



CYPRESS

CY7C1215F

1-Mb (32K x 32) Pipelined Sync SRAM

Features

- Registered inputs and outputs for pipelined operation
- 32K x 32 common I/O architecture
- 3.3V core power supply
- 3.3V I/O operation
- Fast clock-to-output times
 - 3.5ns (for 166-MHz device)
 - 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 writes
- Asynchronous output enable
- Offered in JEDEC-standard 100-pin TQFP package
- “ZZ” Sleep Mode Option

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 ($\overline{ADSC}$, $\overline{ADSP}$, and $\overline{ADV}$), Write Enables ($\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$, and $\overline{BWE}$), and Global Write ($\overline{GW}$). Asynchronous inputs include the Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) and the ZZ pin.

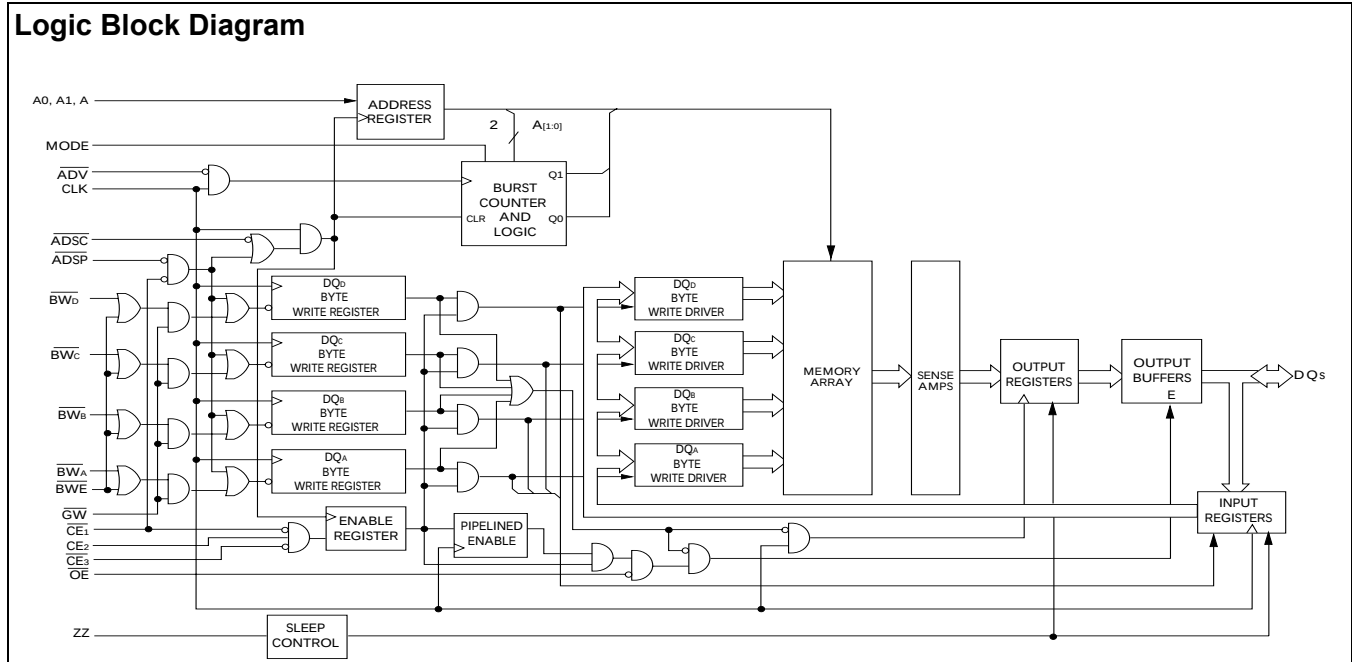
Addresses and chip enables are registered at rising edge of clock when either Address Strobe Processor ($\overline{ADSP}$) or Address Strobe Controller ($\overline{ADSC}$) are active. Subsequent burst addresses can be internally generated as controlled by the Advance pin ($\overline{ADV}$).

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 Descriptions and Truth Table for further details). Write cycles can be one to four bytes wide as controlled by the Byte Write control inputs. $\overline{GW}$ when active LOW causes all bytes to be written.

The CY7C1215F operates from a +3.3V core power supply while all outputs may operate with a +3.3V supply. All inputs and outputs are JEDEC-standard JESD8-5-compatible.

Functional Description^[1]

The CY7C1215F SRAM integrates 32,768 x 32 SRAM cells with advanced synchronous peripheral circuitry and a two-bit



