CYM1836

CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR 128K x 32 Static RAM Module

Features

- **High-density 4-megabit SRAM module**
- **High-speed CMOS SRAMs**
  - **Access time of 20 ns**
- **Low active power**
  - **2.6W (max.) at 20 ns**
- **SMD technology**
- **TTL-compatible inputs and outputs**
- **Low profile**
  - **Max. height of 0.57 in.**
- **JEDEC-compatible pinout**
- **Small PCB footprint**
  - **0.78 sq. in.**
- **Available in SIMM, ZIP, or PLCC format**

Functional Description

The CYM1836 is a high-performance 4-megabit static RAM module organized as 128K words by 32 bits. This module is constructed from four 128K x 8 SRAMs in SOJ packages mounted on an epoxy laminate board with pins. Four chip selects ($\overline{CS}_1$, $\overline{CS}_2$, $\overline{CS}_3$, $\overline{CS}_4$) are used to independently enable the four bytes. Reading or writing can be executed on individual bytes or any combination of multiple bytes through proper use of selects.

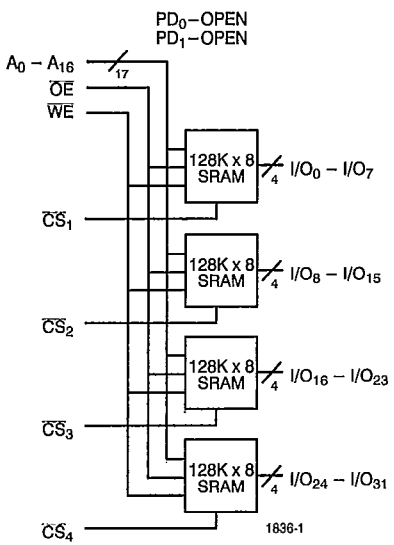
Writing to each byte is accomplished when the appropriate chip select ($\overline{CS}$) and write enable ($\overline{WE}$) inputs are both LOW. Data on the input/output pins (I/O) is written into the memory location specified on the address pins (A_0 through A_{16}).

Reading the device is accomplished by taking the chip select ($\overline{CS}$) LOW while write enable ($\overline{WE}$) remains HIGH. Under these conditions, the contents of the memory location specified on the address pins will appear on the data input/output pins (I/O).

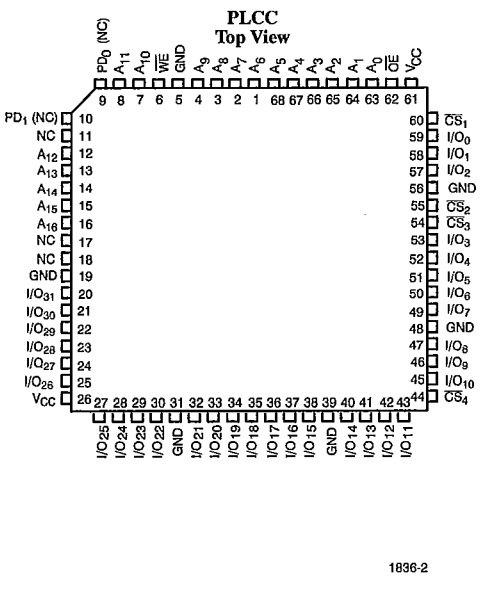
The data input/output pins stay at the high-impedance state when write enable is LOW or the appropriate chip selects are HIGH.

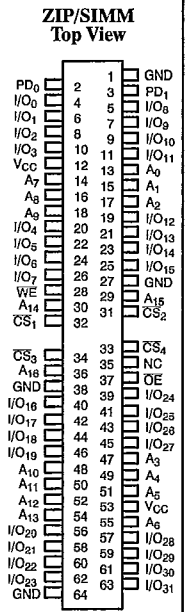
Two pins (PD_0 and PD_1) are used to identify module memory density in applications where alternate versions of the JEDEC-standard modules can be interchanged.

Logic Block Diagram



Pin Configurations





Selection Guide

	1836–20	1836–25	1836–30	1836–35	1836–45
Maximum Access Time (ns)	20	25	30	35	45
Maximum Operating Current (mA)	480	480	480	480	480
Maximum Standby Current (mA)	100	100	100	100	100

Shaded area contains preliminary information.

