

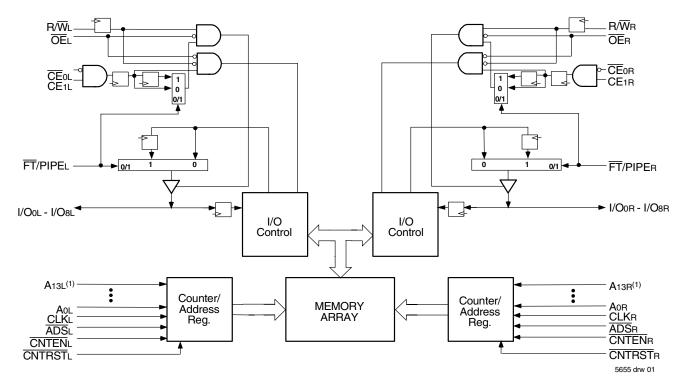
### IDT70V9169/59L

### **Features:**

- True Dual-Ported memory cells which allow simultaneous access of the same memory location
- High-speed clock to data access
  - Commercial: 6.5/7.5/9ns (max.)
  - Industrial: 7.5ns (max.)
- Low-power operation
  - IDT70V916/59L/59L Active: 450mW (typ.)
    - Standby: 1.5mW (typ.)
- Flow-Through or Pipelined output mode on either port via the FT/PIPE pins
- Counter enable and reset features
- Dual chip enables allow for depth expansion without additional logic

- Full synchronous operation on both ports
  - 3.5ns setup to clock and 0ns hold on all control, data, and address inputs
  - Data input, address, and control registers
  - Fast 6.5ns clock to data out in the Pipelined output mode
  - Self-timed write allows fast cycle time
  - 10ns cycle time, 100MHz operation in Pipelined output mode
- Separate upper-byte and lower-byte controls for multiplexed bus and bus matching compatibility
- LVTTL- compatible, single 3.3V (±0.3V) power supply
- Industrial temperature range (-40°C to +85°C) is available for 83 MHz
- Available in a 100-pin Thin Quad Flatpack (TQFP) and 100pin fine pitch Ball Grid Array (fpBGA) packages.

### **Functional Block Diagram**



#### NOTE:

1. A<sub>13</sub> is a NC for IDT70V9159.

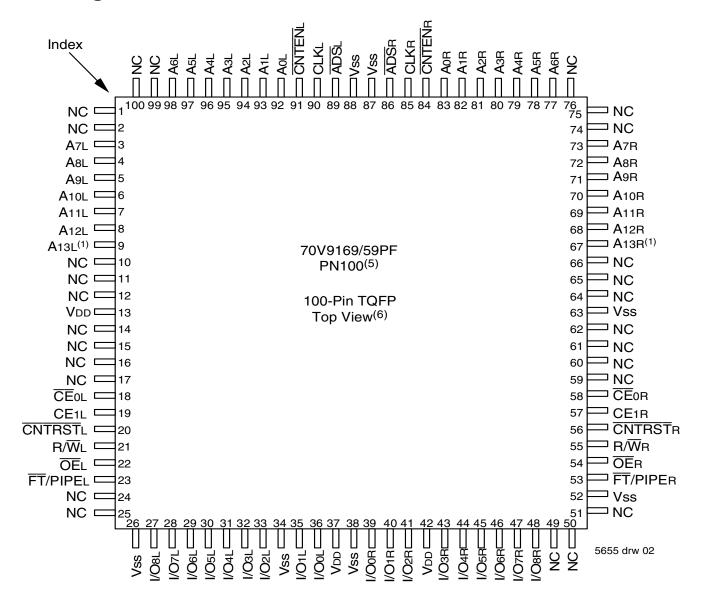
**JUNE 2015** 

### **Description:**

The IDT70V9169/59 is a high-speed 16/8K x 9 bit synchronous Dual-Port RAM. The memory array utilizes Dual-Port memory cells to allow simultaneous access of any address from both ports. Registers on control, data, and address inputs provide minimal setup and hold times. The timing latitude provided by this approach allows systems to be designed with very short cycle times.

With an input data register, the IDT70V9169/59 has been optimized for applications having unidirectional or bidirectional data flow in bursts. An automatic power down feature, controlled by  $\overline{\text{CE}}0$  and CE1, permits the on-chip circuitry of each port to enter a very low standby power mode. Fabricated using CMOS high-performance technology, these devices typically operate on only 450mW of power.

## Pin Configurations (1,2,3,4)



- 1. A<sub>13</sub> is a NC for IDT70V9159
- 2. All VDD pins must be connected to power supply.
- 3. All Vss pins must be connected to ground supply.
- 4. Package body is approximately 14mm x 14mm x 1.4mm.
- 5. This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
- 6. This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part-marking.

