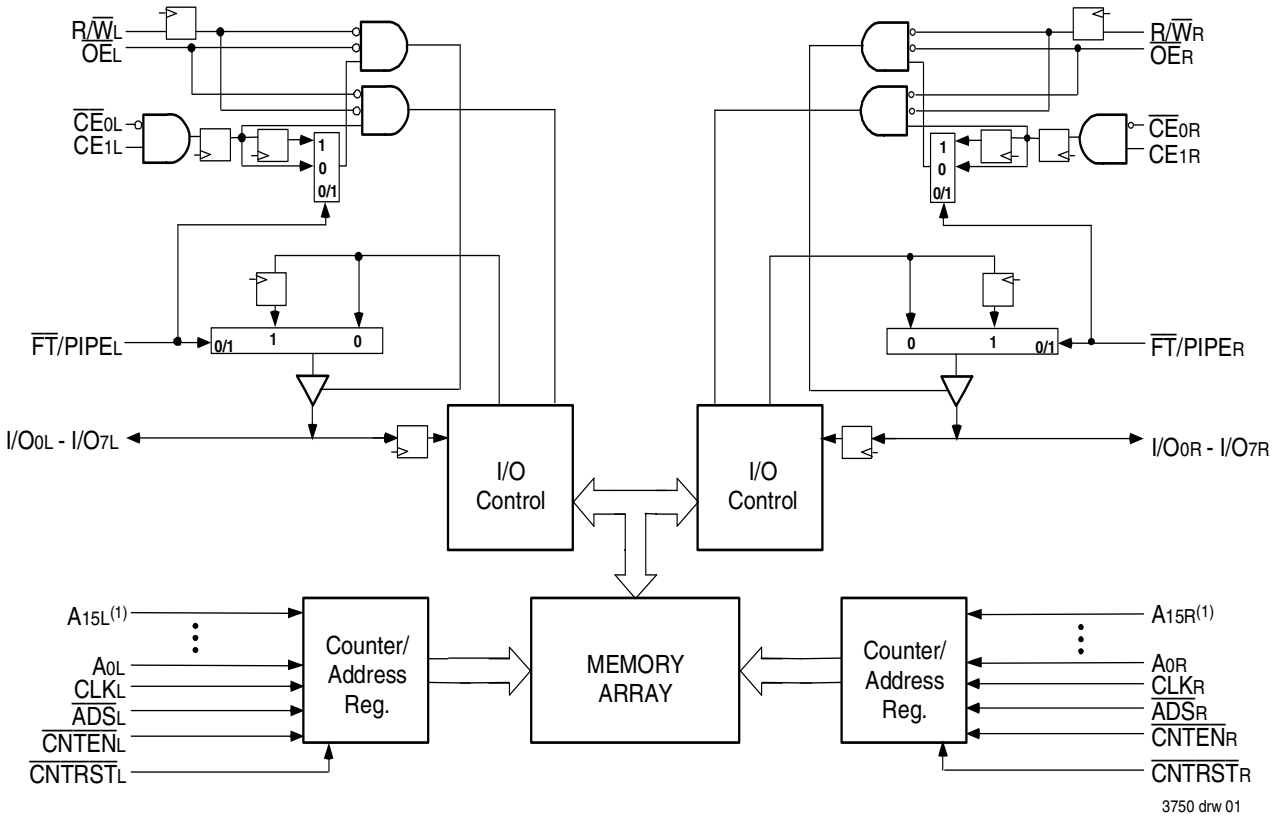
HIGH-SPEED 3.3V 64/32K x 8 SYNCHRONOUS DUAL-PORT STATIC RAM

IDT70V9089/79S/L

Features:

- **True Dual-Ported memory cells which allow simultaneous access of the same memory location**
- **High-speed clock to data access**
  - *Commercial: 6.5/7.5/9/12/15ns (max.)*
  - *Industrial: 12ns (max.)*
- **Low-power operation**
  - *IDT70V9089/79S*
    Active: 429mW (typ.)
    Standby: 3.3mW (typ.)
  - *IDT70V9089/79L*
    Active: 429mW (typ.)
    Standby: 1.32mW (typ.)
- **Flow-Through or Pipelined output mode on either port via the $\overline{FT}$/PIPE pin**
- **Counter enable and reset features**
- **Dual chip enables allow for depth expansion without additional logic**
- **Full synchronous operation on both ports**
  - *4ns setup to clock and 1ns 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 the Pipelined output mode*
- **LVTTL- compatible, single 3.3V (±0.3V) power supply**
- **Industrial temperature range (–40°C to +85°C) is available for selected speeds**
- **Available in a 100 pin Thin Quad Flatpack (TQFP) package**
- **Green parts available, see ordering information**

Functional Block Diagram



NOTE:
1. A_{15X} is a NC for IDT70V9079.

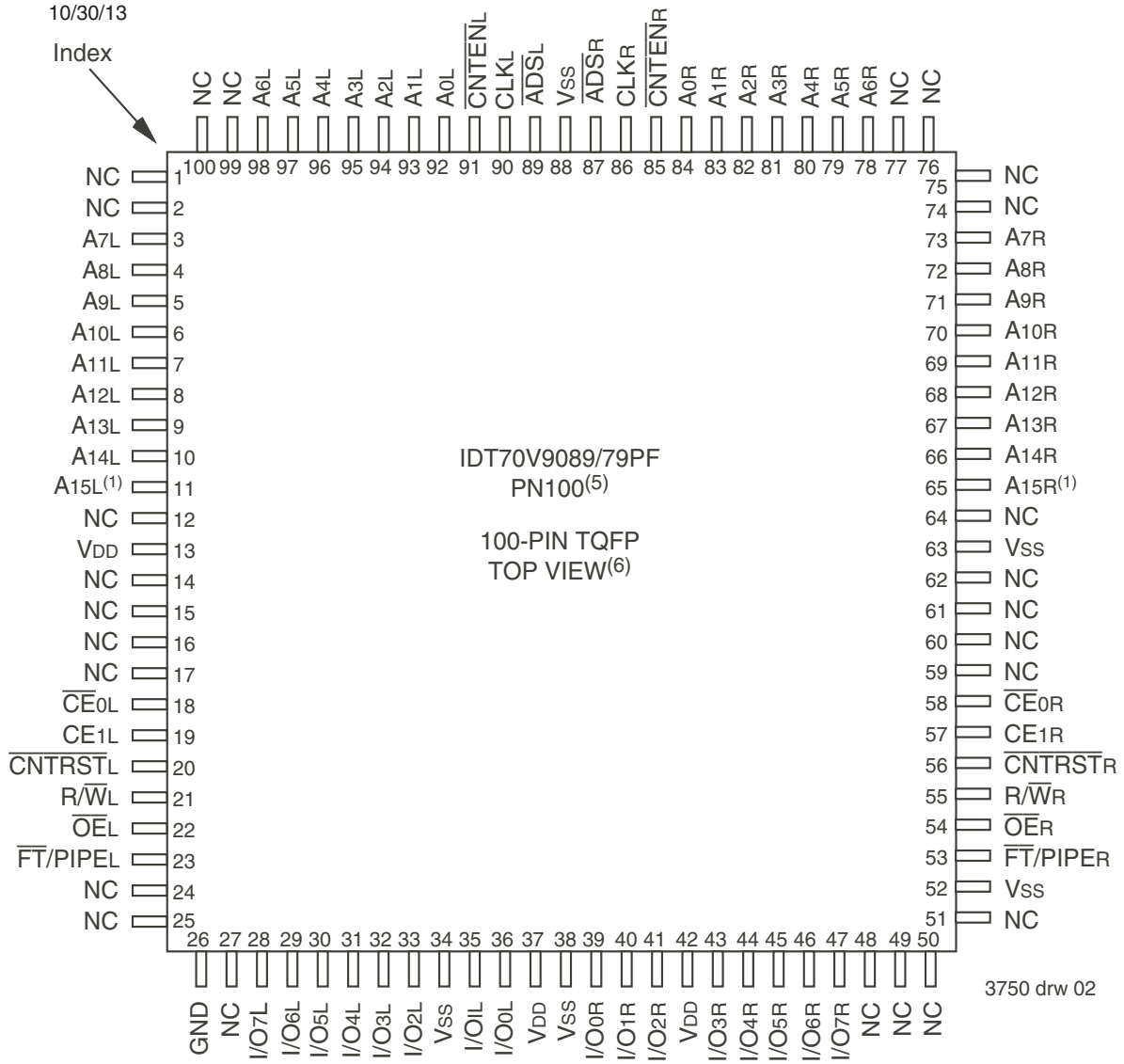
JULY 2014

Description:

The IDT70V9089/79 is a high-speed 64/32K x 8 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 IDT70V9089/79 has been optimized for applications having unidirectional or bidirectional data flow in bursts. An automatic power down feature, controlled by $\overline{CE}_0$ and CE_1, 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 429mW of power.

Pin Configurations[2,3,4]



NOTES:
1. A_{15X} is a NC for IDT70V9079.
2. All Vcc pins must be connected to power supply.
3. All GND pins must be connected to ground.
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 Names

Left Port	Right Port	Names
$\overline{CE}_{0L}$, CE_{1L}	$\overline{CE}_{0R}$, CE_{1R}	Chip Enables
R/$\overline{W}_L$	R/$\overline{W}_R$	Read/Write Enable
$\overline{OE}_L$	$\overline{OE}_R$	Output Enable
A_{0L} - A_{15L}(1)	A_{0R} - A_{15R}(1)	Address
I/O_{0L} - I/O_{7L}	I/O_{0R} - I/O_{7R}	Data Input/Output
CLK_L	CLK_R	Clock
$\overline{ADS}_L$	$\overline{ADS}_R$	Address Strobe
$\overline{CNTEN}_L$	$\overline{CNTEN}_R$	Counter Enable
$\overline{CNTRST}_L$	$\overline{CNTRST}_R$	Counter Reset
$\overline{FT}$/PIPE$_L$	$\overline{FT}$/PIPE$_R$	Flow-Through/Pipeline
V_{DD}		Power (3.3V)
V_{SS}		Ground (0V)

3750 tbl 01

NOTE:
1. A_{15X} is a NC for IDT70V9079.
2. $\overline{LB}$ and $\overline{UB}$ are single buffered regardless of state of $\overline{FT}$/PIPE.
3. $\overline{CE}_0$ and CE_1 are single buffered when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V_{IL}, $\overline{CE}_0$ and CE_1 are double buffered when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V_{IH}, i.e. the signals take two cycles to deselect.

