

Asynchronous Silicon Gate 1M (131,072 words × 8 bits) SRAM

# **Preliminary**

#### Overview

The LC35W1000BM and LC35W1000BTS-70U/10U are asynchronous silicon gate CMOS static RAM devices with a 131,072-word by 8-bit structure. They provide two chip enable pins ( $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  and CE2) for device select/deselect control and one output enable pin ( $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ) for output control. They feature high speed, low power, and a wide operating temperature range. This makes them optimal for use in systems that require high speed, low power, and battery backup. They also support easy memory expansion.

#### **Features**

- Low-voltage operation: 2.7 to 3.6 V
- Wide operating temperature range: -40 to +85°C
- Access time:

70 ns (maximum):

LC35W1000BM and LC35W1000BTS-70U.

100 ns (maximum):

LC35W1000BM and LC35W1000BTS-10U.

· Low current drain

Standby mode: 0.1  $\mu$ A (typical\*) at Ta = +25°C 10.0  $\mu$ A (maximum) at Ta = -40 to +70°C

20.0  $\mu$ A (maximum) at Ta = -40 to +85°C

- Data retention voltage: 2.0 to 3.6 V
- No clock required (fully static circuits)
- Input/output shared function pins, 3-state output pins
- Package

32-pin SOP (525 mil) plastic package:

LC35W1000BM

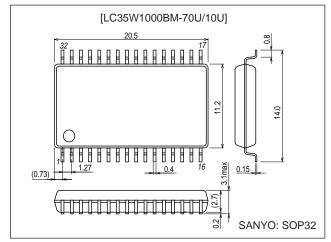
32-pin TSOP ( $8 \times 14$  mm) plastic package (Normal):

LC35W1000BTS

# **Package Dimensions**

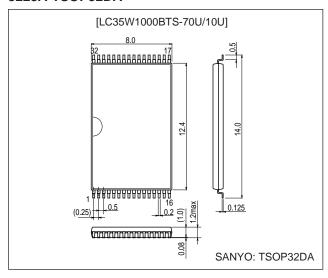
unit: mm

#### 3205A-SOP32



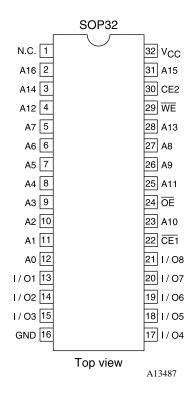
unit: mm

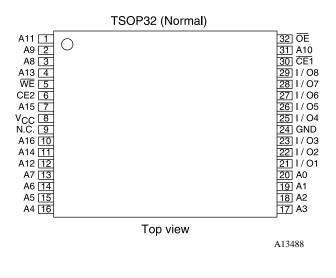
#### 3228A-TSOP32DA



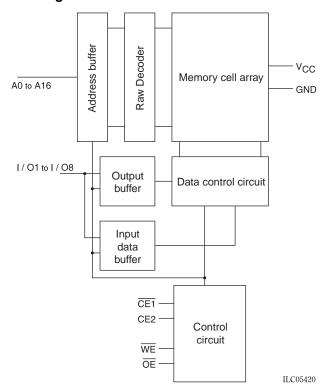
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#### **Pin Assignment**





## **Block Diagram**



#### **Pin Functions**

A0 to A16	Address input
WE	Ready/write control input
ŌĒ	Output enable input
CE, CE2	Chip enable input
I/O1 to I/O8	Data I/O
V <sub>CC</sub> , GND	Power supply, ground

#### **Function Table**

Mode	CE1	CE2	ŌE	WE	I/O	Supply current
Ready cycle	L	Н	L	Н	Data output	I <sub>CCA</sub>
Write cycle	L	Н	Х	L	Data input	I <sub>CCA</sub>
Output disable	L	Н	Н	Н	High impedance	I <sub>CCA</sub>
Unselected	Н	Х	Х	Х	High impedance	I <sub>ccs</sub>
Unselected	X L X X High impedance		High impedance	I <sub>ccs</sub>		

Note: X indicates H or L.

# **Specifications**

# . Maximum Ratings at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max		4.6	V
Input pin voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		-0.3* to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
I/O pin voltage	V <sub>I/O</sub>		-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
Operating temperature	Topr		-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +125	°C

<sup>\*:</sup> For pulse widths under 30 ns: –2.0 V

Note: This chip may be destroyed if any stress in excess of the absolute maximum ratings is applied.

