

72-Mbit (2 M × 36/1 M × 72) Flow-Through SRAM with NoBL™ Architecture

Features

- No Bus Latency™ (NoBL™) architecture eliminates dead cycles between write and read cycles
- Supports up to 133 MHz bus operations with zero wait states
- Data transfers on every clock
- Pin compatible and functionally equivalent to ZBT™ devices
- Internally self timed output buffer control to eliminate the need to use OE
- Registered inputs for flow through operation
- Byte Write capability
- 2.5 V I/O supply (V_{DDQ})
- Fast clock-to-output times
 - 6.5 ns (for 133-MHz device)
- Clock Enable ($\overline{CEN}$) pin to enable clock and suspend operation
- Synchronous self timed writes
- Asynchronous Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$)
- CY7C1471BV25 available in JEDEC-standard Pb-free 100-pin TQFP and Pb-free 165-ball FBGA package. CY7C1475BV25 available in Pb-free 209-ball FBGA package.
- Three Chip Enables ($\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, $\overline{CE}_3$) for simple depth expansion.
- Automatic power down feature available using ZZ mode or CE deselect.
- IEEE 1149.1 JTAG Boundary Scan compatible
- Burst Capability – linear or interleaved burst order
- Low standby power

Functional Description

The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 are 2.5 V, 2 M × 36/1 M × 72 synchronous flow through burst SRAMs designed specifically to support unlimited true back-to-back read or write operations without the insertion of wait states. The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 are equipped with the advanced No Bus Latency (NoBL) logic required to enable consecutive read or write operations with data transferred on every clock cycle. This feature dramatically improves the throughput of data through the SRAM, especially in systems that require frequent write-read transitions.

All synchronous inputs pass through input registers controlled by the rising edge of the clock. The clock input is qualified by the Clock Enable ($\overline{CEN}$) signal, which when deasserted suspends operation and extends the previous clock cycle. Maximum access delay from the clock rise is 6.5 ns (133-MHz device).

Write operations are controlled by two or four Byte Write Select (BW_X) and a Write Enable ($\overline{WE}$) input. All writes are conducted with on-chip synchronous self timed write circuitry.

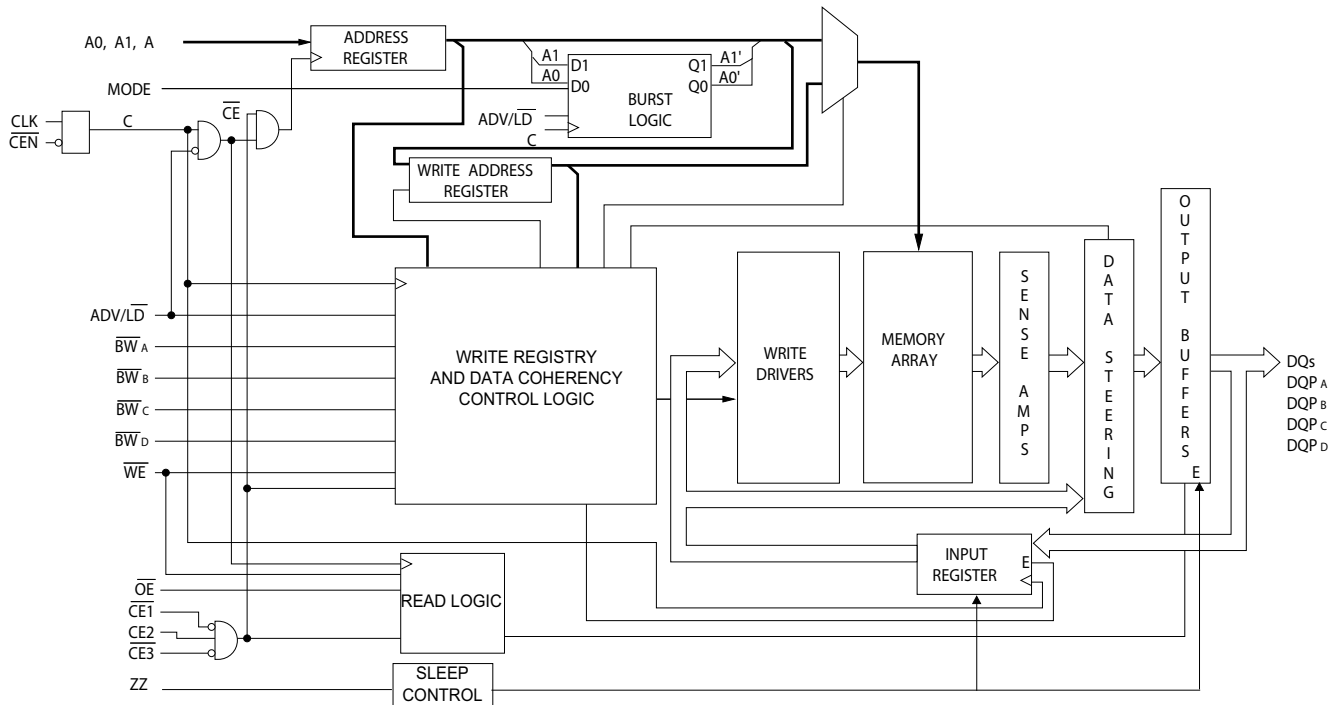
Three synchronous Chip Enables ($\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, $\overline{CE}_3$) and an asynchronous Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) provide easy bank selection and output tri-state control. To avoid bus contention, the output drivers are synchronously tri-stated during the data portion of a write sequence.

