

Logic Diagram

### FEATURES:

- Four 512k x 8 SRAM die
- RAD-PAK® Technology radiation-hardened against natural space radiation
- Total dose hardness:
  - > 100 krad (Si), depending upon space mission
- Excellent Single Event Effects:
  - SEL > 101MeV-cm<sup>2</sup>/mg
  - SEU threshold = 3 MeV-cm<sup>2</sup>/mg
  - SEU saturated cross section: 6E-9 cm<sup>2</sup>/bit
- Package: 68-pin quad flat package
- Completely static memory - no clock or timing strobe required
- Fast Access Time:
  - 20, 25, 30 ns Access Times
- Internal bypass capacitor
- High-speed silicon-gate CMOS Technology
- 3.3 V ± 10% power supply
- Equal address and chip enable access times
- Three-state outputs
- All inputs and outputs are TTL compatible

### DESCRIPTION:

Maxwell Technologies' 89LV1632 high-performance 16 Megabit Multi-Chip Module (MCM) Static Random Access Memory features a greater than 100 krad(Si) total dose tolerance, depending upon space mission. The four 4-Megabit SRAM die and bypass capacitors are incorporated into a high-reliable hermetic quad flat-pack ceramic package. With high-performance silicon-gate CMOS technology, the 89LV1632 reduces power consumption and eliminates the need for external clocks or timing strobes. It is equipped with output enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) and four byte chip enables ( $\overline{CS1}$  -  $\overline{CS4}$ ) inputs to allow greater system flexibility. When  $\overline{OE}$  input is high, the output is forced to high impedance.

Maxwell Technologies' patented RAD-PAK® packaging technology incorporates radiation shielding in the microcircuit package. It eliminates the need for box shielding while providing the required radiation shielding for a lifetime in orbit or a space mission. In a GEO orbit, RAD-PAK® packaging provides greater than 100 krad(Si) total radiation dose tolerance. This product is available with screening up to Maxwell Technologies self-defined Class K.

# 16 Megabit (512K x 32-Bit) Low Voltage MCM SRAM 89LV1632

TABLE 1. PINOUT DESCRIPTION

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
34-28, 42-36, 62-64, 7, 8	A0-A18	Address Enable
65	$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable
66	$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable
3-6	$\overline{CS1} - \overline{CS4}$	Chip Enable
43-46, 48-51, 53-56, 58-61, 9-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-27	I/O0-I/O31	Data Input/Output
2, 67, 68	NC	No Connection
1, 18, 35, 52	$V_{CC}$	+3.3V Power Supply
13, 23, 47, 57	$V_{SS}$	Ground

TABLE 2. 89LV1632 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS  
(VOLTAGE REFERENCED TO  $V_{SS} = 0V$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Power Supply Voltage Relative to $V_{SS}$	$V_{CC}$	-0.5	+4.6	V
Voltage Relative to $V_{SS}$ for Any Pin Except $V_{CC}$	$V_{IN}, V_{OUT}$	-0.5	$V_{CC}+0.5$	V
Weight			42	Grams
Thermal Resistance	$T_{JC}$		3.6	$^{\circ}C/W$
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	--	4.0	W
Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-55	+125	$^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature	$T_S$	-65	+150	$^{\circ}C$

TABLE 3. 89LV1632 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS  
( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$   $^{\circ}C$ , UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage, (Operating Voltage Range)	$V_{CC}$	3.0	3.6	V
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.2	$V_{CC} + 0.5$ <sup>(1)</sup>	V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	-0.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.8	V

- $V_{IH}$  (max) =  $V_{CC} + 2V$  ac (pulse width  $\leq 10ns$ ) for  $I \leq 80$  mA.
- $V_{IL}$  (min) =  $-2.0V$  ac; (pulse width  $\leq 20$  ns) for  $I \leq 80$  mA.

