# HIGH-SPEED 32K x 18 SYNCHRONOUS PIPELINED DUAL-PORT STATIC RAM

IDT709379L

Features

- True Dual-Ported memory cells which allow simultaneous access of the same memory location
- High-speed clock to data access
  - *Commercial: 7.5/9/12ns (max.)*
- Low-power operation
  - *IDT709379L*
    Active: 1.2W (typ.)
    Standby: 2.5mW (typ.)
- Flow-Through or Pipelined output mode on either Port via the $\overline{FT}$/PIPE pins
- Counter enable and reset features
- Dual chip enables allow for depth expansion without additional logic
- Full synchronous operation on both ports
  - *4ns setup to clock and 0ns hold on all control, data, and address inputs*
  - *Data input, address, and control registers*
  - *Fast 7.5ns clock to data out in the Pipelined output mode*
  - *Self-timed write allows fast cycle time*
  - *12ns cycle time, 83MHz operation in Pipelined output mode*
- Separate upper-byte and lower-byte controls for multiplexed bus and bus matching compatibility
- TTL- compatible, single 5V (±10%) power supply
- Industrial temperature range (–40°C to +85°C) is available for selected speeds
- Available in a 100-pin Thin Quad Flatpack (TQFP) package
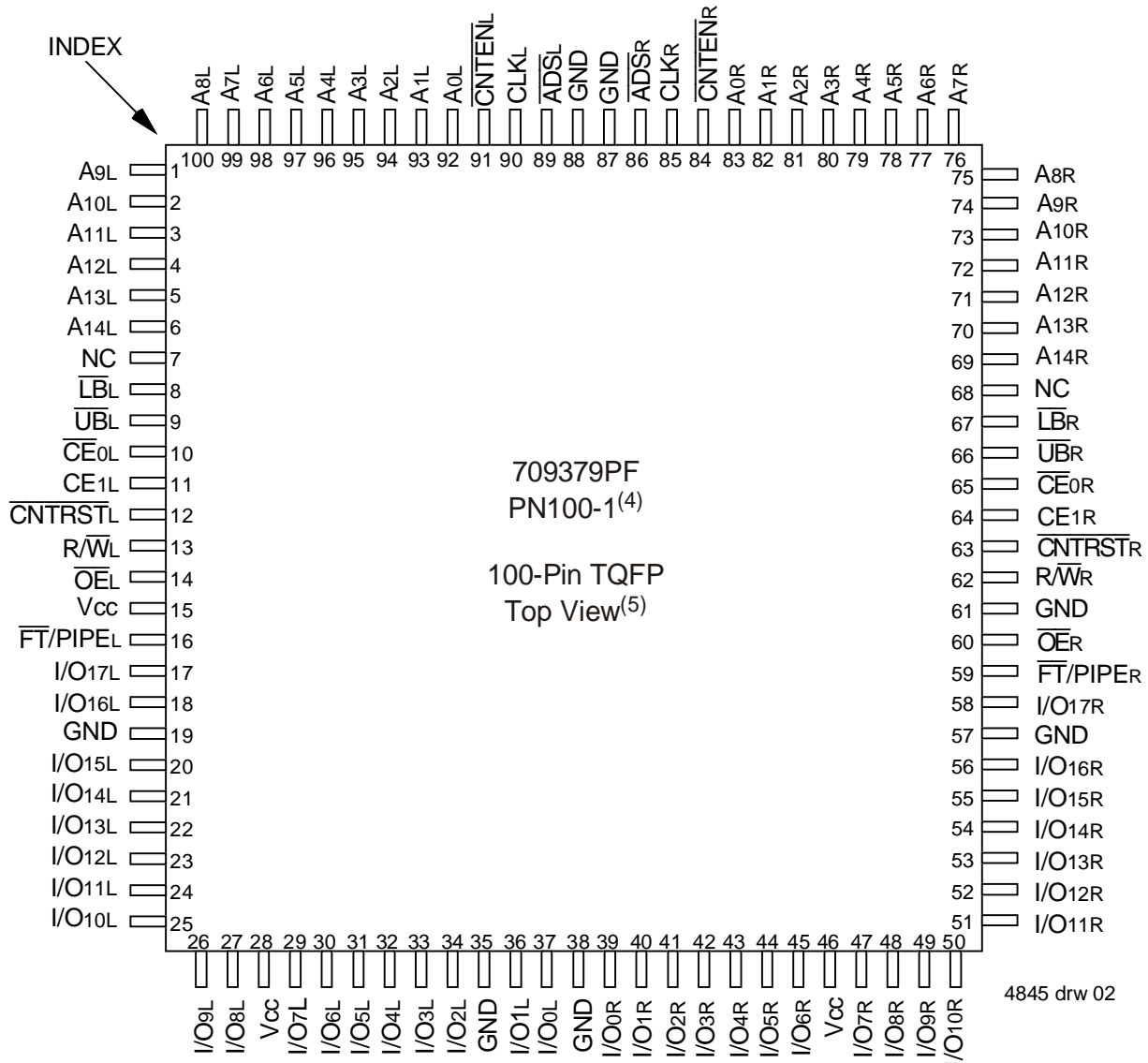
Functional Block Diagram

4845 drw 01

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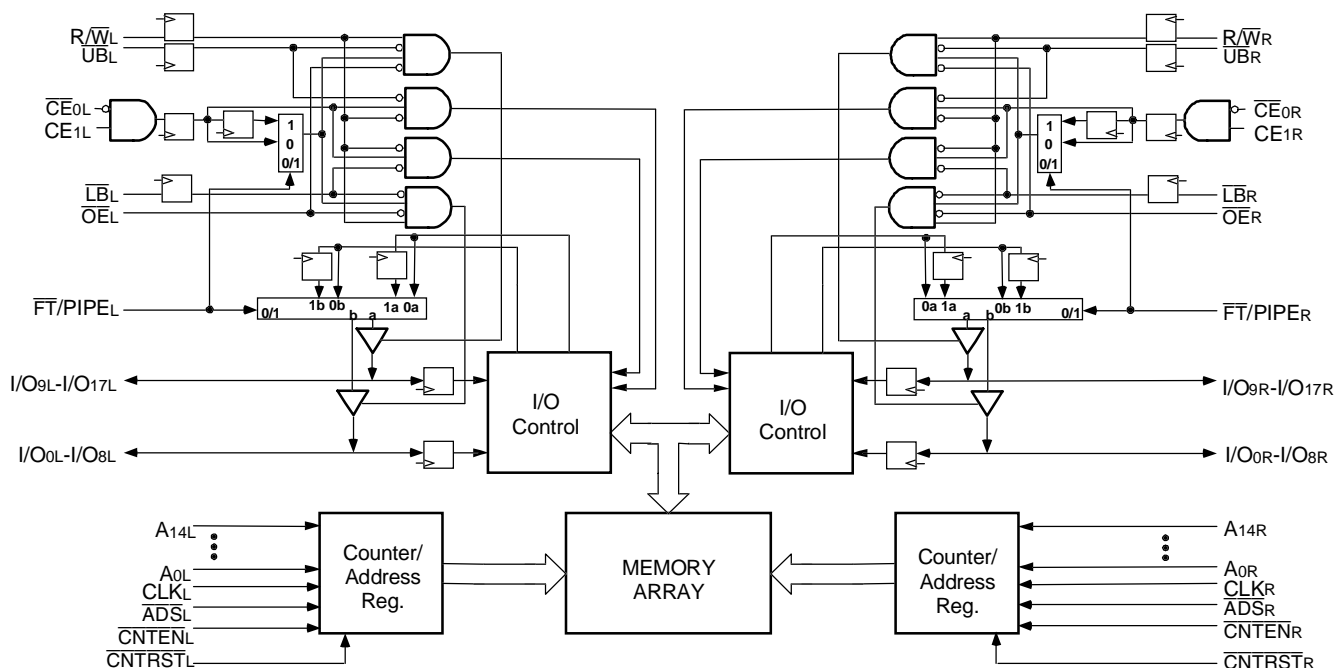
Description

The IDT709379 is a high-speed 32K x 18 bit synchronous Dual-Port RAM. The memory array utilizes Dual-Port memory cells to allow simultaneous access of any address from both ports. Registers on control, data, and address inputs provide minimal setup and hold times. The timing latitude provided by this approach allows systems to be designed with very short cycle times.