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

$\overline{OE}$	CLK	$\overline{CE}_0$	CE_1	R/$\overline{W}$	I/O_{0-7}	Mode
X	↑	H	X	X	High-Z	Deselected - Power Down
X	↑	X	L	X	High-Z	Deselected - Power Down
X	↑	L	H	L	$DATA_{IN}$	Write
L	↑	L	H	H	$DATA_{OUT}$	Read
H	X	L	H	X	High-Z	Outputs Disabled

3750 tbl 02

NOTES:
1. "H" = V_{IH}, "L" = V_{IL}, "X" = Don't Care.
2. $\overline{ADS}$, $\overline{CNTEN}$, $\overline{CNTRST}$ = X.
3. $\overline{OE}$ is an asynchronous input signal.

Truth Table II—Address Counter Control(1,2,3)

External Address	Previous Internal Address	Internal Address Used	CLK	$\overline{ADS}$	$\overline{CNTEN}$	$\overline{CNTRST}$	I/O(3)	MODE
An	X	An	↑	L(4)	X	H	$D_{I/O}$ (n)	External Address Used
X	An	An + 1	↑	H	L(5)	H	$D_{I/O}$(n+1)	Counter Enabled—Internal Address generation
X	An + 1	An + 1	↑	H	H	H	$D_{I/O}$(n+1)	External Address Blocked—Counter disabled (An + 1 reused)
X	X	A_0	↑	X	X	L(4)	$D_{I/O}$(0)	Counter Reset to Address 0

3750 tbl 03

NOTES:
1. "H" = V_{IH}, "L" = V_{IL}, "X" = Don't Care.
2. $\overline{CE}_0$ and $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1 and R/$\overline{W}$ = V_{IH}.
3. Outputs configured in Flow-Through Output mode: if outputs are in Pipelined mode the data out will be delayed by one cycle.
4. $\overline{ADS}$ and $\overline{CNTRST}$ are independent of all other signals including $\overline{CE}_0$ and CE_1.
5. The address counter advances if $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IL} on the rising edge of CLK, regardless of all other signals including $\overline{CE}_0$ and CE_1.

Recommended Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage(1)

Grade	Ambient Temperature	GND	V_{DD}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	3.3V ± 0.3V
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	3.3V ± 0.3V

3750 tbl 04

NOTES:
1. This is the parameter T_A. This is the "instant on" case temperature.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
V_{SS}	Ground	0	0	0	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.2	—	V_{DD} + 0.3V(1)	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3(2)	—	0.8	V

3750 tbl 05

NOTES:
1. V_{TERM} must not exceed V_{DD} +0.3V.
2. $V_{IL} \geq$ -1.5V for pulse width less than 10ns.

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

Symbol	Rating	Commercial & Industrial	Unit
V_{TERM}(2)	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to +4.6	V
T_{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T_{JN}	Junction Temperature	+150	°C
I_{OUT}	DC Output Current	50	mA

3750 tbl 06

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. V_{TERM} must not exceed V_{DD} +0.3V for more than 25% of the cycle time or 10ns maximum, and is limited to ≤ 20mA for the period of $V_{TERM} \geq V_{DD}$ + 0.3V.
3. Ambient Temperature Under Bias. Chip Deselected.

Capacitance (T_A = +25°C, f = 1.0MHz)

Symbol	Parameter(1)	Conditions(2)	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	V_{IN} = 3dV	9	pF
C_{OUT}(3)	Output Capacitance	V_{OUT} = 3dV	10	pF

3750 tbl 07

NOTES:
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. C_{OUT} also references $C_{I/O}$.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range (V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	70V9089/79S		70V9089/79L		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
$\|I_{LI}\|$	Input Leakage Current[1]	V_{DD} = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 0V to V_{DD}	—	10	—	5	µA
$\|I_{LO}\|$	Output Leakage Current	$\overline{CE}_0$ = V_{IH} or CE_1 = V_{IL}, V_{OUT} = 0V to V_{DD}	—	10	—	5	µA
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = +4mA	—	0.4	—	0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	I_{OH} = -4mA	2.4	—	2.4	—	V

3750 tbl 08

NOTE:
1. At V_{DD} ≤ 2.0V input leakages are undefined.

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range[6] (V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Version		70V9089/79X6 Com'l Only		70V9089/79X7 Com'l Only		70V9089/79X9 Com'l Only		Unit
					Typ.[4]	Max.	Typ.[4]	Max.	Typ.[4]	Max.	
I_{CC}	Dynamic Operating Current (Both Ports Active)	$\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R$ = V_{IL} Outputs Disabled f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	220	395	200	335	180	260	mA
				L	220	350	200	290	180	225	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB1}	Standby Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R$ = V_{IH} f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	70	145	60	115	50	75	mA
				L	70	130	60	100	50	65	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB2}	Standby Current (One Port - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_{"A"}$ = V_{IL} and $\overline{CE}_{"B"}$ = V_{IH}[3] Active Port Outputs Disabled, f=f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	150	280	130	240	110	170	mA
				L	150	250	130	210	110	150	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB3}	Full Standby Current (Both Ports - CMOS Level Inputs)	Both Ports $\overline{CE}_R$ and $\overline{CE}_L$ ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V V_{IN} ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V or V_{IN} ≤ 0.2V, f = 0[2]	COM'L	S	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	mA
				L	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.4	3	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				L	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I_{SB4}	Full Standby Current (One Port - CMOS Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_{"A"}$ ≤ 0.2V and $\overline{CE}_{"B"}$ ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V[5] V_{IN} ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V or V_{IN} ≤ 0.2V, Active Port Outputs Disabled, f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	140	270	120	230	100	160	mA
				L	140	240	120	200	100	140	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				L	—	—	—	—	—	—	

3750 tbl 09a

NOTES:
1. At f = f_{MAX}, address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency clock cycle of 1/t_{CYC}, 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. V_{DD} = 3.3V, TA = 25°C for Typ, and are not production tested. $I_{CC\,DC}$(f=0) = 90mA (Typ).
5. $\overline{CE}_X$ = 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}
   $\overline{CE}_X$ ≤ 0.2V means $\overline{CE}_{0X}$ ≤ 0.2V and CE_{1X} ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V
   $\overline{CE}_X$ ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V means $\overline{CE}_{0X}$ ≥ V_{DD} - 0.2V or CE_{1X} ≤ 0.2V
   "X" represents "L" for left port or "R" for right port.
6. 'X' in part number indicates power rating (S or L).

DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range[6] (V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3V)(Cont'd)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Version		70V9089/79X12 Com'l & Ind		70V9089/79X15 Com'l Only		Unit
					Typ.[4]	Max.	Typ.[4]	Max.	
I_{CC}	Dynamic Operating Current (Both Ports Active)	$\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R$ = V_{IL} Outputs Disabled f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	150	240	130	220	mA
				L	150	215	130	185	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	
				L	150	215	—	—	
I_{SB1}	Standby Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R$ = V_{IH} f = f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	40	65	30	55	mA
				L	40	60	30	35	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	
				L	40	60	—	—	
I_{SB2}	Standby Current (One Port - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_{"A"}$ = V_{IL} and $\overline{CE}_{"B"}$ = V_{IH}[3] Active Port Outputs Disabled, f=f_{MAX}[1]	COM'L	S	100	160	90	150	mA
				L	100	140	90	130	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	
				L	100	150	—	—	
I_{SB3}	Full Standby Current (Both Ports - CMOS Level Inputs)	Both Ports $\overline{CE}_R$ and $\overline{CE}_L \geq V_{DD}$ - 0.2V $V_{IN} \geq V_{DD}$ - 0.2V or $V_{IN} \leq$ 0.2V, f = 0[2]	COM'L	S	1.0	5	1.0	5	mA
				L	0.4	3	0.4	3	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	
				L	0.4	3	—	—	
I_{SB4}	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	90	150	80	140	mA
				L	90	130	80	120	
			IND	S	—	—	—	—	
				L	90	140	—	—	

3750 tbl 09b

NOTES:

1. At f = f_{MAX}, address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency clock cycle of 1/t_{CYC}, 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. V_{DD} = 3.3V, TA = 25°C for Typ, and are not production tested. $I_{CC\,DC}$(f=0) = 90mA (Typ).
5. $\overline{CE}_X$ = 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 $CE_{1X} \geq V_{DD}$ - 0.2V
   $\overline{CE}_X \geq V_{DD}$ - 0.2V means $\overline{CE}_{0X} \geq V_{DD}$ - 0.2V or $CE_{1X} \leq$ 0.2V
   "X" represents "L" for left port or "R" for right port.
6. 'X' in part number indicates power rating (S or L).

AC Test Conditions

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

3750 tbl 10

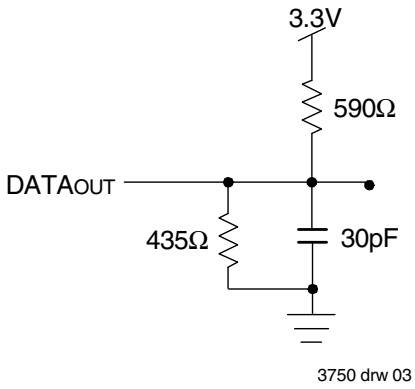


Figure 1. AC Output Test load.

