32768-word × 32-bit Synchronous Fast Static RAM with Burst Counter and Pipelined Data Output

HITACHI

ADE-203-413 (Z) Preliminary Rev. 0.1 Oct. 30, 1996

Features

- 3.3 V core power supply
- 2.5 V I/O power supply
- Fast clock access time: 5/5.5 ns (max)
- Clock cycle times: 7.5/8.5/10 ns (min)
- Address data pipeline capability
- Internal input registers (Address, Data, Control)
- Internal data output registers
- Internal self-timed write cycle
- ADSP, ADSC and ADV burst control pins (Supports interleaving)
- Asynchronous output enable controlled three-state outputs
- Individual byte write control and global write
- Common data inputs and data outputs
- · High board density 100-lead LQFP package

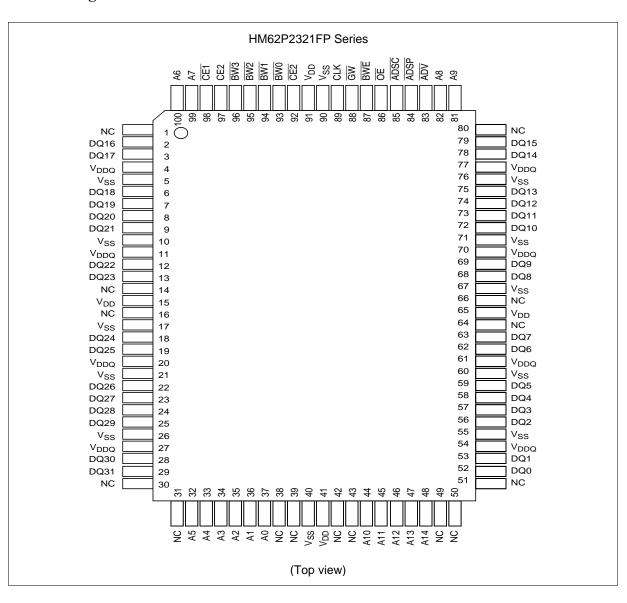
Ordering Information

Type No.	Access time	CPU clock rate	Package
HM62P2321FP-7H	5 ns	133 MHz	LQFP 100-pin (FP-100H)
HM62P2321FP-8H	5 ns	117 MHz	
HM62P2321FP-10	5.5 ns	100 MHz	

Preliminary: The specification of this device are subject to change without notice. Please contact your nearest Hitachi's Sales Dept. regarding specification.



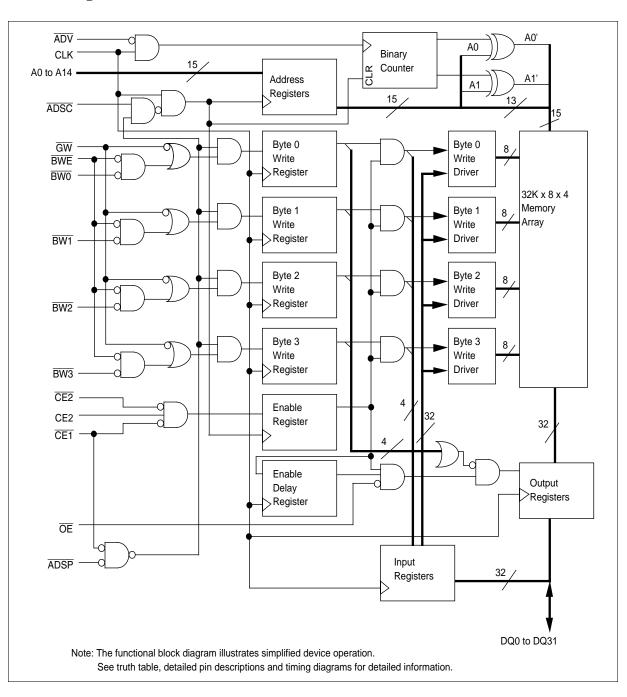
Pin Arrangement



Pin Description (See Detailed Pin Description)

Pin name	Туре	Function
A0 to A14	Input	Address inputs
BW0, BW1, BW2, BW3	Input	Byte write enables BW0 controls DQ0 to DQ7 BW1 controls DQ8 to DQ15 BW2 controls DQ16 to DQ23 BW3 controls DQ24 to DQ31
GW	Input	Global write
BWE	Input	Byte write enable
CLK	Input	Clock
CE1	Input	Enable
CE2, CE2	Input	Chip enable
ŌĒ	Input	Output enable
ADV	Input	Address advance
ADSP	Input	Address status processor
ADSC	Input	Address status controller
NC	_	No connection
DQ0 to DQ31	Input/Output	
V_{DD}	Supply	Power supply
V_{DDQ}	I/O Supply	I/O power supply
V _{SS}	Supply	Ground

