

2-Mbit (64 K × 32) Pipelined Sync SRAM

Features

- Registered inputs and outputs for pipelined operation
- 64 K × 32 common I/O architecture
- 3.3 V core power supply
- 2.5 V/3.3 V I/O operation
- Fast clock-to-output times
 - 4.0 ns (for 133-MHz device)
- Provide high-performance 3-1-1-1 access rate
- User-selectable burst counter supporting Intel® Pentium® interleaved or linear burst sequences
- Separate processor and controller address strobes
- Synchronous self-timed write
- Asynchronous output enable
- Offered in JEDEC-standard lead-free 100-pin TQFP package
- “ZZ” Sleep Mode Option

Functional Description

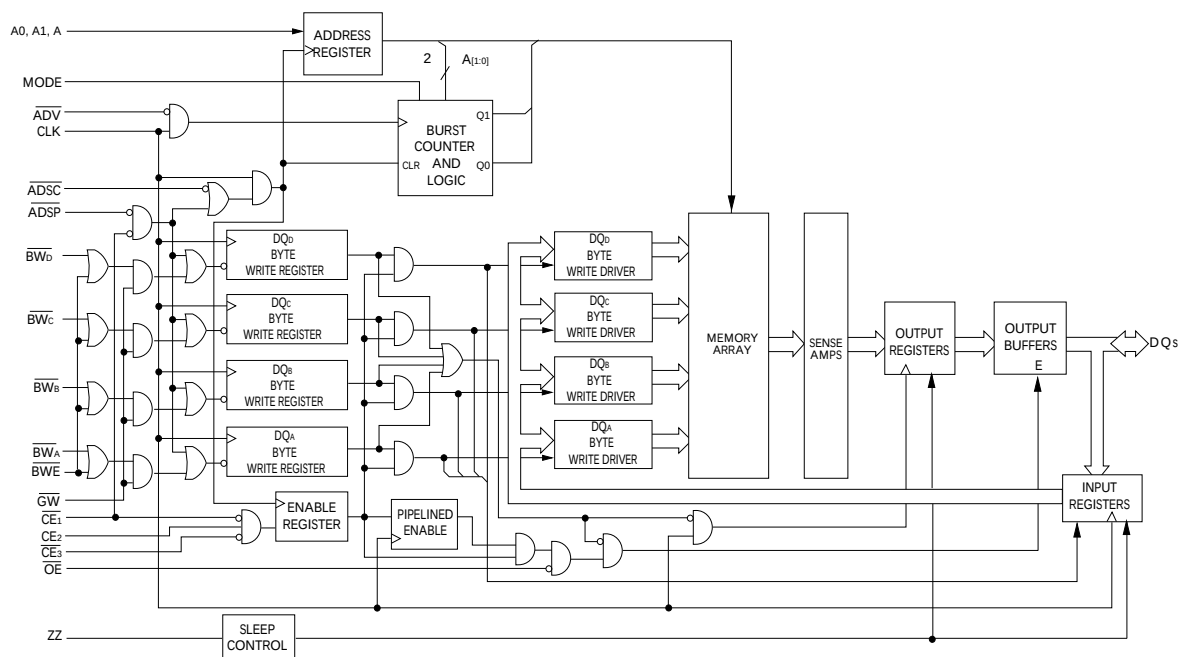
The CY7C1329H SRAM integrates 64 K × 32 SRAM cells with advanced synchronous peripheral circuitry and a two-bit counter for internal burst operation. All synchronous inputs are gated by registers controlled by a positive-edge-triggered Clock Input (CLK). The synchronous inputs include all addresses, all data inputs, address-pipelining Chip Enable ($\overline{CE}_1$), depth-expansion Chip Enables ($\overline{CE}_2$ and $\overline{CE}_3$), Burst Control inputs (ADSC, ADSP, and ADV), Write Enables ($\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ and BWE), and Global Write (GW). Asynchronous inputs include the Output Enable (OE) and the ZZ pin.

Addresses and chip enables are registered at rising edge of clock when either Address Strobe Processor (ADSP) or Address Strobe Controller (ADSC) are active. Subsequent burst addresses can be internally generated as controlled by the Advance pin (ADV).

Address, data inputs, and write controls are registered on-chip to initiate a self-timed Write cycle. This part supports Byte Write operations (see [Pin Definitions on page 4](#) and [Truth Table on page 7](#) for further details). Write cycles can be one to four bytes wide as controlled by the Byte Write control inputs. GW when active LOW causes all bytes to be written.

The CY7C1329H operates from a +3.3 V core power supply while all outputs operate with either a +2.5 V or +3.3 V supply. All inputs and outputs are JEDEC-standard JESD8-5-compatible.

Logic Block Diagram

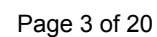


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Description	133 MHz	Unit
Maximum Access Time	4.0	ns
Maximum Operating Current	225	mA
Maximum CMOS Standby Current	40	mA