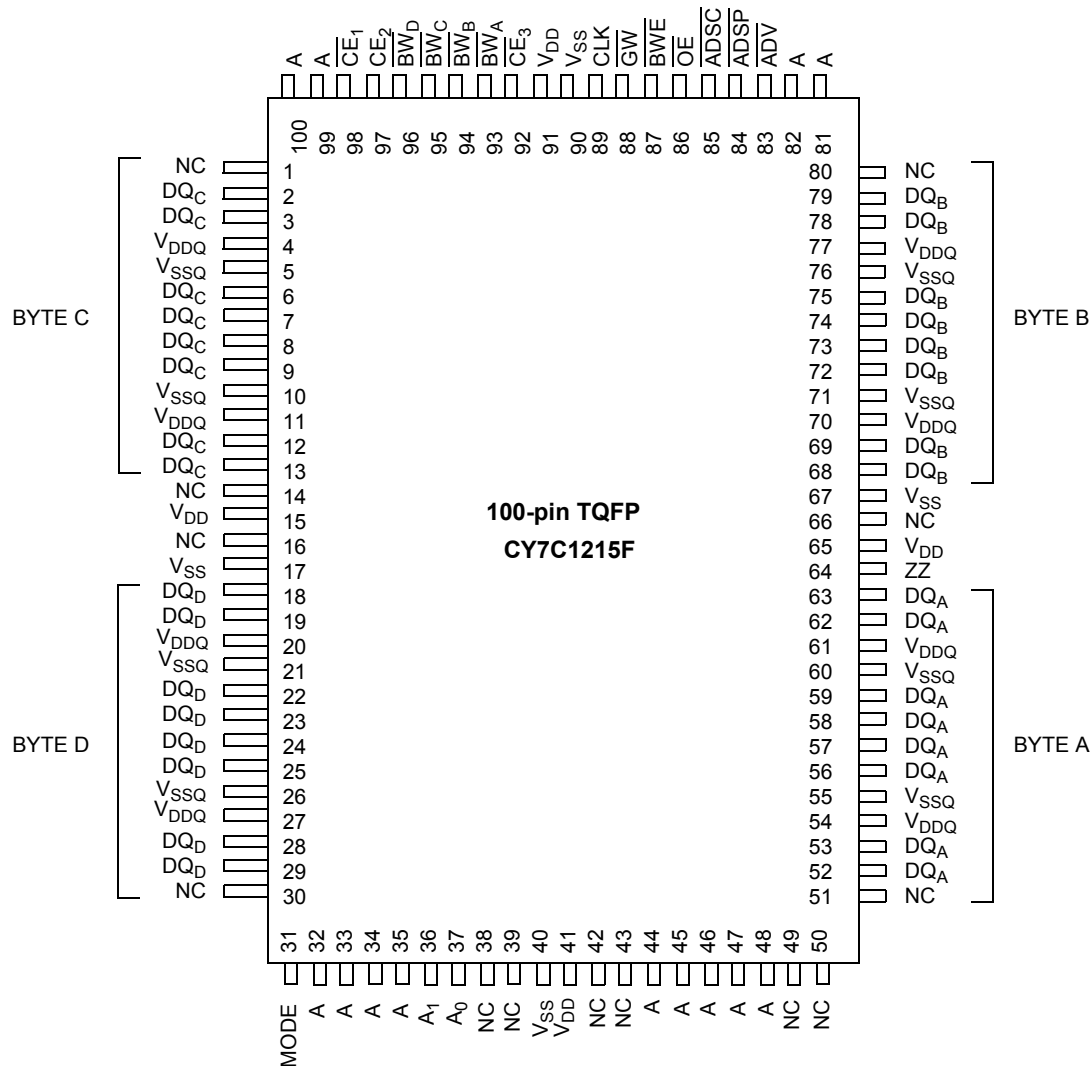
Note:

1. For best-practices recommendations, please refer to the Cypress application note *System Design Guidelines* on www.cypress.com.

Selection Guide

	166 MHz	133 MHz	Unit
Maximum Access Time	3.5	4.0	ns
Maximum Operating Current	240	225	mA
Maximum CMOS Standby Current	40	40	mA

Pin Configuration



Pin Definitions

Name	TQFP	I/O	Description
A ₀ , A ₁ , A	37,36, 32,33,34, 35,44,45, 46,47,48, 81,82,99, 100	Input- Synchronous	Address Inputs used to select one of the 32K address locations. Sampled at the rising edge of the CLK if $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ or $\overline{\text{ADSC}}$ is active LOW, and $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$, CE ₂ , and $\overline{\text{CE}}_3$ are sampled active. A ₁ , A ₀ feed the 2-bit counter.
$\overline{\text{BW}}_{\text{A}}$, $\overline{\text{BW}}_{\text{B}}$ $\overline{\text{BW}}_{\text{C}}$, $\overline{\text{BW}}_{\text{D}}$	93,94,95, 96	Input- Synchronous	Byte Write Select Inputs, active LOW. Qualified with $\overline{\text{BWE}}$ to conduct Byte Writes to the SRAM. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK.
$\overline{\text{GW}}$	88	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 $\overline{\text{BW}}_{[\text{A:D}]}$ and $\overline{\text{BWE}}$).
$\overline{\text{BWE}}$	87	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	89	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.
$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$	98	Input- Synchronous	Chip Enable 1 Input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with CE ₂ and $\overline{\text{CE}}_3$ to select/deselect the device. $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ is ignored if $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ is HIGH.
CE ₂	97	Input- Synchronous	Chip Enable 2 Input, active HIGH. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}_3$ to select/deselect the device.
$\overline{\text{CE}}_3$	92	Input- Synchronous	Chip Enable 3 Input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ and CE ₂ to select/deselect the device. Not connected for BGA. Where referenced, $\overline{\text{CE}}_3$ is assumed active throughout this document for BGA.
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	86	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 three-stated, and act as input data pins. $\overline{\text{OE}}$ is masked during the first clock of a Read cycle when emerging from a deselected state.
ADV	83	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.
$\overline{\text{ADSP}}$	84	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. A ₁ , A ₀ are also loaded into the burst counter. When $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ and $\overline{\text{ADSC}}$ are both asserted, only $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ is recognized. $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ is ignored when $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ is deasserted HIGH.
$\overline{\text{ADSC}}$	85	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. A ₁ , A ₀ are also loaded into the burst counter. When $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ and $\overline{\text{ADSC}}$ are both asserted, only $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ is recognized.
ZZ	64	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.
DQs	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	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 $\overline{\text{OE}}$. When $\overline{\text{OE}}$ is asserted LOW, the pins behave as outputs. When HIGH, DQ are placed in a three-state condition.

