

## **LOW POWER** 3.3V CMOS FAST SRAM 256K (32K x 8-BIT)

**IDT71V256SA** 

### **FEATURES**

- · Ideal for high-performance processor secondary cache
- Commercial (0° to 70°C) and Industrial (-40° to 85°C) temperature options
- Fast access times:
  - Commercial: 10/12/15/20ns
  - Industrial: 15ns
- Low standby current (maximum):
  - 2mA full standby
- Small packages for space-efficient layouts:
  - 28-pin 300 mil SOJ
  - 28-pin 300 mil plastic DIP (Commercial only)
  - 28-pin TSOP Type I
- Produced with advanced high-performance CMOS technology
- · Inputs and outputs are LVTTL-compatible
- Single 3.3V(±0.3V) power supply

### DESCRIPTION

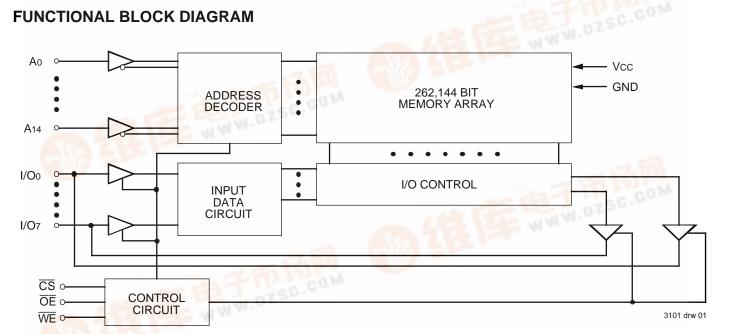
The IDT71V256SA is a 262,144-bit high-speed static RAM organized as 32K x 8. It is fabricated using IDT's highperformance, high-reliability CMOS technology.

The IDT71V256SA has outstanding low power characteristics while at the same time maintaining very high performance. Address access times of as fast as 10 ns are ideal for 3.3V secondary cache in 3.3V desktop designs.

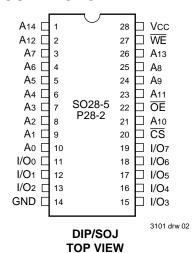
When power management logic puts the IDT71V256SA in standby mode, its very low power characteristics contribute to extended battery life. By taking CS HIGH, the SRAM will automatically go to a low power standby mode and will remain in standby as long as CS remains HIGH. Furthermore, under full standby mode (CS at CMOS level, f=0), power consumption is guaranteed to always be less than 6.6mW and typically will be much smaller.

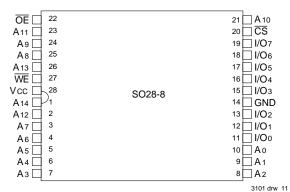
The IDT71V256SA is packaged in 28-pin 300 mil SOJ, 28pin 300 mil plastic DIP, and 28-pin 300 mil TSOP Type I packaging.

### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**



### PIN CONFIGURATIONS





TSOP TOP VIEW

## **PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

Name	Description
A0-A14	Addresses
I/O0-I/O7	Data Input/Output
CS	Chip Select
WE	Write Enable
ŌĒ	Output Enable
GND	Ground
Vcc	Power

3101 tbl 01

3101 tbl 02

## TRUTH TABLE(1)

WE	<u>cs</u>	ŌĒ	1/0	Function
X	Н	Χ	High-Z	Standby (ISB)
Х	VHC	Х	High-Z	Standby (ISB1)
Н	L	Н	High-Z	Output Disable
Н	L	L	Dout	Read
L	L	Х	DIN	Write

NOTE:

1. H = VIH, L = VIL, X = Don't Care

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
Vcc	Supply Voltage Relative to GND	-0.5 to +4.6	V
VTERM <sup>(2)</sup>	Terminal Voltage Relative to GND	-0.5 to Vcc+0.5	V
TBIAS	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature	-55 to +125	°C
Рт	Power Dissipation	1.0	W
lout	DC Output Current	50	mA

NOTES:

3101 tbl 03

- 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. Input, Output, and I/O terminals; 4.6V maximum.

