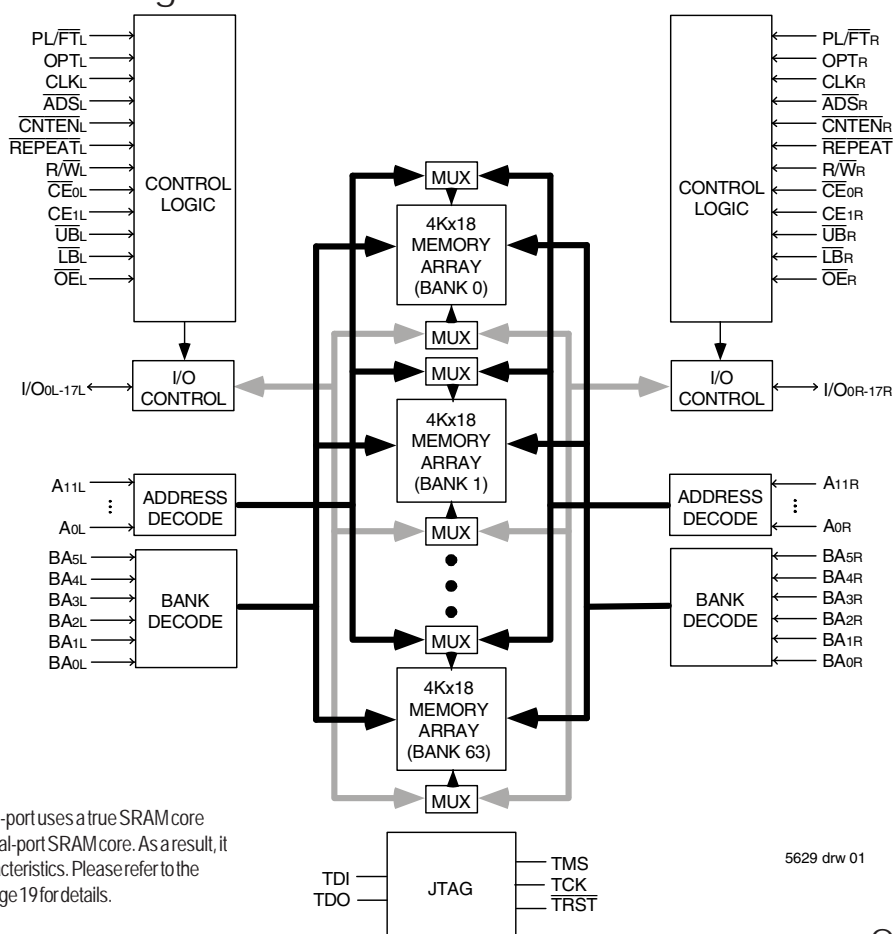


### Features:

- ♦ 256K x 18 Synchronous Bank-Switchable Dual-ported SRAM Architecture
  - 64 independent 4K x 18 banks
  - 4 megabits of memory on chip
- ♦ Bank access controlled via bank address pins
- ♦ High-speed data access
  - Commercial: 3.4ns (200MHz)/3.6ns (166MHz)/4.2ns (133MHz) (max.)
  - Industrial: 4.2ns (133MHz) (max.)
- ♦ Selectable Pipelined or Flow-Through output mode
- ♦ Counter enable and repeat features
- ♦ Dual chip enables allow for depth expansion without additional logic
- ♦ Full synchronous operation on both ports
  - 5ns cycle time, 200MHz operation (14Gbps bandwidth)
  - Fast 3.4ns clock to data out
- 1.5ns setup to clock and 0.5ns hold on all control, data, and address inputs @ 200MHz
- Data input, address, byte enable and control registers
- Self-timed write allows fast cycle time
- ♦ Separate byte controls for multiplexed bus and bus matching compatibility
- ♦ LVTTTL-compatible, 3.3V (±150mV) power supply for core
- ♦ LVTTTL compatible, selectable 3.3V (±150mV) or 2.5V (±100mV) power supply for I/Os and control signals on each port
- ♦ Industrial temperature range (-40°C to +85°C) is available at 133MHz
- ♦ Available in a 208-pin fine pitch Ball Grid Array (fpBGA) and 256-pin Ball Grid Array (BGA)
- ♦ Supports JTAG features compliant with IEEE 1149.1
- ♦ Green parts available, see ordering information

### Functional Block Diagram



#### NOTE:

1. The Bank-Switchable dual-port uses a true SRAM core instead of the traditional dual-port SRAM core. As a result, it has unique operating characteristics. Please refer to the functional description on page 19 for details.

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OCTOBER 2019

# Description:

The IDT70V7319 is a high-speed 256Kx18 (4Mbit) synchronous Bank-Switchable Dual-Ported SRAM organized into 64 independent 4Kx18 banks. The device has two independent ports with separate control, address, and I/O pins for each port, allowing each port to access any 4Kx18 memory block not already accessed by the other port. Accesses by the ports into specific banks are controlled via the bank address pins under the user's direct control.

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 IDT70V7319 has been optimized for applications having unidirectional or bidirectional data flow in bursts. An automatic power down feature, controlled by CE0 and CE1, permits the on-chip circuitry of each port to enter a very low standby power mode. The dual chip enables also facilitate depth expansion.

The 70V7319 can support an operating voltage of either 3.3V or 2.5V on one or both ports, controllable by the OPT pins. The power supply for the core of the device (VDD) remains at 3.3V. Please refer also to the functional description on page 18.

# Pin Configuration<sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup>

A1 IO <sub>9L</sub>	A2 NC	A3 V <sub>SS</sub>	A4 TDO	A5 NC	A6 BA <sub>4L</sub>	A7 BA <sub>0L</sub>	A8 A <sub>8L</sub>	A9 NC	A10 V <sub>DD</sub>	A11 CLK <sub>L</sub>	A12 CNTEN <sub>L</sub>	A13 A <sub>4L</sub>	A14 A <sub>0L</sub>	A15 OPT <sub>L</sub>	A16 NC	A17 V <sub>SS</sub>	
B1 NC	B2 V <sub>SS</sub>	B3 NC	B4 TDI	B5 BA <sub>5L</sub>	B6 BA <sub>1L</sub>	B7 A <sub>9L</sub>	B8 NC	B9 CE <sub>0L</sub>	B10 V <sub>SS</sub>	B11 ADS <sub>L</sub>	B12 A <sub>5L</sub>	B13 A <sub>1L</sub>	B14 V <sub>SS</sub>	B15 VDDQR	B16 I/O <sub>8L</sub>	B17 NC	
C1 VDDQL	C2 I/O <sub>9R</sub>	C3 VDDQR	C4 PL/FT <sub>L</sub>	C5 NC	C6 BA <sub>2L</sub>	C7 A <sub>10L</sub>	C8 UB <sub>L</sub>	C9 CE <sub>1L</sub>	C10 V <sub>SS</sub>	C11 R/W <sub>L</sub>	C12 A <sub>6L</sub>	C13 A <sub>2L</sub>	C14 V <sub>DD</sub>	C15 I/O <sub>8R</sub>	C16 NC	C17 V <sub>SS</sub>	
D1 NC	D2 V <sub>SS</sub>	D3 I/O <sub>10L</sub>	D4 NC	D5 BA <sub>3L</sub>	D6 A <sub>11L</sub>	D7 A <sub>7L</sub>	D8 LB <sub>L</sub>	D9 V <sub>DD</sub>	D10 OEL	D11 REPEAT <sub>L</sub>	D12 A <sub>3L</sub>	D13 V <sub>DD</sub>	D14 NC	D15 VDDQL	D16 I/O <sub>7L</sub>	D17 I/O <sub>7R</sub>	
E1 I/O <sub>11L</sub>	E2 NC	E3 VDDQR	E4 I/O <sub>10R</sub>	<div>70V7319</div> <div>BF208<sup>(5)</sup></div> <div>208-Pin fpBGA</div> <div>Top View<sup>(6)</sup></div>										E14 I/O <sub>6L</sub>	E15 NC	E16 V <sub>SS</sub>	E17 NC
F1 VDDQL	F2 I/O <sub>11R</sub>	F3 NC	F4 V <sub>SS</sub>											F14 V <sub>SS</sub>	F15 I/O <sub>6R</sub>	F16 NC	F17 VDDQR
G1 NC	G2 V <sub>SS</sub>	G3 I/O <sub>12L</sub>	G4 NC											G14 NC	G15 VDDQL	G16 I/O <sub>5L</sub>	G17 NC
H1 V <sub>DD</sub>	H2 NC	H3 VDDQR	H4 I/O <sub>12R</sub>											H14 V <sub>DD</sub>	H15 NC	H16 V <sub>SS</sub>	H17 I/O <sub>5R</sub>
J1 VDDQL	J2 V <sub>DD</sub>	J3 V <sub>SS</sub>	J4 V <sub>SS</sub>											J14 V <sub>SS</sub>	J15 V <sub>DD</sub>	J16 V <sub>SS</sub>	J17 VDDQR
K1 I/O <sub>14R</sub>	K2 V <sub>SS</sub>	K3 I/O <sub>13R</sub>	K4 V <sub>SS</sub>											K14 I/O <sub>3R</sub>	K15 VDDQL	K16 I/O <sub>4R</sub>	K17 V <sub>SS</sub>
L1 NC	L2 I/O <sub>14L</sub>	L3 VDDQR	L4 I/O <sub>13L</sub>											L14 NC	L15 I/O <sub>3L</sub>	L16 V <sub>SS</sub>	L17 I/O <sub>4L</sub>
M1 VDDQL	M2 NC	M3 I/O <sub>15R</sub>	M4 V <sub>SS</sub>											M14 V <sub>SS</sub>	M15 NC	M16 I/O <sub>2R</sub>	M17 VDDQR
N1 NC	N2 V <sub>SS</sub>	N3 NC	N4 I/O <sub>15L</sub>											N14 I/O <sub>1R</sub>	N15 VDDQL	N16 NC	N17 I/O <sub>2L</sub>
P1 I/O <sub>16R</sub>	P2 I/O <sub>16L</sub>	P3 VDDQR	P4 NC	P5 TRST	P6 BA <sub>4R</sub>	P7 BA <sub>0R</sub>	P8 A <sub>8R</sub>	P9 NC	P10 V <sub>DD</sub>	P11 CLK <sub>R</sub>	P12 CNTEN <sub>R</sub>	P13 A <sub>4R</sub>	P14 NC	P15 I/O <sub>1L</sub>	P16 V <sub>SS</sub>	P17 NC	
R1 V <sub>SS</sub>	R2 NC	R3 I/O <sub>17R</sub>	R4 TCK	R5 BA <sub>5R</sub>	R6 BA <sub>1R</sub>	R7 A <sub>9R</sub>	R8 NC	R9 CE <sub>0R</sub>	R10 V <sub>SS</sub>	R11 ADS <sub>R</sub>	R12 A <sub>5R</sub>	R13 A <sub>1R</sub>	R14 V <sub>SS</sub>	R15 VDDQL	R16 I/O <sub>0R</sub>	R17 VDDQR	
T1 NC	T2 I/O <sub>17L</sub>	T3 VDDQL	T4 TMS	T5 NC	T6 BA <sub>2R</sub>	T7 A <sub>10R</sub>	T8 UB <sub>R</sub>	T9 CE <sub>1R</sub>	T10 V <sub>SS</sub>	T11 R/W <sub>R</sub>	T12 A <sub>6R</sub>	T13 A <sub>2R</sub>	T14 V <sub>SS</sub>	T15 NC	T16 V <sub>SS</sub>	T17 NC	
U1 V <sub>SS</sub>	U2 NC	U3 PL/FT <sub>R</sub>	U4 NC	U5 BA <sub>3R</sub>	U6 A <sub>11R</sub>	U7 A <sub>7R</sub>	U8 LB <sub>R</sub>	U9 V <sub>DD</sub>	U10 OER	U11 REPEAT <sub>R</sub>	U12 A <sub>3R</sub>	U13 A <sub>0R</sub>	U14 V <sub>DD</sub>	U15 OPT <sub>R</sub>	U16 NC	U17 I/O <sub>0L</sub>	

## NOTES:

- All VDD pins must be connected to 3.3V power supply.
- All VDDQ pins must be connected to appropriate power supply: 3.3V if OPT pin for that port is set to VIH (3.3V), and 2.5V if OPT pin for that port is set to VIL (0V).
- All VSS pins must be connected to ground supply.
- Package body is approximately 15mm x 15mm x 1.4mm with 0.8mm ball pitch.
- This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
- This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part-marking.