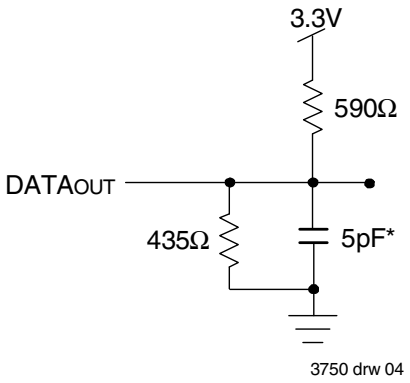


Figure 2. Output Test Load (For t_{CKLZ}, t_{CKHZ}, t_{OLZ}, and t_{OHZ}).
*Including scope and jig.

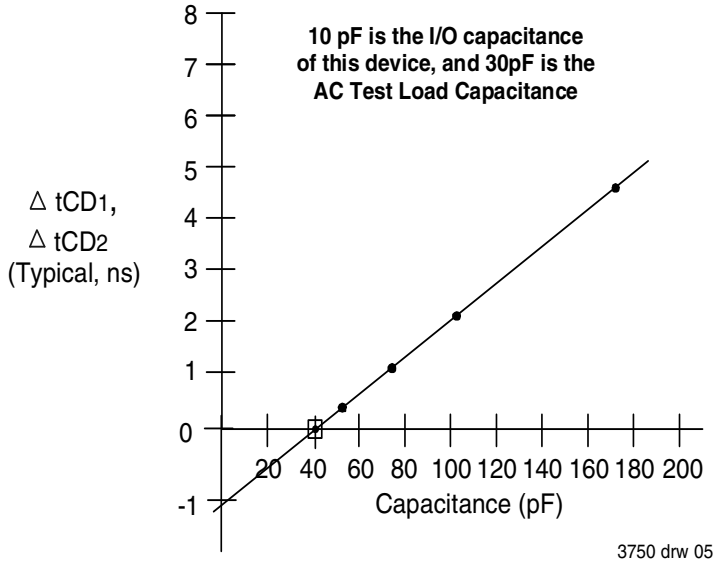


Figure 3. Typical Output Derating (Lumped Capacitive Load).

AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Range (Read and Write Cycle Timing)[3,4] (V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3, T_A = 0°C to +70°C)

		70V9089/79X6 Com'l Only		70V9089/79X7 Com'l Only		70V9089/79X9 Com'l Only		
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Unit**
t_{CYC1}	Clock Cycle Time (Flow-Through)[2]	19	—	22	—	25	—	ns
t_{CYC2}	Clock Cycle Time (Pipelined)[2]	10	—	12	—	15	—	ns
t_{CH1}	Clock High Time (Flow-Through)[2]	6.5	—	7.5	—	12	—	ns
t_{CL1}	Clock Low Time (Flow-Through)[2]	6.5	—	7.5	—	12	—	ns
t_{CH2}	Clock High Time (Pipelined)[2]	4	—	5	—	6	—	ns
t_{CL2}	Clock Low Time (Pipelined)[2]	4	—	5	—	6	—	ns
t_R	Clock Rise Time	—	3	—	3	—	3	ns
t_F	Clock Fall Time	—	3	—	3	—	3	ns
t_{SA}	Address Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HA}	Address Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{SC}	Chip Enable Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HC}	Chip Enable Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{SW}	R/$\overline{W}$ Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HW}	R/$\overline{W}$ Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{SD}	Input Data Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HD}	Input Data Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{SAD}	$\overline{ADS}$ Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HAD}	$\overline{ADS}$ Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{SCN}	$\overline{CNTEN}$ Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HCN}	$\overline{CNTEN}$ Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{SRST}	$\overline{CNTRST}$ Setup Time	3.5	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HRST}	$\overline{CNTRST}$ Hold Time	0	—	0	—	1	—	ns
t_{OE}	Output Enable to Data Valid	—	6.5	—	7.5	—	9	ns
t_{OLZ}	Output Enable to Output Low-Z[1]	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{OHZ}	Output Enable to Output High-Z[1]	1	7	1	7	1	7	ns
t_{CD1}	Clock to Data Valid (Flow-Through)[2]	—	15	—	18	—	20	ns
t_{CD2}	Clock to Data Valid (Pipelined)[2]	—	6.5	—	7.5	—	9	ns
t_{DC}	Data Output Hold After Clock High	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{CKHZ}	Clock High to Output High-Z[1]	2	9	2	9	2	9	ns
t_{CKLZ}	Clock High to Output Low-Z[1]	2	—	2	—	2	—	ns
Port-to-Port Delay								
t_{CWDD}	Write Port Clock High to Read Data Delay	—	24	—	28	—	35	ns
t_{CCS}	Clock-to-Clock Setup Time	—	9	—	10	—	15	ns

3750 tbl 11a

NOTES:
1. 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.
2. The Pipelined output parameters (t_{CYC2}, t_{CD2}) apply to either or both left and right ports when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V_{IH}. Flow-through parameters (t_{CYC1}, t_{CD1}) apply when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V_{IL} for that port.
3. All input signals are synchronous with respect to the clock except for the asynchronous Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) and $\overline{FT}$/PIPE. $\overline{FT}$/PIPE should be treated as a DC signal, i.e. steady state during operation.
4. 'X' in part number indicates power rating (S or L).

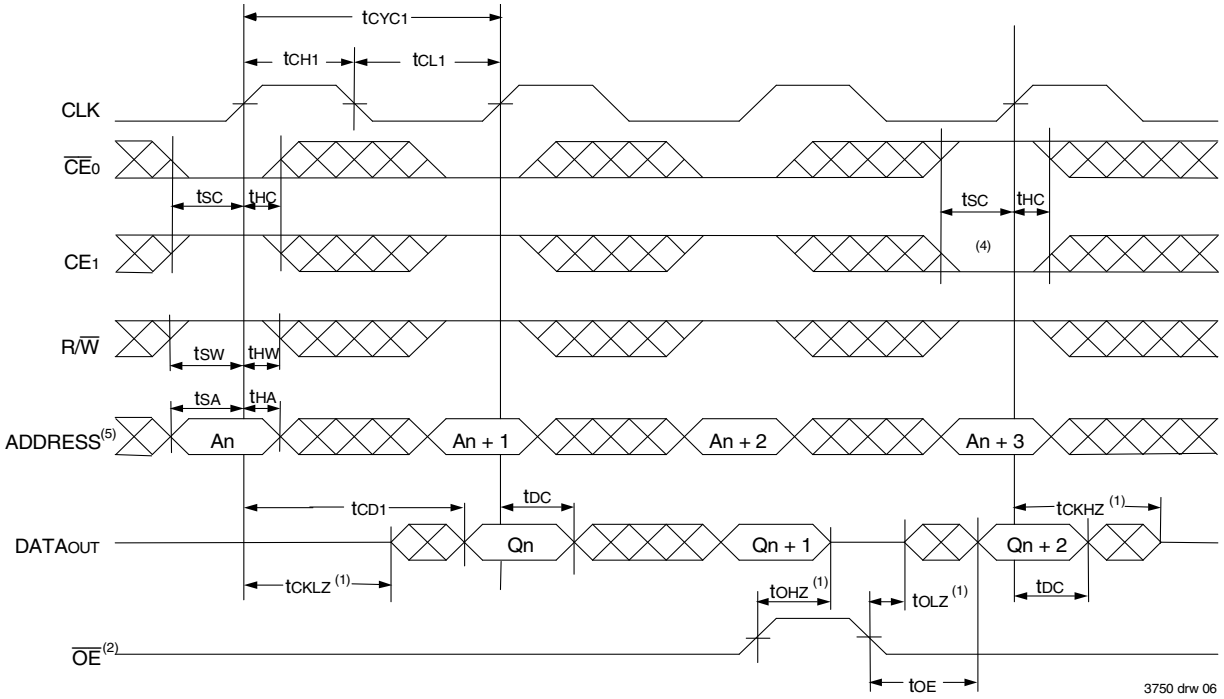
AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Range (Read and Write Cycle Timing)[3,4] (V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3)

		70V9089/79X12 Com'l & Ind		70V908979X15 Com'l Only		
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Unit**
t_{CYC1}	Clock Cycle Time (Flow-Through)[2]	30	—	35	—	ns
t_{CYC2}	Clock Cycle Time (Pipelined)[2]	20	—	25	—	ns
t_{CH1}	Clock High Time (Flow-Through)[2]	12	—	12	—	ns
t_{CL1}	Clock Low Time (Flow-Through)[2]	12	—	12	—	ns
t_{CH2}	Clock High Time (Pipelined)[2]	8	—	10	—	ns
t_{CL2}	Clock Low Time (Pipelined)[2]	8	—	10	—	ns
t_R	Clock Rise Time	—	3	—	3	ns
t_F	Clock Fall Time	—	3	—	3	ns
t_{SA}	Address Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HA}	Address Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SC}	Chip Enable Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HC}	Chip Enable Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SW}	R/$\overline{W}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HW}	R/$\overline{W}$ Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SD}	Input Data Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HD}	Input Data Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SAD}	$\overline{ADS}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HAD}	$\overline{ADS}$ Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SCN}	$\overline{CNTEN}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HCN}	$\overline{CNTEN}$ Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{SRST}	$\overline{CNTRST}$ Setup Time	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{HRST}	$\overline{CNTRST}$ Hold Time	1	—	1	—	ns
t_{OE}	Output Enable to Data Valid	—	12	—	15	ns
t_{OLZ}	Output Enable to Output Low-Z[1]	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{OHZ}	Output Enable to Output High-Z[1]	1	7	1	7	ns
t_{CD1}	Clock to Data Valid (Flow-Through)[2]	—	25	—	30	ns
t_{CD2}	Clock to Data Valid (Pipelined)[2]	—	12	—	15	ns
t_{DC}	Data Output Hold After Clock High	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{CKHZ}	Clock High to Output High-Z[1]	2	9	2	9	ns
t_{CKLZ}	Clock High to Output Low-Z[1]	2	—	2	—	ns
Port-to-Port Delay						
t_{CWDD}	Write Port Clock High to Read Data Delay	—	40	—	50	ns
t_{CCS}	Clock-to-Clock Setup Time	—	15	—	20	ns

