



**HIGH-SPEED 2.5V
512/256K x 18
ASYNCHRONOUS DUAL-PORT
STATIC RAM
WITH 3.3V OR 2.5V INTERFACE**

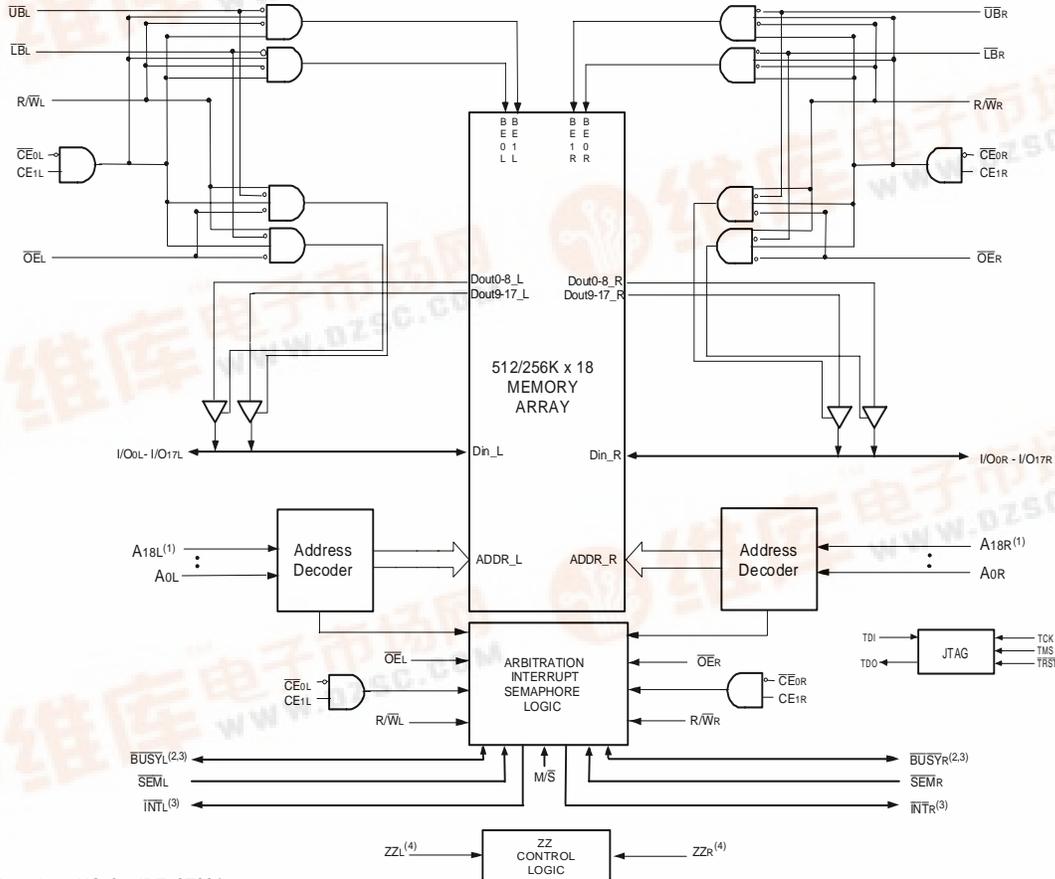
**PRELIMINARY
IDT70T633/1S**

Features

- ◆ True Dual-Port memory cells which allow simultaneous access of the same memory location
- ◆ High-speed access
 - Commercial: 8/10/12/15ns (max.)
 - Industrial: 10/12ns (max.)
- ◆ RapidWrite Mode simplifies high-speed consecutive write cycles
- ◆ Dual chip enables allow for depth expansion without external logic
- ◆ IDT70T633/1 easily expands data bus width to 36 bits or more using the Master/Slave select when cascading more than one device
- ◆ $M/\bar{S} = V_{IH}$ for \bar{BUSY} output flag on Master, $M/\bar{S} = V_{IL}$ for \bar{BUSY} input on Slave
- ◆ Busy and Interrupt Flags

- ◆ Full hardware support of semaphore signaling between ports on-chip
- ◆ On-chip port arbitration logic
- ◆ Fully asynchronous operation from either port
- ◆ Separate byte controls for multiplexed bus and bus matching compatibility
- ◆ Sleep Mode Inputs on both ports
- ◆ Supports JTAG features compliant to IEEE 1149.1 in BGA-208 and BGA-256 packages
- ◆ Single 2.5V ($\pm 100mV$) power supply for core
- ◆ LVTTTL-compatible, selectable 3.3V ($\pm 150mV$)/2.5V ($\pm 100mV$) power supply for I/Os and control signals on each port
- ◆ Available in a 256-ball Ball Grid Array, 144-pin Thin Quad Flatpack and 208-ball fine pitch Ball Grid Array
- ◆ Industrial temperature range ($-40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$) is available for selected speeds

Functional Block Diagram



NOTES:

1. Address A18x is a NC for IDT70T631.
2. \bar{BUSY} is an input as a Slave ($M/\bar{S} = V_{IL}$) and an output when it is a Master ($M/\bar{S} = V_{IH}$).
3. \bar{BUSY} and \bar{INT} are non-tri-state totem-pole outputs (push-pull).
4. The sleep mode pin shuts off all dynamic inputs, except JTAG inputs, when asserted. \bar{OPTx} , \bar{INTx} , M/\bar{S} and the sleep mode pins themselves (ZZx) are not affected during sleep mode.

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NOVEMBER 2003

Description

The IDT70T633/1 is a high-speed 512/256K x 18 Asynchronous Dual-Port Static RAM. The IDT70T633/1 is designed to be used as a stand-alone 9216/4608K-bit Dual-Port RAM or as a combination MASTER/SLAVE Dual-Port RAM for 36-bit-or-more word system. Using the IDT MASTER/SLAVE Dual-Port RAM approach in 36-bit or wider memory system applications results in full-speed, error-free operation without the need for additional discrete logic.

This device provides two independent ports with separate control, address, and I/O pins that permit independent, asynchronous access for reads or writes to any location in memory. An automatic power down

feature controlled by the chip enables (either $\overline{CE}0$ or CE1) permit the on-chip circuitry of each port to enter a very low standby power mode.

The IDT70T651/9 has a RapidWrite Mode which allows the designer to perform back-to-back write operations without pulsing the R/\overline{W} input each cycle. This is especially significant at the 8 and 10ns cycle times of the IDT70T651/9, easing design considerations at these high performance levels.

The 70T633/1 can support an operating voltage of either 3.3V or 2.5V on one or both ports, controlled by the OPT pins. The power supply for the core of the device (VDD) remains at 2.5V.

Pin Configuration^(1,2,3)

70T633/1BC

BC-256^(5,6)

256-Pin BGA

Top View

03/13/03

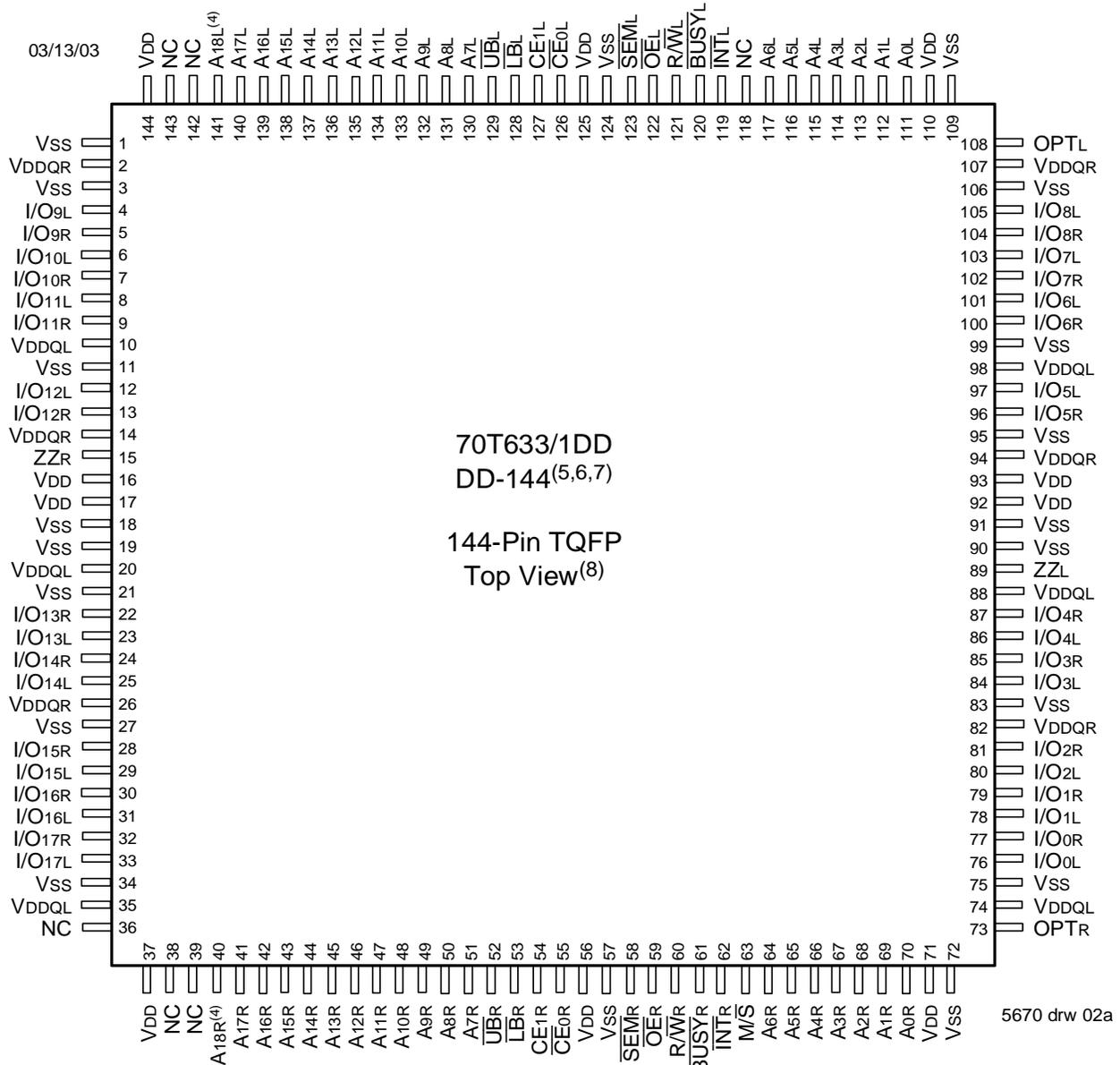
A1	NC	A2	TDI	A3	NC	A4	A17L	A5	A14L	A6	A11L	A7	A8L	A8	NC	A9	CE1L	A10	OE1L	A11	INTL	A12	A5L	A13	A2L	A14	A0L	A15	NC	A16	NC
B1	NC	B2	NC	B3	TDO	B4	A18L ⁽⁴⁾	B5	A15L	B6	A12L	B7	A9L	B8	UBL	B9	CE0L	B10	RWL	B11	NC	B12	A4L	B13	A1L	B14	NC	B15	NC	B16	NC
C1	NC	C2	I/O9L	C3	VSS	C4	A16L	C5	A13L	C6	A10L	C7	A7L	C8	NC	C9	LBL	C10	SEML	C11	BUSYL	C12	A6L	C13	A3L	C14	OPTL	C15	NC	C16	I/O8L
D1	NC	D2	I/O9R	D3	NC	D4	VDD	D5	VDDQL	D6	VDDQL	D7	VDDQR	D8	VDDQR	D9	VDDQL	D10	VDDQL	D11	VDDQR	D12	VDDQR	D13	VDD	D14	NC	D15	NC	D16	I/O8R
E1	I/O10R	E2	I/O10L	E3	NC	E4	VDDQL	E5	VDD	E6	VDD	E7	VSS	E8	VSS	E9	VSS	E10	VSS	E11	VDD	E12	VDD	E13	VDDQR	E14	NC	E15	I/O7L	E16	I/O7R
F1	I/O11L	F2	NC	F3	I/O11R	F4	VDDQL	F5	VDD	F6	NC	F7	VSS	F8	VSS	F9	VSS	F10	VSS	F11	VSS	F12	VDD	F13	VDDQR	F14	I/O6R	F15	NC	F16	I/O6L
G1	NC	G2	NC	G3	I/O12L	G4	VDDQR	G5	VSS	G6	VSS	G7	VSS	G8	VSS	G9	VSS	G10	VSS	G11	VSS	G12	VSS	G13	VDDQL	G14	I/O5L	G15	NC	G16	NC
H1	NC	H2	I/O12R	H3	NC	H4	VDDQR	H5	VSS	H6	VSS	H7	VSS	H8	VSS	H9	VSS	H10	VSS	H11	VSS	H12	VSS	H13	VDDQL	H14	NC	H15	NC	H16	I/O5R
J1	I/O13L	J2	I/O14R	J3	I/O13R	J4	VDDQL	J5	ZZR	J6	VSS	J7	VSS	J8	VSS	J9	VSS	J10	VSS	J11	VSS	J12	ZZL	J13	VDDQR	J14	I/O4R	J15	I/O3R	J16	I/O4L
K1	NC	K2	NC	K3	I/O14L	K4	VDDQL	K5	VSS	K6	VSS	K7	VSS	K8	VSS	K9	VSS	K10	VSS	K11	VSS	K12	VSS	K13	VDDQR	K14	NC	K15	NC	K16	I/O3L
L1	I/O15L	L2	NC	L3	I/O15R	L4	VDDQR	L5	VDD	L6	NC	L7	VSS	L8	VSS	L9	VSS	L10	VSS	L11	VSS	L12	VDD	L13	VDDQL	L14	I/O2L	L15	NC	L16	I/O2R
M1	I/O16R	M2	I/O16L	M3	NC	M4	VDDQR	M5	VDD	M6	VDD	M7	VSS	M8	VSS	M9	VSS	M10	VSS	M11	VDD	M12	VDD	M13	VDDQL	M14	I/O1R	M15	I/O1L	M16	NC
N1	NC	N2	I/O17R	N3	NC	N4	VDD	N5	VDDQR	N6	VDDQR	N7	VDDQL	N8	VDDQL	N9	VDDQR	N10	VDDQR	N11	VDDQL	N12	VDDQL	N13	VDD	N14	NC	N15	I/O0R	N16	NC
P1	NC	P2	I/O17L	P3	TMS	P4	A16R	P5	A13R	P6	A10R	P7	A7R	P8	NC	P9	LB \bar{R}	P10	SEMR	P11	BUSY \bar{R}	P12	A6R	P13	A3R	P14	NC	P15	NC	P16	I/O0L
R1	NC	R2	NC	R3	TRST	R4	A18R ⁽⁴⁾	R5	A15R	R6	A12R	R7	A9R	R8	UB \bar{R}	R9	CE0 \bar{R}	R10	RW \bar{R}	R11	M/S	R12	A4R	R13	A1R	R14	OPT \bar{R}	R15	NC	R16	NC
T1	NC	T2	TCK	T3	NC	T4	A17R	T5	A14R	T6	A11R	T7	A8R	T8	NC	T9	CE1R	T10	OE \bar{R}	T11	INT \bar{R}	T12	A5R	T13	A2R	T14	A0R	T15	NC	T16	NC

NOTES:

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- All VDD pins must be connected to 2.5V power supply.
- All VDDQ pins must be connected to appropriate power supply: 3.3V if OPT pin for that port is set to VDD (2.5V), and 2.5V if OPT pin for that port is set to VSS (0V).
- All VSS pins must be connected to ground supply.
- A18x is a NC for IDT70T631.
- Package body is approximately 17mm x 17mm x 1.4mm, with 1.0mm ball-pitch.
- This package code is used to reference the package diagram.