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



Pin Definitions

Name	I/O	Description
A ₀ , A ₁ , A	Input-Synchronous	Address Inputs used to select one of the 64K address locations. Sampled at the rising edge of the CLK if ADSP or ADSC is active LOW, and CE ₁ , CE ₂ , and CE ₃ are sampled active. A1:A0 feed the 2-bit counter.
BW _A , BW _B , BW _C , BW _D	Input-Synchronous	Byte Write Select Inputs, active LOW. Qualified with BWE to conduct Byte Writes to the SRAM. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK.
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 BW _[A:D] and BWE).
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.
CLK	Input-Clock	Clock Input. Used to capture all synchronous inputs to the device. Also used to increment the burst counter when ADV is asserted LOW, during a burst operation.
CE ₁	Input-Synchronous	Chip Enable 1 Input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with CE ₂ and CE ₃ to select/deselect the device. ADSP is ignored if CE ₁ is HIGH. 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 CE ₁ and CE ₃ to select/deselect the device. CE ₂ is sampled only when a new external address is loaded.
CE ₃	Input-Synchronous	Chip Enable 3 Input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with CE ₁ and CE ₂ to select/deselect the device. CE ₃ is sampled only when a new external address is loaded.
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 tri-stated, and act as input data pins. OE is masked during the first clock of a Read cycle when emerging from a deselected state.
ADV	Input-Synchronous	Advance Input signal, sampled on the rising edge of CLK, active LOW. When asserted, it automatically increments the address in a burst cycle.
ADSP	Input-Synchronous	Address Strobe from Processor, sampled on the rising edge of CLK, active LOW. When asserted LOW, A is captured in the address registers. A1:A0 are also loaded into the burst counter. When ADSP and ADSC are both asserted, only ADSP is recognized. ADSP is ignored when CE ₁ is deasserted HIGH.
ADSC	Input-Synchronous	Address Strobe from Controller, sampled on the rising edge of CLK, active LOW. When asserted LOW, A is captured in the address registers. A1:A0 are also loaded into the burst counter. When ADSP and ADSC are both asserted, only ADSP is recognized.
ZZ	Input-Asynchronous	ZZ “sleep” Input, active HIGH. This input, when HIGH 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 _A , DQ _B , DQ _C , DQ _D	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 “A” during the previous clock rise of the Read cycle. The direction of the pins is controlled by OE. When OE is asserted LOW, the pins behave as outputs. When HIGH, DQ are placed in a tri-state condition.
V _{DD}	Power Supply	Power supply inputs to the core of the device.
V _{SS}	Ground	Ground for the core of the device.
V _{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply	Power supply for the I/O circuitry.
V _{SSQ}	I/O Ground	Ground for the I/O circuitry.
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 should remain static during device operation. Mode Pin has an internal pull-up.
NC	–	No Connects. Not internally connected to the die. 4M, 9M, 18M, 72M, 144M, 288M, 576M and 1G are address expansion pins and are not internally connected to the die.

Functional Overview

All synchronous inputs pass through input registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. All data outputs pass through output registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock.

The CY7C1329H supports secondary cache in systems utilizing either a linear or interleaved burst sequence. The interleaved burst order supports Pentium and i486™ processors. The linear burst sequence is suited for processors that utilize a linear burst sequence. The burst order is user selectable, and is determined by sampling the MODE input. Accesses can be initiated with either the Processor Address Strobe (ADSP) or the Controller Address Strobe (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 (BWE) and Byte Write Select (BW_[A:D]) 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 tri-state control. ADSP is ignored if CE_1 is HIGH.

Single Read Accesses

This access is initiated when the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) ADSP or ADSC is asserted LOW, (2) CE_1 , CE_2 , CE_3 are all asserted active, and (3) the Write signals (GW, BWE) are all deasserted HIGH. ADSP is ignored if CE_1 is HIGH. The address presented to the address inputs (A) is stored into the address advancement logic and the address register while being presented to the memory array. The corresponding data is allowed to propagate to the input of the output registers. At the rising edge of the next clock the data is allowed to propagate through the output register and onto the data bus within t_{CO} if $\overline{OE}$ is active LOW. The only exception occurs when the SRAM is emerging from a deselected state to a selected state, its outputs are always tri-stated during the first cycle of the access. After the first cycle of the access, the outputs are controlled by the $\overline{OE}$ signal. Consecutive single Read cycles are supported. Once the SRAM is deselected at clock rise by the chip select and either ADSP or ADSC signals, its output will tri-state immediately.

Single Write Accesses Initiated by ADSP

This access is initiated when both of the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) ADSP is asserted LOW, and (2) CE_1 , CE_2 , CE_3 are all asserted active. The address presented to A is loaded into the address register and the address advancement logic while being delivered to the RAM array. The Write signals (GW, BWE, and BW_[A:D]) and ADV inputs are ignored during this first cycle.

ADSP-triggered Write accesses require two clock cycles to complete. If GW is asserted LOW on the second clock rise, the data presented to the DQ inputs is written into the corresponding address location in the memory array. If GW is HIGH, then the

Write operation is controlled by $\overline{BWE}$ and $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ signals. The CY7C1329H provides Byte Write capability that is described in the Write Cycle Descriptions table. Asserting the Byte Write Enable input ($\overline{BWE}$) with the selected Byte Write ($\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$) input, will selectively write to only the desired bytes. Bytes not selected during a Byte Write operation will remain unaltered. A synchronous self-timed Write mechanism has been provided to simplify the Write operations.

Because the CY7C1329H is a common I/O device, the Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) must be deasserted HIGH before presenting data to the DQ inputs. Doing so will tri-state the output drivers. As a safety precaution, DQs are automatically tri-stated whenever a Write cycle is detected, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.

Single Write Accesses Initiated by ADSC

ADSC Write accesses are initiated when the following conditions are satisfied: (1) ADSC is asserted LOW, (2) ADSP is deasserted HIGH, (3) CE_1 , CE_2 , CE_3 are all asserted active, and (4) the appropriate combination of the Write inputs (GW, BWE, and $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$) are asserted active to conduct a Write to the desired byte(s). ADSC-triggered Write accesses require a single clock cycle to complete. The address presented to A is loaded into the address register and the address advancement logic while being delivered to the memory array. The ADV input is ignored during this cycle. If a global Write is conducted, the data presented to DQ is written into the corresponding address location in the memory core. If a Byte Write is conducted, only the selected bytes are written. Bytes not selected during a Byte Write operation will remain unaltered. A synchronous self-timed Write mechanism has been provided to simplify the Write operations.

Because the CY7C1329H is a common I/O device, the Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) must be deasserted HIGH before presenting data to the DQ inputs. Doing so will tri-state the output drivers. As a safety precaution, DQs are automatically tri-stated whenever a Write cycle is detected, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.