Maximum Ratings

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

Storage Temperature ..... − 55°C to +125°C

Ambient Temperature with Power Applied ..... − 10°C to +85°C

Supply Voltage to Ground Potential ..... − 0.5V to +7.0V

DC Voltage Applied to Outputs in High Z State ..... − 0.5V to +7.0V

DC Input Voltage ..... − 0.5V to +7.0V

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{CC}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	5V ± 10%

Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	1836 Min.	1836 Max.	Unit
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	V_{CC} = Min., I_{OH} = − 4.0 mA	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	V_{CC} = Min., I_{OL} = 8.0 mA		0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.2	V_{CC}	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage		− 0.5	0.8	V
I_{IX}	Input Load Current	GND ≤ V_I ≤ V_{CC}	−20	+20	µA
I_{OZ}	Output Leakage Current	GND ≤ V_O ≤ V_{CC}, Output Disabled	−20	+20	µA
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Operating Supply Current	V_{CC} = Max., I_{OUT} = 0 mA, $\overline{CS}$ ≤ V_{IL}		480	mA
I_{SB1}	Automatic $\overline{CS}$ Power-Down Current[1]	V_{CC} = Max., $\overline{CS}$ ≥ V_{IH}, Min. Duty Cycle = 100%		100	mA
I_{SB2}	Automatic $\overline{CS}$ Power-Down Current[1]	V_{CC} = Max., $\overline{CS}$ ≥ V_{CC} − 0.2V, V_{IN} ≥ V_{CC} − 0.2V or V_{IN} ≤ 0.2V		28	mA

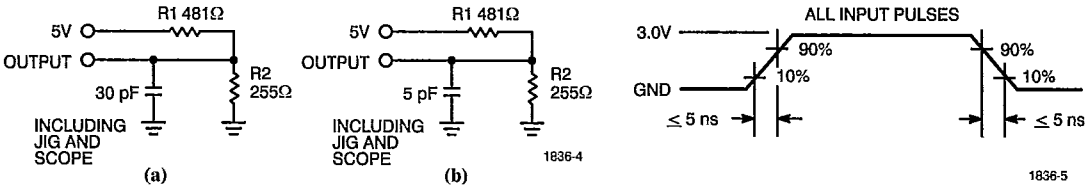
Capacitance[2]

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz, V_{CC} = 5.0V	40	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance		15	pF

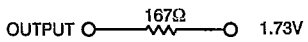
Notes:

1. A pull-up resistor to V_{CC} on the $\overline{CS}$ input is required to keep the device deselected during V_{CC} power-up, otherwise I_{SB} will exceed values given.
2. Tested on a sample basis.

AC Test Loads and Waveforms



Equivalent to: THÉVENIN EQUIVALENT



8 MODULES

Switching Characteristics Over the Operating Range[3]

Parameter	Description	1836–20		1836–25		1836–30		1836–35		1836–45		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
READ CYCLE												
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	20		25		30		35		45		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data Valid		20		25		30		35		45	ns
t_{OHA}	Output Hold from Address Change	5		5		5		5		5		ns
t_{ACS}	$\overline{CS}$ LOW to Data Valid		20		25		30		35		45	ns
t_{DOE}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Data Valid		8		8		10		12		15	ns
t_{LZOE}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Low Z	0		0		0		0		0		ns
t_{HZOE}	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to High Z		8		10		11		12		15	ns
t_{LZCS}	$\overline{CS}$ LOW to Low Z[4]	3		3		3		3		3		ns
t_{HZCS}	$\overline{CS}$ HIGH to High Z[4, 5]		10		10		13		15		18	ns
WRITE CYCLE[6]												
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	20		25		30		35		45		ns
t_{SCS}	$\overline{CS}$ LOW to Write End	15		15		18		20		25		ns
t_{AW}	Address Set-Up to Write End	15		15		18		20		25		ns
t_{HA}	Address Hold from Write End	0		0		0		0		0		ns
t_{SA}	Address Set-Up to Write Start	0		0		0		0		0		ns
t_{PWE}	$\overline{WE}$ Pulse Width	15		15		18		20		25		ns
t_{SD}	Data Set-Up to Write End	10		10		13		15		20		ns
t_{HD}	Data Hold from Write End	0		0		0		0		0		ns
t_{LZWE}	$\overline{WE}$ HIGH to Low Z	0		0		0		0		0		ns
t_{HZWE}	$\overline{WE}$ LOW to High Z[5]	0	8	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	18	ns

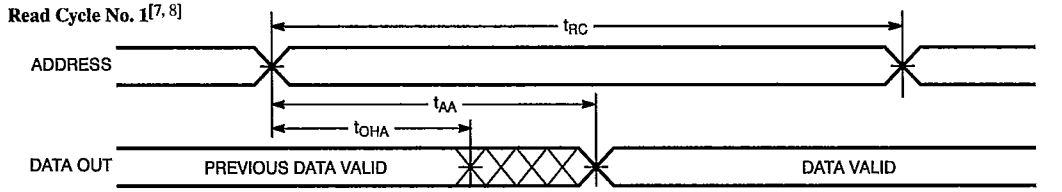
Shaded area contains preliminary information.