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# Pin Configuration<sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup> (con't.)

**70V7319**
**BC256<sup>(5)</sup>**
**256-Pin BGA**
**Top View<sup>(6)</sup>**

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16
NC	TDI	NC	BA5L	BA2L	A11L	A8L	NC	CE1L	$\overline{\text{OE}}\text{L}$	CNTENL	A5L	A2L	A0L	NC	NC
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16
NC	NC	TDO	NC	BA3L	BA0L	A9L	$\overline{\text{UB}}\text{L}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}\text{0L}$	R/WL	REPEATL	A4L	A1L	VDD	NC	NC
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16
NC	I/O9L	VSS	BA4L	BA1L	A10L	A7L	NC	$\overline{\text{LB}}\text{L}$	CLKL	ADSL	A6L	A3L	OPTL	NC	I/O8L
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16
NC	I/O9R	NC	PL/ $\overline{\text{FT}}\text{L}$	VDDQL	VDDQL	VDDQR	VDDQR	VDDQL	VDDQL	VDDQR	VDDQR	VDD	NC	NC	I/O8R
E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15	E16
I/O10R	I/O10L	NC	VDDQL	VDD	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDD	VDDQR	NC	I/O7L	I/O7R
F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	F16
I/O11L	NC	I/O11R	VDDQL	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQR	I/O6R	NC	I/O6L
G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16
NC	NC	I/O12L	VDDQR	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDDQL	I/O5L	NC	NC
H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16
NC	I/O12R	NC	VDDQR	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDDQL	NC	NC	I/O5R
J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	J13	J14	J15	J16
I/O13L	I/O14R	I/O13R	VDDQL	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDDQR	I/O4R	I/O3R	I/O4L
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9	K10	K11	K12	K13	K14	K15	K16
NC	NC	I/O14L	VDDQL	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDDQR	NC	NC	I/O3L
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10	L11	L12	L13	L14	L15	L16
I/O15L	NC	I/O15R	VDDQR	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDDQL	I/O2L	NC	I/O2R
M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16
I/O16R	I/O16L	NC	VDDQR	VDD	VDD	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD	VDD	VDDQL	I/O1R	I/O1L	NC
N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8	N9	N10	N11	N12	N13	N14	N15	N16
NC	I/O17R	NC	PL/ $\overline{\text{FT}}\text{R}$	VDDQR	VDDQR	VDDQL	VDDQL	VDDQR	VDDQR	VDDQL	VDDQL	VDD	NC	I/O0R	NC
P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16
NC	I/O17L	TMS	BA4R	BA1R	A10R	A7R	NC	$\overline{\text{LB}}\text{R}$	CLKR	ADSR	A6R	A3R	NC	NC	I/O0L
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16
NC	NC	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	NC	BA3R	BA0R	A9R	$\overline{\text{UB}}\text{R}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}\text{0R}$	R/WR	REPEATR	A4R	A1R	OPTR	NC	NC
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16
NC	TCK	NC	BA5R	BA2R	A11R	A8R	NC	CE1R	$\overline{\text{OE}}\text{R}$	CNTENR	A5R	A2R	A0R	NC	NC

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**NOTES:**

1. All VDD pins must be connected to 3.3V power supply.
2. All VDDQ pins must be connected to appropriate power supply: 3.3V if OPT pin for that port is set to VIH (3.3V), and 2.5V if OPT pin for that port is set to VIL (0V).
3. All VSS pins must be connected to ground supply.
4. Package body is approximately 17mm x 17mm x 1.4mm, with 1.0mm 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
$\overline{CE}_{0L}$ , $CE_{1L}$	$\overline{CE}_{0R}$ , $CE_{1R}$	Chip Enables
$R/\overline{WL}$	$R/\overline{WR}$	Read/Write Enable
$\overline{OE}_L$	$\overline{OE}_R$	Output Enable
$BA_{0L}$ - $BA_{5L}$	$BA_{0R}$ - $BA_{5R}$	Bank Address <sup>(4)</sup>
$A_{0L}$ - $A_{11L}$	$A_{0R}$ - $A_{11R}$	Address
$I/O_{0L}$ - $I/O_{17L}$	$I/O_{0R}$ - $I/O_{17R}$	Data Input/Output
$CLK_L$	$CLK_R$	Clock
$PL/\overline{FT}_L$	$PL/\overline{FT}_R$	Pipeline/Flow-Through
$\overline{ADS}_L$	$\overline{ADS}_R$	Address Strobe Enable
$\overline{CNTEN}_L$	$\overline{CNTEN}_R$	Counter Enable
$\overline{REPEAT}_L$	$\overline{REPEAT}_R$	Counter Repeat <sup>(3)</sup>
$\overline{LB}_L$ , $\overline{UB}_L$	$\overline{LB}_R$ , $\overline{UB}_R$	Byte Enables (9-bit bytes)
$V_{DDOL}$	$V_{DDOR}$	Power (I/O Bus) (3.3V or 2.5V) <sup>(1)</sup>
$OPT_L$	$OPT_R$	Option for selecting $V_{DDOX}$ <sup>(1,2)</sup>
$V_{DD}$		Power (3.3V) <sup>(1)</sup>
$V_{SS}$		Ground (0V)
$TDI$		Test Data Input
$TDO$		Test Data Output
$TCK$		Test Logic Clock (10MHz)
$TMS$		Test Mode Select
$\overline{TRST}$		Reset (Initialize TAP Controller)

5629 tbl 01

### NOTES:

1.  $V_{DD}$ ,  $OPT_x$ , and  $V_{DDOX}$  must be set to appropriate operating levels prior to applying inputs on the I/Os and controls for that port.
2.  $OPT_x$  selects the operating voltage levels for the I/Os and controls on that port. If  $OPT_x$  is set to VIH (3.3V), then that port's I/Os and controls will operate at 3.3V levels and  $V_{DDOX}$  must be supplied at 3.3V. If  $OPT_x$  is set to VIL (0V), then that port's I/Os and address controls will operate at 2.5V levels and  $V_{DDOX}$  must be supplied at 2.5V. The  $OPT$  pins are independent of one another—both ports can operate at 3.3V levels, both can operate at 2.5V levels, or either can operate at 3.3V with the other at 2.5V.
3. When  $\overline{REPEAT}_x$  is asserted, the counter will reset to the last valid address loaded via  $\overline{ADS}_x$ .
4. Accesses by the ports into specific banks are controlled by the bank address pins under the user's direct control: each port can access any bank of memory with the shared array that is not currently being accessed by the opposite port (i.e.,  $BA_{0L}$  -  $BA_{5L} \neq BA_{0R}$  -  $BA_{5R}$ ). In the event that both ports try to access the same bank at the same time, neither access will be valid, and data at the two specific addresses targeted by the ports within that bank may be corrupted (in the case that either or both ports are writing) or may result in invalid output (in the case that both ports are trying to read).

**Truth Table I—Read/Write and Enable Control<sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup>**

$\overline{OE}^3$	CLK	$\overline{CE}_0$	$CE_1$	$\overline{UB}$	$\overline{LB}$	R/ $\overline{W}$	Upper Byte I/O <sub>9-17</sub>	Lower Byte I/O <sub>0-8</sub>	MODE
X	↑	H	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
X	↑	X	L	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected—Power Down
X	↑	L	H	H	H	X	High-Z	High-Z	All Bytes Deselected
X	↑	L	H	H	L	L	High-Z	D <sub>IN</sub>	Write to Lower Byte Only
X	↑	L	H	L	H	L	D <sub>IN</sub>	High-Z	Write to Upper Byte Only
X	↑	L	H	L	L	L	D <sub>IN</sub>	D <sub>IN</sub>	Write to both Bytes
L	↑	L	H	H	L	H	High-Z	D <sub>OUT</sub>	Read Lower Byte Only
L	↑	L	H	L	H	H	D <sub>OUT</sub>	High-Z	Read Upper Byte Only
L	↑	L	H	L	L	H	D <sub>OUT</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	Read both Bytes
H	X	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	Outputs Disabled

5629 tbl 02

**NOTES:**

- "H" = V<sub>IH</sub>, "L" = V<sub>IL</sub>, "X" = Don't Care.
- $\overline{ADS}$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ ,  $\overline{REPEAT}$  are set as appropriate for address access. Refer to Truth Table II for details.
- $\overline{OE}$  is an asynchronous input signal.
- It is possible to read or write any combination of bytes during a given access. A few representative samples have been illustrated here.

**Truth Table II—Address and Address Counter Control<sup>(1,2,7)</sup>**

Address	Previous Address	Addr Used	CLK	$\overline{ADS}$	$\overline{CNTEN}$	$\overline{REPEAT}^{(6)}$	I/O <sup>(8)</sup>	MODE
A <sub>n</sub>	X	A <sub>n</sub>	↑	L <sup>(4)</sup>	X	H	D <sub>I/O</sub> (n)	External Address Used
X	A <sub>n</sub>	A <sub>n</sub> + 1	↑	H	L <sup>(5)</sup>	H	D <sub>I/O</sub> (n+1)	Counter Enabled—Internal Address generation
X	A <sub>n</sub> + 1	A <sub>n</sub> + 1	↑	H	H	H	D <sub>I/O</sub> (n+1)	External Address Blocked—Counter disabled (A <sub>n</sub> + 1 reused)
X	X	A <sub>n</sub>	↑	X	X	L <sup>(4)</sup>	D <sub>I/O</sub> (0)	Counter Set to last valid $\overline{ADS}$ load

5629 tbl 03

**NOTES:**

- "H" = V<sub>IH</sub>, "L" = V<sub>IL</sub>, "X" = Don't Care.
- Read and write operations are controlled by the appropriate setting of R/ $\overline{W}$ ,  $\overline{CE}_0$ ,  $CE_1$ ,  $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$  and  $\overline{OE}$ .
- Outputs configured in flow-through output mode: if outputs are in pipelined mode the data out will be delayed by one cycle.
- $\overline{ADS}$  and  $\overline{REPEAT}$  are independent of all other memory control signals including  $\overline{CE}_0$ ,  $CE_1$  and  $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ .
- The address counter advances if  $\overline{CNTEN}$  = V<sub>IL</sub> on the rising edge of CLK, regardless of all other memory control signals including  $\overline{CE}_0$ ,  $CE_1$ ,  $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ .
- When  $\overline{REPEAT}$  is asserted, the counter will reset to the last valid address loaded via  $\overline{ADS}$ . This value is not set at power-up: a known location should be loaded via  $\overline{ADS}$  during initialization if desired. Any subsequent  $\overline{ADS}$  access during operations will update the  $\overline{REPEAT}$  address location.
- The counter includes bank address and internal address. The counter will advance across bank boundaries. For example, if the counter is in Bank 0, at address FFFh, and is advanced one location, it will move to address 0h in Bank 1. By the same token, the counter at FFFh in Bank 63 will advance to 0h in Bank 0. Refer to Timing Waveform of Counter Repeat, page 17. Care should be taken during operation to avoid having both counters point to the same bank (i.e., ensure BA<sub>0L</sub> - BA<sub>5L</sub> ≠ BA<sub>0R</sub> - BA<sub>5R</sub>), as this condition will invalidate the access for both ports. Please refer to the functional description on page 18 for details.