# 16 Megabit (512K x 32-Bit) Low Voltage MCM SRAM 89LV1632

TABLE 4. 89LV1632 DELTA LIMITS

PARAMETER	VARIATION
$I_{CC}$	$\pm 10\%$ of stated value in table 5
$I_{SB}$	$\pm 10\%$ of stated value in table 5
$I_{SB1}$	$\pm 10\%$ of stated value in table 5
$I_{LI}$	$\pm 10\%$ of stated value in table 5

TABLE 5. 89LV1632 DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	SUBGROUPS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Leakage Current	$I_{LI}$	$V_{IN} = 0$ to $V_{CC}$	1, 2, 3	-8.0	--	+8.0	uA
Output Leakage Current	$I_{LO}$	$\overline{CS} = V_{IH}$ , $V_{OUT} = V_{SS}$ to $V_{CC}$	1, 2, 3	-8.0	--	+8.0	uA
Operating Current : -20 -25 -30	$I_{CC}$	Min. Cycle, 100% Duty, $\overline{CS} = V_{IL}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$	1, 2, 3	-	-	330 320 310	mA
Standby Power Supply Current	$I_{SB}$	$\overline{CS} = V_{IH}$ , Min Cycle	1, 2, 3	--	--	240	mA
CMOS Standby Power Supply Current	$I_{SB1}$	$\overline{CS} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ , $f = 0$ MHz, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} < 0.2V$	1, 2, 3	--	--	40	mA
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = +8.0$ mA	1, 2, 3	--	--	0.4	V
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = -4.0$ mA	1, 2, 3	2.4	--	--	V
Input Capacitance <sup>1</sup> CS1 - CS4, OE, WE I/O0-7, I/O8-15, I/O16-23, I/O24-31 A0 - A18	$C_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 0$ V	4, 5, 6			7 28 7 7 32	pF
Output Capacitance <sup>1</sup>	$C_{OUT}$	$V_{IO} = 0$ V	4, 5, 6			8	pF

1. Guaranteed by design.

TABLE 6. 89LV1632 AC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Pulse Level	0.0	--	3.0	V

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TABLE 6. 89LV1632 AC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Timing Measurement Reference Level	--	--	1.5	V
Input Rise/Fall Time	--	--	3.0	ns
Input Timing Measurement Reference Level	--	--	1.5	V

TABLE 7. 89LV1632 AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR READ CYCLE

( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SUBGROUPS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Read Cycle Time	$t_{RC}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			20	--	--	
-25			25	--	--	
-30			30	--	--	
Address Access Time	$t_{AA}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	--	20	
-25			--	--	25	
-30			--	--	30	
Chip Select Access Time	$t_{CO}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	--	20	
-25			--	--	25	
-30			--	--	30	
Output Enable to Output Valid	$t_{OE}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	--	10	
-25			--	--	12	
-30			--	--	14	
Chip Enable to Low-Z Output	$t_{OLZ}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	3	--	
-25			--	3	--	
-30			--	3	--	
Output Enable to Low-Z Output	$t_{LZ}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	0	--	
-25			--	0	--	
-30			--	0	--	
Chip Enable Deselect to High-Z Output	$t_{OHZ}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	5	--	
-25			--	6	--	
-30			--	8	--	
Output Enable Deselect to High-Z Output	$t_{HZ}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	5	--	
-25			--	6	--	
-30			--	8	--	

# 16 Megabit (512K x 32-Bit) Low Voltage MCM SRAM 89LV1632

TABLE 7. 89LV1632 AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR READ CYCLE

( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SUBGROUPS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Hold from Address Change	$t_{OH}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			3	--	--	
-25			5	--	--	
-30			6	--	--	
Chip Select to Power Up Time	$T_{PU}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	0	--	
-25			--	0	--	
-30			--	0	--	
Chip Select to Power Down Time	$T_{PD}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	10	--	
-25			--	15	--	
-30			--	20	--	

TABLE 8. 89LV1632 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{OE}$	MODE	I/O PIN	SUPPLY CURRENT
H	X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>1</sup>	Not Select	High-Z	$I_{SB}$ , $I_{SB1}$
L	H	H	Output Disable	High-Z	$I_{CC}$
L	H	L	Read	$D_{OUT}$	$I_{CC}$
L	L	X <sup>1</sup>	Write	$D_{IN}$	$I_{CC}$

1. X = don't care.

TABLE 9. 89LV1632 AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR WRITE CYCLE

( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SUBGROUPS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Write Cycle Time	$t_{WC}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			20	--	--	
-25			25	--	--	
-30			30	--	--	
Chip Select to End of Write	$t_{CW}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			14	--	--	
-25			15	--	--	
-30			17	--	--	
Address Set-up Time	$t_{AS}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			0	--	--	
-25			0	--	--	
-30			0	--	--	