Pin Configurations^(1,2,3,8) (con't.)



NOTES:

1. All VDD pins must be connected to 2.5V power supply.
2. All VDDQ pins must be connected to appropriate power supply: 3.3V if OPT pin for that port is set to VDD (2.5V), and 2.5V if OPT pin for that port is set to VSS (0V).
3. All VSS pins must be connected to ground.
4. A18x is a NC for IDT70T631.
5. Package body is approximately 20mm x 20mm x 1.4mm.
6. This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
7. 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are not available in the DD-144 package.
8. This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part-marking.
9. Due to the restricted number of pins, JTAG is not supported in the DD-144 package.

Pin Configurations^(1,2,3)(con't.)

03/12/03

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
A	I/O _{9L}	NC	V _{SS}	TDO	NC	A _{16L}	A _{12L}	A _{8L}	NC	V _{DD}	$\overline{\text{SEM}}_L$	$\overline{\text{INT}}_L$	A _{4L}	A _{0L}	OPT _L	NC	V _{SS}	A	
B	NC	V _{SS}	NC	TDI	A _{17L}	A _{13L}	A _{9L}	NC	$\overline{\text{CE}}_{0L}$	V _{SS}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}_L$	A _{5L}	A _{1L}	V _{SS}	V _{DDQR}	I/O _{8L}	NC	B	
C	V _{DDQL}	I/O _{9R}	V _{DDQR}	V _{DD}	A _{18L} ⁽⁴⁾	A _{14L}	A _{10L}	$\overline{\text{UB}}_L$	CE _{1L}	V _{SS}	R/ $\overline{\text{WL}}$	A _{6L}	A _{2L}	V _{DD}	I/O _{8R}	NC	V _{SS}	C	
D	NC	V _{SS}	I/O _{10L}	NC	A _{15L}	A _{11L}	A _{7L}	$\overline{\text{LB}}_L$	V _{DD}	$\overline{\text{OE}}_L$	NC	A _{3L}	V _{DD}	NC	V _{DDQL}	I/O _{7L}	I/O _{7R}	D	
E	I/O _{11L}	NC	V _{DDQR}	I/O _{10R}	70T633/1BF BF-208 ^(5,6) 208-Ball BGA Top View ⁽⁷⁾										I/O _{6L}	NC	V _{SS}	NC	E
F	V _{DDQL}	I/O _{11R}	NC	V _{SS}											V _{SS}	I/O _{6R}	NC	V _{DDQR}	F
G	NC	V _{SS}	I/O _{12L}	NC											NC	V _{DDQL}	I/O _{5L}	NC	G
H	V _{DD}	NC	V _{DDQR}	I/O _{12R}											V _{DD}	NC	V _{SS}	I/O _{5R}	H
J	V _{DDQL}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	ZZ _R											ZZ _L	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{DDQR}	J
K	I/O _{14R}	V _{SS}	I/O _{13R}	V _{SS}											I/O _{3R}	V _{DDQL}	I/O _{4R}	V _{SS}	K
L	NC	I/O _{14L}	V _{DDQR}	I/O _{13L}											NC	I/O _{3L}	V _{SS}	I/O _{4L}	L
M	V _{DDQL}	NC	I/O _{15R}	V _{SS}											V _{SS}	NC	I/O _{2R}	V _{DDQR}	M
N	NC	V _{SS}	NC	I/O _{15L}	I/O _{1R}	V _{DDQL}	NC	I/O _{2L}	N										
P	I/O _{16R}	I/O _{16L}	V _{DDQR}	NC	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	A _{16R}	A _{12R}	A _{8R}	NC	V _{DD}	$\overline{\text{SEM}}_R$	$\overline{\text{INT}}_R$	A _{4R}	NC	I/O _{1L}	V _{SS}	NC	P	
R	V _{SS}	NC	I/O _{17R}	TCK	A _{17R}	A _{13R}	A _{9R}	NC	$\overline{\text{CE}}_{0R}$	V _{SS}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}_R$	A _{5R}	A _{1R}	V _{SS}	V _{DDQL}	I/O _{0R}	V _{DDQR}	R	
T	NC	I/O _{17L}	V _{DDQL}	TMS	A _{18R} ⁽⁴⁾	A _{14R}	A _{10R}	$\overline{\text{UB}}_R$	CE _{1R}	V _{SS}	R/ $\overline{\text{WR}}$	A _{6R}	A _{2R}	V _{SS}	NC	V _{SS}	NC	T	
U	V _{SS}	NC	V _{DD}	NC	A _{15R}	A _{11R}	A _{7R}	$\overline{\text{LB}}_R$	V _{DD}	$\overline{\text{OE}}_R$	M/ $\overline{\text{S}}$	A _{3R}	A _{0R}	V _{DD}	OPT _R	NC	I/O _{0L}	U	

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NOTES:

1. All V_{DD} pins must be connected to 2.5V power supply.
2. All V_{DDQ} pins must be connected to appropriate power supply: 3.3V if OPT pin for that port is set to V_{DD} (2.5V), and 2.5V if OPT pin for that port is set to V_{SS} (0V).
3. All V_{SS} pins must be connected to ground.
4. A_{18x} is a NC for IDT70T631.
5. Package body is approximately 15mm x 15mm x 1.4mm with 0.8mm ball pitch.
6. This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
7. This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part-marking.

Pin Names

Left Port	Right Port	Names
\overline{CE}_{0L} , CE_{1L}	\overline{CE}_{0R} , CE_{1R}	Chip Enables (Input)
R/\overline{W}_L	R/\overline{W}_R	Read/Write Enable (Input)
\overline{OE}_L	\overline{OE}_R	Output Enable (Input)
A_{0L} - $A_{18L}^{(1)}$	A_{0R} - $A_{18R}^{(1)}$	Address (Input)
I/O_{0L} - I/O_{17L}	I/O_{0R} - I/O_{17R}	Data Input/Output
\overline{SEM}_L	\overline{SEM}_R	Semaphore Enable (Input)
\overline{INT}_L	\overline{INT}_R	Interrupt Flag (Output)
\overline{BUSY}_L	\overline{BUSY}_R	Busy Flag (Output)
\overline{UB}_L	\overline{UB}_R	Upper Byte Select (Input)
\overline{LB}_L	\overline{LB}_R	Lower Byte Select (Input)
V_{DDQL}	V_{DDQR}	Power (I/O Bus) (3.3V or 2.5V) ⁽²⁾ (Input)
OPT_L	OPT_R	Option for selecting $V_{DDQX}^{(2,3)}$ (Input)
ZZ_L	ZZ_R	Sleep Mode Pin ⁽⁴⁾ (Input)
M/\overline{S}		Master or Slave Select (Input) ⁽⁵⁾
V_{DD}		Power (2.5V) ⁽²⁾ (Input)
V_{SS}		Ground (0V) (Input)
TDI		Test Data Input
TDO		Test Data Output
TCK		Test Logic Clock (10MHz) (Input)
TMS		Test Mode Select (Input)
\overline{TRST}		Reset (Initialize TAP Controller) (Input)

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NOTES:

1. Address A_{18x} is a NC for IDT70T631.
2. V_{DD} , OPT_x , and V_{DDQX} must be set to appropriate operating levels prior to applying inputs on I/O_x .
3. OPT_x selects the operating voltage levels for the I/O s and controls on that port. If OPT_x is set to V_{DD} (2.5V), then that port's I/O s and controls will operate at 3.3V levels and V_{DDQX} must be supplied at 3.3V. If OPT_x is set to V_{SS} (0V), then that port's I/O s and controls will operate at 2.5V levels and V_{DDQX} must be supplied at 2.5V. The OPT pins are independent of one another—both ports can operate at 3.3V levels, both can operate at 2.5V levels, or either can operate at 3.3V with the other at 2.5V.
4. The sleep mode pin shuts off all dynamic inputs, except JTAG inputs, when asserted. OPT_x , \overline{INT}_x , M/\overline{S} and the sleep mode pins themselves (ZZ_x) are not affected during sleep mode. It is recommended that boundary scan not be operated during sleep mode.
5. \overline{BUSY} is an input as a Slave ($M/\overline{S}=V_{IL}$) and an output when it is a Master ($M/\overline{S}=V_{IH}$).

Truth Table I—Read/Write and Enable Control⁽¹⁾

\overline{OE}	\overline{SEM}	\overline{CE}_0	CE_1	\overline{UB}	\overline{LB}	R/\overline{W}	ZZ	Upper Byte I/O ₉₋₁₇	Lower Byte I/O ₀₋₈	MODE
X	H	H	X	X	X	X	L	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
X	H	X	L	X	X	X	L	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
X	H	L	H	H	H	X	L	High-Z	High-Z	Both Bytes Deselected
X	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	High-Z	D _{IN}	Write to Lower Byte
X	H	L	H	L	H	L	L	D _{IN}	High-Z	Write to Upper Byte
X	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	D _{IN}	D _{IN}	Write to Both Bytes
L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	High-Z	D _{OUT}	Read Lower Byte
L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	D _{OUT}	High-Z	Read Upper Byte
L	H	L	H	L	L	H	L	D _{OUT}	D _{OUT}	Read Both Bytes
H	H	L	H	L	L	X	L	High-Z	High-Z	Outputs Disabled
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z Sleep Mode

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NOTE:

- "H" = V_{IH}, "L" = V_{IL}, "X" = Don't Care.

Truth Table II – Semaphore Read/Write Control⁽¹⁾

Inputs ⁽¹⁾						Outputs		Mode
$\overline{CE}^{(2)}$	R/\overline{W}	\overline{OE}	\overline{UB}	\overline{LB}	\overline{SEM}	I/O ₁₋₁₇	I/O ₀	
H	H	L	L	L	L	DATA _{OUT}	DATA _{OUT}	Read Data in Semaphore Flag ⁽³⁾
H	↑	X	X	L	L	X	DATA _{IN}	Write I/O ₀ into Semaphore Flag
L	X	X	X	X	L	—	—	Not Allowed

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NOTES:

- There are eight semaphore flags written to I/O₀ and read from all the I/Os (I/O₀-I/O₁₇). These eight semaphore flags are addressed by A₀-A₂.
- $\overline{CE} = L$ occurs when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IL}$ and $CE_1 = V_{IH}$. $\overline{CE} = H$ when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH}$ and/or $CE_1 = V_{IL}$.
- Each byte is controlled by the respective \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} . To read data \overline{UB} and/or $\overline{LB} = V_{IL}$.

Recommended Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage⁽¹⁾

Grade	Ambient Temperature	GND	V _{DD}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	2.5V ± 100mV
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	2.5V ± 100mV

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NOTE:

- This is the parameter TA. This is the "instant on" case temperature.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Rating	Commercial & Industrial	Unit
V _{TERM} (V _{DD})	V _{DD} Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to 3.6	V
V _{TERM} ⁽²⁾ (V _{DDQ})	V _{DDQ} Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.3 to V _{DDQ} + 0.3	V
V _{TERM} ⁽²⁾ (INPUTS and I/O's)	Input and I/O Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.3 to V _{DDQ} + 0.3	V
T _{BIAS} ⁽³⁾	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T _{JN}	Junction Temperature	+150	°C
I _{OUT} (For V _{DDQ} = 3.3V)	DC Output Current	50	mA
I _{OUT} (For V _{DDQ} = 2.5V)	DC Output Current	40	mA

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NOTES:

- 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.
- This is a steady-state DC parameter that applies after the power supply has reached its nominal operating value. Power sequencing is not necessary; however, the voltage on any Input or I/O pin cannot exceed V_{DDQ} during power supply ramp up.
- Ambient Temperature under DC Bias. No AC Conditions. Chip Deselected.

