

36-Mbit (1 M × 36/2 M × 18) Pipelined SRAM with NoBL™ Architecture

Features

- Pin-compatible and functionally equivalent to ZBT™
- Supports 250-MHz bus operations with zero wait states
 - Available speed grades is 250 MHz
- Internally self-timed output buffer control to eliminate the need to use asynchronous OE
- Fully registered (inputs and outputs) for pipelined operation
- Byte Write capability
- 2.5 V core power supply
- 2.5 V I/O power supply
- Fast clock-to-output times
 - 2.6 ns (for 250-MHz device)
- Clock enable ($\overline{\text{CEN}}$) pin to suspend operation
- Synchronous self-timed writes
- CY7C1460BV25, CY7C1462BV25 available in Pb-free 165-ball FBGA package and CY7C1462BV25 available in JEDEC-standard Pb-free 100-pin TQFP package
- IEEE 1149.1 JTAG-Compatible Boundary Scan
- Burst capability – linear or interleaved burst order
- “ZZ” sleep mode option and stop clock option

Functional Description

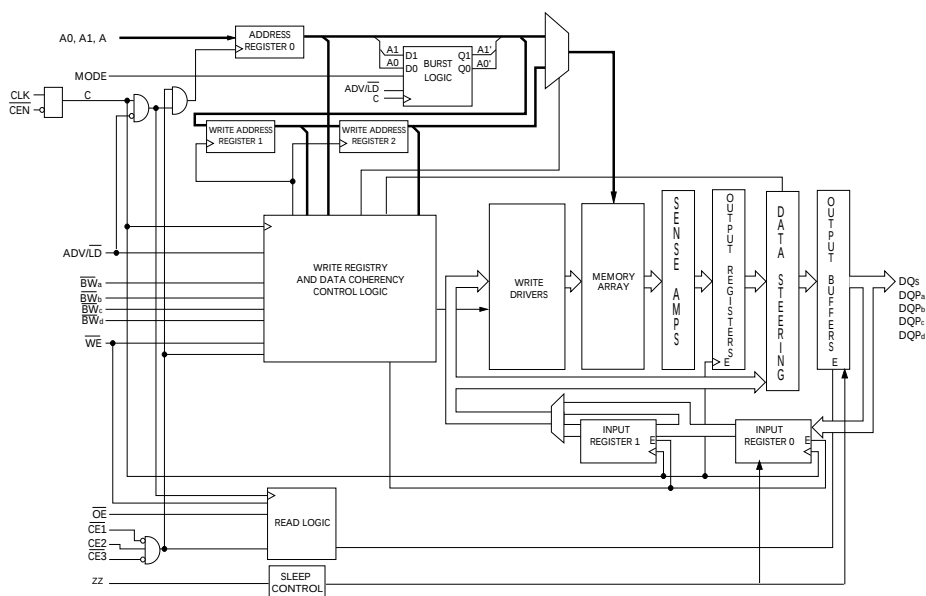
The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 are 2.5 V, 1 M × 36/2 M × 18 synchronous pipelined burst SRAMs with No Bus Latency™ (NoBL™) logic, respectively. They are designed to support unlimited true back-to-back read/write operations with no wait states. The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 are equipped with the advanced NoBL logic required to enable consecutive read/write operations with data being transferred on every clock cycle. This feature dramatically improves the throughput of data in systems that require frequent write/read transitions. The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 are pin-compatible and functionally equivalent to ZBT devices.

All synchronous inputs pass through input registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. All data outputs pass through output registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. The clock input is qualified by the clock enable (CEN) signal, which when deasserted suspends operation and extends the previous clock cycle. Write operations are controlled by the byte write selects (BW_a – BW_d for CY7C1460BV25 and BW_a – BW_b for CY7C1462BV25) and a write enable ($\overline{\text{WE}}$) input. All writes are conducted with on-chip synchronous self-timed write circuitry.

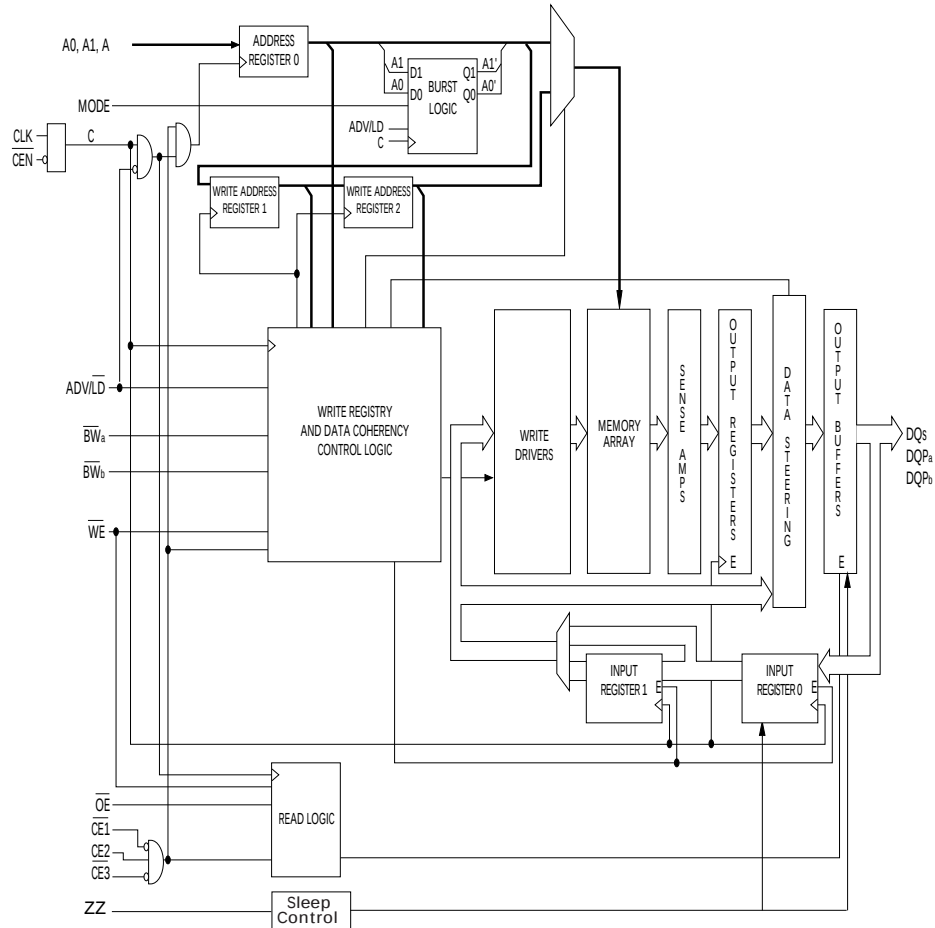
Three synchronous chip enables ($\overline{\text{CE}}_1$, $\overline{\text{CE}}_2$, $\overline{\text{CE}}_3$) and an asynchronous output enable ($\overline{\text{OE}}$) provide for easy bank selection and output three-state control. In order to avoid bus contention, the output drivers are synchronously three-stated during the data portion of a write sequence.

For a complete list of related documentation, click [here](#).

Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1460BV25



Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1462BV25



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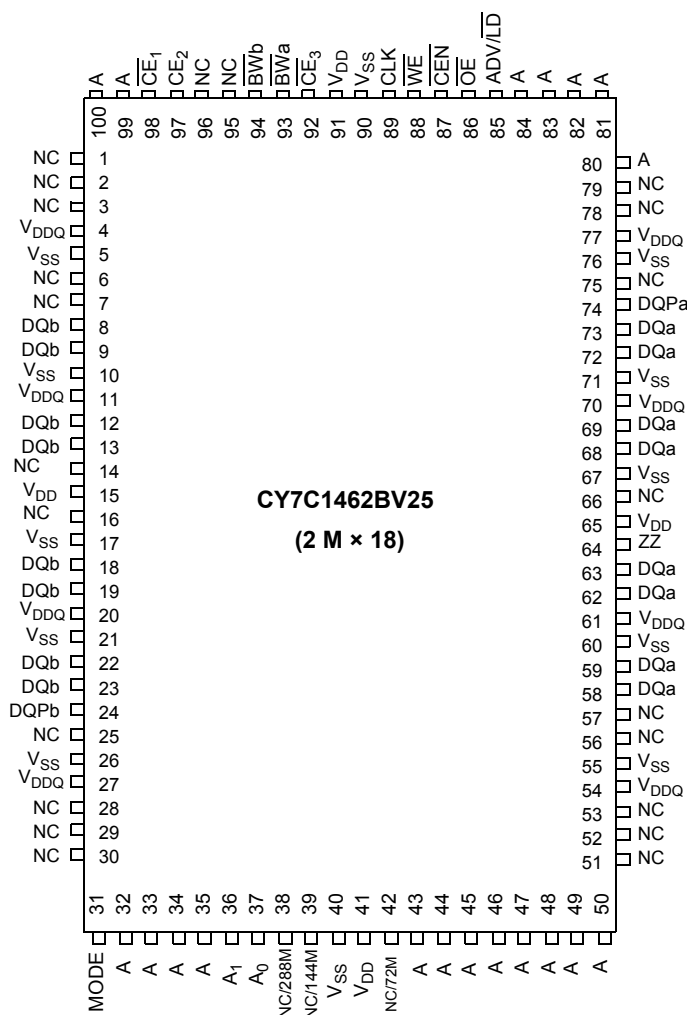
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Selection Guide

Description	250 MHz	Unit
Maximum access time	2.6	ns
Maximum operating current	435	mA
Maximum CMOS standby current	120	mA