Pin Definitions (continued)

Name	TQFP	I/O	Description
V _{DD}	15,41,65,91	Power Supply	Power supply inputs to the core of the device.
V _{SS}	17,40,67,90	Ground	Ground for the core of the device.
V _{DDQ}	4,11,20,27,54,61,70,77	I/O Power Supply	Power supply for the I/O circuitry.
V _{SSQ}	5,10,21,26,55,60,71,76	I/O Ground	Ground for the I/O circuitry.
MODE	31	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	1,14,16,30,38,39,42,43,49,50,51,66,80		No Connects. 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 CY7C1215F 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 ($\overline{CE}_1$, CE₂, $\overline{CE}_3$) and an asynchronous Output Enable (OE) provide for easy bank selection and output three-state control. ADSP is ignored if $\overline{CE}_1$ 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) $\overline{CE}_1$, CE₂, $\overline{CE}_3$ are all asserted active, and (3) the Write signals ($\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$) are all asserted HIGH. ADSP is ignored if $\overline{CE}_1$ 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 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 three-stated during the first cycle of the access. After the first cycle of the access, the outputs are controlled by the 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 three-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) CE₁, CE₂, $\overline{CE}_3$ 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 memory 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 BWE and BW_[A:D] signals. The CY7C1215F provides Byte Write capability that is described in the Write Cycle Descriptions table. Asserting the Byte Write Enable input (BWE) with the selected Byte Write (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 CY7C1215F is a common I/O device, the Output Enable (OE) must be deasserted HIGH before presenting data to the DQ inputs. Doing so will three-state the output drivers. As a safety precaution, DQs are automatically three-stated whenever a Write cycle is detected, regardless of the state of 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 asserted HIGH, (3) CE₁, CE₂, CE₃ are all asserted active, and (4) the appropriate combination of the Write inputs (GW, BWE, and 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 CY7C1215F is a common I/O device, the Output Enable (OE) must be deasserted HIGH before presenting data to the DQ inputs. Doing so will three-state the output drivers. As a safety precaution, DQ are automatically three-stated whenever a Write cycle is detected, regardless of the state of OE.

Burst Sequences

The CY7C1215F 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.

ZZ Mode Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
I _{DDZZ}	Snooze mode standby current	ZZ ≥ V _{DD} – 0.2V		40	mA
t _{ZZS}	Device operation to ZZ	ZZ ≥ V _{DD} – 0.2V		2t _{CYC}	ns
t _{ZZREC}	ZZ recovery time	ZZ ≤ 0.2V	2t _{CYC}		ns
t _{ZZI}	ZZ Active to snooze current	This parameter is sampled		2t _{CYC}	ns
t _{RZZI}	ZZ Inactive to exit snooze current	This parameter is sampled	0		ns

Interleaved Burst Address Table (MODE = Floating or V_{DD})

First Address A ₁ , A ₀	Second Address A ₁ , A ₀	Third Address A ₁ , A ₀	Fourth Address A ₁ , A ₀
00	01	10	11
01	00	11	10
10	11	00	01
11	10	01	00

Linear Burst Address Table (MODE = GND)

First Address A ₁ , A ₀	Second Address A ₁ , A ₀	Third Address A ₁ , A ₀	Fourth Address A ₁ , A ₀
00	01	10	11
01	10	11	00
10	11	00	01
11	00	01	10

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. CE₁, CE₂, CE₃, ADSP, and ADSC must remain inactive for the duration of t_{ZZREC} after the ZZ input returns LOW.

Truth Table^[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Next Cycle	Add. Used	ZZ	$\overline{CE}_3$	$\overline{CE}_2$	$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{ADSP}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	$\overline{OE}$	DQ	Write
Unselected	None	L	X	X	H	X	L	X	X	Three-State	X
Unselected	None	L	H	X	L	L	X	X	X	Three-State	X
Unselected	None	L	X	L	L	L	X	X	X	Three-State	X
Unselected	None	L	H	X	L	H	L	X	X	Three-State	X
Unselected	None	L	X	L	L	H	L	X	X	Three-State	X
Begin Read	External	L	L	H	L	L	X	X	X	Three-State	X
Begin Read	External	L	L	H	L	H	L	X	X	Three-State	Read
Continue Read	Next	L	X	X	X	H	H	L	H	Three-State	Read
Continue Read	Next	L	X	X	X	H	H	L	L	DQ	Read
Continue Read	Next	L	X	X	H	X	H	L	H	Three-State	Read
Continue Read	Next	L	X	X	H	X	H	L	L	DQ	Read
Suspend Read	Current	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	Three-State	Read
Suspend Read	Current	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	L	DQ	Read
Suspend Read	Current	L	X	X	H	X	H	H	H	Three-State	Read
Suspend Read	Current	L	X	X	H	X	H	H	L	DQ	Read
Begin Write	Current	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	X	Three-State	Write
Begin Write	Current	L	X	X	H	X	H	H	X	Three-State	Write
Begin Write	External	L	L	H	L	H	H	X	X	Three-State	Write
Continue Write	Next	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	X	Three-State	Write
Continue Write	Next	L	X	X	H	X	H	H	X	Three-State	Write
Suspend Write	Current	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	X	Three-State	Write
Suspend Write	Current	L	X	X	H	X	H	H	X	Three-State	Write
ZZ "Sleep"	None	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Three-State	X