Notes:

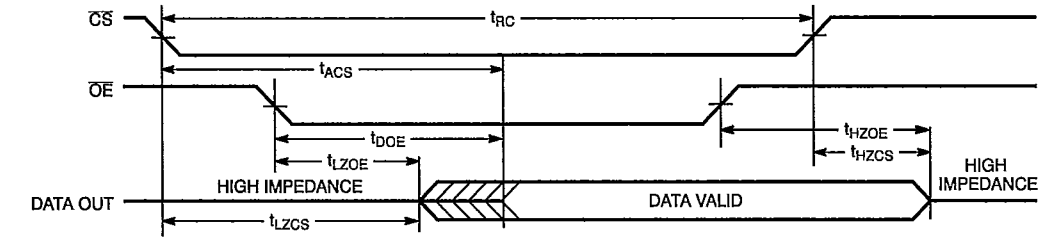
3. Test conditions assume signal transition times of 5 ns or less, timing reference levels of 1.5V, input pulse levels of 0 to 3.0V, and output loading of the specified I_{OL}/I_{OH} and 30-pF load capacitance.
4. At any given temperature and voltage condition, t_{HZCS} is less than t_{LZCS} for any given device. These parameters are guaranteed and not 100% tested.
5. t_{HZCS} and t_{HZWE} are specified with $C_L = 5$ pF as in part (b) of AC Test Loads and Waveforms. Transition is measured ±500 mV from steady-state voltage.
6. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{CS}$ LOW and $\overline{WE}$ LOW. Both signals must be LOW to initiate a write and either signal can terminate a write by going HIGH. The data input set-up and hold timing should be referenced to the rising edge of the signal that terminates the write.

Switching Waveforms

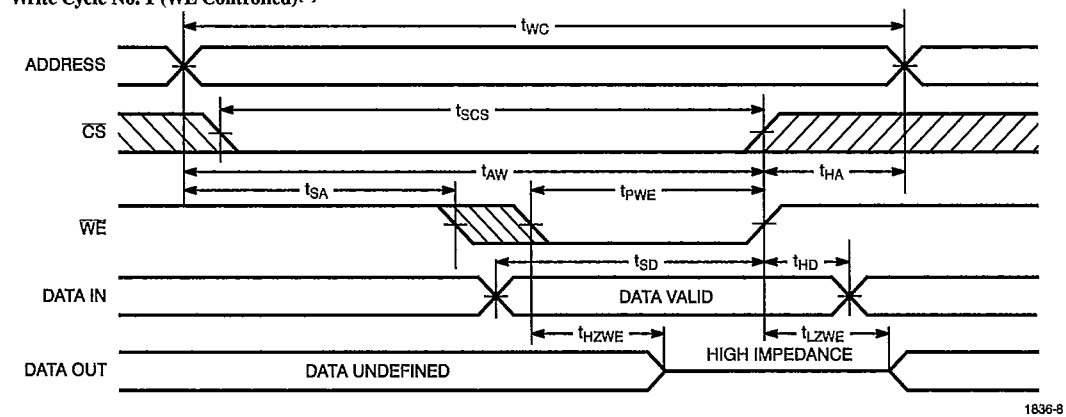
Read Cycle No. 1[7, 8]



Read Cycle No. 2[7, 9]



Write Cycle No. 1 ($\overline{WE}$ Controlled)[6]

