	Test Data Input	I	N/A	Serial input of registers placed between TDI and TDO. Sampled on rising edge of TCK.
TCK	Test Clock	I	N/A	Clock input of TAP controller. Each TAP event is clocked. Test inputs are captured on rising edge of TCK, while test outputs are driven from falling edge of TCK.
TDO	Test Data Output	O	N/A	Serial output of registers placed between TDI and TDO. This output is active depending on state to TAP controller.
VDD	Power Supply	N/A	N/A	2.5V core power supply.
VDDQ	Power Supply	N/A	N/A	2.5V I/O Supply.
VSS	Ground	N/A	N/A	Ground.
NC	No Connect	N/A	N/A	NC pins are not electrically connected to the device.
ZZ	Sleep Mode	1	HIGH	Asynchronous sleep mode input. ZZ HIGH will gate the CLK internally and power down the IDT71T67702/7902 to its lowest power consumption level. Data retention is guaranteed in Sleep Mode.

NOTE:

1. All synchronous inputs must meet specified setup and hold times with respect to CLK.

5291 tbl 02

Functional Block Diagram



5291 drw 01

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Rating	Commercial	Unit
V _{TERM} ⁽²⁾	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to +3.6	V
V _{TERM} ^(3,6)	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to V _{DD}	V
V _{TERM} ^(4,6)	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to V _{DD} +0.5	V
V _{TERM} ^(5,6)	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to V _{DDQ} +0.5	V
T _A ⁽⁷⁾	Operating Temperature	-0 to +70	°C
T _{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-55 to +125	°C
P _T	Power Dissipation	2.0	W
I _{OUT}	DC Output Current	50	mA

5291 tbl 03

NOTES:

- Stresses greater than those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
- V_{DD} terminals only.
- V_{DDQ} terminals only.
- Input terminals only.
- I/O terminals only.
- This is a steady-state DC parameter that applies after the power supplies have ramped up. Power supply sequencing is not necessary; however, the voltage on any input or I/O pin cannot exceed V_{DDQ} during power supply ramp up.
- T_A is the "instant on" case temperature.

Recommended Operating Temperature Supply Voltage

Grade	Temperature ⁽¹⁾	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	2.5V±5%	2.5V±5%

NOTE:

5291 tbl 04

- T_A is the "instant on" case temperature.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{DD}	Core Supply Voltage	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V _{DDQ}	I/O Supply Voltage	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V _{SS}	Ground	0	0	0	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage - Inputs	1.7	—	V _{DD} +0.3	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage - I/O	1.7	—	V _{DDQ} +0.3	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 ⁽¹⁾	—	0.7	V

5291 tbl 05

NOTE:

- V_{IL} (min) = -0.8V for pulse width less than tcvc/2, once per cycle.

TQFP Capacitance (T_A = +25°C, f = 1.0MHz)

Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	Conditions	Max.	Unit
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	V _{IN} = 3dV	5	pF
C _{I/O}	I/O Capacitance	V _{OUT} = 3dV	7	pF

5291 tbl 06

BGA Capacitance (T_A = +25°C, f = 1.0MHz)

Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	Conditions	Max.	Unit
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	V _{IN} = 3dV	7	pF
C _{I/O}	I/O Capacitance	V _{OUT} = 3dV	7	pF

5291 tbl 06a

fBGA Capacitance (T_A = +25°C, f = 1.0MHz)

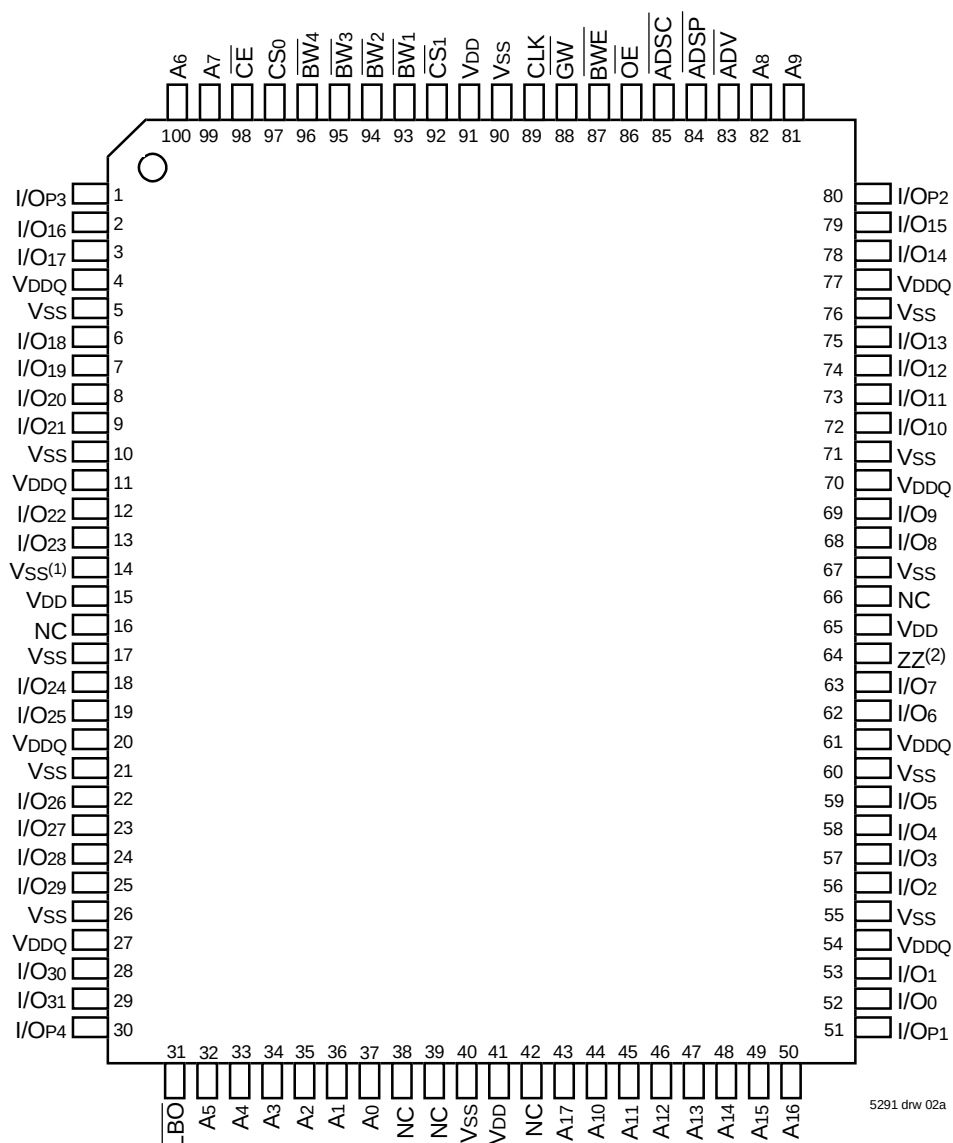
Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	Conditions	Max.	Unit
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	V _{IN} = 3dV	TBD	pF
C _{I/O}	I/O Capacitance	V _{OUT} = 3dV	TBD	pF

5291 tbl 06b

NOTE:

- This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but not production tested.