Notes:

- X = "Don't Care." H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW.
- $\overline{WRITE} = L$ 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 ($\overline{BW}_A, \overline{BW}_B, \overline{BW}_C, \overline{BW}_D$), $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{GW} = H$.
- 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.
- $\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$ are available only in the TQFP package.
- The SRAM always initiates a Read cycle when $\overline{ADSP}$ 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 $\overline{ADSP}$ or with the assertion of $\overline{ADSC}$. As a result, $\overline{OE}$ must be driven HIGH prior to the start of the Write cycle to allow the outputs to Three-State. $\overline{OE}$ is a don't care for the remainder of the Write cycle.
- $\overline{OE}$ 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 Three-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^[2, 3]

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

Maximum Ratings

(Above which the useful life may be impaired. For user guidelines, not tested.)

Storage Temperature -65°C to +150°C

Ambient Temperature with
Power Applied -55°C to +125°C

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

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

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

Current into Outputs (LOW) 20 mA

Static Discharge Voltage >2001V
(per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015)

Latch-up Current >200 mA

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	3.3V -5%/+10%	3.3V -5% to V_{DD}

Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Range^[8, 9]

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	Power Supply Voltage		3.135	3.6	V
V_{DDQ}	I/O Supply Voltage		3.135	V_{DD}	V
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	$V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$, $V_{DD} = \text{Min.}$, $I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	$V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$, $V_{DD} = \text{Min.}$, $I_{OL} = 8.0 \text{ mA}$		0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage ^[8]	$V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$	2.0	$V_{DD} + 0.3V$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage ^[8]	$V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$	-0.3	0.8	V
I_X	Input Load Current except ZZ and MODE	$GND \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$	-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	$GND \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$, Output Disabled	-5	5	μA
I_{DD}	V_{DD} Operating Supply Current	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}$, $I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	6-ns cycle, 166 MHz	240	mA
			7.5-ns cycle, 133 MHz	225	mA
I_{SB1}	Automatic CS Power-down Current—TTL Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	6-ns cycle, 166 MHz	100	mA
			7.5-ns cycle, 133 MHz	90	mA
I_{SB2}	Automatic CS Power-down Current—CMOS Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3V$ or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3V$, $f = 0$	All speeds	40	mA
I_{SB3}	Automatic CS Power-down Current—CMOS Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}$, Device Deselected, or $V_{IN} \leq 0.3V$ or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3V$, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	6-ns cycle, 166 MHz	85	mA
			7.5-ns cycle, 133 MHz	75	mA
I_{SB4}	Automatic CS Power-down Current—TTL Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = 0$	All speeds	45	mA

Notes:

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

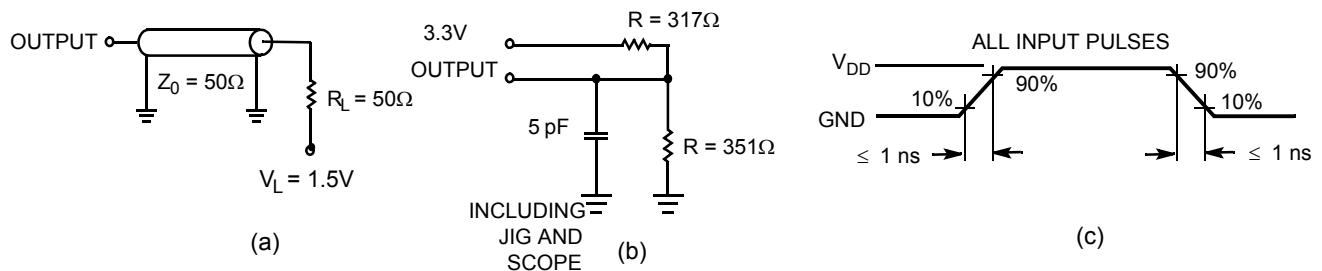
9. $T_{Power-up}$: Assumes a linear ramp from 0v to $V_{DD}(\text{min.})$ within 200 ms. During this time $V_{IH} \leq V_{DD}$ and $V_{DDQ} \leq V_{DD}$.