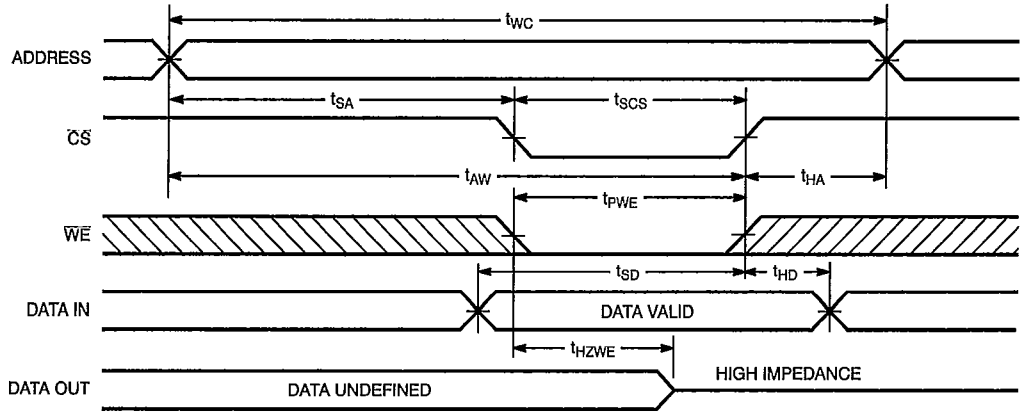


Notes:
7. $\overline{WE}$ is HIGH for read cycle.
8. Device is continuously selected, $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IL} and $\overline{OE}$= V_{IL}.
9. Address valid prior to or coincident with $\overline{CS}$ transition LOW.

8 MODULES

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Write Cycle No. 2 ($\overline{CS}$ Controlled)[6, 10]



Note:
10. If $\overline{CS}$ goes HIGH simultaneously with $\overline{WE}$ HIGH, the output remains in a high-impedance state.

Truth Table

$\overline{CS}_N$	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{OE}$	Input/Outputs	Mode
H	X	X	High Z	Deselect/Power-Down
L	H	L	Data Out	Read
L	L	X	Data In	Write
L	H	H	High Z	Deselect

Ordering Information

Speed (ns)	Ordering Code	Package Name	Package Type	Operating Range
20	CYM1836PJ–20C	J81	68-Lead PLCC Module	Commercial
	CYM1836PM–20C	PM03	64-Pin SIMM Module	
	CYM1836PZ–20C	PZ08	64-Pin ZIP Module	
25	CYM1836PJ–25C	J81	68-Lead PLCC Module	Commercial
	CYM1836PM–25C	PM03	64-Pin SIMM Module	
	CYM1836PZ–25C	PZ08	64-Pin ZIP Module	
30	CYM1836PJ–30C	J81	68-Lead PLCC Module	Commercial
	CYM1836PM–30C	PM03	64-Pin SIMM Module	
	CYM1836PZ–30C	PZ08	64-Pin ZIP Module	
35	CYM1836PM–35C	PM03	64-Pin SIMM Module	Commercial
	CYM1836PZ–35C	PZ08	64-Pin ZIP Module	
45	CYM1836PM–45C	PM03	64-Pin SIMM Module	Commercial
	CYM1836PZ–45C	PZ08	64-Pin ZIP Module	

Shaded areas contain preliminary information

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CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR

PLCC and CLCC Packaging for High-Speed Parts

The semiconductor industry is constantly searching for package options that enhance the capabilities of high-performance devices. For fast device performance with minimal ground bounce, electrical characteristics must include low inductance and capacitance from external pin to die bond-wire pad. A package should also furnish good thermal characteristics for reliability over extended temperature ranges.

Other major properties sought after are low cost, as well as standardized outline/pin configurations for compatibility, ease of manufacturing, and handling throughput. The package must also work with surface mount technology and have a small footprint to save board space.

The package that best meets all these requirements is the PLCC (plastic leaded chip carrier). In the past, utilization of PLCCs was not practical for high-power, bipolar devices. However, the advent of low-power bipolar and BiCMOS ECL-compatible SRAMs and PLDs now provides the opportunity for high-volume usage. As manufacturers switch from bipolar to BiCMOS, the lower power dissipation of high-density ECL SRAMs and complex PLDs promise to give PLCC packages a bright future. For military applications and extended temperature environments or for devices with higher power dissipation, you can substitute the CLCC (ceramic leaded chip carrier).

The PLCC has many desirable qualities:

- Suitable for surface mounting with J-type leads
- Small footprint to save board space
- Low inductance and capacitance for high speed with little ground-bounce
- Good thermal characteristics for reliability over temperature range
- Ease of manufacturing and handling for production throughput
- Low cost compared to CERDIP, flatpack, LCC
- Standard package outline and pin-configuration compatibility

The PLCC's J-type surface-mount leads have the advantage over gull-wing leads, which are susceptible to fatigue. J leads also enhance handling ease in test and burn-in fixtures. The PLCC's 1-pF capacitance compares favorably with the 3 and 6 pF for plastic DIPs and CERDIPs, and inductance is equally impressive: 2 nH versus 6 and 11 nH for plastic DIP and CERDIP. Unlike flatpacks, PLCCs are available in standard tooling. PLCCs come in a variety of pin configurations, from 18 to over 200 pins, versus a maximum of 40 pins for plastic DIPs.

The Ceramic Leaded Chip Carrier

For high-temperature environments and high-power devices, you can make use of the ceramic leaded chip carrier (CLCC, Y package), which can also be surface mounted. The Y package has the same footprint and J leads as the PLCC (*Figure 1*) and works well for the faster PLDs and SRAMs.