Block Diagram



Synchronous Truth Table

Operation	Address	CE1	CE2	CE2	ADSP	ADSC	ADV	Write	ŌĒ	CLK	DQ
Deselected cycle, power-down	None	Н	×	×	×	L	×	×	×	L-H	High-Z
Deselected cycle, power-down	None	L	×	L	L	×	×	×	×	L-H	High-Z
Deselected cycle, power-down	None	L	Н	×	L	×	×	×	×	L-H	High-Z
Deselected cycle, power-down	None	L	×	L	Н	L	×	×	×	L-H	High-Z
Deselected cycle, power-down	None	L	Н	×	Н	L	×	×	×	L-H	High-Z
READ cycle, begin burst	External	L	L	Н	L	×	×	×	L	L-H	Q
READ cycle, begin burst	External	L	L	Н	L	×	×	×	Н	L-H	High-Z
WRITE cycle, begin burst	External	L	L	Н	Н	L	×	L	×	L-H	D
READ cycle, begin burst	External	L	L	Н	Н	L	×	Н	L	L-H	Q
READ cycle, begin burst	External	L	L	Н	Н	L	×	Н	Н	L-H	High-Z
READ cycle, continue burst	Next	×	×	×	Н	Н	L	Н	L	L-H	Q
READ cycle, continue burst	Next	×	×	×	Н	Н	L	Н	Н	L-H	High-Z
READ cycle, continue burst	Next	Н	×	×	×	Н	L	Н	L	L-H	Q
READ cycle, continue burst	Next	Н	×	×	×	Н	L	Н	Н	L-H	High-Z
WRITE cycle, continue burst	Next	×	×	×	Н	Н	L	L	×	L-H	D
WRITE cycle, continue burst	Next	Н	×	×	×	Н	L	L	×	L-H	D
READ cycle, suspend burst	Current	×	×	×	Н	Н	Н	Н	L	L-H	Q
READ cycle, suspend burst	Current	×	×	×	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	L-H	High-Z
READ cycle, suspend burst	Current	Н	×	×	×	Н	Н	Н	L	L-H	Q
READ cycle, suspend burst	Current	Н	×	×	×	Н	Н	Н	Н	L-H	High-Z
WRITE cycle, suspend burst	Current	×	×	×	Н	Н	Н	L	×	L-H	D
WRITE cycle, suspend burst	Current	Н	×	×	×	Н	Н	L	×	L-H	D

Notes: 1. H means logic HIGH, L means logic LOW. × means H or L. Write = L means any one or more byte write enable signals (BW0, BW1, BW2 or BW3) and BWE are LOW or GW is LOW. Write = H means all byte write enable signals and GW are HIGH.

- 2. BW0 enables write to Byte0 (DQ0 to DQ7). BW1 enables write to Byte1 (DQ8 to DQ15). BW2 enables write to Byte2 (DQ16 to DQ23). BW3 enables write to Byte3 (DQ24 to DQ31).
- All inputs except OE must meet setup and hold times around the rising edge (LOW to HIGH) of CLK.
- 4. Wait states are inserted by suspending burst.
- 5. For a write operation following a read operation, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ must be HIGH before the input data required setup time and hold HIGH throughout the input data hold time.
- 6. ADSP = LOW always initiates an internal READ at the L-H edge of CLK. A WRITE is performed by setting one or more byte write enable signals and BWE LOW or GW LOW for the subsequent L-H edge of CLK. Refer to WRITE timing diagram for clarification.

Asynchronous Truth Table

Operation	ŌĒ	I/O status
Read	L	Data out
Read	Н	High-Z
Write	×	High-Z, Data in
Deselect	×	High-Z

Note: H means logic HIGH. L means logic LOW. × means H or L.

Partial Truth Table for Writes

Operation	GW	BWE	BW0	BW1	BW2	BW3
Read	Н	Н	×	×	×	×
Read	Н	×	Н	Н	Н	Н
Write byte 0	Н	L	L	Н	Н	Н
Write all bytes	Н	L	L	L	L	L
Write all bytes	L	×	×	×	×	×

Note: H means logic HIGH. L means logic LOW. × means H or L.