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

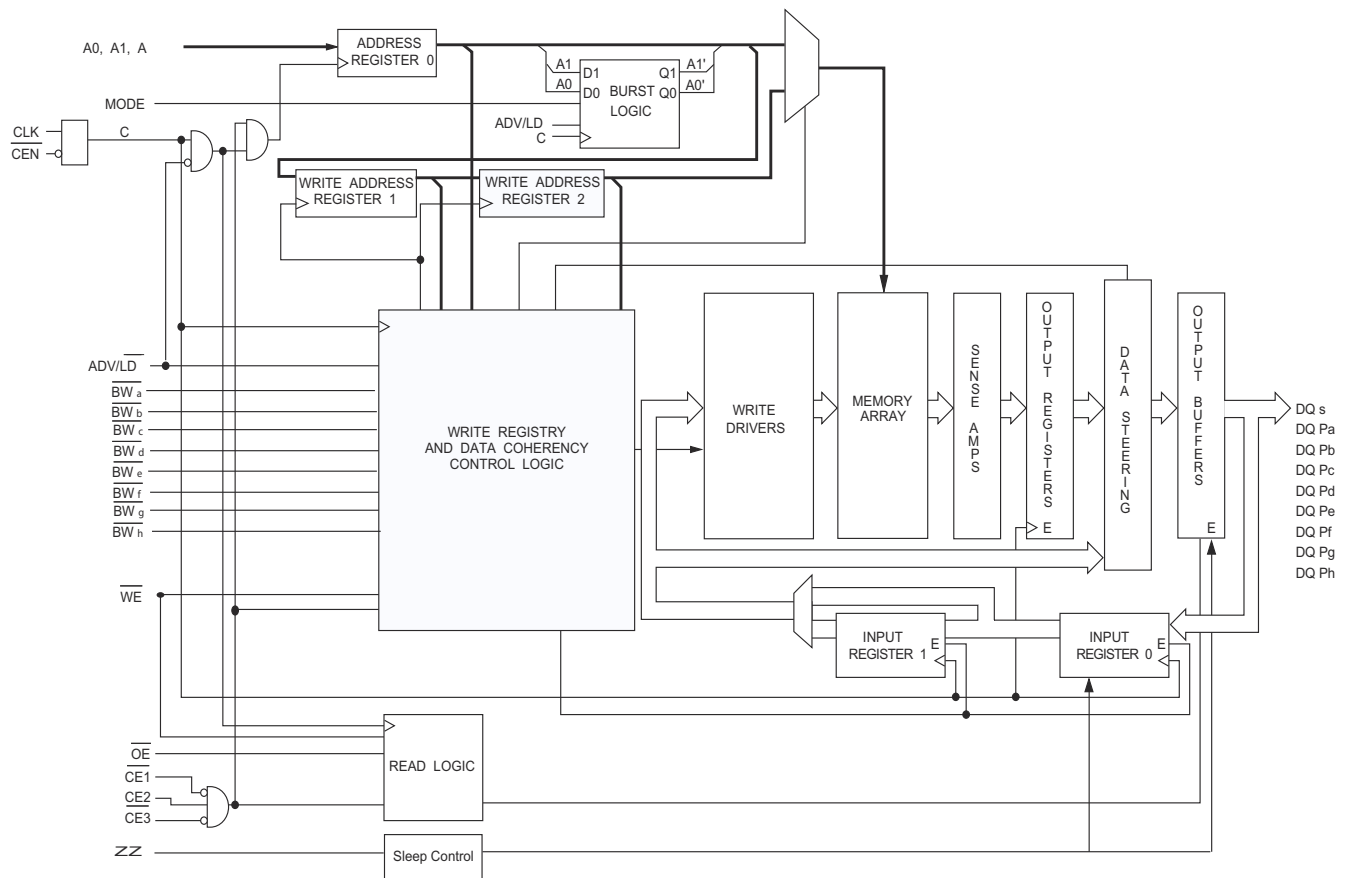
Selection Guide

Description	133 MHz	Unit
Maximum Access Time	6.5	ns
Maximum Operating Current	305	mA
Maximum CMOS Standby Current	120	mA

Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1471BV25



Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1475BV25

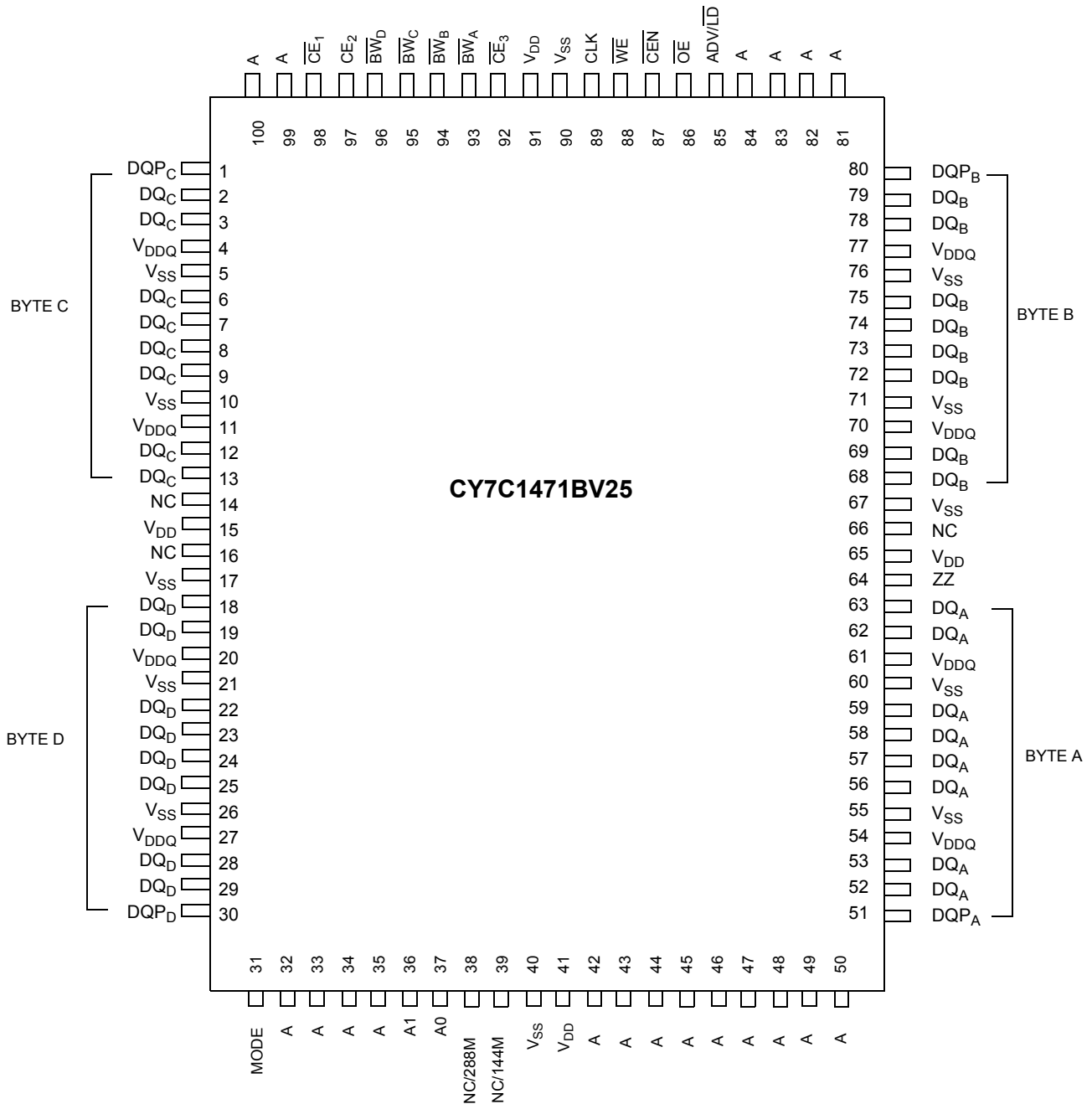


Contents

Pin Configurations	5	Identification Register Definitions	18
Pin Definitions	8	Scan Register Sizes	18
Functional Overview	9	Identification Codes	18
Single Read Accesses	9	Boundary Scan Exit Order	19
Burst Read Accesses	9	Boundary Scan Exit Order	20
Single Write Accesses	9	Maximum Ratings	21
Burst Write Accesses	10	Operating Range	21
Sleep Mode	10	Electrical Characteristics	21
Interleaved Burst Address Table	10	Capacitance	22
Linear Burst Address Table	10	Thermal Resistance	22
ZZ Mode Electrical Characteristics	10	AC Test Loads and Waveforms	22
Truth Table	11	Switching Characteristics	23
Truth Table for Read/Write	12	Switching Waveforms	24
Truth Table for Read/Write	12	Ordering Information	27
IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG)	13	Ordering Code Definitions	27
Disabling the JTAG Feature	13	Package Diagrams	28
Test Access Port (TAP)	13	Acronyms	31
PERFORMING A TAP RESET	13	Document Conventions	31
TAP REGISTERS	13	Units of Measure	31
TAP Instruction Set	14	Document History Page	32
TAP Controller State Diagram	15	Sales, Solutions, and Legal Information	34
TAP Controller Block Diagram	16	Worldwide Sales and Design Support	34
TAP Timing	16	Products	34
TAP AC Switching Characteristics	17	PSoC® Solutions	34
2.5 V TAP AC Test Conditions	17	Cypress Developer Community	34
2.5 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent	17	Technical Support	34
TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and			
Operating Conditions	17		

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
CY7C1471BV25 (2 M × 36)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC/576M	A	$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{BW}_C$	$\overline{BW}_B$	$\overline{CE}_3$	$\overline{CEN}$	$\overline{ADV/LD}$	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	A	A	A	TDI	A1	TDO	A	A	A	NC/288M