### **CAPACITANCE**

 $(TA = +25^{\circ}C, f = 1.0MHz, SOJ package)$ 

•	•			
Symbol Parameter <sup>(1)</sup>		Conditions	Max.	Unit
CIN	Input Capacitance	VIN = 3dV	6	pF
Соит	Output Capacitance	Vout = 3dV	7	pF

NOTE:

3101 tbl 04

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

# RECOMMENDED OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Grade	Temperature	GND	Vcc
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	$3.3V \pm 0.3V$
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	$3.3V \pm 0.3V$

3101 tbl 05

# RECOMMENDED DC OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vcc	Supply Voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
GND	Supply Voltage	0	0	0	V
VIH	Input High Voltage - Inputs	2.0	_	5.0	V
VIH	Input High Voltage - I/O	2.0	_	Vcc+0.3	V
VIL	Input Low Voltage	$-0.3^{(1)}$	_	0.8	V

NOTE:

3101 tbl 06

1. VIL (min.) = -2.0V for pulse width less than 5ns, once per cycle.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1, 2)</sup>

 $(VCC = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, VLC = 0.2V, VHC = VCC - 0.2V)$ 

Symbol	Parameter	71V256SA10 <sup>(3)</sup>	71V256SA12 <sup>(3)</sup>	71V256SA15	71V256SA20 <sup>(3)</sup>	Unit
Icc	Dynamic Operating Current $\overline{CS} \le VIL$ , Outputs Open, $VCC = Max.$ , $f = fMAX^{(2)}$	100	90	85	85	mA
ISB	Standby Power Supply Current (TTL Level) $\overline{\text{CS}}$ = ViH, Vcc = Max., Outputs Open, f = fMax <sup>(2)</sup>	20	20	20	20	mA
ISB1	Full Standby Power Supply Current (CMOS Level) $\overline{\text{CS}} \geq \text{VHC}$ , Vcc = Max., Outputs Open, f = $0^{(2)}$ , VIN $\leq \text{VLC}$ or VIN $\geq \text{VHC}$	2	2	2	2	mA

#### NOTES:

- 1. All values are maximum guaranteed values.
- 2.  $f_{MAX} = 1/t_{RC}$ , only address inputs cycling at  $f_{MAX} = 0$  means that no inputs are cycling.
- 3. Commercial temperature range only.

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $Vcc = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$ 

			IDT71V256SA			
Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
ILI	Input Leakage Current	Vcc = Max., Vin = GND to Vcc	_	_	2	μΑ
ILO	Output Leakage Current	Vcc = Max., $\overline{\text{CS}}$ = Viн, Vouт = GND to Vcc	_	_	2	μΑ
Vol	Output Low Voltage	IOL = 8mA, Vcc = Min.	_	_	0.4	V
Vон	Output High Voltage	IOH = -4mA, $VCC = Min$ .	2.4	_	_	V

3101 tbl 08

3101 tbl 07

## **AC TEST CONDITIONS**

Input Pulse Levels	GND to 3.0V
Input Rise/Fall Times	3ns
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Reference Levels	1.5V
AC Test Load	See Figures 1 and 2

3101 tbl 09

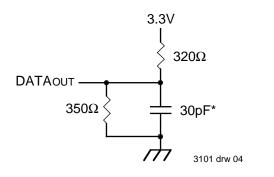


Figure 1. AC Test Load

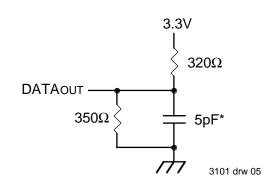


Figure 2. AC Test Load (for tcLz, toLz, tcHz, toHz, toW, tWHz)

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Vcc = $3.3V \pm 0.3V$ )