## Recommended Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage<sup>(1)</sup>

Grade	Ambient Temperature	GND	V <sub>DD</sub>
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	3.3V ± 150mV
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	3.3V ± 150mV

5629 tbl 04

**NOTE:**

1. This is the parameter T<sub>A</sub>. This is the "instant on" case temperature.

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

Symbol	Rating	Commercial & Industrial	Unit
V <sub>TERM</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to +4.6	V
T <sub>BIAS</sub>	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
I <sub>OUT</sub>	DC Output Current	50	mA

5629 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<sub>TERM</sub> must not exceed V<sub>DD</sub> + 150mV for more than 25% of the cycle time or 4ns maximum, and is limited to ≤ 20mA for the period of V<sub>TERM</sub> ≥ V<sub>DD</sub> + 150mV.

## Recommended DC Operating Conditions with V<sub>DDQ</sub> at 2.5V

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Core Supply Voltage	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
V <sub>DDQ</sub>	I/O Supply Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground	0	0	0	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage (Address & Control Inputs)	1.7	—	V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 100mV <sup>(2)</sup>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage - I/O <sup>(3)</sup>	1.7	—	V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 100mV <sup>(2)</sup>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	0.7	V

5629 tbl 05a

**NOTES:**

1. Undershoot of V<sub>IL</sub> ≥ -1.5V for pulse width less than 10ns is allowed.
2. V<sub>TERM</sub> must not exceed V<sub>DDQ</sub> + 100mV.
3. To select operation at 2.5V levels on the I/Os and controls of a given port, the OPT pin for that port must be set to V<sub>IL</sub> (0V), and V<sub>DDQx</sub> for that port must be supplied as indicated above.

## Recommended DC Operating Conditions with V<sub>DDQ</sub> at 3.3V

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Core Supply Voltage	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
V <sub>DDQ</sub>	I/O Supply Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground	0	0	0	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage (Address & Control Inputs) <sup>(3)</sup>	2.0	—	V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 150mV <sup>(2)</sup>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage - I/O <sup>(3)</sup>	2.0	—	V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 150mV <sup>(2)</sup>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	0.8	V

5629 tbl 05b

**NOTES:**

1. Undershoot of V<sub>IL</sub> ≥ -1.5V for pulse width less than 10ns is allowed.
2. V<sub>TERM</sub> must not exceed V<sub>DDQ</sub> + 150mV.
3. To select operation at 3.3V levels on the I/Os and controls of a given port, the OPT pin for that port must be set to V<sub>IH</sub> (3.3V), and V<sub>DDQx</sub> for that port must be supplied as indicated above.

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

(TA = +25°C, F = 1.0MHz) PQFP ONLY

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3dV	8	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3dV	10.5	pF

5629 tbl 07

### NOTES:

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

## DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range (V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V ± 150mV)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	70V7319S		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Leakage Current <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>DDQ</sub> = Max., V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V to V <sub>DDQ</sub>	—	10	μA
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$\overline{CE_0}$ = V <sub>IH</sub> or CE <sub>1</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V to V <sub>DDQ</sub>	—	10	μA
V <sub>OL</sub> (3.3V)	Output Low Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	I <sub>OL</sub> = +4mA, V <sub>DDQ</sub> = Min.	—	0.4	V
V <sub>OH</sub> (3.3V)	Output High Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	I <sub>OH</sub> = -4mA, V <sub>DDQ</sub> = Min.	2.4	—	V
V <sub>OL</sub> (2.5V)	Output Low Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	I <sub>OL</sub> = +2mA, V <sub>DDQ</sub> = Min.	—	0.4	V
V <sub>OH</sub> (2.5V)	Output High Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	I <sub>OH</sub> = -2mA, V <sub>DDQ</sub> = Min.	2.0	—	V

5629 tbl 08

### NOTES:

- At V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 2.0V leakages are undefined.
- V<sub>DDQ</sub> is selectable (3.3V/2.5V) via OPT pins. Refer to page 4 for details.

# DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range<sup>(5)</sup> ( $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 150mV$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Version	70V7319S200 <sup>(7)</sup> Com'l Only		70V7319S166 <sup>(6)</sup> Com'l & Ind		70V7319S133 Com'l & Ind		Unit
				Typ. <sup>(4)</sup>	Max.	Typ. <sup>(4)</sup>	Max.	Typ. <sup>(4)</sup>	Max.	
IDD	Dynamic Operating Current (Both Ports Active)	$\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R = V_{IL}$ , Outputs Disabled, $f = f_{MAX}^{(1)}$	COM'L S	815	950	675	790	550	645	mA
			IND S	—	—	675	830	550	675	
ISB1	Standby Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_L = \overline{CE}_R = V_{IH}$ $f = f_{MAX}^{(1)}$	COM'L S	340	410	275	340	250	295	mA
			IND S	—	—	275	355	250	310	
ISB2	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	690	770	515	640	460	520	mA
			IND S	—	—	515	660	460	545	
ISB3	Full Standby Current (Both Ports - CMOS Level Inputs)	Both Ports $\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V$ , $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$ , $f = 0^{(2)}$	COM'L S	10	30	10	30	10	30	mA
			IND S	—	—	10	40	10	40	
ISB4	Full Standby Current (One Port - CMOS Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}^*A^* \leq 0.2V$ and $\overline{CE}^*B^* \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V^{(5)}$ $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$ , Active Port, Outputs Disabled, $f = f_{MAX}^{(1)}$	COM'L S	690	770	515	640	460	520	mA
			IND S	—	—	515	660	460	545	

5629 tbl 09

## NOTES:

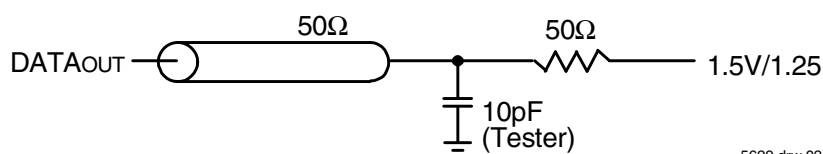
- At  $f = f_{MAX}$ , address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency clock cycle of  $1/t_{CYC}$ , using "AC TEST CONDITIONS" at input levels of GND to 3V.
- $f = 0$  means no address, clock, or control lines change. Applies only to input at CMOS level standby.
- Port "A" may be either left or right port. Port "B" is the opposite from port "A".
- $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  for Typ, and are not production tested.  $I_{DDQ}(f=0) = 120mA$  (Typ).
- $\overline{CE}_X = V_{IL}$  means  $\overline{CE}_{0X} = V_{IL}$  and  $CE_{1X} = V_{IH}$   
 $\overline{CE}_X = V_{IH}$  means  $\overline{CE}_{0X} = V_{IH}$  or  $CE_{1X} = V_{IL}$   
 $\overline{CE}_X \leq 0.2V$  means  $\overline{CE}_{0X} \leq 0.2V$  and  $CE_{1X} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V$   
 $\overline{CE}_X \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V$  means  $\overline{CE}_{0X} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2V$  or  $CE_{1X} \leq 0.2V$   
 "X" represents "L" for left port or "R" for right port.
- 166MHz Industrial Temperature not available in BF-208 package.
- This speed grade available when  $V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$  for a specific port (i.e.,  $OPTX = V_{IH}$ ). This speed grade available in BC-256 package only.



# AC Test Conditions (V<sub>DDQ</sub> - 3.3V/2.5V)

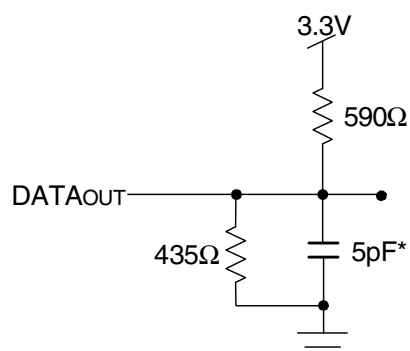
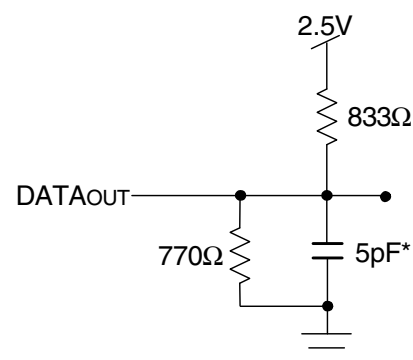
Input Pulse Levels (Address & Controls)	GND to 3.0V/GND to 2.4V
Input Pulse Levels (I/Os)	GND to 3.0V/GND to 2.4V
Input Rise/Fall Times	2ns
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V/1.25V
Output Reference Levels	1.5V/1.25V
Output Load	Figures 1 and 2

5629 tbl 10



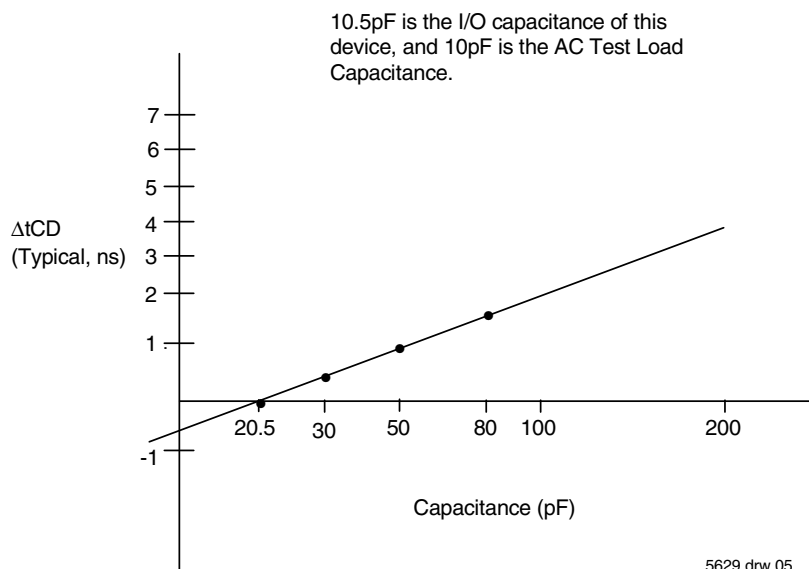
5629 drw 03

Figure 1. AC Output Test load.



5629 drw 04

Figure 2. Output Test Load  
(For t<sub>CKLZ</sub>, t<sub>CKHZ</sub>, t<sub>OLZ</sub>, and t<sub>OHZ</sub>).  
\*Including scope and jig.



5629 drw 05

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

# AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature Range (Read and Write Cycle Timing)<sup>(2,3)</sup> ( $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 150mV$ , $T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to $+70^{\circ}C$ )