# 16 Megabit (512K x 32-Bit) Low Voltage MCM SRAM 89LV1632

TABLE 9. 89LV1632 AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR WRITE CYCLE  
( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -55$  TO  $+125$  °C, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SUBGROUPS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Address Valid to End of Write	$t_{AW}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			14	--	--	
-25			15	--	--	
-30			17	--	--	
Write Pulse Width ( $\overline{OE}$ High)	$t_{WP}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			14	--	--	
-25			15	--	--	
-30			17	--	--	
Write Pulse Width ( $\overline{OE}$ Low)	$t_{WP1}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			20	--	--	
-25			25	--	--	
-30			30	--	--	
Write Recovery Time	$t_{WR}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			0	--	--	
-25			0	--	--	
-30			0	--	--	
Write to Output High-Z	$t_{WHZ}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	5	-	
-25			--	5	--	
-30			--	6	--	
Data to Write Time Overlap	$t_{DW}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			9	--	--	
-25			10	--	--	
-30			11	--	--	
Data Hold from Write Time	$t_{DH}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			0	--	--	
-25			0	--	--	
-30			0	--	--	
End Write to Output Low-Z	$t_{OW}$	9, 10, 11				ns
-20			--	6	--	
-25			--	7	--	
-30			--	8	--	

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FIGURE 1. AC TEST LOADS

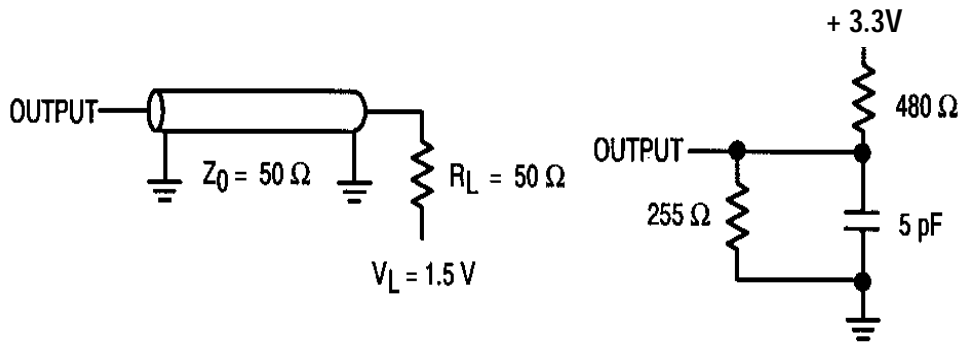


Figure 1A

Figure 1B

FIGURE 2. TIMING WAVEFORM OF READ CYCLE <sup>(1)</sup> (ADDRESS CONTROLLED)

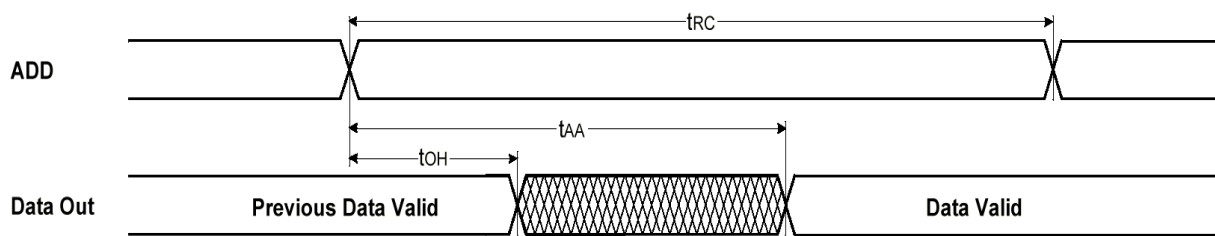
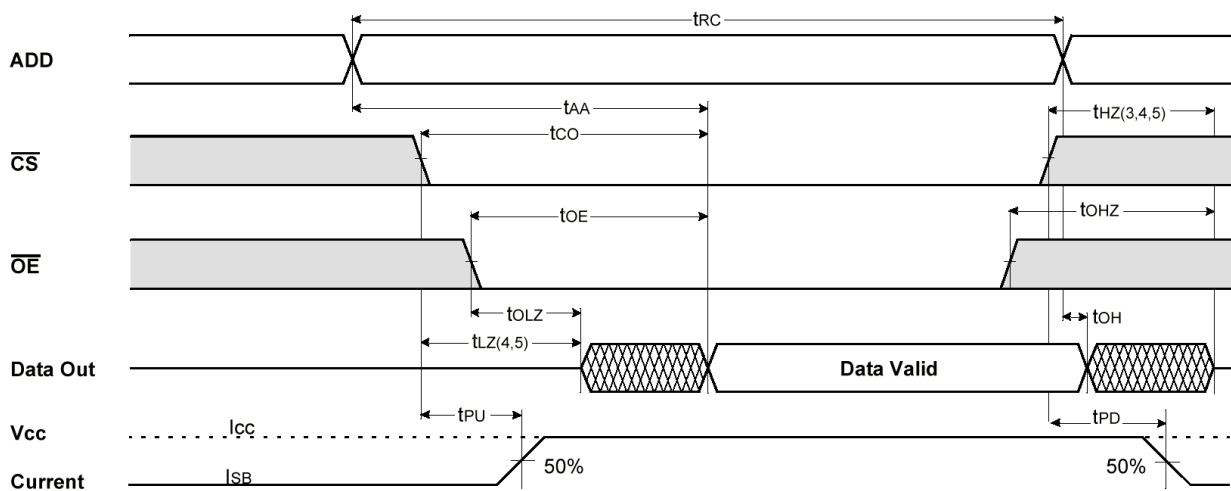