## DC Allowable Operating Range at $Ta = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Unit		
			min	typ	max	Unill
Supply volgate	V <sub>CC</sub>		2.7	3.3	3.6	V
High-level input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		0.8V <sub>CC</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
Low-level input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>		-0.3*		0.2V <sub>CC</sub>	V

Note: \* The minimum value is -3.0 V for pulse width under 50 ns.

# DC Electrical Characteristics at Ta = -40 to +85°C, $V_{CC}$ = 2.7 to 3.6 V

Parameter	Symbol	nbol Conditions				Ratings			
i arameter 3y		Condition	min	typ	max	Unit			
Input leakage current	ILI	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>			-1.0		+1.0	μA	
I/O leakage current	I <sub>LO</sub>	$V_{\overline{CE1}} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{CE2} = V_{IL} \text{ or } V_{\overline{OE}}$ $V_{\overline{WE}} = V_{IL}, V_{I/O} = 0 \text{ to } V_{CC}$	$V_{\overline{CE1}} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{CE2} = V_{IL} \text{ or } V_{\overline{OE}} = V_{IH} \text{ or}$ $V_{\overline{WE}} = V_{IL}, V_{I/O} = 0 \text{ to } V_{CC}$				+1.0	μA	
Output high lovel voltage	V <sub>OH1</sub>	V <sub>OH1</sub> = -2.0 mA			V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4			V	
Outpu high-level voltage	V <sub>OH2</sub>	V <sub>OH2</sub> = -100 μA		V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.1			V		
Outpu low-level voltage	$V_{OL1}$ $V_{OL1} = 2.0 \text{ mA}$					0.4	V		
Outpu low-level voltage	V <sub>OL2</sub>	V <sub>OL2</sub> = -100 μA					0.1	V	
Operating supply current	I <sub>CCA2</sub>	$V_{\overline{CE1}} = V_{IL}, V_{CE2} = V_{IH}, I_{I/O} = 0$	$mA, V_{IN} = V_{II}$	d or V <sub>IL</sub>			1.2	mA	
(CMOS inputs)		$V_{\overline{CE1}} = V_{IL}, V_{CE2} = V_{IH},$	min cycle	70 ns			25		
	I <sub>CCA3</sub>	$I_{I/O} = 0 \text{ mA}, V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL},$		100 ns	_		20	mA	
		DUTY100%	1 µs cycle		2				
Standby mode supply current		V <sub>CE2</sub> ≤ 0.2 V or		Ta ≤ 85°C			20		
(V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2 V/0.2 V inputs)	I <sub>CCS1</sub>	$(V_{\overline{CE1}} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V},$		Ta ≤ 70°C			10	μA	
		$V_{CE2} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V}$		Ta ≤ 25°C		0.1			
(CMOS inputs)	I <sub>CCS2</sub>	$V_{\overline{CE1}} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{CE2} = V_{IL}, V_{IN} =$	0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	·			0.4	mA	

Note: \* Reference values when  $V_{CC}$  = 3.0 V and Ta = 25°C.

## I/O Capacitances at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ , f = 1 MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Unit		
Falametei	Syllibol	Conditions	min	typ	max	
Input capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V		6	10	pF
I/O capacitance	C <sub>I/O</sub>	V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V		6	10	pF

Note: These parameters are not measured for all devices, but are sampled values.

# AC Electrical Characteristics at $Ta = -40~to~+85^{\circ}C,\,V_{CC} = 2.7~to~3.6~V$

AC test conditions

Input pulse voltage levels:  $V_{IL}$  = 0.2  $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{IH}$  = 0.8  $V_{CC}$ 

Input rise and fall times: 5 ns

Input and output timing leves:  $1/2 V_{CC}$ 

Output load: 30 pF (including the jig capacitance)