Thermal Resistance^[10]

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	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	41.83	°C/W
Θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)		9.99	°C/W

Capacitance^[10]

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{DDQ} = 3.3\text{V}$	5	pF
C_{CLK}	Clock Input Capacitance		5	pF
$C_{I/O}$	Input/Output Capacitance		5	pF

AC Test Loads and Waveforms
3.3V I/O Test Load

Note:

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

Switching Characteristics Over the Operating Range^[11, 12]

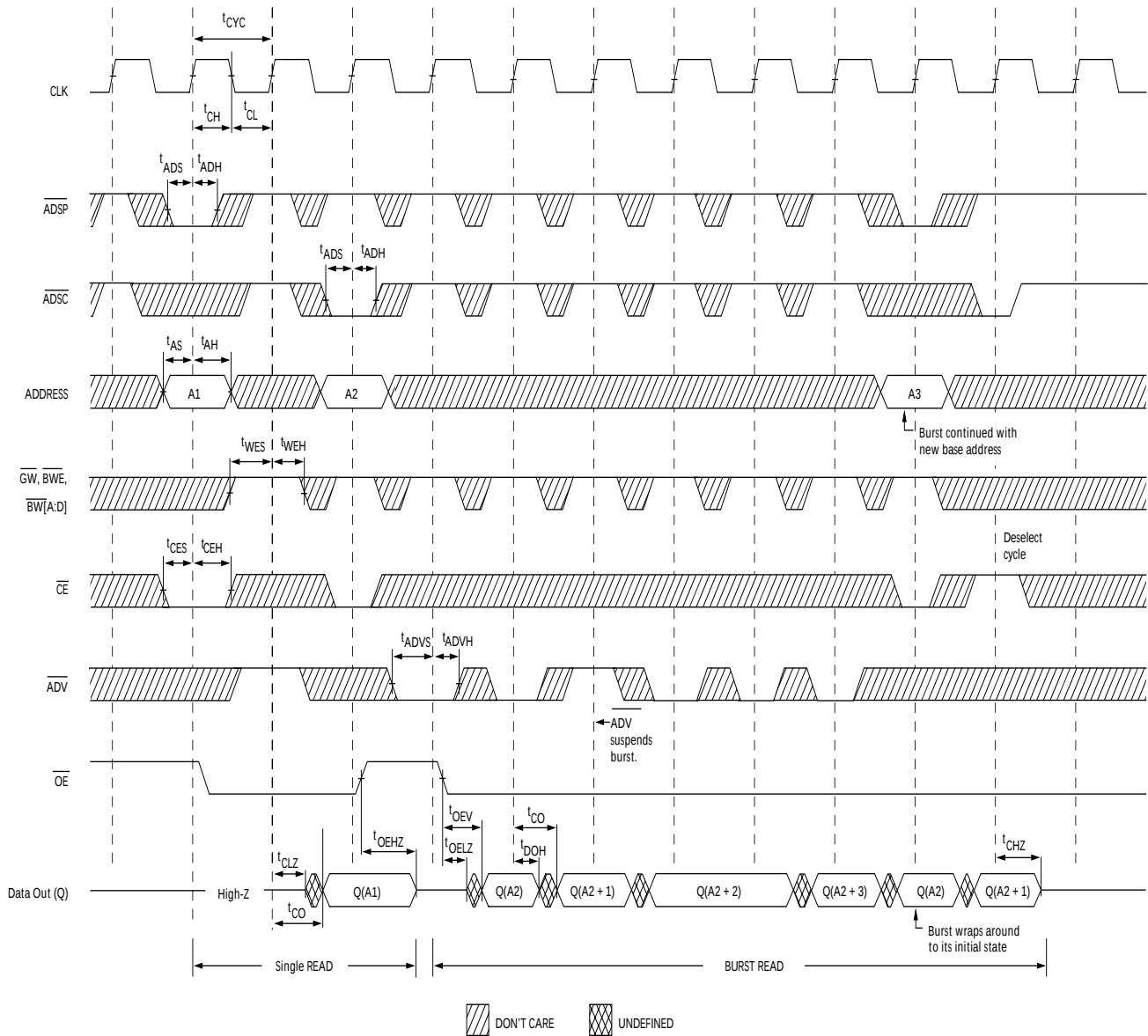
Parameter	Description	166 MHz		133 MHz		Unit
		Min.	Max	Min.	Max	
t_{POWER}	V_{DD} (Typical) to the First Access ^[13]		1		1	ms
Clock						
t_{CYC}	Clock Cycle Time	6.0		7.5		ns
t_{CH}	Clock HIGH	2.5		3.0		ns
t_{CL}	Clock LOW	2.5		3.0		ns
Output Times						
t_{CO}	Data Output Valid after CLK Rise		3.5		4.0	ns
t_{DOH}	Data Output Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns
t_{CLZ}	Clock to Low-Z ^[14, 15, 16]	0		0		ns
t_{CHZ}	Clock to High-Z ^[14, 15, 16]		3.5		4.0	ns
$t_{OE\bar{V}}$	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Output Valid		3.5		4.5	ns
t_{OELZ}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Output Low-Z ^[14, 15, 16]	0		0		ns
$t_{OE\bar{H}Z}$	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to Output High-Z ^[14, 15, 16]		3.5		4.0	ns
Set-up Times						
t_{AS}	Address Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5		1.5		ns
t_{ADS}	$\overline{ADSC}$, $\overline{ADSP}$ Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5		1.5		ns
t_{ADVS}	$\overline{ADV}$ Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5		1.5		ns
t_{WES}	$\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5		1.5		ns
t_{DS}	Data Input Set-up before CLK Rise	1.5		1.5		ns
t_{CES}	Chip Enable Set-Up before CLK Rise	1.5		1.5		ns
Hold Times						
t_{AH}	Address Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns
t_{ADH}	$\overline{ADSP}$, $\overline{ADSC}$ Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns
t_{ADVH}	$\overline{ADV}$ Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns
t_{WEH}	$\overline{GW}$, $\overline{BWE}$, $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns
t_{DH}	Data Input Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns
t_{CEH}	Chip Enable Hold after CLK Rise	0.5		0.5		ns