FIGURE 3. TIMING WAVEFORM OF READ CYCLE <sup>(2)</sup> ( $\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$ )



1.  $\overline{WE}$  is high for read cycle.
2. All read cycle timing is referenced from the last valid address to the first transition address.

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3.  $t_{HZ}$  and  $t_{OHZ}$  are defined as the time at which the outputs achieve the open circuit condition and are not referenced to  $V_{OH}$  or  $V_{OL}$  levels.
4. At any given temperature and voltage conditions,  $t_{HZ}$  (max) is less than  $t_{LZ}$  (min) both for a given device and from device to device.
5. Transition is measured  $\pm 200\text{mV}$  from steady state voltage with Load(B). This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.
6. Device is continuously selected with  $\overline{CS} = V_{IL}$ .
7. Address valid prior to coincident with  $\overline{CS}$  transition low.
8. For common I/O applications, minimization or elimination of bus contention conditions is necessary during read and write cycle.

FIGURE 4. TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE <sup>(1)</sup> ( $\overline{OE}$  CLOCK)

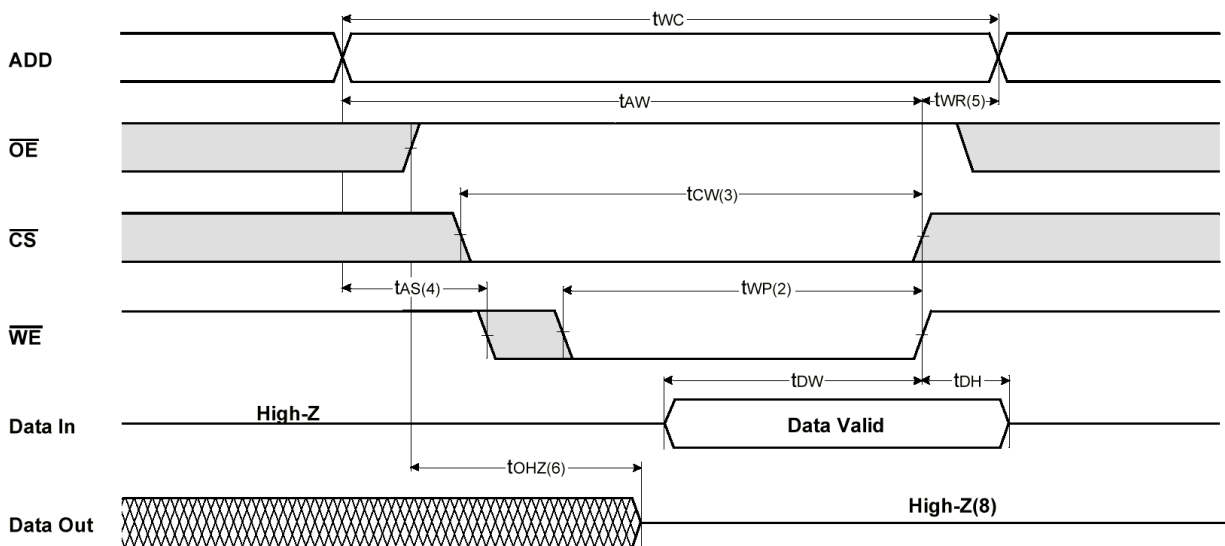
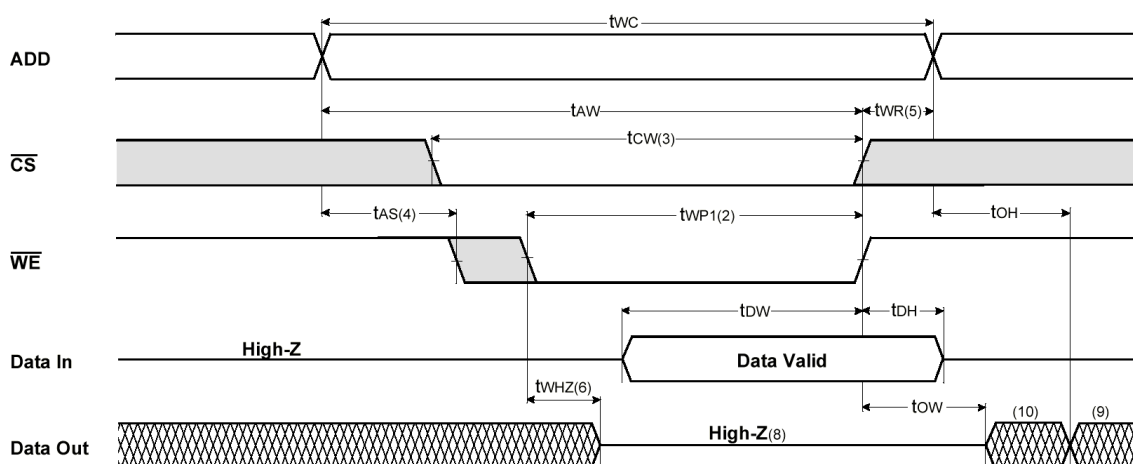