Interleave Sequence Table

Parameter	A14 to A2	Sequence 1 (A1, A0)	Sequence 2 (A1, A0)	Sequence 3 (A1, A0)	Sequence 4 (A1, A0)
External address	A14 to A2	0 0	0 1	1 0	1 1
1st internal address	A14 to A2	0 1	0 0	11	1 0
2nd internal address	A14 to A2	1 0	11	0 0	0 1
3rd internal address	A14 to A2	1 1	1 0	0 1	0 0

Note: Each Sequence wraps around to its initial state upon completion.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	-0.5 to +4.6	V
Core I/O supply voltage	V _{DDQ}	–0.5 to V _{DD}	V
Voltage on any pins relative to V_{SS} (Except V_{DD})	V _T	-0.5 to V _{DD} +0.5	V
Power dissipation	$P_{\scriptscriptstyle T}$	1.2	W
Operating temperature	Topr	0 to +70	°C
Storage temperature range (with bias)	Tstg (bias)	-10 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C

Recommended DC Operating Conditions ($Ta = 0 \text{ to } +70^{\circ}C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Supply voltage (Operating voltage range)	V_{DD}	3.135	3.465	V	
Core I/O Supply voltage (Operating voltage range)	V_{DDQ}	2.375	2.900	V	
Supply voltage to V _{SS}	V_{ss}	0.0	0.0	V	
Input high voltage	V_{IH}	1.7	V_{DDQ} +0.3	V	1
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	-0.3	0.7	V	2

Notes: 1. V_{DDQ} + 2.3 V for overshoot pulse width $\leq t_{CYC}$ min/2.

2. -2.3 V for undershoot pulse width \leq t_{CYC} min/2.

DC Characteristics (Ta = 0 to +70°C, V_{DD} = 3.3 V ±5 %, V_{DDQ} = 2.375 V to 2.9 V, unless otherwise noted.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Input leakage current	l _{LI}	-2	2	μΑ	All inputs $Vin = V_{SS}$ to V_{DDQ}
Output leakage current	I _{LO}	-2	2	μΑ	$\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$, Vout = V_{SS} to V_{DDQ}
Supply current	I _{DD}	_	220	mA	Device selected lout = 0 mA, all inputs = V_{IH} or V_{IL} , Cycle time = t_{CYC} min. $V_{DD} = Max$
Standby current	I _{SB}	_	40* ¹	mA	Device deselected lout = 0 mA, all inputs = fixed and all inputs \geq V _{DDQ} $-$ 0.2 V or \leq 0.2 V, Cycle time = t _{CYC} min.
		_	35*2		
		_	30*3		
	I _{SB1}	_	5	mA	Device deselected, Output disabled all inputs = fixed and all inputs $\geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2 \text{ V or}$ $\leq 0.2 \text{ V, } V_{DD} = \text{Max, Cycle time}$ = ∞ (Frequency = 0 MHz)
Output low voltage	V _{OL}	_	0.4	V	I _{OL} = 1 mA
	V _{OL}	_	0.7	V	I _{OL} = 2 mA
Output high voltage	V_{OH}	2.0	_	V	$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$
	V _{OH}	1.7	_	V	$I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}$

Notes: 1. This characteristic is guaranteed only for -7H version.

2. This characteristic is guaranteed only for -8H version.

3. This characteristic is guaranteed only for -10 version.

Capacitance (Ta = 25 $^{\circ}$ C, f = 1.0 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.3 V, V_{DDO} = 2.5 V)

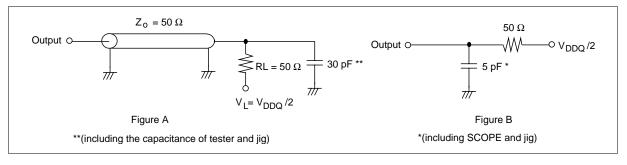
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
Input capacitance	Cin	2	4	5	pF	1
Input/output capacitance	C _{I/O}	4	7	8	pF	1

Note: 1. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.

AC Characteristics (Ta = 0 to +70°C, V_{DD} = 3.3 V ±5 %, V_{DDQ} = 2.375 V to 2.9 V, unless otherwise noted.)