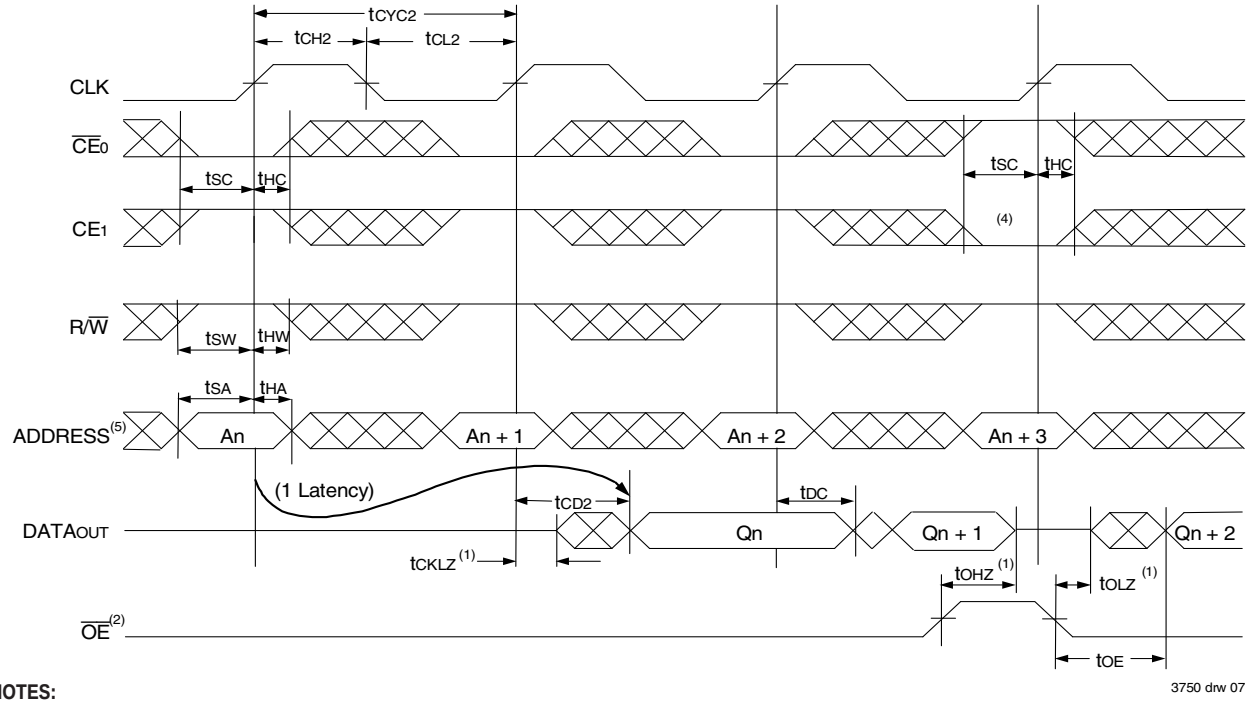
3750 tbl 11b

NOTES:
1. 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.
2. The Pipelined output parameters (t_{CYC2}, t_{CD2}) apply to either or both left and right ports when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V_{IH}. Flow-through parameters (t_{CYC1}, t_{CD1}) apply when $\overline{FT}$/PIPE = V_{IL} for that port.
3. All input signals are synchronous with respect to the clock except for the asynchronous Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) and $\overline{FT}$/PIPE. $\overline{FT}$/PIPE should be treated as a DC signal, i.e. steady state during operation.
4. 'X' in part number indicates power rating (S or L).

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



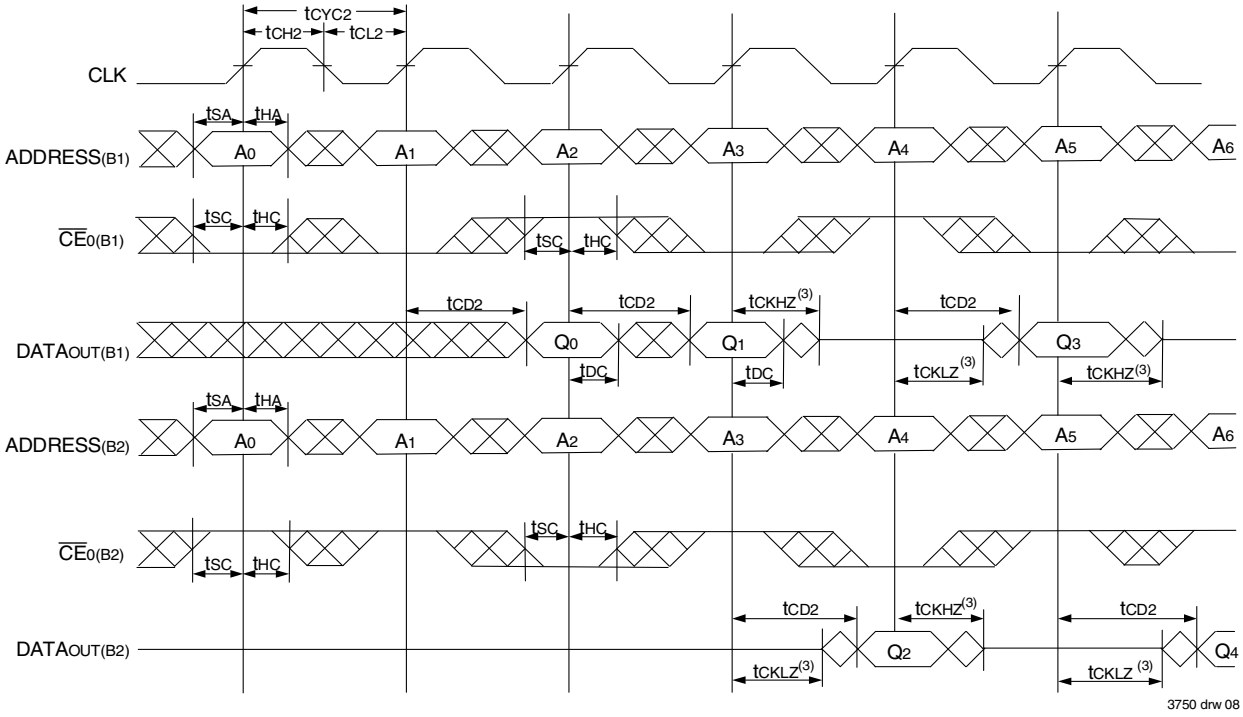
Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Pipelined Output ($\overline{FT}$/PIPE"X" = VIH)(3,6)



NOTES:

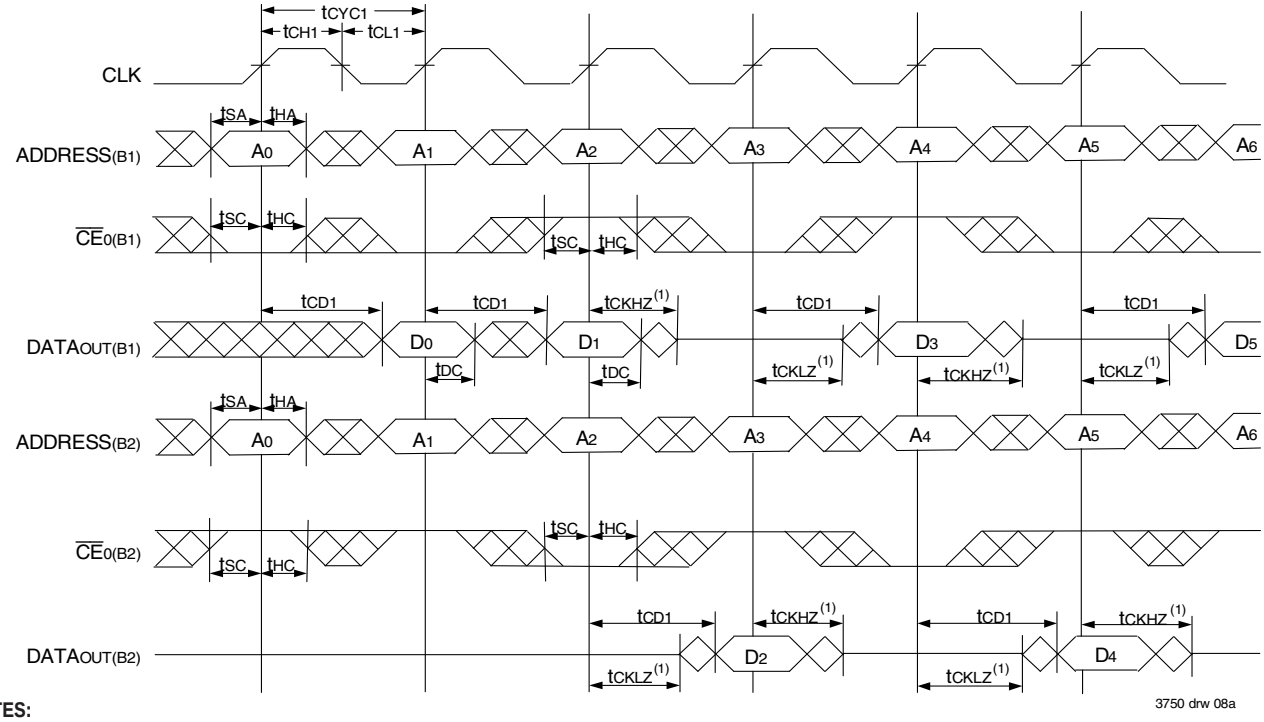
1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
2. $\overline{OE}$ is asynchronously controlled; all other inputs are synchronous to the rising clock edge.
3. $\overline{ADS}$ = VIL and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = VIH.
4. The output is disabled (High-impedance state) by $\overline{CE}_0$ = VIH or CE1 = VIL following the next rising edge of clock. Refer to Truth Table 1.
5. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = VIL constantly loads the address on the rising edge of the CLK; numbers are for reference use only.
6. "x" denotes Left or Right port. The diagram is with respect to that port.