Capacitance⁽¹⁾

(TA = +25°C, F = 1.0MHz) TQFP ONLY

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions ⁽²⁾	Max.	Unit
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	V _{IN} = 3dV	8	pF
C _{OUT} ⁽³⁾	Output Capacitance	V _{OUT} = 3dV	10.5	pF

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NOTES:

- These parameters are determined by device characterization, but are not production tested.
- 3dV references the interpolated capacitance when the input and output switch from 0V to 3V or from 3V to 0V.
- C_{OUT} also references C_{I/O}.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions with V_{DDQ} at 2.5V

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{DD}	Core Supply Voltage	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
V _{DDQ}	I/O Supply Voltage ⁽³⁾	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
V _{SS}	Ground	0	0	0	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage (Address, Control & Data I/O Inputs) ⁽³⁾	1.7	—	V _{DDQ} + 100mV ⁽²⁾	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage - JTAG	1.7	—	V _{DD} + 100mV ⁽²⁾	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage - ZZ, OPT, M/S	V _{DD} - 0.2V	—	V _{DD} + 100mV ⁽²⁾	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 ⁽¹⁾	—	0.7	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage - ZZ, OPT, M/S	-0.3 ⁽¹⁾	—	0.2	V

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NOTES:

- V_{IL} (min.) = -1.0V for pulse width less than trc/2 or 5ns, whichever is less.
- V_{IH} (max.) = V_{DDQ} + 1.0V for pulse width less than trc/2 or 5ns, whichever is less.
- To select operation at 2.5V levels on the I/Os and controls of a given port, the OPT pin for that port must be set to V_{SS} (0V), and V_{DDQX} for that port must be supplied as indicated above.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions with V_{DDQ} at 3.3V

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{DD}	Core Supply Voltage	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
V _{DDQ}	I/O Supply Voltage ⁽³⁾	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
V _{SS}	Ground	0	0	0	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage (Address, Control & Data I/O Inputs) ⁽³⁾	2.0	—	V _{DDQ} + 150mV ⁽²⁾	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage - JTAG	1.7	—	V _{DD} + 100mV ⁽²⁾	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage - ZZ, OPT, M/S	V _{DD} - 0.2V	—	V _{DD} + 100mV ⁽²⁾	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 ⁽¹⁾	—	0.8	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage - ZZ, OPT, M/S	-0.3 ⁽¹⁾	—	0.2	V

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NOTES:

- V_{IL} (min.) = -1.0V for pulse width less than trc/2 or 5ns, whichever is less.
- V_{IH} (max.) = V_{DDQ} + 1.0V for pulse width less than trc/2 or 5ns, whichever is less.
- To select operation at 3.3V levels on the I/Os and controls of a given port, the OPT pin for that port must be set to V_{DD} (2.5V), and V_{DDQX} for that port must be supplied as indicated above.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range ($V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 100mV$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	70T633/1S		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$ I_{LI} $	Input Leakage Current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{DDQ} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} = 0V \text{ to } V_{DDQ}$	—	10	μA
$ I_{LI} $	JTAG & ZZ Input Leakage Current ^(1,2)	$V_{DD} = \text{Max.}, V_{IN} = 0V \text{ to } V_{DD}$	—	± 30	μA
$ I_{LO} $	Output Leakage Current ^(1,3)	$\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH} \text{ or } CE_1 = V_{IL}, V_{OUT} = 0V \text{ to } V_{DDQ}$	—	10	μA
$V_{OL} (3.3V)$	Output Low Voltage ⁽¹⁾	$I_{OL} = +4mA, V_{DDQ} = \text{Min.}$	—	0.4	V
$V_{OH} (3.3V)$	Output High Voltage ⁽¹⁾	$I_{OH} = -4mA, V_{DDQ} = \text{Min.}$	2.4	—	V
$V_{OL} (2.5V)$	Output Low Voltage ⁽¹⁾	$I_{OL} = +2mA, V_{DDQ} = \text{Min.}$	—	0.4	V
$V_{OH} (2.5V)$	Output High Voltage ⁽¹⁾	$I_{OH} = -2mA, V_{DDQ} = \text{Min.}$	2.0	—	V

NOTES:

5670 tbl 09

- V_{DDQ} is selectable (3.3V/2.5V) via OPT pins. Refer to page 6 for details.
- Applicable only for TMS, TDI and \overline{TRST} inputs.
- Outputs tested in tri-state mode.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range ($V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 100mV$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Version	70T633/1S8 ⁽⁶⁾ Com'l Only		70T633/1S10 Com'l & Ind ⁽⁶⁾		70T633/1S12 Com'l & Ind		70T633/1S15 Com'l Only		Unit	
				Typ. ⁽⁴⁾	Max.	Typ. ⁽⁴⁾	Max.	Typ. ⁽⁴⁾	Max.	Typ. ⁽⁴⁾	Max.		
				COM'L	S	COM'L	S	COM'L	S	COM'L	S		
IDD	Dynamic Operating Current (Both Ports Active)	\overline{CE}_L and $\overline{CE}_R = V_{IL}$, Outputs Disabled $f = f_{MAX}$ ⁽¹⁾	COM'L	S	350	475	300	405	300	355	225	305	mA
			IND	S	—	—	300	445	300	395	—	—	
ISB1 ⁽⁶⁾	Standby Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_L = \overline{CE}_R = V_{IH}$ $f = f_{MAX}$ ⁽¹⁾	COM'L	S	115	140	90	120	75	105	60	85	mA
			IND	S	—	—	90	145	75	130	—	—	
ISB2 ⁽⁶⁾	Standby Current (One Port - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}^*A = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{CE}^*B = V_{IH}$ ⁽⁶⁾ Active Port Outputs Disabled, $f = f_{MAX}$ ⁽¹⁾	COM'L	S	240	315	200	265	180	230	150	200	mA
			IND	S	—	—	200	290	180	255	—	—	
ISB3	Full Standby Current (Both Ports - CMOS Level Inputs)	Both Ports \overline{CE}_L and $\overline{CE}_R \geq V_{DD} - 0.2V$, $V_{IN} \geq V_{DD} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$, $f = 0$ ⁽²⁾	COM'L	S	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	mA
			IND	S	—	—	2	20	2	20	—	—	
ISB4 ⁽⁶⁾	Full Standby Current (One Port - CMOS Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}^*A \leq 0.2V$ and $\overline{CE}^*B \geq V_{DD} - 0.2V$ ⁽⁵⁾ $V_{IN} \geq V_{DD} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$, Active Port, Outputs Disabled, $f = f_{MAX}$ ⁽¹⁾	COM'L	S	240	315	200	265	180	230	150	200	mA
			IND	S	—	—	200	290	180	255	—	—	
IZZ	Sleep Mode Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$ZZ_L = ZZ_R = V_{IH}$ $f = f_{MAX}$ ⁽¹⁾	COM'L	S	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	mA
			IND	S	—	—	2	20	2	20	—	—	

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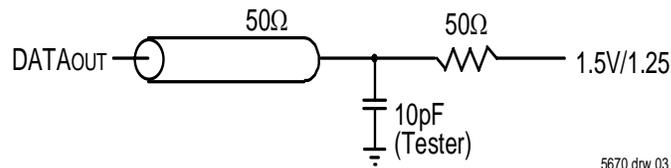
NOTES:

- At $f = f_{MAX}$, address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency read cycle of $1/trc$, using "AC TEST CONDITIONS".
- $f = 0$ means no address or control lines change. Applies only to input at CMOS level standby.
- $V_{DD} = 2.5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ for Typ. values, and are not production tested. $I_{DD} \text{ at } f=0 = 100mA$ (Typ).
- $\overline{CE}_X = V_{IL}$ means $\overline{CE}_{0X} = V_{IL}$ and $CE_{1X} = V_{IH}$
 $\overline{CE}_X = V_{IH}$ means $\overline{CE}_{0X} = V_{IH}$ or $CE_{1X} = V_{IL}$
 $\overline{CE}_X \leq 0.2V$ means $\overline{CE}_{0X} \leq 0.2V$ and $CE_{1X} \geq V_{DDQX} - 0.2V$
 $\overline{CE}_X \geq V_{DDQX} - 0.2V$ means $\overline{CE}_{0X} \geq V_{DDQX} - 0.2V$ or $CE_{1X} - 0.2V$
"X" represents "L" for left port or "R" for right port.
- ISB1, ISB2 and ISB4 will all reach full standby levels (ISB3) on the appropriate port(s) if ZZ_L and/or $ZZ_R = V_{IH}$.
- 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only.

AC Test Conditions (V_{DDQ} = 3.3V/2.5V)

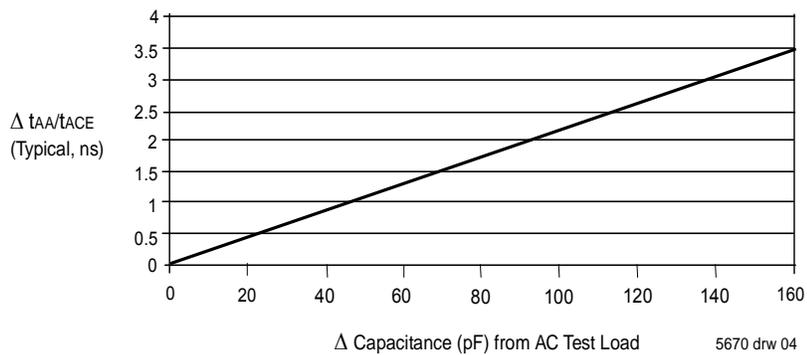
Input Pulse Levels	GND to 3.0V / GND to 2.5V
Input Rise/Fall Times	2ns Max.
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V/1.25V
Output Reference Levels	1.5V/1.25V
Output Load	Figure 1

5670 tbl 11



5670 drw 03

Figure 1. AC Output Test load.



5670 drw 04

Figure 3. Typical Output Derating (Lumped Capacitive Load).

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range⁽⁴⁾

Symbol	Parameter	70T633/1S8 ⁽⁵⁾ Com'l Only		70T633/1S10 Com'l & Ind ⁽⁵⁾		70T633/1S12 Com'l & Ind		70T633/1S15 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
READ CYCLE										
t _{RC}	Read Cycle Time	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	ns
t _{AA}	Address Access Time	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{ACE}	Chip Enable Access Time ⁽³⁾	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{ABE}	Byte Enable Access Time ⁽³⁾	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	7	ns
t _{AOE}	Output Enable Access Time	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	7	ns
t _{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns
t _{LZ}	Output Low-Z Time Chip Enable and Semaphore ^(1,2)	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns
t _{LZOB}	Output Low-Z Time Output Enable and Byte Enable ^(1,2)	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t _{HZ}	Output High-Z Time ^(1,2)	0	3.5	0	4	0	6	0	8	ns
t _{PU}	Chip Enable to Power Up Time ⁽²⁾	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t _{PD}	Chip Disable to Power Down Time ⁽²⁾	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	12	ns
t _{SOP}	Semaphore Flag Update Pulse (\overline{OE} or \overline{SEM})	—	4	—	4	—	6	—	8	ns
t _{SAA}	Semaphore Address Access Time	2	8	2	10	2	12	2	15	ns
t _{SOE}	Semaphore Output Enable Access Time	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	7	ns

5670 tbl 12

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range⁽⁴⁾

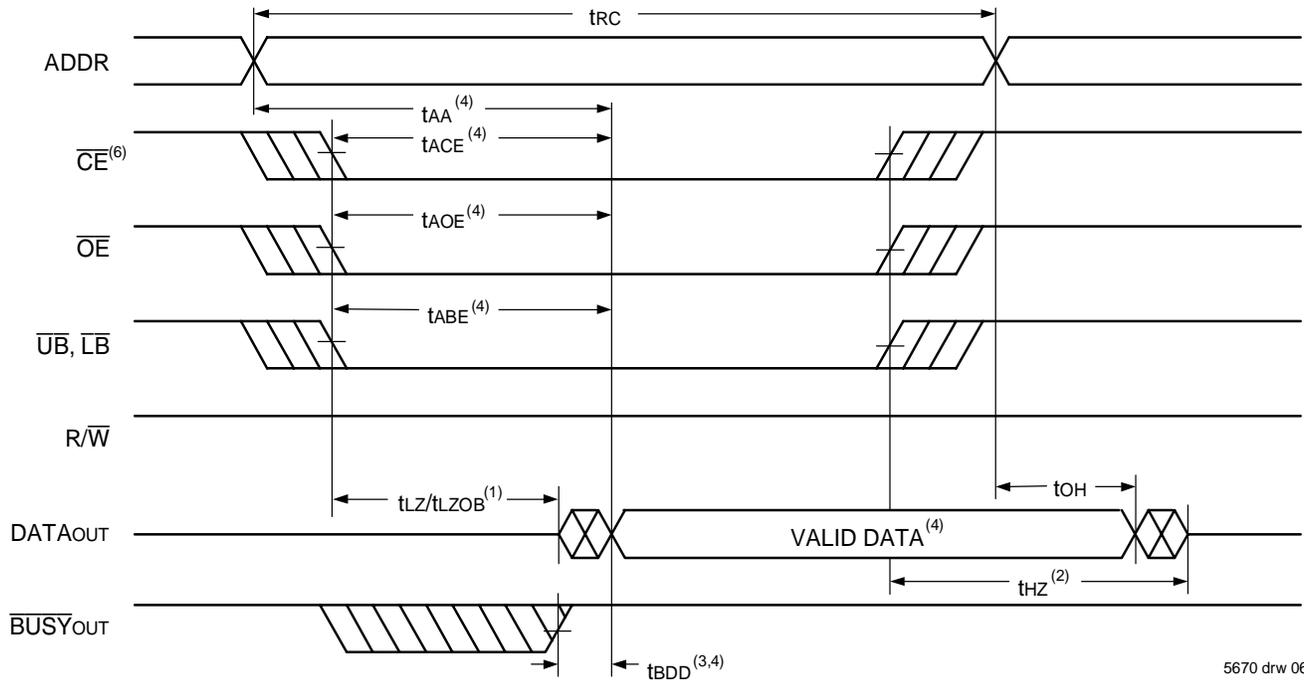
Symbol	Parameter	70T633/1S8 ⁽⁵⁾ Com'l Only		70T633/1S10 Com'l & Ind ⁽⁵⁾		70T633/1S12 Com'l & Ind		70T633/1S15 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
WRITE CYCLE										
t _{WC}	Write Cycle Time	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	ns
t _{EW}	Chip Enable to End-of-Write ⁽³⁾	6	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	ns
t _{AW}	Address Valid to End-of-Write	6	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	ns
t _{AS}	Address Set-up Time ⁽³⁾	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t _{WP}	Write Pulse Width	6	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	ns
t _{WR}	Write Recovery Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t _{DW}	Data Valid to End-of-Write	4	—	5	—	7	—	10	—	ns
t _{DH}	Data Hold Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t _{WZ}	Write Enable to Output in High-Z ^(1,2)	—	3.5	—	4	—	6	—	8	ns
t _{OW}	Output Active from End-of-Write ^(1,2)	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns
t _{SWRD}	\overline{SEM} Flag Write to Read Time	4	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	ns
t _{SPS}	\overline{SEM} Flag Contention Window	4	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	ns

5670 tbl 13

NOTES:

1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with Output Test Load (Figure 1).
2. This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested.
3. To access RAM, $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{SEM} = V_{IH}$. To access semaphore, $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ and $\overline{SEM} = V_{IL}$. Either condition must be valid for the entire t_{EW} time. $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{CE}_1 = V_{IH}$. $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH}$ and/or $\overline{CE}_1 = V_{IL}$.
4. These values are valid regardless of the power supply level selected for I/O and control signals (3.3V/2.5V). See page 6 for details.
5. 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only.