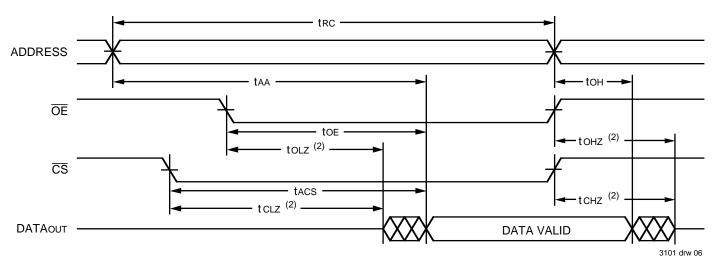
		71V256	SA10 <sup>(2)</sup>	71V256	SA12 <sup>(2)</sup>	71V25	6SA15	71V256	SA20 <sup>(2)</sup>	
Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Min.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit
Read C	Read Cycle					·				
trc	Read Cycle Time	10	_	12	_	15	1	20	_	ns
taa	Address Access Time	_	10	_	12	_	15	_	20	ns
tacs	Chip Select Access Time	_	10	_	12	_	15	_	20	ns
tCLZ <sup>(1)</sup>	Chip Select to Output in Low-Z	5	_	5	_	5	_	5	_	ns
tCHZ <sup>(1)</sup>	Chip Select to Output in High-Z	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	ns
tOE	Output Enable to Output Valid	_	6	_	6		7	_	8	ns
toLZ <sup>(1)</sup>	Output Enable to Output in Low-Z	3	_	3	_	0	ı	0	_	ns
tonz <sup>(1)</sup>	Output Disable to Output in High-Z	2	6	2	6	0	7	0	8	ns
tон	Output Hold from Address Change	3	_	3	_	3		3	_	ns
Write C	ycle		•							
twc	Write Cycle Time	10	_	12	_	15	_	20	_	ns
taw	Address Valid to End-of-Write	9	_	9	_	10	_	15	_	ns
tcw	Chip Select to End-of-Write	9	_	9	_	10	_	15	_	ns
tAS	Address Set-up Time	0	_	0	_	0	_	0		ns
twp	Write Pulse Width	9	_	9	_	10	_	15	-	ns
twr	Write Recovery Time	0	_	0	_	0	_	0	_	ns
tow	Data to Write Time Overlap	6	_	6	_	7	_	8		ns
tDH	Data Hold from Write Time	0	_	0	_	0	_	0	_	ns
tow <sup>(1)</sup>	Output Active from End-of-Write	4		4	_	4	_	4	_	ns
twHz <sup>(1)</sup>	Write Enable to Output in High-Z	1	8	1	8	1	9	1	10	ns

#### NOTE

1. This parameter guaranteed with the AC test load (Figure 2) by device characterization, but is not production tested.

2. Commercial temperature range only.

## TIMING WAVEFORM OF READ CYCLE NO. 1<sup>(1)</sup>

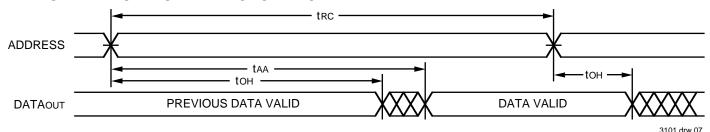


#### NOTES:

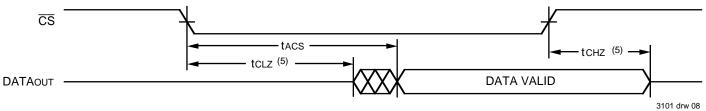
- 1. WE is HIGH for Read cycle.
- 2. Transition is measured ±200mV from steady state.