Timing Waveform of a Bank Select Pipelined Read(1,2)



3750 drw 08

Timing Waveform of a Bank Select Flow-Through Read(6)

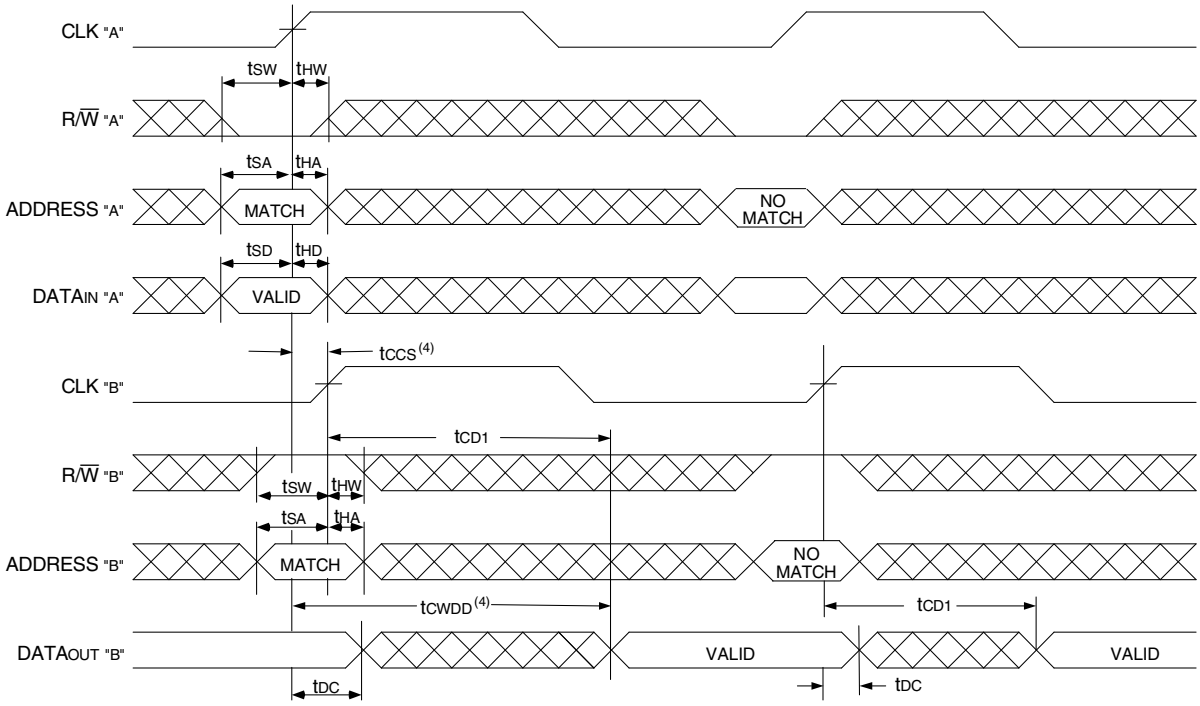


3750 drw 08a

NOTES:

1. B1 Represents Bank #1; B2 Represents Bank #2. Each Bank consists of one IDT70V9089/79 for this waveform, and are setup for depth expansion in this example. ADDRESS(B1) = ADDRESS(B2) in this situation.
2. $\overline{OE}$ and $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}; $CE_{1(B1)}$, $CE_{1(B2)}$, R/$\overline{W}$ and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
3. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
4. $\overline{CE}_0$ and $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1 and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
5. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL} for the Right Port, which is being read from. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH} for the Left Port, which is being written to.
6. If $t_{CCS} \leq$ maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until the maximum specified for t_{CWDD}.
   If t_{CCS} > maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until $t_{CCS} + t_{CD1}$. t_{CWDD} does not apply in this case.

Timing Waveform Port-to-Port Flow-Through Read(1,2,3,5)

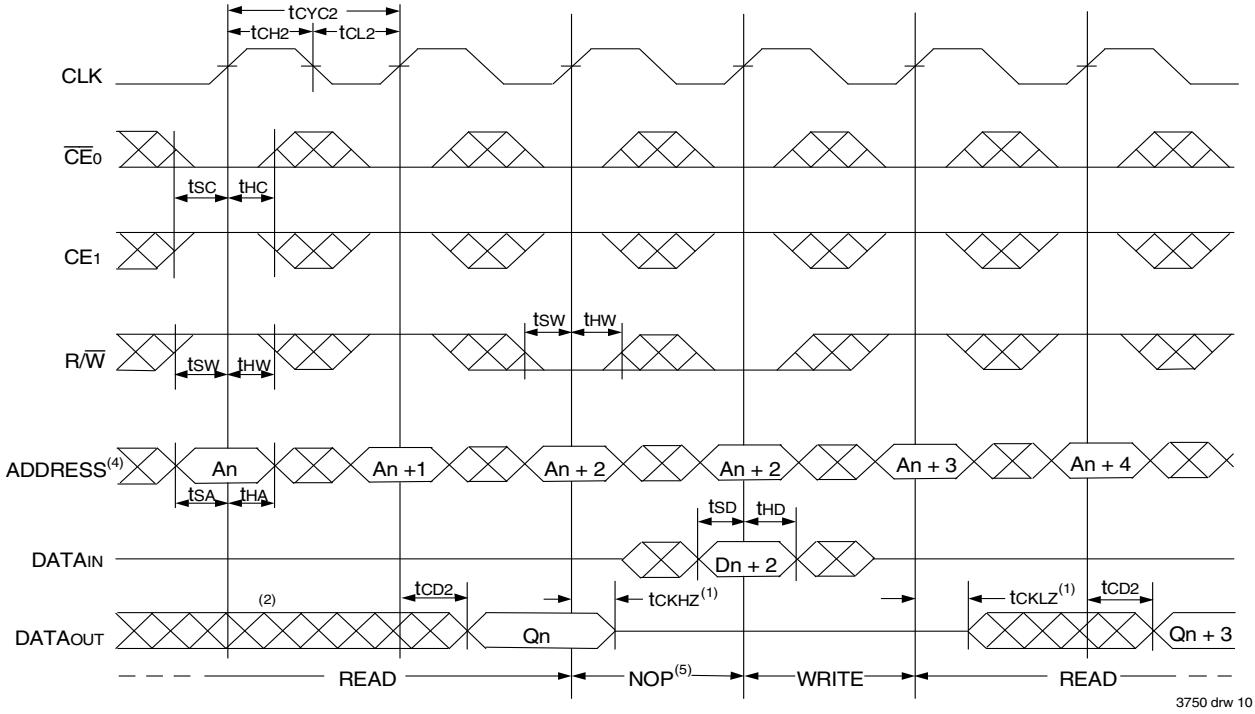


3750 drw 09

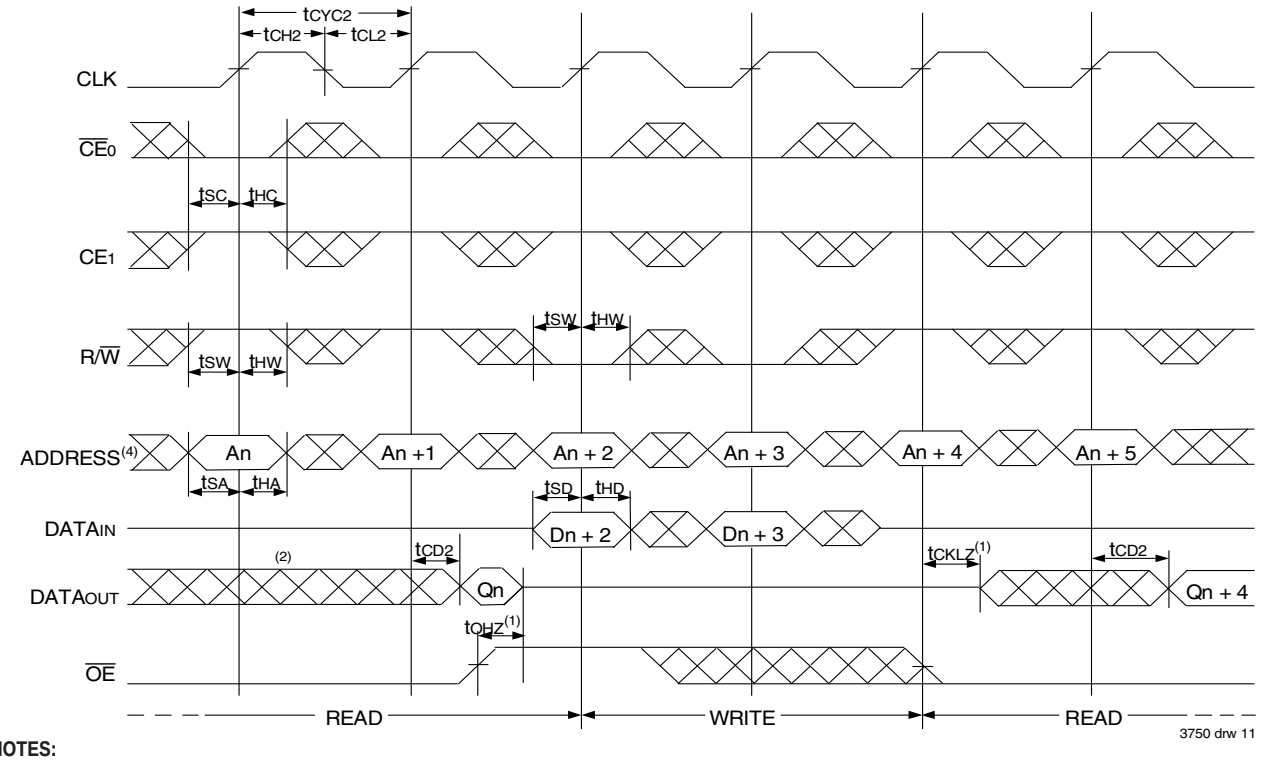
NOTES:

1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
2. $\overline{CE_0}$ and $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1 and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
3. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL} for the Port "B", which is being read from. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH} for the Port "A", which is being written to.
4. If $t_{CCS} \leq$ maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until the maximum specified for t_{CWDD}.
   If t_{CCS} > maximum specified, then data from right port READ is not valid until $t_{CCS} + t_{CD1}$. t_{CWDD} does not apply in this case.
5. 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 of Port "A".

Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ = VIL)(3)



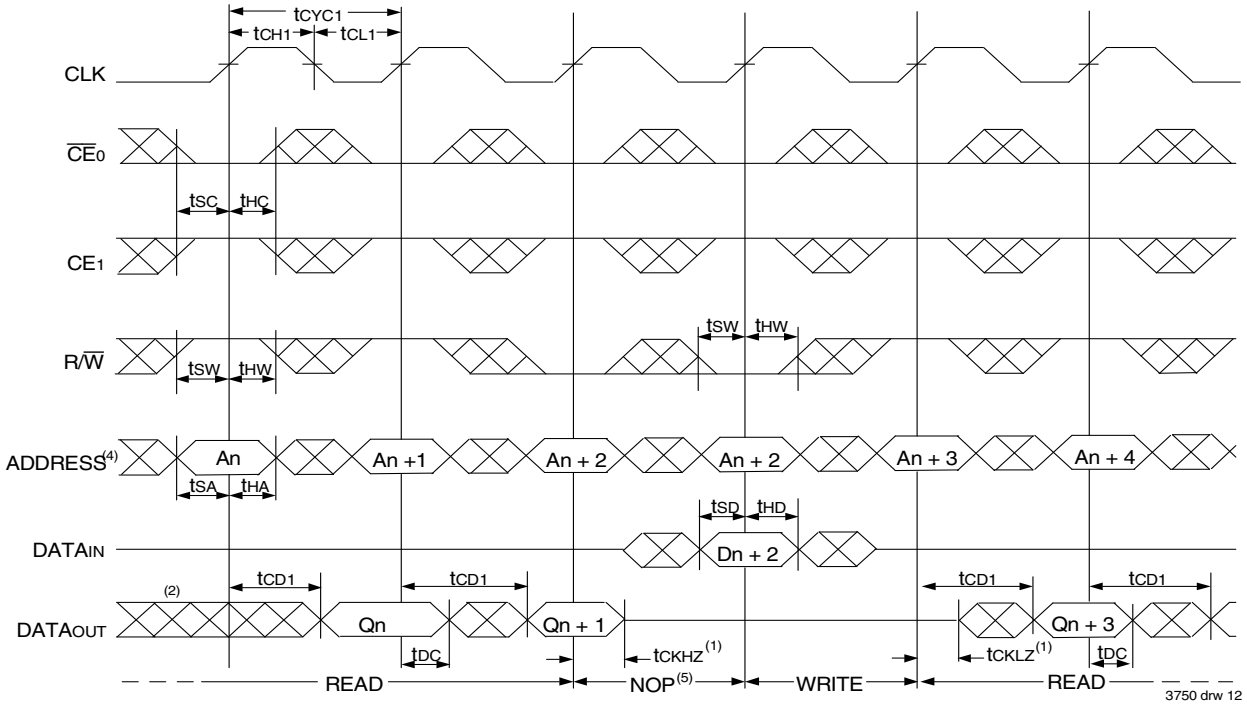
Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ Controlled)(3)



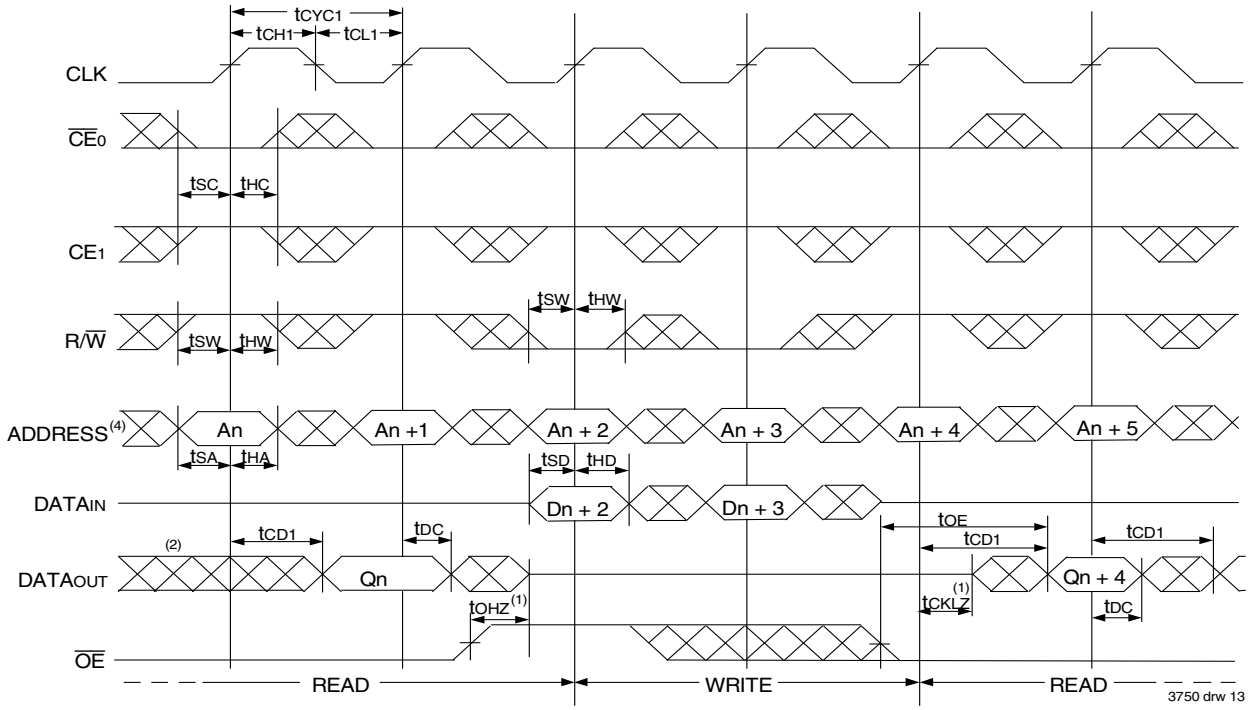
NOTES:

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. $\overline{CE_0}$ and $\overline{ADS}$ = VIL; CE1 and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = VIH.
4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = 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 ($\overline{OE}$ = VIL)(3)



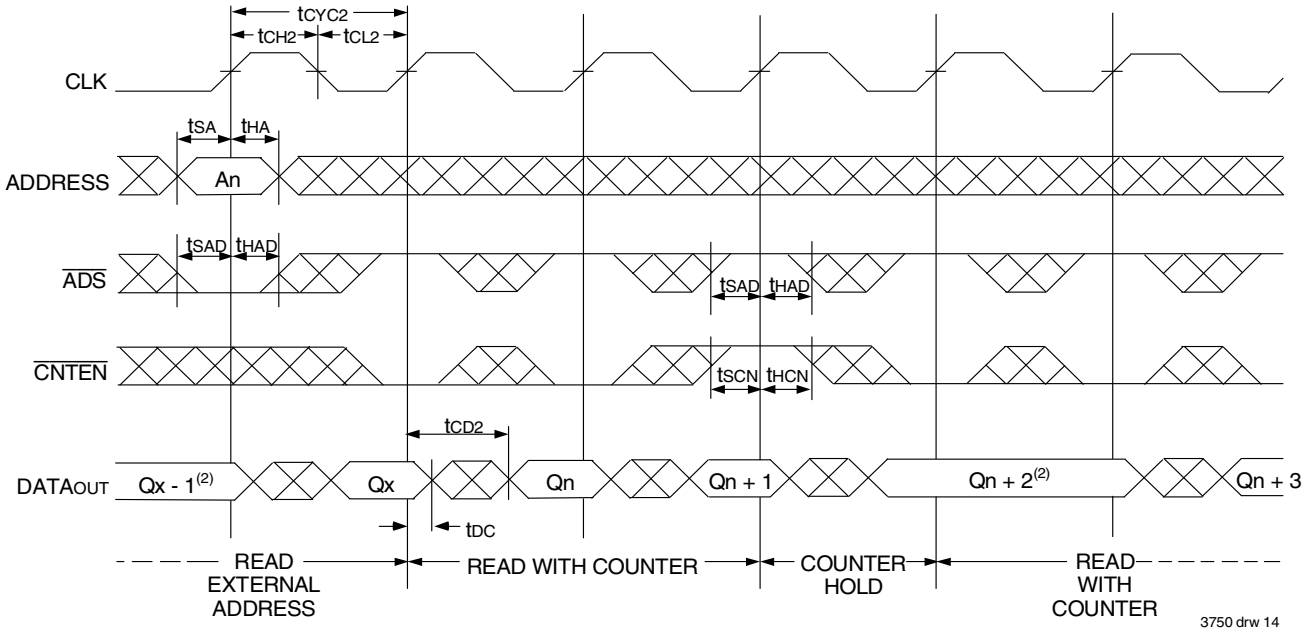
Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read ($\overline{OE}$ Controlled)(3)