Test Conditions

- Input timing measurement reference level: V_{DDQ} / 2
- Input pulse levels: 0 V to V_{DDO}
- Input rise and fall time: 1.5 ns (20 % to 80 %)
- Output timing reference level: V_{DDQ} / 2
- Output load: See figure A unless otherwise noted



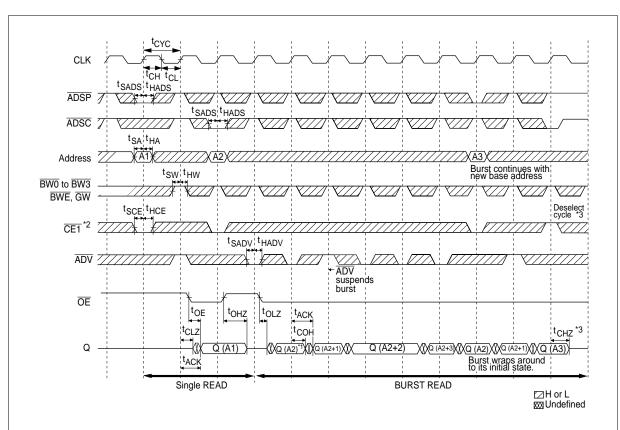
			HM62	2P232	1					
	Symbol		-7H		-8H		-10		_	
Parameter	Standard	Alternate	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Cycle time	t _{kHKH}	t _{cyc}	7.5	_	8.5	_	10	_	ns	
Clock access time	t _{KHQV}	t _{ACK}	_	5.0	_	5.0	_	5.5	ns	
Output enable to output valid	t _{GLQV}	t _{OE}	_	5.0	_	5.0	_	5.0	ns	4
Clock high to output active	t _{KHQX1}	t _{CLZ}	1.0	_	1.0	_	1.0	_	ns	
Clock high to output change	t _{KHQX2}	t _{coh}	1.5	_	1.5	_	1.5	_	ns	
Output enable to output active	t _{GLQZ}	t _{OLZ}	0	_	0	_	0	_	ns	
Output disable to Q High-Z	t _{GHQZ}	t _{OHZ}	_	4.5	_	4.5	_	4.5	ns	1
Clock high to Q High-Z	t _{KHQZ}	t _{CHZ}	_	5.0	_	5.0	_	5.0	ns	1
Clock high pulse width	t _{KHKL}	t _{ch}	1.9	_	2.5	_	3.2	_	ns	
Clock low pulse width	t _{KLKH}	t _{CL}	1.9	_	2.5	_	3.2	_	ns	
Setup Times:			2.0	_	2.0	_	2.0	_	ns	2, 3
Address	t _{AVKH}	t _{sa}								
Address Status	t _{ADSVKH}	t _{SADS}								
Input Data	t _{DVKH}	t _{SD}								
Write	t _{wvkh}	t _{sw}								
Address Advance	t _{ADVVK}	t _{SADV}								
Chip Enable	t _{evkh}	t _{SCE}								
Hold Times:			0.5	_	0.5	_	0.5	_	ns	2, 3
Address	t_{KHAX}	t_{HA}								
Address Status	t _{KHADSX}	t _{hads}								
Input Data	\mathbf{t}_{KHDX}	t _{HD}								
Write	\mathbf{t}_{KHWX}	t_{HW}								
Address Advance	t _{KHADVX}	t _{HADV}								
Chip Enable	t _{KHEX}	t _{HCE}								

Notes: 1. Transition is measured \pm 200mV from steady-state voltage with load of FigureB. This parameter is sampled.

- 2. A READ cycle is defined by byte write enables all HIGH or ADSP LOW for the required setup and hold times. A WRITE cycle is defined by at least one byte write enable LOW and ADSP HIGH for the required setup and hold times.
- 3. This is a synchronous device. All address must meet the specified setup and hold times for all rising edges of CLK when either ADSP or ADSC is LOW and chip enabled. All other Synchronous inputs must meet the setup and hold times with stable logic levels for all rising edges of clock (CLK) when chip is enabled. Chip enable must be valid at each rising edge of CLK (when either ADSP or ADSC is LOW) to remain enabled.
- 4. OE is a " H or L " when a byte write enable is sampled LOW.