If you do not know system temperature in the early stages of a design, you can substitute the Y package for the PLCC and vice versa, so long as the device's die junction temperature does not exceed 150°C. The Y package is slightly more expensive than the PLCC, but with a thermal resistance from junction to ambient (Θ_{JA}) of 35°C/W at 500 LFPM, the Y package can dissipate heat more efficiently.

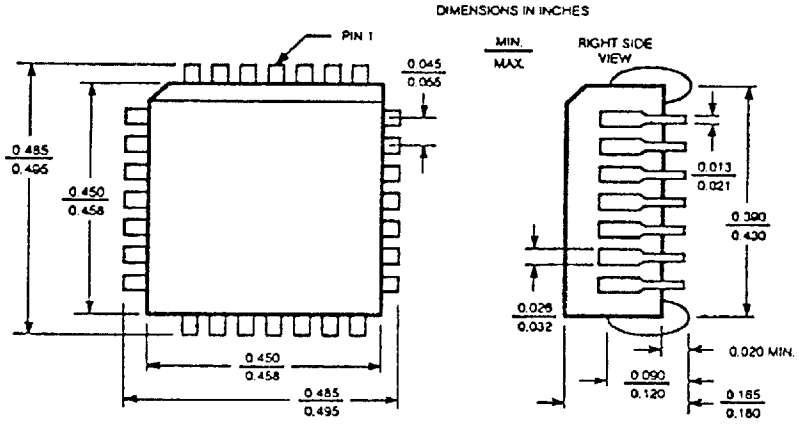
Reliability

Cypress's bipolar and BiCMOS products in PLCC and CLCC packages go through extensive burn-in and testing at elevated temperature to guarantee package integrity. Cypress strongly recommends 500-LFPM system forced air flow but guarantees reliability in systems with or without the flow if the ambient air does not cause the junction temperature (T_J) to exceed 150°C.

The PLCC's Θ_{JA} is approximately 45°C/W. The SRAMs have power dissipation that ranges from 780 mW max for the CY100E422L-5 up to 1097 mW max for the CY10E474L-5. This dissipation results in junction temperature rises from 35 to 49°C. The 16P4-type PLD (CY100E302L-6) has a temperature rise of 39°C, and the

T-90-20

28-Lead Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier J64



28-Pin Ceramic Leaded Chip Carrier Y64

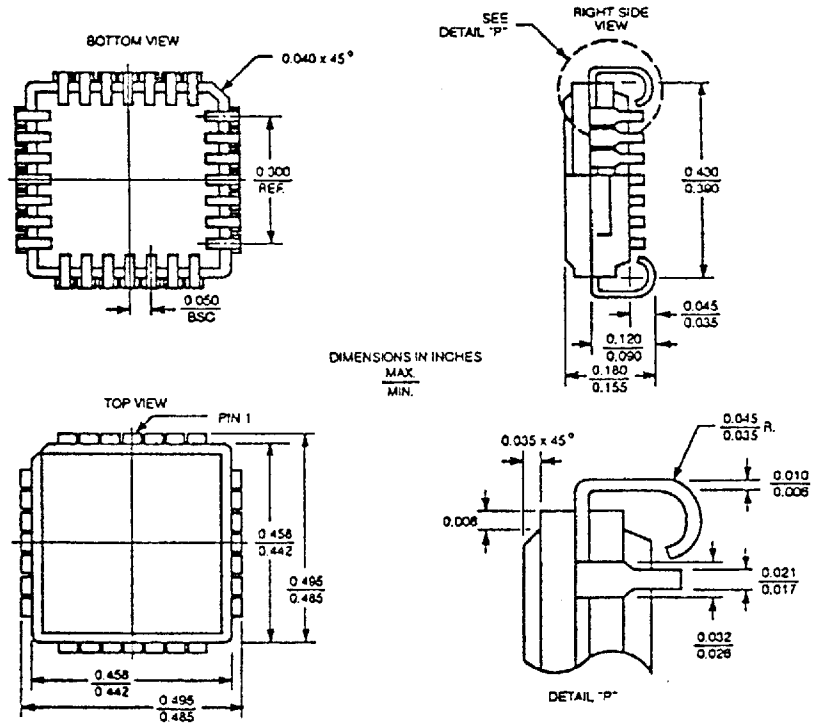


Figure 1. Diagrams of 28-Lead Chip Carriers

16P8-type PLD (CY10E301L-6) has a temperature rise of 47°C. The CLCC package's Θ_{JA} equals 35°C/W for temperature rises of up to 55°C (CY10E474-3).