Burst Sequences

The CY7C1329H provides a two-bit wraparound counter, fed by A1:A0, that implements either an interleaved or linear burst sequence. The interleaved burst sequence is designed specifically to support Intel Pentium applications. The linear burst sequence is designed to support processors that follow a linear burst sequence. The burst sequence is user selectable through the MODE input. Asserting ADV LOW at clock rise will automatically increment the burst counter to the next address in the burst sequence. Both Read and Write burst operations are supported.

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. CE_1 , CE_2 , CE_3 , ADSP, and ADSC must remain inactive for the duration of t_{ZREC} 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	$ZZ \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 \text{ V}$	—	40	mA
t_{ZZS}	Device operation to ZZ	$ZZ \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 \text{ V}$	—	$2t_{CYC}$	ns
t_{ZZREC}	ZZ recovery time	$ZZ \leq 0.2 \text{ V}$	$2t_{CYC}$	—	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 part CY7C1329H is as follows. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Next Cycle	Add. Used	CE ₁	CE ₂	CE ₃	ZZ	ADSP	ADSC	ADV	WRITE	OE	CLK	DQ
Deselect cycle, power-down	None	H	X	X	L	X	L	X	X	X	L-H	Tristate
Deselect cycle, power-down	None	L	L	X	L	L	X	X	X	X	L-H	Tristate
Deselect cycle, power-down	None	L	X	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	L-H	Tristate
Deselect cycle, power-down	None	L	L	X	L	H	L	X	X	X	L-H	Tristate
Deselect cycle, power-down	None	L	X	H	L	H	L	X	X	X	L-H	Tristate
Snooze mode, power-down	None	X	X	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tristate
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	Tristate
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	Tristate
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	H	H	L-H	Tristate
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	H	L	L-H	Q
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	Tristate
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	Tristate
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	Tristate
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 ($\overline{BW_A}$, $\overline{BW_B}$, $\overline{BW_C}$, $\overline{BW_D}$) and $\overline{BWE} = L$ or $\overline{GW} = L$. $\overline{WRITE} = H$ when all Byte Write Enable signals ($\overline{BW_A}$, $\overline{BW_B}$, $\overline{BW_C}$, $\overline{BW_D}$), $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{GW} = H$.
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. CE₁, CE₂, and CE₃ are available only in the TQFP package.
5. The SRAM always initiates a read cycle when ADSP is asserted, regardless of the state of $\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, or $\overline{BW_{[A:D]}}$. Writes may occur only on subsequent clocks after the ADSP or with the assertion of ADSC. As a result, $\overline{OE}$ must be driven HIGH prior to the start of the Write cycle to allow the outputs to Tri-State. $\overline{OE}$ is a don't care for the remainder of the Write cycle.
6. $\overline{OE}$ 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 Tri-State 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 read or write for part CY7C1329H is as follows. [7, 8]

Function	$\overline{GW}$	$\overline{BWE}$	$\overline{BW_D}$	$\overline{BW_C}$	$\overline{BW_B}$	$\overline{BW_A}$
Read	H	H	X	X	X	X
Read	H	L	H	H	H	H
Write Byte A – DQ_A	H	L	H	H	H	L
Write Byte B – DQ_B	H	L	H	H	L	H
Write Bytes B, A	H	L	H	H	L	L
Write Byte C – DQ_C	H	L	H	L	H	H
Write Bytes C, A	H	L	H	L	H	L
Write Bytes C, B	H	L	H	L	L	H
Write Bytes C, B, A	H	L	H	L	L	L
Write Byte D – DQ_D	H	L	L	H	H	H
Write Bytes D, A	H	L	L	H	H	L
Write Bytes D, B	H	L	L	H	L	H
Write Bytes D, B, A	H	L	L	H	L	L
Write Bytes D, C	H	L	L	L	H	H
Write Bytes D, C, A	H	L	L	L	H	L
Write Bytes D, C, B	H	L	L	L	L	H
Write All Bytes	H	L	L	L	L	L
Write All Bytes	L	X	X	X	X	X

Notes

7. X = "Don't Care." H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW.

8. $\overline{WRITE} = L$ when any one or more Byte Write Enable signals ($\overline{BW_A}$, $\overline{BW_B}$, $\overline{BW_C}$, $\overline{BW_D}$) and $\overline{BWE} = L$ or $\overline{GW} = L$. $\overline{WRITE} = H$ when all Byte Write Enable signals ($\overline{BW_A}$, $\overline{BW_B}$, $\overline{BW_C}$, $\overline{BW_D}$), $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{GW} = H$.

Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may shorten the useful life of the device. User guidelines are not tested.

Storage Temperature -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Ambient Temperature with
Power Applied -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$

Supply Voltage on V_{DD} Relative to GND -0.5 V to $+4.6\text{ V}$

Supply Voltage on V_{DDQ} Relative to GND -0.5 V to $+V_{DD}$

DC Voltage Applied to Outputs
in Tri-State -0.5 V to $V_{DDQ} + 0.5\text{ V}$

DC Input Voltage -0.5 V to $V_{DD} + 0.5\text{ V}$

Current into Outputs (LOW) 20 mA

Static Discharge Voltage
(per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015) $> 2001\text{ V}$

Latch-up Current $> 200\text{ mA}$

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$	$3.3\text{ V} - 5\% / +10\%$	$2.5\text{ V} - 5\%$ to V_{DD}

Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[9, 10]	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, $I_{OH} = -4.0\text{ mA}$	2.4	—	V
		for 2.5 V I/O, $I_{OH} = -1.0\text{ mA}$	2.0	—	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	for 3.3 V I/O, $I_{OL} = 8.0\text{ mA}$	—	0.4	V
		for 2.5 V I/O, $I_{OL} = 1.0\text{ mA}$	—	0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage ^[9]	for 3.3 V I/O	2.0	$V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$	V
		for 2.5 V I/O	1.7	$V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage ^[9]	for 3.3 V I/O	-0.3	0.8	V
		for 2.5 V I/O	-0.3	0.7	V
I_X	Input Leakage Current except ZZ and MODE	$\text{GND} \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$	-5	5	μA
	Input Current of MODE	Input = V_{SS}	-30	—	μA
		Input = V_{DD}	—	5	μA
	Input Current of ZZ	Input = V_{SS}	-5	—	μA
		Input = V_{DD}	—	30	μA
I_{OZ}	Output Leakage Current	$\text{GND} \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$, Output Disabled	-5	5	μA
I_{DD}	V_{DD} Operating Supply Current	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$, $f = f_{\text{MAX}} = 1/t_{\text{CYC}}$	—	225	mA
I_{SB1}	Automatic CS Power-down Current – TTL Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = f_{\text{MAX}} = 1/t_{\text{CYC}}$	—	90	mA
I_{SB2}	Automatic CS Power-down Current – CMOS Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3\text{ V}$ or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3\text{ V}$, $f = 0$	—	40	mA

Notes

9. Overshoot: $V_{IH(AC)} < V_{DD} + 1.5\text{ V}$ (Pulse width less than $t_{\text{CYC}}/2$), undershoot: $V_{IL(AC)} > -2\text{ V}$ (Pulse width less than $t_{\text{CYC}}/2$).

10. $T_{\text{Power-up}}$: Assumes a linear ramp from 0 V to $V_{DD(\text{min})}$ within 200 ms. During this time $V_{IH} < V_{DD}$ and $V_{DDQ} \leq V_{DD}$.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[9, 10]	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
I_{SB3}	Automatic CS Power-down Current – CMOS Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3 \text{ V}$ or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3 \text{ V}$, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	–	75	mA
I_{SB4}	Automatic CS Power-down Current – TTL Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = 0$	–	45	mA

Capacitance

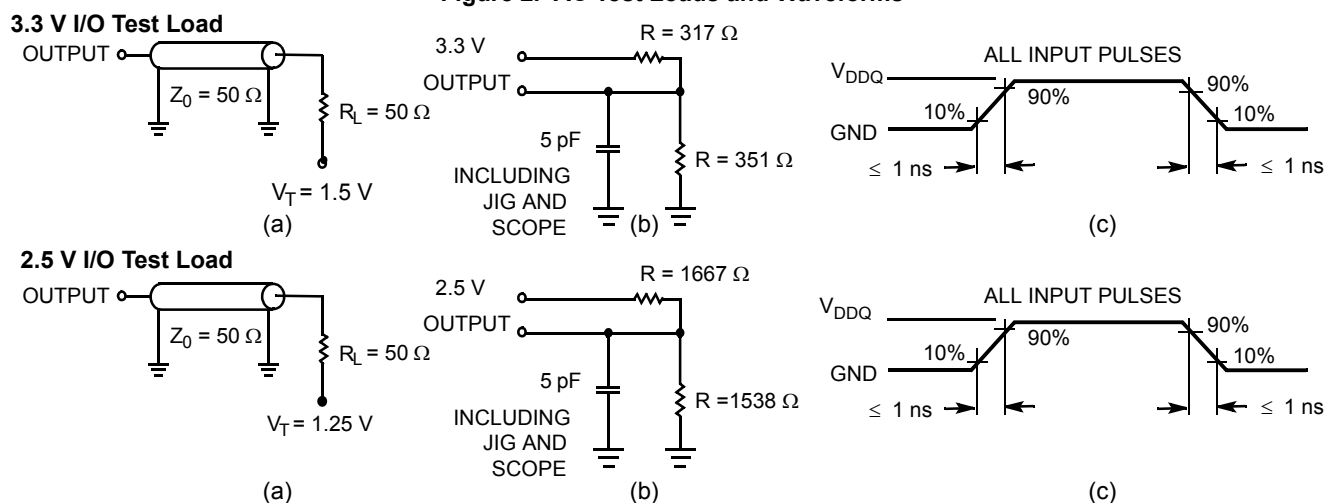
Parameter ^[11]	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Max	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	5	pF
C_{CLK}	Clock input capacitance		5	pF
$C_{I/O}$	Input/Output capacitance		5	pF

Thermal Resistance

Parameter ^[11]	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Package	Unit
Θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA/JESD51	30.32	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Θ_{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		6.85	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 2. AC Test Loads and Waveforms



Note

11. Tested initially and after any design or process change that may affect these parameters.

Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[12, 13]	Description	133 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	
t_{POWER}	$V_{DD}(\text{typical})$ to the First Access ^[14]	1	–	ms
Clock				
t_{CYC}	Clock Cycle Time	7.5	–	ns
t_{CH}	Clock HIGH	3.0	–	ns
t_{CL}	Clock LOW	3.0	–	ns
Output Times				
t_{CO}	Data Output Valid after CLK Rise	–	4.0	ns
t_{DOH}	Data Output Hold after CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{CLZ}	Clock to Low Z ^[15, 16, 17]	0	–	ns
t_{CHZ}	Clock to High Z ^[15, 16, 17]	–	4.0	ns
$t_{OE\overline{V}}$	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Output Valid	–	4.5	ns
t_{OELZ}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Output Low Z ^[15, 16, 17]	0	–	ns
$t_{OE\overline{H}Z}$	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to Output High Z ^[15, 16, 17]	–	4.0	ns
Set-up Times				
t_{AS}	Address Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{ADS}	$\overline{ADSP}$, $\overline{ADSC}$ Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{ADVS}	$\overline{ADV}$ Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{WES}	$\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{DS}	Data Input Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{CES}	Chip Enable Set-Up before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
Hold Times				
t_{AH}	Address Hold after CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{ADH}	$\overline{ADSP}$, $\overline{ADSC}$ Hold after CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{ADVH}	$\overline{ADV}$ Hold after CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{WEH}	$\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ Hold after CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{DH}	Data Input Hold after CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{CEH}	Chip Enable Hold after CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns

Notes

12. Timing reference level is 1.5 V when $V_{DDQ} = 3.3$ V and is 1.25 V when $V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V.