# Pin Configurations (cont'd) $^{(1,2,3,4)}$

70V9169/59PF BF100<sup>(5)</sup>

### 100-Pin fpBGA Top View<sup>(6)</sup>

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10
A6R	<b>A</b> 9R	<b>A</b> 12R	NC	Vss	Vss	NC	R/WR	Vss	NC
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10
<b>A</b> 4R	<b>A</b> 5R	<b>A</b> 8R	<b>A</b> 10R	NC	NC	NC	OEr	NC	I/ <b>O</b> 6R
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
<b>A</b> 3R	NC	NC	<b>A</b> 7R	NC	CE0R	CE1R	PL/FT <sub>F</sub>	I/ <b>O</b> 7R	I/O3R
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
<b>A</b> or	<b>CLK</b> R	<b>A</b> 1R	<b>A</b> 2R	<b>A</b> 11R	<b>A</b> 13R <sup>(1)</sup>	CNTRST <sub>R</sub>	I/O8R	I/O5R	I/O1R
E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10
Vss	ADSR	CNTEN <sub>R</sub>	<b>A</b> 1L	ADSL	Vss	I/O4R	I/O2R	I/Oor	VDD
F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10
Vss	CLKL	<b>A</b> 0L	<b>A</b> 3L	<b>V</b> DD	<b>V</b> SS	<b>V</b> DD	I/O2L	I/O1L	I/Ool
G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10
CNTENL	NC	<b>A</b> 5L	<b>A</b> 12L	NC	<b>R/W</b> L	NC	I/O4L	Vss	I/O3L
H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10
<b>A</b> 2L	<b>A</b> 4L	<b>A</b> 9L	<b>A</b> 13L <sup>(1)</sup>	NC	CE1L	NC	I/O7L	I/O6L	I/O5L
J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10
NC	<b>A</b> 7L	<b>A</b> 10L	NC	NC	NC	OEL	Vss	<b>V</b> SS	I/O8L
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8		K10
<b>A</b> 6L	<b>A</b> 8L	<b>A</b> 11L	NC	<b>V</b> DD	VDD	CE <sub>0</sub> L	CNTRSTL		NC

5655 drw 03

- 1. A<sub>13</sub> is a NC for IDT70V9159.
- 2. All VDD pins must be connected to power supply.
- 3. All Vss pins must be connected to ground supply.
- 4. Package body is approximately 10mm x 10mm x 1.4mm with 0.8mm ball pitch.
- 5. This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
- 6. This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part-marking.

### **Pin Names**

Left Port	Right Port	Names		
Œ0L, CE1L	Œ0R, CE1R	Chip Enables		
R/WL	R/W̄R	Read/Write Enable		
ŌĒL	<del>OE</del> R	Output Enable		
A0L - A13L <sup>(1)</sup>	A0R - A13R <sup>(1)</sup>	Address		
I/O0L - I/O8L	I/Oor - I/O8R	Data Input/Output		
CLKL	CLKR	Clock		
<del>ADS</del> L	<del>ADS</del> R	Address Strobe		
CNTENL	<u>CNTEN</u> R	Counter Enable		
CNTRSTL	CNTRSTR	Counter Reset		
FT/PIPEL	FT/PIPER	Flow-Through/Pipeline		
V	DD	Power (3.3V)		
V	SS	Ground (0V)		

5655 tbl 01

NOTE:

1. A<sub>13</sub> is a NC for IDT70V9159.

# Truth Table I—Read/Write and Enable Control<sup>(1,2,3)</sup>

ŌĒ	CLK	Œ	CE <sub>1</sub>	R/W	I/O <sub>0-8</sub>	Mode
Х	1	Η	Х	Х	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
Х	1	Х	L	Х	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
Х	1	L	Н	L	DATAIN	Write
L	1	L	Н	Н	DATAout	Read
Н	Х	L	Н	Х	High-Z	Outputs Disabled

5655 tbl 02

- 1. "H" = V<sub>IH</sub>, "L" = V<sub>IL</sub>, "X" = Don't Care. 2. ADS, CNTEN, CNTRST = X. 3. OE is an asynchronous input signal.

### Truth Table II—Address Counter Control<sup>(1,2)</sup>

External Address	Previous Internal Address	Internal Address Used	CLK	ĀDS	CNTEN	CNTRST	I/O <sup>(3)</sup>	MODE
An	Х	An	<b>↑</b>	L <sup>(4)</sup>	Х	Н	Dvo (n)	External Address Used
Х	An	An + 1	<b>↑</b>	Н	L <sup>(5)</sup>	Н	Dvo(n+1)	Counter Enabled—Internal Address generation
Х	An + 1	An + 1	<b>↑</b>	Н	Н	Н	Dvo(n+1)	External Address Blocked—Counter disabled (An + 1 reused)
Х	Х	A0	<b>↑</b>	Χ	Χ	L <sup>(4)</sup>	D/o(0)	Counter Reset to Address 0

5655 tbl 03 NOTES:

- 1. "H" = VIH, "L" = VIL, "X" = Don't Care.
- 2.  $\overline{CE}_0$ ,  $\overline{LB}$ ,  $\overline{UB}$ , and  $\overline{OE}$  = VIL, CE1 and R/ $\overline{W}$  = VIH.
- 3. Outputs configured in Flow-Through Output mode: if outputs are in Pipelined mode the data out will be delayed by one cycle.
- 4. ADS and CNTRST are independent of all other signals including CE0, CE1, UB and LB.
- 5. The address counter advances if CNTEN = VIL on the rising edge of CLK, regardless of all other signals including CE₀, CE₁, UB and LB.

