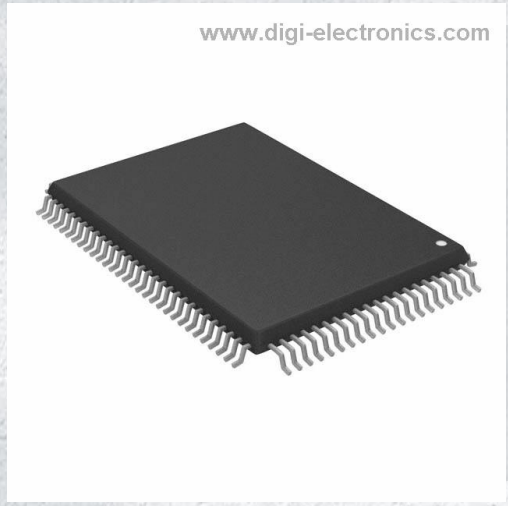
CY7C1381KV33-133AXIT Datasheet



DiGi Electronics Part Number	CY7C1381KV33-133AXIT-DG
Manufacturer	Infineon Technologies
Manufacturer Product Number	CY7C1381KV33-133AXIT
Description	IC SRAM 18MBIT PARALLEL 100TQFP
Detailed Description	SRAM - Synchronous, SDR Memory IC 18Mbit Parallel 133 MHz 6.5 ns 100-TQFP (14x20)

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Manufacturer Product Number:	Manufacturer:
CY7C1381KV33-133AXIT	Infineon Technologies
Series:	Product Status:
-	Active
DiGi-Electronics Programmable:	Memory Type:
Not Verified	Volatile
Memory Format:	Technology:
SRAM	SRAM - Synchronous, SDR
Memory Size:	Memory Organization:
18Mbit	512K x 36
Memory Interface:	Clock Frequency:
Parallel	133 MHz
Write Cycle Time - Word, Page:	Access Time:
-	6.5 ns
Voltage - Supply:	Operating Temperature:
3.135V ~ 3.6V	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type:	Package / Case:
Surface Mount	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package:	Base Product Number:
100-TQFP (14x20)	CY7C1381

Environmental & Export classification

RoHS Status:	Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL):
ROHS3 Compliant	3 (168 Hours)
REACH Status:	ECCN:
REACH Unaffected	3A991B2A
HTSUS:	
8542.32.0041	

CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33
CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33

18-Mbit (512K × 36/1M × 18) Flow-Through SRAM (With ECC)

Features

- Supports 133 MHz bus operations
- 512K × 36 and 1M × 18 common I/O
- 3.3 V core power supply (V_{DD})
- 2.5 V or 3.3 V I/O supply (V_{DDQ})
- Fast clock-to-output time
  - 6.5 ns (133 MHz version)
- Provides high performance 2-1-1-1 access rate
- User selectable burst counter supporting interleaved or linear burst sequences
- Separate processor and controller address strobes
- Synchronous self-timed write
- Asynchronous output enable
- CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33 available in JEDEC-standard Pb-free 100-pin TQFP, Pb-free 165-ball FBGA package. CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 available in JEDEC-standard Pb-free 100-pin TQFP.
- IEEE 1149.1 JTAG-Compatible Boundary Scan
- ZZ sleep mode option.
- On-chip error correction code (ECC) to reduce soft error rate (SER)

Functional Description

The CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 are a 3.3 V, 512K × 36 and 1M × 18 synchronous flow through SRAMs, designed to interface with high speed microprocessors with minimum glue logic. Maximum access delay from clock rise is 6.5 ns (133 MHz version). A 2-bit on-chip counter captures the first address in a burst and increments the address automatically for the rest of the burst access. All synchronous inputs are gated by registers controlled by a positive edge triggered clock input (CLK). The synchronous inputs include all addresses, all data inputs, address pipelining chip enable ($\overline{CE_1}$), depth-expansion chip enables (CE_2 and $\overline{CE_3}$), burst control inputs ($\overline{ADSC}$, $\overline{ADSP}$, and $\overline{ADV}$), write enables ($\overline{BW_x}$, and $\overline{BWE}$), and global write ($\overline{GW}$). Asynchronous inputs include the output enable ($\overline{OE}$) and the ZZ pin.

The CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 allows interleaved or linear burst sequences, selected by the MODE input pin. A HIGH selects an interleaved burst sequence, while a LOW selects a linear burst sequence. Burst accesses can be initiated with the processor address strobe ($\overline{ADSP}$) or the cache controller address strobe ($\overline{ADSC}$) inputs. Address advancement is controlled by the address advancement ($\overline{ADV}$) input.

Addresses and chip enables are registered at rising edge of clock when address strobe processor ($\overline{ADSP}$) or address strobe controller ($\overline{ADSC}$) are active. Subsequent burst addresses can be internally generated as controlled by the advance pin ($\overline{ADV}$).

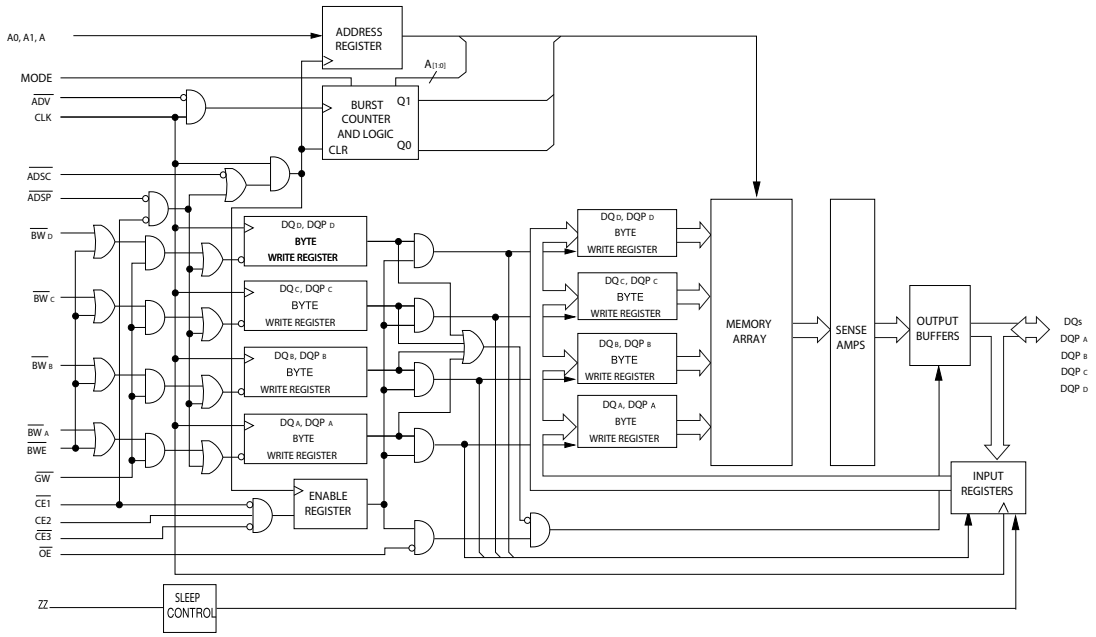
CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 operates from a +3.3 V core power supply while all outputs operate with a +2.5 V or +3.3 V supply. All inputs and outputs are JEDEC-standard and JESD8-5-compatible.

Selection Guide

Description		133 MHz	100 MHz	Unit
Maximum access time		6.5	8.5	ns
Maximum operating current	× 18	129	114	mA
	× 36	149	134	mA

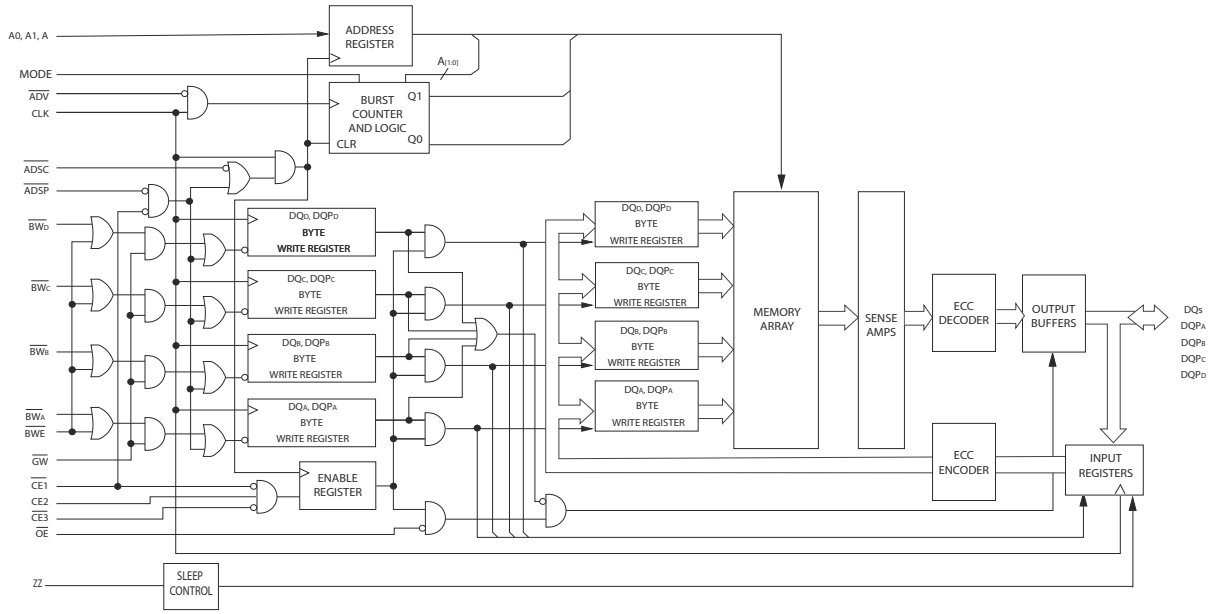
Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1381KV33

(512K × 36)



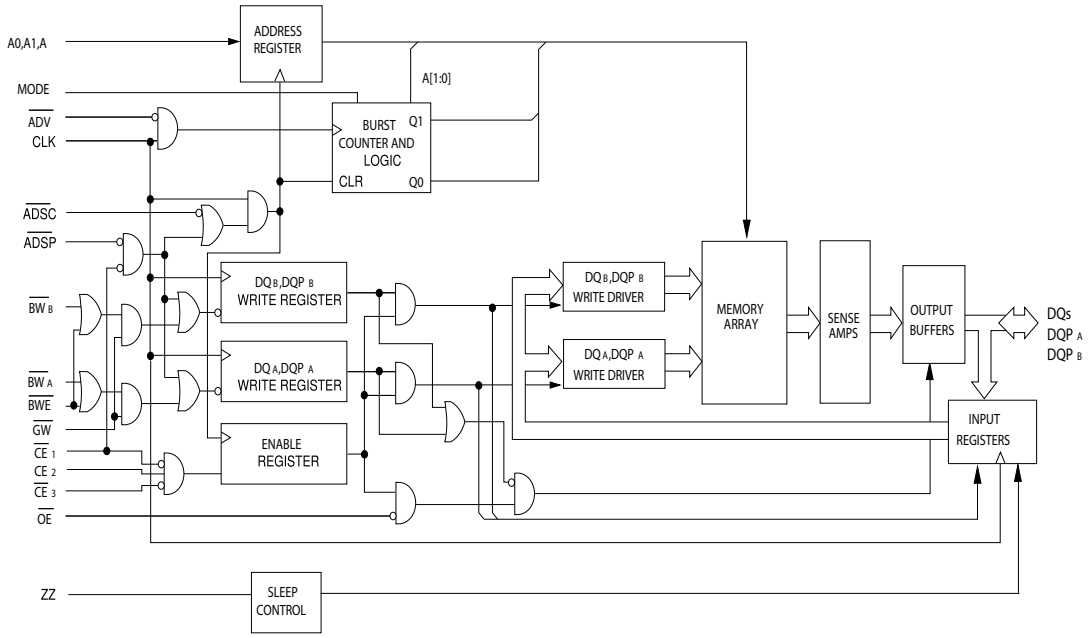
Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1381KVE33

(512K × 36)