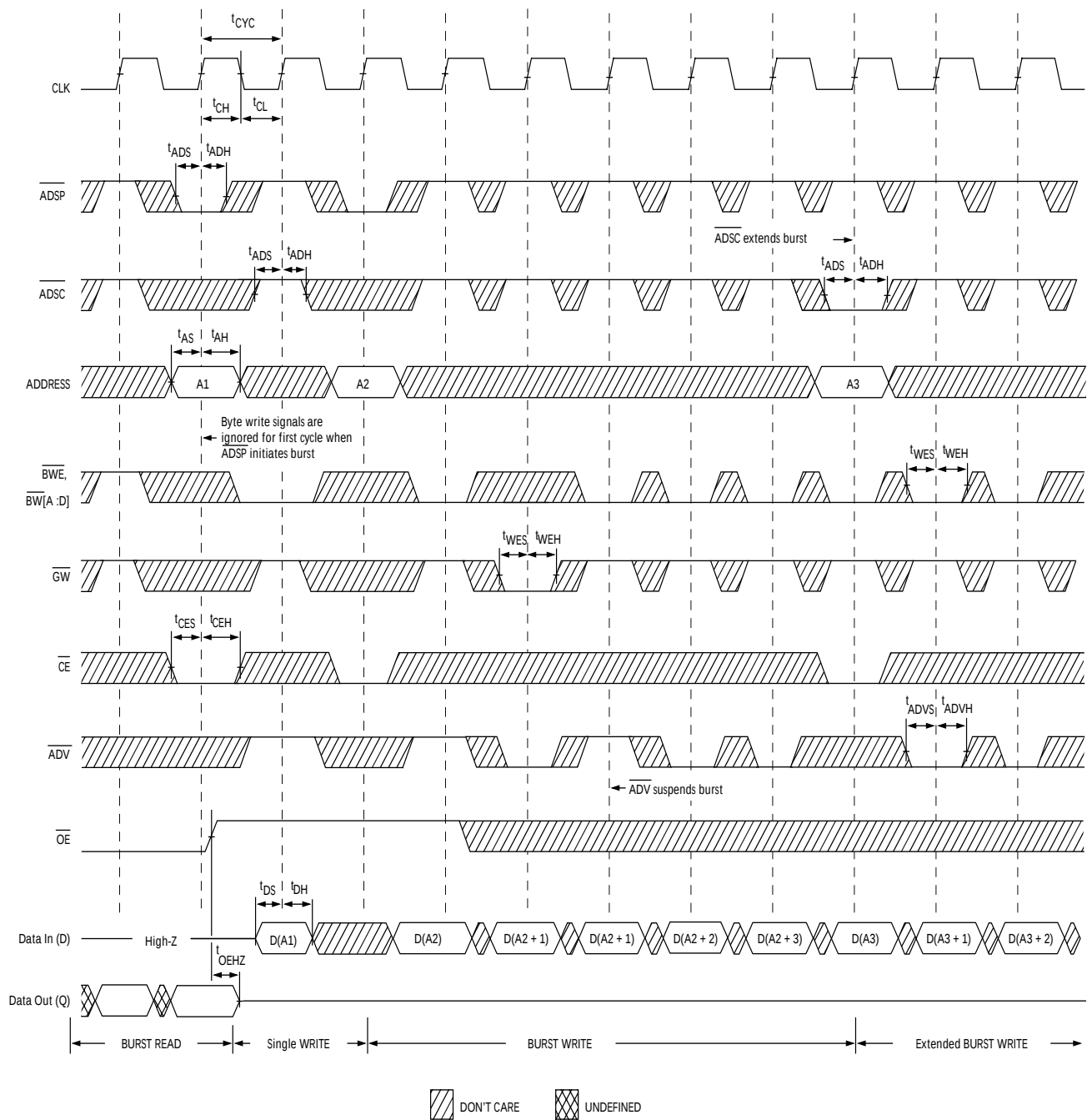
Notes:

11. Timing reference level is 1.5V when $V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$.
12. Test conditions shown in (a) of AC Test Loads unless otherwise noted.
13. This part has a voltage regulator internally; t_{POWER} is the time that the power needs to be supplied above V_{DD} (minimum) initially before a Read or Write operation can be initiated.
14. t_{CHZ} , t_{CLZ} , t_{OELZ} , and $t_{OE\bar{H}Z}$ are specified with AC test conditions shown in part (b) of AC Test Loads. Transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady-state voltage.
15. At any given voltage and temperature, $t_{OE\bar{H}Z}$ 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.
16. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.