Pin Configurations

Figure 1. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) pinout



Pin Configurations *(continued)*
Figure 2. 165-ball FBGA (15 × 17 × 1.4 mm) pinout
CY7C1460BV25 (1 M × 36)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC/576M	A	$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{BW}_c$	$\overline{BW}_b$	$\overline{CE}_3$	$\overline{CEN}$	ADV/LD	A	A	NC
B	NC/1G	A	CE2	$\overline{BW}_d$	$\overline{BW}_a$	CLK	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{OE}$	A	A	NC
C	DQP _c	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQP _b
D	DQ _c	DQ _c	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _b	DQ _b
E	DQ _c	DQ _c	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _b	DQ _b
F	DQ _c	DQ _c	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _b	DQ _b
G	DQ _c	DQ _c	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _b	DQ _b
H	NC	NC	NC	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	NC	NC	ZZ
J	DQ _d	DQ _d	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	DQ _a
K	DQ _d	DQ _d	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	DQ _a
L	DQ _d	DQ _d	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	DQ _a
M	DQ _d	DQ _d	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	DQ _a
N	DQP _d	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{SS}	NC	NC	NC	V _{SS}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQP _a
P	NC/144M	NC/72M	A	A	TDI	A1	TDO	A	A	A	NC/288M
R	MODE	A	A	A	TMS	A0	TCK	A	A	A	A

CY7C1462BV25 (2 M × 18)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC/576M	A	$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{BW}_b$	NC	$\overline{CE}_3$	$\overline{CEN}$	ADV/LD	A	A	A
B	NC/1G	A	CE2	NC	$\overline{BW}_a$	CLK	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{OE}$	A	A	NC
C	NC	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQP _a
D	NC	DQ _b	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQ _a
E	NC	DQ _b	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQ _a
F	NC	DQ _b	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQ _a
G	NC	DQ _b	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	NC	DQ _a
H	NC	NC	NC	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	NC	NC	ZZ
J	DQ _b	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	NC
K	DQ _b	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	NC
L	DQ _b	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	NC
M	DQ _b	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	DQ _a	NC
N	DQP _b	NC	V _{DDQ}	V _{SS}	NC	NC	NC	V _{SS}	V _{DDQ}	NC	NC
P	NC/144M	NC/72M	A	A	TDI	A1	TDO	A	A	A	NC/288M
R	MODE	A	A	A	TMS	A0	TCK	A	A	A	A

Pin Definitions

Pin Name	I/O Type	Pin Description
A ₀ , A ₁ , A	Input-synchronous	Address inputs used to select one of the address locations. Sampled at the rising edge of the CLK.
$\overline{BW}_a$, $\overline{BW}_b$, $\overline{BW}_c$, $\overline{BW}_d$	Input-synchronous	Byte write select inputs, active LOW. Qualified with $\overline{WE}$ to conduct writes to the SRAM. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. $\overline{BW}_a$ controls DQ _a and DQP _a , $\overline{BW}_b$ controls DQ _b and DQP _b , $\overline{BW}_c$ controls DQ _c and DQP _c , $\overline{BW}_d$ controls DQ _d and DQP _d .
$\overline{WE}$	Input-synchronous	Write enable input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK if $\overline{CEN}$ is active LOW. This signal must be asserted LOW to initiate a write sequence.
ADV/LD	Input-synchronous	Advance/load input used to advance the on-chip address counter or load a new address. When HIGH (and $\overline{CEN}$ is asserted LOW) the internal burst counter is advanced. When LOW, a new address can be loaded into the device for an access. After being deselected, ADV/LD should be driven LOW in order to load a new address.
CLK	Input-clock	Clock input. Used to capture all synchronous inputs to the device. CLK is qualified with $\overline{CEN}$. CLK is only recognized if $\overline{CEN}$ is active LOW.
$\overline{CE}_1$	Input-synchronous	Chip enable 1 input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{CE}_2$ and $\overline{CE}_3$ to select/deselect the device.
$\overline{CE}_2$	Input-synchronous	Chip enable 2 input, active HIGH. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{CE}_1$ and $\overline{CE}_3$ to select/deselect the device.
$\overline{CE}_3$	Input-synchronous	Chip enable 3 input, active LOW. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK. Used in conjunction with $\overline{CE}_1$ and $\overline{CE}_2$ to select/deselect the device.
$\overline{OE}$	Input-asynchronous	Output enable, active LOW. Combined with the synchronous logic block inside the device to control the direction of the I/O pins. When LOW, the I/O pins are allowed to behave as outputs. When deasserted HIGH, I/O pins are tri-stated, and act as input data pins. $\overline{OE}$ is masked during the data portion of a write sequence, during the first clock when emerging from a deselected state and when the device has been deselected.
$\overline{CEN}$	Input-synchronous	Clock enable input, active LOW. When asserted LOW the clock signal is recognized by the SRAM. When deasserted HIGH the clock signal is masked. Since deasserting $\overline{CEN}$ does not deselect the device, $\overline{CEN}$ can be used to extend the previous cycle when required.
DQ _a , DQ _b , DQ _c , DQ _d	I/O-synchronous	Bidirectional data I/O lines. As inputs, they feed into an on-chip data register that is triggered by the rising edge of CLK. As outputs, they deliver the data contained in the memory location specified by A _x during the previous clock rise of the read cycle. The direction of the pins is controlled by $\overline{OE}$ and the internal control logic. When $\overline{OE}$ is asserted LOW, the pins can behave as outputs. When HIGH, DQ _a –DQ _d are placed in a tri-state condition. The outputs are automatically tri-stated during the data portion of a write sequence, during the first clock when emerging from a deselected state, and when the device is deselected, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.
DQP _a , DQP _b , DQP _c , DQP _d	I/O-synchronous	Bidirectional data parity I/O lines. Functionally, these signals are identical to DQ _[31:0] . During write sequences, DQP _a is controlled by $\overline{BW}_a$, DQP _b is controlled by $\overline{BW}_b$, DQP _c is controlled by $\overline{BW}_c$, and DQP _d is controlled by $\overline{BW}_d$.
MODE	Input strap pin	Mode input. Selects the burst order of the device. Tied HIGH selects the interleaved burst order. Pulled LOW selects the linear burst order. MODE should not change states during operation. When left floating MODE will default HIGH, to an interleaved burst order.
TDO	JTAG serial output synchronous	Serial data-out to the JTAG circuit. Delivers data on the negative edge of TCK.
TDI	JTAG serial input synchronous	Serial data-in to the JTAG circuit. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK.

Pin Definitions *(continued)*

Pin Name	I/O Type	Pin Description
TMS	Test mode select synchronous	This pin controls the Test Access Port state machine. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK.
TCK	JTAG-clock	Clock input to the JTAG circuitry.
V _{DD}	Power supply	Power supply inputs to the core of the device.
V _{DDQ}	I/O power supply	Power supply for the I/O circuitry.
V _{SS}	Ground	Ground for the device. Should be connected to ground of the system.
NC	N/A	No connects. This pin is not connected to the die.
NC/72M	N/A	Not connected to the die. Can be tied to any voltage level.
NC/144M	N/A	Not connected to the die. Can be tied to any voltage level.
NC/288M	N/A	Not connected to the die. Can be tied to any voltage level.
NC/576M	N/A	Not connected to the die. Can be tied to any voltage level.
NC/1G	N/A	Not connected to the die. Can be tied to any voltage level.
ZZ	Input-asynchronous	ZZ “sleep” Input. This active HIGH input places the device in a non-time critical “sleep” condition with data integrity preserved. During normal operation, this pin has to be LOW or left floating. ZZ pin has an internal pull-down.

Functional Overview

The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 are synchronous-pipelined burst NoBL SRAMs designed specifically to eliminate wait states during write/read transitions. All synchronous inputs pass through input registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. The clock signal is qualified with the clock enable input signal ($\overline{CEN}$). If $\overline{CEN}$ is HIGH, the clock signal is not recognized and all internal states are maintained. All synchronous operations are qualified with $\overline{CEN}$. All data outputs pass through output registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. Maximum access delay from the clock rise (t_{CO}) is 2.6 ns (250-MHz device).

Accesses can be initiated by asserting all three chip enables ($\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, $\overline{CE}_3$) active at the rising edge of the clock. If clock enable ($\overline{CEN}$) is active LOW and $\overline{ADV/LD}$ is asserted LOW, the address presented to the device will be latched. The access can either be a read or write operation, depending on the status of the write enable ($\overline{WE}$). $\overline{BW}_{[x]}$ can be used to conduct byte write operations.

Write operations are qualified by the write enable ($\overline{WE}$). All writes are simplified with on-chip synchronous self-timed write circuitry.

Three synchronous chip enables ($\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, $\overline{CE}_3$) and an asynchronous output enable ($\overline{OE}$) simplify depth expansion. All operations (reads, writes, and deselections) are pipelined. $\overline{ADV/LD}$ should be driven LOW once the device has been deselected in order to load a new address for the next operation.

Single Read Accesses

A read access is initiated when the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) $\overline{CEN}$ is asserted LOW, (2) $\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$ are all asserted active, (3) the write enable input signal $\overline{WE}$ is deasserted HIGH, and (4) $\overline{ADV/LD}$ is asserted LOW. The address presented to the address inputs is latched into the address register and presented to the memory core and control

logic. The control logic determines that a read access is in progress and allows the requested data to propagate to the input of the output register. At the rising edge of the next clock the requested data is allowed to propagate through the output register and onto the data bus within 2.6 ns (250-MHz device) provided $\overline{OE}$ is active LOW. After the first clock of the read access the output buffers are controlled by $\overline{OE}$ and the internal control logic. $\overline{OE}$ must be driven LOW in order for the device to drive out the requested data. During the second clock, a subsequent operation (read/write/deselect) can be initiated. Deselecting the device is also pipelined. Therefore, when the SRAM is deselected at clock rise by one of the chip enable signals, its output will three-state following the next clock rise.