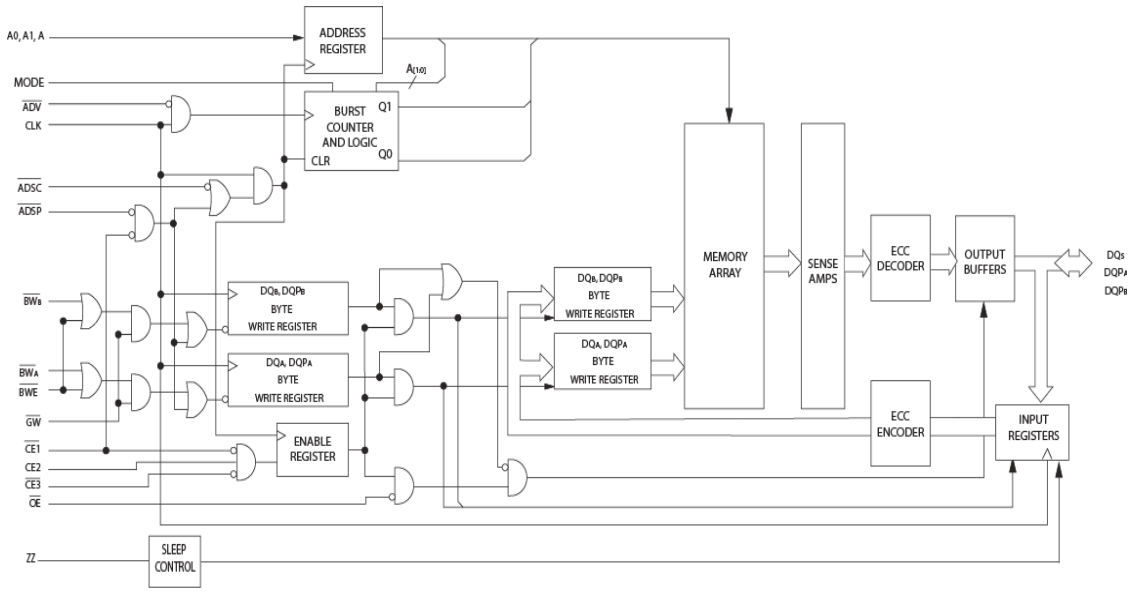
Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1383KV33

(1M × 18)



Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1383KVE33

(1M × 18)



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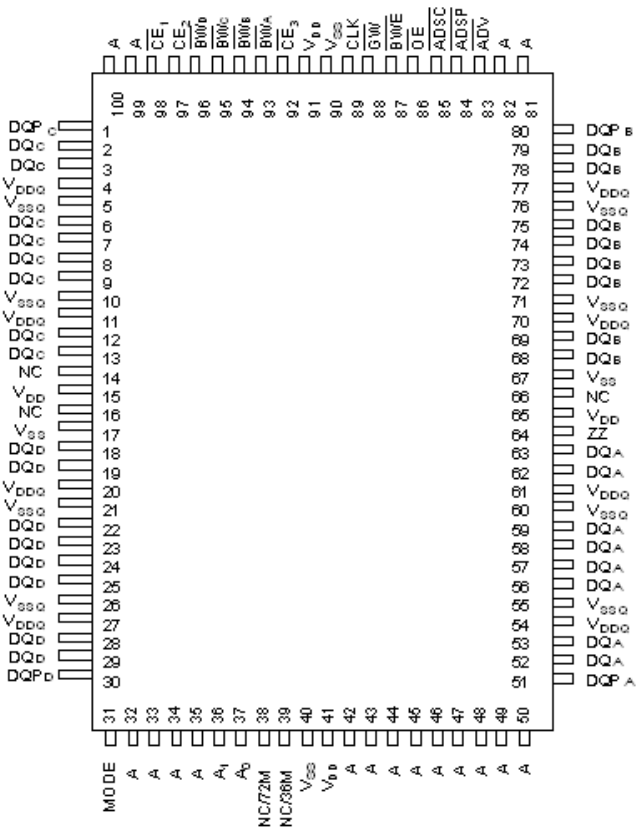
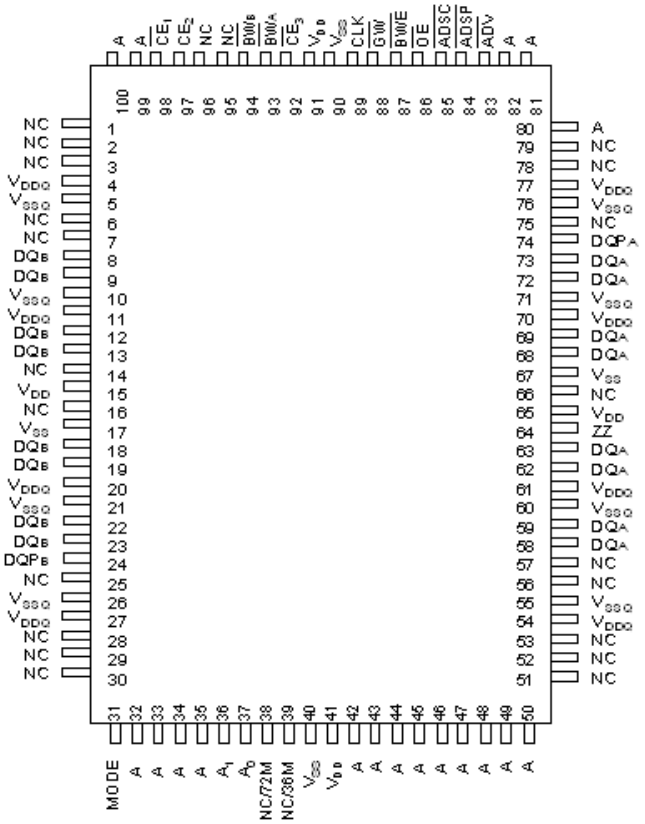
Pin Configurations

Figure 1. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) pinout (3-Chip Enable)

CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33 (512K × 36)



CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 (1M × 18)



Pin Configurations *(continued)*

Figure 2. 165-ball FBGA (13 × 15 × 1.4 mm) pinout (3-Chip Enable)

CY7C1381KV33 (512K × 36)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC/288M	A	$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{BW}_C$	$\overline{BW}_B$	$\overline{CE}_3$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	A	NC
B	NC/144M	A	CE2	$\overline{BW}_D$	$\overline{BW}_A$	CLK	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{ADSP}$	A	NC/576M
C	DQP_C	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC/1G	DQP_B
D	DQ_C	DQ_C	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_B	DQ_B
E	DQ_C	DQ_C	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_B	DQ_B
F	DQ_C	DQ_C	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_B	DQ_B
G	DQ_C	DQ_C	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_B	DQ_B
H	NC	NC	NC	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	NC	NC	ZZ
J	DQ_D	DQ_D	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_A	DQ_A
K	DQ_D	DQ_D	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_A	DQ_A
L	DQ_D	DQ_D	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_A	DQ_A
M	DQ_D	DQ_D	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQ_A	DQ_A
N	DQP_D	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	NC	A	NC	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQP_A
P	NC	NC/72M	A	A	TDI	A1	TDO	A	A	A	A
R	MODE	NC/36M	A	A	TMS	A0	TCK	A	A	A	A

Pin Definitions

Name	I/O	Description
A_0, A_1, A	Input Synchronous	**Address inputs used to select one of the address location**s. Sampled at the rising edge of the CLK if $\overline{ADSP}$ or $\overline{ADSC}$ is active LOW, and $\overline{CE}_1$, CE_2, and $\overline{CE}_3$ are sampled active. $A_{[1:0]}$ feed the 2-bit counter.
$\overline{BW}_A$, $\overline{BW}_B$, $\overline{BW}_C$, $\overline{BW}_D$	Input Synchronous	**Byte write select inputs, active LOW**. Qualified with $\overline{BWE}$ to conduct byte writes to the SRAM. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK.
$\overline{GW}$	Input Synchronous	**Global write enable input, active LOW**. When asserted LOW on the rising edge of CLK, a global write is conducted (all bytes are written, regardless of the values on $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ and $\overline{BWE}$).
CLK	Input Clock	**Clock input**. Used to capture all synchronous inputs to the device. Also used to increment the burst counter when $\overline{ADV}$ is asserted LOW, during a burst operation.
$\overline{CE}_1$	Input Synchronous	**Chip enable 1 input, active LOW**. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with CE_2 and $\overline{CE}_3$ to select or deselect the device. $\overline{ADSP}$ is ignored if $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH. $\overline{CE}_1$ is sampled only when a new external address is loaded.
CE_2	Input Synchronous	**Chip enable 2 input, active HIGH**. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{CE}_1$ and $\overline{CE}_3$ to select or deselect the device. CE_2 is sampled only when a new external address is loaded.
$\overline{CE}_3$	Input Synchronous	**Chip enable 3 input, active LOW**. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2 to select or deselect the device. $\overline{CE}_3$ is sampled only when a new external address is loaded.
$\overline{OE}$	Input Asynchronous	**Output enable, asynchronous input, active LOW**. Controls the direction of the I/O pins. When LOW, the I/O pins behave as outputs. When deasserted HIGH, I/O pins are tristated, and act as input data pins. $\overline{OE}$ is masked during the first clock of a read cycle when emerging from a deselected state.
$\overline{ADV}$	Input Synchronous	**Advance input signal.** Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. When asserted, it automatically increments the address in a burst cycle.
$\overline{ADSP}$	Input Synchronous	**Address strobe from processor, sampled on the rising edge of CLK, active LOW**. When asserted LOW, addresses presented to the device are captured in the address registers. $A_{[1:0]}$ are also loaded into the burst counter. When $\overline{ADSP}$ and $\overline{ADSC}$ are both asserted, only $\overline{ADSP}$ is recognized. $\overline{ASDP}$ is ignored when $\overline{CE}_1$ is deasserted HIGH.
$\overline{ADSC}$	Input Synchronous	**Address strobe from controller, sampled on the rising edge of CLK, active LOW**. When asserted LOW, addresses presented to the device are captured in the address registers. $A_{[1:0]}$ are also loaded into the burst counter. When $\overline{ADSP}$ and $\overline{ADSC}$ are both asserted, only $\overline{ADSP}$ is recognized·
$\overline{BWE}$	Input Synchronous	**Byte write enable input, active LOW**. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. This signal must be asserted LOW to conduct a byte write.
ZZ	Input Asynchronous	**ZZ sleep input**. This active HIGH input places the device in a non time critical sleep condition with data integrity preserved. For normal operation, this pin has to be LOW or left floating. ZZ pin has an internal pull down.
DQ_s	I/O Synchronous	**Bidirectional data I/O lines**. As inputs, they feed into an on-chip data register that is triggered by the rising edge of CLK. As outputs, they deliver the data contained in the memory location specified by the addresses presented during the previous clock rise of the read cycle. The direction of the pins is controlled by $\overline{OE}$. When $\overline{OE}$ is asserted LOW, the pins behave as outputs. When HIGH, DQ_s and DQP_X are placed in a tristate condition.The outputs are automatically tristated during the data portion of a write sequence, during the first clock when emerging from a deselected state, and when the device is deselected, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.
DQP_X	I/O Synchronous	**Bidirectional data parity I/O lines.** Functionally, these signals are identical to DQ_s. During write sequences, DQP_X is controlled by $\overline{BW}_X$ correspondingly.

Pin Definitions *(continued)*

Name	I/O	Description
MODE	Input Static	**Selects burst order**. When tied to GND selects linear burst sequence. When tied to V_{DD} or left floating selects interleaved burst sequence. This is a strap pin and must remain static during device operation. Mode pin has an internal pull-up.
V_{DD}	Power Supply	**Power supply inputs to the core of the device**.
V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply	**Power supply for the I/O circuitry**.
V_{SS}	Ground	**Ground for the core of the device**.
V_{SSQ}	I/O Ground	**Ground for the I/O circuitry**.
TDO	JTAG Serial Output Synchronous	**Serial data-out to the JTAG circuit**. Delivers data on the negative edge of TCK. If the JTAG feature is not being used, this pin can be left unconnected. This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
TDI	JTAG Serial Input Synchronous	**Serial data-in to the JTAG circuit**. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK. If the JTAG feature is not being used, this pin can be left floating or connected to V_{DD} through a pull-up resistor. This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
TMS	JTAG Serial Input Synchronous	**Serial data-in to the JTAG circuit**. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK. If the JTAG feature is not being used, this pin can be disconnected or connected to V_{DD}. This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
TCK	JTAG Clock	**Clock input to the JTAG circuitry**. If the JTAG feature is not being used, this pin must be connected to V_{SS}. This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
NC	–	**No connects**. Not internally connected to the die. 36M, 72M, 144M, 288M, 576M, and 1G are address expansion pins and are not internally connected to the die.
V_{SS}/DNU	Ground/DNU	This pin can be connected to ground or can be left floating.