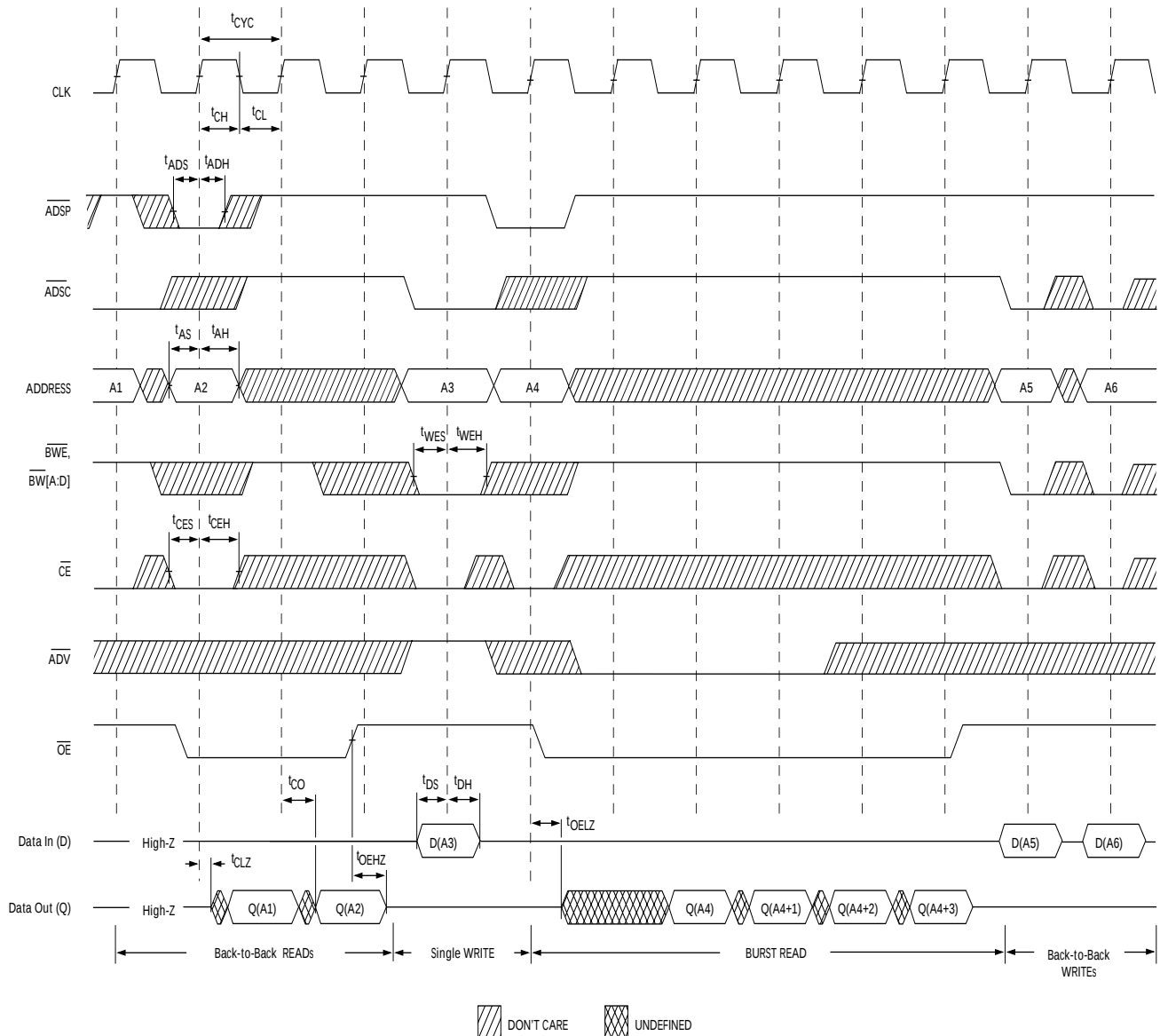
Switching Waveforms

Read Cycle Timing^[17]

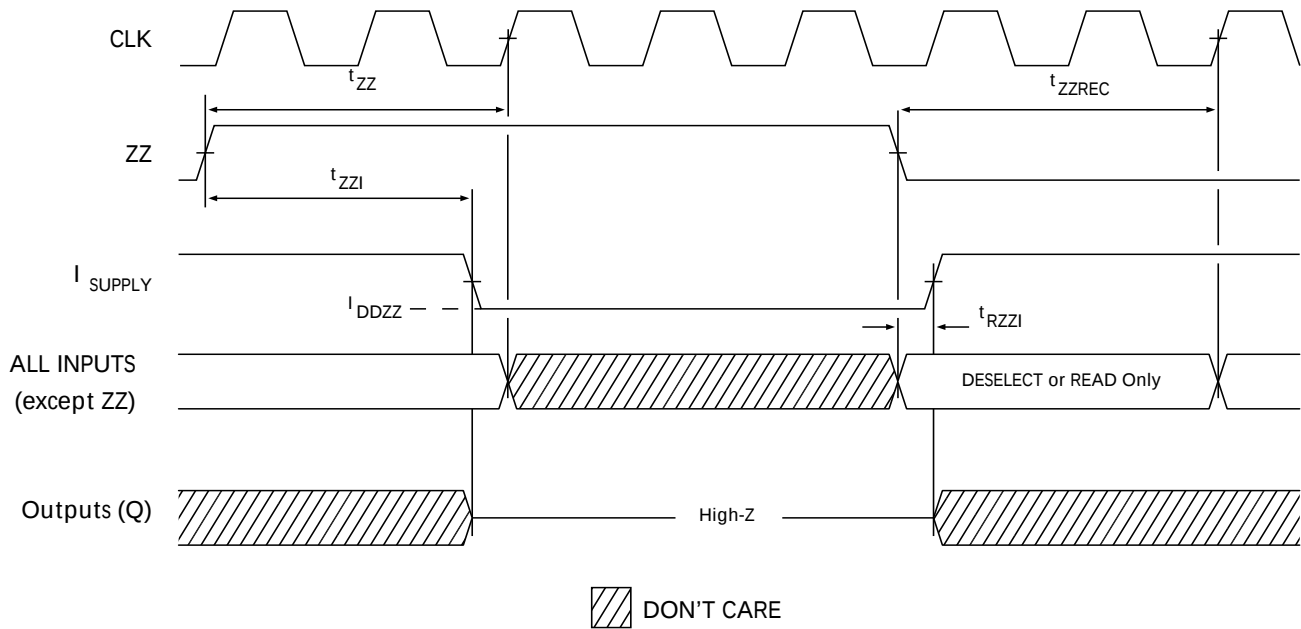


Switching Waveforms (continued)
Write Cycle Timing^[17, 18]