13. Test conditions shown in (a) of [Figure 2 on page 10](#) unless otherwise noted.

14. This part has a voltage regulator internally; t_{POWER} is the time that the power needs to be supplied above $V_{DD}(\text{minimum})$ initially before a Read or Write operation can be initiated.

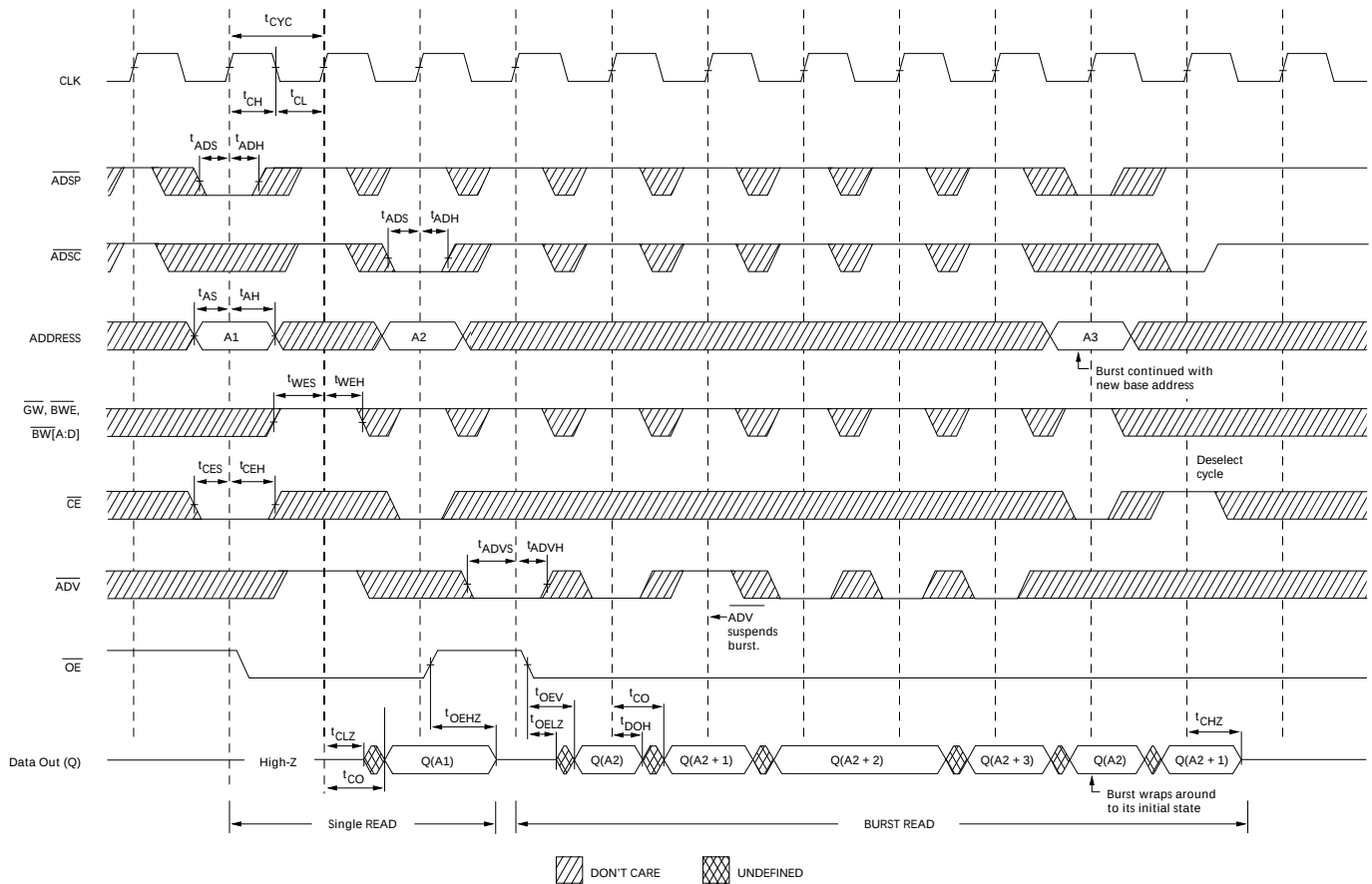
15. t_{CHZ} , t_{CLZ} , t_{OELZ} , and $t_{OE\overline{H}Z}$ are specified with AC test conditions shown in part (b) of [Figure 2 on page 10](#). Transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady-state voltage.

16. At any given voltage and temperature, $t_{OE\overline{H}Z}$ 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 conditions.

17. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.