Functional Overview

All synchronous inputs pass through input registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. Maximum access delay from the clock rise (t_{CDV}) is 6.5 ns (133 MHz device).

CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 supports secondary cache in systems using a linear or interleaved burst sequence. The linear burst sequence is suited for processors that use a linear burst sequence. The burst order is user selectable, and is determined by sampling the MODE input. Accesses can be initiated with the processor address strobe ($\overline{ADSP}$) or the controller address strobe ($\overline{ADSC}$). Address advancement through the burst sequence is controlled by the ADV input. A two-bit on-chip wraparound burst counter captures the first address in a burst sequence and automatically increments the address for the rest of the burst access.

Byte write operations are qualified with the byte write enable ($\overline{BW_E}$) and byte write select ($\overline{BW_X}$) inputs. A global write enable (GW) overrides all byte write inputs and writes data to all four bytes. All writes are simplified with on-chip synchronous self-timed write circuitry.

Three synchronous chip selects ($\overline{CE_1}$, CE_2, $\overline{CE_3}$) and an asynchronous output enable ($\overline{OE}$) provide for easy bank selection and output tristate control. $\overline{ADSP}$ is ignored if $\overline{CE_1}$ is HIGH.

Single Read Accesses

A single read access is initiated when the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) $\overline{CE_1}$, CE_2, and $\overline{CE_3}$ are all asserted active, and (2) $\overline{ADSP}$ or $\overline{ADSC}$ is asserted LOW (if the access is initiated by $\overline{ADSC}$, the write inputs must be deasserted during this first cycle). The address presented to the address inputs is latched into the address register and the burst counter and/or control logic, and later presented to the memory core. If the OE input is asserted LOW, the requested data is available at the data outputs with a maximum to t_{CDV} after clock rise. $\overline{ADSP}$ is ignored if $\overline{CE_1}$ is HIGH.

Single Write Accesses Initiated by $\overline{ADSP}$

This access is initiated when the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) $\overline{CE_1}$, CE_2, $\overline{CE_3}$ are all asserted active, and (2) $\overline{ADSP}$ is asserted LOW. The addresses presented are loaded into the address register and the burst inputs (GW, $\overline{BW_E}$, and $\overline{BW_X}$) are ignored during this first clock cycle. If the write inputs are asserted active (see Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12 for appropriate states that indicate a write) on the next clock rise, the appropriate data is latched and written into the device. Byte writes are allowed. All I/O are tristated during a byte write. As this is a common I/O device, the asynchronous $\overline{OE}$ input signal must be deasserted and the I/O must be tristated prior to the presentation of data to DQs. As a safety precaution, the data lines are tristated when a write cycle is detected, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.

Single Write Accesses Initiated by $\overline{ADSC}$

This write access is initiated when the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) $\overline{CE_1}$, CE_2, and $\overline{CE_3}$ are all asserted active, (2) $\overline{ADSC}$ is asserted LOW, (3) $\overline{ADSP}$ is deasserted HIGH, and (4) the write input signals (GW, $\overline{BWE}$, and $\overline{BW_X}$) indicate a write access. $\overline{ADSC}$ is ignored if $\overline{ADSP}$ is active LOW.

The addresses presented are loaded into the address register and the burst counter, the control logic, or both, and delivered to the memory core The information presented to $DQ_{[A:D]}$ is written into the specified address location. Byte writes are allowed. All I/O are tristated when a write is detected, even a byte write. Because this is a common I/O device, the asynchronous $\overline{OE}$ input signal must be deasserted and the I/O must be tristated prior to the presentation of data to DQ_s. As a safety precaution, the data lines are tristated when a write cycle is detected, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.

Burst Sequences

CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 provides an on-chip two-bit wraparound burst counter inside the SRAM. The burst counter is fed by $A_{[1:0]}$, and can follow either a linear or interleaved burst order. The burst order is determined by the state of the MODE input. A LOW on MODE selects a linear burst sequence. A HIGH on MODE selects an interleaved burst order. Leaving MODE unconnected causes the device to default to a interleaved burst sequence.

Sleep Mode

The ZZ input pin is an asynchronous input. Asserting ZZ places the SRAM in a power conservation sleep mode. Two clock cycles are required to enter into or exit from this sleep mode. While in this mode, data integrity is guaranteed. Accesses pending when entering the sleep mode are not considered valid nor is the completion of the operation guaranteed. The device must be deselected prior to entering the sleep mode. $\overline{CE_1}$, CE_2, $\overline{CE_3}$, $\overline{ADSP}$, and $\overline{ADSC}$ must remain inactive for the duration of t_{ZZREC} after the ZZ input returns LOW.

Interleaved Burst Address Table

(MODE = Floating or V_{DD})

First Address A1:A0	Second Address A1:A0	Third Address A1:A0	Fourth Address A1:A0
00	01	10	11
01	00	11	10
10	11	00	01
11	10	01	00

Linear Burst Address Table

(MODE = GND)

First Address A1:A0	Second Address A1:A0	Third Address A1:A0	Fourth Address A1:A0
00	01	10	11
01	10	11	00
10	11	00	01
11	00	01	10

ZZ Mode Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
I_{DDZZ}	Sleep mode standby current	ZZ $\geq V_{DD} - 0.2$ V	–	65	mA
t_{ZZS}	Device operation to ZZ	ZZ $\geq V_{DD} - 0.2$ V	–	$2t_{CYC}$	ns
t_{ZZREC}	ZZ recovery time	ZZ $\leq$ 0.2 V	$2t_{CYC}$	–	ns
t_{ZZI}	ZZ active to sleep current	This parameter is sampled	–	$2t_{CYC}$	ns
t_{RZZI}	ZZ inactive to exit sleep current	This parameter is sampled	0	–	ns

Truth Table

The truth table for CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 follows. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Cycle Description	Address Used	$\overline{CE}_1$	CE_2	$\overline{CE}_3$	ZZ	$\overline{ADSP}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	$\overline{WRITE}$	$\overline{OE}$	CLK	DQ
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	H	X	X	L	X	L	X	X	X	L–H	Tri-State
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	L	X	L	L	X	X	X	X	L–H	Tri-State
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	X	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	L–H	Tri-State
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	L	L	X	L	H	L	X	X	X	L–H	Tri-State
Deselected Cycle, Power Down	None	X	X	H	L	H	L	X	X	X	L–H	Tri-State
Sleep Mode, Power Down	None	X	X	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tri-State
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	L	X	X	X	L	L–H	Q
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	L	X	X	X	H	L–H	Tri-State
Write Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	H	L	X	L	X	L–H	D
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	H	L	X	H	L	L–H	Q
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	H	L	L	H	L	X	H	H	L–H	Tri-State
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	H	L	L–H	Q
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	H	H	L–H	Tri-State
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	L	X	H	L	H	L	L–H	Q
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	L	X	H	L	H	H	L–H	Tri-State
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	L	X	L–H	D
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	L	X	H	L	L	X	L–H	D
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	L–H	Q
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	L–H	Tri-State
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	L	X	H	H	H	L	L–H	Q
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	L	X	H	H	H	H	L–H	Tri-State
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	L	X	L–H	D
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	L	X	H	H	L	X	L–H	D

Notes
1. X = Don't Care, H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW.
2. $\overline{WRITE}$ = L when any one or more byte write enable signals, and $\overline{BWE}$ = L or $\overline{GW}$ = L. $\overline{WRITE}$ = H when all byte write enable signals, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{GW}$ = H.
3. The DQ pins are controlled by the current cycle and the $\overline{OE}$ signal. $\overline{OE}$ is asynchronous and is not sampled with the clock.
4. The SRAM always initiates a read cycle when $\overline{ADSP}$ is asserted, regardless of the state of $\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, or $\overline{BW}_X$. Writes may occur only on subsequent clocks after the $\overline{ADSP}$ or with the assertion of $\overline{ADSC}$. As a result, $\overline{OE}$ must be driven HIGH prior to the start of the write cycle to allow the outputs to tristate. $\overline{OE}$ is a don't care for the remainder of the write cycle.
5. $\overline{OE}$ is asynchronous and is not sampled with the clock rise. It is masked internally during write cycles. During a read cycle all data bits are tristate when $\overline{OE}$ is inactive or when the device is deselected, and all data bits behave as output when $\overline{OE}$ is active (LOW).

Truth Table for Read/Write

The truth table for CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33 read/write follows. [6, 7]

Function (CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33)	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{BW_D}$	$\overline{BW_C}$	$\overline{BW_B}$	$\overline{BW_A}$
Read	H	H	X	X	X	X
Read	H	L	H	H	H	H
Write Byte A (DQ_A, DQP_A)	H	L	H	H	H	L
Write Byte B(DQ_B, DQP_B)	H	L	H	H	L	H
Write Bytes A, B (DQ_A, DQ_B, DQP_A, DQP_B)	H	L	H	H	L	L
Write Byte C (DQ_C, DQP_C)	H	L	H	L	H	H
Write Bytes C, A (DQ_C, DQ_A, DQP_C, DQP_A)	H	L	H	L	H	L
Write Bytes C, B (DQ_C, DQ_B, DQP_C, DQP_B)	H	L	H	L	L	H
Write Bytes C, B, A (DQ_C, DQ_B, DQ_A, DQP_C, DQP_B, DQP_A)	H	L	H	L	L	L
Write Byte D (DQ_D, DQP_D)	H	L	L	H	H	H
Write Bytes D, A (DQ_D, DQ_A, DQP_D, DQP_A)	H	L	L	H	H	L
Write Bytes D, B (DQ_D, DQ_A, DQP_D, DQP_A)	H	L	L	H	L	H
Write Bytes D, B, A (DQ_D, DQ_B, DQ_A, DQP_D, DQP_B, DQP_A)	H	L	L	H	L	L
Write Bytes D, B (DQ_D, DQ_B, DQP_D, DQP_B)	H	L	L	L	H	H
Write Bytes D, B, A (DQ_D, DQ_C, DQ_A, DQP_D, DQP_C, DQP_A)	H	L	L	L	H	L

Truth Table for Read/Write

The truth table for CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33 read/write follows. [6, 7]

Function (CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33)	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{BW_B}$	$\overline{BW_A}$
Write Bytes D, C, A (DQ_D, DQ_B, DQ_A, DQP_D, DQP_B, DQP_A)	H	L	L	L
Write All Bytes	H	L	L	L
Write All Bytes	L	X	X	X
Read	H	H	X	X
Read	H	L	H	H
Write Byte A – (DQ_A and DQP_A)	H	L	H	L
Write Byte B – (DQ_B and DQP_B)	H	L	L	H
Write All Bytes	H	L	L	L
Write All Bytes	L	X	X	X

Notes
6. X=Don't Care, H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW.
7. The table only lists a partial listing of the byte write combinations. Any combination of $\overline{BW_X}$ is valid. Appropriate write is done based on which byte write is active.

IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG)

The CY7C1381KV33 incorporates a serial boundary scan test access port (TAP). This part is fully compliant with 1149.1. The TAP operates using JEDEC-standard 3.3 V or 2.5 V I/O logic levels.

CY7C1381KV33 contains a TAP controller, instruction register, boundary scan register, bypass register, and ID register.

Disabling the JTAG Feature

It is possible to operate the SRAM without using the JTAG feature. To disable the TAP controller, TCK must be tied LOW (V_{SS}) to prevent clocking of the device. TDI and TMS are internally pulled up and may be unconnected. They may alternately be connected to V_{DD} through a pull-up resistor. TDO may be left unconnected. At power up, the device comes up in a reset state, which does not interfere with the operation of the device.