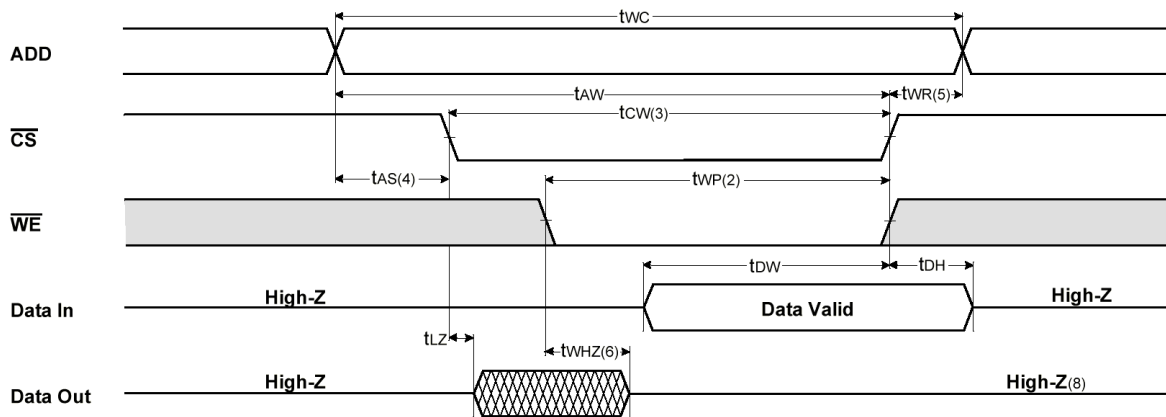
FIGURE 5. TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE <sup>(2)</sup> ( $\overline{OE}$  LOW FIXED)