### **Recommended Operating** Temperature and Supply Voltage

Grade	Ambient Temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	GND	<b>V</b> DD
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	3.3V <u>+</u> 0.3V
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	3.3V <u>+</u> 0.3V

5655 tbl 04 NOTES:

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

### **Recommended DC Operating** Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Supply Voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	٧
Vss	Ground	0	0	0	٧
VIH	Input High Voltage	2.0	_	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3V <sup>(2)</sup>	٧
VIL	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	_	0.8	V

5655 tbl 05

#### NOTES:

- 1.  $VIL \ge -1.5V$  for pulse width less than 10 ns.
- 2. VTERM must not exceed VDD+0.3V.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Rating	Commercial & Industrial	Unit
VTERM <sup>(2)</sup>	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to +4.6	V
TBIAS	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
Тѕтс	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
Іоит	DC Output Current	50	mA

NOTES:

- 1. 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.
- 2. VTERM must not exceed VDD +0.3V for more than 25% of the cycle time or 10ns maximum, and is limited to  $\leq 20$ mA for the period of VTERM  $\geq VDD + 0.3$ V.

## Capacitance<sup>(1)</sup>

### $(TA = +25^{\circ}C, f = 1.0MHz)$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Unit
Cin	Input Capacitance	VIN = 3dV	9	pF
Cout <sup>(3)</sup>	Output Capacitance	Vout = 3dV	10	pF

5655 tbl 07

- 1. These parameters are determined by device characterization, but are not production tested.
- 2. 3dV references the interpolated capacitance when the input and output switch from 0V to 3V or from 3V to 0V.
- 3. Cout also references Ci/o.

# DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range (VDD= 3.3V ± 0.3V)

			70V91	69/59L	
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions N		Max.	Unit
lu	Input Leakage Current <sup>(1)</sup>	VDD = 3.6V, VIN = 0V to VDD	_	5	μA
llo	Output Leakage Current	$\overline{CE}$ = ViH or CE1 = ViL, Vout = 0V to VdD	_	5	μA
Vol	Output Low Voltage	loL = +4mA	_	0.4	V
Voh	Output High Voltage	IOH = -4mA	2.4	_	V

#### NOTE:

1. At VDD ≤ 2.0V input leakages are undefined.

5655 tbl 08

# DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Supply Voltage Range<sup>(3)</sup> (VDD = 3.3V ± 0.3V)

						59/59L6 Only		69/59L7 & Ind		69/59L9 I Only	
Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Versio	n	Typ. <sup>(4)</sup>	Max.	Typ. <sup>(4)</sup>	Max.	Typ. <sup>(4)</sup>	Max.	Unit
loo	Dynamic Operating	CEL and CER= VIL,	COM'L	L	175	330	155	280	135	230	mA
	Current (Both Ports Active)	Outputs Disabled, f = fMAX <sup>(1)</sup>	IND	L	_	_	155	330	_	_	
ISB1	Standby Current	CEL = CER = VIH	COM'L	L	50	80	40	70	30	60	mA
	(Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	f = fMAX <sup>(1)</sup>	IND	L	_		40	80	_	_	
ISB2	Standby	CE"A" = VIL and	COM'L	L	115	185	105	170	95	155	mA
	Current (One Port - TTL Level Inputs)	CE"B" = VIH <sup>(5)</sup> Active Port Outputs Disabled, f=fMAX <sup>(1)</sup>	IND	L	_		105	180			
ISB3	Full Standby	Both Ports CEL and	COM'L	L	0.5	3.0	0.5	3.0	0.5	3.0	mA
	Current (Both Ports - CMOS Level Inputs)	$\overline{CER} \ge V_{DD} - 0.2V,$ $V_{IN} \ge V_{DD} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \le 0.2V$ , $f = 0^{(2)}$	IND	L		_	0.5	3.0	_	_	
ISB4	Full Standby	<u>CE</u> "A" ≤ 0.2V and	COM'L	L	105	175	95	160	85	145	mA
	Current (One Port - CMOS Level Inputs)	$\begin{array}{l} \overline{\text{CE"B"}} \geq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} - 0.2 \text{V}^{(5)} \\ \text{VN} \geq \overline{\text{V}}_{\text{DD}} - 0.2 \text{V} \text{ or} \\ \text{VN} \leq 0.2 \text{V}, \text{ Active Port,} \\ \text{Outputs Disabled, f = fMAX}^{(1)} \end{array}$	IND	L	—	—	95	175	—	—	