Test Access Port (TAP)

Test Clock (TCK)

The test clock is used only with the TAP controller. All inputs are captured on the rising edge of TCK. All outputs are driven from the falling edge of TCK.

Test Mode Select (TMS)

The TMS input is used to give commands to the TAP controller and is sampled on the rising edge of TCK. This pin may be left unconnected if the TAP is not used. The ball is pulled up internally, resulting in a logic HIGH level.

Test Data-In (TDI)

The TDI ball is used to serially input information into the registers and can be connected to the input of any of the registers. The register between TDI and TDO is chosen by the instruction that is loaded into the TAP instruction register. For information on loading the instruction register, see the TAP Controller State Diagram on page 15. TDI is internally pulled up and can be unconnected if the TAP is unused in an application. TDI is connected to the most significant bit (MSB) of any register.

Test Data-Out (TDO)

The TDO output ball is used to serially clock data-out from the registers. The output is active depending upon the current state of the TAP state machine (see Instruction Codes on page 19). The output changes on the falling edge of TCK. TDO is connected to the least significant bit (LSB) of any register.

Performing a TAP Reset

A reset is performed by forcing TMS HIGH (V_{DD}) for five rising edges of TCK. This reset does not affect the operation of the SRAM and may be performed while the SRAM is operating. At power up, the TAP is reset internally to ensure that TDO comes up in a high Z state.

TAP Registers

Registers are connected between the TDI and TDO balls and allow data to be scanned in and out of the SRAM test circuitry. Only one register can be selected at a time through the instruction registers. Data is serially loaded into the TDI ball on the rising edge of TCK. Data is output on the TDO ball on the falling edge of TCK.

Instruction Register

Three-bit instructions can be serially loaded into the instruction register. This register is loaded when it is placed between the TDI and TDO balls as shown in the TAP Controller Block Diagram on page 16. Upon power up, the instruction register is loaded with the IDCODE instruction. It is also loaded with the IDCODE instruction if the controller is placed in a reset state as described in the previous section.

When the TAP controller is in the Capture-IR state, the two least significant bits are loaded with a binary ‘01’ pattern to allow for fault isolation of the board level serial test path.

Bypass Register

To save time when serially shifting data through registers, it is sometimes advantageous to skip certain chips. The bypass register is a single-bit register that can be placed between the TDI and TDO balls. This allows data to be shifted through the SRAM with minimal delay. The bypass register is set LOW (V_{SS}) when the BYPASS instruction is executed.

Boundary Scan Register

The boundary scan register is connected to all the input and bidirectional balls on the SRAM.

The boundary scan register is loaded with the contents of the RAM input and output ring when the TAP controller is in the Capture-DR state and is then placed between the TDI and TDO balls when the controller is moved to the Shift-DR state. The EXTEST, SAMPLE/PRELOAD, and SAMPLE Z instructions can be used to capture the contents of the input and output ring.

The Boundary Scan Order on page 20 show the order in which the bits are connected. Each bit corresponds to one of the bumps on the SRAM package. The MSB of the register is connected to TDI, and the LSB is connected to TDO.

Identification (ID) Register

The ID register is loaded with a vendor-specific 32-bit code during the Capture-DR state when the IDCODE command is loaded in the instruction register. The IDCODE is hardwired into the SRAM and can be shifted out when the TAP controller is in the Shift-DR state. The ID register has a vendor code and other information described in Identification Register Definitions on page 19.

TAP Instruction Set

Overview

Eight different instructions are possible with the three bit instruction register. All combinations are listed in Instruction Codes on page 19. Three of these instructions are listed as RESERVED and must not be used. The other five instructions are described in detail below.

Instructions are loaded into the TAP controller during the Shift-IR state, when the instruction register is placed between TDI and TDO. During this state, instructions are shifted through the instruction register through the TDI and TDO balls. To execute the instruction when it is shifted in, the TAP controller needs to be moved into the Update-IR state.

EXTEST

The EXTEST instruction enables the preloaded data to be driven out through the system output pins. This instruction also selects the boundary scan register to be connected for serial access between the TDI and TDO in the Shift-DR controller state.

IDCODE

The IDCODE instruction causes a vendor-specific 32-bit code to be loaded into the instruction register. It also places the instruction register between the TDI and TDO balls and allows the IDCODE to be shifted out of the device when the TAP controller enters the Shift-DR state.

The IDCODE instruction is loaded into the instruction register upon power up or whenever the TAP controller is given a test logic reset state.

SAMPLE Z

The SAMPLE Z instruction causes the boundary scan register to be connected between the TDI and TDO balls when the TAP controller is in a Shift-DR state. The SAMPLE Z command places all SRAM outputs into a high Z state.

SAMPLE/PRELOAD

SAMPLE/PRELOAD is a 1149.1 mandatory instruction. When the SAMPLE/PRELOAD instructions are loaded into the instruction register and the TAP controller is in the Capture-DR state, a snapshot of data on the inputs and output pins is captured in the boundary scan register.

The user must be aware that the TAP controller clock can only operate at a frequency up to 20 MHz, while the SRAM clock operates more than an order of magnitude faster. Because there is a large difference in the clock frequencies, it is possible that during the Capture-DR state, an input or output undergoes a transition. The TAP may then try to capture a signal while in transition (metastable state). This does not harm the device, but there is no guarantee as to the value that is captured. Repeatable results may not be possible.

To guarantee that the boundary scan register captures the correct value of a signal, the SRAM signal must be stabilized long enough to meet the TAP controller's capture setup plus hold times (t_{CS} and t_{CH}). The SRAM clock input might not be captured correctly if there is no way in a design to stop (or slow) the clock during a SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction. If this is an issue, it is still possible to capture all other signals and simply ignore the value of the CK and $\overline{CK}$ captured in the boundary scan register.

After the data is captured, it is possible to shift out the data by putting the TAP into the Shift-DR state. This places the boundary scan register between the TDI and TDO pins.

PRELOAD allows an initial data pattern to be placed at the latched parallel outputs of the boundary scan register cells prior to the selection of another boundary scan test operation.

The shifting of data for the SAMPLE and PRELOAD phases can occur concurrently when required; that is, while data captured is shifted out, the preloaded data is shifted in.

BYPASS

When the BYPASS instruction is loaded in the instruction register and the TAP is placed in a Shift-DR state, the bypass register is placed between the TDI and TDO balls. The advantage of the BYPASS instruction is that it shortens the boundary scan path when multiple devices are connected together on a board.

EXTEST Output Bus Tri-State

IEEE standard 1149.1 mandates that the TAP controller be able to put the output bus into a tristate mode.

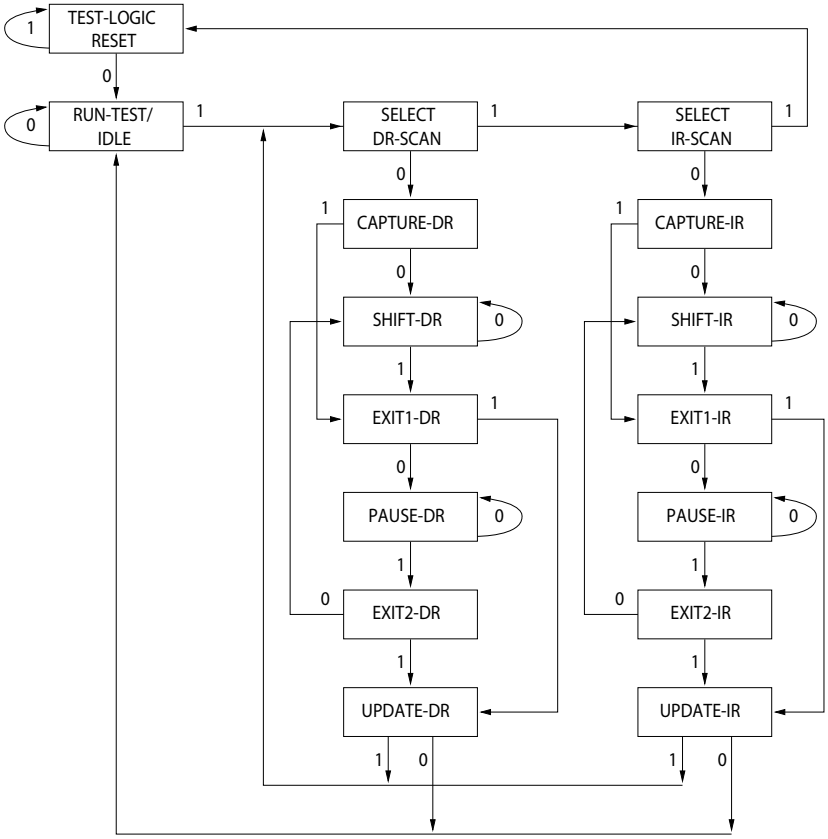
The boundary scan register has a special bit located at bit #89 (for 165-ball FBGA package). When this scan cell, called the "extest output bus tristate," is latched into the preload register during the Update-DR state in the TAP controller, it directly controls the state of the output (Q-bus) pins, when the EXTEST is entered as the current instruction. When HIGH, it enables the output buffers to drive the output bus. When LOW, this bit places the output bus into a high Z condition.

This bit can be set by entering the SAMPLE/PRELOAD or EXTEST command, and then shifting the desired bit into that cell, during the Shift-DR state. During Update-DR, the value loaded into that shift-register cell latches into the preload register. When the EXTEST instruction is entered, this bit directly controls the output Q-bus pins. Note that this bit is preset HIGH to enable the output when the device is powered up, and also when the TAP controller is in the Test-Logic-Reset state.

Reserved

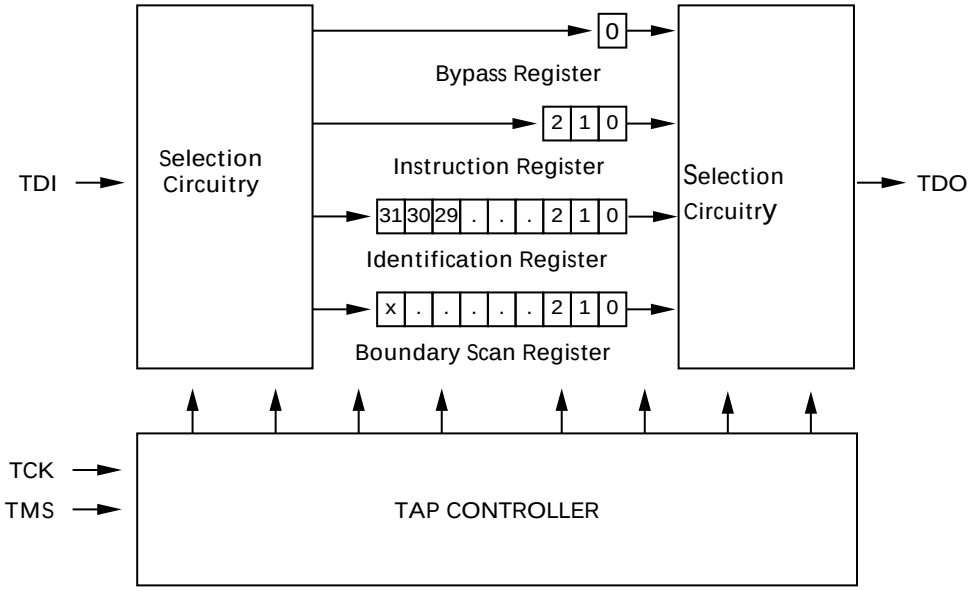
These instructions are not implemented but are reserved for future use. Do not use these instructions.