Finding Chip-Level Junction Temperature

The following relationship determines chip-level junction temperature for the PLCC package:

$T_J = \Delta T + T_A$

where

$\Delta T = P_D \times \Theta_{JA}$

and

$\Theta_{JA} = \Theta_{JC} + \Theta_{CS} + \Theta_{SA}$

To calculate worst case junction temperature (T_J) use maximum supply V_{EE} and I_{EE} for power dissipation and maximum T_A for the temperature range of interest. For the 10K/10KH CY10E301L in a PLCC, for example, device I_{EE} = 170 mA max and V_{EE} = 5.46V max for P_D = 928 mW. Add 15 mW per output for a total output P_D = 120 mW. Therefore, the total P_D = 1048 mW.

For a PLCC, Θ_{JA} = 45°C/W at 500 LFPM, and Θ_{JA} = 64°C/W for still air.

For a CLCC, Θ_{JA} = 35°C/W at 500 LFPM, and Θ_{JA} = 54°C/W for still air.

Because

T_J = total $P_D \times \Theta_{JA} + T_A$

and

T_A = 75°C worst-case commercial temperature range, for the PLCC:

$T_J = (1.048\ W)(45°C/W) + 75°C = 122°C$ at 500 LFPM

$T_J = (1.048\ W)(64°C/W) + 75°C = 142°C$ in still air

This calculation is for absolute worst-case data sheet conditions. The burn-in temperature used by Cypress (T_J) is much higher than the device will ever see in a system. Note that *most systems will not run at worst case due to guard-banding*. For this reason, use V_{EENOM} = 5.2V or 4.5V and $I_{EENOM} = (I_{EEMAX})(85\%)$ for nominal-condition calculations.

Real-World Values

Obviously, most systems do not operate at the worst-case conditions. Therefore, *Figures 2* through *5* show graphs over different operating conditions to determine failures in time (FITs) and mean time between failure (MTBF) for a typical system or in a worst-case scenario.

The graphs are based on a linear method of interpreting the failures observed at burn-in and indicate the long-term reliability of Cypress devices. You can use the graphs to determine MTBF and FITs for any Cypress device in any package after calculating the appropriate ΔT.

The X-axis on the graphs indicates junction temperature. These values are determined by adding the ΔT to ambient temperature, as described earlier. As an example, *Figures 2* and *3* note the following critical points for a CY10E301L ECL PLD under three different operating conditions:

- Point A — 10K/10KH typical data sheet conditions: 25°C ambient, nominal V_{EE} and I_{EE}, 50Ω loads, 500 LFPM air flow, T_J = 64°C, FITs = 7, MTBF = 18,000 yrs.
- Point B — 10K/10KH typical operating conditions: 55°C ambient, nominal V_{EE} and I_{EE}, 50Ω loads, 500 LFPM air flow, T_J = 94°C, FITs = 45, MTBF = 2800 yrs.
- Point C — 10K/KH absolute worst-case conditions: 75°C ambient, 5.46 V max and 170 mA max, 50Ω loads, 500 LFPM air flow, T_J = 122°C, FITs = 225, MTBF = 525 yrs.

The activation energy used for the MTBF and FITs information is 0.7 eV. This is an average number for die-surface-related defects, such as metal and oxide pinholes, etc., but is very conservative for silicon defects or mechanical interfaces to packages. The number is usually 1.0 eV. A small change here results in a significant change in MTBF or FITs. A change to 0.8 eV equates to a 33% reduction in FITs rate or a 50% increase in MTBF.

The Packages of Choice

The PLCC and CLCC are accepted as the packages of choice by many manufacturers of high-speed devices. Motorola Semiconductor uses the PLCC as the only package for the company's very high speed ECL$_{INPS}$ ECL logic family, which stands for "ECL in picoseconds" and is pronounced "eclipse." This family has set-up times and propagation delays in the sub-nanosecond range, with power dissipation of over 1W. Fully compatible with Cypress SRAMs and PLDs, the ECL$_{INPS}$ family includes many 10K, 10KH, and 100K standard logic gates, building blocks, and transceivers.