Pin Configuration – 256K x 36, 100-pin TQFP

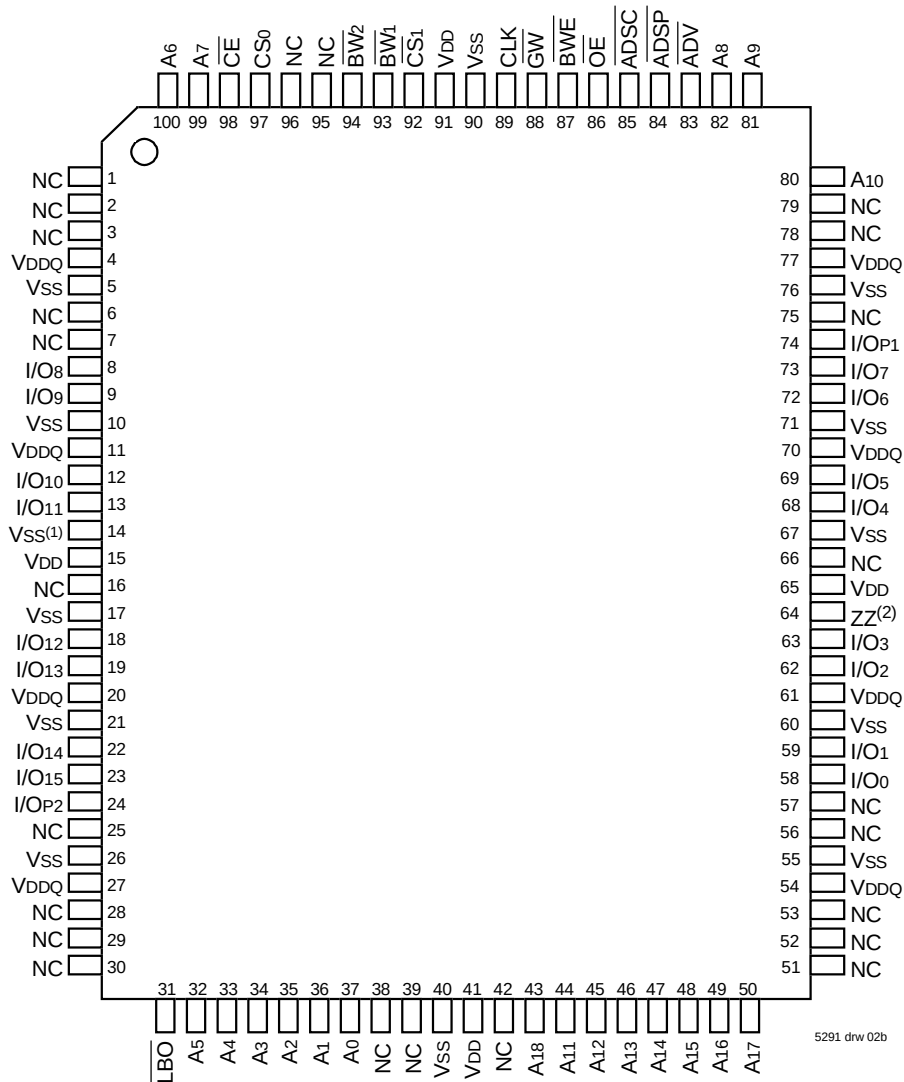


Top View

NOTES:

1. Pin 14 does not have to be directly connected to Vss as long as the input voltage is $\leq V_{IL}$.
2. Pin 64 can be left unconnected and the device will always remain in active mode.

Pin Configuration – 512K x 18, 100-pin TQFP



Top View

NOTES:

- Pin 14 does not have to be directly connected to Vss as long as the input voltage is $\leq V_{IL}$.
- Pin 64 can be left unconnected and the device will always remain in active mode.

Pin Configuration – 256K x 36, 119 BGA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	VDDQ	A6	A4	ADSP	A8	A16	VDDQ
B	NC	CS ₀ ⁽⁴⁾	A3	ADSC	A9	A17	NC
C	NC	A7	A2	VDD	A12	A15	NC
D	I/O16	I/OP3	VSS	NC	VSS	I/OP2	I/O15
E	I/O17	I/O18	VSS	CE	VSS	I/O13	I/O14
F	VDDQ	I/O19	VSS	OE	VSS	I/O12	VDDQ
G	I/O20	I/O21	BW3	ADV	BW2	I/O11	I/O10
H	I/O22	I/O23	VSS	GW	VSS	I/O9	I/O8
J	VDDQ	VDD	NC	VDD	NC	VDD	VDDQ
K	I/O24	I/O26	VSS	CLK	VSS	I/O6	I/O7
L	I/O25	I/O27	BW4	NC	BW1	I/O4	I/O5
M	VDDQ	I/O28	VSS	BWE	VSS	I/O3	VDDQ
N	I/O29	I/O30	VSS	A1	VSS	I/O2	I/O1
P	I/O31	I/OP4	VSS	A0	VSS	I/O0	I/OP1
R	NC	A5	LBO	VDD	VSS ⁽¹⁾	A13	NC
T	NC	NC	A10	A11	A14	NC	ZZ ⁽²⁾
U	VDDQ	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	TRST ⁽³⁾	VDDQ

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Top View

Pin Configuration – 512K x 18, 119 BGA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	VDDQ	A6	A4	ADSP	A8	A16	VDDQ
B	NC	CS ₀ ⁽⁴⁾	A3	ADSC	A9	A18	NC
C	NC	A7	A2	VDD	A13	A17	NC
D	I/O8	NC	VSS	NC	VSS	I/O7	NC
E	NC	I/O9	VSS	CE	VSS	NC	I/O6
F	VDDQ	NC	VSS	OE	VSS	I/O5	VDDQ
G	NC	I/O10	BW2	ADV	VSS	NC	I/O4
H	I/O11	NC	VSS	GW	VSS	I/O3	NC
J	VDDQ	VDD	NC	VDD	NC	VDD	VDDQ
K	NC	I/O12	VSS	CLK	VSS	NC	I/O2
L	I/O13	NC	VSS	NC	BW1	I/O1	NC
M	VDDQ	I/O14	VSS	BWE	VSS	NC	VDDQ
N	I/O15	NC	VSS	A1	VSS	I/O0	NC
P	NC	I/OP2	VSS	A0	VSS	NC	I/OP1
R	NC	A5	LBO	VDD	VSS ⁽¹⁾	A12	NC
T	NC	A10	A15	NC	A14	A11	ZZ ⁽²⁾
U	VDDQ	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	TRST ⁽³⁾	VDDQ

5291 drw 02d

Top View

NOTES:

1. R5 does not have to be directly connected to Vss as long as the input voltage is $\leq V_{IL}$.
2. T7 can be left unconnected and the device will always remain in active mode.
3. Pin U6 will be internally pulled to VDD if not actively driven. To disable the TAP controller without interfering with normal operation, $\overline{TRST}$ should be tied low and TCK, TDI, and TMS should be pulled through a resistor to 3.3V. TDO should be left unconnected.
4. On future 18M device CS₀ will be removed, B2 will be used for address expansion.

Pin Configuration – 256K x 36, 165 fBGA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC ⁽³⁾	A7	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{BW}_3$	$\overline{BW}_2$	$\overline{CS}_1$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	A8	NC
B	NC	A6	CS0	$\overline{BW}_4$	$\overline{BW}_1$	CLK	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{ADSP}$	A9	NC ⁽³⁾
C	I/OP3	NC	VDDQ	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDDQ	NC	I/OP2
D	I/O17	I/O16	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O15	I/O14
E	I/O19	I/O18	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O13	I/O12
F	I/O21	I/O20	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O11	I/O10
G	I/O23	I/O22	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O9	I/O8
H	VSS ⁽¹⁾	NC	NC	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	NC	NC	ZZ ⁽²⁾
J	I/O25	I/O24	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O7	I/O6
K	I/O27	I/O26	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O5	I/O4
L	I/O29	I/O28	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O3	I/O2
M	I/O31	I/O30	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O1	I/O0
N	I/OP4	NC	VDDQ	VSS	NC	NC ⁽³⁾	NC	VSS	VDDQ	NC	I/OP1
P	NC	NC ⁽³⁾	A5	A2	TDI	A1	TDO	A10	A13	A14	A17
R	$\overline{LBO}$	NC ⁽³⁾	A4	A3	TMS	A0	TCK	A11	A12	A15	A16

5291 tbl 17a

Pin Configuration – 512K x 18, 165 fBGA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC ⁽³⁾	A7	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{BW}_2$	NC	$\overline{CS}_1$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	A8	A10
B	NC	A6	CS0	NC	$\overline{BW}_1$	CLK	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{ADSP}$	A9	NC ⁽³⁾
C	NC	NC	VDDQ	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDDQ	NC	I/OP1
D	NC	I/O8	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	NC	I/O7
E	NC	I/O9	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	NC	I/O6
F	NC	I/O10	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	NC	I/O5
G	NC	I/O11	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	NC	I/O4
H	VSS ⁽¹⁾	NC	NC	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	NC	NC	ZZ ⁽²⁾
J	I/O12	NC	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O3	NC
K	I/O13	NC	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O2	NC
L	I/O14	NC	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O1	NC
M	I/O15	NC	VDDQ	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQ	I/O0	NC
N	I/OP2	NC	VDDQ	VSS	NC	NC ⁽³⁾	NC	VSS	VDDQ	NC	NC
P	NC	NC ⁽³⁾	A5	A2	TDI	A1	TDO	A11	A14	A15	A18
R	$\overline{LBO}$	NC ⁽³⁾	A4	A3	TMS	A0	TCK	A12	A13	A16	A17

5291 tbl 17b

NOTES:

1. H1 does not have to be directly connected to Vss as long as the input voltage is $\leq V_{IL}$.
2. H11 can be left unconnected and the device will always remain in active mode.
3. Pin N6, B11, A1, R2 and P2 are reserved for 18M, 36M, 72M, and 144M and 288M respectively.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range ($V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
$ I_{LI} $	Input Leakage Current	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} = 0V \text{ to } V_{DD}$	—	5	μA
$ I_{LI} $	$\overline{LBO}$ Input Leakage Current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} = 0V \text{ to } V_{DD}$	—	30	μA
$ I_{LO} $	Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	—	5	μA
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	$I_{OL} = +6mA, V_{DD} = \text{Min.}$	—	0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	$I_{OH} = -6mA, V_{DD} = \text{Min.}$	2.0	—	V

5291 tbl 07

NOTE:

1. The $\overline{LBO}$ pin will be internally pulled to V_{DD} if it is not actively driven in the application and the ZZ in will be internally pulled to V_{SS} if not actively driven.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range ⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	7.5ns	8ns	8.5ns	Unit
I_{DD}	Operating Power Supply Current	Device Selected, Outputs Open, $V_{DD} = \text{Max.}, V_{DDQ} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} \geq V_{IH} \text{ or } \leq V_{IL}, f = f_{MAX}^{(2)}$	255	200	180	mA
I_{SB1}	CMOS Standby Power Supply Current	Device Deselected, Outputs Open, $V_{DD} = \text{Max.}, V_{DDQ} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} \geq V_{HD} \text{ or } \leq V_{LD}, f = 0^{(2,3)}$	40	40	40	mA
I_{SB2}	Clock Running Power Supply Current	Device Deselected, Outputs Open, $V_{DD} = \text{Max.}, V_{DDQ} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} \geq V_{HD} \text{ or } \leq V_{LD}, f = f_{MAX}^{(2,3)}$	135	130	125	mA
I_{ZZ}	Full Sleep Mode Supply Current	$ZZ \geq V_{HD}, V_{DD} = \text{Max.}$	40	40	40	mA

5291 tbl 08

NOTES:

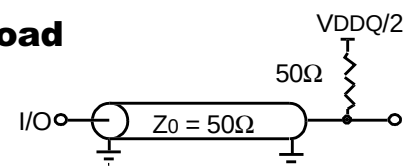
1. All values are maximum guaranteed values.
2. At $f = f_{MAX}$, inputs are cycling at the maximum frequency of read cycles of $1/t_{CYC}$ while $\overline{ADSC} = \text{LOW}$; $f=0$ means no input lines are changing.
3. For I/Os $V_{HD} = V_{DDQ} - 0.2V, V_{LD} = 0.2V$. For other inputs $V_{HD} = V_{DD} - 0.2V, V_{LD} = 0.2V$.

AC Test Conditions ($V_{DDQ} = 3.3V/2.5V$)

Input Pulse Levels	0 to 2.5V
Input Rise/Fall Times	2ns
Input Timing Reference Levels	$V_{DDQ}/2$
Output Timing Reference Levels	$V_{DDQ}/2$
AC Test Load	See Figure 1

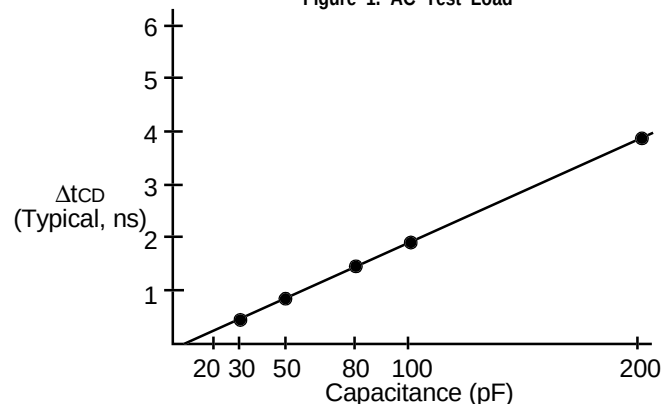
5291 tbl 09

AC Test Load



5291 drw 03

Figure 1. AC Test Load



5291 drw 05

Figure 2. Lumped Capacitive Load, Typical Derating

Synchronous Truth Table (1,3)

Operation	Address Used	$\overline{CE}$	CS_0	$\overline{CS}_1$	$\overline{ADSP}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{BWx}$	$\overline{OE}^{(2)}$	CLK	I/O
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	H	X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	↑	HI-Z
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	X	H	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	↑	HI-Z
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	L	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	↑	HI-Z
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	X	H	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	↑	HI-Z
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	L	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	H	L	X	H	H	X	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	H	L	X	H	L	H	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	H	L	X	H	L	H	H	↑	HI-Z
Write Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	H	L	X	H	L	L	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	H	L	X	L	X	X	X	↑	DIN
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	H	H	L	H	H	X	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	H	H	L	H	H	X	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	H	H	L	H	X	H	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	H	H	L	H	X	H	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	X	H	L	H	H	X	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	X	H	L	H	H	X	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	X	H	L	H	X	H	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	X	H	L	H	X	H	H	↑	HI-Z
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	H	H	L	H	L	L	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	H	H	L	L	X	X	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	X	H	L	H	L	L	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	X	H	L	L	X	X	X	↑	DIN
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	X	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	X	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	X	H	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	X	H	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	X	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	X	H	↑	HI-Z
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	X	H	H	H	X	H	L	↑	DOUT
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	X	H	H	H	X	H	H	↑	HI-Z
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	L	L	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	H	H	H	L	X	X	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	X	H	H	H	L	L	X	↑	DIN
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	X	H	H	L	X	X	X	↑	DIN

5291 tbl 10

NOTES:

1. L = V_{IL} , H = V_{IH} , X = Don't Care.
2. $\overline{OE}$ is an asynchronous input.
3. ZZ - low for the table.

Synchronous Write Function Truth Table (1, 2)

Operation	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{BW}_1$	$\overline{BW}_2$	$\overline{BW}_3$	$\overline{BW}_4$
Read	H	H	X	X	X	X
Read	H	L	H	H	H	H
Write all Bytes	L	X	X	X	X	X
Write all Bytes	H	L	L	L	L	L
Write Byte 1 ⁽³⁾	H	L	L	H	H	H
Write Byte 2 ⁽³⁾	H	L	H	L	H	H
Write Byte 3 ⁽³⁾	H	L	H	H	L	H
Write Byte 4 ⁽³⁾	H	L	H	H	H	L

5291 tbl 11

NOTES:

1. L = V_{IL} , H = V_{IH} , X = Don't Care.
2. $\overline{BW}_3$ and $\overline{BW}_4$ are not applicable for the IDT71T67902.
3. Multiple bytes may be selected during the same cycle.

Asynchronous Truth Table (1)

Operation ⁽²⁾	$\overline{OE}$	ZZ	I/O Status	Power
Read	L	L	Data Out	Active
Read	H	L	High-Z	Active
Write	X	L	High-Z – Data In	Active
Deselected	X	L	High-Z	Standby
Sleep Mode	X	H	High-Z	Sleep

5291 tbl 12

NOTES:

1. L = V_{IL} , H = V_{IH} , X = Don't Care.
2. Synchronous function pins must be biased appropriately to satisfy operation requirements.

Interleaved Burst Sequence Table ($\overline{LBO}=V_{DD}$)

	Sequence 1		Sequence 2		Sequence 3		Sequence 4	
	A1	A0	A1	A0	A1	A0	A1	A0
First Address	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Second Address	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Third Address	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Fourth Address ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

5291 tbl 13

NOTE:

1. Upon completion of the Burst sequence the counter wraps around to its initial state.

Linear Burst Sequence Table ($\overline{LBO}=V_{SS}$)

	Sequence 1		Sequence 2		Sequence 3		Sequence 4	
	A1	A0	A1	A0	A1	A0	A1	A0
First Address	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Second Address	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Third Address	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Fourth Address ⁽¹⁾	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

5291 tbl 14

NOTE:

1. Upon completion of the Burst sequence the counter wraps around to its initial state.

AC Electrical Characteristics (V_{DD} = 2.5V ±5%, T_A = 0 to 70°C)