Burst Read Accesses

The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 have an on-chip burst counter that allows the user the ability to supply a single address and conduct up to four reads without reasserting the address inputs. $\overline{ADV/LD}$ must be driven LOW in order to load a new address into the SRAM, as described in the [Single Read Accesses](#) section above. The sequence of the burst counter is determined by the MODE input signal. A LOW input on MODE selects a linear burst mode, a HIGH selects an interleaved burst sequence. Both burst counters use A0 and A1 in the burst sequence, and will wrap-around when incremented sufficiently. A HIGH input on $\overline{ADV/LD}$ will increment the internal burst counter regardless of the state of chip enables inputs or $\overline{WE}$. $\overline{WE}$ is latched at the beginning of a burst cycle. Therefore, the type of access (Read or Write) is maintained throughout the burst sequence.

Single Write Accesses

Write access are initiated when the following conditions are satisfied at clock rise: (1) $\overline{CEN}$ is asserted LOW, (2) $\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$ are all asserted active, and (3) the write signal $\overline{WE}$ is asserted LOW. The address presented to the address inputs is

loaded into the address register. The write signals are latched into the control logic block.

On the subsequent clock rise the data lines are automatically three-stated regardless of the state of the $\overline{OE}$ input signal. This allows the external logic to present the data on DQ and DQP ($DQ_{a,b,c,d}/DQP_{a,b,c,d}$ for CY7C1460BV25 and $DQ_{a,b}/DQP_{a,b}$ for CY7C1462BV25). In addition, the address for the subsequent access (read/write/deselect) is latched into the address register (provided the appropriate control signals are asserted).

On the next clock rise the data presented to DQ and DQP ($DQ_{a,b,c,d}/DQP_{a,b,c,d}$ for CY7C1460BV25 and $DQ_{a,b}/DQP_{a,b}$ for CY7C1462BV25) (or a subset for byte write operations, see Write Cycle Description table for details) inputs is latched into the device and the write is complete.

The data written during the write operation is controlled by $\overline{BW}$ ($\overline{BW}_{a,b,c,d}$ for CY7C1460BV25 and $\overline{BW}_{a,b}$ for CY7C1462BV25) signals. The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 provides byte write capability that is described in the Write Cycle Description table. Asserting the write enable input ($\overline{WE}$) with the selected byte write select (BW) input will selectively write to only the desired bytes. Bytes not selected during a byte write operation will remain unaltered. A synchronous self-timed write mechanism has been provided to simplify the write operations. Byte write capability has been included in order to greatly simplify read/modify/write sequences, which can be reduced to simple byte write operations.

Because the CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 are common I/O devices, data should not be driven into the device while the outputs are active. The output enable ($\overline{OE}$) can be deasserted HIGH before presenting data to the DQ and DQP

($DQ_{a,b,c,d}/DQP_{a,b,c,d}$ for CY7C1460BV25 and $DQ_{a,b}/DQP_{a,b}$ for CY7C1462BV25) inputs. Doing so will tri-state the output drivers. As a safety precaution, DQ and DQP ($DQ_{a,b,c,d}/DQP_{a,b,c,d}$ for CY7C1460BV25 and $DQ_{a,b}/DQP_{a,b}$ for CY7C1462BV25) are automatically three-stated during the data portion of a write cycle, regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$.

Burst Write Accesses

The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 has an on-chip burst counter that allows the user the ability to supply a single address and conduct up to four WRITE operations without reasserting the address inputs. ADV/LD must be driven LOW in order to load the initial address, as described in the [Single Write Accesses](#) section above. When ADV/LD is driven HIGH on the subsequent clock

rise, the chip enables ($\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$) and $\overline{WE}$ inputs are ignored and the burst counter is incremented. The correct BW ($\overline{BW}_{a,b,c,d}$ for CY7C1460BV25 and $\overline{BW}_{a,b}$ for CY7C1462BV25) inputs must be driven in each cycle of the burst write in order to write the correct bytes of data.

Sleep Mode

The ZZ input pin is an asynchronous input. Asserting ZZ places the SRAM in a power conservation "sleep" mode. Two clock cycles are required to enter into or exit from this "sleep" mode. While in this mode, data integrity is guaranteed. Accesses pending when entering the "sleep" mode are not considered valid nor is the completion of the operation guaranteed. The device must be deselected prior to entering the "sleep" mode. $\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$, must remain inactive for the duration of t_{ZZREC} after the ZZ input returns LOW.

Interleaved Burst Address Table

(MODE = Floating or V_{DD})

First Address A1:A0	Second Address A1:A0	Third Address A1:A0	Fourth Address A1:A0
00	01	10	11
01	00	11	10
10	11	00	01
11	10	01	00

Linear Burst Address Table

(MODE = GND)

First Address A1:A0	Second Address A1:A0	Third Address A1:A0	Fourth Address A1:A0
00	01	10	11
01	10	11	00
10	11	00	01
11	00	01	10

ZZ Mode Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
I_{DDZZ}	Sleep mode standby current	$ZZ \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 V$	—	100	mA
t_{ZZS}	Device operation to ZZ	$ZZ \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 V$	—	$2t_{CYC}$	ns
t_{ZZREC}	ZZ recovery time	$ZZ \leq 0.2 V$	$2t_{CYC}$	—	ns
t_{ZZI}	ZZ active to sleep current	This parameter is sampled	—	$2t_{CYC}$	ns
t_{RZZI}	ZZ Inactive to exit sleep current	This parameter is sampled	0	—	ns

Truth Table

The truth table for CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 follows. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Operation	Address Used	$\overline{CE}$	ZZ	ADV/LD	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{BW}_x$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{CEN}$	CLK	DQ
Deselect cycle	None	H	L	L	X	X	X	L	L-H	Tri-state
Continue deselect cycle	None	X	L	H	X	X	X	L	L-H	Tri-state
Read cycle (begin burst)	External	L	L	L	H	X	L	L	L-H	Data out (Q)
Read cycle (continue burst)	Next	X	L	H	X	X	L	L	L-H	Data out (Q)
NOP/dummy read (begin burst)	External	L	L	L	H	X	H	L	L-H	Tri-state
Dummy read (continue burst)	Next	X	L	H	X	X	H	L	L-H	Tri-state
Write cycle (begin burst)	External	L	L	L	L	L	X	L	L-H	Data in (D)
Write cycle (continue burst)	Next	X	L	H	X	L	X	L	L-H	Data in (D)
NOP/WRITE ABORT (begin burst)	None	L	L	L	L	H	X	L	L-H	Tri-state
WRITE ABORT (continue burst)	Next	X	L	H	X	H	X	L	L-H	Tri-state
IGNORE CLOCK EDGE (stall)	Current	X	L	X	X	X	X	H	L-H	–
Sleep MODE	None	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tri-state

Notes

1. X = "Don't Care", H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW, $\overline{CE}$ stands for all chip enables active. $\overline{BW}_x$ = L signifies at least one byte write select is active, $\overline{BW}_x$ = valid signifies that the desired byte write selects are asserted, see Write Cycle Description table for details.
2. Write is defined by $\overline{WE}$ and $\overline{BW}_x$. See Write Cycle Description table for details.
3. When a write cycle is detected, all I/Os are tri-stated, even during byte writes.
4. The DQ and DQP pins are controlled by the current cycle and the $\overline{OE}$ signal.
5. $\overline{CEN}$ = H inserts wait states.
6. Device will power-up deselected and the I/Os in a tri-state condition, regardless of $\overline{OE}$.
7. $\overline{OE}$ is asynchronous and is not sampled with the clock rise. It is masked internally during write cycles. During a read cycle DQ_s and DQP_x = Three-state when $\overline{OE}$ is inactive or when the device is deselected, and DQ_s =data when $\overline{OE}$ is active.

Partial Write Cycle Description

The partial write cycle description table for CY7C1460BV25 follows. [8, 9, 10, 11]

Function (CY7C1460BV25)	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{BW_d}$	$\overline{BW_c}$	$\overline{BW_b}$	$\overline{BW_a}$
Read	H	X	X	X	X
Write – no bytes written	L	H	H	H	H
Write byte a – (DQ _a and DQP _a)	L	H	H	H	L
Write byte b – (DQ _b and DQP _b)	L	H	H	L	H
Write bytes b, a	L	H	H	L	L
Write byte c – (DQ _c and DQP _c)	L	H	L	H	H
Write bytes c, a	L	H	L	H	L
Write bytes c, b	L	H	LL	L	H
Write bytes c, b, a	L	H	L	L	L
Write byte d – (DQ _d and DQP _d)	L	L	H	H	H
Write bytes d, a	L	L	H	H	L
Write bytes d, b	L	L	H	L	H
Write bytes d, b, a	L	L	H	L	L
Write bytes d, c	L	L	L	H	H
Write bytes d, c, a	L	L	L	H	L
Write bytes d, c, b	L	L	L	L	H
Write all bytes	L	L	L	L	L

Partial Write Cycle Description

The partial write cycle description table for CY7C1462BV25 follows. [8, 9, 10, 11]

Function (CY7C1462BV25)	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{BW_b}$	$\overline{BW_a}$
Read	H	X	X
Write – no bytes written	L	H	H
Write byte a – (DQ _a and DQP _a)	L	H	L
Write byte b – (DQ _b and DQP _b)	L	L	H
Write both bytes	L	L	L

Notes

8. X = "Don't Care", H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW, $\overline{CE}$ stands for all chip enables active. $\overline{BW_x}$ = L signifies at least one byte write select is active, $\overline{BW_x}$ = valid signifies that the desired byte write selects are asserted, see [Truth Table on page 9](#) for details.
9. Write is defined by $\overline{WE}$ and $\overline{BW_x}$. See [Truth Table on page 9](#) for details.
10. When a write cycle is detected, all I/Os are tri-stated, even during byte writes.
11. Table only lists a partial listing of the byte write combinations. Any combination of $\overline{BW_x}$ is valid. Appropriate write will be done based on which byte write is active.

IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG)

The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 incorporates a serial boundary scan test access port (TAP). This part is fully compliant with 1149.1. The TAP operates using JEDEC-standard 2.5 V I/O logic level.

The CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25 contains a TAP controller, instruction register, boundary scan register, bypass register, and ID register.

Disabling the JTAG Feature

It is possible to operate the SRAM without using the JTAG feature. To disable the TAP controller, TCK must be tied LOW (V_{SS}) to prevent clocking of the device. TDI and TMS are internally pulled up and may be unconnected. They may alternately be connected to V_{DD} through a pull-up resistor. TDO should be left unconnected. Upon power-up, the device will come up in a reset state which will not interfere with the operation of the device.

Test Access Port (TAP)

Test Clock (TCK)

The test clock is used only with the TAP controller. All inputs are captured on the rising edge of TCK. All outputs are driven from the falling edge of TCK.

Test Mode Select (TMS)

The TMS input is used to give commands to the TAP controller and is sampled on the rising edge of TCK. It is allowable to leave this ball unconnected if the TAP is not used. The ball is pulled up internally, resulting in a logic HIGH level.

Test Data-In (TDI)

The TDI pin is used to serially input information into the registers and can be connected to the input of any of the registers. The register between TDI and TDO is chosen by the instruction that is loaded into the TAP instruction register. For information about loading the instruction register, see the [TAP Controller Block Diagram on page 14](#). TDI is internally pulled up and can be unconnected if the TAP is unused in an application. TDI is connected to the most significant bit (MSB) of any register.

Test Data-Out (TDO)

The TDO output pin is used to serially clock data-out from the registers. The output is active depending upon the current state of the TAP state machine (see [TAP Controller State Diagram on page 13](#)). The output changes on the falling edge of TCK. TDO is connected to the least significant bit (LSB) of any register.

Performing a TAP Reset

A RESET is performed by forcing TMS HIGH (V_{DD}) for five rising edges of TCK. This RESET does not affect the operation of the SRAM and may be performed while the SRAM is operating.

At power-up, the TAP is reset internally to ensure that TDO comes up in a high Z state.

TAP Registers

Registers are connected between the TDI and TDO balls and allow data to be scanned into and out of the SRAM test circuitry.

Only one register can be selected at a time through the instruction register. Data is serially loaded into the TDI ball on the rising edge of TCK. Data is output on the TDO ball on the falling edge of TCK.

Instruction Register

Three-bit instructions can be serially loaded into the instruction register. This register is loaded when it is placed between the TDI and TDO balls as shown in the [TAP Controller Block Diagram on page 14](#). Upon power-up, the instruction register is loaded with the IDCODE instruction. It is also loaded with the IDCODE instruction if the controller is placed in a reset state as described in the previous section.

When the TAP controller is in the Capture-IR state, the two least significant bits are loaded with a binary "01" pattern to allow for fault isolation of the board-level serial test data path.

Bypass Register

To save time when serially shifting data through registers, it is sometimes advantageous to skip certain chips. The bypass register is a single-bit register that can be placed between the TDI and TDO balls. This allows data to be shifted through the SRAM with minimal delay. The bypass register is set LOW (V_{SS}) when the BYPASS instruction is executed.

Boundary Scan Register

The boundary scan register is connected to all the input and bidirectional balls on the SRAM. The length of the Boundary Scan Register for the SRAM in different packages is listed in the Scan Register Sizes table.

The boundary scan register is loaded with the contents of the RAM I/O ring when the TAP controller is in the Capture-DR state and is then placed between the TDI and TDO balls when the controller is moved to the Shift-DR state. The EXTEST, SAMPLE/PRELOAD and SAMPLE Z instructions can be used to capture the contents of the I/O ring.

The [Boundary Scan Order on page 18](#) show the order in which the bits are connected. Each bit corresponds to one of the bumps on the SRAM package. The MSB of the register is connected to TDI, and the LSB is connected to TDO.

Identification (ID) Register

The ID register is loaded with a vendor-specific, 32-bit code during the Capture-DR state when the IDCODE command is loaded in the instruction register. The IDCODE is hardwired into the SRAM and can be shifted out when the TAP controller is in the Shift-DR state. The ID register has a vendor code and other information described in the [Identification Register Definitions on page 17](#).

TAP Instruction Set

Overview

Eight different instructions are possible with the three bit instruction register. All combinations are listed in the [Instruction Codes on page 17](#). Three of these instructions are listed as RESERVED and should not be used. The other five instructions are described in detail below.

Instructions are loaded into the TAP controller during the Shift-IR state when the instruction register is placed between TDI and

TDO. During this state, instructions are shifted through the instruction register through the TDI and TDO balls. To execute the instruction once it is shifted in, the TAP controller needs to be moved into the Update-IR state.

IDCODE

The IDCODE instruction causes a vendor-specific, 32-bit code to be loaded into the instruction register. It also places the instruction register between the TDI and TDO balls and allows the IDCODE to be shifted out of the device when the TAP controller enters the Shift-DR state.

The IDCODE instruction is loaded into the instruction register upon power-up or whenever the TAP controller is given a test logic reset state.

SAMPLE Z

The SAMPLE Z instruction causes the boundary scan register to be connected between the TDI and TDO pins when the TAP controller is in a Shift-DR state. The SAMPLE Z command puts the output bus into a high Z state until the next command is given during the "Update IR" state.

SAMPLE/PRELOAD

SAMPLE/PRELOAD is a 1149.1-mandatory instruction. When the SAMPLE/PRELOAD instructions are loaded into the instruction register and the TAP controller is in the Capture-DR state, a snapshot of data on the inputs and output pins is captured in the boundary scan register.

The user must be aware that the TAP controller clock can only operate at a frequency up to 20 MHz, while the SRAM clock operates more than an order of magnitude faster. Because there is a large difference in the clock frequencies, it is possible that during the Capture-DR state, an input or output will undergo a transition. The TAP may then try to capture a signal while in transition (metastable state). This will not harm the device, but there is no guarantee as to the value that will be captured. Repeatable results may not be possible.

To guarantee that the boundary scan register will capture the correct value of a signal, the SRAM signal must be stabilized long enough to meet the TAP controller's capture set-up plus hold times (t_{CS} and t_{CH}). The SRAM clock input might not be captured correctly if there is no way in a design to stop (or slow) the clock during a SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction. If this is an issue, it is still possible to capture all other signals and simply ignore the value of the CK and CK# captured in the boundary scan register.

Once the data is captured, it is possible to shift out the data by putting the TAP into the Shift-DR state. This places the boundary scan register between the TDI and TDO pins.

PRELOAD allows an initial data pattern to be placed at the latched parallel outputs of the boundary scan register cells prior to the selection of another boundary scan test operation.

The shifting of data for the SAMPLE and PRELOAD phases can occur concurrently when required – that is, while data captured is shifted out, the preloaded data can be shifted in.

BYPASS

When the BYPASS instruction is loaded in the instruction register and the TAP is placed in a Shift-DR state, the bypass register is placed between the TDI and TDO pins. The advantage of the BYPASS instruction is that it shortens the boundary scan path when multiple devices are connected together on a board.

EXTEST

The EXTEST instruction enables the preloaded data to be driven out through the system output pins. This instruction also selects the boundary scan register to be connected for serial access between the TDI and TDO in the shift-DR controller state.

EXTEST Output Bus Tri-State

IEEE Standard 1149.1 mandates that the TAP controller be able to put the output bus into a tri-state mode.