With an input data register, the IDT709379 has been optimized for applications having unidirectional or bidirectional data flow in bursts. An automatic power down feature, controlled by $\overline{CE}0$ and $CE1$, permits the on-chip circuitry of each port to enter a very low standby power mode. Fabricated using IDT's CMOS high-performance technology, these devices typically operate on only 1.2W of power.

Pin Configurations[1,2,3]

INDEX

709379PF
PN100-1[4]

100-Pin TQFP
Top View[5]

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Left side pins (top to bottom, pins 1-25):
- 1 A9L
- 2 A10L
- 3 A11L
- 4 A12L
- 5 A13L
- 6 A14L
- 7 NC
- 8 $\overline{LB}L$
- 9 $\overline{UB}L$
- 10 $\overline{CE}0L$
- 11 CE1L
- 12 $\overline{CNTRST}L$
- 13 $R/\overline{W}L$
- 14 $\overline{OE}L$
- 15 Vcc
- 16 $\overline{FT}/PIPEL$
- 17 I/O17L
- 18 I/O16L
- 19 GND
- 20 I/O15L
- 21 I/O14L
- 22 I/O13L
- 23 I/O12L
- 24 I/O11L
- 25 I/O10L

Top side pins (left to right, pins 100-76):
- 100 A8L
- 99 A7L
- 98 A6L
- 97 A5L
- 96 A4L
- 95 A3L
- 94 A2L
- 93 A1L
- 92 A0L
- 91 $\overline{CNTEN}L$
- 90 CLKL
- 89 $\overline{ADS}L$
- 88 GND
- 87 GND
- 86 $\overline{ADS}R$
- 85 CLKR
- 84 $\overline{CNTEN}R$
- 83 A0R
- 82 A1R
- 81 A2R
- 80 A3R
- 79 A4R
- 78 A5R
- 77 A6R
- 76 A7R

Right side pins (top to bottom, pins 75-51):
- 75 A8R
- 74 A9R
- 73 A10R
- 72 A11R
- 71 A12R
- 70 A13R
- 69 A14R
- 68 NC
- 67 $\overline{LB}R$
- 66 $\overline{UB}R$
- 65 $\overline{CE}0R$
- 64 CE1R
- 63 $\overline{CNTRST}R$
- 62 $R/\overline{W}R$
- 61 GND
- 60 $\overline{OE}R$
- 59 $\overline{FT}/PIPER$
- 58 I/O17R
- 57 GND
- 56 I/O16R
- 55 I/O15R
- 54 I/O14R
- 53 I/O13R
- 52 I/O12R
- 51 I/O11R

Bottom side pins (left to right, pins 26-50):
- 26 I/O9L
- 27 I/O8L
- 28 Vcc
- 29 I/O7L
- 30 I/O6L
- 31 I/O5L
- 32 I/O4L
- 33 I/O3L
- 34 I/O2L
- 35 GND
- 36 I/O1L
- 37 I/O0L
- 38 GND
- 39 I/O0R
- 40 I/O1R
- 41 I/O2R
- 42 I/O3R
- 43 I/O4R
- 44 I/O5R
- 45 I/O6R
- 46 Vcc
- 47 I/O7R
- 48 I/O8R
- 49 I/O9R
- 50 I/O10R

NOTES:
1. All Vcc pins must be connected to power supply.
2. All GND pins must be connected to ground.
3. Package body is approximately 14mm x 14mm x 1.4mm
4. This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
5. This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part-marking.

Pin Names

Left Port	Right Port	Names
$\overline{CE}_{0L}$, CE_{1L}	$\overline{CE}_{0R}$, CE_{1R}	Chip Enables
$R/\overline{W}_L$	$R/\overline{W}_R$	Read/Write Enable
$\overline{OE}_L$	$\overline{OE}_R$	Output Enable
A_{0L} - A_{14L}	A_{0R} - A_{14R}	Address
I/O_{0L} - I/O_{17L}	I/O_{0R} - I/O_{17R}	Data Input/Output
CLK_L	CLK_R	Clock
$\overline{UB}_L$	$\overline{UB}_R$	Upper Byte Select
$\overline{LB}_L$	$\overline{LB}_R$	Lower Byte Select
$\overline{ADS}_L$	$\overline{ADS}_R$	Address Strobe
$\overline{CNTEN}_L$	$\overline{CNTEN}_R$	Counter Enable
$\overline{CNTRST}_L$	$\overline{CNTRST}_R$	Counter Reset
$\overline{FT}/PIPE_L$	$\overline{FT}/PIPE_R$	Flow-Through/Pipeline
V_{CC}		Power
GND		Ground

4845 tbl 01

Truth Table I—Read/Write and Enable Control[1,2,3]

$\overline{OE}$	CLK	$\overline{CE}_0$	CE_1	$\overline{UB}$	$\overline{LB}$	$R/\overline{W}$	Upper Byte I/O_{9-17}	Lower Byte I/O_{0-8}	Mode
X	↑	H	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
X	↑	X	L	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
X	↑	L	H	H	H	X	High-Z	High-Z	Both Bytes Deselected
X	↑	L	H	L	H	L	DATA$_{IN}$	High-Z	Write to Upper Byte Only
X	↑	L	H	H	L	L	High-Z	DATA$_{IN}$	Write to Lower Byte Only
X	↑	L	H	L	L	L	DATA$_{IN}$	DATA$_{IN}$	Write to Both Bytes
L	↑	L	H	L	H	H	DATA$_{OUT}$	High-Z	Read Upper Byte Only
L	↑	L	H	H	L	H	High-Z	DATA$_{OUT}$	Read Lower Byte Only
L	↑	L	H	L	L	H	DATA$_{OUT}$	DATA$_{OUT}$	Read Both Bytes
H	X	L	H	L	L	X	High-Z	High-Z	Outputs Disabled

4845 tbl 02

NOTES:
1. "H" = V_{IH}, "L" = V_{IL}, "X" = Don't Care.
2. $\overline{ADS}$, $\overline{CNTEN}$, $\overline{CNTRST}$ = X.
3. $\overline{OE}$ is an asynchronous input signal.

Truth Table II—Address Counter Control[1,2,6]

Address	Previous Address	Addr Used	CLK	$\overline{ADS}$	$\overline{CNTEN}$	$\overline{CNTRST}$	I/O[3]	Mode
X	X	0	↑	X	X	L	$D_{I/O(0)}$	Counter Reset to Address 0
An	X	An	↑	L[4]	X	H	$D_{I/O(n)}$	External Address Loaded into Counter
An	Ap	Ap	↑	H	H	H	$D_{I/O(n)}$	External Address Blocked—Counter Disabled (Ap reused)
X	Ap	Ap + 1	↑	H	L[5]	H	$D_{I/O(n+1)}$	Counter Enable—Internal Address Generation

4845 tbl 03

NOTES:
1. "H" = V_{IH}, "L" = V_{IL}, "X" = Don't Care.
2. $\overline{CE}_0$, $\overline{LB}$, $\overline{UB}$, and $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1 and R/$\overline{W}$ = V_{IH}.
3. Outputs configured in Flow-Through Output mode: if outputs are in Pipelined mode the data out will be delayed by one cycle.
4. $\overline{ADS}$ is independent of all other signals including $\overline{CE}_0$, CE_1, $\overline{UB}$ and $\overline{LB}$.
5. The address counter advances if $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IL} on the rising edge of CLK, regardless of all other signals including $\overline{CE}_0$, CE_1, $\overline{UB}$ and $\overline{LB}$.
6. While an external address is being loaded ($\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}), R/$\overline{W}$ = V_{IH} is recommended to ensure data is not written arbitrarily.

Recommended Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage[1]

Grade	Ambient Temperature[2]	GND	Vcc
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	5.0V $\pm$ 10%
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	5.0V $\pm$ 10%

4845 tbl 04

NOTES:
1. Industrial temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.
2. This is the parameter T_A. This is the "instant on" case temperature.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
GND	Ground	0	0	0	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.2	—	6.0[1]	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.5[2]	—	0.8	V

4845 tbl 05

NOTES:
1. V_{TERM} must not exceed V_{CC} + 10%.
2. $V_{IL} \geq$ -1.5V for pulse width less than 10ns.

Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Symbol	Rating	Commercial & Industrial	Unit
V_{TERM}[2]	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to +7.0	V
T_{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
I_{OUT}	DC Output Current	50	mA

4845 tbl 06

NOTES:
1. 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.
2. V_{TERM} must not exceed V_{CC} + 10% for more than 25% of the cycle time or 10ns maximum, and is limited to $\leq$ 20mA for the period of $V_{TERM} \geq V_{CC}$ + 10%.