TAP Controller State Diagram



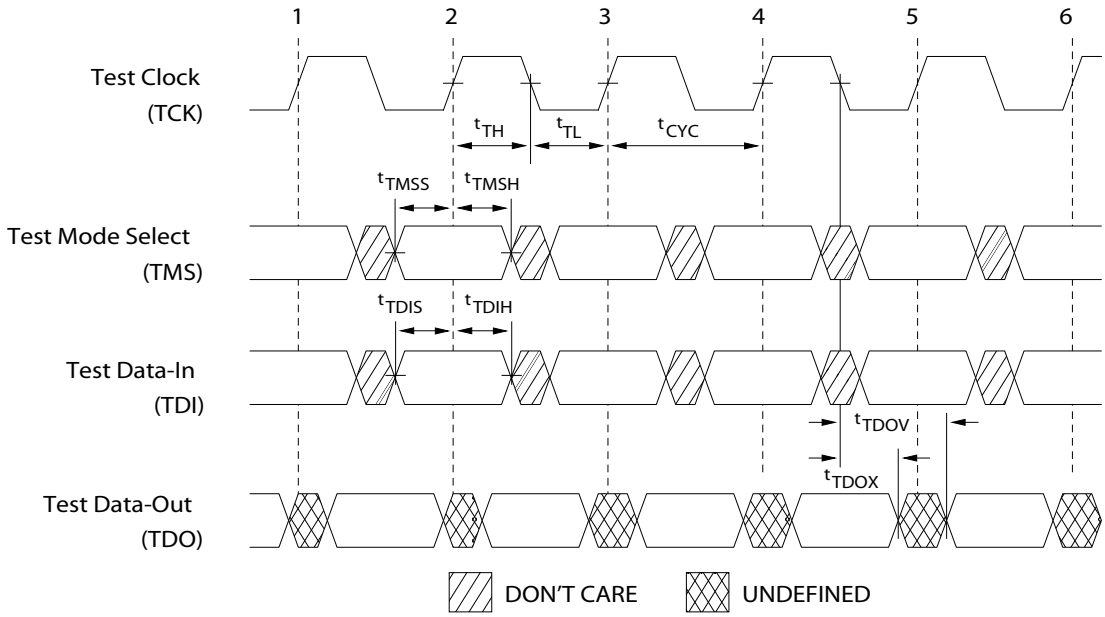
The 0 or 1 next to each state represents the value of TMS at the rising edge of TCK.

TAP Controller Block Diagram



TAP Timing

Figure 3. TAP Timing



TAP AC Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter [8, 9]	Description	Min	Max	Unit
Clock				
t_{TCYC}	TCK Clock Cycle Time	50	–	ns
t_{TF}	TCK Clock Frequency	–	20	MHz
t_{TH}	TCK Clock HIGH Time	20	–	ns
t_{TL}	TCK Clock LOW Time	20	–	ns
Output Times				
t_{TDOV}	TCK Clock LOW to TDO Valid	–	10	ns
t_{TDOX}	TCK Clock LOW to TDO Invalid	0	–	ns
Setup Times				
t_{TMSS}	TMS Setup to TCK Clock Rise	5	–	ns
t_{TDIS}	TDI Setup to TCK Clock Rise	5	–	ns
t_{CS}	Capture Setup to TCK Rise	5	–	ns
Hold Times				
t_{TMSH}	TMS Hold after TCK Clock Rise	5	–	ns
t_{TDIH}	TDI Hold after Clock Rise	5	–	ns
t_{CH}	Capture Hold after Clock Rise	5	–	ns

Notes
8. t_{CS} and t_{CH} refer to the setup and hold time requirements of latching data from the boundary scan register.
9. Test conditions are specified using the load in TAP AC test conditions. t_R/t_F = 1 ns.

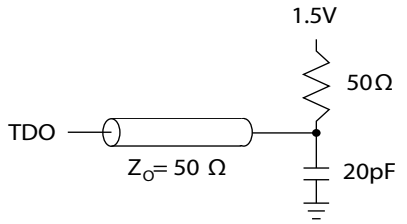
3.3 V TAP AC Test Conditions

Input pulse levels ..... V_{SS} to 3.3 V
Input rise and fall times (Slew Rate) ..... 2 V/ns
Input timing reference levels ..... 1.5 V
Output reference levels ..... 1.5 V
Test load termination supply voltage ..... 1.5 V

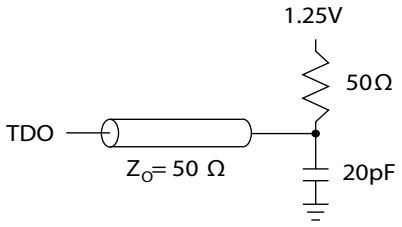
2.5 V TAP AC Test Conditions

Input pulse levels ..... V_{SS} to 2.5 V
Input rise and fall time (Slew Rate) ..... 2 V/ns
Input timing reference levels ..... 1.25 V
Output reference levels ..... 1.25 V
Test load termination supply voltage ..... 1.25 V

3.3 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent



2.5 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent



TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions

(0 °C < T_A < +70 °C; V_{DD} = 3.3 V ± 0.165 V unless otherwise noted)

Parameter [10]	Description	Test Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V_{OH1}	Output HIGH Voltage	I_{OH} = –4.0 mA	V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V	2.4	–	V
		I_{OH} = –1.0 mA	V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	2.0	–	V
V_{OH2}	Output HIGH Voltage	I_{OH} = –100 µA	V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V	2.9	–	V
			V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	2.1	–	V
V_{OL1}	Output LOW Voltage	I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V	–	0.4	V
		I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	–	0.4	V
V_{OL2}	Output LOW Voltage	I_{OL} = 100 µA	V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V	–	0.2	V
			V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	–	0.2	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V	2.0	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
			V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	1.7	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage		V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V	–0.3	0.8	V
			V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	–0.3	0.7	V
I_X	Input Load Current	GND ≤ V_{IN} ≤ V_{DDQ}		–5	5	µA

Note
10. All voltages referenced to V_{SS} (GND).

Identification Register Definitions

Instruction Field	CY7C1381KV33 (512K × 36)	Description
Revision Number (31:29)	000	Describes the version number.
Device Depth (28:24) [11]	01011	Reserved for internal use.
Device Width (23:18) 165-ball FBGA	000001	Defines the memory type and architecture.
Cypress Device ID (17:12)	100101	Defines the width and density.
Cypress JEDEC ID Code (11:1)	00000110100	Allows unique identification of SRAM vendor.
ID Register Presence Indicator (0)	1	Indicates the presence of an ID register.

Scan Register Sizes

Register Name	Bit Size (× 36)
Instruction Bypass	3
Bypass	1
ID	32
Boundary Scan Order (165-ball FBGA package)	89

Instruction Codes

Instruction	Code	Description
EXTEST	000	Captures Input/Output ring contents. Places the boundary scan register between TDI and TDO. Forces all SRAM outputs to high Z state.
IDCODE	001	Loads the ID register with the vendor ID code and places the register between TDI and TDO. This operation does not affect SRAM operations.
SAMPLE Z	010	Captures Input/Output ring contents. Places the boundary scan register between TDI and TDO. Forces all SRAM output drivers to a high Z state.
RESERVED	011	Do Not Use. This instruction is reserved for future use.
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	100	Captures Input/Output ring contents. Places the boundary scan register between TDI and TDO. Does not affect SRAM operation.
RESERVED	101	Do Not Use. This instruction is reserved for future use.
RESERVED	110	Do Not Use. This instruction is reserved for future use.
BYPASS	111	Places the bypass register between TDI and TDO. This operation does not affect SRAM operations.

Note
11. Bit #24 is “1” in the register definitions for both 2.5 V and 3.3 V versions of this device.

Boundary Scan Order

165-ball FBGA [12, 13]

Bit #	Ball ID
1	N6
2	N7
3	N10
4	P11
5	P8
6	R8
7	R9
8	P9
9	P10
10	R10
11	R11
12	H11
13	N11
14	M11
15	L11
16	K11
17	J11
18	M10
19	L10
20	K10
21	J10
22	H9
23	H10
24	G11
25	F11
26	E11
27	D11
28	G10
29	F10
30	E10

Bit #	Ball ID
31	D10
32	C11
33	A11
34	B11
35	A10
36	B10
37	A9
38	B9
39	C10
40	A8
41	B8
42	A7
43	B7
44	B6
45	A6
46	B5
47	A5
48	A4
49	B4
50	B3
51	A3
52	A2
53	B2
54	C2
55	B1
56	A1
57	C1
58	D1
59	E1
60	F1

Bit #	Ball ID
61	G1
62	D2
63	E2
64	F2
65	G2
66	H1
67	H3
68	J1
69	K1
70	L1
71	M1
72	J2
73	K2
74	L2
75	M2
76	N1
77	N2
78	P1
79	R1
80	R2
81	P3
82	R3
83	P2
84	R4
85	P4
86	N5
87	P6
88	R6
89	Internal

Notes
12. Balls which are NC (No Connect) are pre-set LOW.
13. Bit# 89 is pre-set HIGH.

Maximum Ratings

Exceeding the maximum ratings may impair the useful life of the device. For user guidelines, not tested.

Storage Temperature ..... –65 °C to +150 °C

Ambient Temperature with Power Applied ..... –55 °C to +125 °C

Supply Voltage on V_{DD} Relative to GND .....–0.3 V to +4.6 V

Supply Voltage on V_{DDQ} Relative to GND .... –0.3 V to +V_{DD}

DC Voltage Applied to Outputs in Tri-State .....–0.5 V to V_{DDQ} + 0.5 V

DC Input Voltage .....–0.5 V to V_{DD} + 0.5 V

Current into Outputs (LOW) ..... 20 mA

Static Discharge Voltage (per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015) .....> 2001 V

Latch-up Current .....> 200 mA

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0 °C to +70 °C	3.3 V – 5% / + 10%	2.5 V – 5% to V_{DD}
Industrial	–40 °C to +85 °C		

Neutron Soft Error Immunity

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Typ	Max*	Unit
LSBU (Device without ECC)	Logical Single-Bit Upsets	25 °C	<5	5	FIT/ Mb
LSBU (Device with ECC)			0	0.01	FIT/ Mb
LMBU	Logical Multi-Bit Upsets	25 °C	0	0.01	FIT/ Mb
SEL	Single Event Latch up	85 °C	0	0.1	FIT/ Dev

* *No LMBU or SEL events occurred during testing*; this column represents a statistical χ^2, 95% confidence limit calculation. For more details refer to Application Note AN54908 "Accelerated Neutron SER Testing and Calculation of Terrestrial Failure Rates".

Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter [14, 15]	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	Power Supply Voltage		3.135	3.6	V
V_{DDQ}	I/O Supply Voltage	for 3.3 V I/O	3.135	V_{DD}	V
		for 2.5 V I/O	2.375	2.625	V
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	for 3.3 V I/O, I_{OH} = –4.0 mA	2.4	–	V
		for 2.5 V I/O, I_{OH} = –1.0 mA	2.0	–	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	for 3.3 V I/O, I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	–	0.4	V
		for 2.5 V I/O, I_{OL} = 1.0 mA	–	0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage[14]	for 3.3 V I/O	2.0	V_{DD} + 0.3 V	V
		for 2.5 V I/O	1.7	V_{DD} + 0.3 V	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage[14]	for 3.3 V I/O	–0.3	0.8	V
		for 2.5 V I/O	–0.3	0.7	V

Notes
14. Overshoot: $V_{IH(AC)} < V_{DD} + 1.5$ V (Pulse width less than $t_{CYC}/2$), undershoot: $V_{IL(AC)} > -2$ V (Pulse width less than $t_{CYC}/2$).
15. $T_{Power\text{-}up}$: Assumes a linear ramp from 0 V to $V_{DD(min.)}$ of at least 200 ms. During this time $V_{IH} < V_{DD}$ and $V_{DDQ} \le V_{DD}$.