#### Read cycle

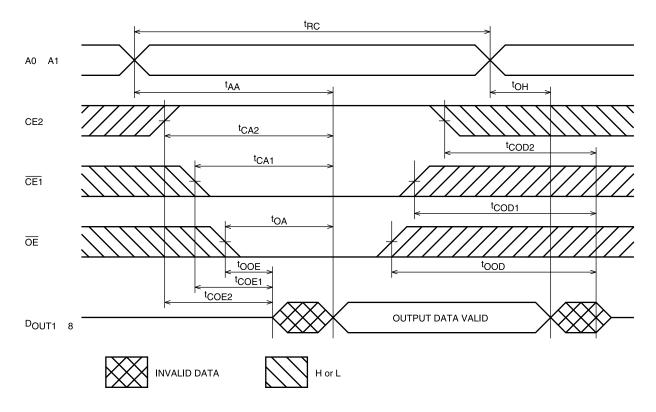
Parameter	Symbol	-70	0U	-10U		Unit	
Parameter	Symbol	min	max	min	max	Unit	
Read cyle time	t <sub>RC</sub>	70		100		ns	
Address access time	t <sub>AA</sub>		70		100	ns	
CE1 access time	t <sub>CA1</sub>		70		100	ns	
CE2 access time	t <sub>CA2</sub>		70		100	ns	
OE access time	t <sub>OA</sub>		50		50	ns	
Output hold time	t <sub>OH</sub>	10		10		ns	
CE1 output enable time	t <sub>COE1</sub>	10		10		ns	
CE2 output enable time	t <sub>COE2</sub>	10		10		ns	
OE output enable time	toce	5		5		ns	
CE1 output disable time	t <sub>COD1</sub>		40		35	ns	
CE2 output disable time	t <sub>COD2</sub>		40		35	ns	
OE output disable time	t <sub>OOD</sub>		35		30	ns	

#### Write cycle

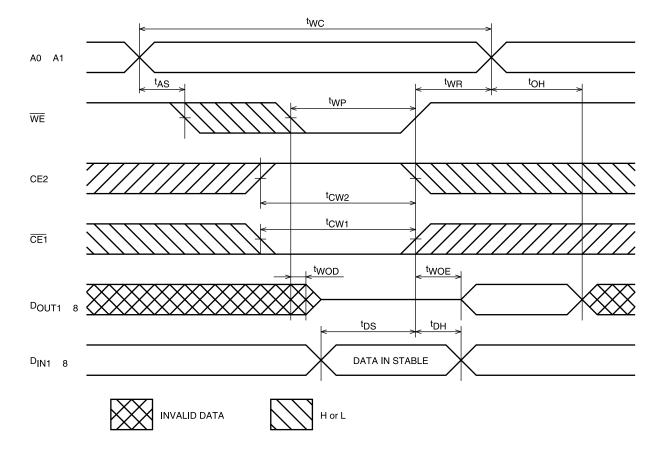
Dozometer	Cumhal	-7	0U	-10U		Unit	
Parameter	Symbol	min	max	min	max	Unit	
Write cyle time	twc	70		100		ns	
Address setup time	t <sub>AS</sub>	0		0		ns	
Write pulse width	tWP	50		70		ns	
CE1 setup time	t <sub>CW1</sub>	60		90		ns	
CE2 setup time	t <sub>CW2</sub>	60		90		ns	
Write recovery time	t <sub>WR</sub>	0		0		ns	
CE1 write recovery time	t <sub>WR1</sub>	0		0		ns	
CE2 write recovery time	t <sub>WR2</sub>	0		0		ns	
Data setup time	t <sub>DS</sub>	40		50		ns	
Data hold time	t <sub>DH</sub>	0		0		ns	
CE1 data hold time	t <sub>DH1</sub>	0		0		ns	
CE2 data hold time	t <sub>DH2</sub>	0		0		ns	
WE output enable time	t <sub>WOE</sub>	5		5		ns	
WE output disable time	t <sub>WOD</sub>		35		30	ns	

## **Timing Charts**

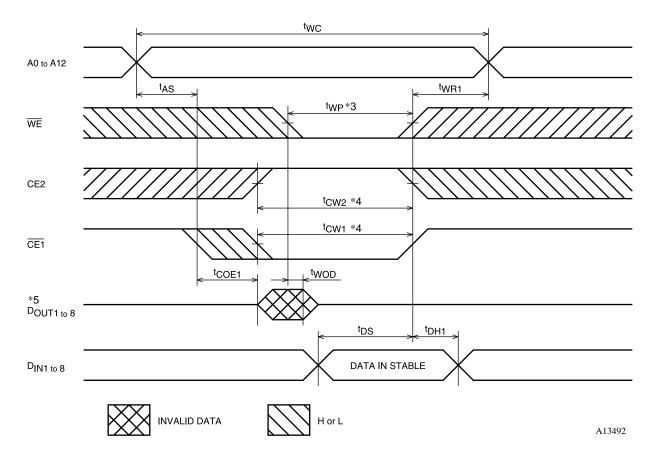
Read cycle (1):  $\overline{CE1} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ ,  $\overline{CE2} = V_{IH}$ ,  $\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$ 