Timing Waveforms

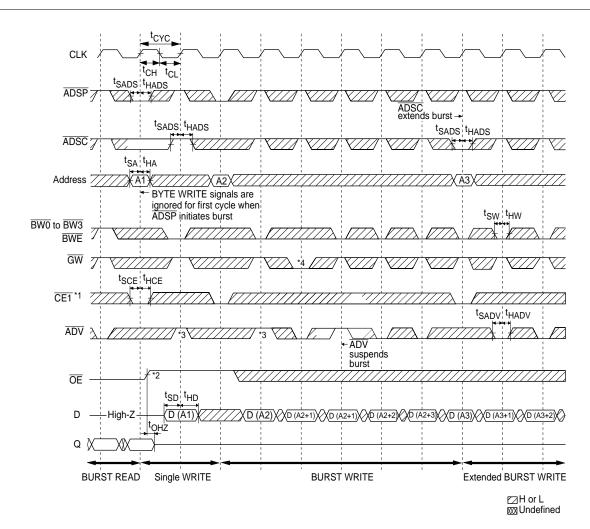
Example of Read Timing



Notes: 1. Q (A2) refers to output from address A2. Q (A2 + 1) refers to output from next internal burst address following A2.

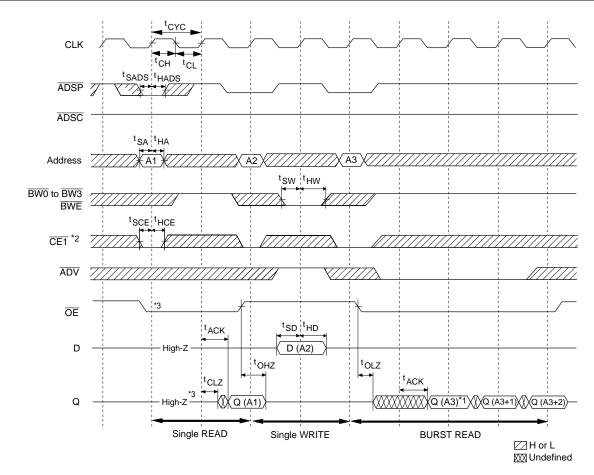
- 2. CE2 and CE2 have timing identical to CE1. On this diagram, when CE1 is LOW, CE2 is LOW and CE2 is HIGH. When CE1 is HIGH, CE2 is HIGH and CE2 is LOW.
- 3. Outputs are disabled within one clock cycle after deselect.

Example of Write Timing



- Notes: 1. $\overline{\text{CE2}}$ and CE2 have timing identical to $\overline{\text{CE1}}$. On this diagram, when $\overline{\text{CE1}}$ is LOW, $\overline{\text{CE2}}$ is LOW and CE2 is HIGH. When $\overline{\text{CE1}}$ is HIGH, $\overline{\text{CE2}}$ is HIGH and CE2 is LOW.
 - 2. $\overline{\text{OE}}$ must be HIGH before the input data setup and held HIGH throughout the data hold time. This prevents input/output data contention for the time period prior to the byte write enable inputs being sampled.
 - 3. ADV must be HIGH to permit a WRITE to the loaded address.
 - 4. Full width WRITE can be initiated by \overline{GW} is LOW or \overline{GW} is HIGH and \overline{BWE} , $\overline{BW0}$ to $\overline{BW3}$ are LOW.

Example of Read/Write Timing



Notes: 1. Q (A3) refers to output from address A3. Q (A3 + 1) refers to output from next internal burst address following A3. 2. CE2 and CE2 have timing identical to CE1. On this diagram, when CE1 is LOW, CE2 is LOW and CE2 is

- HIGH. When CE1 is HIGH, CE2 is HIGH and CE2 is LOW.
 - 3. Timing is shown assuming that the device was not enabled before entering into this sequence. OE does not cause Q to be driven until after the following clock rising edge.
- 4. $\overline{\text{GW}}$ is HIGH.