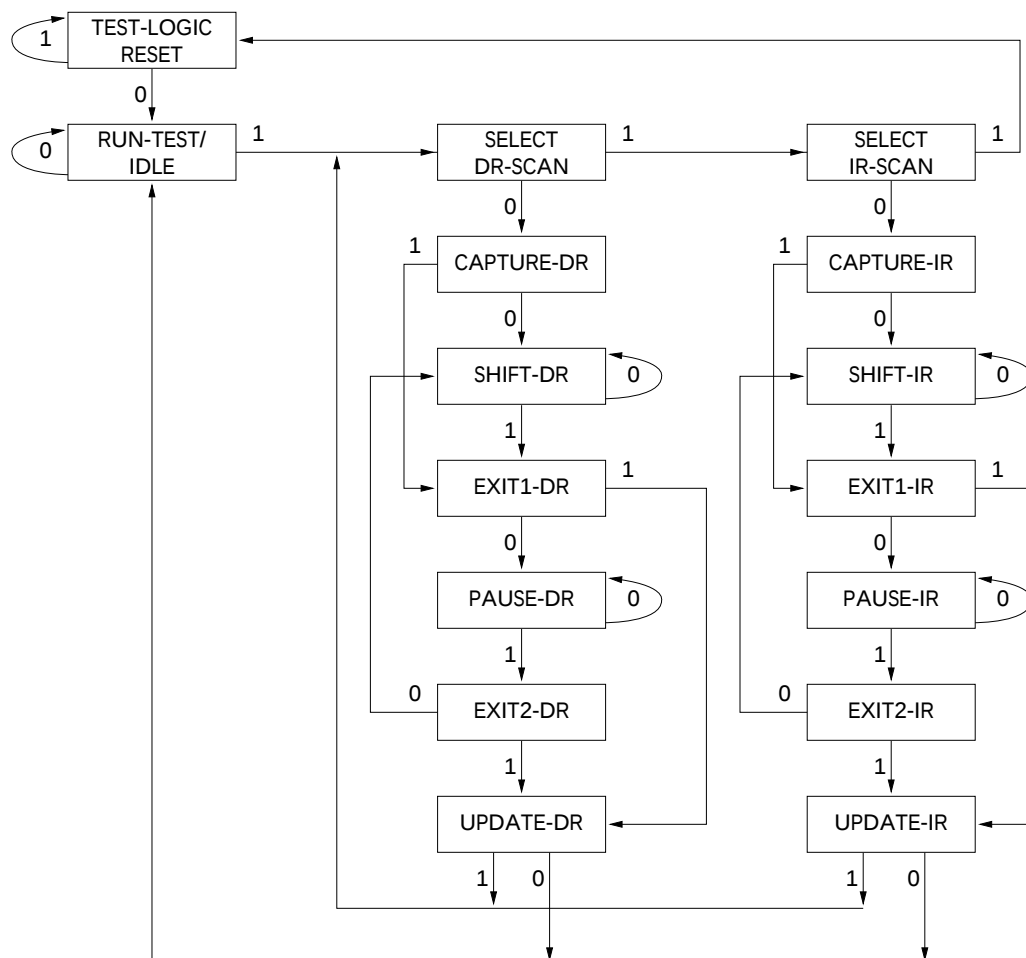
The boundary scan register has a special bit located at bit #89 (for 165-ball FBGA package). When this scan cell, called the "extest output bus tri-state," is latched into the preload register during the "Update-DR" state in the TAP controller, it will directly control the state of the output (Q-bus) pins, when the EXTEST is entered as the current instruction. When HIGH, it will enable the output buffers to drive the output bus. When LOW, this bit will place the output bus into a high Z condition.

This bit can be set by entering the SAMPLE/PRELOAD or EXTEST command, and then shifting the desired bit into that cell, during the "Shift-DR" state. During "Update-DR," the value loaded into that shift-register cell will latch into the preload register. When the EXTEST instruction is entered, this bit will directly control the output Q-bus pins. Note that this bit is preset HIGH to enable the output when the device is powered-up, and also when the TAP controller is in the "Test-Logic-Reset" state.

Reserved

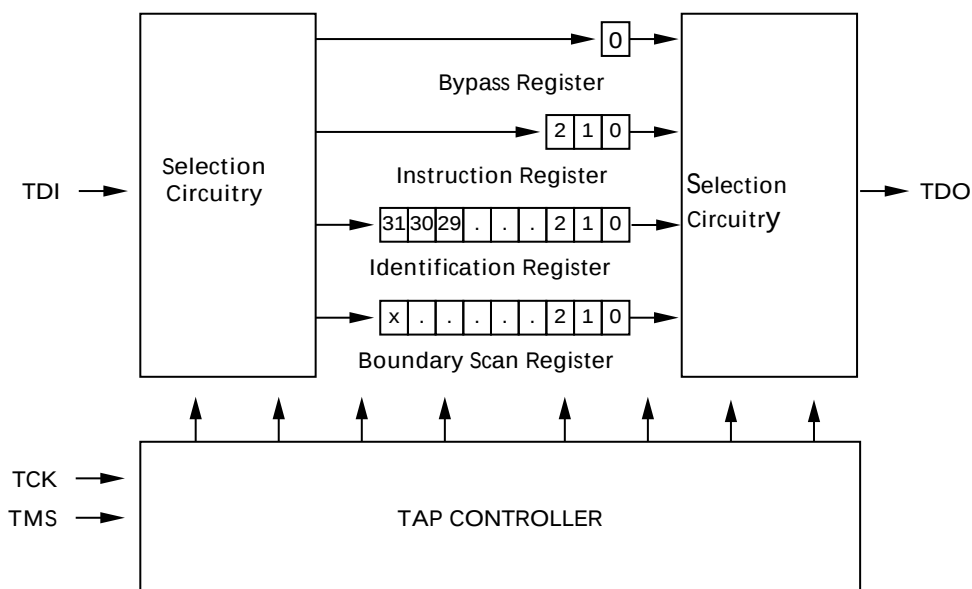
These instructions are not implemented but are reserved for future use. Do not use these instructions.

TAP Controller State Diagram

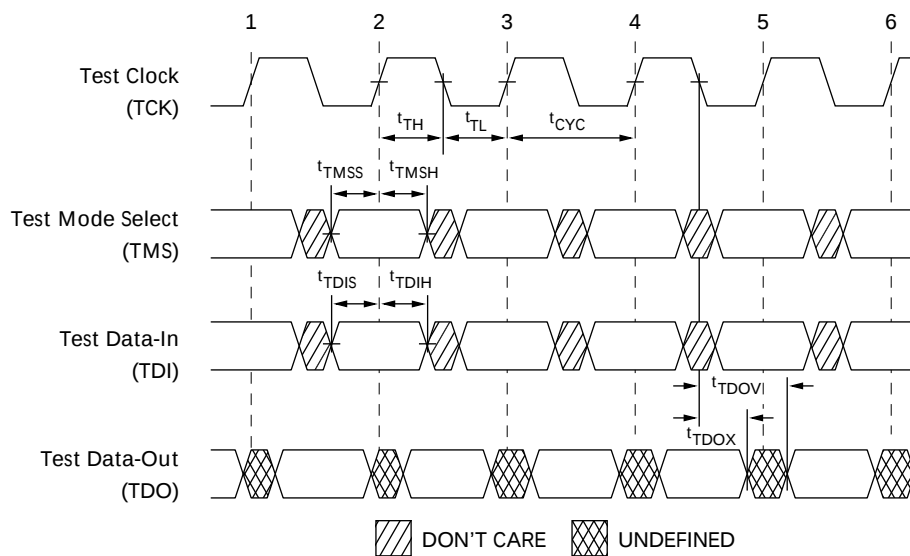


The 0/1 next to each state represents the value of TMS at the rising edge of TCK.

TAP Controller Block Diagram



TAP Timing



TAP AC Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[12, 13]	Description	Min	Max	Unit
Clock				
t_{TCYC}	TCK clock cycle time	50	–	ns
t_{TF}	TCK clock frequency	–	20	MHz
t_{TH}	TCK clock HIGH time	20	–	ns
t_{TL}	TCK clock LOW time	20	–	ns
Output Times				
t_{TDOV}	TCK clock LOW to TDO valid	–	10	ns
t_{TDOX}	TCK clock LOW to TDO invalid	0	–	ns
Set-up Times				
t_{TMSS}	TMS set-up to TCK clock rise	5	–	ns
t_{TDIS}	TDI set-up to TCK clock rise	5	–	ns
t_{CS}	Capture set-up to TCK rise	5	–	ns
Hold Times				
t_{TMSH}	TMS hold after TCK clock rise	5	–	ns
t_{TDIH}	TDI hold after clock rise	5	–	ns
t_{CH}	Capture hold after clock rise	5	–	ns

Notes

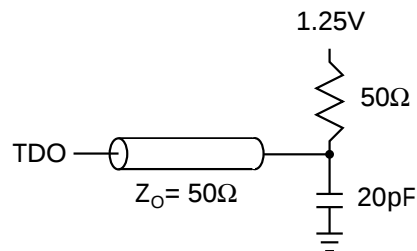
12. t_{CS} and t_{CH} refer to the set-up and hold time requirements of latching data from the boundary scan register.

13. Test conditions are specified using the load in TAP AC test Conditions. $t_R/t_F = 1$ ns.

2.5 V TAP AC Test Conditions

Input pulse levels V_{SS} to 2.5 V
 Input rise and fall time 1 ns
 Input timing reference levels 1.25 V
 Output reference levels 1.25 V
 Test load termination supply voltage 1.25 V

2.5 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent



Input pulse levels 0.2 V to $V_{DDQ} - 0.2$ V

TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions

(0 °C < T_A < +70 °C; $V_{DD} = 2.5$ V $\pm$ 0.125 V unless otherwise noted)

Parameter ^[14]	Description	Test Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V_{OH1}	Output HIGH voltage	$I_{OH} = -1.0$ mA	$V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V	1.7	–	V
V_{OH2}	Output HIGH voltage	$I_{OH} = -100$ μ A	$V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V	2.1	–	V
V_{OL1}	Output LOW voltage	$I_{OL} = 1.0$ mA	$V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V	–	0.4	V
V_{OL2}	Output LOW voltage	$I_{OL} = 100$ μ A	$V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V	–	0.2	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH voltage		$V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V	1.7	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW voltage		$V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V	–0.3	0.7	V
I_X	Input load current	$GND \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$		–5	5	μ A

Note

14. All voltages referenced to V_{SS} (GND).

Identification Register Definitions

Instruction Field	CY7C1460BV25 (1 M × 36)	CY7C1462BV25 (2 M × 18)	Description
Revision number (31:29)	000	000	Describes the version number
Device depth (28:24)	01011	01011	Reserved for internal use
Architecture/memory type(23:18)	001000	001000	Defines memory type and architecture
Bus width/density(17:12)	100111	010111	Defines width and density
Cypress JEDEC ID code (11:1)	00000110100	00000110100	Allows unique identification of SRAM vendor
ID register presence indicator (0)	1	1	Indicates the presence of an ID register

Scan Register Sizes

Register Name	Bit Size (× 36)	Bit Size (× 18)
Instruction	3	3
Bypass	1	1
ID	32	32
Boundary scan order (165-ball FBGA package)	89	89

Instruction Codes

Instruction	Code	Description
EXTEST	000	Captures I/O ring contents. Places the boundary scan register between TDI and TDO. Forces all SRAM outputs to high Z state.
IDCODE	001	Loads the ID register with the vendor ID code and places the register between TDI and TDO. This operation does not affect SRAM operations.
SAMPLE Z	010	Captures I/O ring contents. Places the boundary scan register between TDI and TDO. Forces all SRAM output drivers to a high Z state.
RESERVED	011	Do Not Use: This instruction is reserved for future use.
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	100	Captures I/O ring contents. Places the boundary scan register between TDI and TDO. Does not affect SRAM operation.
RESERVED	101	Do Not Use: This instruction is reserved for future use.
RESERVED	110	Do Not Use: This instruction is reserved for future use.
BYPASS	111	Places the bypass register between TDI and TDO. This operation does not affect SRAM operations.