Switching Waveforms

Figure 3. Read Cycle Timing [18]

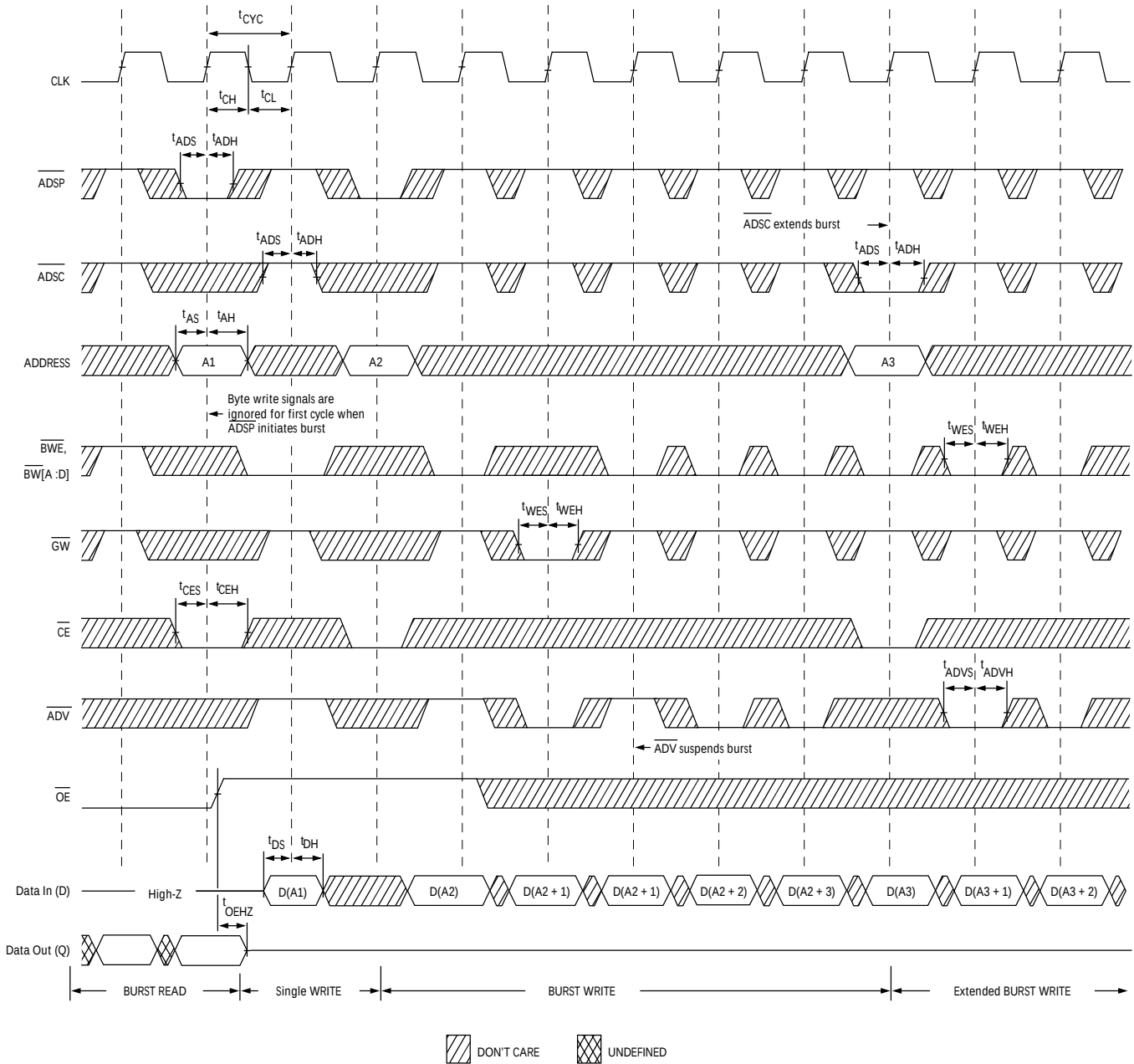


Note

18. 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.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 4. Write Cycle Timing [19, 20]