5655 tbl 09

- 1. At f = fMAX, address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency clock cycle of 1/tcyc, using "AC TEST CONDITIONS" at input levels of GND to 3V.
- 2. f = 0 means no address, clock, or control lines change. Applies only to input at CMOS level standby.
- 3. Port "A" may be either left or right port. Port "B" is the opposite from port "A".
- 4. VDD = 3.3V, TA = 25°C for Typ, and are not production tested. ICCDC(f=0) = 90mA (Typ).
- 5.  $\overline{CE}x = VIL \text{ means } \overline{CE}0x = VIL \text{ and } CE1x = VIH$ 
  - $\overline{CE}x = VIH \text{ means } \overline{CE}0x = VIH \text{ or } CE1x = VIL$
  - $\overline{\text{CE}}\text{x} \leq 0.2 \text{V}$  means  $\overline{\text{CE}}\text{ox} \leq 0.2 \text{V}$  and  $\text{CE}\text{1x} \geq \text{V}_{\text{DD}}$  0.2 V
  - $\overline{\text{CE}}$ x  $\geq$  V<sub>DD</sub> 0.2V means  $\overline{\text{CE}}$ 0x  $\geq$  V<sub>DD</sub> 0.2V or CE1x  $\leq$  0.2V
  - "X" represents "L" for left port or "R" for right port.

### **AC Test Conditions**

Input Pulse Levels	GND to 3.0V
Input Rise/Fall Times	2ns Max.
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Load	Figures 1, 2 & 3

5655 tbl 10

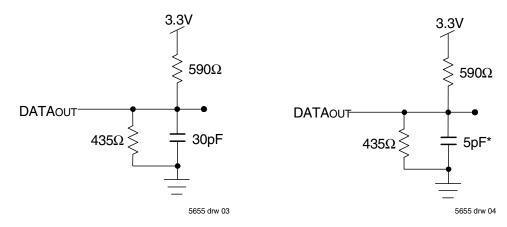


Figure 1. AC Output Test load.

Figure 2. Output Test Load (For tckLz, tckHz, toLz, and toHz).
\*Including scope and jig.

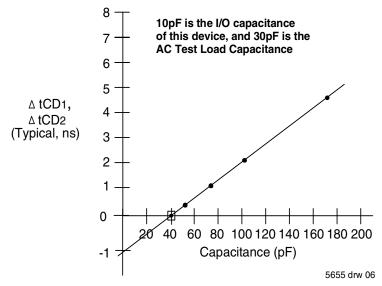


Figure 3. Typical Output Derating (Lumped Capacitive Load).

# AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Range (Read and Write Cycle Timing) $^{(3)}$ (VDD= 3.3V ± 0.3V, TA = 0°C to +70°C)

		70V91 Com	69/59L6 'I Only	70V9169/59L7 Com'l & Ind		70V9169/59L9 Com'l Only		
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit
tcyc1	Clock Cycle Time (Flow-Through) <sup>(2)</sup>	19	_	22		25	_	ns
tcYC2	Clock Cycle Time (Pipelined) <sup>(2)</sup>	10	_	12		15	_	ns
tcH1	Clock High Time (Flow-Through) <sup>(2)</sup>	6.5	_	7.5		12	_	ns
ta_1	Clock Low Time (Flow-Through) <sup>(2)</sup>	6.5	_	7.5		12	_	ns
tCH2	Clock High Time (Pipelined) <sup>(2)</sup>	4	_	5		6	_	ns
ta_2	Clock Low Time (Pipelined) <sup>(2)</sup>	4	_	5		6	_	ns
tr	Clock Rise Time	_	3	_	3		3	ns
tF	Clock Fall Time	_	3	_	3		3	ns
tsa	Address Setup Time	3.5	_	4		4	_	ns
tha	Address Hold Time	0	_	0		1	_	ns
tsc	Chip Enable Setup Time	3.5	_	4		4	_	ns
thc	Chip Enable Hold Time	0	_	0		1	_	ns
tsB	Byte Enable Setup Time	3.5	_	4		4	—	ns
tнв	Byte Enable Hold Time	0	_	0		1	_	ns
tsw	R/W Setup Time	3.5	_	4	_	4	_	ns
thw	R/W Hold Time	0		0		1		ns
tsp	Input Data Setup Time	3.5	_	4		4	_	ns
thD	Input Data Hold Time	0	_	0		1	_	ns
tsad	ADS Setup Time	3.5	_	4		4	_	ns
thad	ADS Hold Time	0	_	0	_	1	_	ns
tscn	CNTEN Setup Time	3.5	_	4		4		ns
thon	CNTEN Hold Time	0	_	0		1	_	ns
tsrst	CNTRST Setup Time	3.5		4		4		ns
thrst	CNTRST Hold Time	0	_	0		1	_	ns
toe	Output Enable to Data Valid	_	6.5	_	7.5		9	ns
toLZ	Output Enable to Output Low-Z <sup>(1)</sup>	2	_	2		2	_	ns
tонz	Output Enable to Output High-Z <sup>(1)</sup>	1	7	1	7	1	7	ns
tCD1	Clock to Data Valid (Flow-Through) <sup>(2)</sup>	_	15	_	18		20	ns
tCD2	Clock to Data Valid (Pipelined) <sup>(2)</sup>	_	6.5	_	7.5		9	ns
toc	Data Output Hold After Clock High	2	_	2		2	_	ns
tckHz	Clock High to Output High-Z <sup>(1)</sup>	2	9	2	9	2	9	ns
tcklz	Clock High to Output Low-Z <sup>(1)</sup>	2		2		2		ns
Port-to-Port D	Delay							
tcwdd	Write Port Clock High to Read Data Delay		24		28	_	35	ns
tocs	Clock-to-Clock Setup Time	_	9	_	10		15	ns
		•						