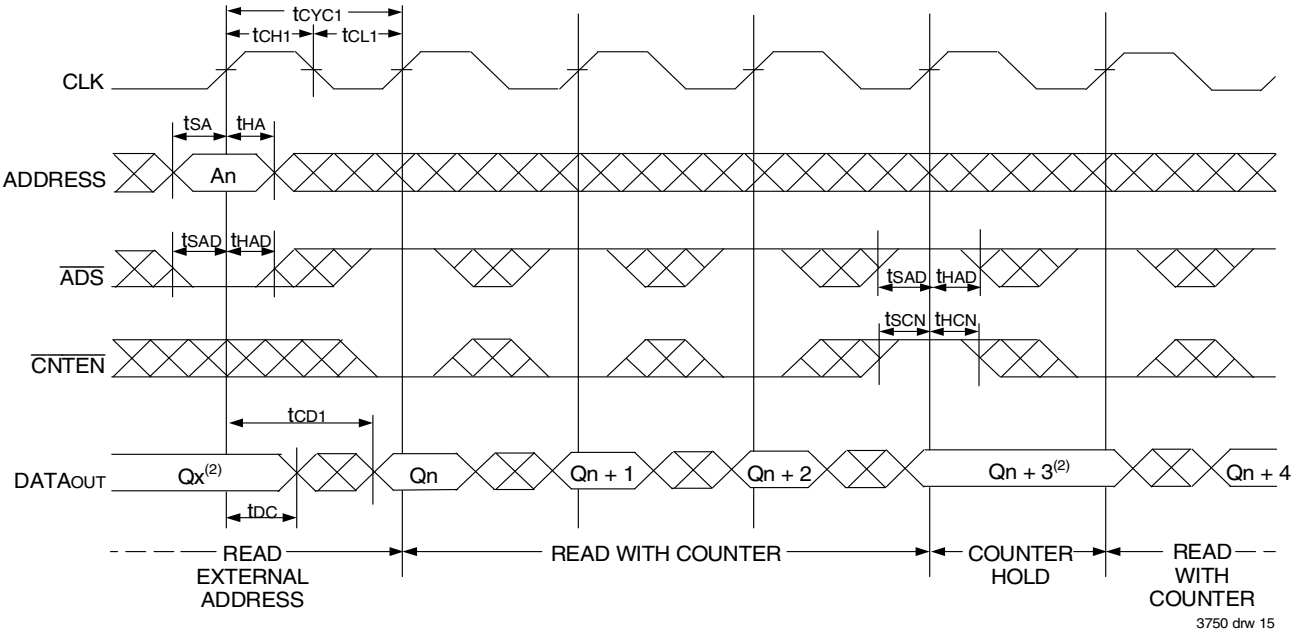
NOTES:

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. $\overline{CE_0}$ and $\overline{ADS}$ = VIL; CE1 and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = VIH.
4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = 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(1)

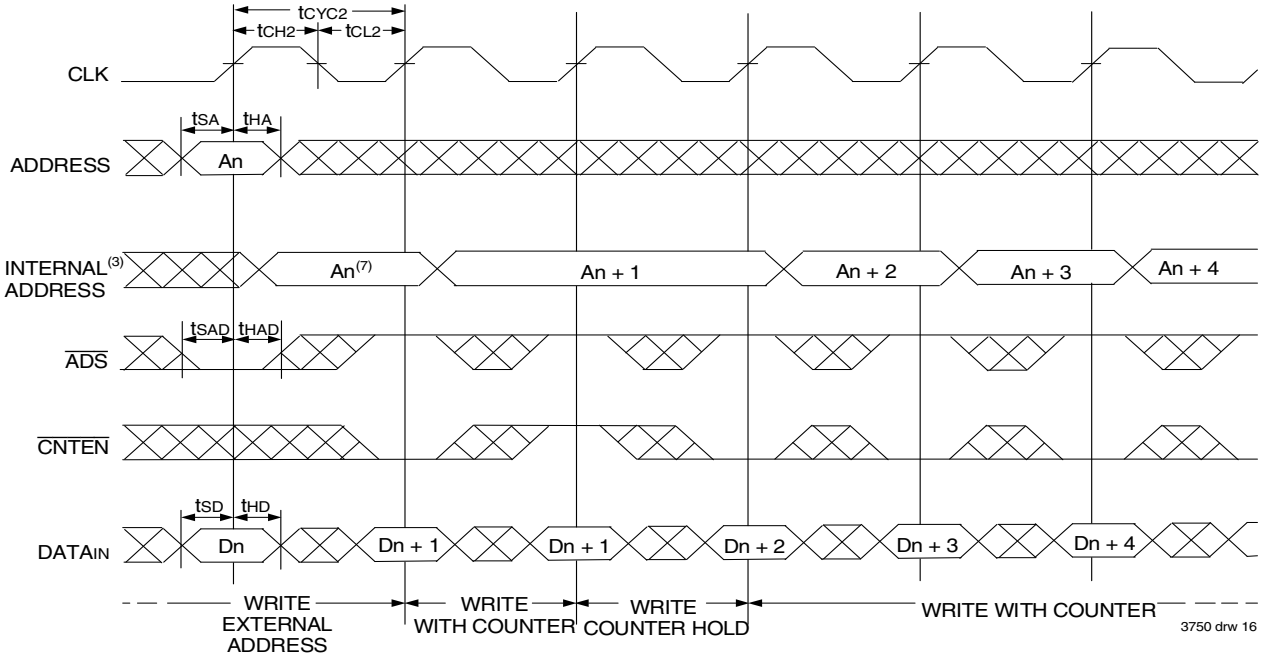


Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Counter Read with Address Counter Advance(1)

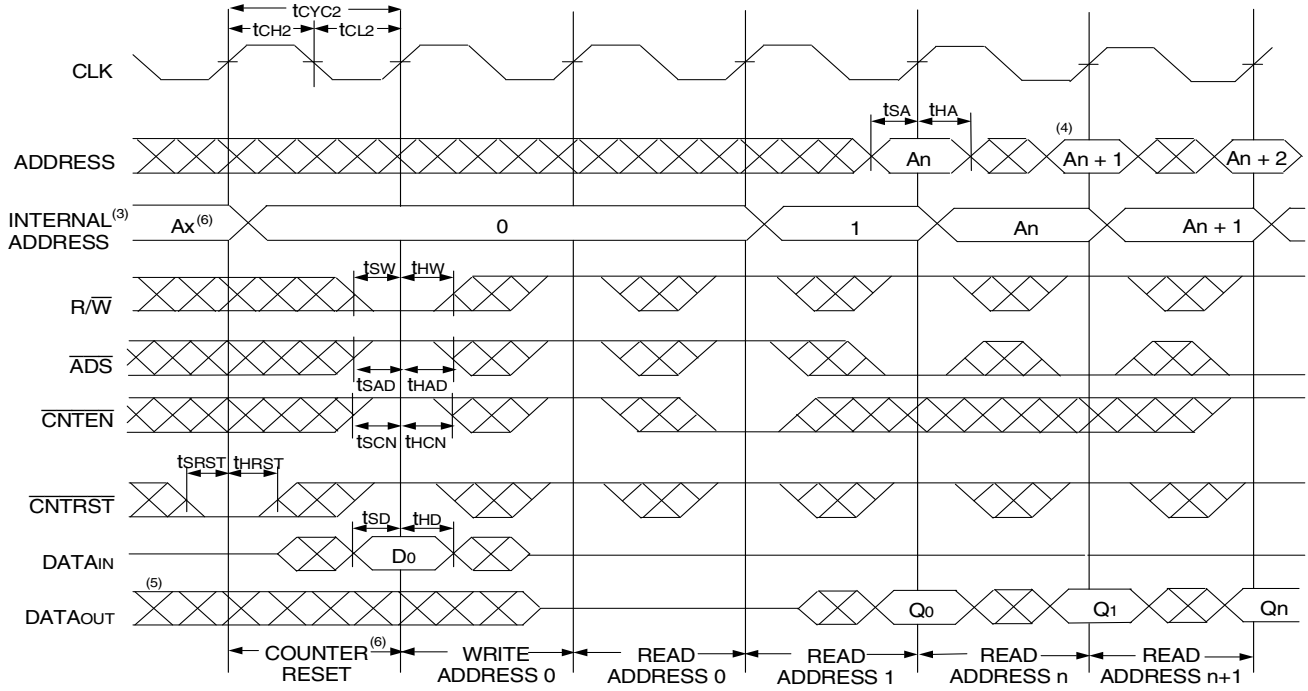


NOTES:
1. $\overline{CE_0}$ and $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1, R/$\overline{W}$, and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
2. If there is no address change via $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} (loading a new address) or $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IL} (advancing the address), i.e. $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IH} and $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IH}, then the data output remains constant for subsequent clocks.

Timing Waveform of Write with Address Counter Advance (Flow-Through or Pipelined Outputs)(1)



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



NOTES:

1. $\overline{CE_0}$ and R/$\overline{W}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1 and $\overline{CNTRST}$ = V_{IH}.
2. $\overline{CE_0}$ = V_{IL}; CE_1 = V_{IH}.
3. The "Internal Address" is equal to the "External Address" when $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} and equals the counter output when $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IH}.
4. Addresses do not have to be accessed sequentially since $\overline{ADS}$ = V_{IL} 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. ADDR0 will be accessed. Extra cycles are shown here simply for clarification.
7. $\overline{CNTEN}$ = V_{IL} 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 IDT70V9089/79 provides a true synchronous Dual-Port Static RAM interface. 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 counter registers for fast interleaved memory applications.