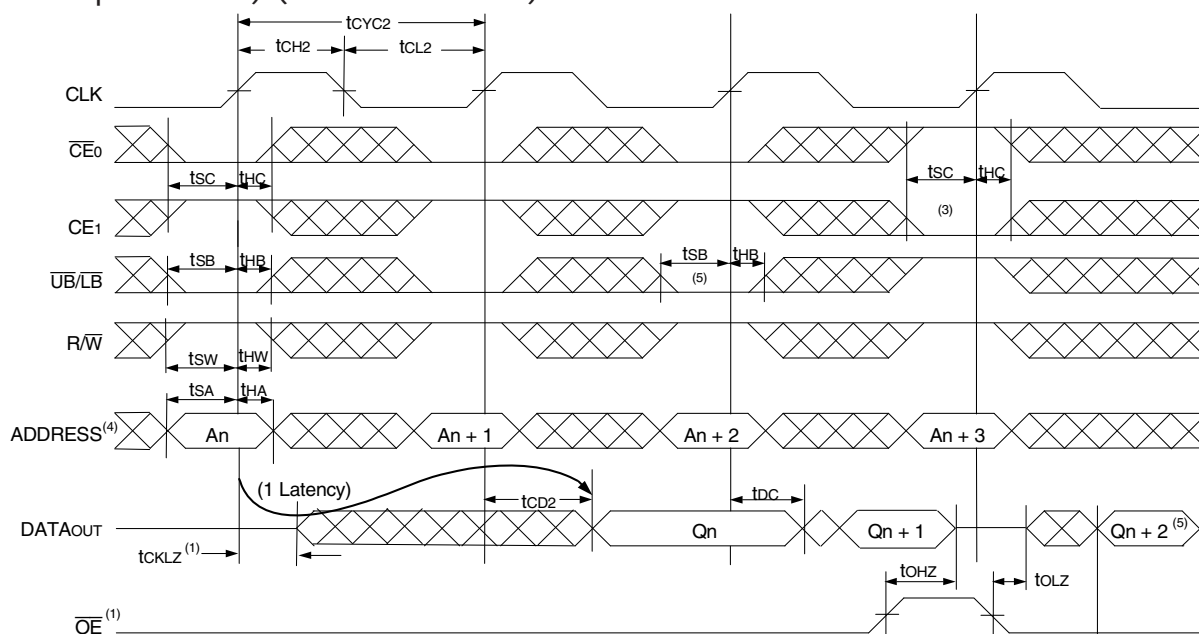
		70V7319S200 <sup>(5)</sup> Com'1 Only		70V7319S166 <sup>(3,4)</sup> Com'1 & Ind		70V7319S133 <sup>(3)</sup> Com'1 & Ind		
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>CYC1</sub>	Clock Cycle Time (Flow-Through) <sup>(1)</sup>	15	—	20	—	25	—	ns
t <sub>CYC2</sub>	Clock Cycle Time (Pipelined) <sup>(1)</sup>	5	—	6	—	7.5	—	ns
t <sub>CH1</sub>	Clock High Time (Flow-Through) <sup>(1)</sup>	5	—	6	—	7	—	ns
t <sub>CL1</sub>	Clock Low Time (Flow-Through) <sup>(1)</sup>	5	—	6	—	7	—	ns
t <sub>CH2</sub>	Clock High Time (Pipelined) <sup>(2)</sup>	2.0	—	2.1	—	2.6	—	ns
t <sub>CL2</sub>	Clock Low Time (Pipelined) <sup>(1)</sup>	2.0	—	2.1	—	2.6	—	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Clock Rise Time	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Clock Fall Time	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	ns
t <sub>SA</sub>	Address Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HA</sub>	Address Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SC</sub>	Chip Enable Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HC</sub>	Chip Enable Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SB</sub>	Byte Enable Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HB</sub>	Byte Enable Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SW</sub>	R/W Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HW</sub>	R/W Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SD</sub>	Input Data Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HD</sub>	Input Data Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SAD</sub>	$\overline{ADS}$ Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HAD</sub>	$\overline{ADS}$ Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SCN</sub>	CNTEN Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HCN</sub>	CNTEN Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>SRPT</sub>	REPEAT Setup Time	1.5	—	1.7	—	1.8	—	ns
t <sub>HRPT</sub>	REPEAT Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>OE</sub>	Output Enable to Data Valid	—	4.0	—	4.0	—	4.2	ns
t <sub>OLZ</sub>	Output Enable to Output Low-Z	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>OHZ</sub>	Output Enable to Output High-Z	1	3.4	1	3.6	1	4.2	ns
t <sub>CD1</sub>	Clock to Data Valid (Flow-Through) <sup>(1)</sup>	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
t <sub>CD2</sub>	Clock to Data Valid (Pipelined) <sup>(1)</sup>	—	3.4	—	3.6	—	4.2	ns
t <sub>DC</sub>	Data Output Hold After Clock High	1	—	1	—	1	—	ns
t <sub>CKHZ</sub>	Clock High to Output High-Z	1	3.4	1	3.6	1	4.2	ns
t <sub>CKLZ</sub>	Clock High to Output Low-Z	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
<b>Port-to-Port Delay</b>								
t <sub>CO</sub>	Clock-to-Clock Offset	5.0	—	6.0	—	7.5	—	ns

5629 tbl 11

**NOTES:**

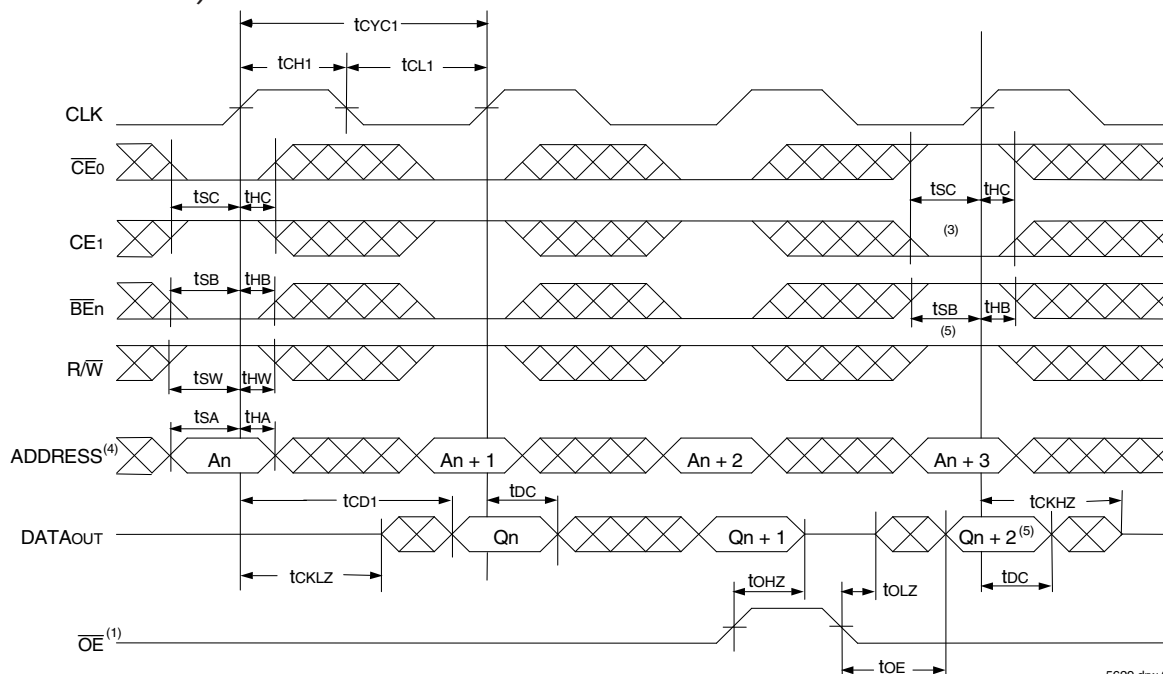
- The Pipelined output parameters (t<sub>CYC2</sub>, t<sub>CD2</sub>) apply to either or both left and right ports when  $\overline{FT}/PIPEX = V_{IH}$ . Flow-through parameters (t<sub>CYC1</sub>, t<sub>CD1</sub>) apply when  $\overline{FT}/PIPEX = V_{IL}$  for that port.
- All input signals are synchronous with respect to the clock except for the asynchronous Output Enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) and  $\overline{FT}/PIPEX$ .  $\overline{FT}/PIPEX$  should be treated as a DC signal, i.e. steady state during operation.
- These values are valid for either level of  $V_{DDQ}$  (3.3V/2.5V). See page 4 for details on selecting the desired operating voltage levels for each port.
- 166MHz Industrial Temperature not available in BF-208 package.
- This speed grade available when  $V_{DDQ} = 3.3V$  for a specific port (i.e.,  $OPTx = V_{IH}$ ). This speed grade available in BC-256 package only.

# Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Pipelined Operation (ADS Operation) ( $PL/\overline{FT}^{\prime}X^{\prime} = V_{IH}$ )<sup>(2)</sup>



5629 drw 06

# Timing Waveform of Read Cycle for Flow-through Output ( $PL/\overline{FT}^{\prime}X^{\prime} = V_{IL}$ )<sup>(2,6)</sup>

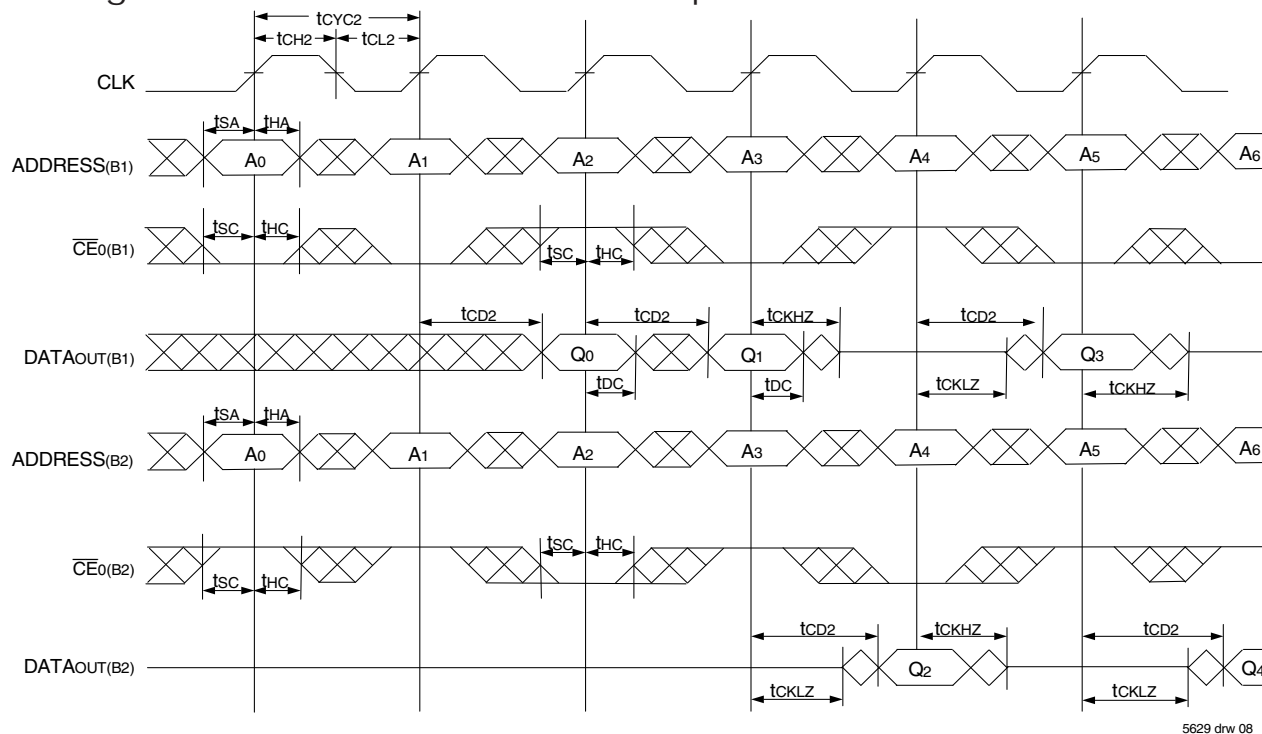


5629 drw 07

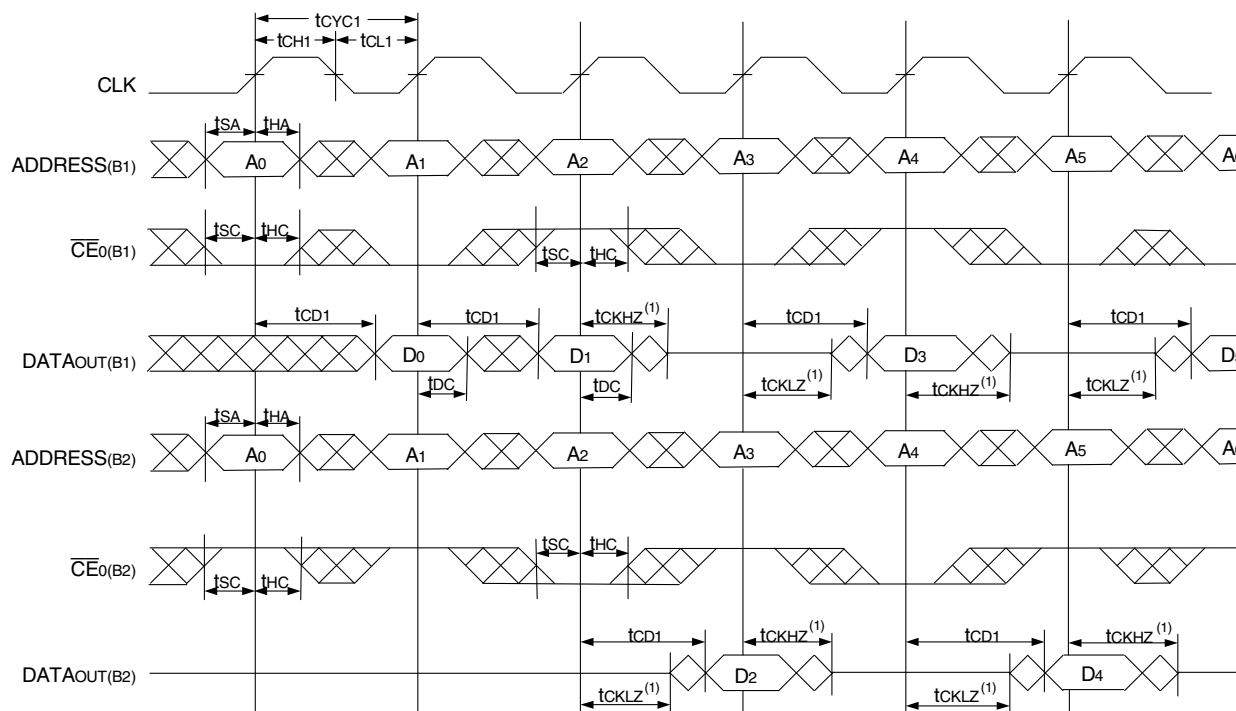
## NOTES:

1.  $\overline{OE}$  is asynchronously controlled; all other inputs are synchronous to the rising clock edge.
2.  $ADS = V_{IL}$ ,  $CNTEN$  and  $REPEAT = V_{IH}$ .
3. The output is disabled (High-Impedance state) by  $\overline{CE0} = V_{IH}$ ,  $CE1 = V_{IL}$ ,  $\overline{UB/LB} = V_{IH}$  following the next rising edge of the clock. Refer to Truth Table 1.
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. If  $\overline{UB/LB}$  was HIGH, then the appropriate Byte of DATAout for  $Qn + 2$  would be disabled (High-Impedance state).
6. "x" denotes Left or Right port. The diagram is with respect to that port.

# Timing Waveform of a Multi-Device Pipelined Read<sup>(1,2)</sup>



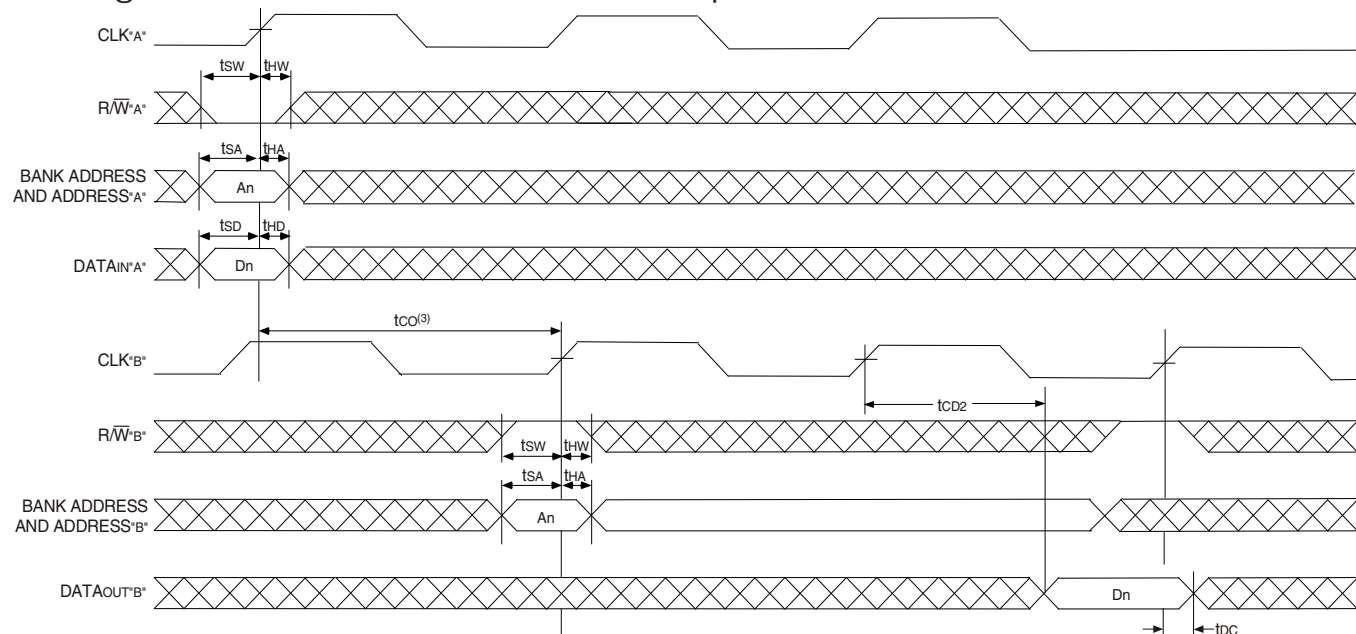
# Timing Waveform of a Multi-Device Flow-Through Read<sup>(1,2)</sup>



## NOTES:

1. B1 Represents Device #1; B2 Represents Device #2. Each Device consists of one IDT70V7319 for this waveform, and are setup for depth expansion in this example. ADDRESS(B1) = ADDRESS(B2) in this situation.
2.  $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ , and  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE1(B1)}$ ,  $\overline{CE1(B2)}$ ,  $R/\overline{W}$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .

# Timing Waveform of Port A Write to Pipelined Port B Read<sup>(1,2,4)</sup>

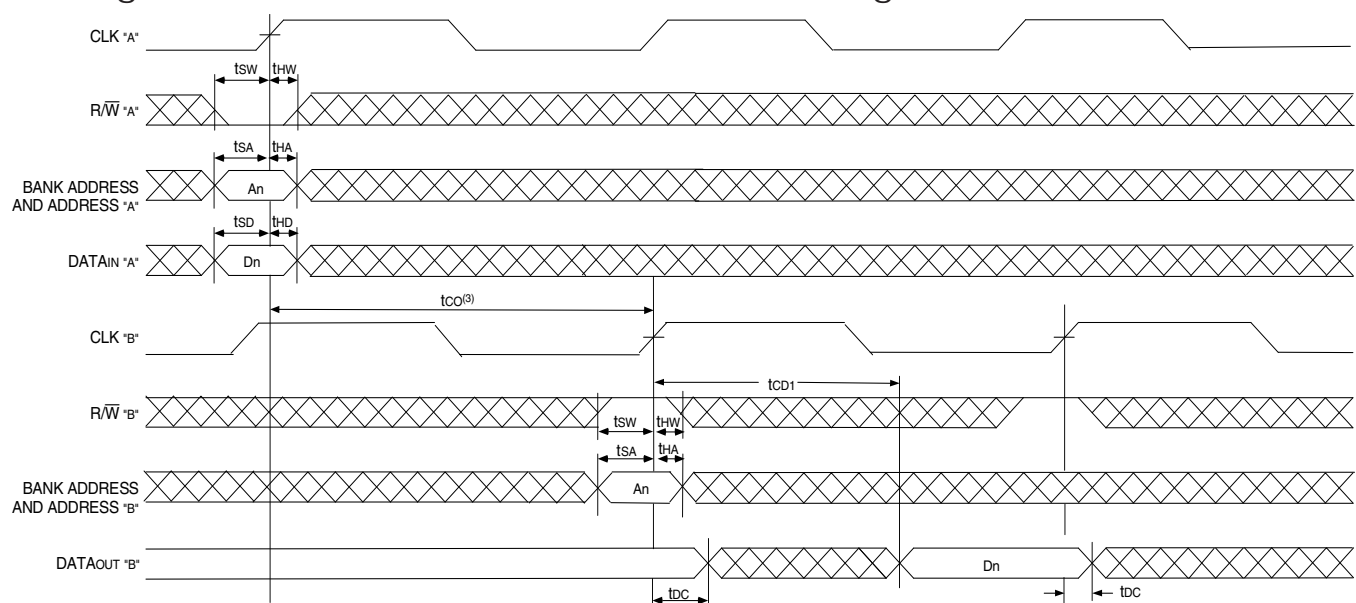


5629 drw 10

## NOTES:

1.  $\overline{CE_0}$ ,  $\overline{BEn}$ , and  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE_1}$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .
2.  $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$  for the Right Port, which is being read from.  $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$  for the Left Port, which is being written to.
3. If  $t_{CO} < \text{minimum specified}$ , then operations from both ports are INVALID. If  $t_{CO} \geq \text{minimum}$ , then data from Port "B" read is available on first Port "B" clock cycle (ie, time from write to valid read on opposite port will be  $t_{CO} + t_{CYC2} + t_{CD2}$ ).
4. 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 with Port-to-Port Flow-Through Read<sup>(1,2,4)</sup>



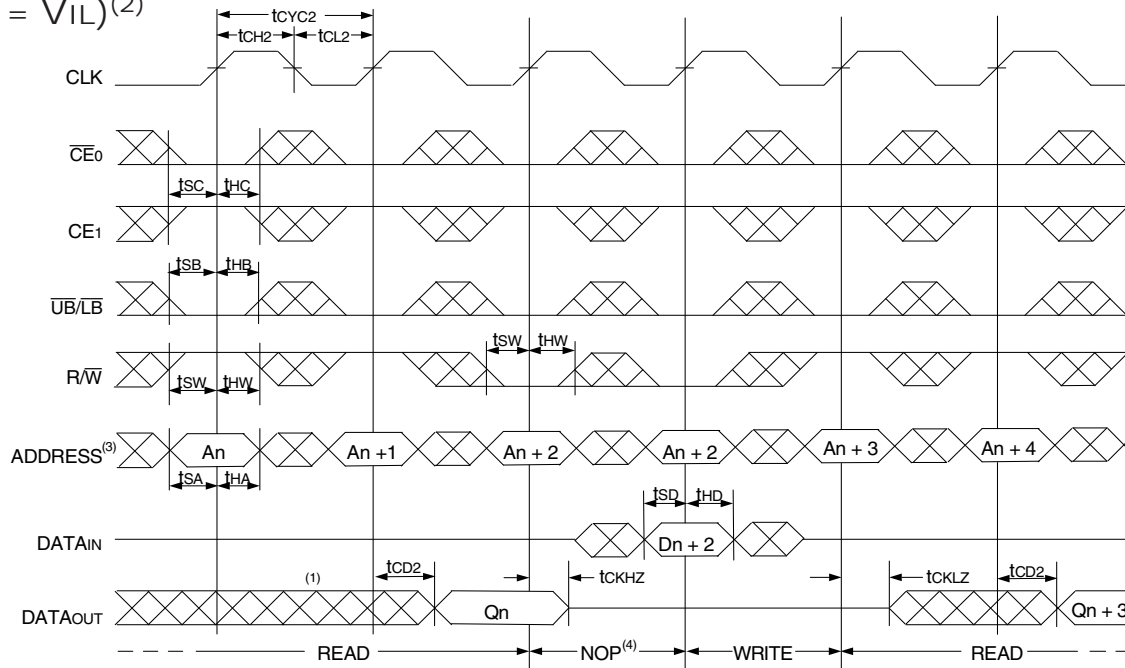
5622 drw 11

## NOTES:

1.  $\overline{CE_0}$ ,  $\overline{BEn}$ , and  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE_1}$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .
2.  $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$  for the Right Port, which is being read from.  $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$  for the Left Port, which is being written to.
3. If  $t_{CO} < \text{minimum specified}$ , then operations from both ports are INVALID. If  $t_{CO} \geq \text{minimum}$ , then data from Port "B" read is available on first Port "B" clock cycle (i.e., time from write to valid read on opposite port will be  $t_{CO} + t_{CD1}$ ).
4. 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