Capacitance[1]
(T_A = +25°C, f = 1.0MHz)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions[2]	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	V_{IN} = 3dV	9	pF
C_{OUT}[3]	Output Capacitance	V_{OUT} = 3dV	10	pF

4845 tbl 07

NOTES:
1. These parameters are determined by device characterization, but are not production tested.
2. 3dV references the interpolated capacitance when the input and output switch from 0V to 3V or from 3V to 0V.
3. C_{OUT} also references $C_{I/O}$.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Supply Voltage Range (Vcc = 5.0V ± 10%)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	709379L Min.	709379L Max.	Unit
$\|I_{LI}\|$	Input Leakage Current[1]	V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{IN} = 0V to V_{CC}	—	5	µA
$\|I_{LO}\|$	Output Leakage Current	$\overline{CE}_0$ = V_{IH} or CE_1 = V_{IL}, V_{OUT} = 0V to V_{CC}	—	5	µA
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = +4mA	—	0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	I_{OH} = -4mA	2.4	—	V

4845 tbl 08

NOTE:

1. At $V_{CC} \leq 2.0V$ input leakages are undefined.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range[3,6] (Vcc = 5V ± 10%)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Version		709379L7 Com'l Only Typ.[4]	709379L7 Com'l Only Max.	709379L9 Com'l Only Typ.[4]	709379L9 Com'l Only Max.	709379L12 Com'l Only Typ.[4]	709379L12 Com'l Only Max.	Unit
I_{CC}	Dynamic Operating Current (Both Ports Active)	$\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R$= V_{IL} Outputs Disabled f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	L	275	465	250	400	230	355	mA
			IND	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB1}	Standby Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_L$ = $\overline{CE}_R$ = V_{IH} f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	L	95	150	80	135	70	110	mA
			IND	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB2}	Standby Current (One Port - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}$"A" = V_{IL} and $\overline{CE}$"B" = V_{IH}[3] Active Port Outputs Disabled, f=f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	L	200	295	175	275	150	240	mA
			IND	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB3}	Full Standby Current (Both Ports - CMOS Level Inputs)	Both Ports CE_R and $\overline{CE}_L \geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$, f = 0[2]	COM'L	L	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	mA
			IND	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB4}	Full Standby Current (One Port - CMOS Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}$"A" $\leq$ 0.2V and $\overline{CE}$"B" $\geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V[5] $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$, Active Port Outputs Disabled, f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	L	190	290	170	270	140	225	mA
			IND	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	

4845 tbl 09

NOTES:

1. At f = f_{MAX}, address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency clock cycle of 1/t_{CYC}, using "AC TEST CONDITIONS" at input levels of GND to 3V.
2. f = 0 means no address, clock, or control lines change. Applies only to input at CMOS level standby.
3. Port "A" may be either left or right port. Port "B" is the opposite from port "A".
4. V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25°C for Typ, and are not production tested. I_{CC} $_{DC}$(f=0) = 150mA (Typ).
5. CE_X = V_{IL} means $\overline{CE}_{0X}$ = V_{IL} and CE_{1X} = V_{IH}
    CE_X = V_{IH} means $\overline{CE}_{0X}$ = V_{IH} or CE_{1X} = V_{IL}
    $CE_X \leq$ 0.2V means $\overline{CE}_{0X} \leq$ V_{IL} and $CE_{1X} \geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V
    $CE_X \geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V means $\overline{CE}_{0X} \geq V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $CE_{1X} \leq$ 0.2V
    "X" represents "L" for left port or "R" for right port.
6. Industrial temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

AC Test Conditions

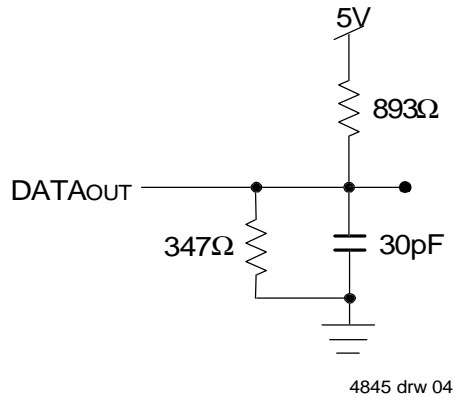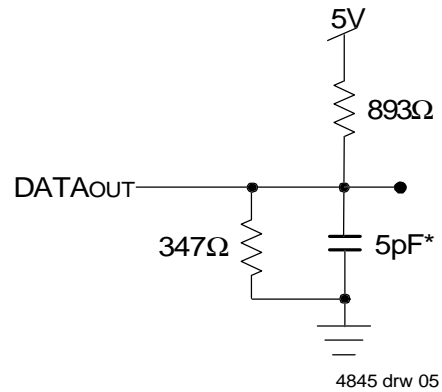|	
Input Pulse Levels	GND to 3.0V
Input Rise/Fall Times	3ns Max.
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Load	Figures 1,2 and 3

4845 tbl 10

Figure 1. AC Output Test load.

Figure 2. Output Test Load
(For t_{CKLZ}, t_{CKHZ}, t_{OLZ}, and t_{OHZ}).
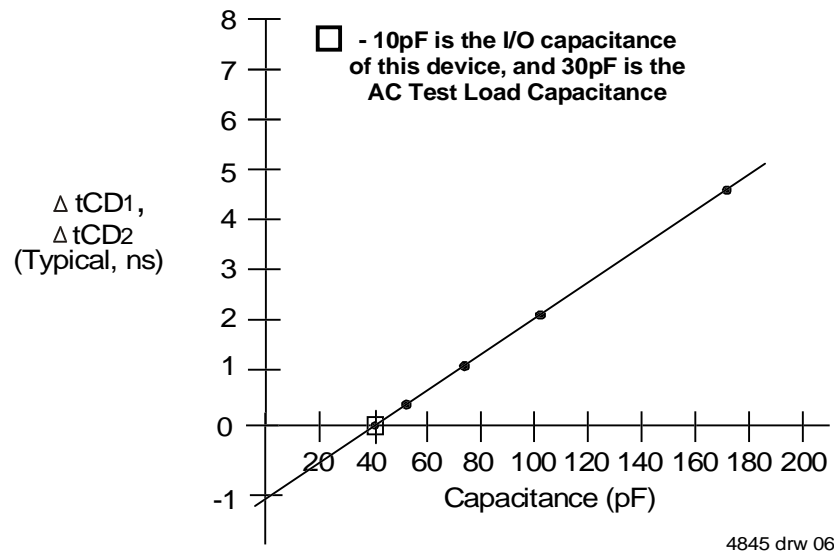*Including scope and jig.

☐ - 10pF is the I/O capacitance
of this device, and 30pF is the
AC Test Load Capacitance

Δt_{CD1},
Δt_{CD2}
(Typical, ns)

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Figure 3. Typical Output Derating (Lumped Capacitive Load).

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Range (Read and Write Cycle Timing)[3,4] (Vcc = 5V ± 10%, TA = 0°C to +70°C)

| Symbol	Parameter	709379L7 Com'l Only Min.	709379L7 Com'l Only Max.	709379L9 Com'l Only Min.	709379L9 Com'l Only Max.	709379L12 Com'l Only Min.	709379L12 Com'l Only Max.	Unit
t_{CYC1}	Clock Cycle Time (Flow-Through)[2]	22	—	25	—	30	—	ns
t_{CYC2}	Clock Cycle Time (Pipelined)[2]	12	—	15	—	20	—	ns
t_{CH1}	Clock High Time (Flow-Through)[2]	7.5	—	12	—	12	—	ns
t_{CL1}	Clock Low Time (Flow-Through)[2]	7.5	—	12	—	12	—	ns
t_{CH2}	Clock High Time (Pipelined)[2]	5	—	6	—	8	—	ns
t_{CL2}	Clock Low Time (Pipelined)[2]	5	—	6	—	8	—	ns
t_R	Clock Rise Time	—	3	—	3	—	3	ns
t_F	Clock Fall Time	—	3	—	3	—	3	ns
t_{SA}	Address Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HA}	Address Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SC}	Chip Enable Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HC}	Chip Enable Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SB}	Byte Enable Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HB}	Byte Enable Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SW}	R/$\overline{W}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HW}	R/$\overline{W}$ Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SD}	Input Data Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HD}	Input Data Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SAD}	$\overline{ADS}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HAD}	$\overline{ADS}$ Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SCN}	$\overline{CNTEN}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HCN}	$\overline{CNTEN}$ Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SRST}	$\overline{CNTRST}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HRST}	$\overline{CNTRST}$ Hold Time	0	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{OE}	Output Enable to Data Valid	—	9	—	12	—	12	ns
t_{OLZ}	Output Enable to Output Low-Z[1]	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{OHZ}	Output Enable to Output High-Z[1]	1	7	1	7	1	7	ns
t_{CD1}	Clock to Data Valid (Flow-Through)[2]	—	18	—	20	—	25	ns
t_{CD2}	Clock to Data Valid (Pipelined)[2]	—	7.5	—	9	—	12	ns
t_{DC}	Data Output Hold After Clock High	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{CKHZ}	Clock High to Output High-Z[1]	2	9	2	9	2	9	ns
t_{CKLZ}	Clock High to Output Low-Z[1]	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
Port-to-Port Delay								
t_{CWDD}	Write Port Clock High to Read Data Delay	—	28	—	35	—	40	ns
t_{CCS}	Clock-to-Clock Setup Time	—	10	—	15	—	15	ns