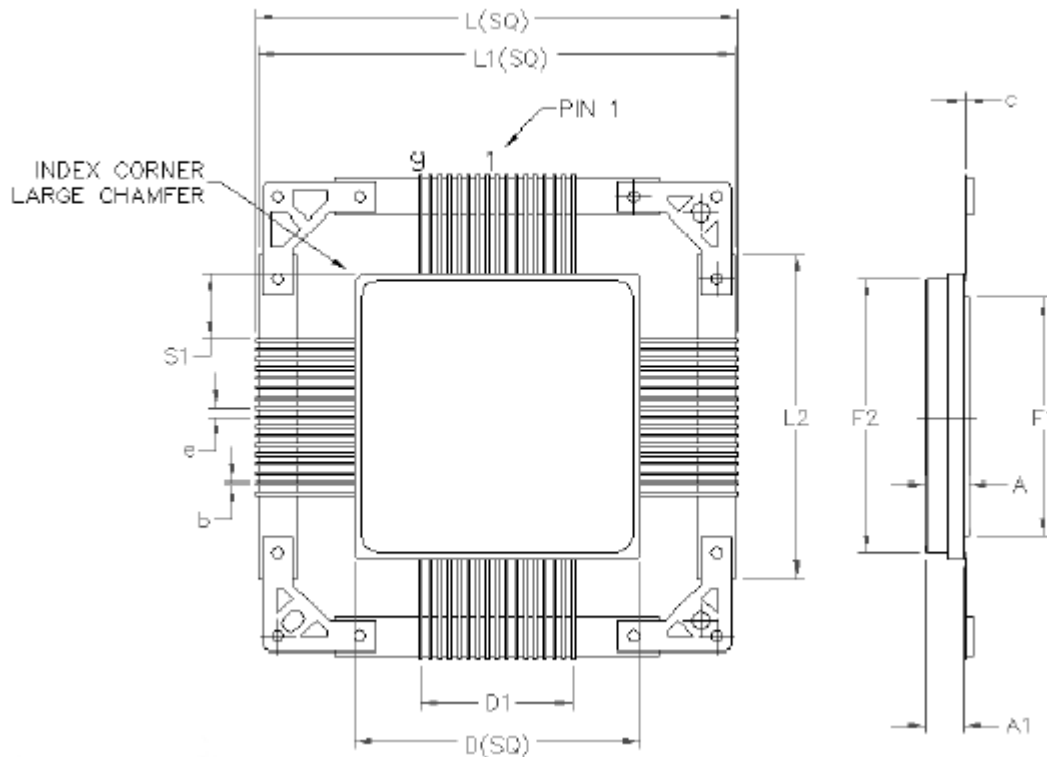
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FIGURE 6. TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE <sup>(3)</sup> ( $\overline{CS}$  CONTROLLED)



1. All write cycle timing is referenced from the last valid address to the first transition address.
2. A write occurs during the overlap of a low  $\overline{CS}$  and  $\overline{WE}$ . A write begins at the latest transition  $\overline{CS}$  going low and  $\overline{WE}$  going low. A write ends at the earliest transition  $\overline{CS}$  going high or  $\overline{WE}$  going high.  $t_{WP}$  is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
3.  $t_{CW}$  is measured from the later of  $\overline{CS}$  going low to end of write.
4.  $t_{AS}$  is measured from the address valid to the beginning of write.
5.  $t_{WR}$  is measured from the end of write to the address change.  $t_{WR}$  applied in case a write ends as  $\overline{CS}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  going high.
6. If  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{CS}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  are in the Read Mode during this period, the I/O pins are in the output low-Z state. Inputs of opposite phase of the output must not be applied because bus contention can occur.
7. For common I/O applications, minimization of elimination of bus contention conditions is necessary during read and write cycle.
8. If  $\overline{CS}$  goes low simultaneously with  $\overline{WE}$  going low or after  $\overline{WE}$  going low, the outputs remain high impedance state.
9.  $D_{OUT}$  is the read data of the new address.
10. When  $\overline{CS}$  is low, I/O pins are in the output state. The input signals in the opposite phase leading to the output should not be applied.

# 16 Megabit (512K x 32-Bit) Low Voltage MCM SRAM 89LV1632



68 PIN RAD-PAK® QUAD FLAT PACKAGE

SYMBOL	DIMENSION		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.206	0.225	0.244
b	0.015	0.017	0.018
c	0.008	0.009	0.12
D	1.479	1.494	1.509
D1	0.800		
e	0.050 BSC		
S1	--	0.339	--
F1	1.239	1.244	1.249
F2	1.429	1.434	1.439
L	2.485	2.510	2.545
L1	2.485	2.500	2.505
L2	1.690	1.700	1.710
A1	0.180	0.195	0.210
N	68		

Note: All dimensions in inches

# 16 Megabit (512K x 32-Bit) Low Voltage MCM SRAM 89LV1632

## Important Notice:

These data sheets are created using the chip manufacturers published specifications. Maxwell Technologies verifies functionality by testing key parameters either by 100% testing, sample testing or characterization.

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