Waveform of Read Cycles⁽⁵⁾

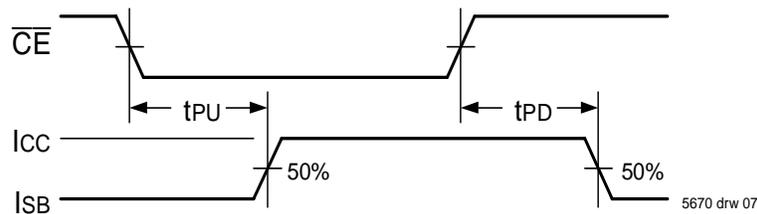


5670 drw 06

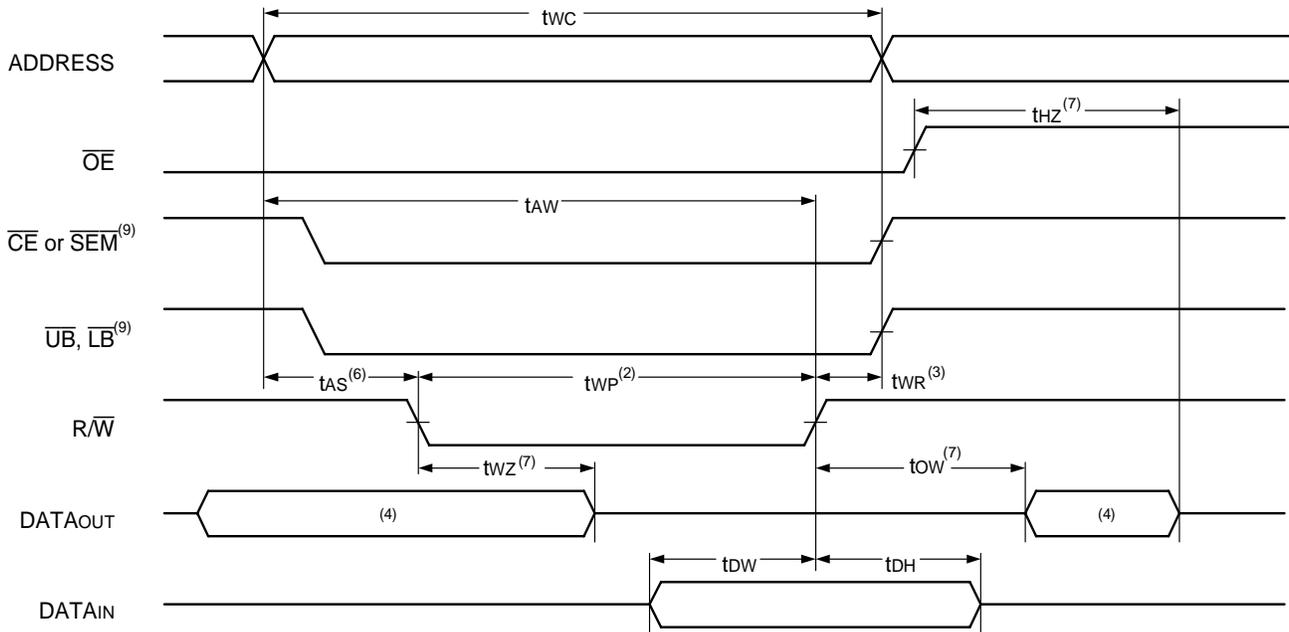
NOTES:

1. Timing depends on which signal is asserted last, \overline{OE} , \overline{CE} , \overline{LB} or \overline{UB} .
2. Timing depends on which signal is de-asserted first \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{LB} or \overline{UB} .
3. t_{BDD} delay is required only in cases where the opposite port is completing a write operation to the same address location. For simultaneous read operations \overline{BUSY} has no relation to valid output data.
4. Start of valid data depends on which timing becomes effective last: t_{AOE} , t_{ACE} , t_{AA} , t_{ABE} , or t_{BDD} .
5. $\overline{SEM} = V_{IH}$.
6. $\overline{CE} = L$ occurs when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IL}$ and $CE_1 = V_{IH}$. $\overline{CE} = H$ when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH}$ and/or $CE_1 = V_{IL}$.

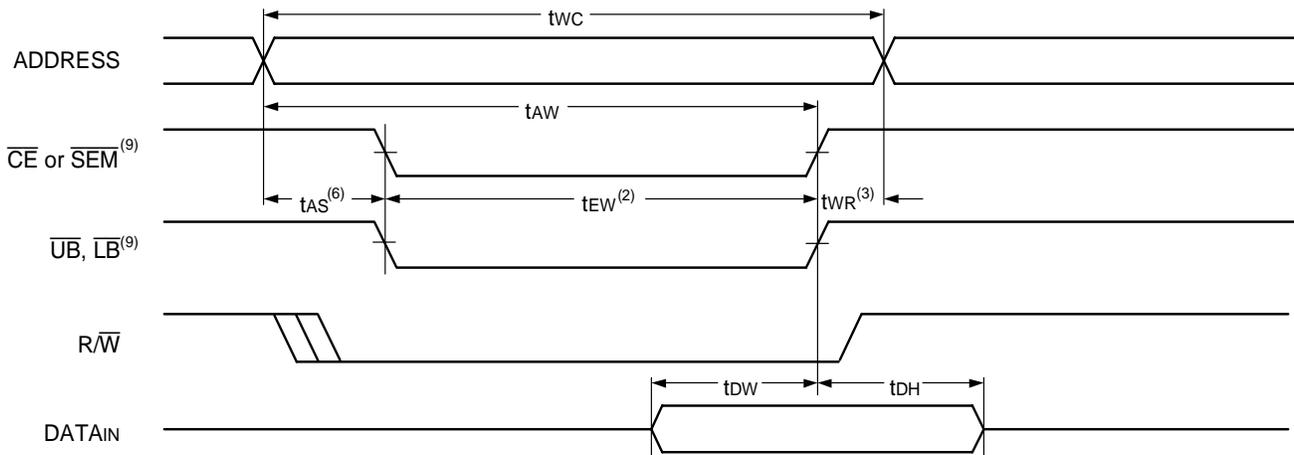
Timing of Power-Up Power-Down



5670 drw 07

Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 1, R/W Controlled Timing^(1,5,8)

5670 drw 10

Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 2, CE Controlled Timing^(1,5,8)

5670 drw 11

NOTES:

1. R/\bar{W} or $\bar{C}\bar{E}$ or $\bar{U}\bar{B}$ or $\bar{L}\bar{B}$ = V_{IH} during all address transitions.
2. A write occurs during the overlap (t_{EW} or t_{WP}) of a $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$ and a $R/\bar{W} = V_{IL}$ for memory array writing cycle.
3. t_{WR} is measured from the earlier of $\bar{C}\bar{E}$ or R/\bar{W} (or $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M}$ or R/\bar{W}) going HIGH to the end of write cycle.
4. During this period, the I/O pins are in the output state and input signals must not be applied.
5. If the $\bar{C}\bar{E}$ or $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M} = V_{IL}$ transition occurs simultaneously with or after the $R/\bar{W} = V_{IL}$ transition, the outputs remain in the High-impedance state.
6. Timing depends on which enable signal is asserted last, $\bar{C}\bar{E}$ or R/\bar{W} .
7. This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested. Transition is measured 0mV from steady state with the Output Test Load (Figure 1).
8. If $\bar{O}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$ during R/\bar{W} controlled write cycle, the write pulse width must be the larger of t_{WP} or ($t_{WZ} + t_{DW}$) to allow the I/O drivers to turn off and data to be placed on the bus for the required t_{DW} . If $\bar{O}\bar{E} = V_{IH}$ during an R/\bar{W} controlled write cycle, this requirement does not apply and the write pulse can be as short as the specified t_{WP} .
9. To access RAM, $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$ and $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M} = V_{IH}$. To access semaphore, $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IH}$ and $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M} = V_{IL}$. t_{EW} must be met for either condition. $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$ when $\bar{C}\bar{E}_0 = V_{IL}$ and $CE_1 = V_{IH}$. $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IH}$ when $\bar{C}\bar{E}_0 = V_{IH}$ and/or $CE_1 = V_{IL}$.

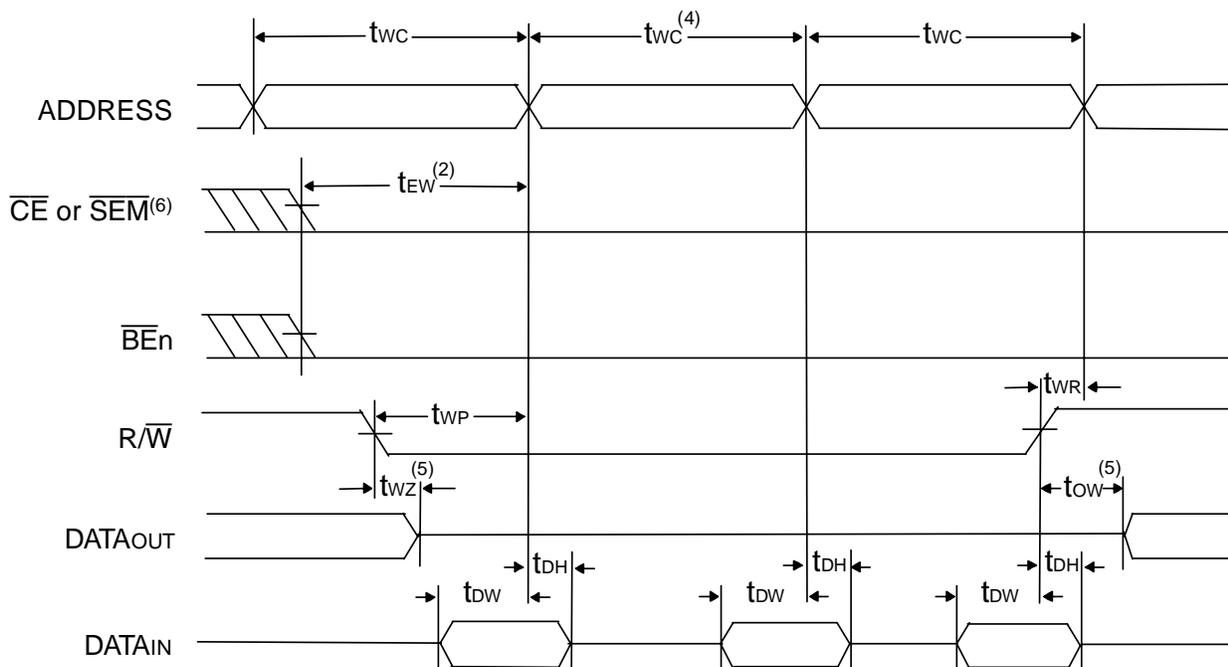
RapidWrite Mode Write Cycle

Unlike other vendors' Asynchronous Random Access Memories, the IDT70T651/9 is capable of performing multiple back-to-back write operations without having to pulse the $\overline{R/\overline{W}}$, \overline{CE} , or \overline{BEn} signals high during address transitions. This RapidWrite Mode functionality allows the system designer to achieve optimum back-to-back write cycle performance without the difficult task of generating narrow reset pulses every cycle, simplifying system design and reducing time to market.

During this new RapidWrite Mode, the end of the write cycle is now defined by the ending address transition, instead of the $\overline{R/\overline{W}}$ or \overline{CE} or \overline{BEn} transition to the inactive state. $\overline{R/\overline{W}}$, \overline{CE} , and \overline{BEn} can be held active throughout the address transition between write cycles.

Care must be taken to still meet the Write Cycle time (t_{wc}), the time in which the Address inputs must be stable. Input data setup and hold times (t_{dW} and t_{dH}) will now be referenced to the ending address transition. In this RapidWrite Mode the I/O will remain in the Input mode for the duration of the operations due to $\overline{R/\overline{W}}$ being held low. All standard Write Cycle specifications must be adhered to. However, t_{AS} and t_{WR} are only applicable when switching between read and write operations. Also, there are two additional conditions on the Address Inputs that must also be met to ensure correct address controlled writes. These specifications, the Allowable Address Skew (t_{AAS}) and the Address Rise/Fall time (t_{ARF}), must be met to use the RapidWrite Mode. If these conditions are not met there is the potential for inadvertent write operations at random intermediate locations as the device transitions between the desired write addresses.

Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 3, RapidWrite Mode Write Cycle^(1,3)



5670 drw 08

NOTES:

- $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ for this timing waveform as shown. \overline{OE} may equal V_{IH} with same write functionality; I/O would then always be in High-Z state.
- A write occurs during the overlap (t_{EW} or t_{WP}) of a $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$, $\overline{BEn} = V_{IL}$, and a $\overline{R/\overline{W}} = V_{IL}$ for memory array writing cycle. The last transition LOW of \overline{CE} , \overline{BEn} , and $\overline{R/\overline{W}}$ initiates the write sequence. The first transition HIGH of \overline{CE} , \overline{BEn} , and $\overline{R/\overline{W}}$ terminates the write sequence.
- If the \overline{CE} or $\overline{SEM} = V_{IL}$ transition occurs simultaneously with or after the $\overline{R/\overline{W}} = V_{IL}$ transition, the outputs remain in the High-impedance state.
- The timing represented in this cycle can be repeated multiple times to execute sequential RapidWrite Mode writes.
- This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested. Transition is measured 0mV from steady state with the Output Test Load (Figure 1).
- To access RAM, $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{SEM} = V_{IH}$. To access semaphore, $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ and $\overline{SEM} = V_{IL}$. t_{EW} must be met for either condition. $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{CE}_1 = V_{IH}$. $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ when $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH}$ and/or $\overline{CE}_1 = V_{IL}$.

AC Electrical Characteristics over the Operating Temperature Range and Supply Voltage Range for RapidWrite Mode Write Cycle⁽¹⁾

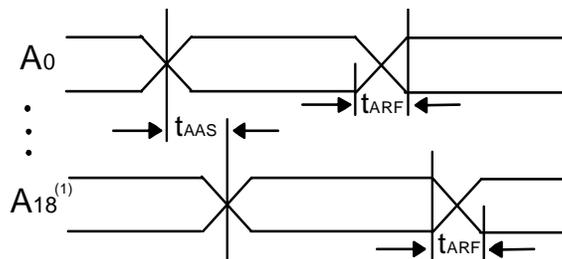
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
t _{AAS}	Allowable Address Skew for RapidWrite Mode	—	1	ns
t _{ARF}	Address Rise/Fall Time for RapidWrite Mode	1.5	—	V/ns

5670 tbl 14

NOTE:

1. Timing applies to all speed grades when utilizing the RapidWrite Mode Write Cycle.

Timing Waveform of Address Inputs for RapidWrite Mode Write Cycle

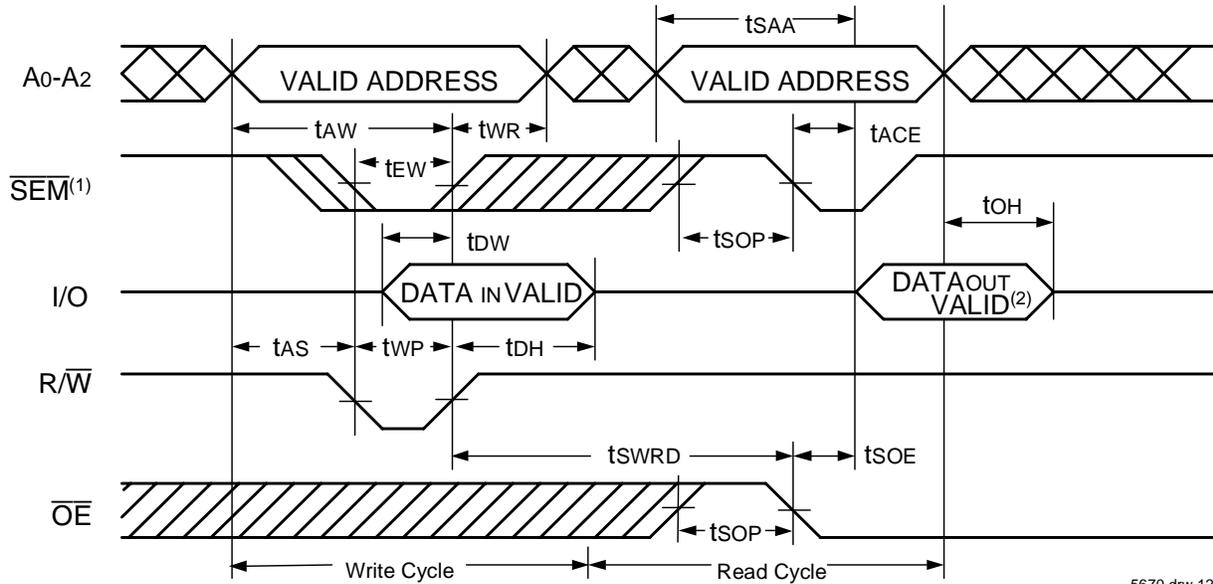


NOTE:

1. A₁₇ for IDT70T631.

5670 drw 09

Timing Waveform of Semaphore Read after Write Timing, Either Side⁽¹⁾

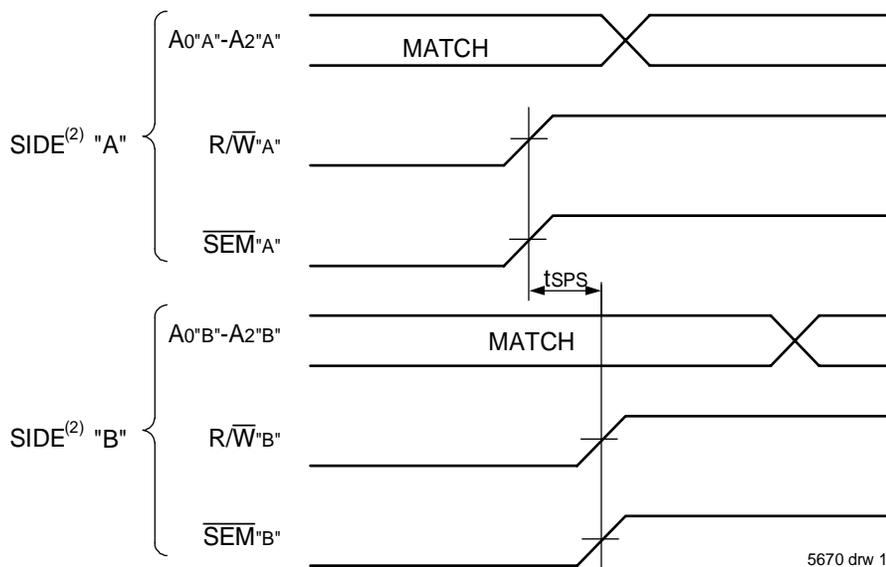


5670 drw 12

NOTES:

1. $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH}$ and $CE_1 = V_{IL}$ are required for the duration of both the write cycle and the read cycle waveforms shown above. Refer to Truth Table II for details and for appropriate $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ controls.
2. "DATAOUT VALID" represents all I/O's (I/O₀ - I/O₁₇) equal to the semaphore value.

Timing Waveform of Semaphore Write Contention^(1,3,4)



5670 drw 13

NOTES:

1. $DOR = DOL = V_{IL}$, $\overline{CE}_{0L} = \overline{CE}_{0R} = V_{IH}$; $CE_{1L} = CE_{1R} = V_{IL}$. Refer also to Truth Table II for appropriate $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ controls.
2. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either left or right port. "B" is the opposite from port "A".
3. This parameter is measured from R/\overline{W}^A or \overline{SEM}^A going HIGH to R/\overline{W}^B or \overline{SEM}^B going HIGH.
4. If t_{SPS} is not satisfied, the semaphore will fall positively to one side or the other, but there is no guarantee which side will be granted the semaphore flag.

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range

Symbol	Parameter	70T633/1S8 ⁽⁶⁾ Com'1 Only		70T633/1S10 Com'1 & Ind ⁽⁶⁾		70T633/1S12 Com'1 & Ind		70T633/1S15 Com'1 Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
BUSY TIMING (M/S=VIH)										
t _{BAA}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Access Time from Address Match	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{BDA}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Disable Time from Address Not Matched	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{BAC}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Access Time from Chip Enable Low	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{BDC}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Disable Time from Chip Enable High	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{APS}	Arbitration Priority Set-up Time ⁽²⁾	2.5	—	2.5	—	2.5	—	2.5	—	ns
t _{BDD}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Disable to Valid Data ⁽³⁾	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t _{WH}	Write Hold After $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ ⁽⁵⁾	6	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	ns
BUSY TIMING (M/S=VIL)										
t _{WB}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Input to Write ⁽⁴⁾	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t _{WH}	Write Hold After $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ ⁽⁵⁾	6	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	ns
PORT-TO-PORT DELAY TIMING										
t _{WDD}	Write Pulse to Data Delay ⁽¹⁾	—	12	—	14	—	16	—	20	ns
t _{DDD}	Write Data Valid to Read Data Delay ⁽¹⁾	—	12	—	14	—	16	—	20	ns

5670 tbl 15

NOTES:

- Port-to-port delay through RAM cells from writing port to reading port, refer to "Timing Waveform of Write with Port-to-Port Read and $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ (M/S = VIH)".
- To ensure that the earlier of the two ports wins.
- t_{BDD} is a calculated parameter and is the greater of the Max. spec, t_{WDD} – t_{WP} (actual), or t_{DDD} – t_{DW} (actual).
- To ensure that the write cycle is inhibited on port "B" during contention on port "A".
- To ensure that a write cycle is completed on port "B" after contention on port "A".
- 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only.

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range^(1,2,3)

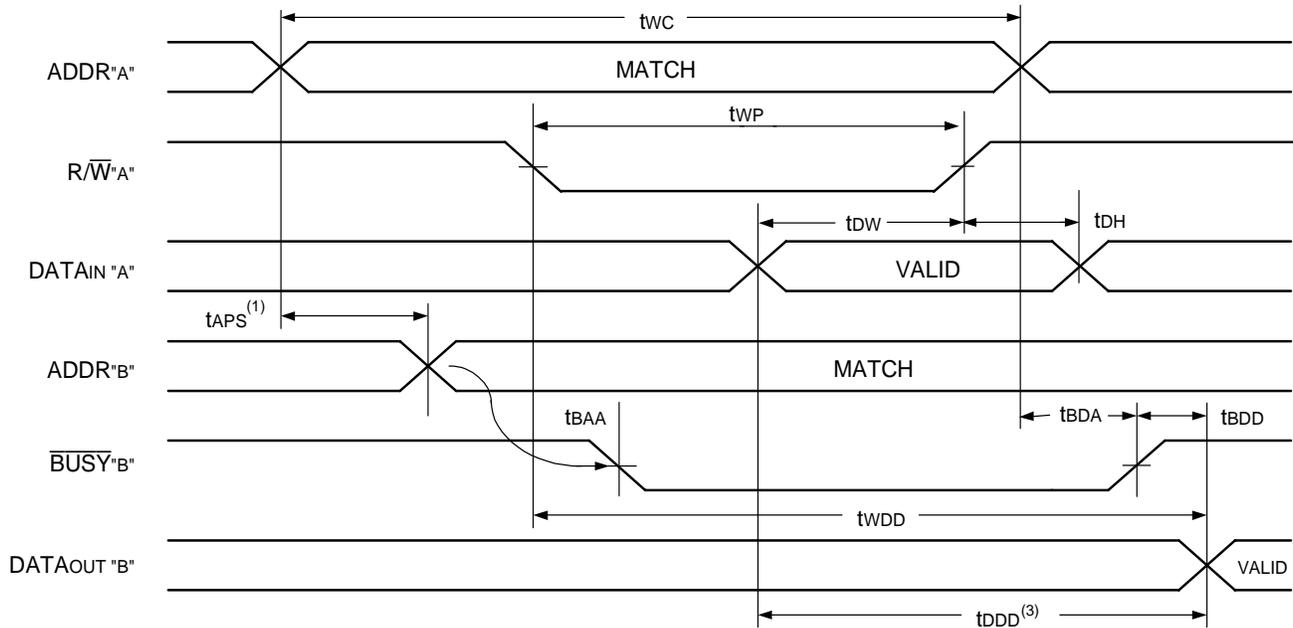
Symbol	Parameter	70T633/1S8 ⁽⁴⁾ Com'1 Only		70T633/1S10 Com'1 & Ind ⁽⁴⁾		70T633/1S12 Com'1 & Ind		70T633/1S15 Com'1 Only		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
SLEEP MODE TIMING (ZZx=VIH)										
t _{ZZS}	Sleep Mode Set Time	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	
t _{ZZR}	Sleep Mode Reset Time	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	
t _{ZZPD}	Sleep Mode Power Down Time ⁽⁵⁾	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	
t _{ZZPU}	Sleep Mode Power Up Time ⁽⁵⁾	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	

5670 tbl 15a

NOTES:

- Timing is the same for both ports.
- The sleep mode pin shuts off all dynamic inputs, except JTAG inputs, when asserted. OPTx, $\overline{\text{INTx}}$, M/S and the sleep mode pins themselves (ZZx) are not affected during sleep mode. It is recommended that boundary scan not be operated during sleep mode.
- These values are valid regardless of the power supply level selected for I/O and control signals (3.3V/2.5V). See page 6 for details.
- 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only.
- This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested.