4845 tbl 11

NOTES:

1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2). This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested.
2. The Pipelined output parameters (t_{CYC2}, t_{CD2}) to either the Left or Right ports when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V$_{IH}$. Flow-Through parameters (t_{CYC1}, t_{CD1}) apply when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V$_{IL}$ for that port.
3. All input signals are synchronous with respect to the clock except for the asynchronous Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$), $\overline{FT}$/PIPE$_R$ and $\overline{FT}$/PIPE$_L$.
4. Industrial temperature: for other speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Flow-Through Output ($\overline{FT}$/PIPE"x" = V_{IL})[3,7]
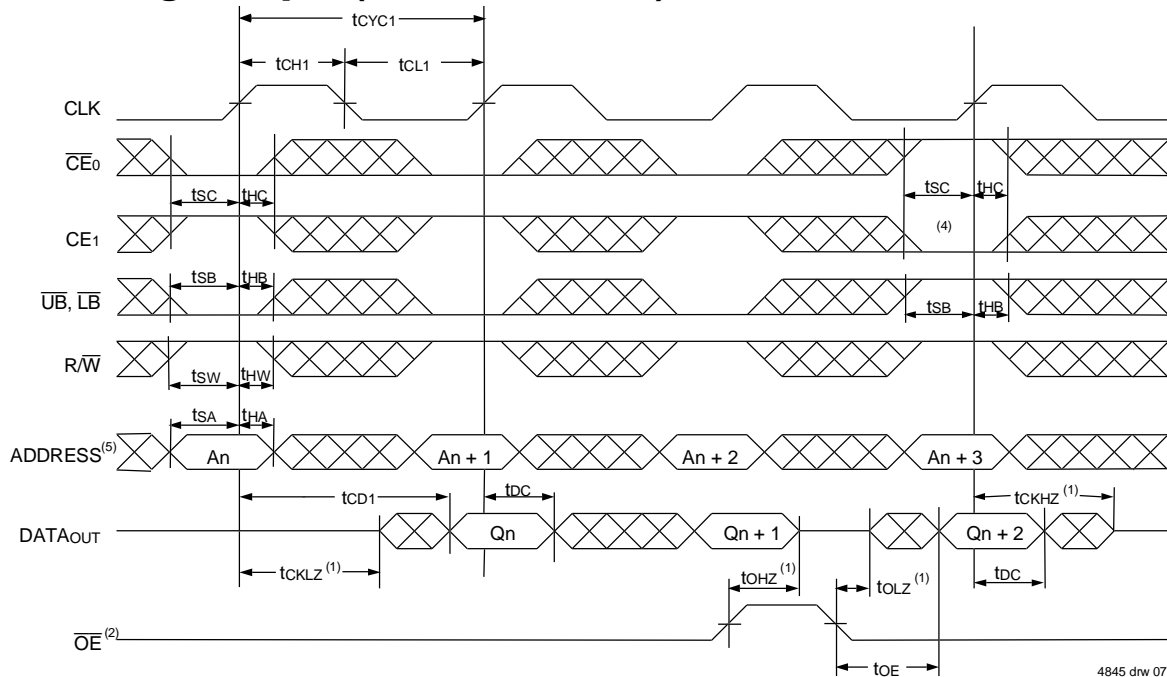
4845 drw 07

Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Pipelined Operation ($\overline{FT}$/PIPE"x" = V_{IH})[3,7]
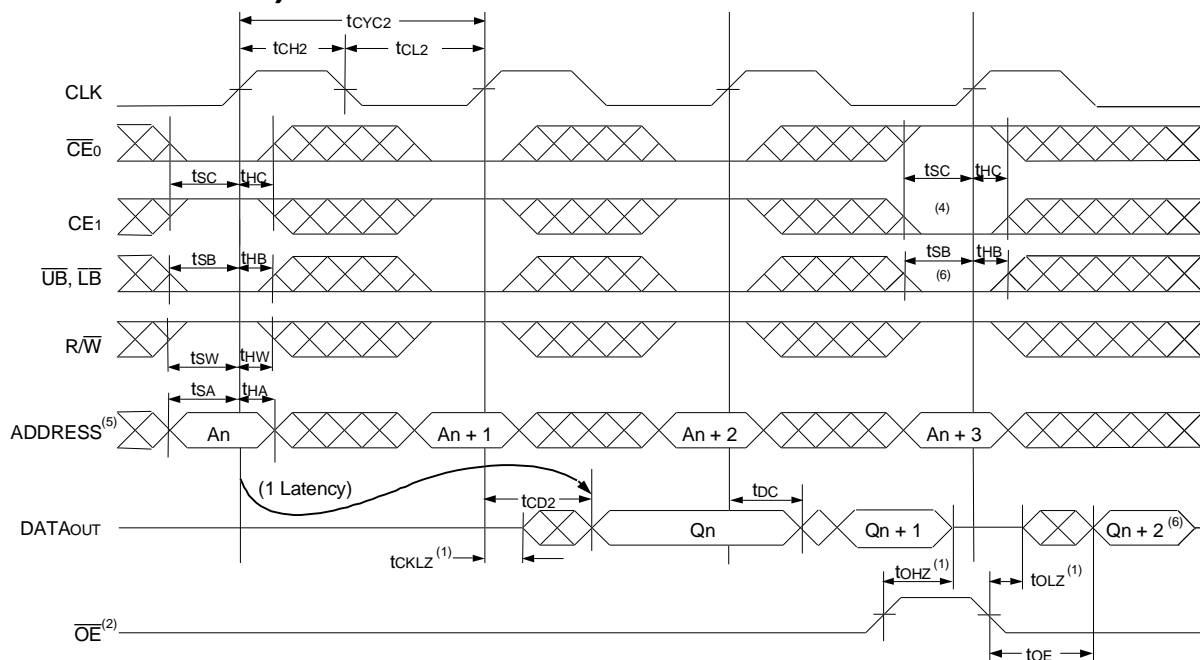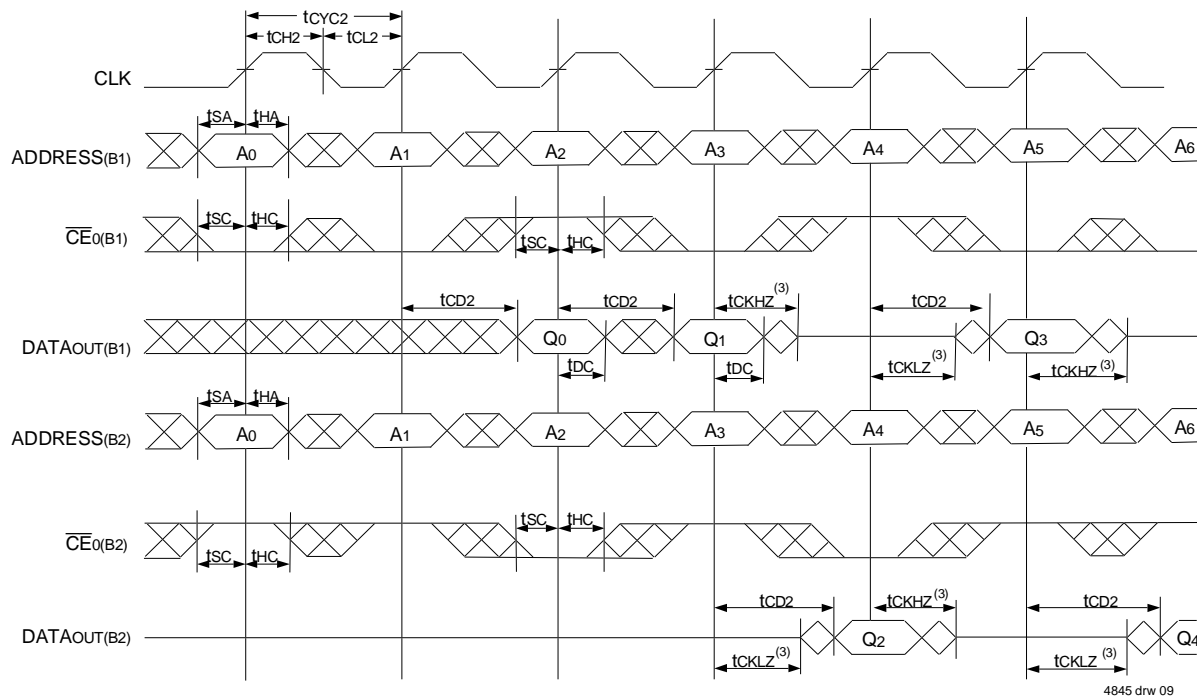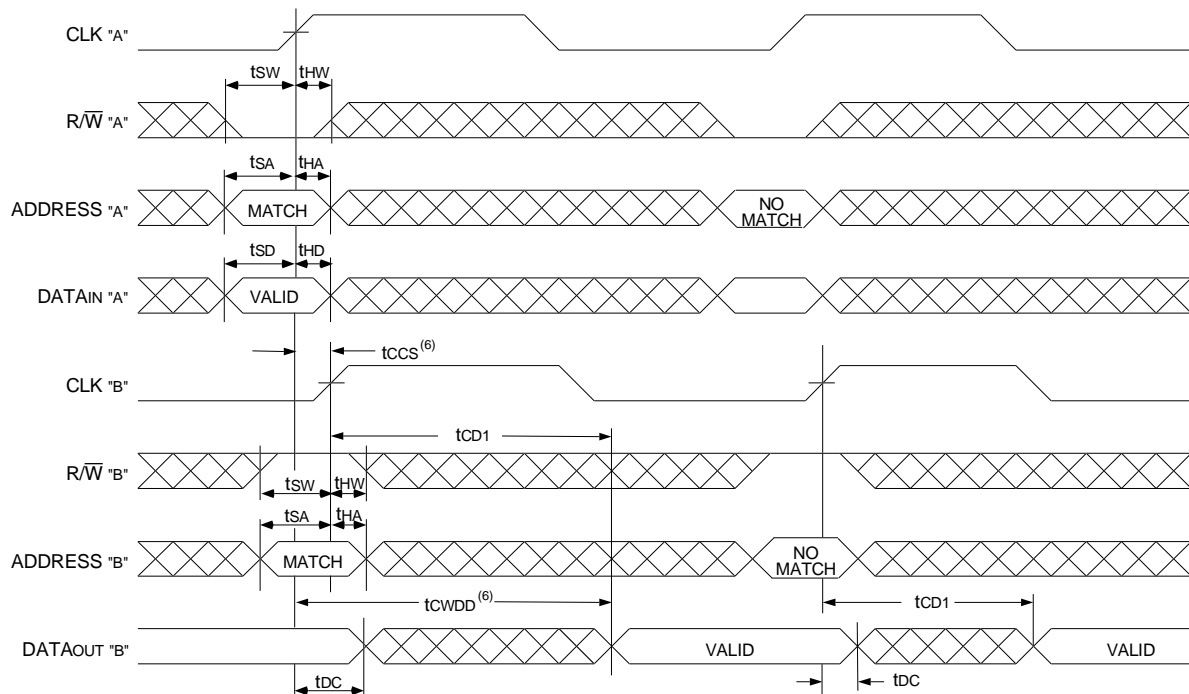

4845 drw 08

NOTES:
1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
2. $\overline{OE}$ is asynchronously controlled; all other inputs are synchronous to the rising clock edge.
3. $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{CNTEN}$ and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
4. The output is disabled (High-Impedance state) by $\overline{CE}_0$ = V_{IH}, CE$_1$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{UB}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{LB}$ = V_{IH} following the next rising edge of the clock. Refer to Truth Table 1.
5. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
6. If $\overline{UB}$ or $\overline{LB}$ was HIGH, then the Upper Byte and/or Lower Byte of DATA$_{OUT}$ for Qn + 2 would be disabled (High-Impedance state).
7. "X" here denotes Left or Right port. The diagram is with respect to that port.

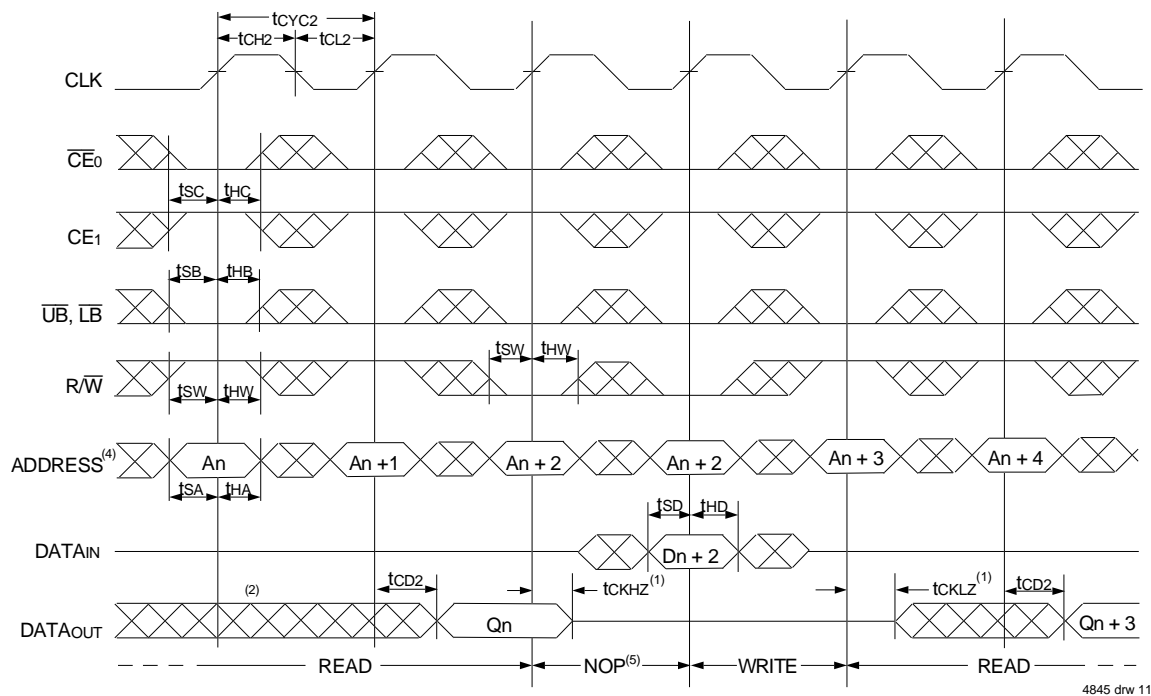# Timing Waveform of a Bank Select Pipelined Read[1,2]

CLK

t_{CYC2}
t_{CH2} t_{CL2}

ADDRESS(B1)
t_{SA} t_{HA}
A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6

$\overline{CE}_{0(B1)}$
t_{SC} t_{HC} t_{SC} t_{HC}

DATAOUT(B1)
t_{CD2} t_{CD2} t_{CKHZ}[3] t_{CD2}
Q0 Q1 Q3
t_{DC} t_{DC} t_{CKLZ}[3] t_{CKHZ}[3]

ADDRESS(B2)
t_{SA} t_{HA}
A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6

$\overline{CE}_{0(B2)}$
t_{SC} t_{HC}
t_{SC} t_{HC}

DATAOUT(B2)
t_{CD2} t_{CKHZ}[3] t_{CD2}
Q2 Q4
t_{CKLZ}[3] t_{CKLZ}[3]

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Timing Waveform of Write with Port-to-Port Flow-Through Read[4,5,7]

CLK "A"