( $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ )<sup>(2)</sup>

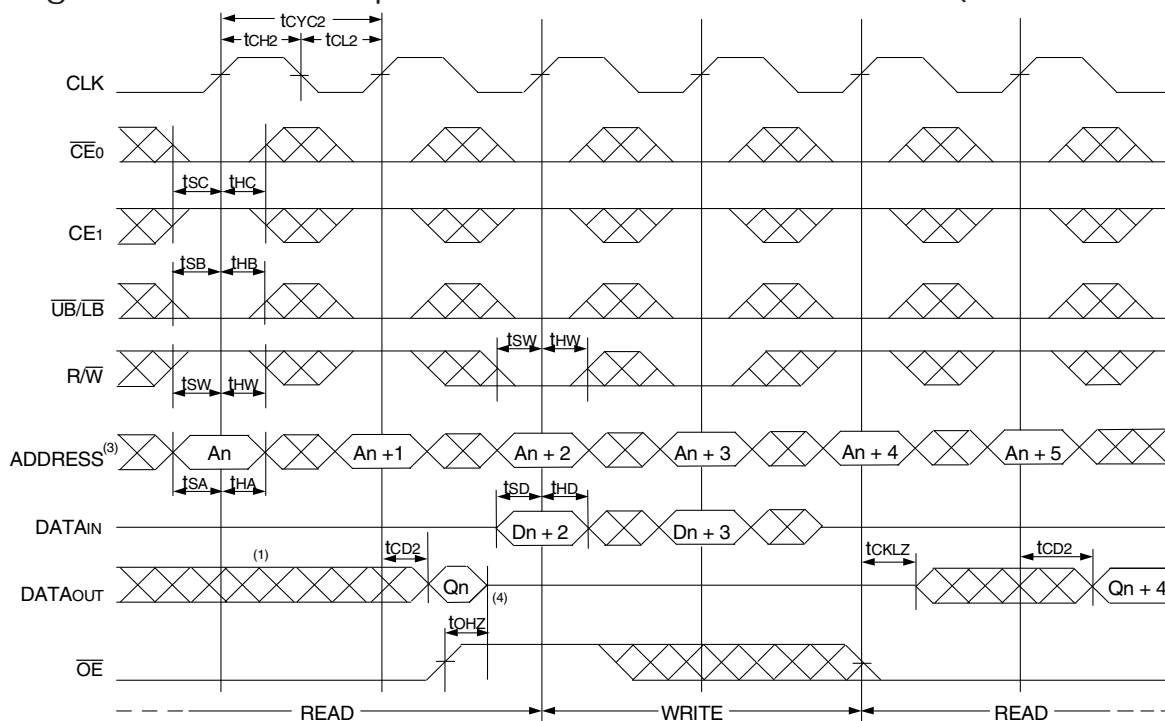


## NOTES:

1. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
2.  $\overline{CE}_0$ ,  $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ , and  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE}_1$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ . "NOP" is "No Operation".
3. 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.
4. "NOP" is "No Operation." Data in memory at the selected address may be corrupted and should be rewritten to guarantee data integrity.

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# Timing Waveform of Pipelined Read-to-Write-to-Read ( $\overline{OE}$ Controlled)<sup>(2)</sup>

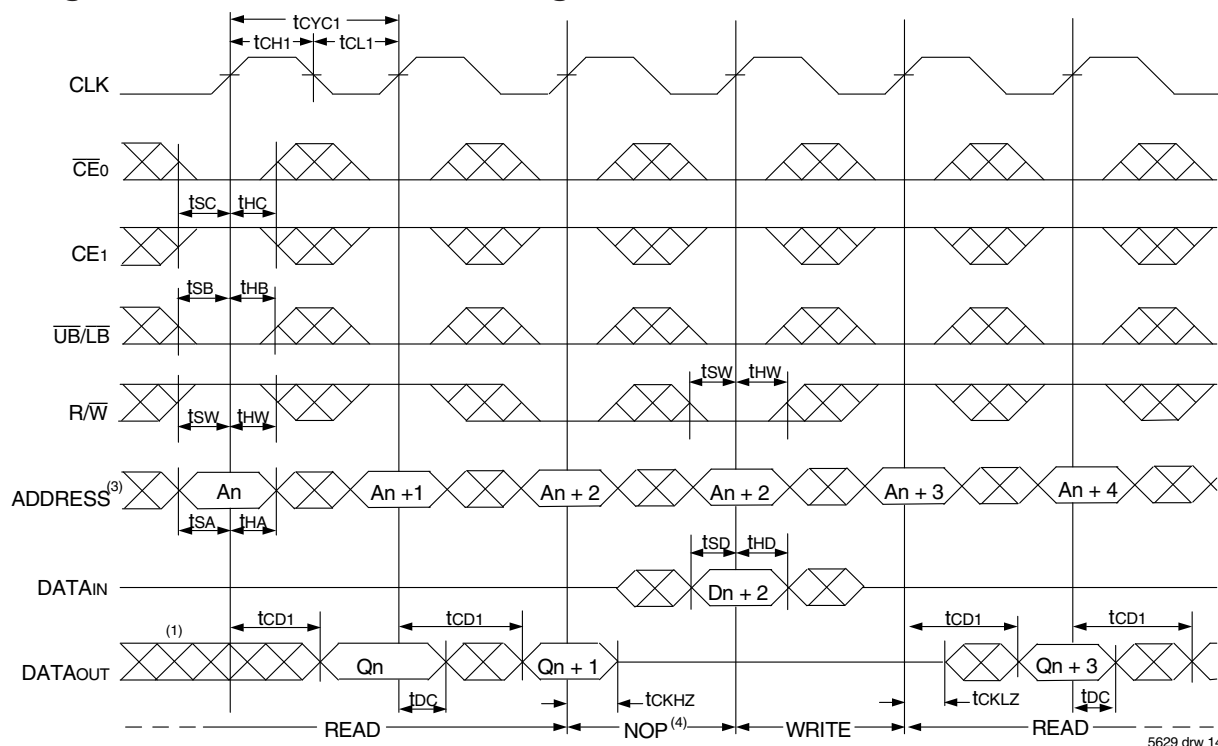


## NOTES:

1. Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
2.  $\overline{CE}_0$ ,  $\overline{UB}/\overline{LB}$ , and  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE}_1$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .
3. 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.
4. This timing does not meet requirements for fastest speed grade. This waveform indicates how logically it could be done if timing so allows.

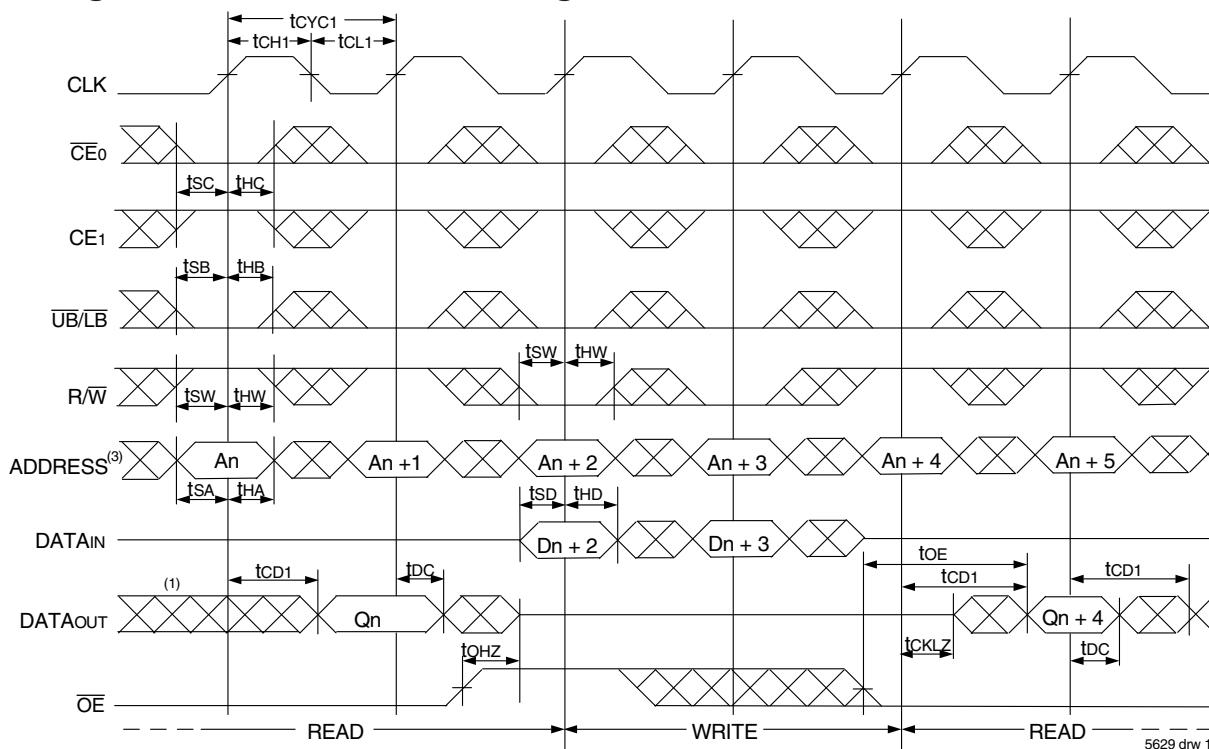
5629 drw 13

# Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read ( $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ )<sup>(2)</sup>