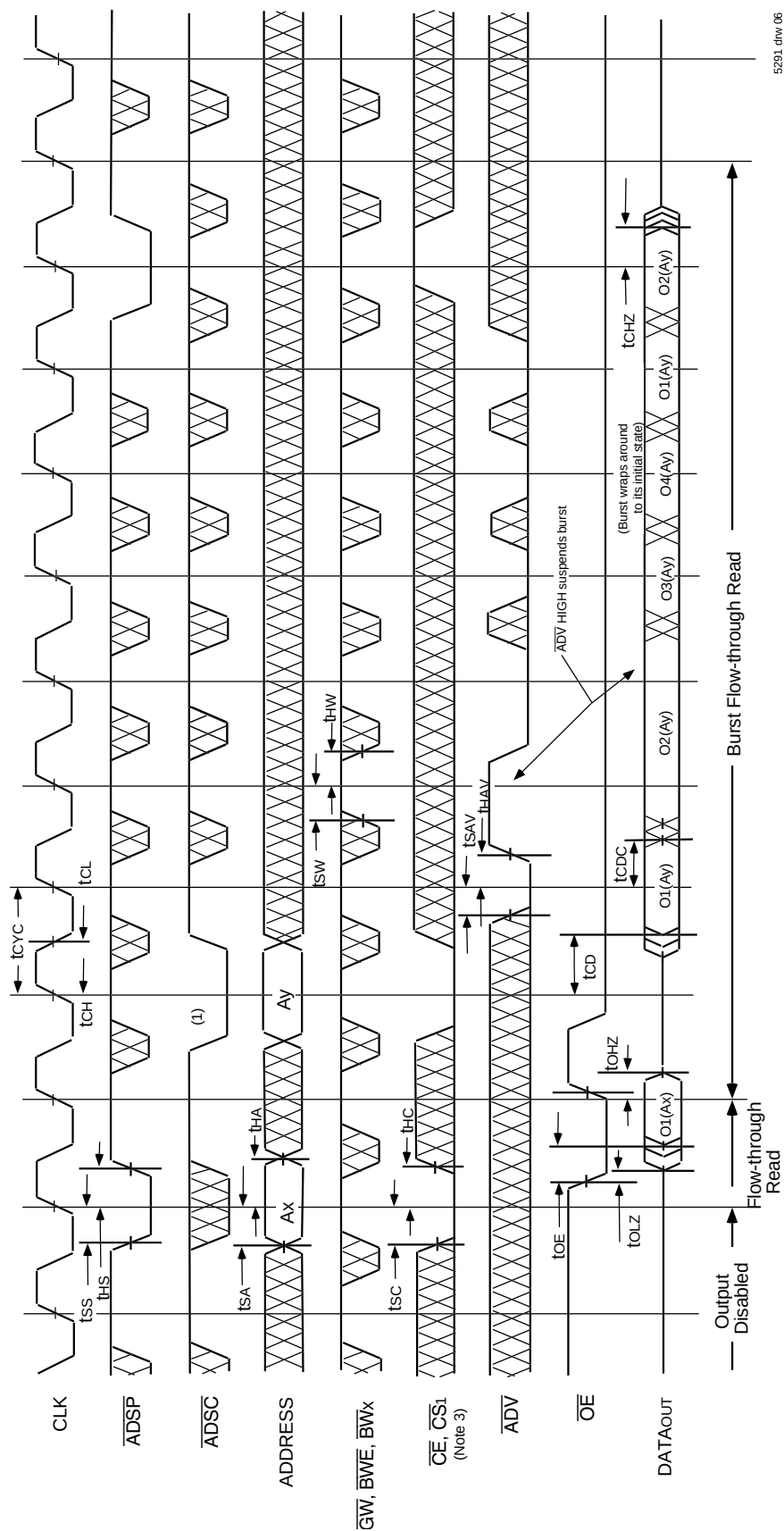
Symbol	Parameter	7.5ns		8ns		8.5ns		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Clock Parameter								
tCYC	Clock Cycle Time	8.5	—	10	—	11.5	—	ns
tCH ⁽¹⁾	Clock High Pulse Width	3	—	4	—	4.5	—	ns
tCL ⁽¹⁾	Clock Low Pulse Width	3	—	4	—	4.5	—	ns
Output Parameters								
tCD	Clock High to Valid Data	—	7.5	—	8	—	8.5	ns
tDC	Clock High to Data Change	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
tOLZ ⁽²⁾	Clock High to Output Active	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
tCHZ ⁽²⁾	Clock High to Data High-Z	2	3.5	2	3.5	2	3.5	ns
tOE	Output Enable Access Time	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.5	ns
tOLZ ⁽²⁾	Output Enable Low to Output Active	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
tOHZ ⁽²⁾	Output Enable High to Output High-Z	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.5	ns
Set Up Times								
tSA	Address Setup Time	1.5	—	2	—	2	—	ns
tSS	Address Status Setup Time	1.5	—	2	—	2	—	ns
tSD	Data In Setup Time	1.5	—	2	—	2	—	ns
tSW	Write Setup Time	1.5	—	2	—	2	—	ns
tSAV	Address Advance Setup Time	1.5	—	2	—	2	—	ns
tSC	Chip Enable/Select Setup Time	1.5	—	2	—	2	—	ns
Hold Times								
tHA	Address Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
tHS	Address Status Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
tHD	Data In Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
tHW	Write Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
tHAV	Address Advance Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
tHC	Chip Enable/Select Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
Sleep Mode and Configuration Parameters								
tZZPW	ZZ Pulse Width	100	—	100	—	100	—	ns
tZZR ⁽³⁾	ZZ Recovery Time	100	—	100	—	100	—	ns
tCFG ⁽⁴⁾	Configuration Set-up Time	34	—	40	—	50	—	ns

5291 tbl 15

NOTES:

1. Measured as HIGH above V_{IH} and LOW below V_{IL}.
2. Transition is measured ±200mV from steady-state.
3. Device must be deselected when powered-up from sleep mode.
4. t_{CFG} is the minimum time required to configure the device based on the $\overline{\text{LBO}}$ input. $\overline{\text{LBO}}$ is a static input and must not change during normal operation.

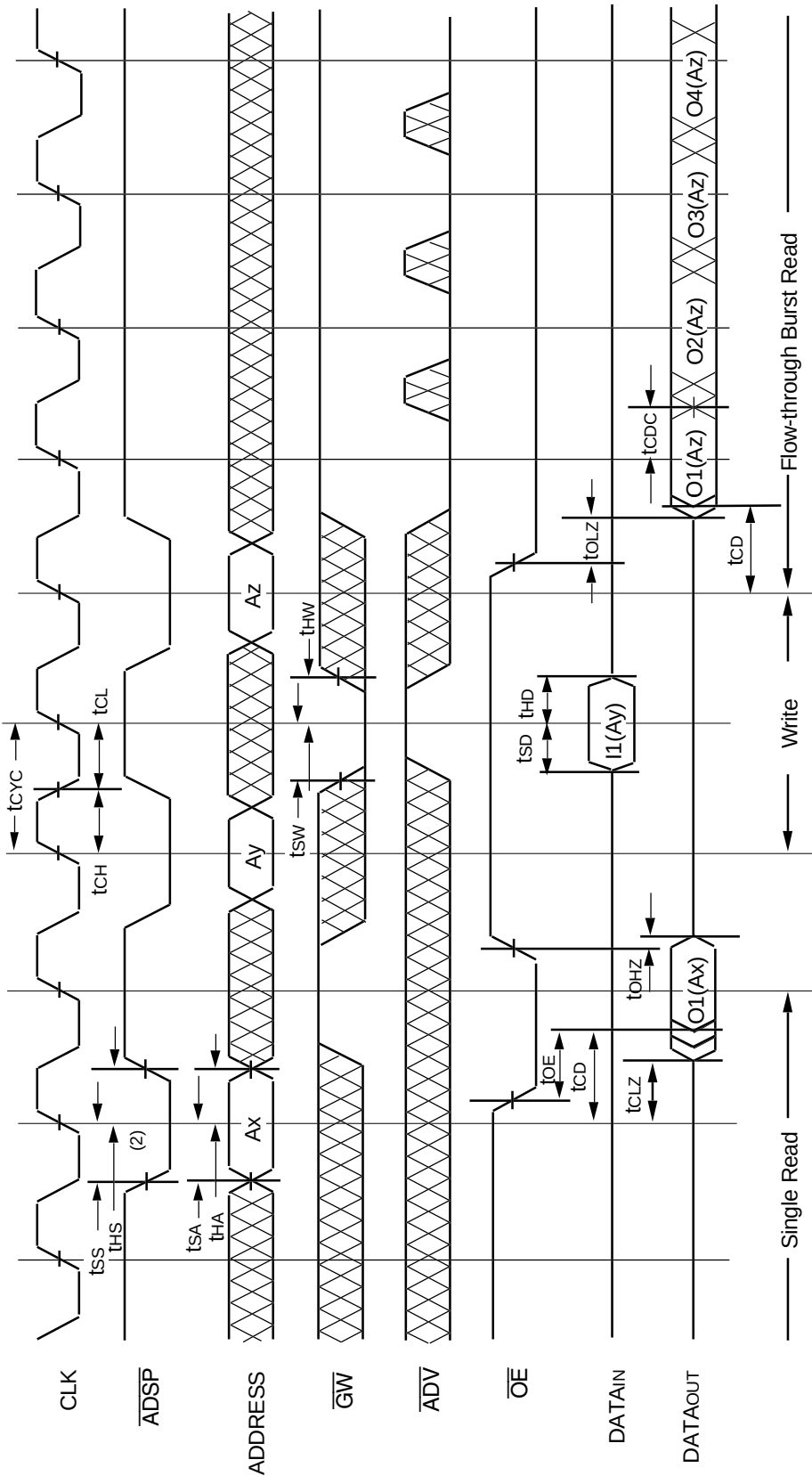
Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read Cycle^(1,2)



NOTES:

1. O1 (Ax) represents the first output from the external address Ax. O1 (Ay) represents the first output from the external address Ay; O2 (Ay) represents the next output data in the burst sequence of the base address Ay, etc. where A0 and A1 are advancing for the four word burst in the sequence defined by the state of the LBO input.
2. ZZ input is LOW and LBO is Don't Care for this cycle.
3. CS0 timing transitions are identical but inverted to the CE and CS1 signals. For example, when CE and CS1 are LOW on this waveform, CS0 is HIGH.