A HIGH on $\overline{CE}_0$ or a LOW on CE_1 for one clock cycle will power down the internal circuitry to reduce static power consumption. Multiple chip enables allow easier banking of multiple IDT70V9089/79's for depth expansion configurations. When the Pipelined output mode is enabled, two cycles are required with $\overline{CE}_0$ LOW and CE_1 HIGH to re-activate the outputs.

Depth and Width Expansion

The IDT70V9089/79 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 IDT70V9089/79 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 16-bit or wider applications.

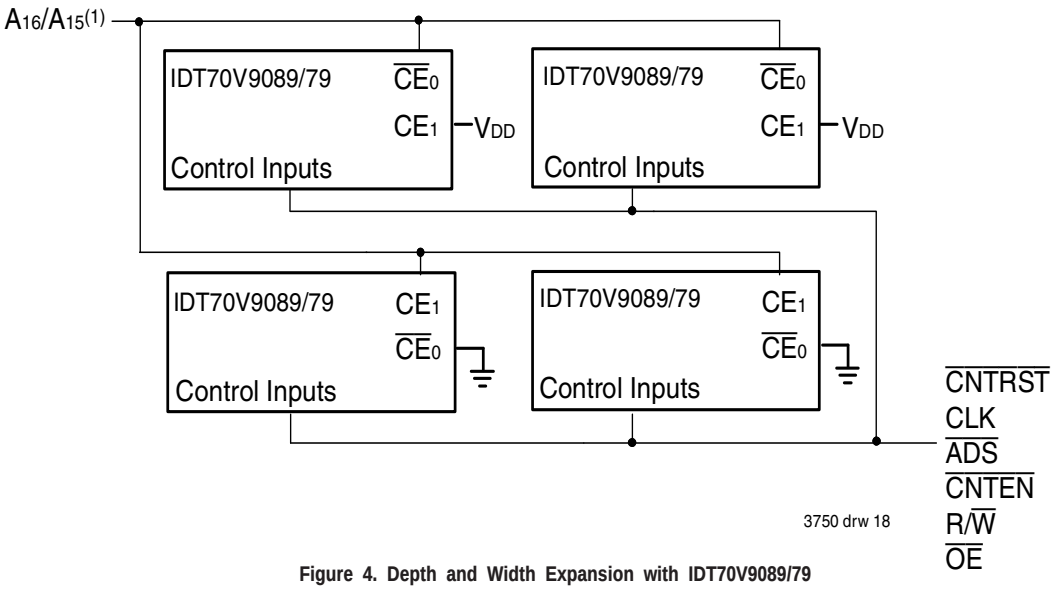
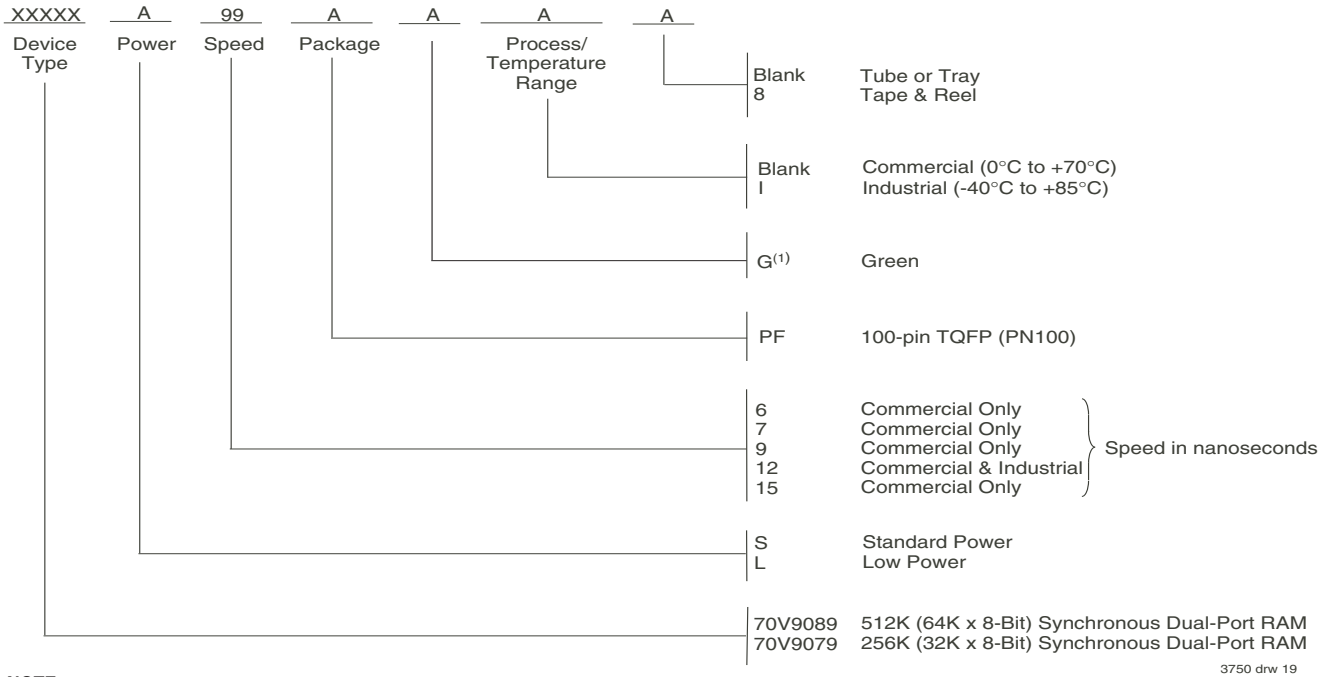


Figure 4. Depth and Width Expansion with IDT70V9089/79

NOTE:
1. A_{16} is for IDT70V9089. A_{15} is for IDT70V9079.

Ordering Information



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NOTE:
1. Green parts available. For specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

Ordering Information for Flow-through Devices

Old Flow-through Part	New Combined Part
70V908S/L25	70V9089S/L12
70V908S/L30	70V9089S/L15

3750 tbl 12

Old Flow-through Part	New Combined Part
70V907S/L25	70V9079S/L12
70V907S/L30	70V9079S/L15

3750 tbl 13

IDT Clock Solution for IDT70V9089/79 Dual-Port

IDT Dual-Port Part Number	Dual-Port I/O Specitications		Clock Specifications				IDT PLL Clock Device	IDT Non-PLL Clock Device
	Voltage	I/O	Input Capacitance	Input Duty Cycle Requirement	Maximum Frequency	Jitter Tolerance		
70V9089/79	3.3	LVTTL	9pF	40%	100	150ps	2305 2308 2309	49FCT3805 49FCT3805D/E 74FCT3807 74FCT3807D/E

3750 tbl 14

Datasheet Document History

01/18/99:		Initiated datasheet document history
		Converted to new format
		Cosmetic and typographical corrections
		Added additional notes to pin configurations
	Page 14	Added Depth and Width Expansion section.
06/11/99:	Page 3	Deleted note 6 for Table II
11/12/99:		Replaced IDT logo
03/31/00:		Combined Pipelined 70V9089 family and Flow-through 70V908 family offerings into one data sheet
		Changed ±200mV in waveform notes to 0mV
		Added corresponding part chart with ordering information
01/10/01:	Page 3	Changed information in Truth Table II
	Page 4	Increased storage temperature parameters
		Clarified T_A parameter
	Page 5	DC Electrical parameters–changed wording from "open" to "disabled"
		Removed Preliminary Status
01/15/04:		Consolidated multiple devices into one datasheet
		Changed naming conventions from V_{CC} to V_{DD} and from GND to Vss
		Removed I-temp footnote from tables
	Page 2	Added date revision to pin configuration
	Page 4	Added Junction Temperature to Absolute Maximum Ratings Table
		Added Ambient Temperature footnote
	Page 5	Added I-temp numbers for 9ns speed to the DC Electrical Characteristics Table
		Added 6ns & 7ns speeds DC power numbers to the DC Electrical Characteristics Table
	Page 7	Added I-temp for 9ns speed to AC Electrical Characteristics Table
		Added 6ns & 7ns speeds AC timing numbers to the AC Electrical Characteristics Table
	Page 16	Added 6ns & 7ns speeds grade and 9ns I-temp to ordering information
		Added IDT Clock Solution Table
	Pages 1 & 17	Replaced ® IDT logo with ™ new logo
05/11/04:	Pages 1 & 19	Added 7ns speed grade to ordering information
	Page 5	Added 7ns speed DC power numbers to the DC Electrical Characteristics Table
	Page 8	Added 7ns speed AC timing numbers to the AC Electrical Characteristics Table
12/01/05:	Page 1	Added green parts availability to features
	Page 18	Added green indicator to ordering information
01/19/09:	Page 18	Removed "IDT" from orderable part number
07/26/10:	Page 8	In order to correct the header notes of the AC Elect Chars Table and align them with the Industrial temp range values located in the table, the commercial T_A header note has been removed
	Pages 10-14	In order to correct the footnotes of timing diagrams, $\overline{CNTEN}$ has been removed to reconcile the footnotes with the $\overline{CNTEN}$ logic definition found in Truth Table II - Address Counter Control
07/15/14:	Page 1	Replaced Industrial 9ns with 12ns. Replaced Low Power Operation Standby from 600mW (typ) to 1.32mW (typ) in the Features
	Page 2	Corrected some text typos
	Page 5	Removed the 9ns Industrial temp power values for the S & L offering in the DC Elec Chars table
	Page 6	Added the 12ns Industrial temp power value for the L offering in the DC Elec Chars table
	Pages 8 & 9	Updated the column headings of the AC Elec Chars table to indicate the Commercial and Industrial speed grade offerings
	Page 18	Updated all the Commercial and Industrial speed grade offerings and added Tape & Reel to Ordering Information
	Page 2 & 18	The label PN100-1 changed to PN100 to match the standard package code
	Page 18	Corrected Old Flow-through Part number in table 13 to 70V907S/L25 & L30

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