Electrical Characteristics *(continued)*

Over the Operating Range

Parameter [14, 15]	Description	Test Conditions			Min	Max	Unit
I_X	Input Leakage Current except ZZ and MODE	$GND \le V_I \le V_{DDQ}$			–5	5	µA
	Input Current of MODE	Input = V_{SS}			–30	–	
		Input = V_{DD}			–	5	
	Input Current of ZZ	Input = V_{SS}			–5	–	
		Input = V_{DD}			–	30	
I_{OZ}	Output Leakage Current	$GND \le V_I \le V_{DDQ}$, Output Disabled			–5	5	µA
I_{DD}	V_{DD} Operating Supply	V_{DD} = Max., I_{OUT} = 0 mA, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	100 MHz	× 18	–	114	mA
				× 36	–	134	
			133 MHz	× 18	–	129	
				× 36	–	149	
I_{SB1}	Automatic CE Power-down Current – TTL Inputs	Max. V_{DD}, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \ge V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \le V_{IL}$, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	100 MHz	× 18	–	75	mA
				× 36	–	80	
			133 MHz	× 18	–	75	
				× 36	–	80	
I_{SB2}	Automatic CE Power-down Current – CMOS Inputs	Max. V_{DD}, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \le 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \ge V_{DDQ} - 0.3$ V, f = 0	All speed grades	× 18	–	65	mA
				× 36	–	70	
I_{SB3}	Automatic CE Power-down Current – CMOS Inputs	Max. V_{DD}, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \le 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \ge V_{DDQ} - 0.3$ V, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	100 MHz	× 18	–	75	mA
				× 36	–	80	
			133 MHz	× 18	–	75	
				× 36	–	80	
I_{SB4}	Automatic CE Power-down Current – TTL Inputs	Max. V_{DD}, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \ge V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \le V_{IL}$, f = 0	All speed grades	× 18	–	65	mA
				× 36	–	70	

Capacitance

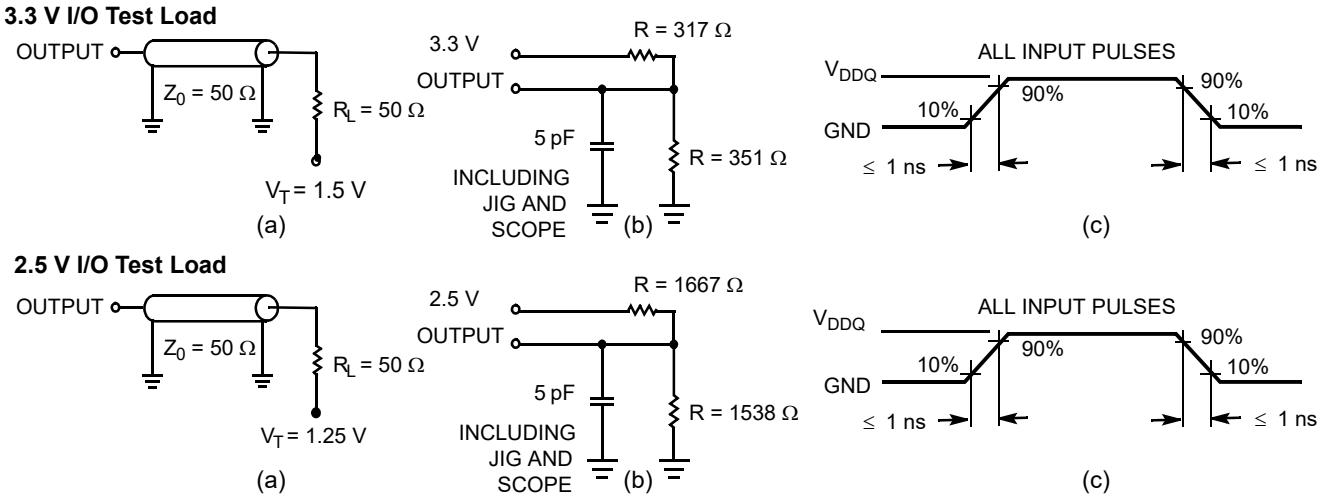
Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Package	165-ball FBGA Package	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	T_A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.3 V, V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V	5	5	pF
C_{CLK}	Clock input capacitance		5	5	pF
C_{IO}	Input/Output capacitance		5	5	pF

Thermal Resistance

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions		100-pin TQFP Package	165-ball FBGA Package	Unit
Θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA/JESD51.	With Still Air (0 m/s)	37.95	17.34	°C/W
			With Air Flow (1 m/s)	33.19	14.33	°C/W
			With Air Flow (3 m/s)	30.44	12.63	°C/W
Θ_{JB}	Thermal resistance (junction to board)		--	24.07	8.95	°C/W
Θ_{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)			8.36	3.50	°C/W

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 4. AC Test Loads and Waveforms



Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

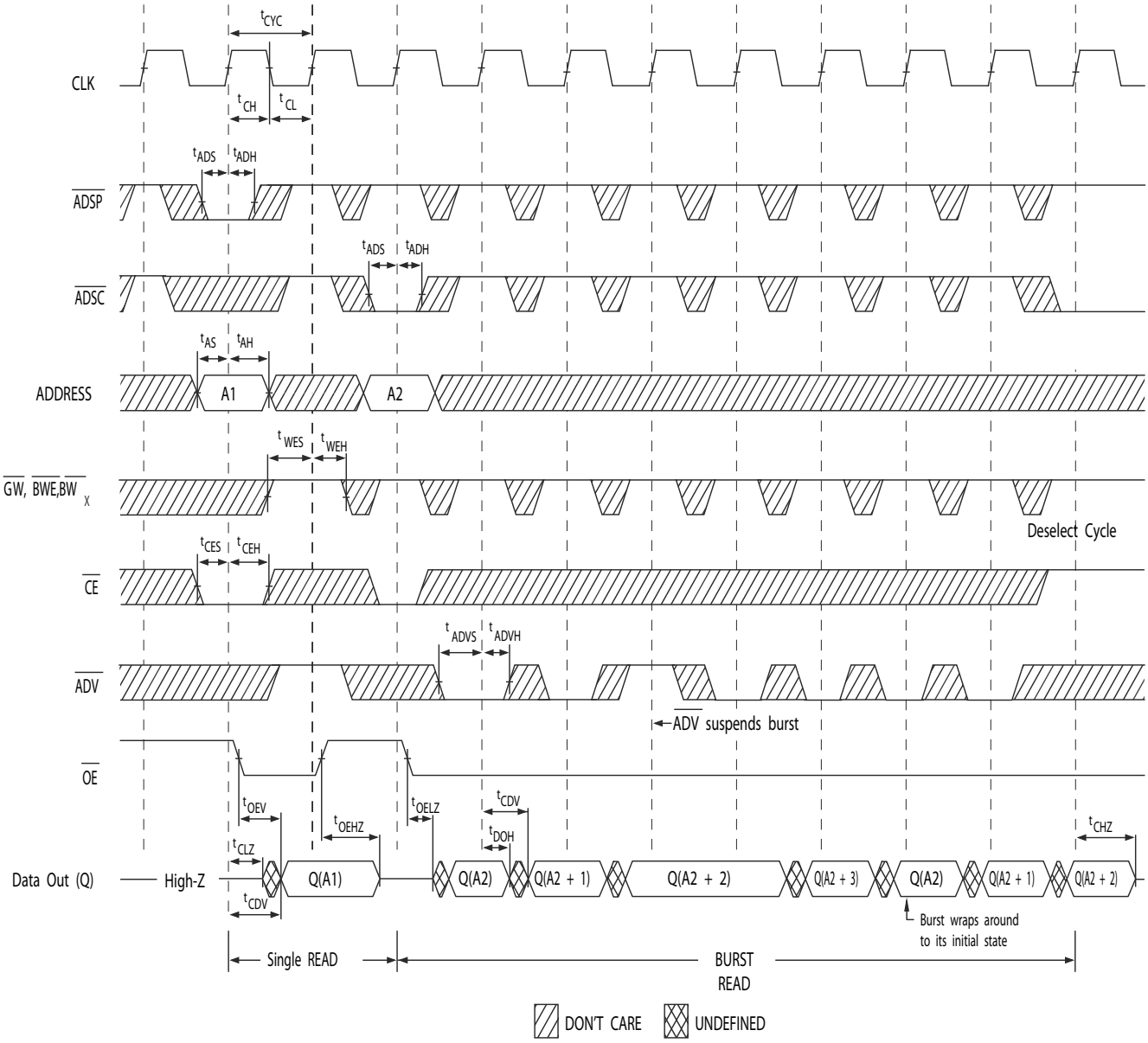
Parameter [16, 17]	Description	133 MHz		100 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{POWER}	V_{DD}(typical) to the first access [18]	1	–	1	–	ms
Clock						
t_{CYC}	Clock cycle time	7.5	–	10	–	ns
t_{CH}	Clock HIGH	2.1	–	2.5	–	ns
t_{CL}	Clock LOW	2.1	–	2.5	–	ns
Output Times						
t_{CDV}	Data output valid after CLK rise	–	6.5	–	8.5	ns
t_{DOH}	Data output hold after CLK rise	2.0	–	2.0	–	ns
t_{CLZ}	Clock to low Z [19, 20, 21]	2.0	–	2.0	–	ns
t_{CHZ}	Clock to high Z [19, 20, 21]	0	4.0	0	5.0	ns
t_{OEV}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to output valid	–	3.2	–	3.8	ns
t_{OELZ}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to output low Z [19, 20, 21]	0	–	0	–	ns
t_{OEHZ}	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to output high Z [19, 20, 21]	–	4.0	–	5.0	ns
Setup Times						
t_{AS}	Address setup before CLK rise	1.5	–	1.5	–	ns
t_{ADS}	$\overline{ADSP}$, $\overline{ADSC}$ setup before CLK rise	1.5	–	1.5	–	ns
t_{ADVS}	$\overline{ADV}$ setup before CLK rise	1.5	–	1.5	–	ns
t_{WES}	$\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ setup before CLK rise	1.5	–	1.5	–	ns
t_{DS}	Data input setup before CLK rise	1.5	–	1.5	–	ns
t_{CES}	Chip enable setup	1.5	–	1.5	–	ns
Hold Times						
t_{AH}	Address hold after CLK rise	0.5	–	0.5	–	ns
t_{ADH}	$\overline{ADSP}$, $\overline{ADSC}$ hold after CLK rise	0.5	–	0.5	–	ns
t_{WEH}	$\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ hold after CLK rise	0.5	–	0.5	–	ns
t_{ADVH}	$\overline{ADV}$ hold after CLK rise	0.5	–	0.5	–	ns
t_{DH}	Data input hold after CLK rise	0.5	–	0.5	–	ns
t_{CEH}	Chip enable hold after CLK rise	0.5	–	0.5	–	ns

Notes

16. Timing reference level is 1.5 V when V_{DDQ} = 3.3 V and is 1.25 V when V_{DDQ} = 2.5 V.
17. Test conditions shown in (a) of Figure 4 on page 23 unless otherwise noted.
18. This part has a voltage regulator internally; t_{POWER} is the time that the power needs to be supplied above $V_{DD(minimum)}$ initially, before a read or write operation can be initiated.
19. t_{CHZ}, t_{CLZ}, t_{OELZ}, and t_{OEHZ} are specified with AC test conditions shown in part (b) of Figure 4 on page 23. Transition is measured ±200 mV from steady-state voltage
20. At any given voltage and temperature, t_{OEHZ} is less than t_{OELZ} and t_{CHZ} is less than t_{CLZ} to eliminate bus contention between SRAMs when sharing the same data bus. These specifications do not imply a bus contention condition, but reflect parameters guaranteed over worst case user conditions. Device is designed to achieve high Z prior to low Z under the same system condition.
21. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.