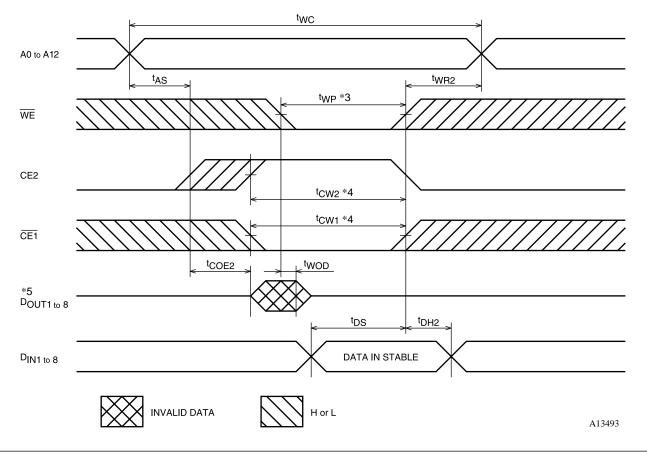
Read cycle (2) :  $\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$ 



Write cycle (6)  $(\overline{WE} = \text{control}) *6$ 



Write cycle (2) ( $\overline{CE1} = \text{control}$ ) \*6



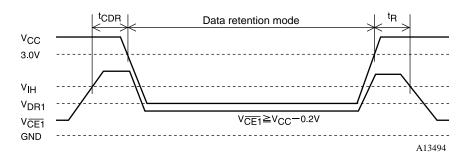
- Notes: 1. The times t<sub>COD1</sub>, t<sub>COD2</sub>, t<sub>OOD</sub>, and t<sub>WOD</sub> are stipulated as the times until the output reaches the high-impedance state. They are not stipulated by output voltage level.
  - 2. Do not apply reverse phase signals to the data outputs when the data outputs are in the output state.
  - 3.  $t_{WP}$  is the period that  $\overline{CE1}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  are at the low level and  $\overline{CE2}$  is at the high level, and is defined as the time from the fall of  $\overline{WE}$  until the rise of  $\overline{CE1}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  or the fall of  $\overline{CE2}$ , whichever occurs first.
  - 4.  $t_{CW1}$  and  $t_{CW2}$  are the period that  $\overline{CE1}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  are at the low level and  $\overline{CE2}$  is at the high level, and are defined as the time from the fall of  $\overline{CE1}$  or the rise of  $\overline{CE2}$  to the rise of either  $\overline{CE1}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  or the fall of  $\overline{CE2}$ , whichever occurs first.
  - 5. The data outputs go to the high-impedance state when any one of the following states hold:  $\overline{OE}$  is at the high level,  $\overline{CE1}$  is at the high level,  $\overline{CE2}$  is at the low level, or  $\overline{WE}$  is at the low level.
  - 6. If  $\overline{OE}$  is at the high level during the write cycle, the data outputs will go to the high-impedance state.

#### Data Retention Characteristics at $Ta = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$

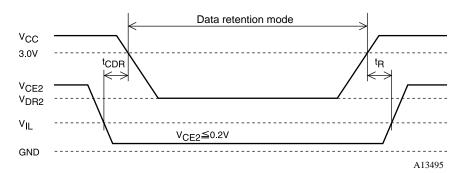
Parameter	Symbol	rmbol Conditions			Ratings			
Parameter		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit		
Data retention cumply voltage	V <sub>DR1</sub>	$V_{\overline{CE1}} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V}, V_{CE2} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V or } V_{CE2} \le 0.2 \text{ V}$		2.0		3.6	V	
Data retention supply voltage V <sub>I</sub>		V <sub>CE2</sub> ≤ 0.2 V	2.0		3.6	V		
	I <sub>CCDR1</sub>	$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}, V_{\overline{CE1}} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V},$	-40°C to +85°C			16		
Data retention supply current		$V_{CE2} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 V$	-40°C to +70°C			8	μA	
		or V <sub>CE2</sub> ≤ 0.2 V	+25°C		0.1			
Chip enable setup time	t <sub>CDR</sub>			0			ns	
Chip enable hold time	t <sub>R</sub>			5			ms	

Note: \* Ta = +25°C

## Data Retention Waveforms (1) (CE1 control)



#### Data Retention Waveforms (2) (CE2 control)



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