5629 drw 14

# Timing Waveform of Flow-Through Read-to-Write-to-Read ( $\overline{OE}$ Controlled)<sup>(2)</sup>

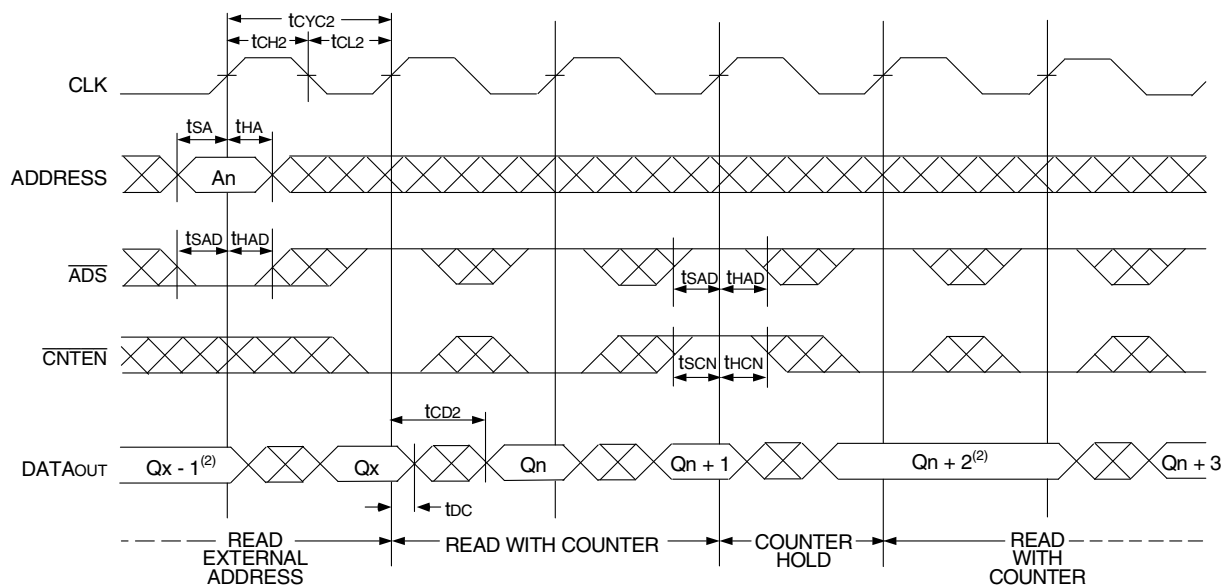


5629 drw 15

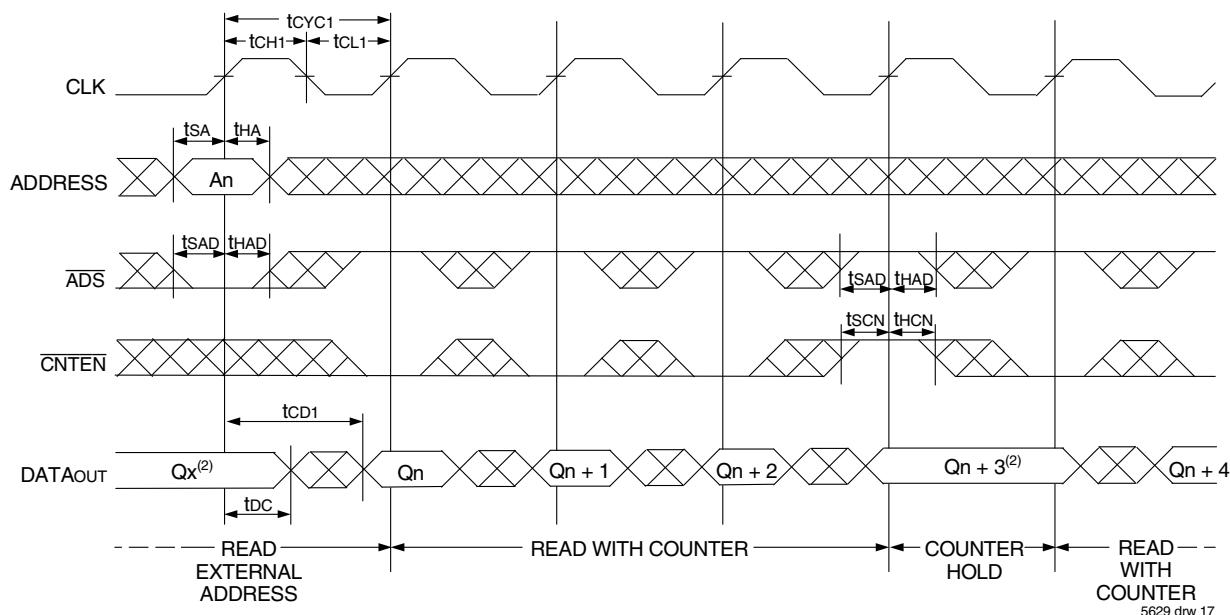
## NOTES:

- Output state (High, Low, or High-impedance) is determined by the previous cycle control signals.
- $\overline{CE0}$ ,  $\overline{UB/LB}$ , and  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE1}$ ,  $\overline{CNTEN}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .
- 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.
- "NOP" is "No Operation." Data in memory at the selected address may be corrupted and should be rewritten 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>



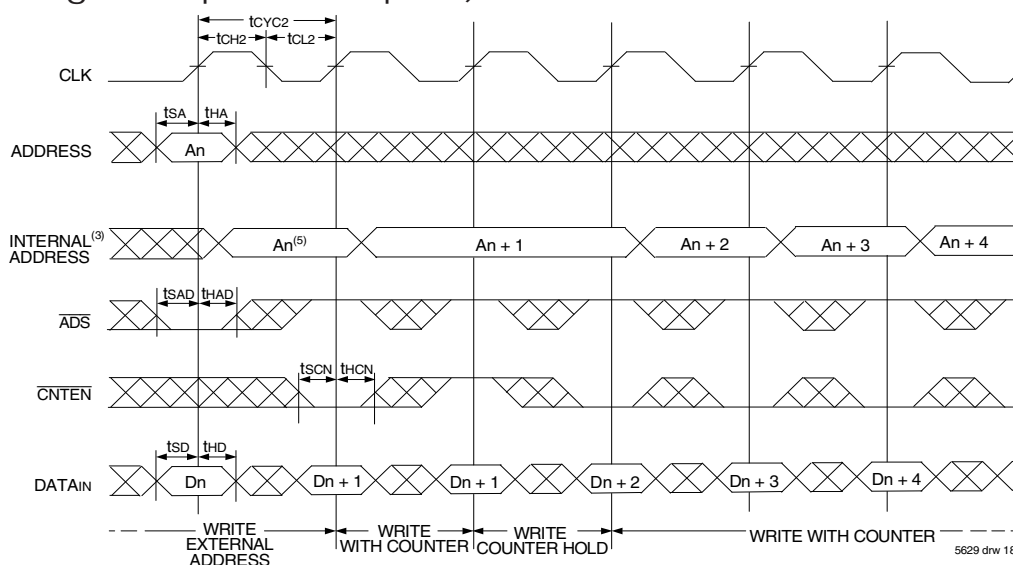
## NOTES:

1.  $\overline{CE_0}$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{UB/LB} = V_{IL}$ ;  $\overline{CE_1}$ ,  $\overline{R/W}$ , and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .

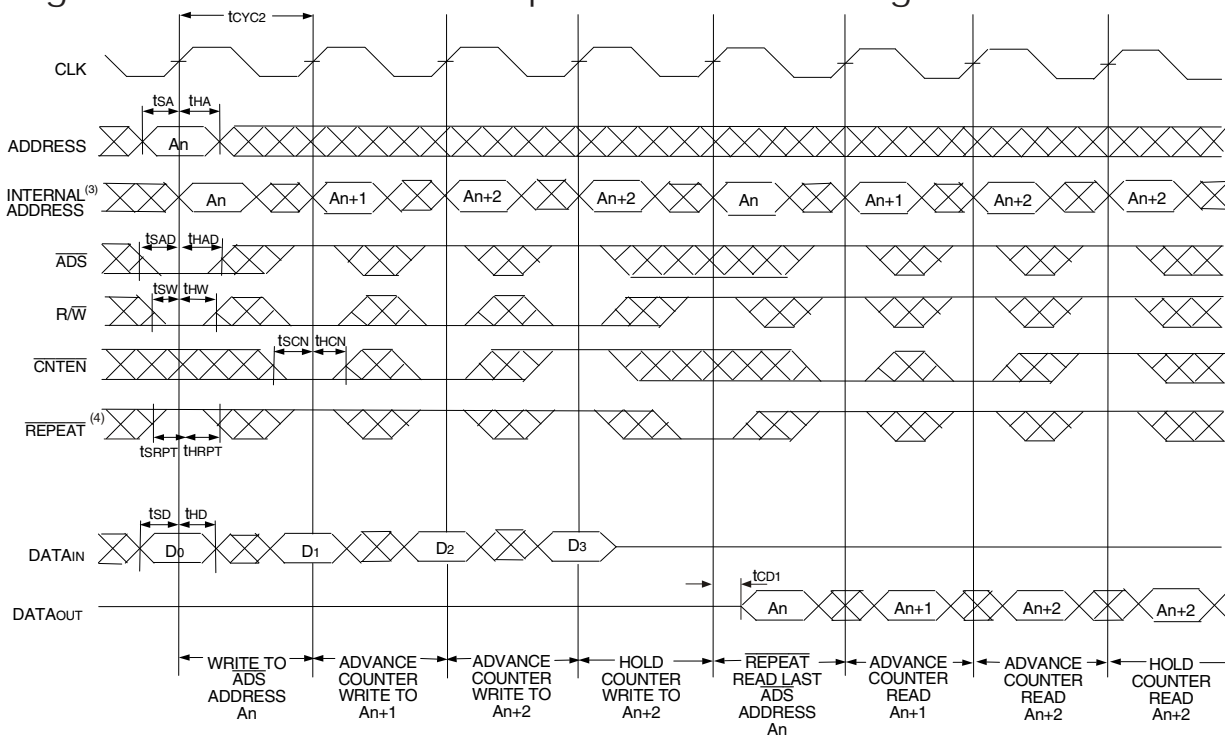
2. If there is no address change via  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IL}$  (loading a new address) or  $\overline{CNTEN} = V_{IL}$  (advancing the address), i.e.  $\overline{ADS} = V_{IH}$  and  $\overline{CNTEN} = V_{IH}$ , then the data output remains constant for subsequent clocks.



# Timing Waveform of Write with Address Counter Advance (Flow-through or Pipelined Inputs)<sup>(1,6)</sup>



# Timing Waveform of Counter Repeat for Flow Through Mode<sup>(2,6,7)</sup>



## NOTES:

1.  $\overline{CE_0}$ ,  $\overline{UB/LB}$ , and  $R/\overline{W} = V_{IL}$ ;  $CE_1$  and  $\overline{REPEAT} = V_{IH}$ .
2.  $\overline{CE_0}$ ,  $\overline{UB/LB} = V_{IL}$ ;  $CE_1 = V_{IH}$ .
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. No dead cycle exists during REPEAT operation. A READ or WRITE cycle may be coincidental with the counter REPEAT cycle: Address loaded by last valid  $\overline{ADS}$  load will be accessed. For more information on REPEAT function refer to Truth Table II.
5.  $\overline{CNTEN} = V_{IL}$  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.
6. The counter includes bank address and internal address. The counter will advance across bank boundaries. For example, if the counter is in Bank 0, at address FFFh, and is advanced one location, it will move to address 0h in Bank 1. By the same token, the counter at FFFh in Bank 63 will advance to 0h in Bank 0.
7. For Pipelined Mode user should add 1 cycle latency for outputs as per timing waveform of read cycle for pipelined operations.

# Functional Description

The IDT70V7319 is a high-speed 256Kx18 (4 Mbit) synchronous Bank-Switchable Dual-Ported SRAM organized into 64 independent 4Kx18 banks. Based on a standard SRAM core instead of a traditional true dual-port memory core, this bank-switchable device offers the benefits of increased density and lower cost-per-bit while retaining many of the features of true dual-ports. These features include simultaneous, random access to the shared array, separate clocks per port, 166 MHz operating speed, full-boundary counters, and pinouts compatible with the IDT70V3319 (256Kx18) dual-port family.

The two ports are permitted independent, simultaneous access into separate banks within the shared array. Access by the ports into specific banks are controlled by the bank address pins under the user's direct control: each port can access any bank of memory with the shared array that is not currently being accessed by the opposite port (i.e.,  $BA_{0L} - BA_{5L} \neq BA_{0R} - BA_{5R}$ ). In the event that both ports try to access the same bank at the same time, neither access will be valid, and data at the two specific addresses targeted by the ports within that bank may be corrupted (in the case that either or both ports are writing) or may result in invalid output (in the case that both ports are trying to read).

The IDT70V7319 provides a true synchronous Dual-Port Static RAM

interface. Registered inputs provide minimal setup and hold times on address, data and all critical control inputs.

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.

A HIGH on  $\overline{CE_0}$  or a LOW on  $CE_1$  for one clock cycle will power down the internal circuitry on each port (individually controlled) to reduce static power consumption. Dual chip enables allow easier banking of multiple IDT70V7319s for depth expansion configurations. Two cycles are required with  $\overline{CE_0}$  LOW and  $CE_1$  HIGH to read valid data on the outputs.

# Depth and Width Expansion

The IDT70V7319 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 IDT70V7319 can also be used in applications requiring expanded width, as indicated in Figure 4. Through combining the control signals, the devices can be grouped as necessary to accommodate applications needing 36-bits or wider.