Detailed Pin Description

LQFP pin number(s)	Symbol	Туре	Description
37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 100, 99, 82, 81, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48	A0 to A14	Input	Synchronous Address Inputs: These inputs are registered and must meet setup and hold times around the rising edge of CLK.
93, 94, 95, 96	BW0, BW1 BW2, BW3	Input	Synchronous Byte Write Enables: These active LOW inputs allow individual bytes to be written and must meet the setup and hold times around the rising edge of CLK. A byte write enable is LOW for a WRITE cycle and HIGH for a READ cycle. BW0 controls DQ0 to DQ7. BW1 controls DQ8 to DQ15. BW2 controls DQ16 to DQ23. BW3 controls DQ24 to DQ31. Data I/O are tri-stated if any of these four inputs are LOW.
88	GW	Input	Synchronous Global Write: This active LOW input allows a full 32 bit Write to occur independent of the BWE and BWi lines and must meet the setup and hold times around the rising edge of CLK. System must connect pin to V _{DD} when not used.
87	BWE	Input	Synchronous Byte Write Enable: This active LOW input permits byte write operations and must meet the setup and hold times around the rising edge of CLK. System must connect pin to $V_{\rm SS}$ when not used.
89	CLK	Input	Clock: This signal latches the address, data, chip enables, byte write enables and burst control inputs on its rising edge. All synchronous inputs must meet setup and hold times around the clock's rising edge.
98	CE1	Input	Synchronous Chip Enables: This active LOW input is used to enable the device and conditions internal use of ADSP. This input is sampled only when a new external address is load.
92	CE2	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: This active LOW input is used to enable the device. This input is sampled only when a external address is loaded. This input can be used for memory depth expansion.
97	CE2	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: This active HIGH input is used to enable the device. This input sampled only when a new external address is load. This input can be used for memory depth expansion.
86	ŌĒ	Input	Output Enable: This active LOW asynchronous input enables the data I/O output drivers.
83	ĀDV	Input	Synchronous Address Advance: This active LOW input is used to advance the internal burst counter, controlling burst access after the external address is loaded. A HIGH on this pin effectively causes wait status to be generated (no address advance). This pin must be HIGH at the rising edge of the first clock after an ADSP cycle is initiated if a write cycle is desired (to ensure use of correct address).

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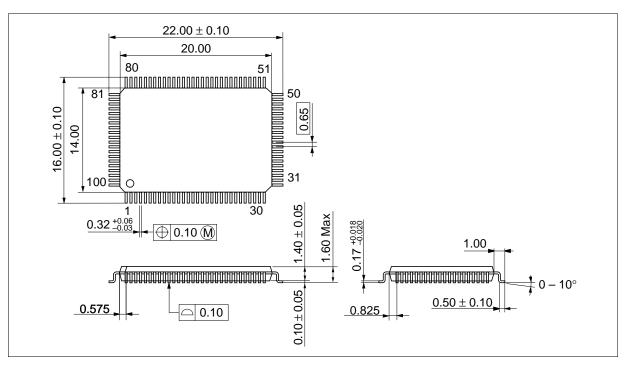
Detailed Pin Description (cont)

LQFP pin number(s)	Symbol	Type	Description	
84	ADSP	Input	Synchronous Address Status Processor: This active LOW input interrupts any ongoing burst, causing a new external address to be latched. A READ performed using the new address, independent of the byte write enables and ADSC but dependent upon CE2 and CE2. ADSP is ignored if CE1 is HIGH. Power-down state is entered if CE2 is HIGH or CE2 is LOW.	
85	ADSC	Input	Synchronous Address Status Controller: This active LOW input interrupts any ongoing burst and causes a new external address to be latched. A READ or WRITE is performed using the new address if all chip enables are active. Powerdown state is entered if one or more chip enabled are inactive.	
1, 14, 16, 30, 31, 38, 39, 42, 43,49, 50, 51, 64, 66, 80	NC	_	No Connect: These signals are internally not connected.	
52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29	DQ0 to DQ31	•	SRAM Data I/O: Byte 0 is DQ0 to DQ7; Byte 1 is DQ8 to DQ15; Byte 2 is DQ16 to DQ23; Byte 3 is DQ24 to DQ31. Input data must meet setup and hold times around the rising edge of CLK.	
15, 41, 65, 91	V_{DD}	Supply	Power Supply: +3.3 V ±5 %	
4, 11, 20, 27, 54, 61, 70, 77	V_{DDQ}	Supply	V I/O Power Supply: +2.5 V +16 %/–5 %	
5, 10, 17, 21, 26, 40, 55, 60, 67, 71, 76, 90	V _{ss}	Supply	Ground: GND	

Package Dimensions

HM62P2321FP Series (FP-100H)

Unit: mm



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Revision Record

Rev.	Date	Contents of Modification	Drawn by	Approved by
0.0	Oct. 15, 1996	Initial issue	K. Nagai	A. Hiraishi
0.1	Oct. 28, 1996	Change of Asynchronous Truth Table Timing Waveforms Deletion of notes4 or 5: ZZ is Low		