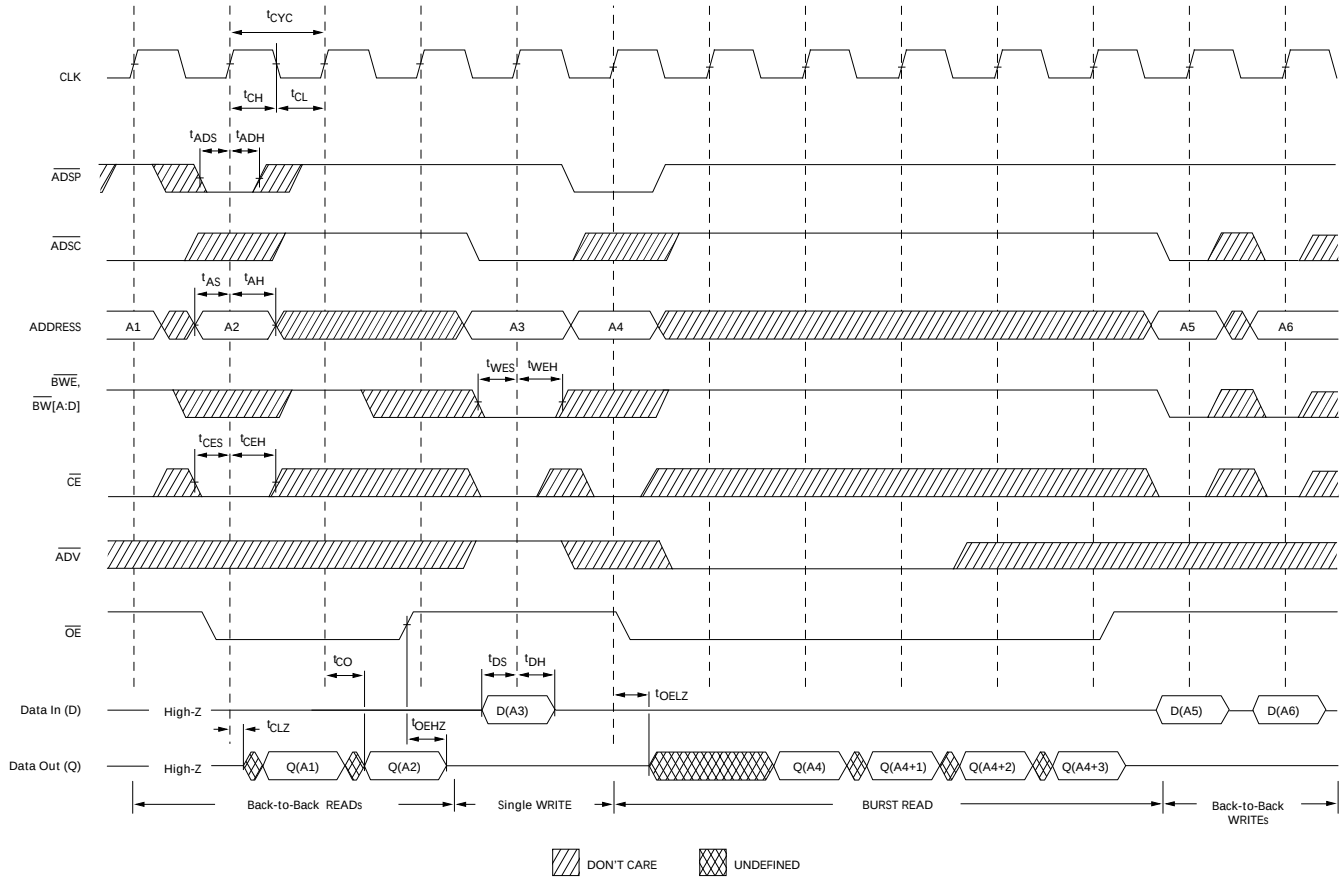


Notes

19. 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.
 20. Full width Write can be initiated by either GW LOW; or by GW HIGH, BWE LOW and $BW_{[A:D]}$ LOW.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 5. Read/Write Cycle Timing [21, 22, 23]

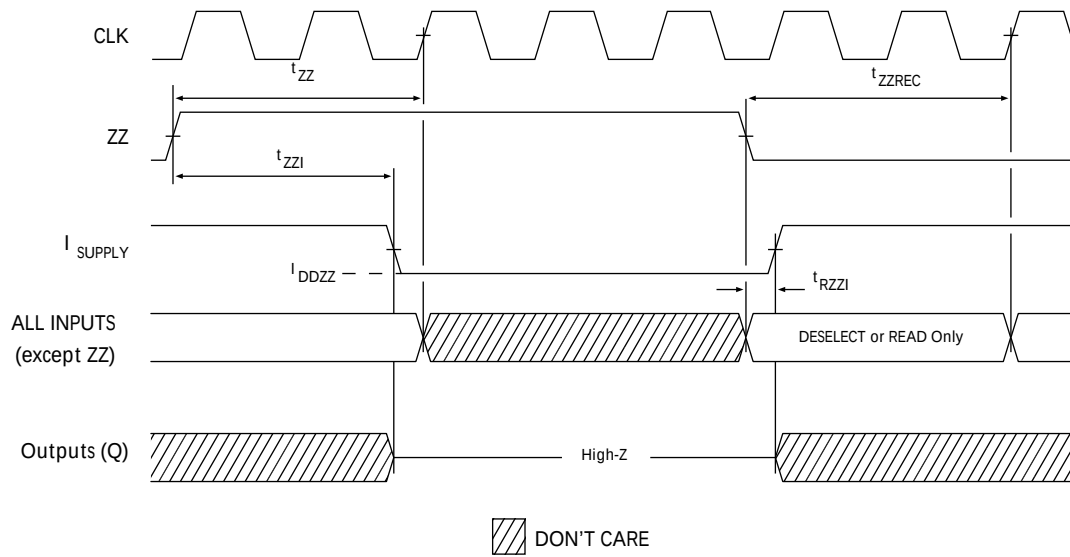


Notes

21. 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.
22. The data bus (Q) remains in High Z following a Write cycle unless an ADSP, ADSC, or ADV cycle is performed.
23. $\overline{GW}$ is HIGH.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 6. ZZ Mode Timing [24, 25]



Notes

24. Device must be deselected when entering ZZ mode. See Cycle Descriptions table for all possible signal conditions to deselect the device.
25. DQs are in High Z when exiting ZZ sleep mode.

Ordering Information

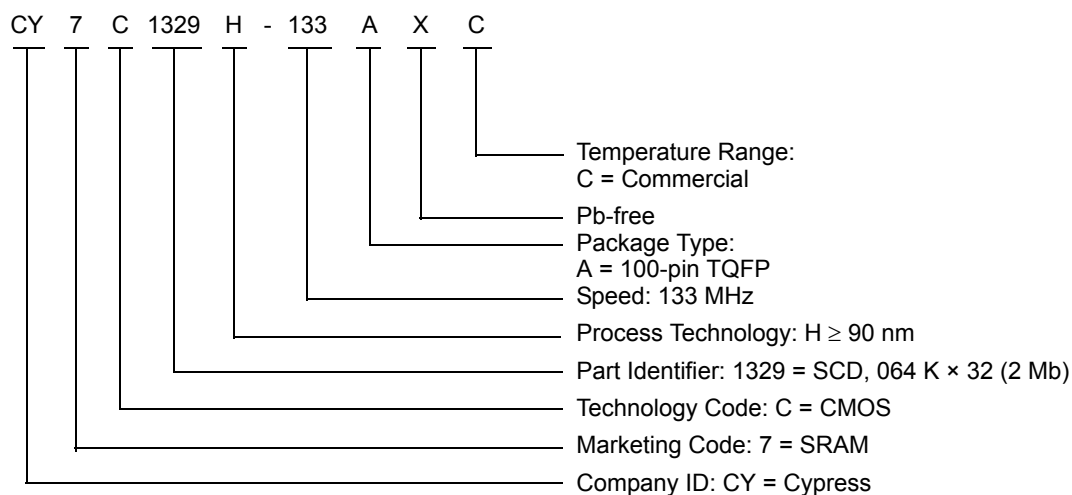
Cypress offers other versions of this type of product in many different configurations and features. The following table contains only the list of parts that are currently available.