Boundary Scan Order

165-ball FBGA ^[15]

CY7C1460BV25 (1 M × 36), CY7C1462BV25 (2 M × 18)

Bit#	Ball ID	Bit#	Ball ID	Bit#	Ball ID	Bit#	Ball ID
1	N6	26	E11	51	A3	76	N1
2	N7	27	D11	52	A2	77	N2
3	N10	28	G10	53	B2	78	P1
4	P11	29	F10	54	C2	79	R1
5	P8	30	E10	55	B1	80	R2
6	R8	31	D10	56	A1	81	P3
7	R9	32	C11	57	C1	82	R3
8	P9	33	A11	58	D1	83	P2
9	P10	34	B11	59	E1	84	R4
10	R10	35	A10	60	F1	85	P4
11	R11	36	B10	61	G1	86	N5
12	H11	37	A9	62	D2	87	P6
13	N11	38	B9	63	E2	88	R6
14	M11	39	C10	64	F2	89	Internal
15	L11	40	A8	65	G2		
16	K11	41	B8	66	H1		
17	J11	42	A7	67	H3		
18	M10	43	B7	68	J1		
19	L10	44	B6	69	K1		
20	K10	45	A6	70	L1		
21	J10	46	B5	71	M1		
22	H9	47	A5	72	J2		
23	H10	48	A4	73	K2		
24	G11	49	B4	74	L2		
25	F11	50	B3	75	M2		

Note

15. Bit# 89 is preset HIGH.

Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may impair the useful life of the device. User guidelines are not tested.

Storage temperature -65 °C to +150 °C

Ambient temperature with power applied -55 °C to +125 °C

Supply voltage on V_{DD} relative to GND -0.5 V to +3.6 V

Supply voltage on V_{DDQ} relative to GND -0.5 V to + V_{DD}

DC to outputs in tri-state -0.5 V to $V_{DDQ} + 0.5$ V

DC input voltage -0.5 V to $V_{DD} + 0.5$ V

Current into outputs (LOW) 20 mA

Static discharge voltage (per MIL-STD-883, method 3015) > 2001V

Latch-up current > 200 mA

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0 °C to +70 °C	2.5 V – 5% / + 5%	1.7 V to V_{DD}

Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[16, 17]	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	Power supply voltage		2.375	2.625	V
V_{DDQ}	I/O supply voltage	for 2.5 V I/O	2.375	V_{DD}	V
V_{OH}	Output HIGH voltage	for 2.5 V I/O, $I_{OH} = -1.0$ mA	2.0	–	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW voltage	for 2.5 V I/O, $I_{OL} = 1.0$ mA	–	0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH voltage ^[16]	for 2.5 V I/O	1.7	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW voltage ^[16]	for 2.5 V I/O	–0.3	0.7	V
I_X	Input leakage current except ZZ and MODE	$GND \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$	–5	5	μ A
	Input current of MODE	Input = V_{SS}	–30		μ A
		Input = V_{DD}	–	5	μ A
	Input current of ZZ	Input = V_{SS}	–5	–	μ A
		Input = V_{DD}	–	30	μ A
I_{OZ}	Output leakage current	$GND \leq V_I \leq V_{DDQ}$, output disabled	–5	5	μ A
I_{DD}	V_{DD} operating supply	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	–	435	mA
I_{SB1}	Automatic CE power-down current – TTL inputs	Max V_{DD} , device deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	–	185	mA
I_{SB2}	Automatic CE power-down current – CMOS inputs	Max V_{DD} , device deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3$ V, $f = 0$	–	120	mA
I_{SB3}	Automatic CE power-down current – CMOS inputs	Max V_{DD} , device deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3$ V, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	–	160	mA
I_{SB4}	Automatic CE power-down current – TTL inputs	Max V_{DD} , device deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = 0$	–	135	mA

Notes

16. Overshoot: $V_{IH(AC)} < V_{DD} + 1.5$ V (Pulse width less than $t_{CYC}/2$), undershoot: $V_{IL(AC)} > -2$ V (Pulse width less than $t_{CYC}/2$).

17. $T_{Power-up}$: Assumes a linear ramp from 0 V to $V_{DD(min)}$ within 200 ms. During this time $V_{IH} < V_{DD}$ and $V_{DDQ} \leq V_{DD}$.

Capacitance

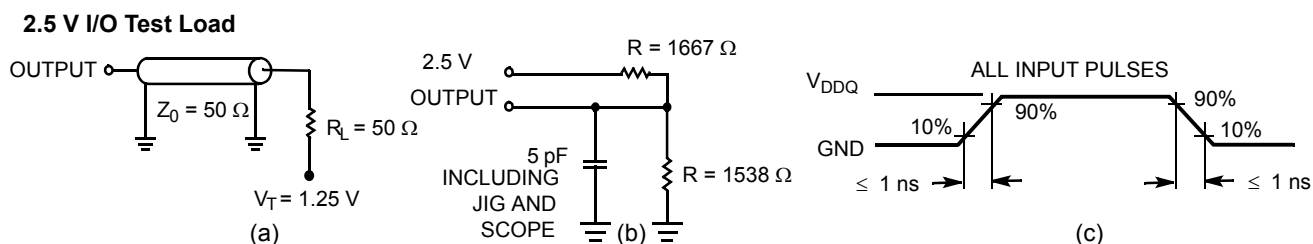
Parameter ^[18]	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Max	165-ball FBGA Max	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	$T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$ $V_{DDQ} = 2.5\text{ V}$	6.5	7	pF
C_{CLK}	Clock input capacitance		3	7	pF
$C_{I/O}$	Input/Output capacitance		5.5	6	pF

Thermal Resistance

Parameter ^[18]	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Package	165-ball FBGA Package	Unit
Θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA/JESD51.	25.21	20.8	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Θ_{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		2.58	3.2	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 3. AC Test Loads and Waveforms



Note

18. Tested initially and after any design or process change that may affect these parameters.

Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter [19, 20]	Description	-250		Unit
		Min	Max	
$t_{Power}^{[21]}$	$V_{CC}(\text{typical})$ to the first access read or write	1	–	ms
Clock				
t_{CYC}	Clock cycle time	4.0	–	ns
F_{MAX}	Maximum operating frequency	–	250	MHz
t_{CH}	Clock HIGH	1.5	–	ns
t_{CL}	Clock LOW	1.5	–	ns
Output Times				
t_{CO}	Data output valid after CLK rise	–	2.6	ns
t_{EOV}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to output valid	–	2.6	ns
t_{DOH}	Data output hold after CLK rise	1.0	–	ns
t_{CHZ}	Clock to high Z [22, 23, 24]	–	2.6	ns
t_{CLZ}	Clock to low Z [22, 23, 24]	1.0	–	ns
t_{EOHZ}	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to output high Z [22, 23, 24]	–	2.6	ns
t_{EOLZ}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to output low Z [22, 23, 24]	0	–	ns
Set-up Times				
t_{AS}	Address set-up before CLK rise	1.2	–	ns
t_{DS}	Data input set-up before CLK rise	1.2	–	ns
t_{CENS}	$\overline{CEN}$ set-up before CLK rise	1.2	–	ns
t_{WES}	$\overline{WE}$, $\overline{BW}_x$ set-up before CLK rise	1.2	–	ns
t_{ALS}	ADV/LD set-up before CLK rise	1.2	–	ns
t_{CES}	Chip select set-up	1.2	–	ns
Hold Times				
t_{AH}	Address hold after CLK rise	0.3	–	ns
t_{DH}	Data input hold after CLK rise	0.3	–	ns
t_{CENH}	$\overline{CEN}$ hold after CLK rise	0.3	–	ns
t_{WEH}	$\overline{WE}$, $\overline{BW}_x$ hold after CLK rise	0.3	–	ns
t_{ALH}	ADV/LD hold after CLK rise	0.3	–	ns
t_{CEH}	Chip select hold after CLK rise	0.3	–	ns

Notes

19. Timing reference is 1.25 V when $V_{DDQ} = 2.5$ V

20. Test conditions shown in (a) of Figure 3 on page 20 unless otherwise noted.

21. This part has a voltage regulator internally; t_{Power} is the time power needs to be supplied above $V_{DD(\text{minimum})}$ initially, before a read or write operation can be initiated.

22. t_{CHZ} , t_{CLZ} , t_{EOLZ} , and t_{EOHZ} are specified with AC test conditions shown in (b) of Figure 3 on page 20. Transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady-state voltage.