#### NOTES:

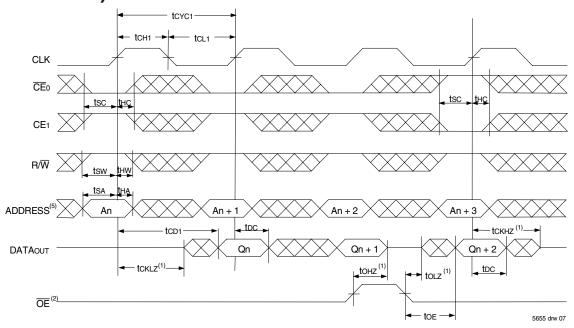
5655 tbl 11

<sup>1.</sup> Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2). This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested.

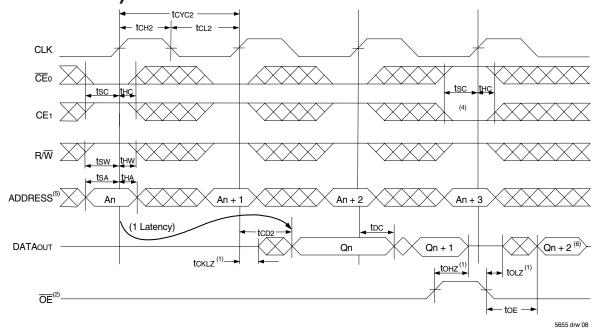
<sup>2.</sup> The Pipelined output parameters (tcyc2, tcb2) apply to either or both the Left and Right ports when FT/PIPE = VIH. Flow-through parameters (tcyc1, tcb1) apply when FT/PIPE = VIL for that port.

<sup>3.</sup> All input signals are synchronous with respect to the clock except for the asynchronous Output Enable (OE), FT/PIPER, and FT/PIPEL.

# Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Flow-Through Output $(\overline{FT}/PIPE"x" = VIL)^{(3,6)}$

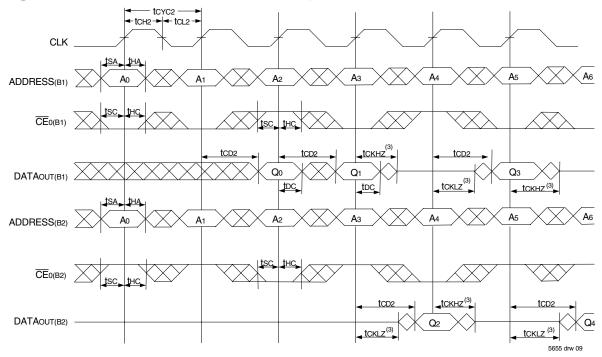


# Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Pipelined Operation $(\overline{FT}/PIPE"x" = VIH)^{(3,6)}$

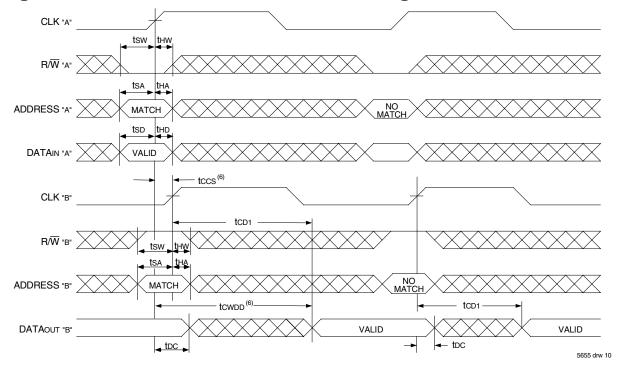


- 1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
- 2. <u>OE</u> is asynchronously controlled; all other inputs are synchronous to the rising clock edge.
- 3. ADS = VIL, CNTEN and CNTRST = VIH.
- 4. The output is disabled (High-Impedance state) by  $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IH}$ ,  $CE_1 = V_{IL}$  following the next rising edge of the clock. Refer to Truth Table 1.
- 5. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since ADS = VIL constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
- 6. "X' here denotes Left or Right port. The diagram is with respect to that port.