R	MODE	A	A	A	TMS	A0	TCK	A	A	A	A

Pin Configurations (continued)

Figure 3. 209-ball FBGA (14 × 22 × 1.76 mm) pinout

CY7C1475BV25 (1 M × 72)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	DQg	DQg	A	CE ₂	A	ADV/LD	A	CE ₃	A	DQb	DQb
B	DQg	DQg	BWS _c	BWS _g	NC	WE	A	BWS _b	BWS _f	DQb	DQb
C	DQg	DQg	BWS _h	BWS _d	NC/576M	CE ₁	NC	BWS _e	BWS _a	DQb	DQb
D	DQg	DQg	V _{SS}	NC	NC/1G	OE	NC	NC	V _{SS}	DQb	DQb
E	DQPg	DQPc	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{DD}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	DQPf	DQPb
F	DQc	DQc	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	DQf	DQf
G	DQc	DQc	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	NC	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	DQf	DQf
H	DQc	DQc	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	DQf	DQf
J	DQc	DQc	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	NC	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	DQf	DQf
K	NC	NC	CLK	NC	V _{SS}	CEN	V _{SS}	NC	NC	NC	NC
L	DQh	DQh	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	NC	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
M	DQh	DQh	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	DQa	DQa
N	DQh	DQh	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	NC	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
P	DQh	DQh	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	ZZ	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	DQa	DQa
R	DQPd	DQPh	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DD}	V _{DD}	V _{DD}	V _{DDQ}	V _{DDQ}	DQPa	DQPe
T	DQd	DQd	V _{SS}	NC	NC	MODE	NC	NC	V _{SS}	DQe	DQe
U	DQd	DQd	NC/144M	A	A	A	A	A	NC/288M	DQe	DQe
V	DQd	DQd	A	A	A	A1	A	A	A	DQe	DQe
W	DQd	DQd	TMS	TDI	A	A0	A	TDO	TCK	DQe	DQe