R/$\overline{W}$ "A"
t_{SW} t_{HW}

ADDRESS "A"
t_{SA} t_{HA}
MATCH NO MATCH

DATAIN "A"
t_{SD} t_{HD}
VALID

CLK "B"
t_{CCS}[6]

R/$\overline{W}$ "B"
t_{CD1}
t_{SW} t_{HW}

ADDRESS "B"
t_{SA} t_{HA}
MATCH NO MATCH

DATAOUT "B"
t_{CWDD}[6] t_{CD1}
VALID VALID
t_{DC} t_{DC}

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NOTES:
1. B1 Represents Bank #1; B2 Represents Bank #2. Each Bank consists of one IDT709289 for this waveform, and are setup for depth expansion in this example. ADDRESS(B1) = ADDRESS(B2) in this situation.
2. $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$, $\overline{OE}$, and $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}; CE1(B1), CE1(B2), R/$\overline{W}$, $\overline{CNTEN}$, and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
3. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
4. $\overline{CE}_0$, $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$, and $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}; CE1, $\overline{CNTEN}$, and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
5. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL} for the Right Port, which is being read from. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH} for the Left Port, which is being written to.
6. If $t_{CCS} \leq$ maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until the maximum specified for t_{CWDD}.
   If $t_{CCS} >$ maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until $t_{CCS} + t_{CD1}$. t_{CWDD} does not apply in this case.
7. All timing is the same for both Left and Right ports. Port "A" may be either Left or Right port. Port "B" is the opposite from Port "A".

Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ = V$_{IL}$)[3]
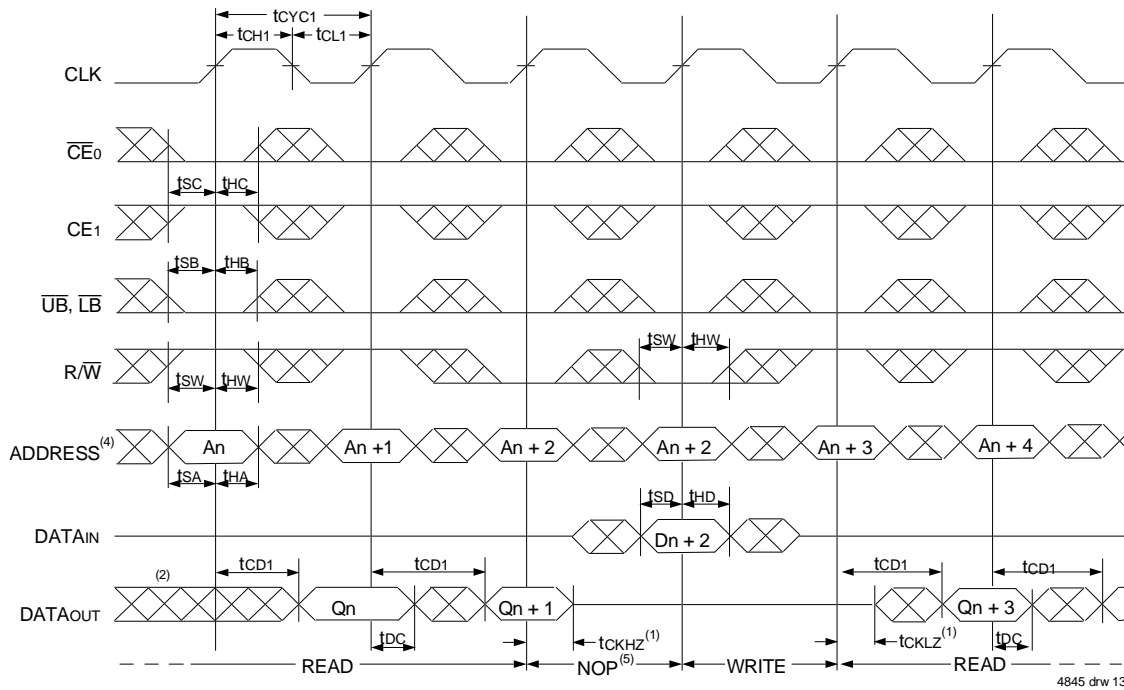

4845 drw 11

Timing Waveforn of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ Controlled)[3]
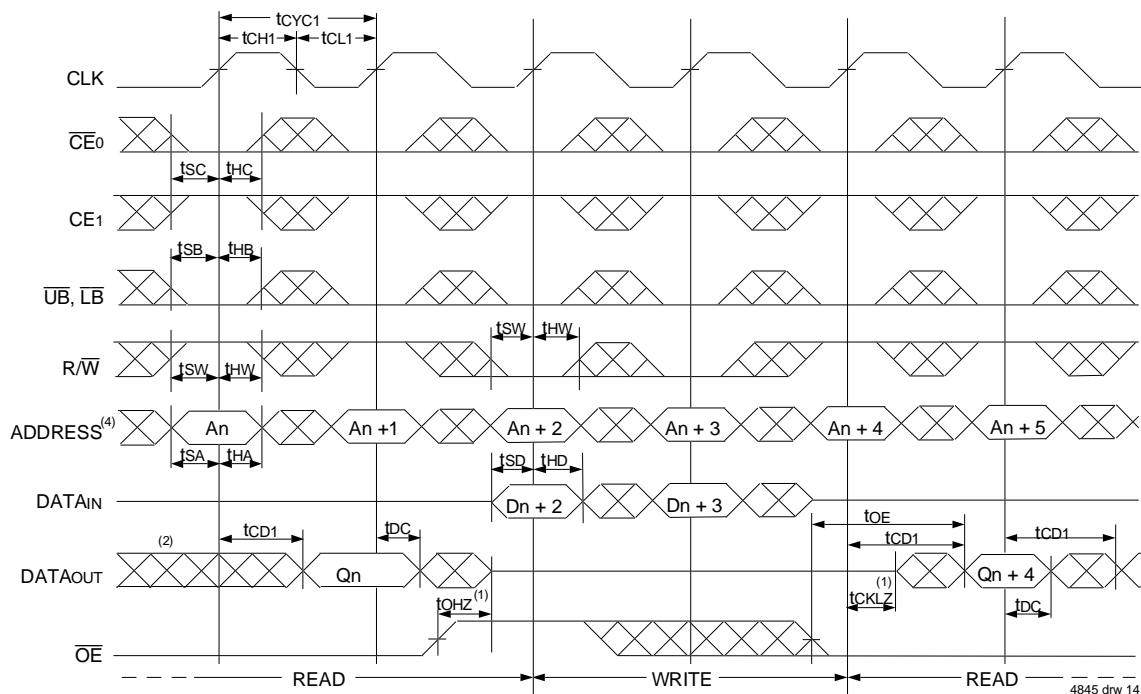

4845 drw 12

NOTES:
1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
2. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
3. $\overline{CE0}$, $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$, and $\overline{ADS}$ = V$_{IL}$; CE1, $\overline{CNTEN}$, and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V$_{IH}$. "NOP" is "No Operation".
4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = V$_{IL}$ constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
5. "NOP" is "No Operation." Data in memory at the selected address may be corrupted and should be re-written to guarantee data integrity.

Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL})[3]

4845 drw 13

Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ Controlled)[3]

4845 drw 14

NOTES:

1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
2. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
3. $\overline{CE}_0$, $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$, and $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1, $\overline{CNTEN}$, and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}. "NOP" is "No Operation".
4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
5. "NOP" is "No Operation." Data in memory at the selected address may be corrupted and should be re-written to guarantee data integrity.