Timing Waveform of Write with Port-to-Port Read and \overline{BUSY} ($M/\overline{S} = V_{IH}$)^(2,4,5)

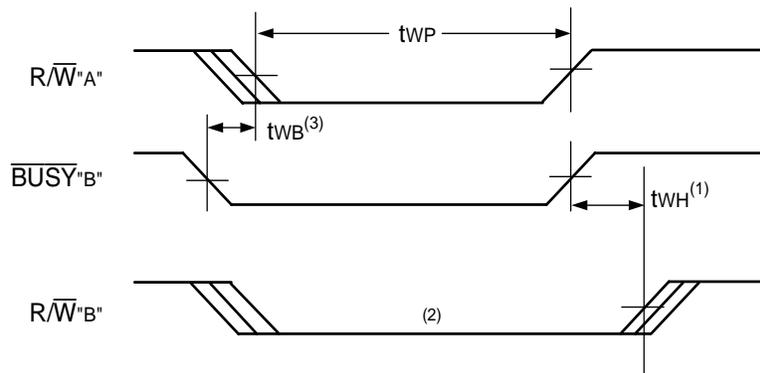


NOTES:

1. To ensure that the earlier of the two ports wins. t_{APB} is ignored for $M/\overline{S} = V_{IL}$ (SLAVE).
2. $\overline{CE}_{0L} = \overline{CE}_{0R} = V_{IL}$; $CE_{1L} = CE_{1R} = V_{IH}$.
3. $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ for the reading port.
4. If $M/\overline{S} = V_{IL}$ (slave), \overline{BUSY} is an input. Then for this example $\overline{BUSY}'A = V_{IH}$ and $\overline{BUSY}'B$ input is shown above.
5. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either the left or right port. Port "B" is the port opposite from port "A".

5670 drw 14

Timing Waveform of Write with \overline{BUSY} ($M/\overline{S} = V_{IL}$)

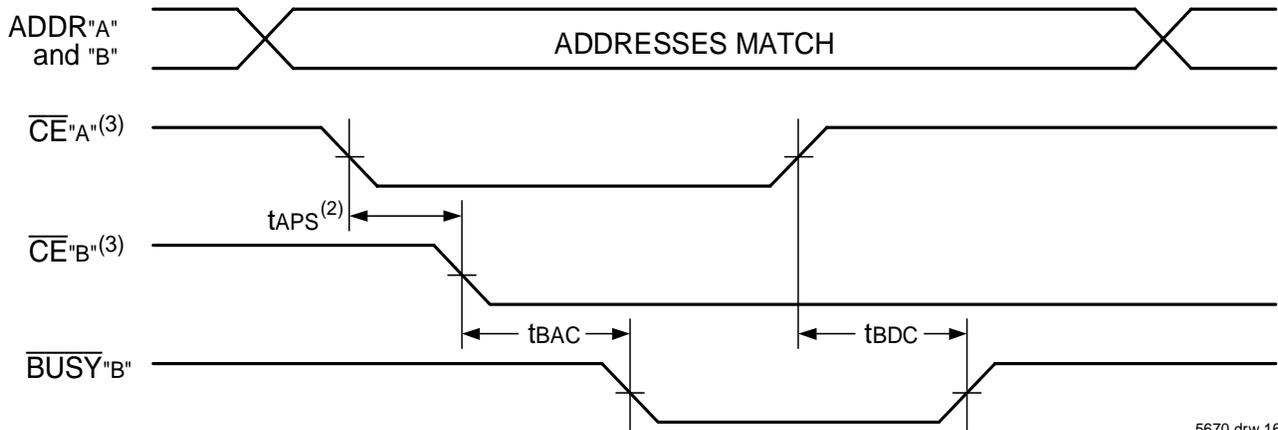


NOTES:

1. t_{WH} must be met for both \overline{BUSY} input (SLAVE) and output (MASTER).
2. \overline{BUSY} is asserted on port "B" blocking $R/\overline{W}'B$, until $\overline{BUSY}'B$ goes HIGH.
3. t_{WB} only applies to the slave mode.

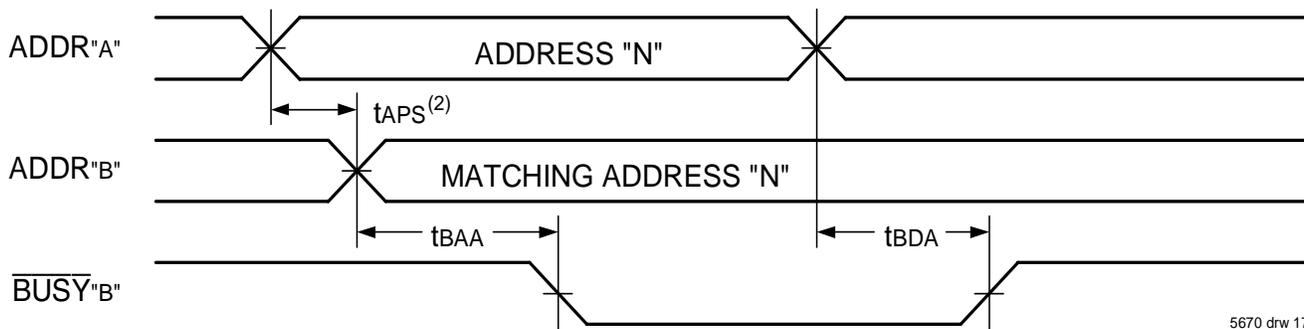
5670 drw 15

Waveform of $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Arbitration Controlled by $\overline{\text{CE}}$ Timing ($M/\overline{\text{S}} = V_{IH}$)⁽¹⁾



5670 drw 16

Waveform of $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Arbitration Cycle Controlled by Address Match Timing ($M/\overline{\text{S}} = V_{IH}$)^(1,3,4)



5670 drw 17

NOTES:

- All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either the left or right port. Port "B" is the port opposite from port "A".
- If t_{APS} is not satisfied, the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ signal will be asserted on one side or another but there is no guarantee on which side $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ will be asserted.
- $\overline{\text{CE}}_X = V_{IL}$ when $\overline{\text{CE}}_{0X} = V_{IL}$ and $\text{CE}_{1X} = V_{IH}$. $\overline{\text{CE}}_X = V_{IH}$ when $\overline{\text{CE}}_{0X} = V_{IH}$ and/or $\text{CE}_{1X} = V_{IL}$.
- $\overline{\text{CE}}_{0X} = \overline{\text{OE}}_X = \overline{\text{LB}}_X = \overline{\text{UB}}_X = V_{IL}$. $\text{CE}_{1X} = V_{IH}$.

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range^(1,2)

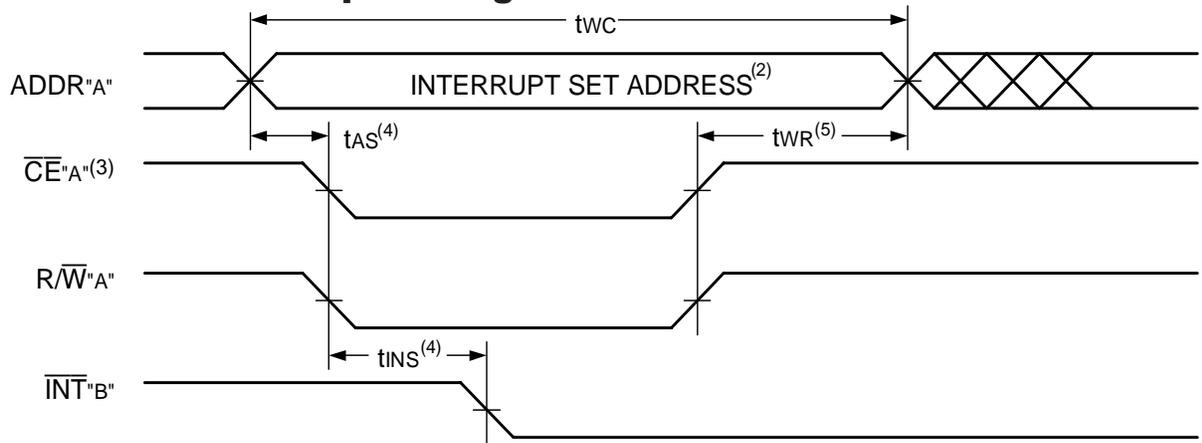
Symbol	Parameter	70T633/1S8 ⁽³⁾ Com'l Only		70T633/1S10 Com'l & Ind ⁽³⁾		70T633/1S12 Com'l & Ind		70T633/1S15 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
INTERRUPT TIMING										
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{INS}	Interrupt Set Time	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t_{INR}	Interrupt Reset Time	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns

5670 bl 16

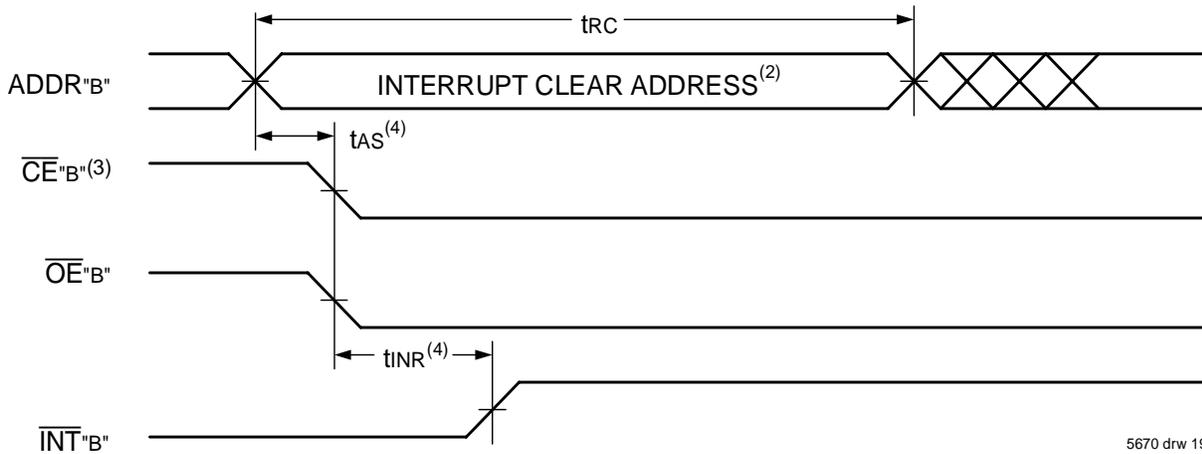
NOTES:

- Timing is the same for both ports.
- These values are valid regardless of the power supply level selected for I/O and control signals (3.3V/2.5V). See page 6 for details.
- 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only.

Waveform of Interrupt Timing⁽¹⁾



5670 drw 18



5670 drw 19

NOTES:

1. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either the left or right port. Port "B" is the port opposite from port "A".
2. Refer to Interrupt Truth Table.
3. $\overline{CE}_x = V_{IL}$ means $\overline{CE}_{0x} = V_{IL}$ and $CE_{1x} = V_{IH}$. $\overline{CE}_x = V_{IH}$ means $\overline{CE}_{0x} = V_{IH}$ and/or $CE_{1x} = V_{IL}$.
4. Timing depends on which enable signal (\overline{CE} or R/\overline{W}) is asserted last.
5. Timing depends on which enable signal (\overline{CE} or R/\overline{W}) is de-asserted first.

Truth Table III — Interrupt Flag^(1,4)

Left Port					Right Port					Function
R/WL	CEL	OEL	A18L-A0L ⁽⁵⁾	INTL	R/WR	CEr	OEr	A18R-A0R ⁽⁵⁾	INTR	
L	L	X	7FFFF	X	X	X	X	X	L ⁽²⁾	Set Right \overline{INTR} Flag
X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	7FFFF	H ⁽³⁾	Reset Right \overline{INTR} Flag
X	X	X	X	L ⁽³⁾	L	L	X	7FFFE	X	Set Left \overline{INTL} Flag
X	L	L	7FFFE	H ⁽²⁾	X	X	X	X	X	Reset Left \overline{INTL} Flag

NOTES:

1. Assumes $\overline{BUSY}_L = \overline{BUSY}_R = V_{IH}$. $\overline{CE}_x = L$ means $\overline{CE}_{0x} = V_{IL}$ and $CE_{1x} = V_{IH}$.
2. If $\overline{BUSY}_L = V_{IL}$, then no change.
3. If $\overline{BUSY}_R = V_{IL}$, then no change.
4. \overline{INTL} and \overline{INTR} must be initialized at power-up.
5. A18x is a NC for IDT70T631. Therefore, Interrupt Addresses are 3FFFF and 3FFFE.

5670 tbl 17

Truth Table IV — Address $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Arbitration

Inputs			Outputs		Function
$\overline{\text{CE}}_L^{(5)}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_R^{(5)}$	A _{0L} -A _{18L} ⁽⁴⁾ A _{0R} -A _{18R}	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}_L^{(1)}$	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}_R^{(1)}$	
X	X	NO MATCH	H	H	Normal
H	X	MATCH	H	H	Normal
X	H	MATCH	H	H	Normal
L	L	MATCH	(2)	(2)	Write Inhibit ⁽³⁾

5670 tbl 18

NOTES:

- Pins $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_L$ and $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_R$ are both outputs when the part is configured as a master. Both are inputs when configured as a slave. $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ outputs on the IDT70T633/1 are push-pull, not open drain outputs. On slaves the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ input internally inhibits writes.
- "L" if the inputs to the opposite port were stable prior to the address and enable inputs of this port. "H" if the inputs to the opposite port became stable after the address and enable inputs of this port. If t_{APS} is not met, either $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_L$ or $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_R = \text{LOW}$ will result. $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_L$ and $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_R$ outputs can not be LOW simultaneously.
- Writes to the left port are internally ignored when $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_L$ outputs are driving LOW regardless of actual logic level on the pin. Writes to the right port are internally ignored when $\overline{\text{BUSY}}_R$ outputs are driving LOW regardless of actual logic level on the pin.
- A₁₈ is a NC for IDT70T631. Address comparison will be for A₀ - A₁₇.
- $\overline{\text{CE}}_X = \text{L}$ means $\overline{\text{CE}}_{0X} = V_{\text{IL}}$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}_{1X} = V_{\text{IH}}$. $\overline{\text{CE}}_X = \text{H}$ means $\overline{\text{CE}}_{0X} = V_{\text{IH}}$ and/or $\overline{\text{CE}}_{1X} = V_{\text{IL}}$.