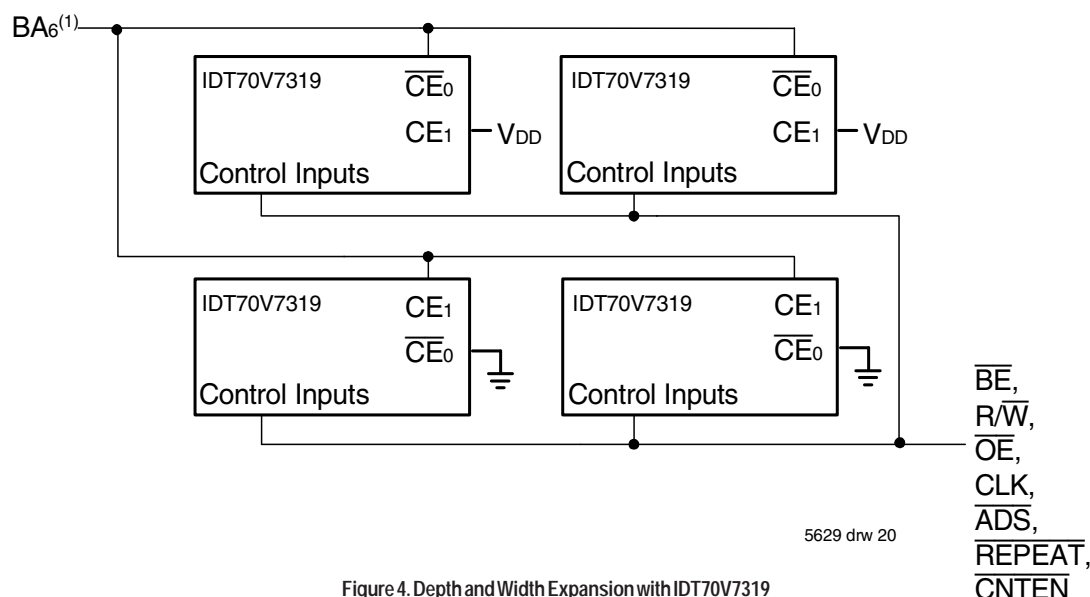


Figure 4. Depth and Width Expansion with IDT70V7319

## NOTE:

1. In the case of depth expansion, the additional address pin logically serves as an extension of the bank address. Accesses by the ports into specific banks are controlled by the bank address pins under the user's direct control: each port can access any bank of memory within the shared array that is not currently being accessed by the opposite port (i.e.,  $BA_{0L} - BA_{6L} \neq BA_{0R} - BA_{6R}$ ). In the event that both ports try to access the same bank at the same time, neither access will be valid, and data at the two specific addresses targeted by the parts within that bank may be corrupted (in the case that either or both parts are writing) or may result in invalid output (in the case that both ports are trying to read).

# JTAG Timing Specifications

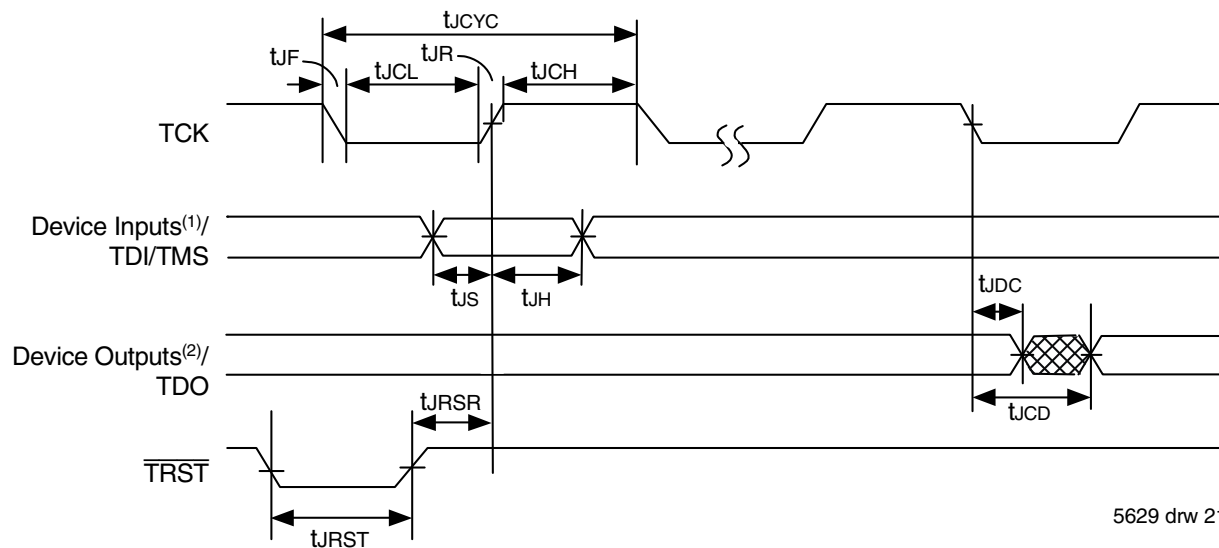


Figure 5. Standard JTAG Timing

## NOTES:

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

# JTAG AC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	70V7319		
		Min.	Max.	Units
t <sub>JCYC</sub>	JTAG Clock Input Period	100	—	ns
t <sub>JCH</sub>	JTAG Clock HIGH	40	—	ns
t <sub>JCL</sub>	JTAG Clock Low	40	—	ns
t <sub>JR</sub>	JTAG Clock Rise Time	—	3 <sup>(1)</sup>	ns
t <sub>JF</sub>	JTAG Clock Fall Time	—	3 <sup>(1)</sup>	ns
t <sub>JRST</sub>	JTAG Reset	50	—	ns
t <sub>JRSR</sub>	JTAG Reset Recovery	50	—	ns
t <sub>JCD</sub>	JTAG Data Output	—	25	ns
t <sub>JDC</sub>	JTAG Data Output Hold	0	—	ns
t <sub>JS</sub>	JTAG Setup	15	—	ns
t <sub>JH</sub>	JTAG Hold	15	—	ns

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## NOTES:

1. Guaranteed by design.
2. 30pF loading on external output signals.
3. Refer to AC Electrical Test Conditions stated earlier in this document.
4. JTAG operations occur at one speed (10MHz). The base device may run at any speed specified in this datasheet.

## Identification Register Definitions

Instruction Field	Value	Description
Revision Number (31:28)	0x0	Reserved for version number
IDT Device ID (27:12)	0x309	Defines IDT part number
IDT JEDEC ID (11:1)	0x33	Allows unique identification of device vendor as IDT
ID Register Indicator Bit (Bit 0)	1	Indicates the presence of an ID register

5629 tbl 13

## Scan Register Sizes

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

5629 tbl 14

## System Interface Parameters

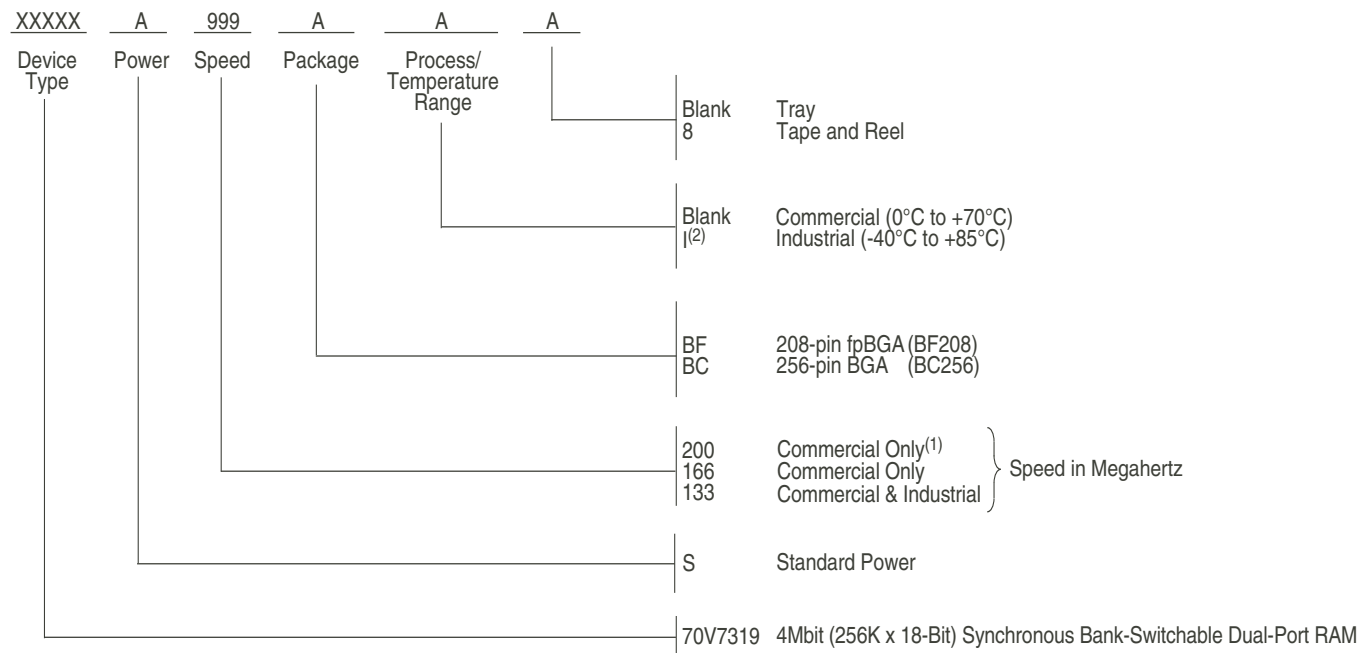
Instruction	Code	Description
EXTEST	0000	Forces contents of the boundary scan cells onto the device outputs <sup>(1)</sup> . Places the boundary scan register (BSR) between TDI and TDO.
BYPASS	1111	Places the bypass register (BYR) between TDI and TDO.
IDCODE	0010	Loads the ID register (IDR) with the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

5629 tbl 15

### NOTES:

1. Device outputs = All device outputs except TDO.
2. Device inputs = All device inputs except TDI, TMS, TRST, and TCK.
3. The Boundary Scan Descriptive Language (BSDL) file for this device is available on the IDT website ([www.idt.com](http://www.idt.com)), or by contacting your local IDT sales representative.

## Ordering Information



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### NOTES:

- Available in BC-256 package only.
  - Contact your local sales office for industrial temp range for other speeds, packages and powers.
- Note that information regarding recently obsoleted parts are included in this datasheet for customer convenience.

## Orderable Part Information

Speed (MHz)	Orderable Part ID	Pkg. Code	Pkg. Type	Temp. Grade
133	70V7319S133BC	BC256	CABGA	C
	70V7319S133BC8	BC256	CABGA	C
	70V7319S133BF	BF208	CABGA	C
	70V7319S133BF8	BF208	CABGA	C
	70V7319S133BFI	BF208	CABGA	I
	70V7319S133BFI8	BF208	CABGA	I
166	70V7319S166BC	BC256	CABGA	C
	70V7319S166BC8	BC256	CABGA	C
	70V7319S166BF	BF208	CABGA	C
	70V7319S166BF8	BF208	CABGA	C
200	70V7319S200BC	BC256	CABGA	C
	70V7319S200BC8	BC256	CABGA	C

## Datasheet Document History

01/05/00:	Initial Public Offering
06/20/01:	Page 1 Added JTAG information for TQFP package Page 4 & 22 Changed TQFP package from DA to DD Corrected Pin number on TQFP package from 100 to 110 Page 20 Increased t <sub>CO</sub> from 20ns to 25ns
08/06/01:	Page 4 Changed body size for DD package from 22mm x 22mm x 1.6mm to 20mm x 20mm x 1.4mm Page 9 Changed I <sub>SB3</sub> values for commercial and industrial DC Electrical Characteristics
11/20/01:	Page 2, 3 & 4 Added date revision for pin configurations Page 11 Changed t <sub>OE</sub> value in AC Electrical Characteristics, please refer to Errata #SMEN-01-05
03/18/02:	Page 1 & 22 Replaced ™ logo with ® logo Page 1, 9, 11 & 22 Added 200MHz specification Page 9 Tightened power numbers in DC Electrical Characteristics Page 14 Changed waveforms to show INVALID operation if t <sub>CO</sub> < minimum specified Page 1 - 22 Removed "Preliminary" status
12/04/02:	Page 9, 11 & 22 Designated 200Mhz speed grade available in BC-256 package only
01/16/04:	Page 11 Added byte enable setup time and byte enable hold time parameters and values to all speed grades in the AC Electrical Characteristics Table
07/25/08:	Page 9 Corrected a typo in the DC Chars table
01/29/09:	Page 22 Removed "IDT" from orderable part number
04/20/10:	Page 1 Added green availability to features Page 21 Added green indicator to ordering information Removed the DD 144-pin TQFP (DD-144) Thin Quad Flatpack per PDN: F-08-01
06/15/15:	Page 2, & 21 The package code for BF-208 changed to BF208 to match the standard package codes Page 2 & 3 Removed the date from all of the pin configurations BF208 & BC256 Page 21 Added T&R indicator and updated footnotes to Ordering Information
06/22/18:	Product Discontinuation Notice - PDN# SP-17-02 Last time buy expires June 15, 2018
10/17/19:	Page 2 & 3 Updated package codes Page 21 Added Orderable Part Information

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