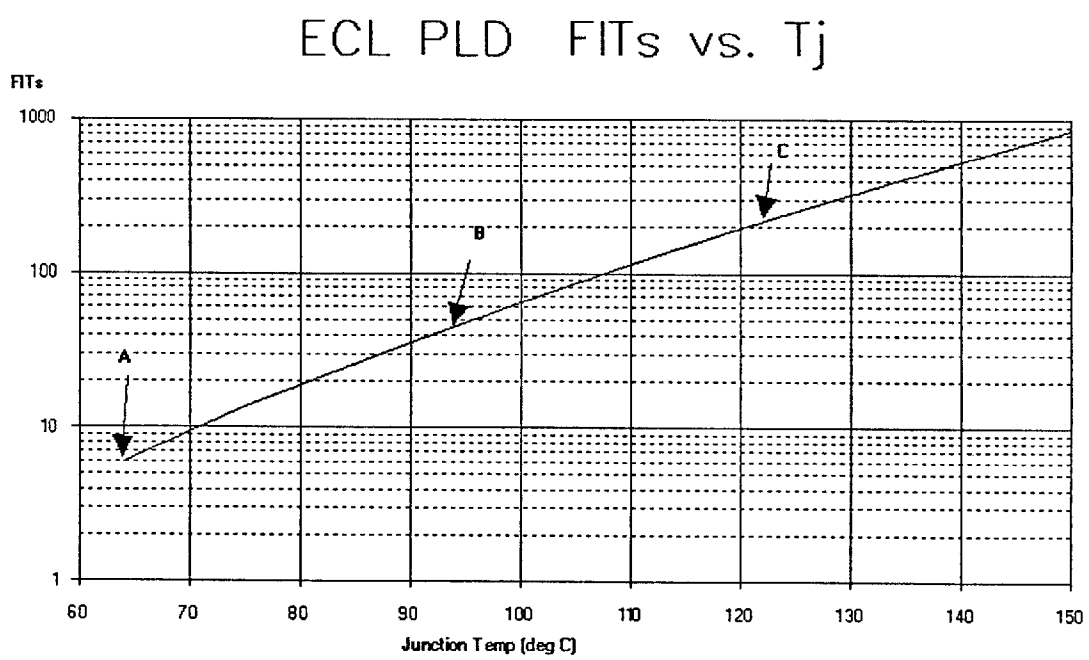


Figure 2. Failures in Time vs Junction Temperature

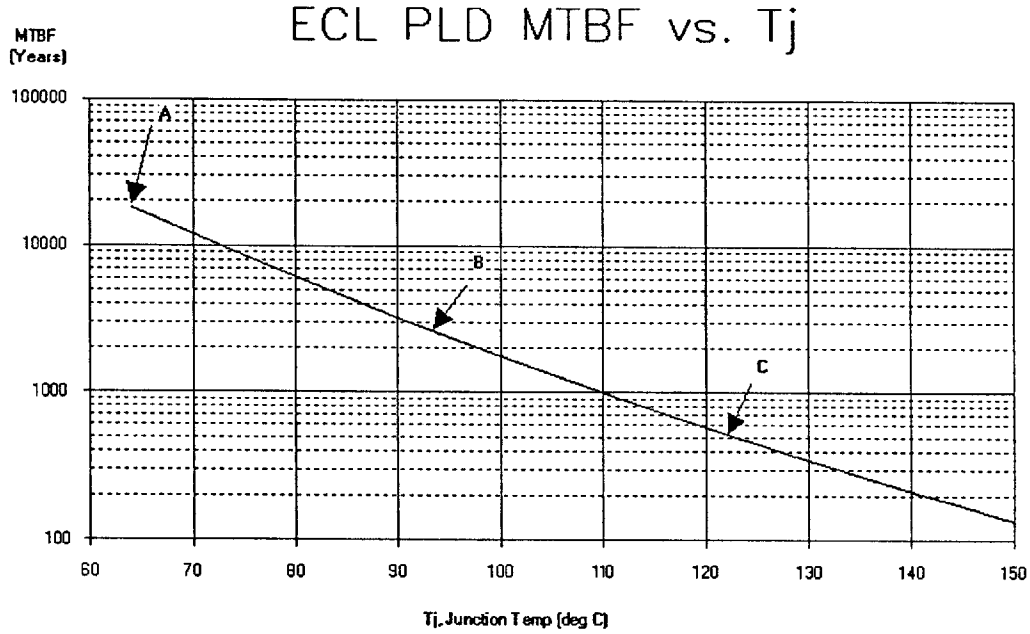


Figure 3. Mean Time Between Failures vs Junction Temp.