Truth Table V — Example of Semaphore Procurement Sequence^(1,2,3)

Functions	D ₀ - D ₁₇ Left	D ₀ - D ₁₇ Right	Status
No Action	1	1	Semaphore free
Left Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	0	1	Left port has semaphore token
Right Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	0	1	No change. Right side has no write access to semaphore
Left Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	0	Right port obtains semaphore token
Left Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	1	0	No change. Left port has no write access to semaphore
Right Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	0	1	Left port obtains semaphore token
Left Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	1	Semaphore free
Right Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	1	0	Right port has semaphore token
Right Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	1	Semaphore free
Left Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	0	1	Left port has semaphore token
Left Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	1	Semaphore free

5670 tbl 19

NOTES:

- This table denotes a sequence of events for only one of the eight semaphores on the IDT70T633/1.
- There are eight semaphore flags written to via I/O₀ and read from all I/O's (I/O₀-I/O₁₇). These eight semaphores are addressed by A₀ - A₂.
- $\overline{\text{CE}}_0 = V_{\text{IH}}$, $\overline{\text{CE}}_1 = \overline{\text{SEM}} = V_{\text{IL}}$ to access the semaphores. Refer to the Semaphore Read/Write Control Truth Table.

Functional Description

The IDT70T633/1 provides two ports with separate control, address and I/O pins that permit independent access for reads or writes to any location in memory. The IDT70T633/1 has an automatic power down feature controlled by $\overline{\text{CE}}$. The $\overline{\text{CE}}_0$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ control the on-chip power down circuitry that permits the respective port to go into a standby mode when not selected ($\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{HIGH}$). When a port is enabled, access to the entire memory array is permitted.

Interrupts

If the user chooses the interrupt function, a memory location (mail box or message center) is assigned to each port. The left port interrupt

flag ($\overline{\text{INT}}_L$) is asserted when the right port writes to memory location 7FFFE (HEX), where a write is defined as $\overline{\text{CE}}_R = R/\overline{\text{WR}} = V_{\text{IL}}$ per the Truth Table. The left port clears the interrupt through access of address location 7FFFE when $\overline{\text{CE}}_L = \overline{\text{OEL}} = V_{\text{IL}}$, $R/\overline{\text{W}}$ is a "don't care". Likewise, the right port interrupt flag ($\overline{\text{INT}}_R$) is asserted when the left port writes to memory location 7FFFF (HEX) and to clear the interrupt flag ($\overline{\text{INT}}_R$), the right port must read the memory location 7FFFF. The message (18 bits) at 7FFFE or 7FFFF (3FFFF or 3FFFE for IDT70T631) is user-defined since it is an addressable SRAM location. If the interrupt function is not used, address locations 7FFFE and 7FFFF are not used as mail boxes, but as part of the random access memory. Refer to Truth Table III for the interrupt operation.

Busy Logic

Busy Logic provides a hardware indication that both ports of the RAM have accessed the same location at the same time. It also allows one of the two accesses to proceed and signals the other side that the RAM is "Busy". The $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin can then be used to stall the access until the operation on the other side is completed. If a write operation has been attempted from the side that receives a $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ indication, the write signal is gated internally to prevent the write from proceeding.

The use of $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ logic is not required or desirable for all applications. In some cases it may be useful to logically OR the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ outputs together and use any $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ indication as an interrupt source to flag the event of an illegal or illogical operation. If the write inhibit function of $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ logic is not desirable, the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ logic can be disabled by placing the part in slave mode with the $\overline{\text{M/S}}$ pin. Once in slave mode the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin operates solely as a write inhibit input pin. Normal operation can be programmed by tying the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pins HIGH. If desired, unintended write operations can be prevented to a port by tying the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin for that port LOW.

The $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ outputs on the IDT70T633/1 RAM in master mode, are push-pull type outputs and do not require pull up resistors to operate. If these RAMs are being expanded in depth, then the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ indication for the resulting array requires the use of an external AND gate.

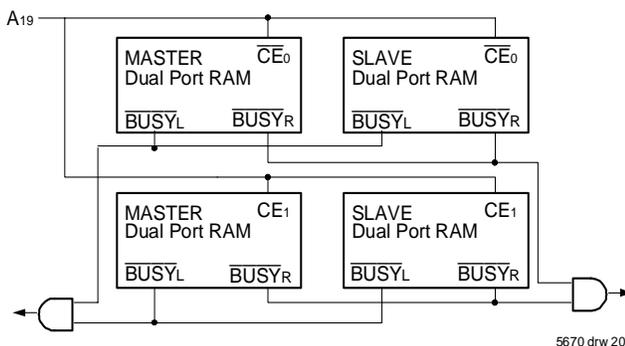


Figure 3. Busy and chip enable routing for both width and depth expansion with IDT70T633/1 Dual-Port RAMs.

Width Expansion with Busy Logic Master/Slave Arrays

When expanding an IDT70T633/1 RAM array in width while using $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ logic, one master part is used to decide which side of the RAMs array will receive a $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ indication, and to output that indication. Any number of slaves to be addressed in the same address range as the master use the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ signal as a write inhibit signal. Thus on the IDT70T633/1 RAM the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin is an output if the part is used as a master ($\overline{\text{M/S}}$ pin = V_{IH}), and the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin is an input if the part used as a slave ($\overline{\text{M/S}}$ pin = V_{IL}) as shown in Figure 3.

If two or more master parts were used when expanding in width, a split decision could result with one master indicating $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ on one side of the array and another master indicating $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ on one other side of the array. This would inhibit the write operations from one port for part of a word and inhibit the write operations from the other port for the other part of the word.

The $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ arbitration on a master is based on the chip enable and

address signals only. It ignores whether an access is a read or write. In a master/slave array, both address and chip enable must be valid long enough for a $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ flag to be output from the master before the actual write pulse can be initiated with the $\overline{\text{R/W}}$ signal. Failure to observe this timing can result in a glitched internal write inhibit signal and corrupted data in the slave.

Semaphores

The IDT70T633/1 is an extremely fast Dual-Port 512/256K x 18 CMOS Static RAM with an additional 8 address locations dedicated to binary semaphore flags. These flags allow either processor on the left or right side of the Dual-Port RAM to claim a privilege over the other processor for functions defined by the system designer's software. As an example, the semaphore can be used by one processor to inhibit the other from accessing a portion of the Dual-Port RAM or any other shared resource.

The Dual-Port RAM features a fast access time, with both ports being completely independent of each other. This means that the activity on the left port in no way slows the access time of the right port. Both ports are identical in function to standard CMOS Static RAM and can be read from or written to at the same time with the only possible conflict arising from the simultaneous writing of, or a simultaneous READ/WRITE of, a non-semaphore location. Semaphores are protected against such ambiguous situations and may be used by the system program to avoid any conflicts in the non-semaphore portion of the Dual-Port RAM. These devices have an automatic power-down feature controlled by $\overline{\text{CE0}}$ and CE1 , the Dual-Port RAM chip enables, and $\overline{\text{SEM}}$, the semaphore enable. The $\overline{\text{CE0}}$, CE1 , and $\overline{\text{SEM}}$ pins control on-chip power down circuitry that permits the respective port to go into standby mode when not selected.

Systems which can best use the IDT70T633/1 contain multiple processors or controllers and are typically very high-speed systems which are software controlled or software intensive. These systems can benefit from a performance increase offered by the hardware semaphores of the IDT70T633/1, which provide a lockout mechanism without requiring complex programming.

Software handshaking between processors offers the maximum in system flexibility by permitting shared resources to be allocated in varying configurations. The IDT70T633/1 does not use its semaphore flags to control any resources through hardware, thus allowing the system designer total flexibility in system architecture.

An advantage of using semaphores rather than the more common methods of hardware arbitration is that wait states are never incurred in either processor. This can prove to be a major advantage in very high-speed systems.

How the Semaphore Flags Work

The semaphore logic is a set of eight latches which are independent of the Dual-Port RAM. These latches can be used to pass a flag, or token, from one port to the other to indicate that a shared resource is in use. The semaphores provide a hardware assist for a use assignment method called "Token Passing Allocation." In this method, the state of a semaphore latch is used as a token indicating that a shared resource is in use. If the left processor wants to use this resource, it requests the token by setting the latch. This processor then

verifies its success in setting the latch by reading it. If it was successful, it proceeds to assume control over the shared resource. If it was not successful in setting the latch, it determines that the right side processor has set the latch first, has the token and is using the shared resource. The left processor can then either repeatedly request that semaphore's status or remove its request for that semaphore to perform another task and occasionally attempt again to gain control of the token via the set and test sequence. Once the right side has relinquished the token, the left side should succeed in gaining control.

The semaphore flags are active LOW. A token is requested by writing a zero into a semaphore latch and is released when the same side writes a one to that latch.

The eight semaphore flags reside within the IDT70T633/1 in a separate memory space from the Dual-Port RAM array. This address space is accessed by placing a low input on the \overline{SEM} pin (which acts as a chip select for the semaphore flags) and using the other control pins (Address, $\overline{CE}0$, $CE1$, R/\overline{W} and $\overline{LB}/\overline{UB}$) as they would be used in accessing a standard Static RAM. Each of the flags has a unique address which can be accessed by either side through address pins $A0-A2$. When accessing the semaphores, none of the other address pins has any effect.

When writing to a semaphore, only data pin $D0$ is used. If a low level is written into an unused semaphore location, that flag will be set to a zero on that side and a one on the other side (see Truth Table V). That semaphore can now only be modified by the side showing the zero. When a one is written into the same location from the same side, the flag will be set to a one for both sides (unless a semaphore request from the other side is pending) and then can be written to by both sides. The fact that the side which is able to write a zero into a semaphore subsequently locks out writes from the other side is what makes semaphore flags useful in interprocessor communications. (A thorough discussion on the use of this feature follows shortly.) A zero written into the same location from the other side will be stored in the semaphore request latch for that side until the semaphore is freed by the first side.

When a semaphore flag is read, its value is spread into all data bits so that a flag that is a one reads as a one in all data bits and a flag containing a zero reads as all zeros for a semaphore read, the \overline{SEM} , \overline{BEn} , and \overline{OE} signals need to be active. (Please refer to Truth Table II.) Furthermore, the read value is latched into one side's output register when that side's semaphore select (\overline{SEM} , \overline{BEn}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) signals go active. This serves to disallow the semaphore from changing state in the middle of a read cycle due to a write cycle from the other side.

A sequence WRITE/READ must be used by the semaphore in order to guarantee that no system level contention will occur. A processor requests access to shared resources by attempting to write a zero into a semaphore location. If the semaphore is already in use, the semaphore request latch will contain a zero, yet the semaphore flag will appear as one, a fact which the processor will verify by the subsequent read (see Table V). As an example, assume a processor writes a zero to the left port at a free semaphore location. On a subsequent read, the processor will verify that it has written successfully to that location and will assume control over the resource in question. Meanwhile, if a processor on the right side attempts to write a zero to the same semaphore flag it will fail, as will be verified by the fact that a one will be read from that semaphore on the right side during subsequent read. Had a sequence of READ/WRITE been

used instead, system contention problems could have occurred during the gap between the read and write cycles.

It is important to note that a failed semaphore request must be followed by either repeated reads or by writing a one into the same location. The reason for this is easily understood by looking at the simple logic diagram of the semaphore flag in Figure 4. Two semaphore request latches feed into a semaphore flag. Whichever latch is first to present a zero to the semaphore flag will force its side of the semaphore flag LOW and the opposite side HIGH. This condition will continue until a one is written to the same semaphore request latch. If the opposite side semaphore request latch has been written to zero in the meantime, the semaphore flag will flip over to the other side as soon as a one is written into the first request latch. The