Timing Diagrams

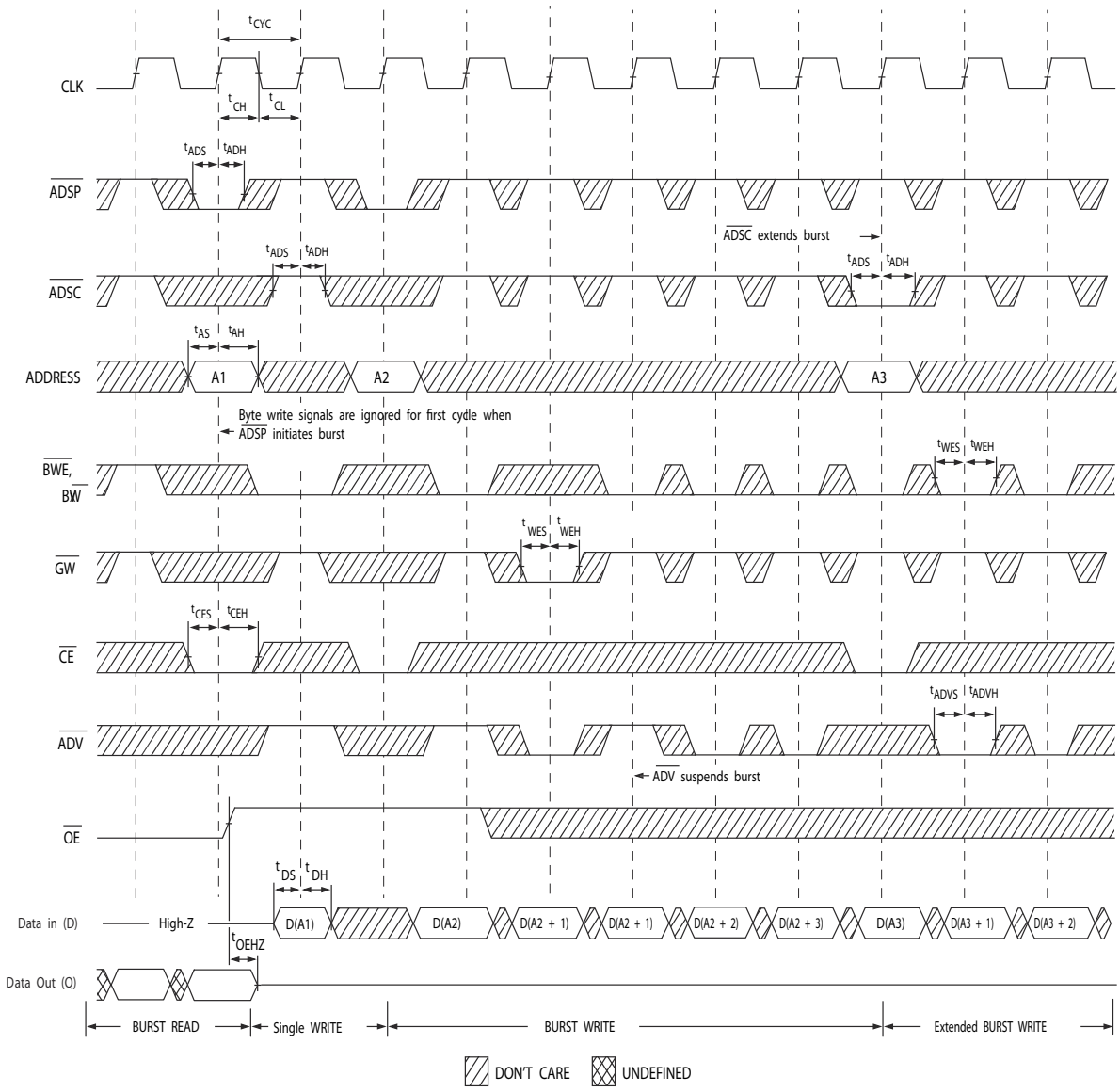
Figure 5. Read Cycle Timing [22]



Note
22. On this diagram, when $\overline{CE}$ is LOW: $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW, CE_2 is HIGH and $\overline{CE}_3$ is LOW. When $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH: $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW or $\overline{CE}_3$ is HIGH.

Timing Diagrams *(continued)*

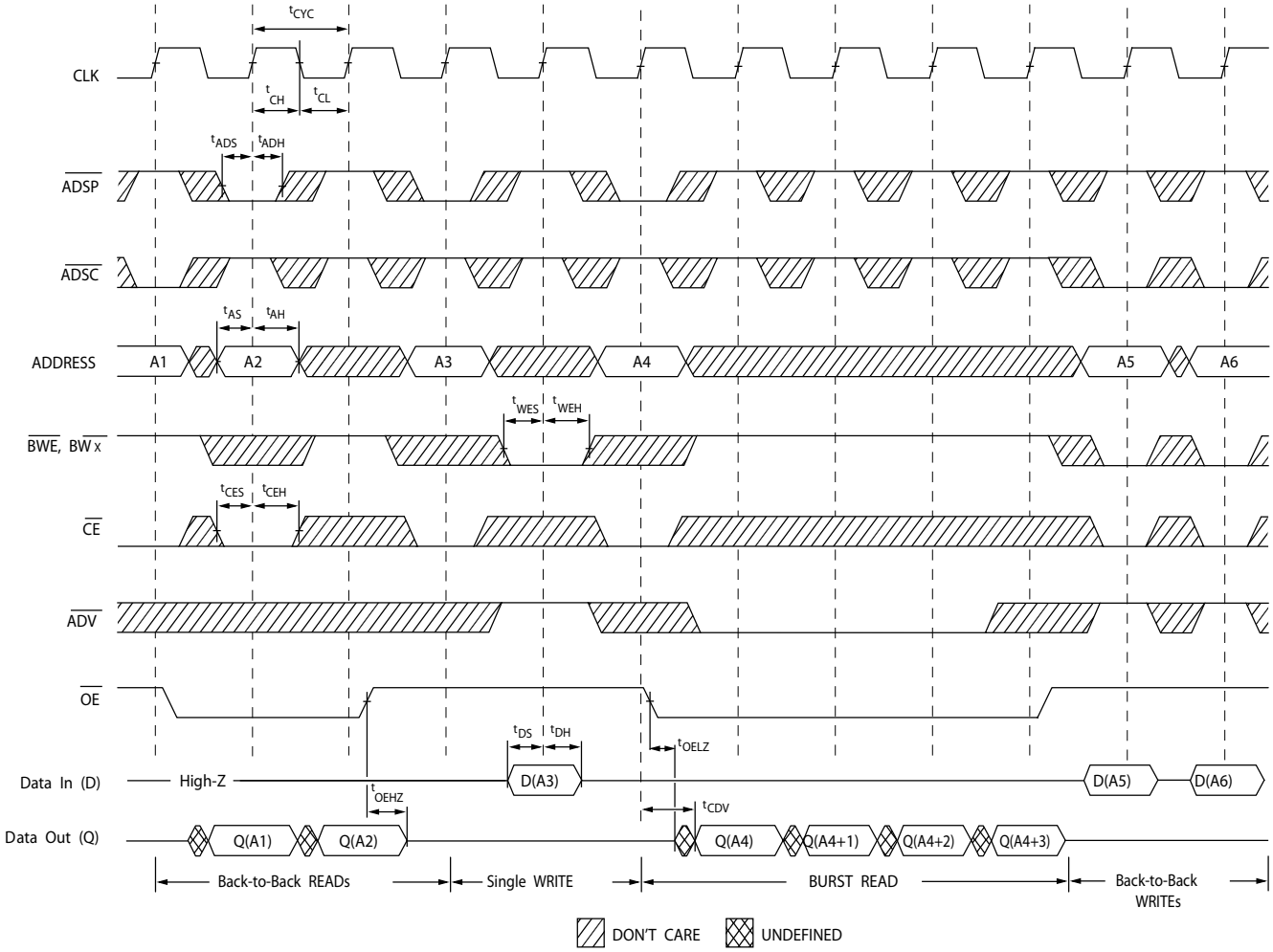
Figure 6. Write Cycle Timing [23, 24]



Notes
23. On this diagram, when $\overline{CE}$ is LOW: $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW, CE_2 is HIGH and $\overline{CE}_3$ is LOW. When $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH: $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW or $\overline{CE}_3$ is HIGH.
24. Full width write can be initiated by either $\overline{GW}$ LOW; or by $\overline{GW}$ HIGH, $\overline{BWE}$ LOW and $\overline{BW}_X$ LOW.

Timing Diagrams *(continued)*

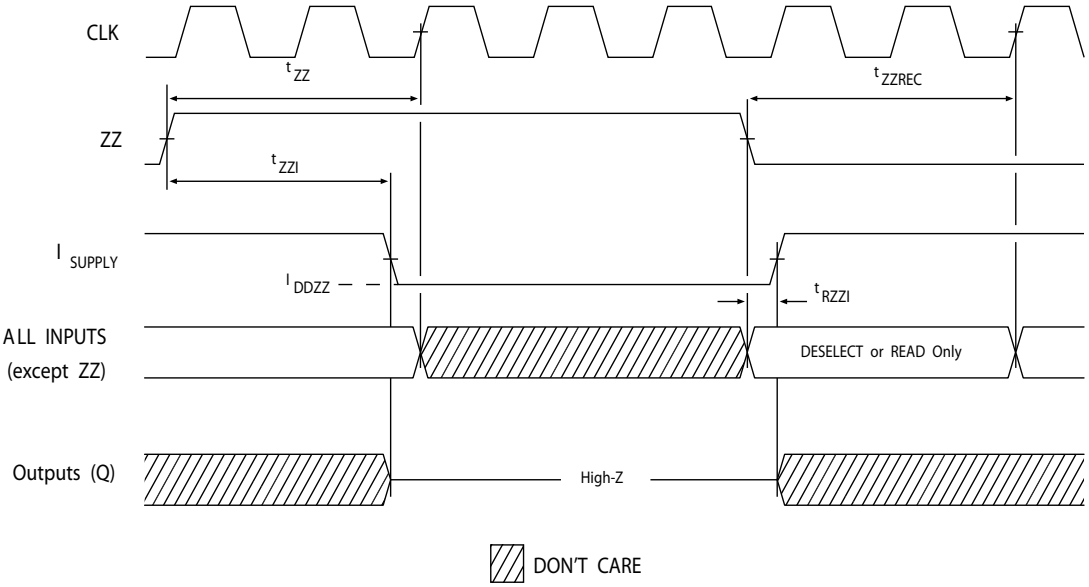
Figure 7. Read/Write Cycle Timing [25, 26, 27]



Notes
25. On this diagram, when $\overline{CE}$ is LOW: $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW, CE_2 is HIGH and $\overline{CE}_3$ is LOW. When $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH: $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW or $\overline{CE}_3$ is HIGH.
26. The data bus (Q) remains in high Z following a Write cycle, unless a new read access is initiated by $\overline{ADSP}$ or $\overline{ADSC}$.
27. $\overline{GW}$ is HIGH.

Timing Diagrams *(continued)*

Figure 8. ZZ Mode Timing [28, 29]



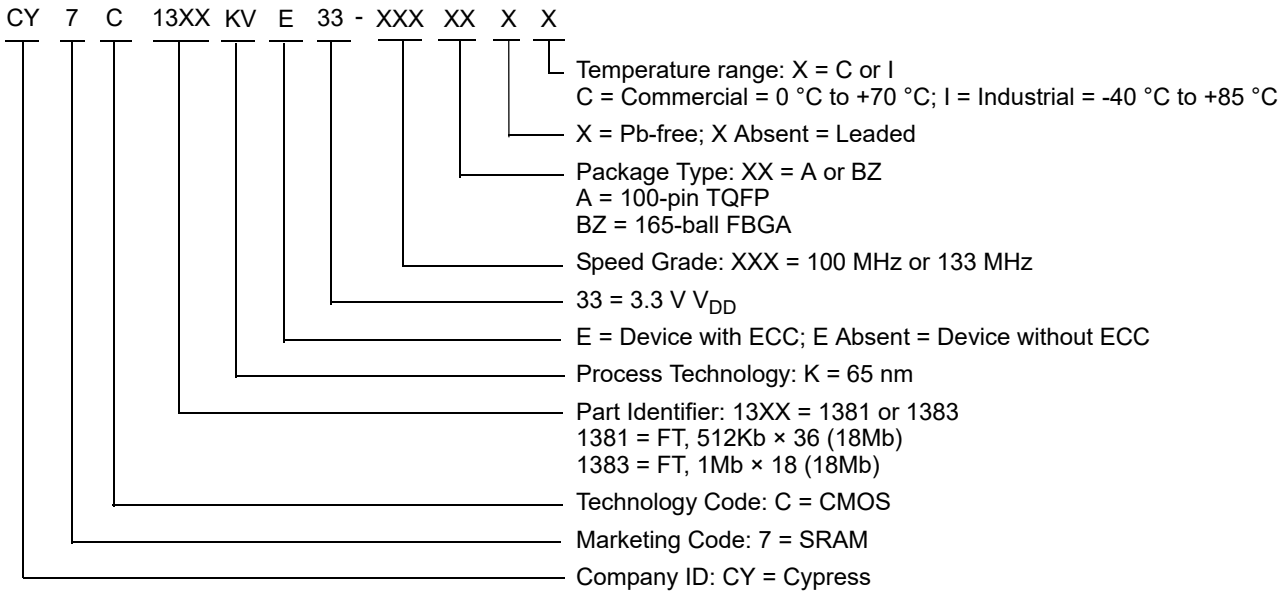
Notes
28. Device must be deselected when entering ZZ mode. See Truth Table on page 11 for all possible signal conditions to deselect the device.
29. DQs are in high Z when exiting ZZ sleep mode.