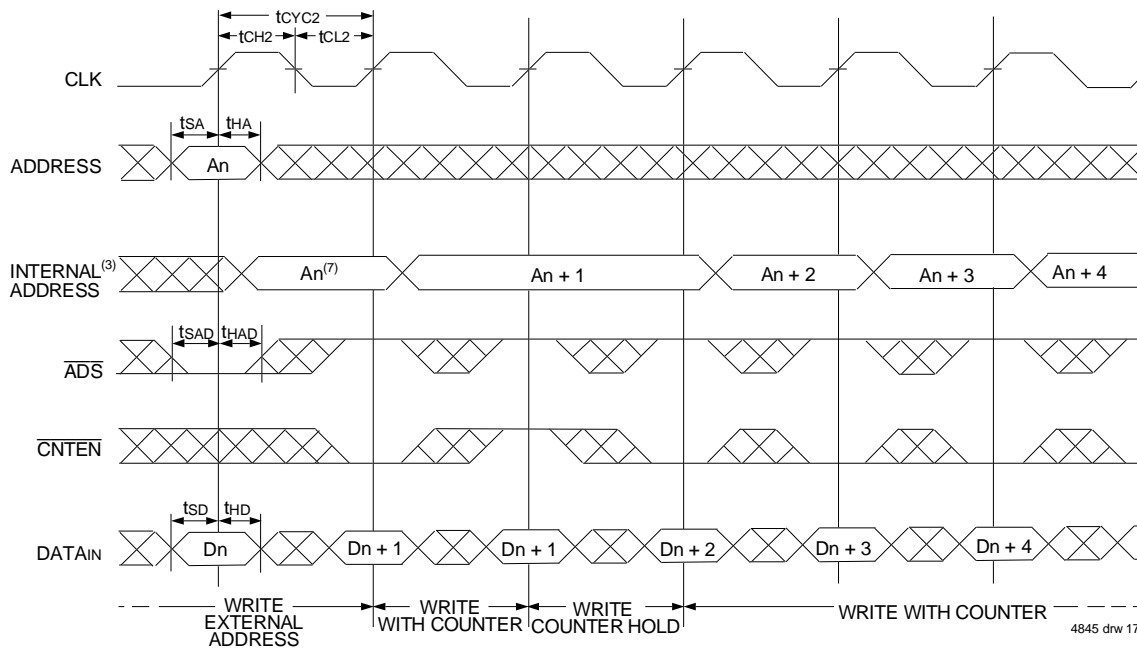# Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read with Address Counter Advance[1]

4845 drw 15
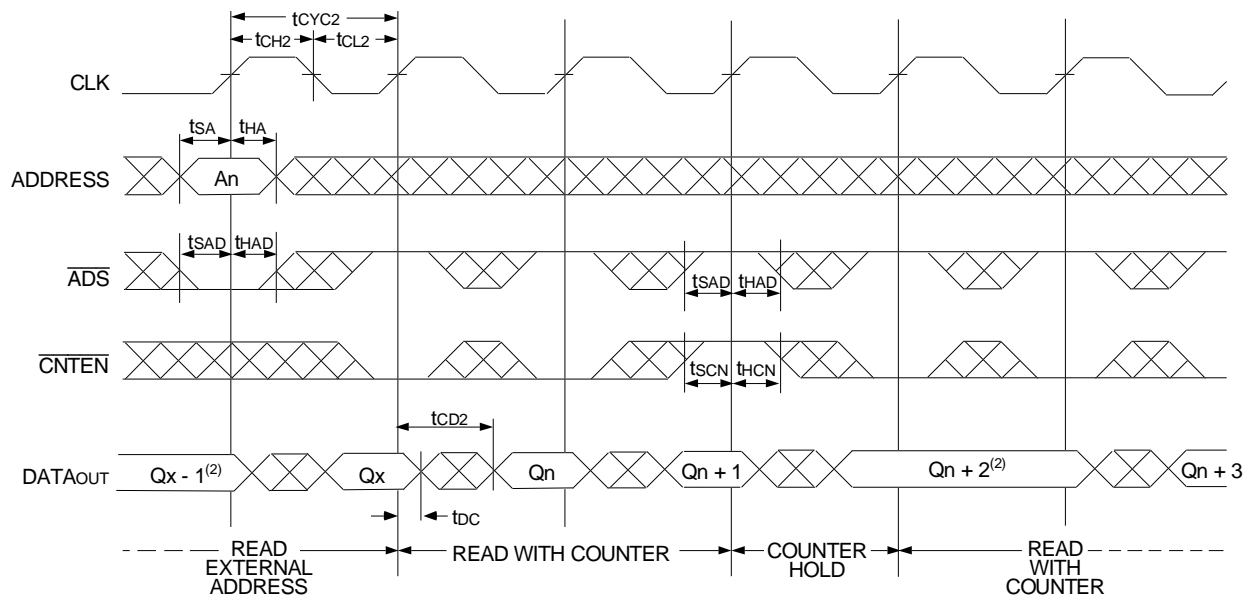
Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read with Address Counter Advance[1]


4845 drw 16
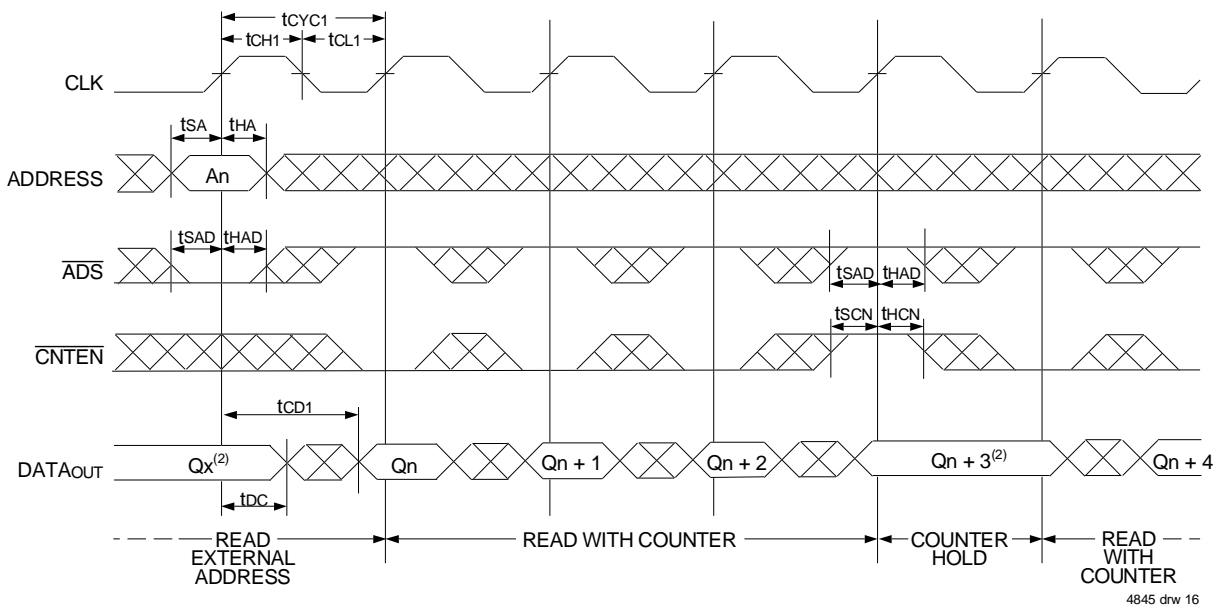
NOTES:

1. $\overline{CE_0}$, $\overline{OE}$, $\overline{UB}$, and $\overline{LB}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1, $R/\overline{W}$, and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
2. If there is no address change via $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} (loading a new address) or $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IL} (advancing the address), i.e. $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IH} and $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IH}, then the data output remains constant for subsequent clocks.

Timing Waveform of Write with Address Counter Advance (Flow-Through or Pipelined Outputs)[1]

4845 drw 17

Timing Waveform of Counter Reset (Pipelined Outputs)[2]

