

Registered Addresses, Data Ins, Control sig-

Self-Timed Write Operation and Byte Write

nals, and Outputs

Low Power Dissipation

- 90 mW Standby

52 Lead PLCC Package

Capability

5V Tolerant I/O

Asynchronous Output Enable

- 1.1 W Active at 83 MHz

Features

- 64K x 18 Organization
- 0.5µ CMOS Technology
- Synchronous Burst Mode of Operation Compatible with i486[™] and Pentium[™] Processors
- Supports Pentium[™] Processor Address Pipelining
- Common I/O and Registered Outputs
- Single +3.3V \pm 5% Power Supply and Ground
- LVTTL I/O Compatible
- Fast OE time: 5ns

Description

IBM Microelectronics 1M SRAM is a Synchronous Burstable Pipelined, high performance CMOS Static RAM that is versatile, wide I/O, and achieves 5 nsec access and 12nsec cycle time. A single clock is used to initiate the read/write operation and all internal operations are self-timed. At the rising edge of the Clock, all Addresses, Data Ins and Control Signals are registered internally. Burst mode operation, compatible with the i486[™] and Pentium[™] Processor's sequence, is accomplished by integrating input registers, internal 2-bit burst counter and high speed SRAM in a single chip. Burst reads are initiated with either ADSP or ADSC being LOW with a valid address during the rising edge of clock. Data from this address plus the three subsequent addresses will be output. The chip is operated with a single +3.3 V power supply and is compatible with LVTTL I/O interfaces.

Pin Description

A0-A15	Address input
DQ0-DQ17	Data Input/Output (0-8,9-17)
CLK	Clock
WEa	Write Enable, Byte a (0 to 8)
WEb	Write Enable, Byte b (9 to 17)
ŌĒ	Output Enable
ADSP	Address Status Processor
ADSC	Address status controller
ADV	Burst Advance Control
CS	ADSP Gated Chip Select
V _{DD}	Power Supply (+3.3V)
V _{SS}	Ground

X18 PLCC Pin Array Layout





Block Diagram



Ordering Information

Part Number	Organization	Speed	Leads	Notes
IBM041813PPLB-12	64K x 18	5 ns Access / 12 ns Cycle	52 Pin PLCC	

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CLK	CS	ADSP	ADSC	ADV	WE	ŌĒ	DQ	Operation
L→H	Н	Х	L	Х	Х	Х	High-Z	Deselected Cycle
L→H	L	L	х	х	х	L	Q	Read from External Address, Begin Burst
L→H	L	L	х	х	х	н	High-Z	Read from External Address, Begin Burst
L→H	L	н	L	х	н	L	Q	Read from External Address, Begin Burst
L→H	L	н	L	х	L	х	D	Write to External Address, Begin Burst
L→H	х	н	н	L	н	L	Q	Read from next Add., Continue Burst
L→H	х	Н	Н	L	L	х	D	Write to next Add., Continue Burst
L→H	х	Н	Н	Н	н	L	Q	Read from Current Add., Suspend Burst
L→H	х	Н	Н	н	L	х	D	Write to Current Add., Suspend Burst
L→H	н	х	н	L	н	L	Q	Read from next Add., Continue Burst
L→H	н	х	н	L	L	х	D	Write to next Add., Continue Burst
L→H	Н	х	Н	Н	н	L	Q	Read from current Add., Suspend Burst

Burst SRAM Clock Truth Table

1. For a write operation preceded by a read cycle, \overline{OE} must be HIGH early enough to allow Input Data Setup, and must be kept HIGH through Input Data Hold Time.

2. $\overline{\text{WE}}$ refers to $\overline{\text{WEa}}$, $\overline{\text{WEb}}$.

3. ADSP is gated by CS, and CS is used to block ADSP when CS = V_{IH}, as required in applications using Processor Address Pipelining.

4. All Addresses, Data In and Control signals are registered on the rising edge of CLK.

5. Write cycles will put the bus into High-Z on the first rising clock edge according to the TCHZ timing. Deselect cycles will put the bus into High-Z on the second rising edge of clock according to the TCHZ timing. If a deselect cycle occurs and WE is enabled within the same cycle, the part behaves as though it was in a deselect cycle.