23. At any given voltage and temperature, t_{EOHZ} is less than t_{EOLZ} and t_{CHZ} is less than t_{CLZ} to eliminate bus contention between SRAMs when sharing the same data bus. These specifications do not imply a bus contention condition, but reflect parameters guaranteed over worst case user conditions. Device is designed to achieve high Z prior to low Z under the same system conditions.

24. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.

Switching Waveforms

Figure 4. Read/Write/Timing [25, 26, 27]

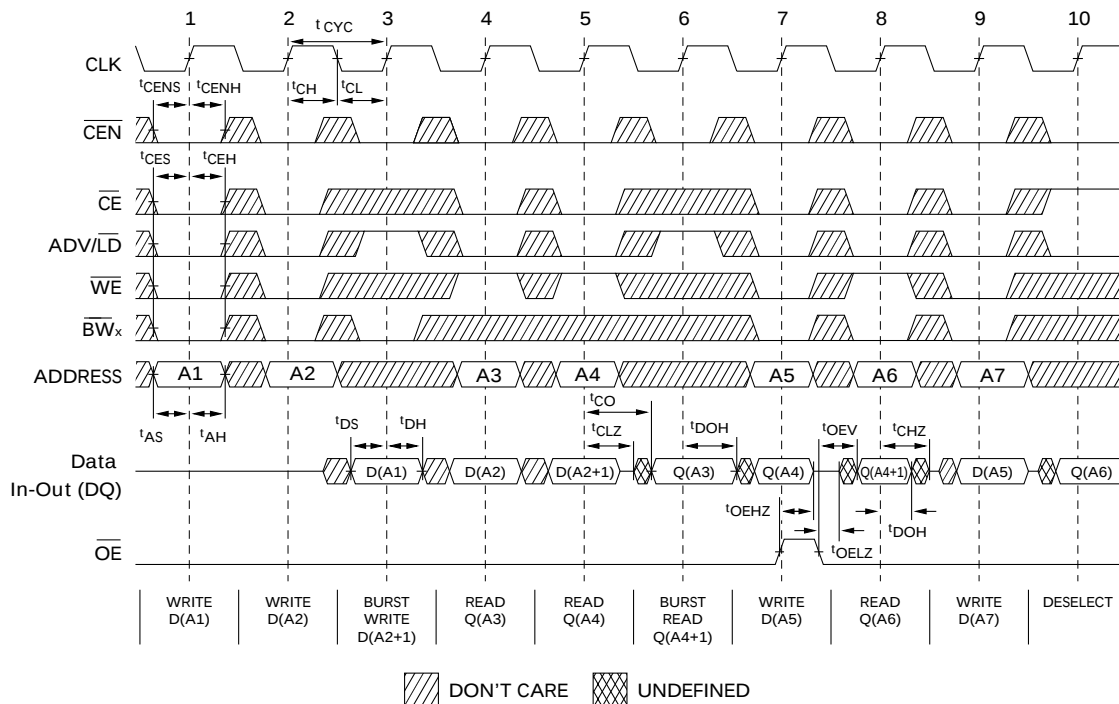
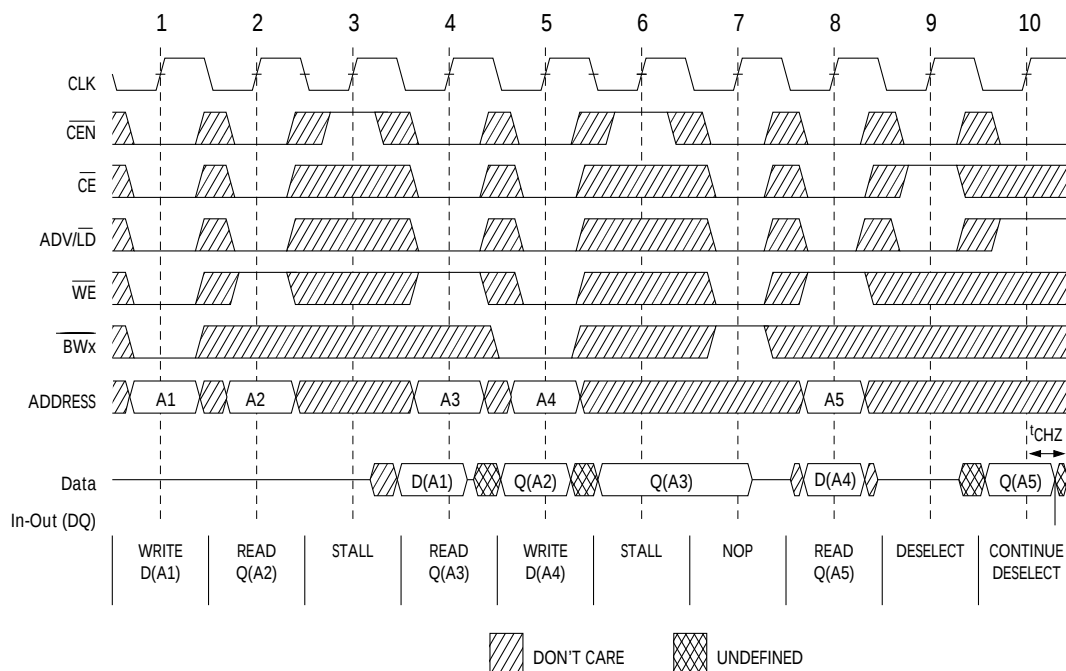


Figure 5. NOP, STALL and DESELECT Cycles [25, 26, 28]



Notes

25. For this waveform ZZ is tied low.

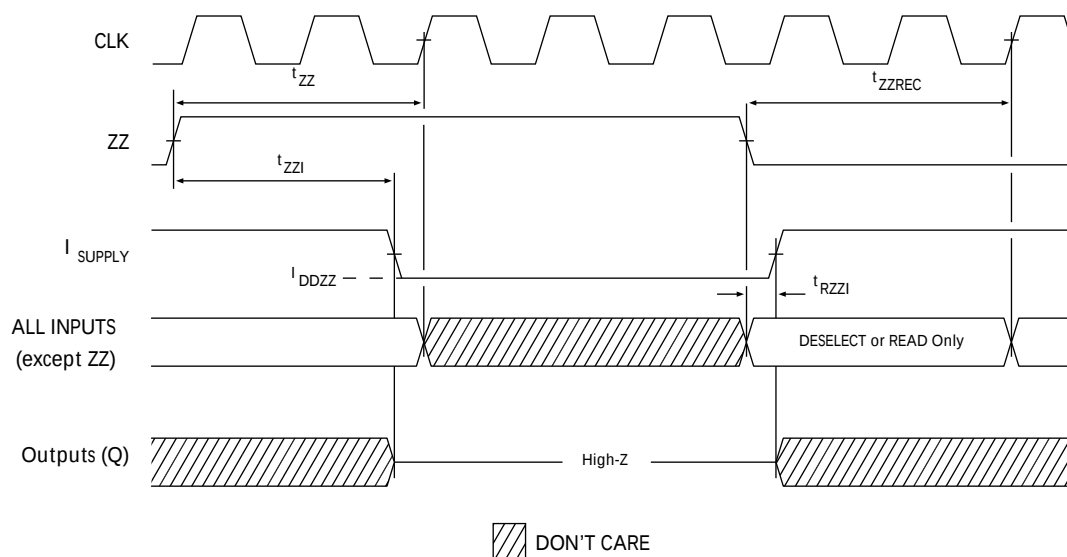
26. When $\overline{CE}$ is LOW, $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW, $\overline{CE}_2$ is HIGH and $\overline{CE}_3$ is LOW. When $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH, $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or $\overline{CE}_2$ is LOW or $\overline{CE}_3$ is HIGH.

27. Order of the burst sequence is determined by the status of the MODE (0=Linear, 1=Interleaved). Burst operations are optional.

28. The IGNORE CLOCK EDGE or STALL cycle (Clock 3) illustrated CEN being used to create a pause. A write is not performed during this cycle.

Switching Waveforms *(continued)*

Figure 6. ZZ Mode Timing [29, 30]



Notes

29. Device must be deselected when entering ZZ mode. See cycle description table for all possible signal conditions to deselect the device.
30. I/Os are in high Z when exiting ZZ sleep mode.

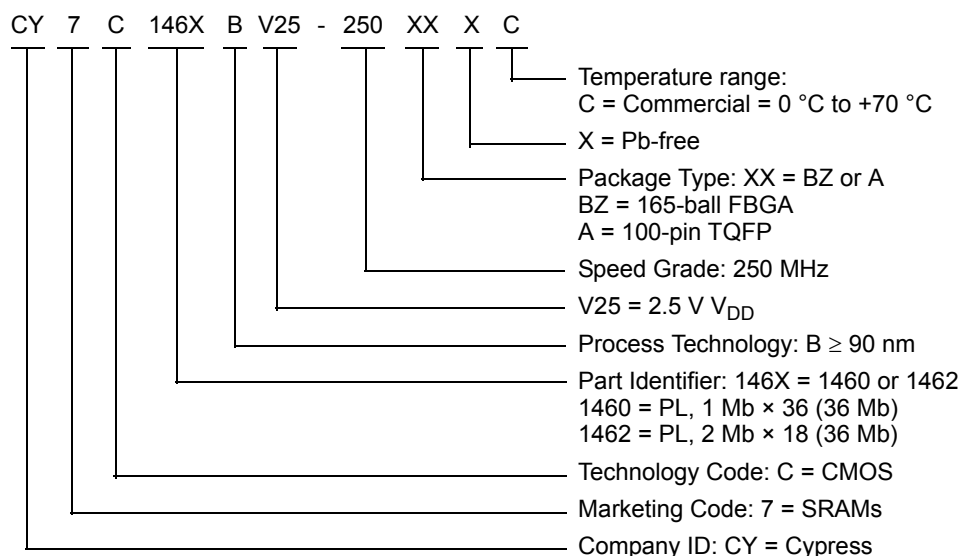
Ordering Information

Cypress offers other versions of this type of product in many different configurations and features. The below table contains only the list of parts that are currently available. For a complete listing of all options, visit the Cypress website at www.cypress.com and refer to the product summary page at <http://www.cypress.com/products> or contact your local sales representative.