## Timing Waveform of a Bank Select Pipelined Read<sup>(1,2)</sup>

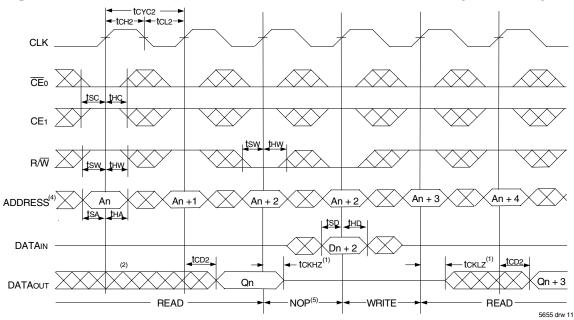


# Timing Waveform with Port-to-Port Flow-Through Read<sup>(4,5,7)</sup>

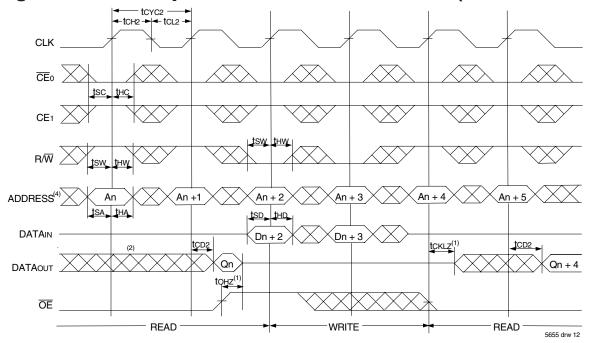


- 1. B1 Represents Bank #1; B2 Represents Bank #2. Each Bank consists of one IDT70V916/59L for this waveform, and are setup for depth expansion in this example. ADDRESS(B1) = ADDRESS(B2) in this situation.
- 2.  $\overline{OE}$  and  $\overline{ADS}$  = VIL; CE1(B1), CE1(B2), R/ $\overline{W}$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{CNTRST}$  = VIH.
- 3. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
- 4.  $\overline{\text{CE}}_0$  and  $\overline{\text{ADS}}$  = VIL; CE1,  $\overline{\text{CNTEN}}$ , and  $\overline{\text{CNTRST}}$  = VIH.
- 5.  $\overline{OE}$  = VIL for the Right Port, which is being read from.  $\overline{OE}$  = VIH for the Left Port, which is being written to.
- If tccs ≤ maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until the maximum specified for tcwbb.
   If tccs > maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until tccs + tcb1. tcwbb does not apply in this case.
- 7. All timing is the same for both Left and Right ports. Port "A" may be either Left or Right port. Port "B" is the opposite from Port "A".

# Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read ( $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ )<sup>(3)</sup>

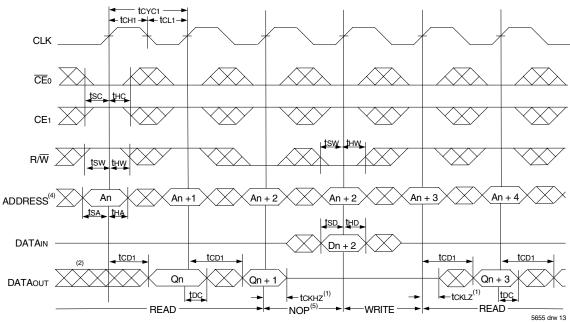


## Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read (OE Controlled)(3)

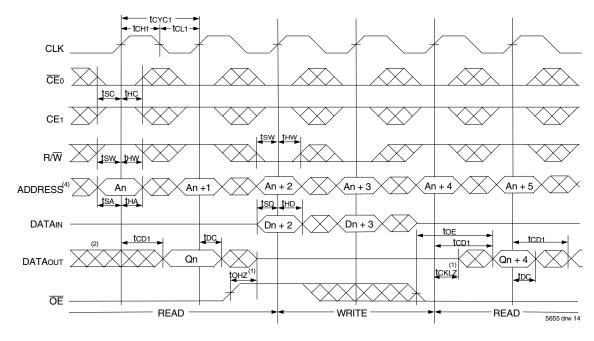


- 1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
- 2. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
- 3.  $\overline{\text{CE}}_0$  and  $\overline{\text{ADS}}$  = VIL; CE1,  $\overline{\text{CNTEN}}$ , and  $\overline{\text{CNTRST}}$  = VIH. "NOP" is "No Operation".
- 4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since ADS = VIL constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
- 5. "NOP" is "No Operation." Data in memory at the selected address may be corrupted and should be re-written to guarantee data integrity.

# Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read ( $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ )<sup>(3)</sup>



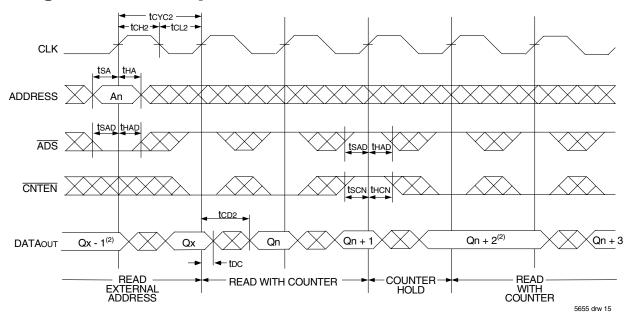
# Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read (OE Controlled)(3)



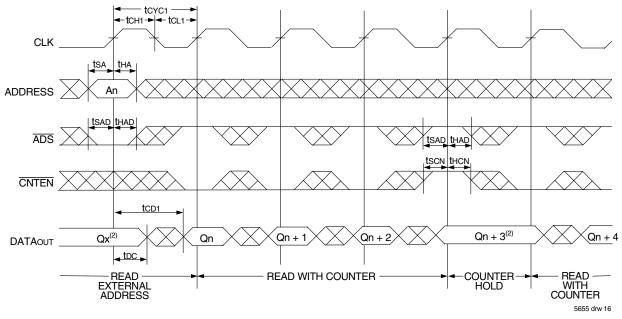
- 1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
- 2. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
- 3. CEo and ADS = VIL; CE1, CNTEN, and CNTRST = VIH. "NOP" is "No Operation".

  4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since ADS = VIL constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
- 5. "NOP" is "No Operation." Data in memory at the selected address may be corrupted and should be re-written to guarantee data integrity.

# Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read with Address Counter Advance<sup>(1)</sup>

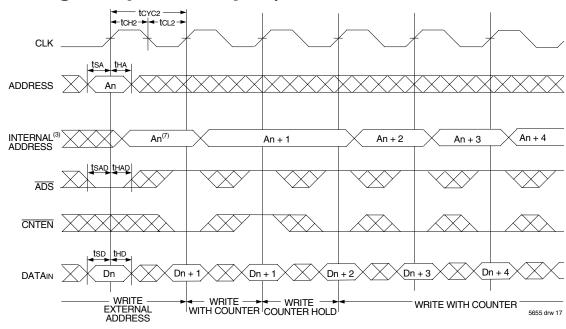


# Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read with Address Counter Advance<sup>(1)</sup>

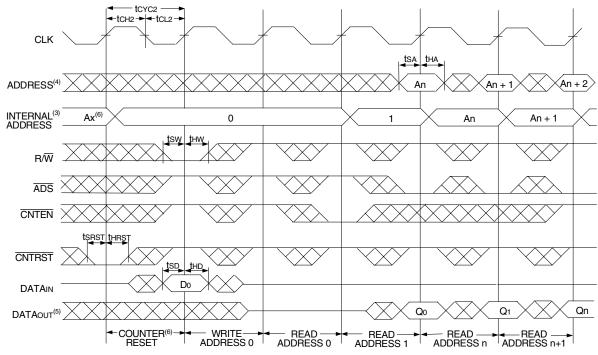


- 1.  $\overline{\text{CE}}_0$  and  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  = VIL; CE1, R/ $\overline{\text{W}}$ , and  $\overline{\text{CNTRST}}$  = VIH.
- 2. If there is no address change via  $\overline{ADS} = VIL$  (loading a new address) or  $\overline{CNTEN} = VIL$  (advancing the address), i.e.  $\overline{ADS} = VIH$  and  $\overline{CNTEN} = VIH$ , then the data output remains constant for subsequent clocks.

# Timing Waveform of Write with Address Counter Advance (Flow-Through or Pipelined Outputs)<sup>(1)</sup>



# Timing Waveform of Counter Reset (Pipelined Outputs)(2)



- 1.  $\overline{\text{CE}}_0$  and R/W = VIL; CE1 and  $\overline{\text{CNTRST}}$  = VIH.
- 2.  $\overline{CE}_0 = V_{IL}$ ;  $CE_1 = V_{IH}$ .
- 3. The "Internal Address" is equal to the "External Address" when ADS = VIL and equals the counter output when ADS = VIH.
- 4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since ADS = VIL constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
- 5. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
- 6. No dead cycle exists during counter reset. A READ or WRITE cycle may be coincidental with the counter reset cycle. ADDRo will be accessed. Extra cycles are shown here simply for clarification.
- 7. CNTEN = VIL advances Internal Address from 'An' to 'An +1'. The transition shown indicates the time required for the counter to advance. The 'An +1' Address is written to during this cycle.