Note:

18. Full width Write can be initiated by either $\overline{GW}$ LOW; or by $\overline{GW}$ HIGH, $\overline{BWE}$ LOW and $\overline{BW}_{[A:D]}$ LOW.

Switching Waveforms (continued)
Read/Write Cycle Timing^[17, 19, 20]

Note:

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

Switching Waveforms (continued)
ZZ Mode Timing^[21, 22]

Notes:

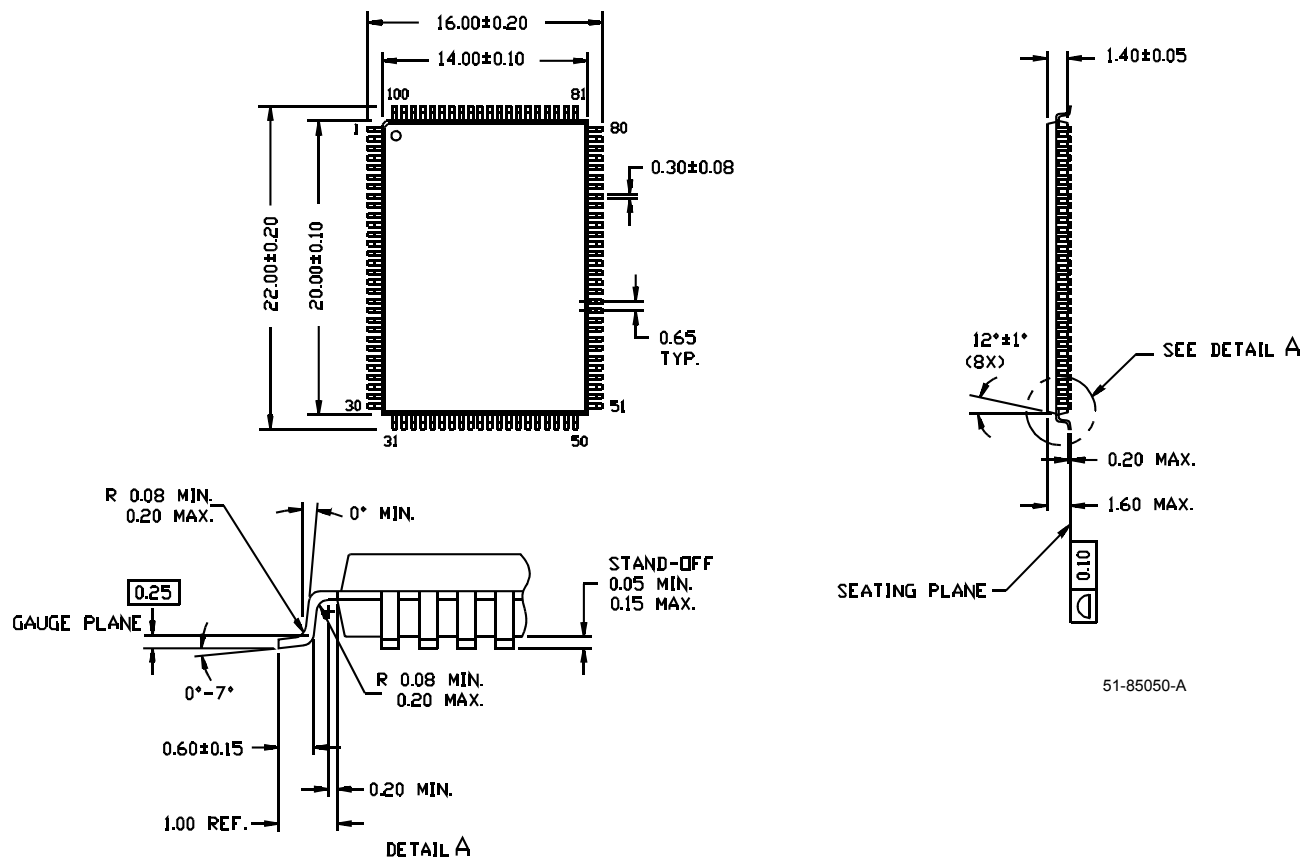
21. Device must be deselected when entering ZZ mode. See Cycle Descriptions table for all possible signal conditions to deselect the device.
 22. DQs are in High-Z when exiting ZZ sleep mode.

Ordering Information

Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package Name	Package Type	Operating Range
166	CY7C1215F-166AC	A101	100-lead Thin Quad Flat Pack	Commercial
133	CY7C1215F-133AC	A101	100-lead Thin Quad Flat Pack	

Package Diagram
100-pin Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack (14 x 20 x 1.4 mm) A101

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.



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Document History Page

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REV.	ECN NO.	Issue Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
**	200661	See ECN	NJY	New Data Sheet