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.

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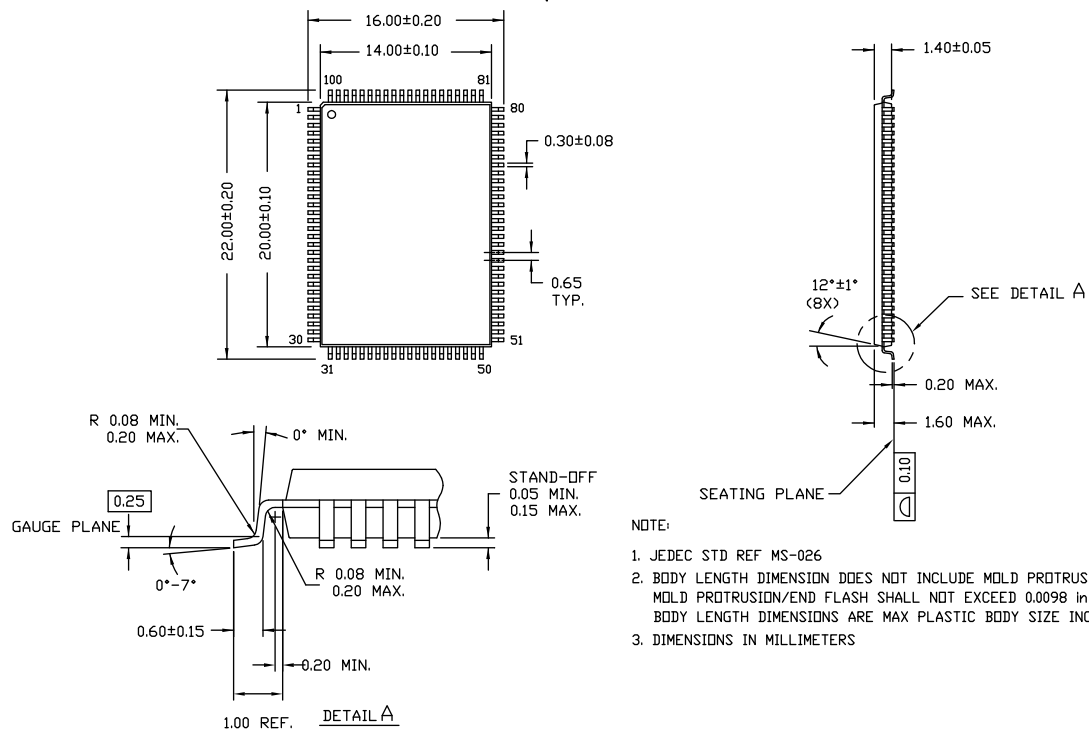
Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type	Operating Range
133	CY7C1329H-133AXC	51-85050	100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Commercial

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagram

Figure 7. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) A100RA Package Outline, 51-85050



51-85050 *D

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
$\overline{\text{CE}}$	Chip Enable
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
I/O	Input/Output
JEDEC	Joint Electron Devices Engineering Council
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output Enable
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
TQFP	Thin Quad Flat Pack
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree Celsius
MHz	megahertz
μA	microampere
mA	milliampere
mm	millimeter
ms	millisecond
mV	millivolt
nm	nanometer
ns	nanosecond
Ω	ohm
%	percent
pF	picofarad
V	volt
W	watt

Document History Page

Document Title: CY7C1329H, 2-Mbit (64 K × 32) Pipelined Sync SRAM Document Number: 38-05673				
Rev.	ECN No.	Issue Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
**	347357	See ECN	PCI	New data sheet.
*A	424820	See ECN	R XU	Changed status from Preliminary to Final. Changed address of Cypress Semiconductor Corporation from "3901 North First Street" to "198 Champion Court". Updated Pin Definitions (Changed Three-State to Tri-State). Updated Functional Overview (Changed Three-State to Tri-State). Updated Truth Table (Updated Note 6 (Changed Three-State to Tri-State)). Updated Maximum Ratings (Changed Three-State to Tri-State). Updated Electrical Characteristics (Updated Note 10 (Changed test condition from $V_{IH} \leq V_{DD}$ to $V_{IH} < V_{DD}$), changed "Input Load Current except ZZ and MODE" to "Input Leakage Current except ZZ and MODE"). Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers, replaced Package Name column with Package Diagram in the Ordering Information table). Replaced Package Diagram .
*B	433014	See ECN	NXR	Updated Features (Included 3.3 V I/O option). Updated Functional Description (Included 3.3 V I/O option). Updated Electrical Characteristics (Included 3.3 V I/O option). Updated AC Test Loads and Waveforms (Updated Figure 2 (Included 3.3 V I/O option)). Updated Switching Characteristics (Updated Note 12 (Included 3.3 V I/O option)). Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers).
*C	2896585	03/20/2010	NJY	Updated Ordering Information (Removed obsolete part numbers) Updated Package Diagram .
*D	3052882	10/08/2010	NJY	Updated Ordering Information (Removed obsolete part numbers) and added Ordering Code Definitions .
*E	3293640	06/27/2011	NJY	Updated Package Diagram . Added Acronyms and Units of Measure . Updated in new template.
*F	3613761	05/10/2012	NJY	Updated Features (Removed 166 MHz frequency related information). Updated Functional Description (Removed the Note "For best-practices recommendations, please refer to the Cypress application note <i>System Design Guidelines</i> on www.cypress.com ." and its reference). Updated Selection Guide (Removed 166 MHz frequency related information). Updated Pin Definitions (Removed BGA related information). Updated Operating Range (Removed Industrial Temperature Range). Updated Electrical Characteristics (Removed 166 MHz frequency related information). Updated Switching Characteristics (Removed 166 MHz frequency related information).
*G	4081869	07/30/2013	PRIT	Updated Truth Table . Updated in new template.

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