4845 drw 18
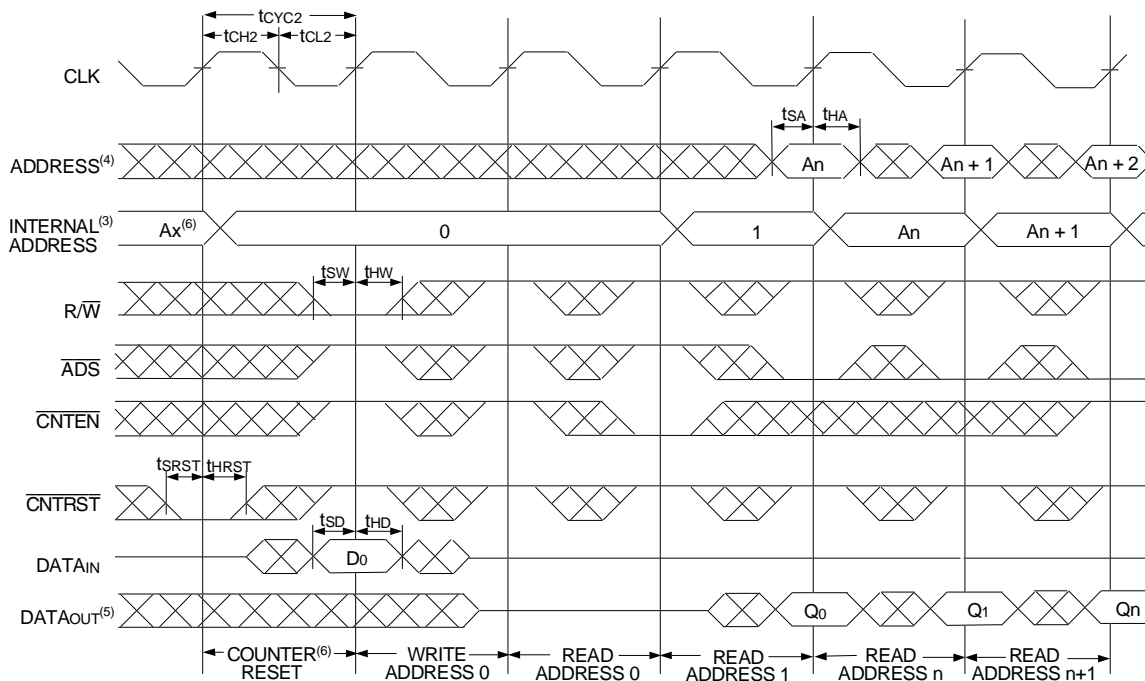
NOTES:
1. $\overline{CE_0}$, $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$, and R/$\overline{W}$ = V_{IL}; CE1 and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
2. $\overline{CE_0}$, $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$ = V_{IL}; CE1 = V_{IH}.
3. The "Internal Address" is equal to the "External Address" when $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} and equals the counter output when $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IH}.
4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
5. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
6. No dead cycle exists during counter reset. A READ or WRITE cycle may be coincidental with the counter reset cycle.
7. $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IL} advances Internal Address from 'An' to 'An +1'. The transition shown indicates the time required for the counter to advance. The 'An +1' Address is written to during this cycle.

A Functional Description

The IDT709379 provides a true synchronous Dual-Port Static RAM interface. Registered inputs provide minimal set-up and hold times on address, data, and all critical control inputs. All internal registers are clocked on the rising edge of the clock signal, however, the self-timed internal write pulse is independent of the LOW to HIGH transition of the clock signal.

An asynchronous output enable is provided to ease asynchronous bus interfacing. Counter enable inputs are also provided to stall the operation of the address counters for fast interleaved memory applications.

$\overline{CE}0$ = V_{IH} or CE1 = V_{IL} for one clock cycle will power down the internal circuitry to reduce static power consumption. Multiple chip enables allow easier banking of multiple IDT709379's for depth expansion configurations. When the Pipelined output mode is enabled, two cycles are required with $\overline{CE}0$ = V_{IL} and CE1 = V_{IH} to re-activate the outputs.

Depth and Width Expansion

The IDT709379 features dual chip enables (refer to Truth Table I) in order to facilitate rapid and simple depth expansion with no requirements for external logic. Figure 4 illustrates how to control the various chip enables in order to expand two devices in depth.

The 709379 can also be used in applications requiring expanded width, as indicated in Figure 4. Since the banks are allocated at the discretion of the user, the external controller can be set up to drive the input signals for the various devices as required to allow for 36-bit or wider applications.
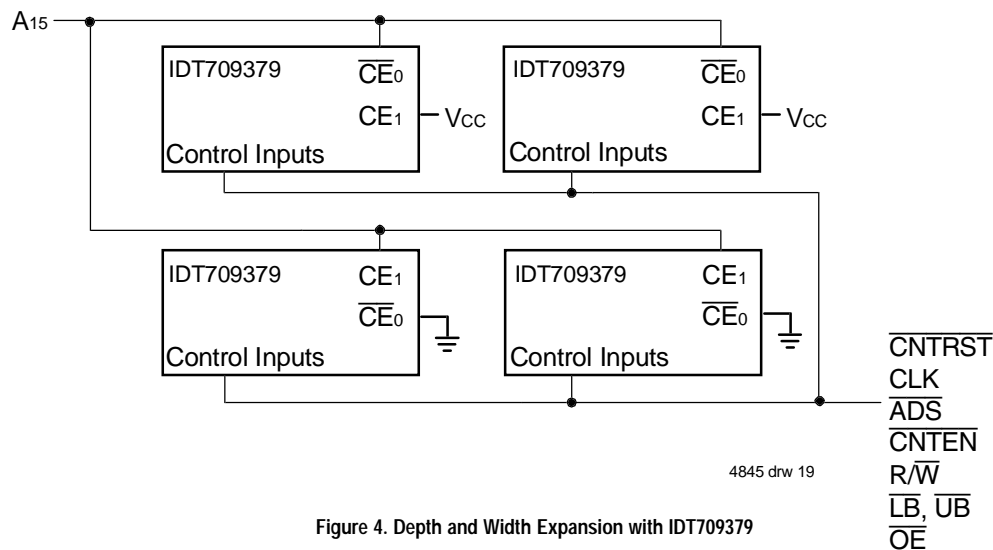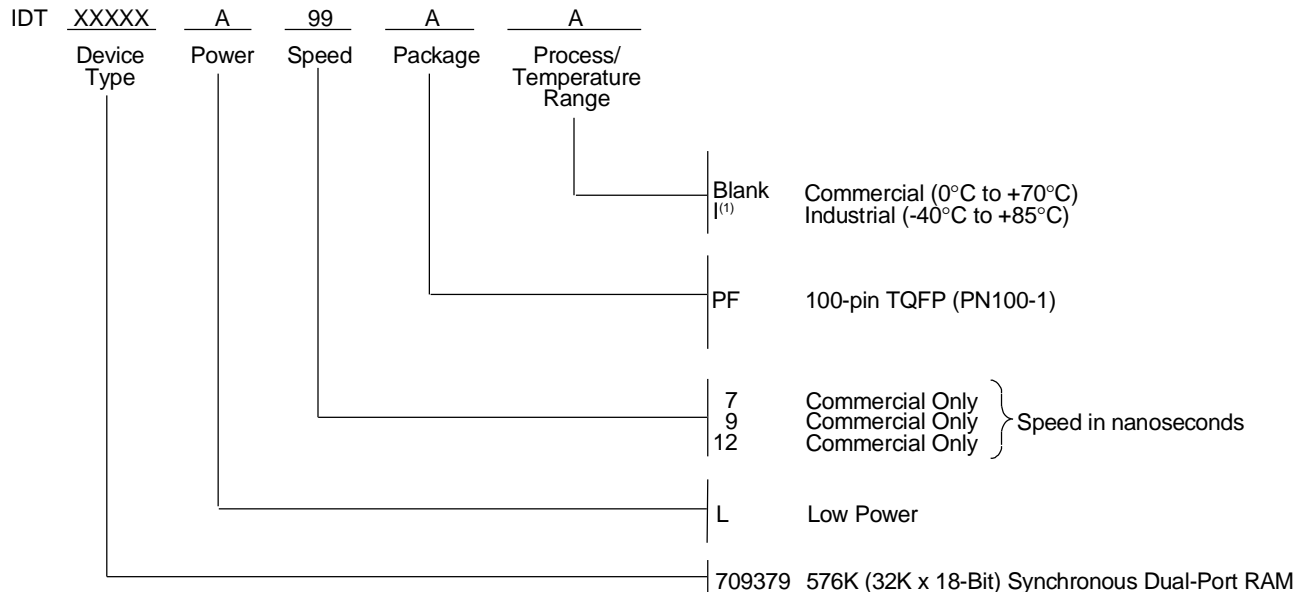

4845 drw 19

Figure 4. Depth and Width Expansion with IDT709379

Ordering Information

```
IDT    XXXXX      A      99       A           A
       Device    Power  Speed   Package    Process/
       Type                                Temperature
                                           Range
```

Blank	Commercial (0°C to +70°C)
I[1]	Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)

PF	100-pin TQFP (PN100-1)

7	Commercial Only
9	Commercial Only } Speed in nanoseconds
12	Commercial Only

L	Low Power

709379	576K (32K x 18-Bit) Synchronous Dual-Port RAM

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NOTE:
1. Industrial temperature range is available.
   For specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

Datasheet Document History

9/30/99:		Initial Public Release
11/10/99:		Replaced IDT log
12/22/99:	Page 1	Added n missing diamond
1/12/01:	Page 4	Changed information in Truth Table II
		Increased storage temperature parameter
		Clarified T_A parameter
	Page 5	DC Electrical parameters–changed wording from "open" to "disabled"
		Changed ±200mV to 0mV in notes
		Removed Preliminary status

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