Pin Definitions

Name	I/O	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. A _[1:0] are fed to the two-bit burst counter.
$\overline{BW}_A, \overline{BW}_B, \overline{BW}_C, \overline{BW}_D, \overline{BW}_E, \overline{BW}_F, \overline{BW}_G, \overline{BW}_H$	Input-Synchronous	Byte Write Inputs, Active LOW. Qualified with $\overline{WE}$ to conduct writes to the SRAM. Sampled on the rising edge of CLK.
$\overline{WE}$	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 must be driven LOW to load a new address.
CLK	Input-Clock	Clock Input. Captures 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 or 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 or 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 or deselect the device.
$\overline{OE}$	Input-Asynchronous	Output Enable, Asynchronous Input, 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 enabled 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, 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. Because deasserting $\overline{CEN}$ does not deselect the device, $\overline{CEN}$ can be used to extend the previous cycle when required.
ZZ	Input-Asynchronous	ZZ “Sleep” Input. This active HIGH input places the device in a non-time-critical “sleep” condition with data integrity preserved. For normal operation, this pin must be LOW or left floating. ZZ pin has an internal pull down.
DQ _s	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 the addresses presented during the previous clock rise of the read cycle. The direction of the pins is controlled by $\overline{OE}$. When $\overline{OE}$ is asserted LOW, the pins behave as outputs. When HIGH, DQ _s and DQP _x 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 _x	I/O-Synchronous	Bidirectional Data Parity I/O Lines. Functionally, these signals are identical to DQ _s . During write sequences, DQP _x is controlled by $\overline{BW}_x$ correspondingly.
MODE	Input Strap Pin	Mode Input. Selects the Burst Order of the Device. When tied to Gnd selects linear burst sequence. When tied to V _{DD} or left floating selects interleaved burst sequence.
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.

Pin Definitions (continued)

Name	I/O	Description
TDO	JTAG serial output Synchronous	Serial Data Out to the JTAG Circuit. Delivers data on the negative edge of TCK. If the JTAG feature is not used, this pin must be left unconnected. This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
TDI	JTAG serial input Synchronous	Serial Data In to the JTAG Circuit. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK. If the JTAG feature is not used, leave this pin floating or connected to V_{DD} through a pull up resistor. This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
TMS	JTAG serial input Synchronous	Serial Data In to the JTAG Circuit. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK. If the JTAG feature is not used, this pin can be disconnected or connected to V_{DD} . This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
TCK	JTAG-Clock	Clock Input to the JTAG Circuitry. If the JTAG feature is not used, connect this pin to V_{SS} . This pin is not available on TQFP packages.
NC	-	No Connects. Not internally connected to the die. 144M, 288M, 576M, and 1G are address expansion pins and are not internally connected to the die.

Functional Overview

The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 are synchronous flow through burst 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 (CEN). If CEN is HIGH, the clock signal is not recognized and all internal states are maintained. All synchronous operations are qualified with CEN. Maximum access delay from the clock rise (t_{CDV}) is 6.5 ns (133-MHz device).

Accesses are 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 CEN is active LOW and ADV/LD is asserted LOW, the address presented to the device is latched. The access is either a read or write operation, depending on the status of the Write Enable ($\overline{WE}$). Use Byte Write Select ($\overline{BW}_X$) to conduct Byte Write operations.

Write operations are qualified by the $\overline{WE}$. 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. ADV/LD must be driven LOW after the device is deselected 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:

- $\overline{CEN}$ is asserted LOW
- $\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$ are ALL asserted active
- $\overline{WE}$ is deasserted HIGH
- ADV/LD is asserted LOW.

The address presented to the address inputs is latched into the Address Register and presented to the memory array and control logic. The control logic determines that a read access is in progress and allows the requested data to propagate to the output buffers. The data is available within 6.5 ns (133-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 to drive out the requested data. On the subsequent clock, another operation (read/write/deselect) can be initiated. When the SRAM is deselected at clock rise by one of the chip enable signals, the output is tri-stated immediately.