Timing Waveform of Combined Flow-Through Read and Write Cycles^(1,2,3)

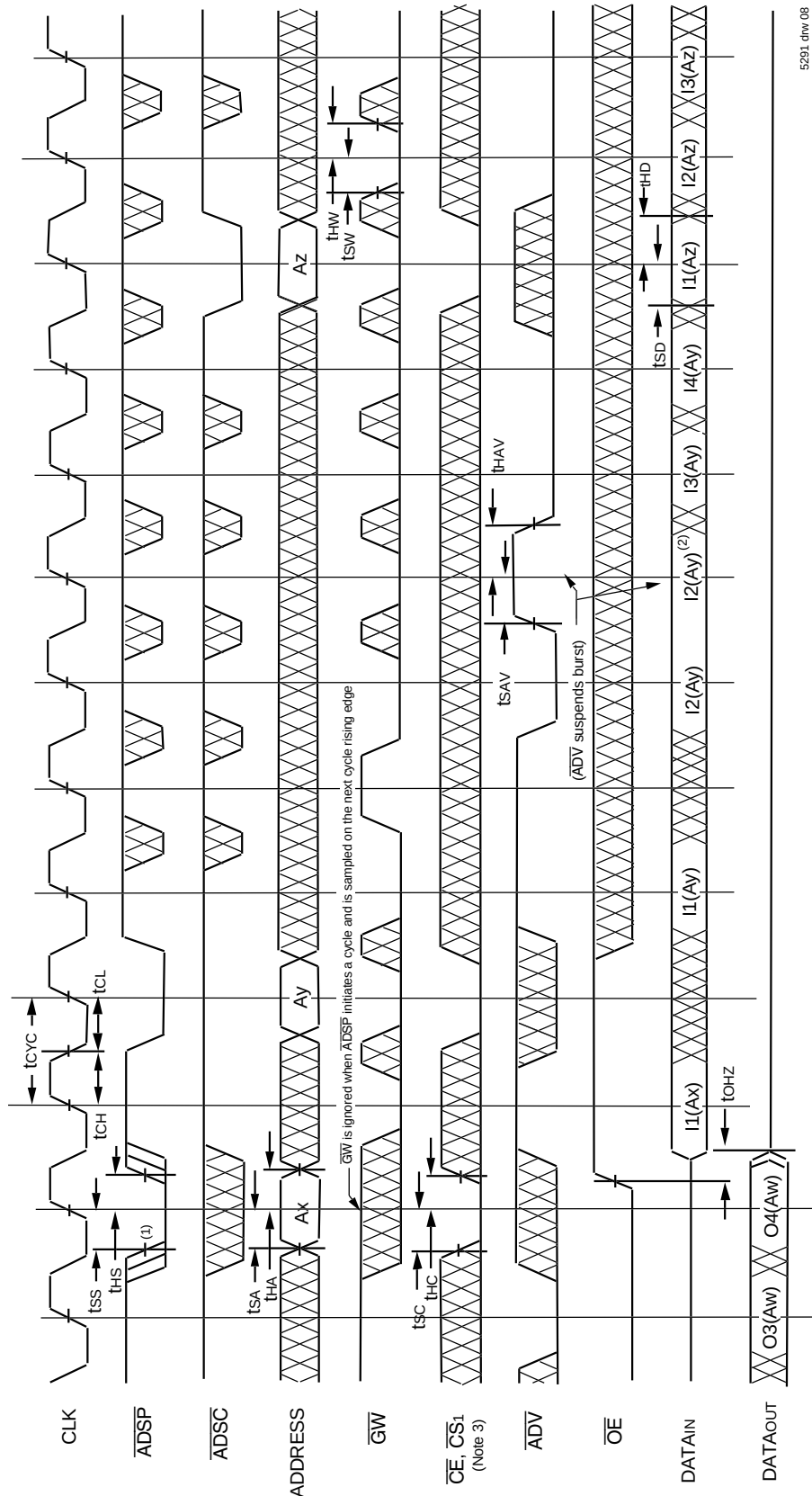


5291 dtw 07

NOTES:

1. Device is selected through entire cycle; $\overline{OE}$ and $\overline{CS1}$ are LOW, $\overline{CS0}$ is HIGH.
2. ZZ input is LOW and $\overline{LBO}$ is Don't Care for this cycle.
3. O1 (Ax) represents the first output from the external address Ax. I1 (Ay) represents the first input from the external address Ay; O1 (Az) represents the first output from the external address Az; O2 (Az) represents the next output data in the burst sequence of the base address Az, etc. where A0 and A1 are advancing for the four word burst in the sequence defined by the state of the LBO input.

Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 1 — $\overline{GW}$ Controlled^(1,2,3)



NOTES:

1. Z_Z input is LOW, $\overline{BWE}$ is HIGH and $\overline{LBO}$ is Don't Care for this cycle.
2. O4 (Aw) represents the final output data in the burst sequence of the base address Aw. I1 (Ax) represents the first input from the external address Ay; I2 (Ay) represents the next input data in the burst sequence of the base address Ay, etc. where A0 and A1 are advancing for the four word burst in the sequence defined by the state of the $\overline{LBO}$ input. In the case of input I2 (Ay) this data is valid for two cycles because $\overline{ADV}$ is high and has suspended the burst.
3. CS0 timing transitions are identical but inverted to the CE and CS1 signals. For example, when CE and CS1 are LOW on this waveform, CS0 is HIGH.

The diagram shows the timing relationships between various signals during a memory access sequence. The signals are: CLK (clock), ADSP (chip select), ADSC (chip select), ADDRESS (address), BWE (burst write enable), BWX (burst write enable), CE, CS1 (chip select), ADV (address valid), OE (output enable), DATAIN (data input), and DATAOUT (data output). The sequence includes a Burst Read (O3(Aw), O4(Aw)), a Single Write (I1(Ax)), a Burst Write (I1(Ay) to I4(Ay)), and an Extended Burst Write (I1(Az) to I3(Az)). Key timing parameters are indicated: tSS (setup time), tCH (clock high), tCL (clock low), tSA (setup time), tHA (hold time), tSC (setup time), tHC (hold time), tSW (setup time), tHW (hold time), tSD (setup time), tHD (hold time), tSAV (setup time), and tOHZ (output high impedance time).