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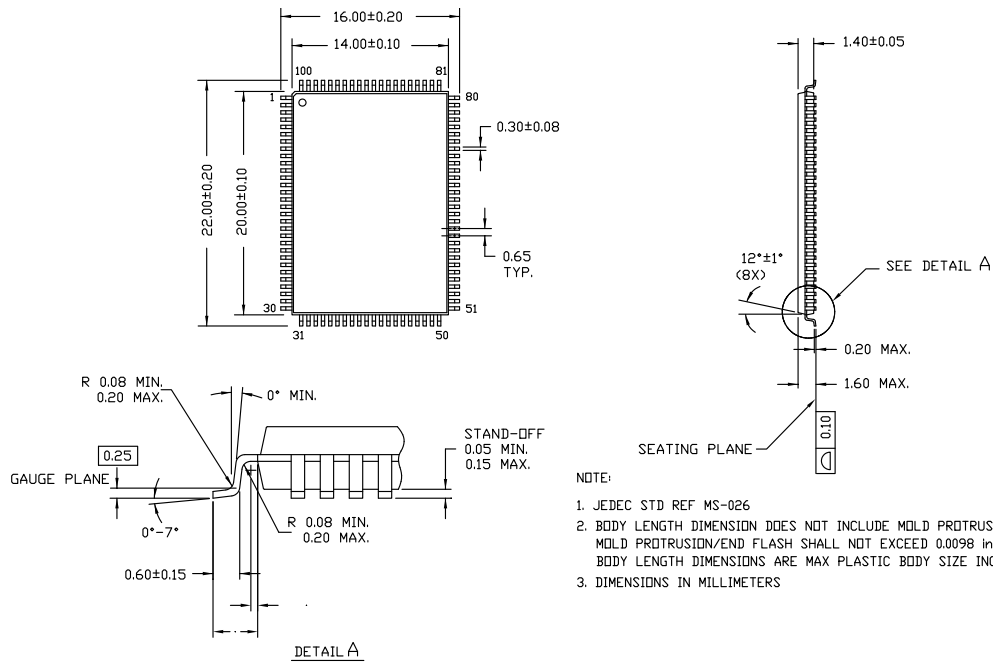
Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Part and Package Type	Operating Range
250	CY7C1460BV25-250BZXC	51-85165	165-ball FBGA (15 × 17 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Commercial
	CY7C1462BV25-250BZXC	51-85165	165-ball FBGA (15 × 17 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	
	CY7C1462BV25-250AXC	51-85050	100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagrams

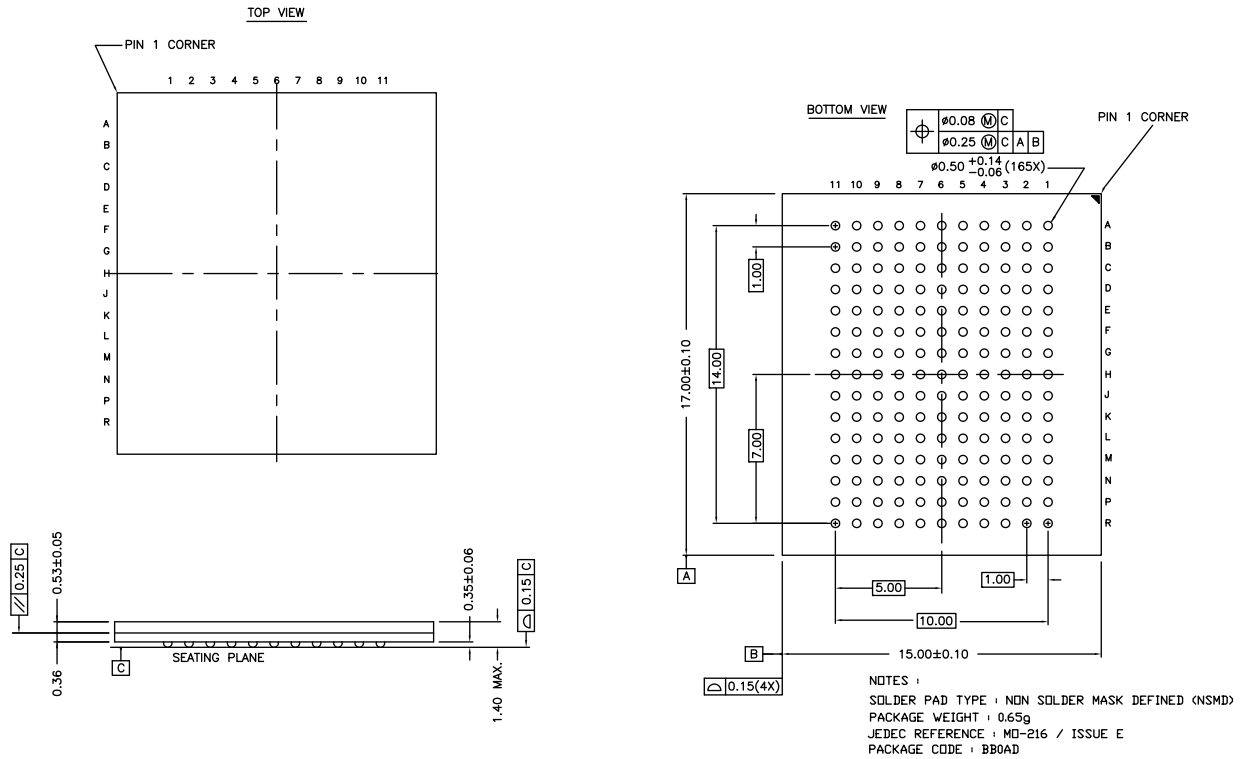
Figure 7. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) A100RA Package Outline, 51-85050



51-85050 *E

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 8. 165-ball FBGA (15 × 17 × 1.40 mm (0.50 Ball Diameter)) Package Outline, 51-85195



51-85195 *D

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
$\overline{\text{CE}}$	Chip Enable
$\overline{\text{CEN}}$	clock enable
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
FBGA	Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array
I/O	Input/Output
JEDEC	Joint Electron Devices Engineering Council
JTAG	Joint Test Action Group
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Bit
NoBL	No Bus Latency
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output Enable
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
TAP	Test Access Port
TCK	Test Clock
TMS	Test Mode Select
TDI	Test Data-In
TDO	Test Data-Out
TQFP	Thin Quad Flat Pack
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	Write Enable

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree Celsius
MHz	megahertz
μA	microampere
mA	milliampere
mm	millimeter
ms	millisecond
mV	millivolt
ns	nanosecond
%	percent
pF	picofarad
V	volt
W	watt

Document History Page

Document Title: CY7C1460BV25/CY7C1462BV25, 36-Mbit (1 M × 36/2 M × 18) Pipelined SRAM with NoBL™ Architecture Document Number: 001-74446				
Rev.	ECN No.	Issue Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
**	3457582	12/07/2011	PRIT	New data sheet.
*A	3531263	02/21/2012	PRIT	Changed status from Preliminary to Final.
*B	3747489	09/18/2012	PRIT	Updated Features (Included CY7C1460BV25 related information, included 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated Functional Description (Included CY7C1460BV25 related information). Added Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1460BV25 . Updated Pin Configurations (Included CY7C1460BV25 related information). Updated Pin Definitions (Included JTAG related information). Updated Functional Overview (Included CY7C1460BV25 related information). Updated Truth Table (Included CY7C1460BV25 related information). Added Partial Write Cycle Description (Corresponding to CY7C1460BV25). Added IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG) . Added TAP Controller State Diagram . Added TAP Controller Block Diagram . Added TAP Timing . Added TAP AC Switching Characteristics . Added 2.5 V TAP AC Test Conditions . Added 2.5 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent . Added 1.8 V TAP AC Test Conditions . Added 1.8 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent . Added TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions . Added Identification Register Definitions . Added Scan Register Sizes . Added Instruction Codes . Added Boundary Scan Order . Updated Operating Range (Removed Industrial Temperature Range). Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers). Updated Package Diagrams (Included 165-ball FBGA package related information (spec 51-85165)).
*C	3793924	10/25/2012	PRIT	No technical updates. Completing Sunset Review.
*D	4567876	11/12/2014	PRIT	Updated Functional Description : Added “For a complete list of related documentation, click here .” at the end. Updated Package Diagrams : spec 81-85050 – Changed revision from *D to *E.
*E	4905916	09/04/2015	PRIT	Removed 1.8 V TAP AC Test Conditions. Removed 1.8 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent. Updated TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions : Removed details corresponding to Test Condition “V _{DDQ} = 1.8 V” for all parameters. Updated Electrical Characteristics : Removed details corresponding to Test Condition “for 1.8 V I/O” for all parameters. Updated Package Diagrams : Removed spec 51-85165 *D. Added spec 51-85195 *D. Updated to new template.
*F	5063597	12/24/2015	PRIT	No technical updates. Completing Sunset Review.

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