Burst Read Accesses

The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 has an on-chip burst counter that enables the user the ability to supply a single address and conduct up to four reads without reasserting the address inputs. ADV/LD must be driven LOW to load a new address into the SRAM, as described in the [Single Read Accesses](#) section. 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 A_0 and A_1 in the burst sequence, and wraps around when incremented sufficiently. A HIGH input on ADV/LD increments the internal burst counter regardless of the state of chip enable 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 accesses are initiated when these conditions are satisfied at clock rise:

- $\overline{CEN}$ is asserted LOW
- $\overline{CE}_1$, $\overline{CE}_2$, and $\overline{CE}_3$ are ALL asserted active
- $\overline{WE}$ is asserted LOW.

The address presented to the address bus is loaded into the Address Register. The write signals are latched into the Control Logic block. The data lines are automatically tri-stated regardless of the state of the $\overline{OE}$ input signal. This allows the external logic to present the data on DQs and DQP_X.

On the next clock rise the data presented to DQs and DQP_X (or a subset for Byte Write operations, see [Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12](#) for details) inputs is latched into the device and the write is complete. Additional accesses (read/write/deselect) can be initiated on this cycle.

The data written during the write operation is controlled by $\overline{BW}_X$ signals. The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 provide

Byte Write capability that is described in the [Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12](#). The input WE with the selected BW_X input selectively writes to only the desired bytes. Bytes not selected during a Byte Write operation remain unaltered. A synchronous self timed write mechanism is provided to simplify the write operations. Byte Write capability is included to greatly simplify read/modify/write sequences, which can be reduced to simple byte write operations.

Because the CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 are common I/O devices, data must not be driven into the device while the outputs are active. The OE can be deasserted HIGH before presenting data to the DQs and DQP_X inputs. This tri-states the output drivers. As a safety precaution, DQs and DQP_X are automatically tri-stated during the data portion of a write cycle, regardless of the state of OE.

Burst Write Accesses

The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 have an on-chip burst counter that makes it possible to supply a single address and conduct up to four Write operations without reasserting the address inputs. Drive ADV/LD LOW to load the initial address, as described in [Single Write Accesses on page 9](#). When ADV/LD is driven HIGH on the subsequent clock rise, the Chip Enables (CE_1 , CE_2 , and CE_3) and WE inputs are ignored and the burst counter is incremented. You must drive the correct BW_X inputs in each cycle of the Burst Write to write the correct data bytes.

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. You must select the device before entering the “sleep” mode. CE_1 , CE_2 , and 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	$ZZ \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 \text{ V}$	–	120	mA
t_{ZZS}	Device operation to ZZ	$ZZ \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 \text{ V}$	–	$2t_{CYC}$	ns
t_{ZZREC}	ZZ recovery time	$ZZ \leq 0.2 \text{ V}$	$2t_{CYC}$	–	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 CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 follows. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Operation	Address Used	$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{CE}_2$	$\overline{CE}_3$	ZZ	ADV/LD	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{BW}_X$	OE	CEN	CLK	DQ
Deselect Cycle	None	H	X	X	L	L	X	X	X	L	L->H	Tri-State
Deselect Cycle	None	X	X	H	L	L	X	X	X	L	L->H	Tri-State
Deselect Cycle	None	X	L	X	L	L	X	X	X	L	L->H	Tri-State
Continue Deselect Cycle	None	X	X	X	L	H	X	X	X	L	L->H	Tri-State
Read Cycle (Begin Burst)	External	L	H	L	L	L	H	X	L	L	L->H	Data Out (Q)
Read Cycle (Continue Burst)	Next	X	X	X	L	H	X	X	L	L	L->H	Data Out (Q)
NOP/Dummy Read (Begin Burst)	External	L	H	L	L	L	H	X	H	L	L->H	Tri-State
Dummy Read (Continue Burst)	Next	X	X	X	L	H	X	X	H	L	L->H	Tri-State
Write Cycle (Begin Burst)	External	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	X	L	L->H	Data In (D)
Write Cycle (Continue Burst)	Next	X	X	X	L	H	X	L	X	L	L->H	Data In (D)
NOP/Write Abort (Begin Burst)	None	L	H	L	L	L	L	H	X	L	L->H	Tri-State
Write Abort (Continue Burst)	Next	X	X	X	L	H	X	H	X	L	L->H	Tri-State
Ignore Clock Edge (Stall)	Current	X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	H	L->H	–
Sleep Mode	None	X	X	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tri-State