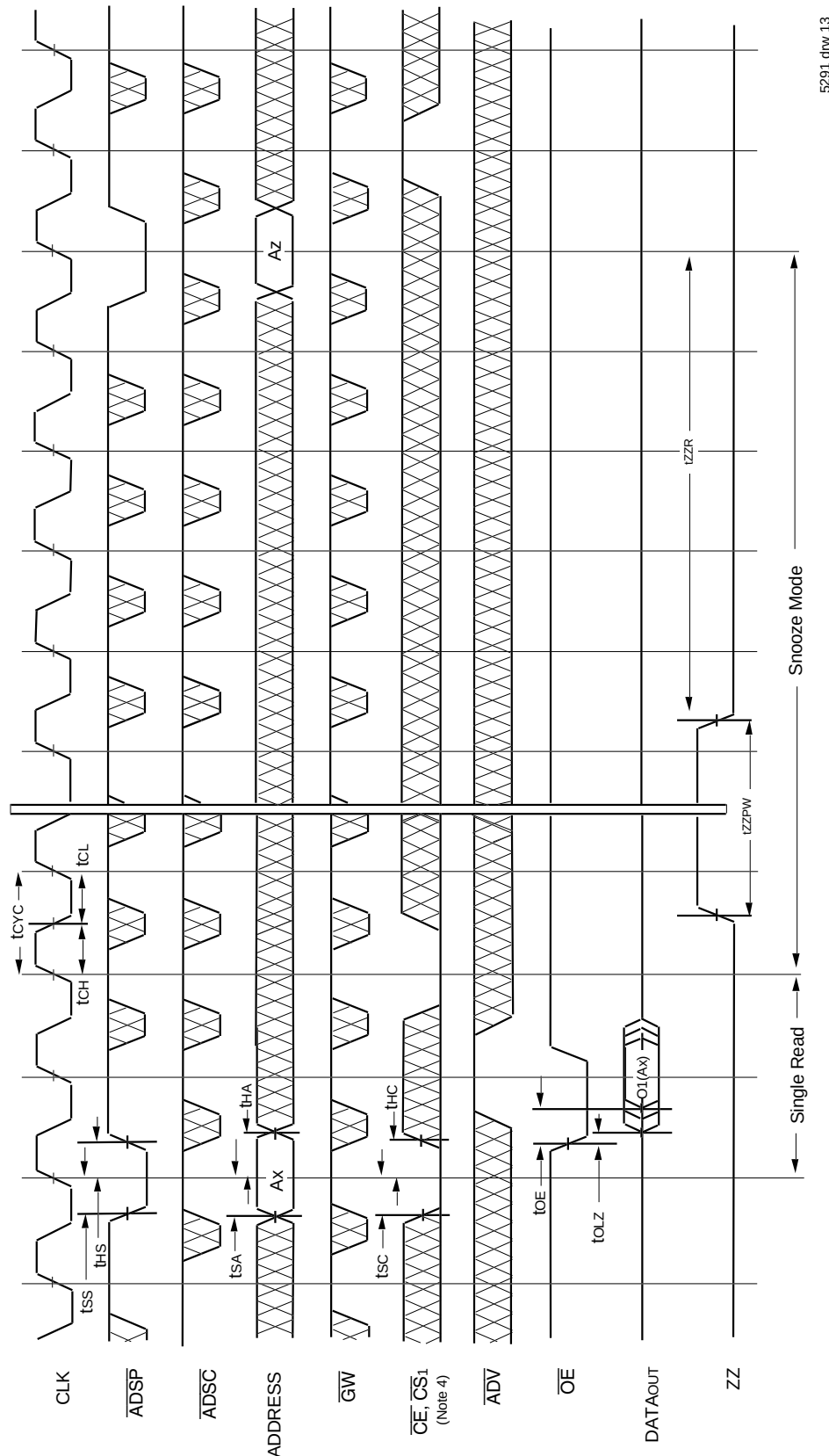
1. ZZ input is LOW, $\overline{\text{GW}}$ is HIGH and $\overline{\text{LBO}}$ is Don't Care for this cycle.

1. The input is LOW, and the output is LOW. Do not care for this cycle.

2. $\overline{A_2}$ (Aw) represents the final output data in the burst sequence of the base address Aw. $\overline{A_1}$ (Ax) represents the first input from the external address Ax. $\overline{A_0}$ (Ay) represents the first input from the external address Ay; $\overline{A_2}$ (Aw) represents the final output data in the burst sequence of the base address Aw, etc. where A0 and A1 are advancing for the four word burst in the sequence defined by the state of the $\overline{LBO}$ input. In the case of input $\overline{A_2}$ (Ay) this data is valid for two cycles because $\overline{ADV}$ is high and has suspended the burst.

3. CS0 timing transitions are identical but inverted to the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{CS1}}$ signals. For example, when $\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{CS1}}$ are LOW on this waveform, CS0 is HIGH. In the case of input 12 (Y_Y) this data is valid for two cycles because ADV is high and has suspended the burst.

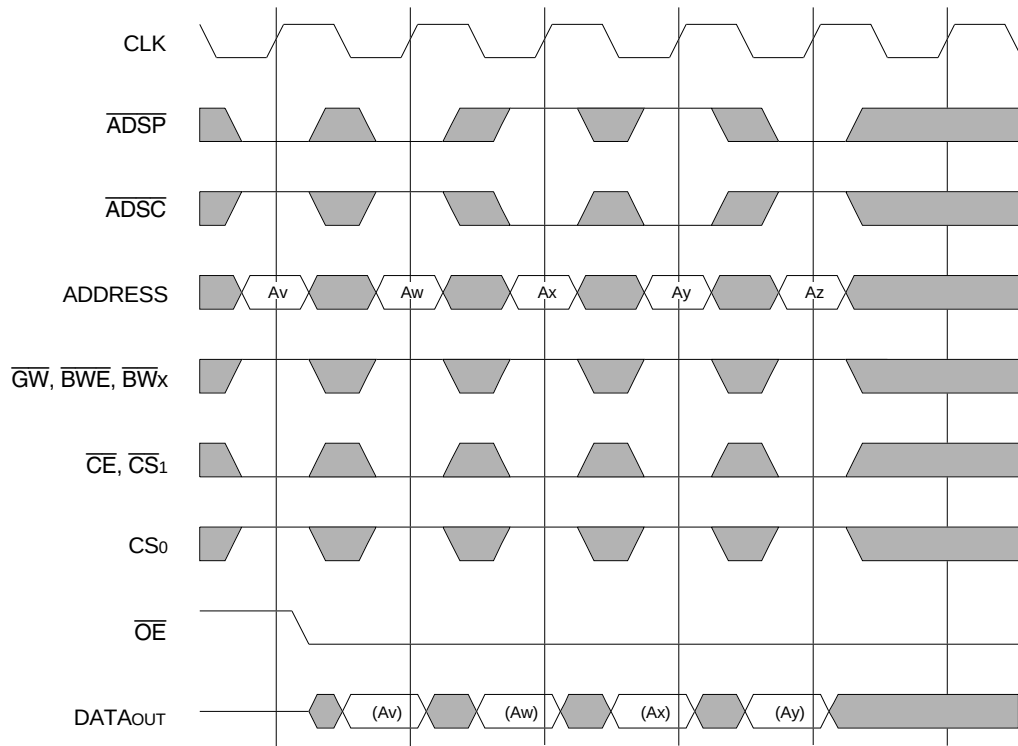
Timing Waveform of Sleep (ZZ) and Power-Down Modes^(1,2,3)



NOTES:

1. Device must power up in deselected Mode.
2. $\overline{LB0}$ is Don't Care for this cycle.
3. It is not necessary to retain the state of the input registers throughout the Power-down cycle.
4. CS0 timing transitions are identical but inverted to the CE and CS1 signals. For example, when CE and CS1 are LOW on this waveform, CS0 is HIGH.

Non-Burst Read Cycle Timing Waveform

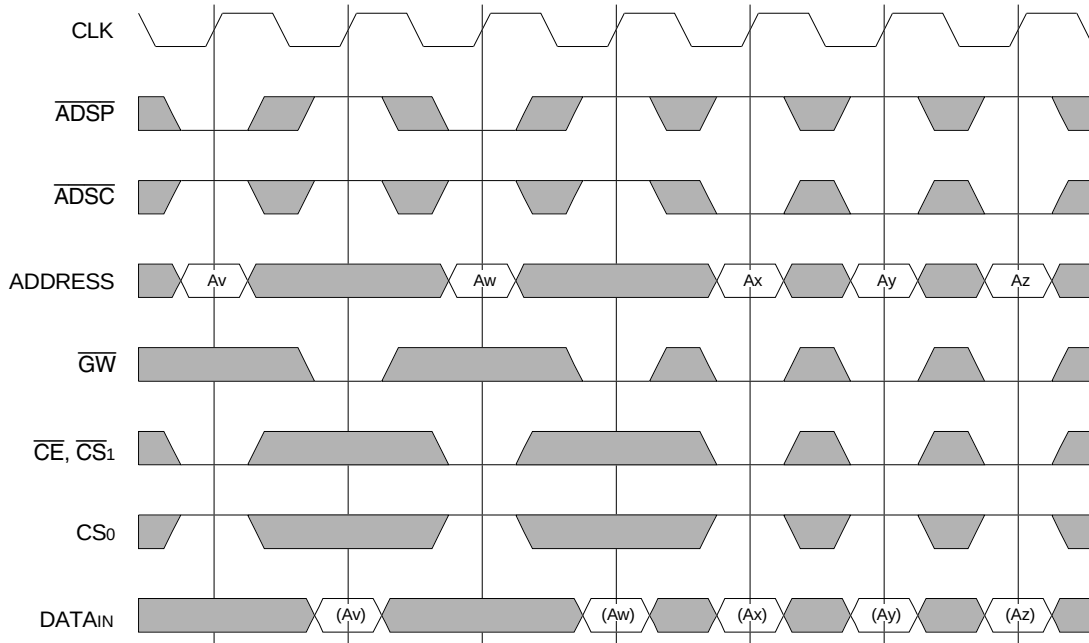


NOTES:

1. ZZ input is LOW, $\overline{ADV}$ is HIGH and $\overline{LBO}$ is Don't Care for this cycle.
2. (Ax) represents the data for address Ax, etc.
3. For read cycles, $\overline{ADSP}$ and $\overline{ADSC}$ function identically and are therefore interchangeable.