3101 tbl 10

## TIMING WAVEFORM OF READ CYCLE NO. 2<sup>(1, 2, 4)</sup>



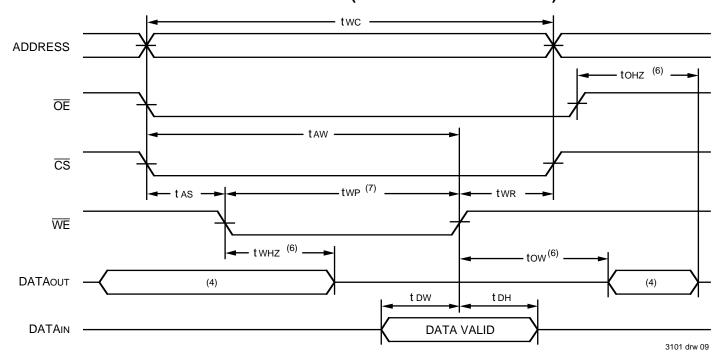
## TIMING WAVEFORM OF READ CYCLE NO. 3<sup>(1, 3, 4)</sup>



#### NOTES:

- 1. WE is HIGH for Read cycle.
- 2. Device is continuously selected,  $\overline{CS}$  is LOW.
- 3. Address valid prior to or coincident with  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  transition LOW.
- 4.  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  is LOW.
- 5. Transition is measured ±200mV from steady state.

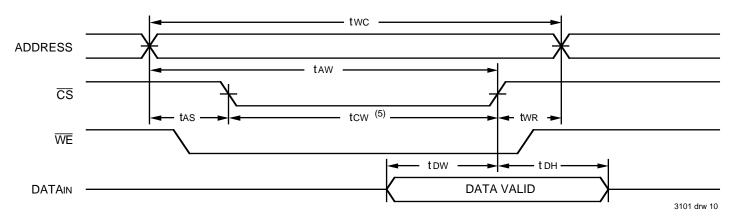
## TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE NO. 1 (WE CONTROLLED TIMING)(1, 2, 3, 5, 7)



#### NOTES:

- 1. WE or CS must be HIGH during all address transitions.
- 2. A write occurs during the overlap of a LOW  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  and a LOW  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ .
- 3. twn is measured from the earlier of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  going HIGH to the end of the write cycle.
- 4. During this period, I/O pins are in the output state so that the input signals must not be applied.
- 5. If the CS LOW transition occurs simultaneously with or after the WE LOW transition, the outputs remain in a high-impedance state.
- 6. Transition is measured ±200mV from steady state.
- 7. If  $\overline{OE}$  is LOW during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle, the write pulse width must be the larger of twp or (twHz + tbW) to allow the I/O drivers to turn off and data to be placed on the bus for the required tbW. If  $\overline{OE}$  is HIGH during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle, this requirement does not apply and the write pulse can be as short as the specified twp.

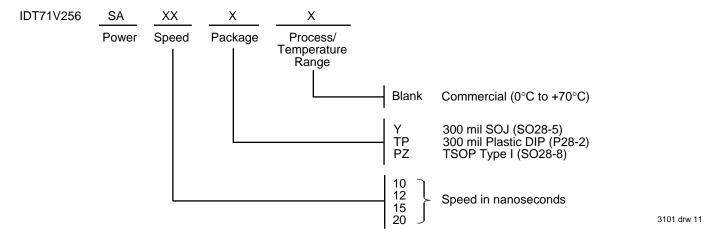
## TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE NO. 2 ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ CONTROLLED TIMING) $^{(1, 2, 3, 4)}$



#### NOTES:

- 1. WE or CS must be HIGH during all address transitions.
- 2. A write occurs during the overlap of a LOW  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  and a LOW  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ .
- 3. twn is measured from the earlier of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  going HIGH to the end of the write cycle.
- 4. If the CS LOW transition occurs simultaneously with or after the WE LOW transition, the outputs remain in a high-impedance state.
- 5. If  $\overline{OE}$  is LOW during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle, the write pulse width must be the larger of twp or (twHz + tDW) to allow the I/O drivers to turn off and data to be placed on the bus for the required tDW. If  $\overline{OE}$  is HIGH during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle, this requirement does not apply and the write pulse can be as short as the specified twp.

### **ORDERING INFORMATION - COMMERCIAL**



## **ORDERING INFORMATION - INDUSTRIAL**