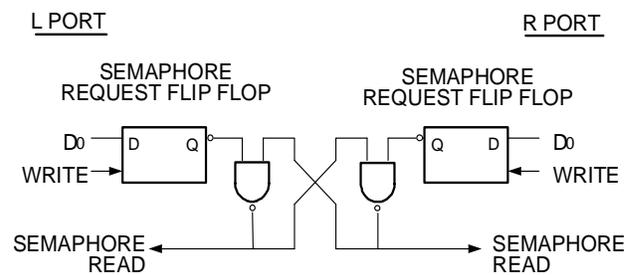


Figure 4. IDT70T633/1 Semaphore Logic 5670 drw 21

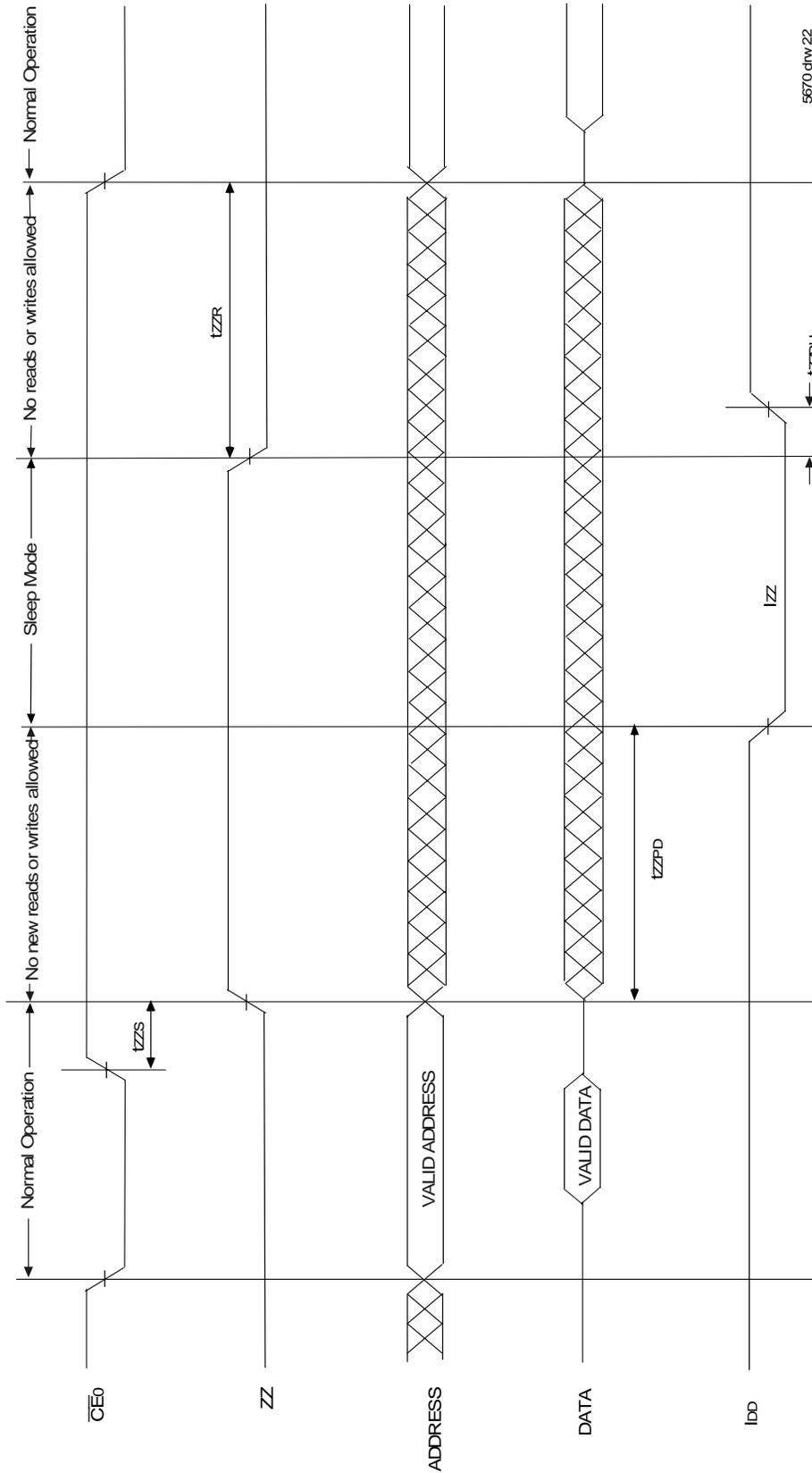
opposite side flag will now stay LOW until its semaphore request latch is written to a one. From this it is easy to understand that, if a semaphore is requested and the processor which requested it no longer needs the resource, the entire system can hang up until a one is written into that semaphore request latch.

The critical case of semaphore timing is when both sides request a single token by attempting to write a zero into it at the same time. The semaphore logic is specially designed to resolve this problem. If simultaneous requests are made, the logic guarantees that only one side receives the token. If one side is earlier than the other in making the request, the first side to make the request will receive the token. If both requests arrive at the same time, the assignment will be arbitrarily made to one port or the other.

One caution that should be noted when using semaphores is that semaphores alone do not guarantee that access to a resource is secure. As with any powerful programming technique, if semaphores are misused or misinterpreted, a software error can easily happen.

Initialization of the semaphores is not automatic and must be handled via the initialization program at power-up. Since any semaphore request flag which contains a zero must be reset to a one, all semaphores on both sides should have a one written into them at initialization from both sides to assure that they will be free when needed.

Timing Waveform of Sleep Mode^(1,2)



5670 dtw.22

- NOTES:**
1. $CE1 = V_{IH}$.
 2. All timing is same for Left and Right ports.

Sleep Mode

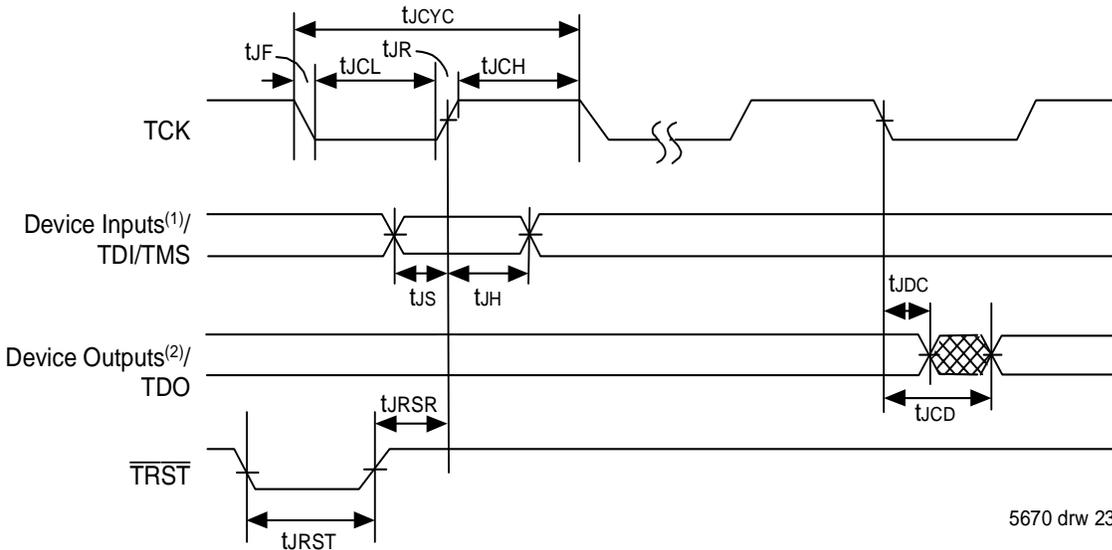
The IDT70T633/1 is equipped with an optional sleep or low power mode on both ports. The sleep mode pin on both ports is active high. During normal operation, the ZZ pin is pulled low. When ZZ is pulled high, the port will enter sleep mode where it will have the lowest possible power consumption. The sleep mode timing diagram demonstrates the modes of operation: Normal Operation, No Read/Write Allowed and Sleep Mode.

For a period of time prior to sleep mode and after recovering from sleep

mode (t_{zsz} and t_{zsr}), new reads or writes are not allowed. If a write or read operation occurs during these periods, the memory array may be corrupted. Validity of data out from the RAM cannot be guaranteed immediately after ZZ is asserted (prior to being in sleep).

During sleep mode the RAM automatically deselects itself and disconnects its internal buffer. All outputs will remain in high-Z state while in sleep mode. All inputs are allowed to toggle, but the RAM will not be selected and will not perform any reads or writes.

JTAG Timing Specifications



5670 drw 23

NOTES:

1. Device inputs = All device inputs except TDI, TMS, and TRST.
2. Device outputs = All device outputs except TDO.

JTAG AC Electrical Characteristics^(1,2,3,4,5)

Symbol	Parameter	70T633/1		
		Min.	Max.	Units
t_{JCYC}	JTAG Clock Input Period	100	—	ns
t_{JCH}	JTAG Clock HIGH	40	—	ns
t_{JCL}	JTAG Clock Low	40	—	ns
t_{JR}	JTAG Clock Rise Time	—	3 ⁽¹⁾	ns
t_{JF}	JTAG Clock Fall Time	—	3 ⁽¹⁾	ns
t_{JRST}	JTAG Reset	50	—	ns
t_{JRSR}	JTAG Reset Recovery	50	—	ns
t_{JCD}	JTAG Data Output	—	25	ns
t_{JDC}	JTAG Data Output Hold	0	—	ns
t_{JS}	JTAG Setup	15	—	ns
t_{JH}	JTAG Hold	15	—	ns

5670 tbl 20

NOTES:

1. Guaranteed by design.
2. 30pF loading on external output signals.
3. Refer to AC Electrical Test Conditions stated earlier in this document.
4. JTAG operations occur at one speed (10MHz). The base device may run at any speed specified in this datasheet.
5. JTAG cannot be tested in sleep mode.

Identification Register Definitions

Instruction Field	Value	Description
Revision Number (31:28)	0x0	Reserved for version number
IDT Device ID (27:12)	0x33B ⁽¹⁾	Defines IDT part number 70T633
IDT JEDEC ID (11:1)	0x33	Allows unique identification of device vendor as IDT
ID Register Indicator Bit (Bit 0)	1	Indicates the presence of an ID register

NOTE:

1. Device ID for IDT70T631 is 0x33C.

5670 tbl 21

Scan Register Sizes

Register Name	Bit Size
Instruction (IR)	4
Bypass (BYR)	1
Identification (IDR)	32
Boundary Scan (BSR)	Note (3)

5670 tbl 22

System Interface Parameters

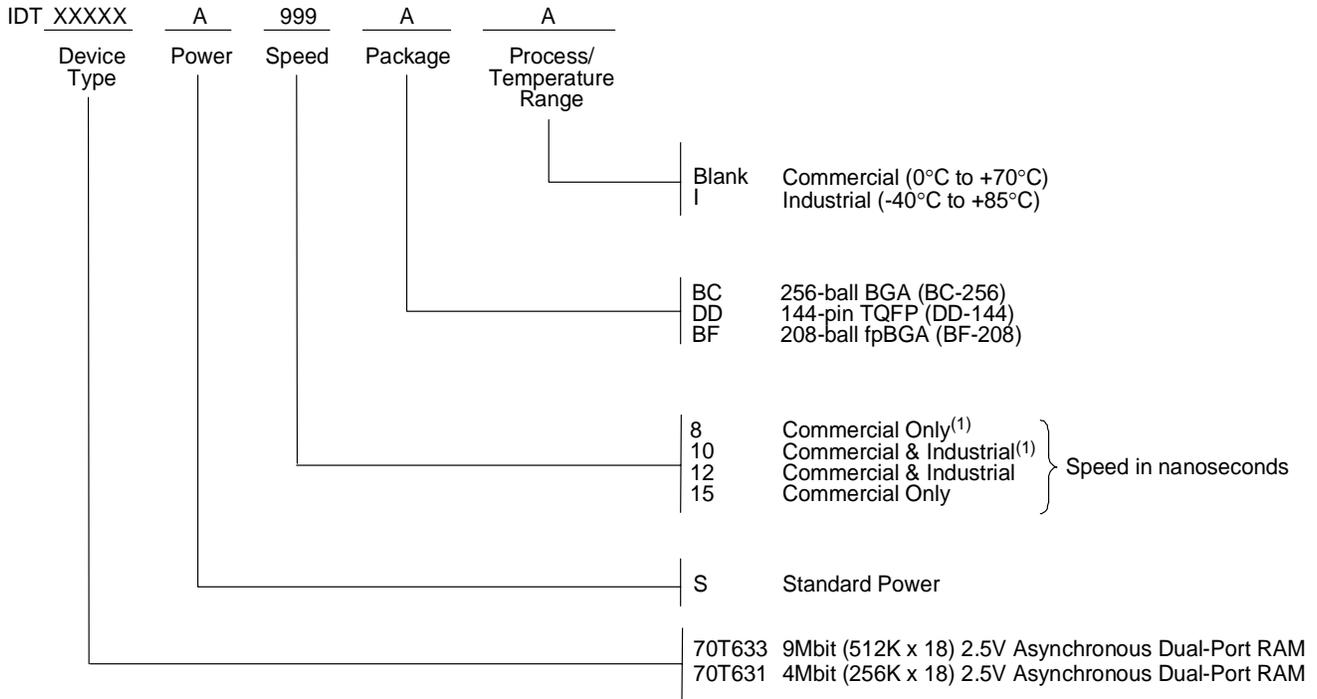
Instruction	Code	Description
EXTEST	0000	Forces contents of the boundary scan cells onto the device outputs ⁽¹⁾ . Places the boundary scan register (BSR) between TDI and TDO.
BYPASS	1111	Places the bypass register (BYR) between TDI and TDO.
IDCODE	0010	Loads the ID register (IDR) with the vendor ID code and places the register between TDI and TDO.
HIGHZ	0100	Places the bypass register (BYR) between TDI and TDO. Forces all device output drivers to a High-Z state.
CLAMP	0011	Uses BYR. Forces contents of the boundary scan cells onto the device outputs. Places the bypass register (BYR) between TDI and TDO.
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	0001	Places the boundary scan register (BSR) between TDI and TDO. SAMPLE allows data from device inputs ⁽²⁾ and outputs ⁽¹⁾ to be captured in the boundary scan cells and shifted serially through TDO. PRELOAD allows data to be input serially into the boundary scan cells via the TDI.
RESERVED	All other codes	Several combinations are reserved. Do not use codes other than those identified above.

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NOTES:

1. Device outputs = All device outputs except TDO.
2. Device inputs = All device inputs except TDI, TMS, and $\overline{\text{TRST}}$.
3. The Boundary Scan Descriptive Language (BSDL) file for this device is available on the IDT website (www.idt.com), or by contacting your local IDT sales representative.

Ordering Information



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NOTE:

1. 8ns Commercial and 10ns Industrial speed grades are available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only

Preliminary Datasheet: Definition

"PRELIMINARY" datasheets contain descriptions for products that are in early release.

Datasheet Document History:

- 04/25/03: Initial Datasheet
- 10/01/03: Page 9 Added 8ns speed DC power numbers to DC Electrical Characteristics Table
- Page 9 Updated DC power numbers for 10, 12 & 15ns speeds in the DC Electrical Characteristics Table
- Page 9, 11, 15, 17 & 25 Added footnote that indicates that 8ns speed is available in BF-208 and BC-256 packages only
- Page 10 Added Capacitance Derating Drawing
- Page 11, 15 & 17 Added 8ns AC timing numbers to the AC Electrical Characteristics Tables
- Page 11 Added t_{SOE} and t_{LZOB} to the AC Read Cycle Electrical Characteristics Table
- Page 12 Added t_{LZOB} to the Waveform of Read Cycles Drawing
- Page 14 Added t_{SOE} to Timing Waveform of Semaphore Read after Write Timing, Either Side Drawing
- Page 1 & 25 Added 8ns speed grade and 10ns I-temp to features and to ordering information
- Page 1, 14 & 15 Added RapidWrite Mode Write Cycle text and waveforms
- 10/20/03: Page 15 Corrected t_{ARF} to 1.5V/ns Min.



CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
 2975 Stender Way
 Santa Clara, CA 95054

for SALES:
 800-345-7015 or 408-727-6116
 fax: 408-492-8674
 www.idt.com

for Tech Support:
 831-754-4613
 DualPortHelp@idt.com