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Non-Burst Write Cycle Timing Waveform

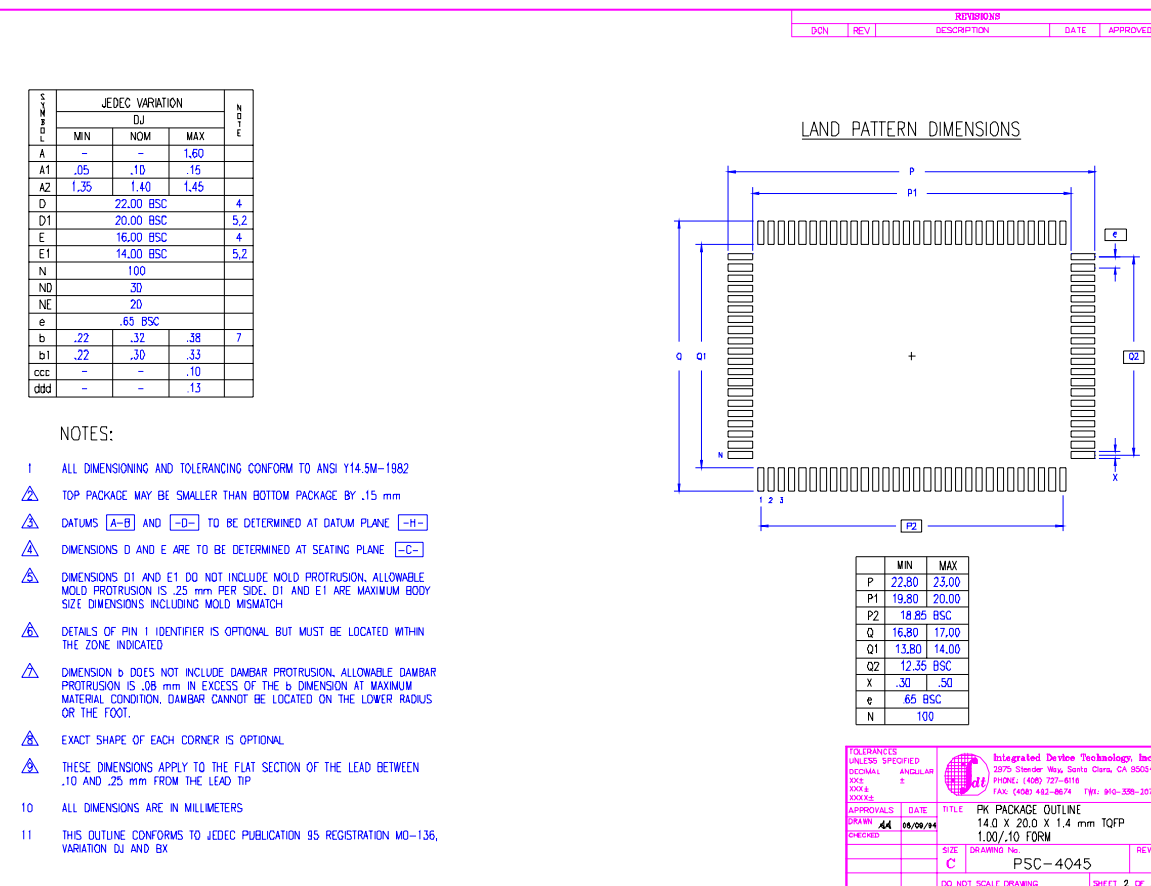
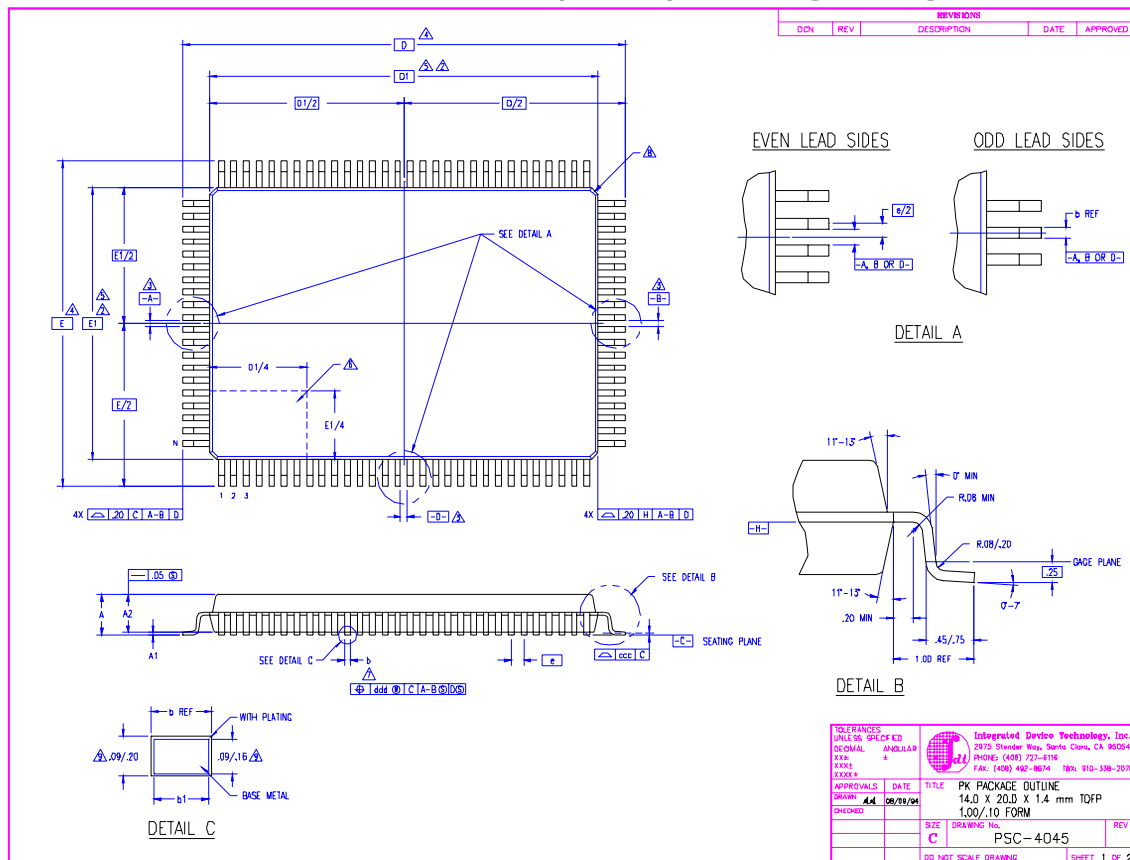


NOTES:

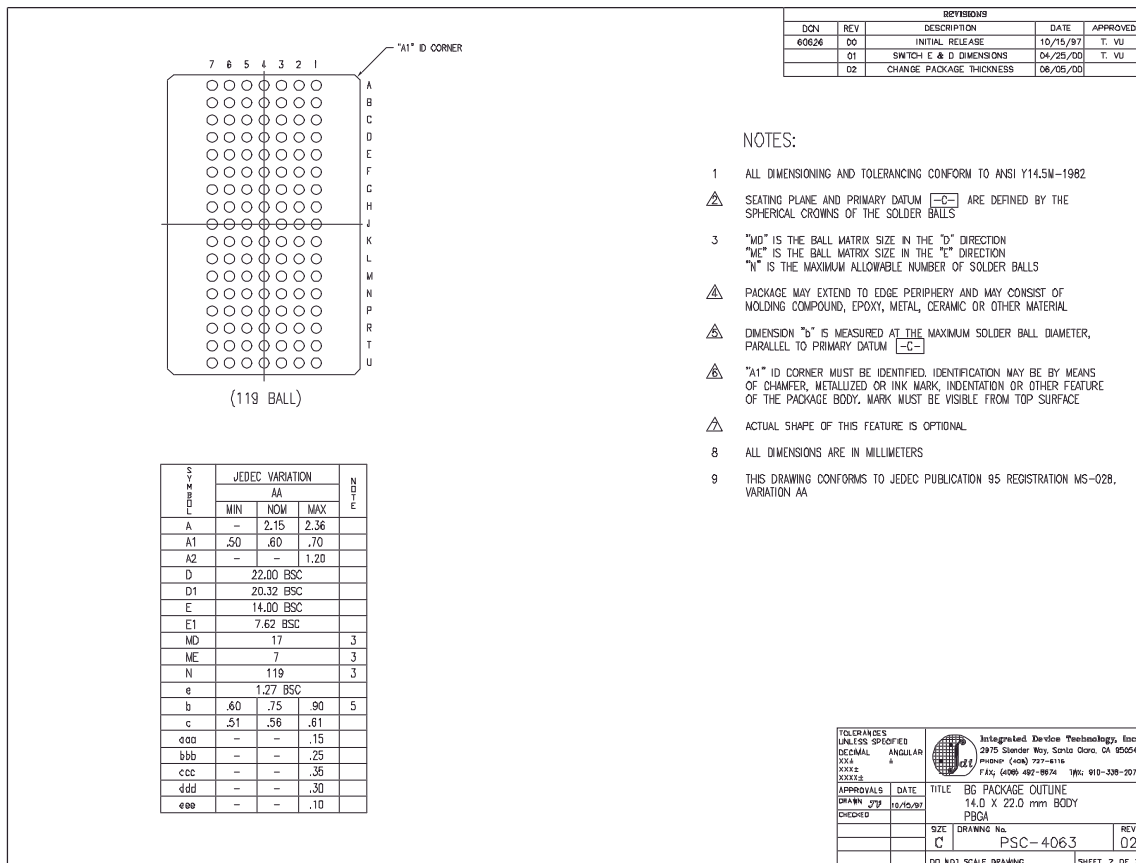
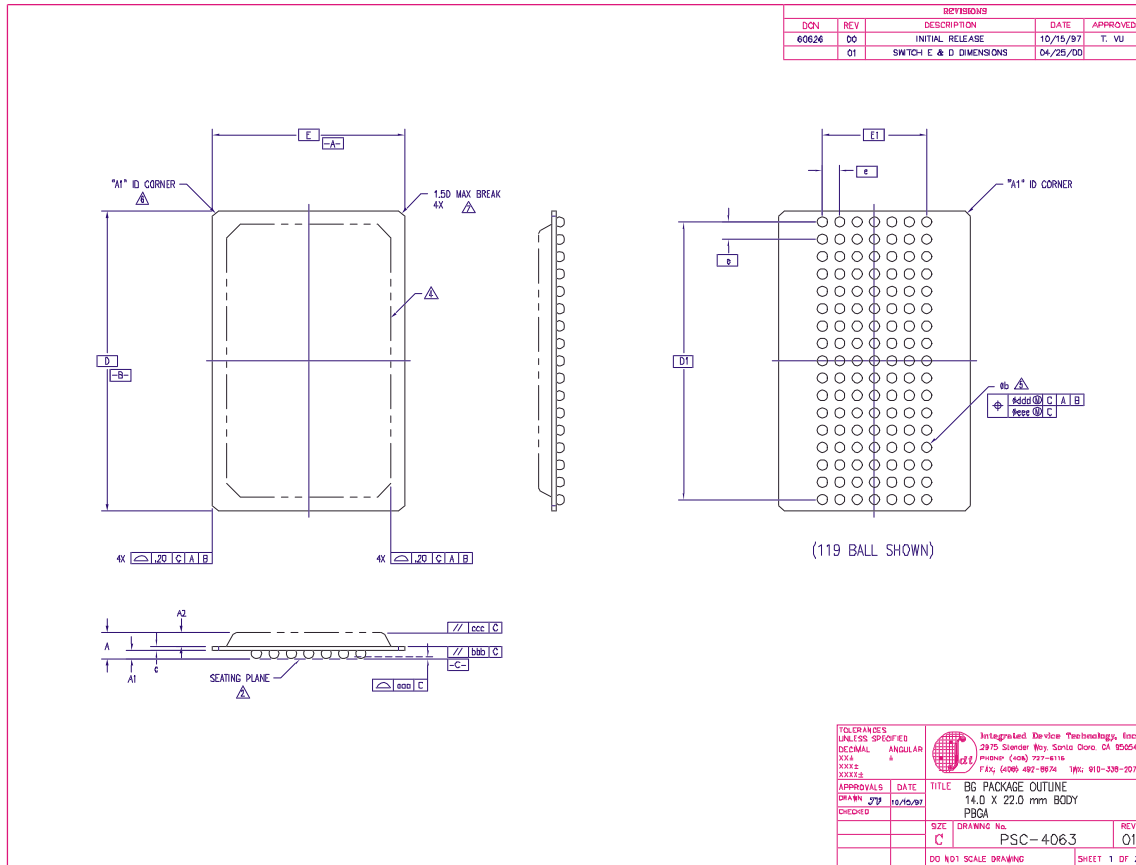
1. ZZ input is LOW, $\overline{ADV}$ and $\overline{OE}$ are HIGH, and $\overline{LBO}$ is Don't Care for this cycle.
2. (Ax) represents the data for address Ax, etc.
3. Although only $\overline{GW}$ writes are shown, the functionality of $\overline{BWE}$ and $\overline{BWx}$ together is the same as $\overline{GW}$.
4. For write cycles, $\overline{ADSP}$ and $\overline{ADSC}$ have different limitations.

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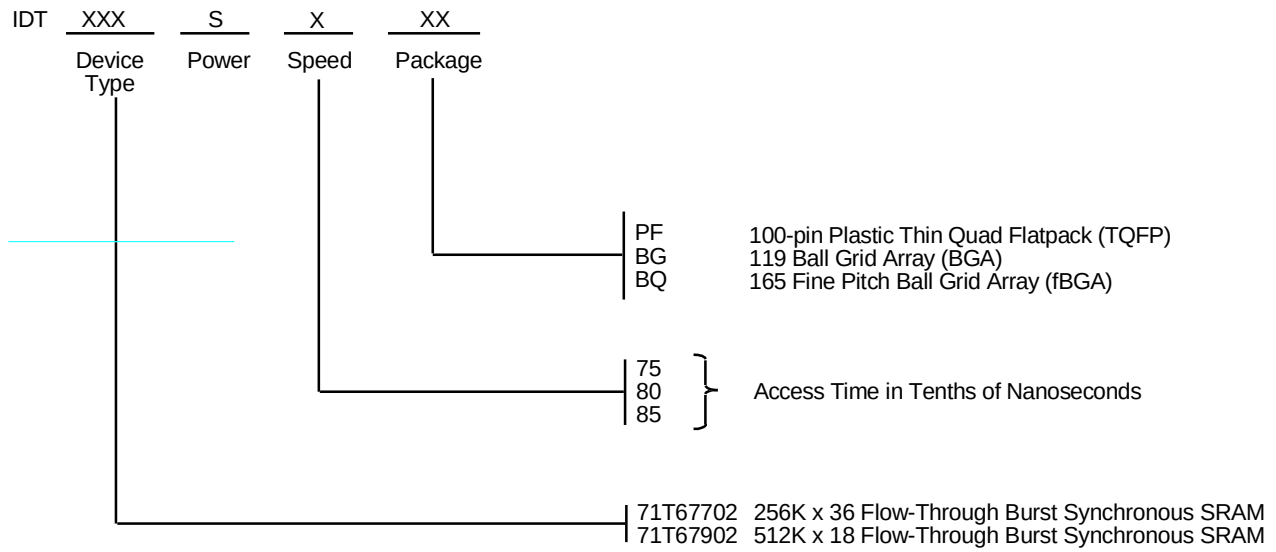
100-Pin Thin Quad Plastic Flatpack (TQFP) Package Diagram Outline



119 Ball Grid Array (BGA) Package Diagram Outline



Ordering Information



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Datasheet Document History

12/31/99		Created Datasheet
06/10/00		Add new package offering, 13 x 15 fBGA
	Pg. 4	Add capacitance for BGA package; Insert clarification note to Absolute Max Ratings and Recommended Operating Temperature tables.
	Pg. 5,6,7,8	Correct note 2 on BGA and TQFP pin configuration
	Pg. 7	Replace Pin U6 with $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin in BGA pin configuration; Add pin description note in pinout
	Pg. 18	Inserted 100 pin TQFP Package Diagram Outline
	Pg. 20	Correction in the 119 BGA Package Diagram Outline
07/12/00	Pg. 5,6,8	Remove note from TQFP and BQ165 pinouts
	Pg. 7	Add/Remove note from BG119 pinout
	Pg. 20	Update BG119 package diagram outline dimensions
07/16/01	Pg. 9	Updated ISB2 levels for tcd = 7.5ns - 8.5ns



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