Burst Sequence Truth Table

External Address			Notoo			
	A 19-AZ	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)	notes
1st Access	A15-A2	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)	
2nd Access	A15-A2	(0,1)	(0,0)	(1,1)	(1,0)	
3rd Access	A15-A2	(1,0)	(1,1)	(0,0)	(0,1)	
4th Access	A15-A2	(1,1)	(1,0)	(0,1)	(0,0)	



Write Enable Truth Table

WEa	WEb	Byte Written	Notes
н	Н	Read All Bytes	
L	L	Write All Bytes	
L	н	Write Byte A (D _{IN} 0 - 8)	
н	L	Write Byte B (D _{IN} 9 - 17)	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Symbol Rating		Notes
Power Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	-0.5 to 4.6	V	1
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.5 to 6.0	V	1
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	-0.5 to V _{DD} +0.5	V	1
Operating Temperature	T _{OPR}	0 to +70	°C	1
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	-55 to +125	°C	1
Power Dissipation	P _D	1.5	W	1
Short Circuit Output Current	l _{оит}	50	mA	1

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.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions (T_A=0 to 70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Notes
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V	1, 4
Input High Voltage	V _{IH}	2.2	—	5.5	V	1, 2, 4
Input Low Voltage	VIL	-0.3	_	0.8	V	1, 3, 4
Output Current	I _{OUT}	—	5	8	mA	4

1. All voltages referenced to $V_{\text{SS}}.$ All V_{DD} and V_{SS} pins must be connected.

2. $V_{IH}(Max)DC$ = 5.5 V, $V_{IH}(Max)AC$ = 6.0 V (pulse width \leq 4.0ns).

3. $V_{IL}(Min)DC$ = - 0.3 V, $V_{IL}(Min)AC$ = -1.5 V (pulse width \leq 4.0ns).

4. Input Voltage levels are tested to the following DC conditions: 1 microsecond cycle and 200 nanosecond set-up and hold times.

Capacitance (T_A=0 to +70°C, V_{DD}= $3.3V \pm 5\%$, f=1MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Max	Units	Notes
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}	$V_{IN} = 0V$	5	pF	
Data I/O Capacitance (DQ0-DQ17)	C _{OUT}	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	5	pF	

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DC Electrical Characteristics (T_A= 0 to +70°C, V_{DD}= $3.3V \pm 5\%$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Notes
Operating Current Average Power Supply Operating Current $(I_{OUT} = 0, \overline{OE} = V_{IH})$	I _{DD12}	_	325	mA	2, 3
Standby Current Power Supply Standby Current $(\overline{CS} = V_{IH}, All other inputs = V_{IH} or V_{IL}, I_{OUT.} = 0, CLK at 100MHz)$	I _{SB}	—	25	mA	1, 3
Input Leakage Current Input Leakage Current, any input $(V_{IN} = 0 \ \&V_{DD})$	I _{LI}	—	+1	μΑ	4
Output Leakage Current ($V_{OUT} = 0 \& V_{DD}, \overline{OE} = V_{IH}$)	I _{LO}	—	+1	μA	
Output High Level Output "H" Level Voltage (I _{OH} =-8mA @ 2.4V)	V _{OH}	2.4	_	V	
Output Low Level Output "L" Level Voltage (I _{OL} =+8mA @ 0.4V)	V _{OL}	_	0.4	V	

1. I_{SB} = Stand-by Current. 2. I_{DD} = Selected Current.

3. I_{OUT} = Chip Output Current.

4. The input leakage current for 5.5V inputs is 200 µA for Clk, Chip Selects, and Output Enable. Other inputs have100 µA of leakage current at 5.5V.