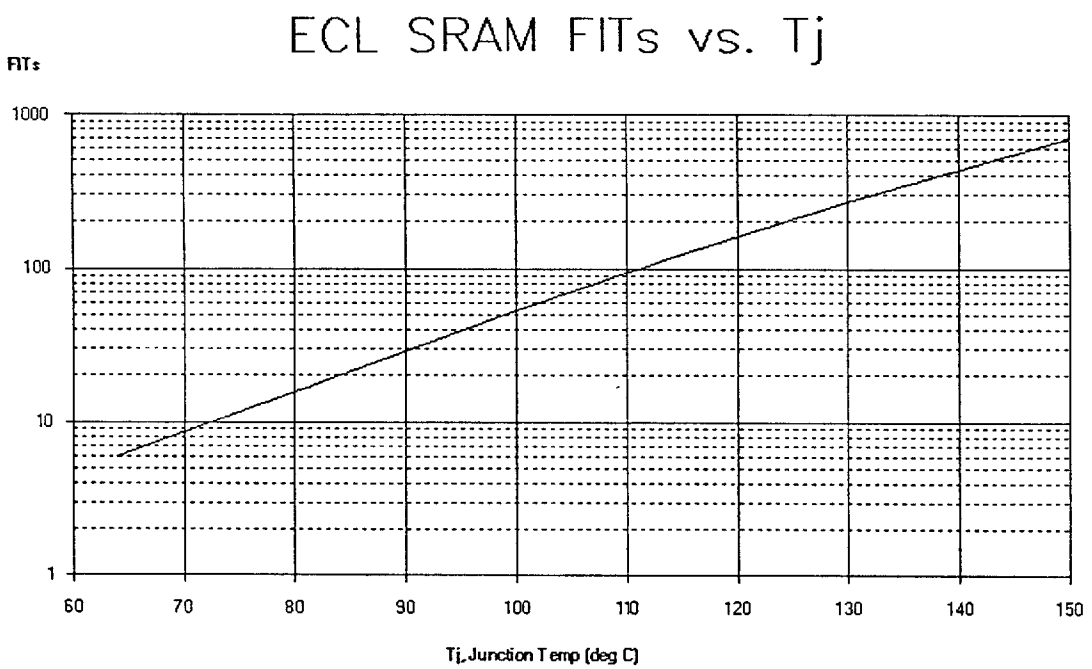


Figure 4. Failures in Time vs Junction Temperature

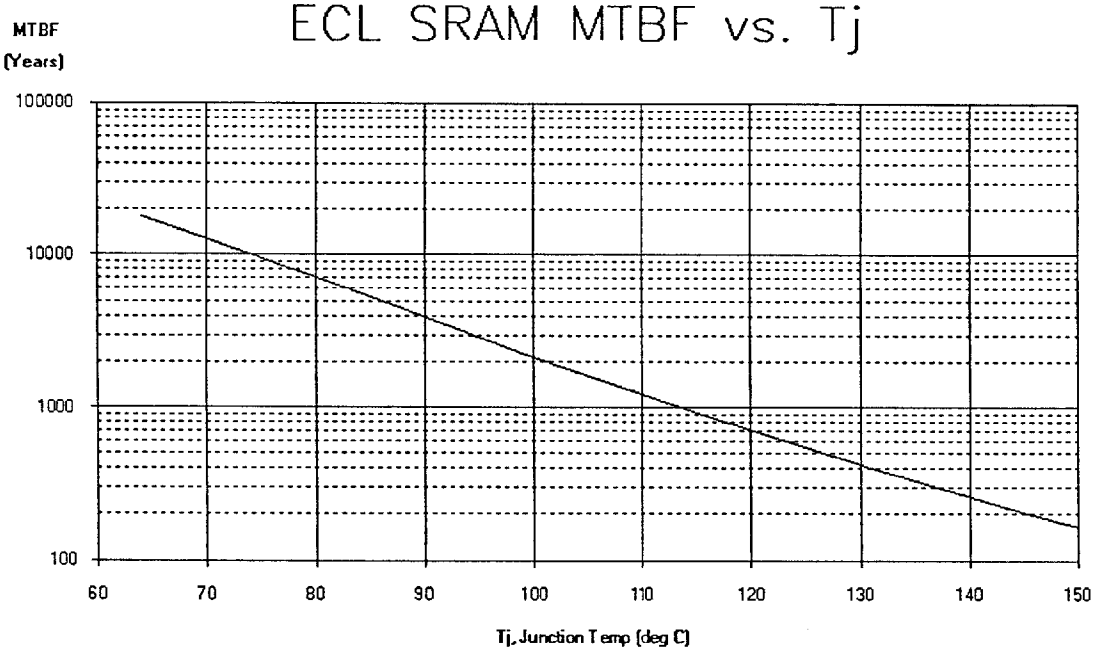


Figure 5. Mean Time Between Failure vs Junction Temp.