### **Functional Description**

The IDT70V9169/59 provides a true synchronous Dual-Port Static RAMinterface. Registered inputs provide minimal set-up and hold times on address, data, and all critical control inputs. All internal registers are clocked on the rising edge of the clock signal, however, the self-timed internal write pulse is independent of the LOW to HIGH transition of the clock signal.

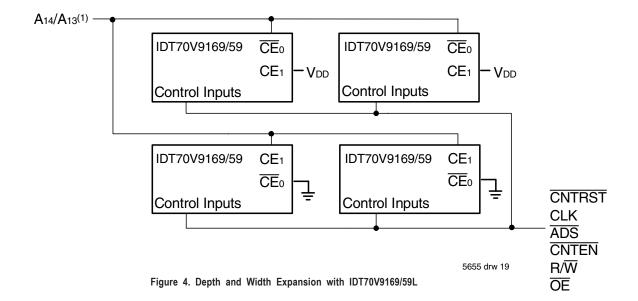
An asynchronous output enable is provided to ease asynchronous bus interfacing. Counter enable inputs are also provided to stall the operation of the address counters for fast interleaved memory applications.

 $\overline{\text{CE}}_0 = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}$  and CE1 = VIH for one clock cycle will power down the internal circuitry to reduce static power consumption. Multiple chip enables allow easier banking of multiple IDT70V9169/59's for depth expansion configurations. When the Pipelined output mode is enabled, two cycles are required with  $\overline{\text{CE}}_0 = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}$  and CE1 = VIH to re-activate the outputs.

### **Depth and Width Expansion**

The IDT70V9169/59 features dual chip enables (refer to Truth Table I) in order to facilitate rapid and simple depth expansion with no requirements for external logic. Figure 4 illustrates how to control the various chip enables in order to expand two devices in depth.

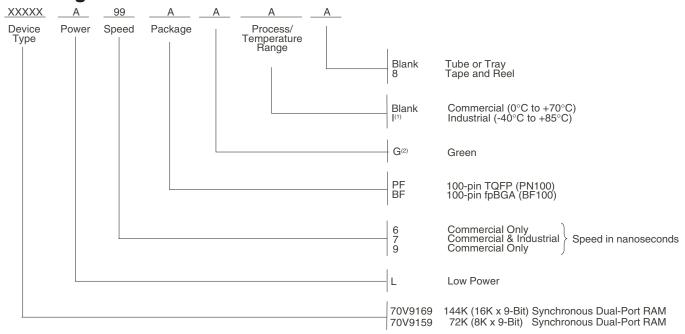
The IDT70V9169/59 can also be used in applications requiring expanded width, as indicated in Figure 4. Since the banks are allocated at the discretion of the user, the external controller can be set up to drive the input signals for the various devices as required to allow for 36-bit or wider applications.



#### NOTE:

1. A14 is for IDT70V9169, A13 is for IDT70V9159.

### **Ordering Information**



#### 5655 drw 20

#### NOTE:

- 1. Contact your local sales office for Industrial temp range for other speeds, packages and powers.
- 2. Green parts available. For specific speeds, packages and powers see your sales office.

### IDT Clock Solution for IDT70V9169/59 Dual-Port

IDT Dual-Port Part Number	Dual-Port I/O Specitications		Clock Specifications				IDT	IDT
	Voltage	I/O	Input Capacitance	Input Duty Cycle Requirement	Maximum Frequency	Jitter Tolerance	PLL Clock Device	Non-PLL Clock Device
70V9169/59	3.3	LVTTL	9pF	40%	100	150ps	IDT2305 IDT2308 IDT2309	FCT3805 FCT3805D/E FCT3807 FCT3807D/E

5638 tbl 12

## **Datasheet Document History**

07/08/02: Initial Public Release 08/15/03: Removed Preliminary status

Page 16 Added IDT Clock Solution Table

01/29/09: Page 16 Removed "IDT" from orderable part number 06/18/15: Page 2 Removed IDT with reference to fabrication Page 2 Removed date from 100-pin TQFP configuration

Page 2 & 16 The package code PN100-1 changed to PN100 to match standard package codes

Page 3 Removed date from 100-pin fpBGA configuration
Page 6 Corrected typo in the Typical Output Derating drawing

Page 16 Added Tape and Reel and Green indicators and updated the footnotes to the Ordering Information



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## IDT (Integrated Device Technology):

70V9169L6PF8 70V9159L6PF8 70V9159L7PF18 70V9169L6PFG 70V9159L6PF 70V9159L9PF 70V9159L7PF

70V9169L7PFG18 70V9169L7PF 70V9169L6PF 70V9159L7PF8 70V9169L7PF8 70V9169L6PFG8 70V9169L7PFG1

70V9159L7PF1 70V9169L9PF 70V9169L9PF8 70V9159L9PF8 70V9169L7PF18 70V9169L9BF 70V9159L7BF

70V9159L9BF 70V9169L7BF 70V9169L6BF 70V9159L6BF 70V9159L7BF1 70V9169L7BF1 70V9169L7PF1