AC Test Conditions (T_A=0 to +70°C, V_{DD}= $3.3V \pm 5\%$)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Units	Notes
Input Pulse High Level	V _{IH}	3.0	V	
Input Pulse Low Level	V _{IL}	0	V	
Input Rise Time	T _R	2.0	ns	
Input Fall Time	T _F	2.0	ns	
Input and Output Timing Reference Level		1.5	V	
Output Load Conditions				1
1. See AC Test Loading figure 1 on page 7.				



AC Characteristics (T_A=0 to +70°C, V_DD=3.3V \pm 5%, Units in nsec)

Parameter	Symbol	-'	Notes	
Falanetei	Symbol	Min.	Max.	notes
Cycle Time	t _{CYCLE}	12.0	—	
Clock Pulse High	t _{CH}	3.0	—	
Clock Pulse Low	t _{CL}	3.0	—	
Clock to Output Valid	t _{CQ}	_	5.0	1
Address Status Controller Setup Time	t _{ADSCS}	2.5	—	
Address Status Controller Hold Time	t _{ADSCH}	0.5	—	
Address Status Processor Setup Time	t _{ADSPS}	2.5	—	
Address Status Processor Hold Time	t _{ADSPH}	0.5	—	
Advance Setup Time	t _{ADVS}	2.5	—	
Advance Hold Time	t _{ADVH}	0.5	—	
Address Setup Time	t _{AS}	2.5	—	
Address Hold Time	t _{AH}	0.5	—	
Chip Selects Setup Time	t _{CSS}	2.5	—	
Chip Selects Hold Time	t _{CSH}	0.5	—	
Write Enables Setup Time	t _{WES}	2.5	—	
Write Enables Hold Time	t _{WEH}	0.5	—	
Data In Setup Time	t _{DS}	2.5	—	
Data In Hold Time	t _{DH}	0.5	—	
Data Out Hold Time	t _{CQX}	0.75	—	1
Clock High to Output High-Z	t _{CHZ}	_	5.5	1, 2, 3
Clock High to Output Active	t _{CLZ}	0.5	—	1, 2, 3
Output Enable to High-Z	t _{OHZ}	2.0	6.5	1, 2
Output Enable to Low-Z	t _{OLZ}	0.25	—	1, 2
Output Enable to Output Valid	t _{oq}	—	5.0	

1. See AC Test Loading figure 1 on page 7.

2. T_{OHZ} , T_{OLZ} , T_{CHZ} and T_{CLZ} transitions are measured \pm 200 mV from steady state voltage. See AC Test Loading figure 2 on page 7.

 In depth expansion applications where one SRAM is selected and the other is not, bus contention will not occur because T_{CLZ} is measured from the second rising clock edge while T_{CHZ} is measured from the first rising clock edge.



AC Test Loading





Fig. 2 Test Equivalent Load



Output Capacitive Load Derating Curve

The derating curve above is for a purely capacitive load on the output driver. For example, a part specified at 5ns access time will behave as though it has an 5.5 ns access time if a 30 pF load with no DC component was attached to the output driver. The access times guaranteed in the datasheets are based on a 50 ohm terminated test load. For unterminated loads the derating curve should be used. This curve is based on nominal process conditions with worst case parameters $V_{DD} = 3.14$ V, $T_A = 70^{\circ}$ C.



Timing Diagram (Burst Read)



2. Q2(B) and Q2(C) refer to output from subsequent internal burst counter addresses.

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Timing Diagram (Burst Write)



2. D2(B) refers to data written to a subsequent internal burst counter address.

3. WEa and WEb are Don't Cares when $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ is sampled LOW.



52 Pin PLCC Package Diagram



Note: All measurements in millimeters

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Revision Log

Rev	Contents of Modification
5/94	Initial Release of the 64K x 18 (10/12) TQFP BURST MODE Application Spec.
3/95	Updated -10, -12 Specifications.
7/95	Added Note 5 on Burst SRAM Clock Truth Table & Note 3 on AC Characteristics for clarification purposes. Updated AC Characteristics as well. Removed Preliminary classification.
3/96	Removed -10 specification.
9/97	Updated Part numbers to add die revision character. This new datasheet DOES NOT reflect a die revision



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