Ordering Information

Cypress offers other versions of this type of product in many different configurations and features. The below table contains only the list of parts that are currently available. For a complete listing of all options, visit the Cypress website at www.cypress.com and refer to the product summary page at http://www.cypress.com/products or contact your local sales representative. Cypress maintains a worldwide network of offices, solution centers, manufacturer's representatives and distributors. To find the office closest to you, visit us at t http://www.cypress.com/go/datasheet/offices.

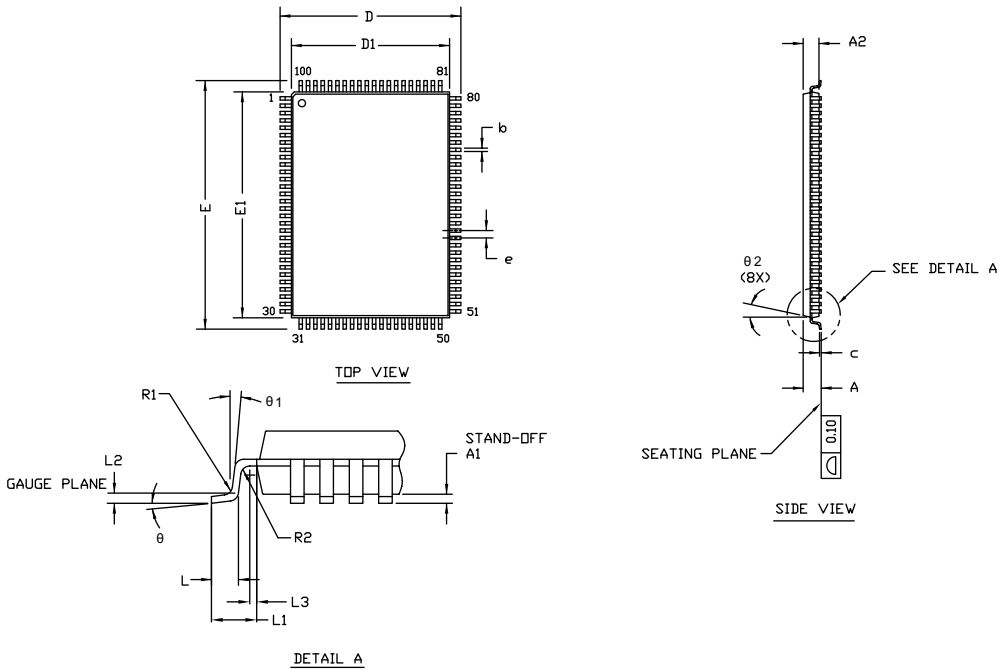
Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Part and Package Type	Operating Range
133	CY7C1381KV33-133AXC	51-85050	100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Commercial
	CY7C1383KV33-133AXC			
	CY7C1381KVE33-133AXI			Industrial
	CY7C1381KV33-133AXI			
	CY7C1383KVE33-133AXI			
	CY7C1383KV33-133AXI			
100	CY7C1381KV33-100AXC	51-85050	100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Commercial
	CY7C1381KV33-100BZXI	51-85180	165-ball FBGA (13 × 15 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Industrial

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagrams

Figure 9. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) A100RA Package Outline, 51-85050



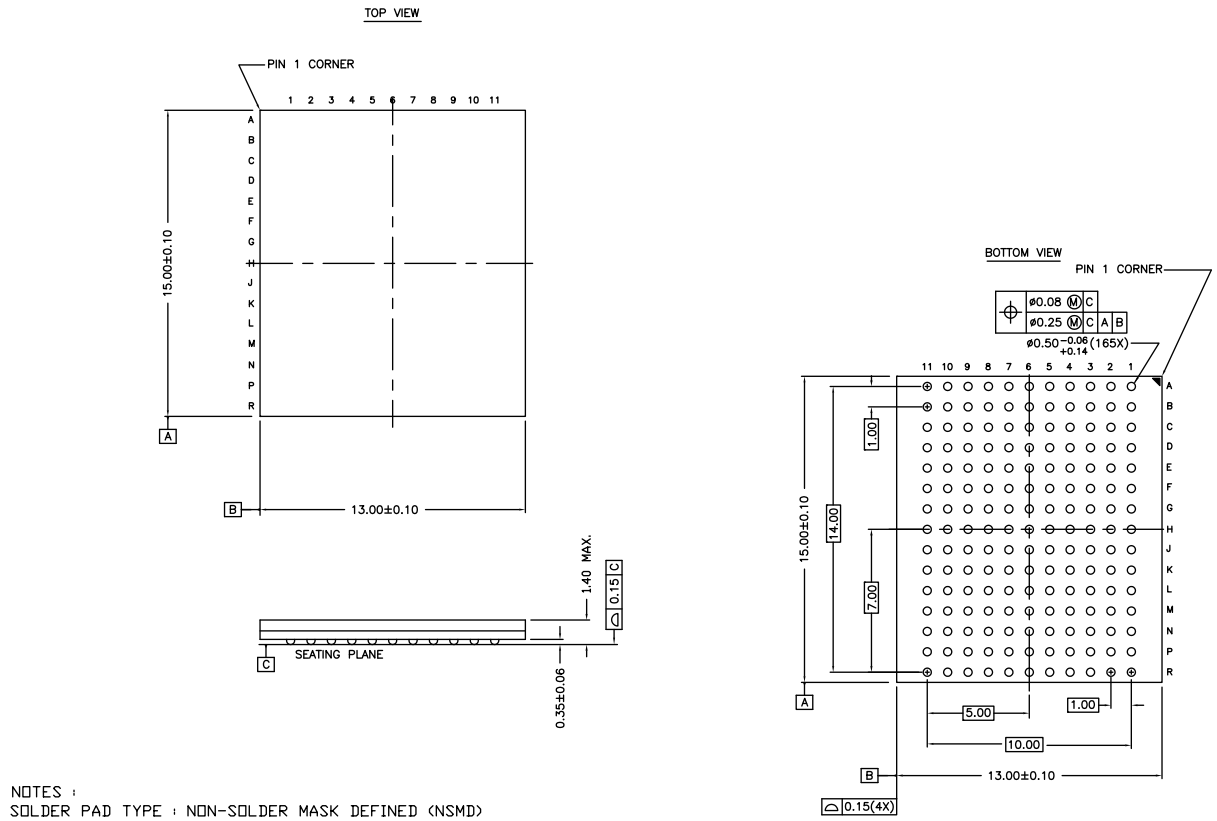
SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	—	—	1.60
A1	0.05	—	0.15
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45
D	15.80	16.00	16.20
D1	13.90	14.00	14.10
E	21.80	22.00	22.20
E1	19.90	20.00	20.10
R1	0.08	—	0.20
R2	0.08	—	0.20
θ	0°	—	7°
θ1	0°	—	—
θ2	11°	12°	13°
c	—	—	0.20
b	0.22	0.30	0.38
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1	1.00 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC		
L3	0.20	—	—
e	0.65 TYP		

NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. BODY LENGTH DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH. MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.0098 in (0.25 mm) PER SIDE. BODY LENGTH DIMENSIONS ARE MAX PLASTIC BODY SIZE INCLUDING MOLD MISMATCH.
3. JEDEC SPECIFICATION NO. REF: MS-026.

51-85050 *G

Package Diagrams *(continued)*

Figure 10. 165-ball FBGA (13 × 15 × 1.4 mm) BB165D/BW165D (0.5 Ball Diameter) Package Outline, 51-85180



NOTES :
SOLDER PAD TYPE : NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED (NSMD)
JEDEC REFERENCE : MO-216 / ISSUE E
PACKAGE CODE : BB0AC/BW0AC
PACKAGE WEIGHT : SEE CYPRESS PACKAGE MATERIAL DECLARATION DATASHEET (PMDD) POSTED ON THE CYPRESS WEB.

51-85180 *G

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
$\overline{CE}$	Chip Enable
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
FBGA	Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array
I/O	Input/Output
JEDEC	Joint Electron Devices Engineering Council
JTAG	Joint Test Action Group
LMBU	Logical Multi-Bit Upsets
LSB	Least Significant Bit
LSBU	Logical Single-Bit Upsets
MSB	Most Significant Bit
$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable
SEL	Single Event Latch Up
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
TAP	Test Access Port
TCK	Test Clock
TDI	Test Data-In
TDO	Test Data-Out
TMS	Test Mode Select
TQFP	Thin Quad Flat Pack
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degree Celsius
MHz	megahertz
µA	microampere
mA	milliampere
mm	millimeter
ms	millisecond
mV	millivolt
ns	nanosecond
Ω	ohm
%	percent
pF	picofarad
V	volt
W	watt

Document History Page

Document Title: CY7C1381KV33/CY7C1381KVE33/CY7C1383KV33/CY7C1383KVE33, 18-Mbit (512K × 36/1M × 18) Flow-Through SRAM (With ECC) Document Number: 001-97888				
Rev.	**ECN No.**	**Orig. of Change**	**Submission Date**	**Description of Change**
*C	4983482	DEVM	10/26/2015	Changed status from Preliminary to Final.
*D	5085859	DEVM	01/14/2016	Post to external web.
*E	5333612	PRIT	07/01/2016	Updated Truth Table: Updated details in "$\overline{CE}_3$" column corresponding to fifth row of "Deselected Cycle, Power Down". Updated Neutron Soft Error Immunity: Updated values in "Typ" and "Max" columns corresponding to LSBU (Device without ECC) parameter. Updated to new template.
*F	6073260	CNX	02/16/2018	Updated Package Diagrams: spec 51-85050 – Changed revision from *E to *G. Updated to new template.

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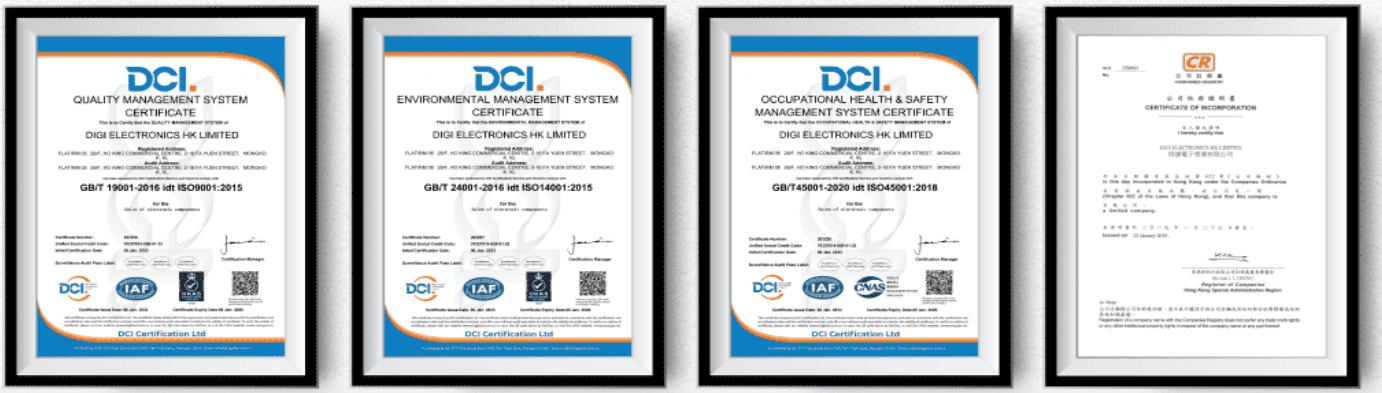

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