Notes

1. X = "Don't Care." H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW. $\overline{BW}_X = L$ signifies at least one Byte Write Select is active, $\overline{BW}_X = \text{Valid}$ signifies that the desired Byte Write Selects are asserted, see [Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12](#) for details.
2. Write is defined by $\overline{BW}_X$, and $\overline{WE}$. See [Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12](#).
3. When a write cycle is detected, all IOs are tri-stated, even during byte writes.
4. The DQs and $\overline{DQP}_X$ pins are controlled by the current cycle and the $\overline{OE}$ signal. $\overline{OE}$ is asynchronous and is not sampled with the clock.
5. CEN = H, inserts wait states.
6. Device powers up deselected with the IOs 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 DQs and $\overline{DQP}_X$ = tri-state when $\overline{OE}$ is inactive or when the device is deselected, and DQs and $\overline{DQP}_X$ = data when $\overline{OE}$ is active.

Truth Table for Read/Write

The read-write truth table for CY7C1471BV25 follows. [8, 9, 10]

Function	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{BW}_A$	$\overline{BW}_B$	$\overline{BW}_C$	$\overline{BW}_D$
Read	H	X	X	X	X
Write No bytes written	L	H	H	H	H
Write Byte A – (DQ _A and DQP _A)	L	L	H	H	H
Write Byte B – (DQ _B and DQP _B)	L	H	L	H	H
Write Byte C – (DQ _C and DQP _C)	L	H	H	L	H
Write Byte D – (DQ _D and DQP _D)	L	H	H	H	L
Write All Bytes	L	L	L	L	L

Truth Table for Read/Write

The read-write truth table for CY7C1475BV25 follows. [8, 9, 10]

Function	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{BW}_x$
Read	H	X
Write – No Bytes Written	L	H
Write Byte X – (DQ _x and DQP _x)	L	L
Write All Bytes	L	All $\overline{BW} = L$

Notes

8. X = "Don't Care." H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW. $\overline{BW}_x = L$ signifies at least one Byte Write Select is active, $\overline{BW}_x = \text{Valid}$ signifies that the desired Byte Write Selects are asserted, see [Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12](#) for details.
9. Write is defined by $\overline{BW}_x$, and $\overline{WE}$. See [Truth Table for Read/Write on page 12](#).
10. This table is only a partial listing of the byte write combinations. Any combination of $\overline{BW}_x$ is valid. Appropriate write is based on which byte write is active.

IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG)

The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 incorporate a serial boundary scan Test Access Port (TAP). This port operates in accordance with IEEE Standard 1149.1-1990 but does not have the set of functions required for full 1149.1 compliance. These functions from the IEEE specification are excluded because their inclusion places an added delay in the critical speed path of the SRAM. Note that the TAP controller functions in a manner that does not conflict with the operation of other devices using 1149.1 fully compliant TAPs. The TAP operates using JEDEC-standard 2.5 V I/O logic levels.

The CY7C1471BV25, and CY7C1475BV25 contain 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, tie TCK 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 must be left unconnected. During power up, the device comes up in a reset state, which does 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 gives commands to the TAP controller and is sampled on the rising edge of TCK. You can 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 ball serially inputs information into the registers and is 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 State Diagram on page 15](#). 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 ball serially clocks data out from the registers. The output is active depending upon the current state of the TAP state machine (see [Identification Codes on page 18](#)). 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.

During 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 enable the scanning of data into and out of the SRAM test circuitry. Only one register is selectable 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 16](#). During 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 enable 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 shifts the data 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 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 Exit Order on page 19](#) and [Boundary Scan Exit Order on page 20](#) 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 [Identification Register Definitions on page 18](#).

TAP Instruction Set

Overview

Eight different instructions are possible with the three-bit instruction register. All combinations are listed in [Identification Codes on page 18](#). Three of these instructions are listed as RESERVED and are not for use. The other five instructions are described in this section in detail.

The TAP controller used in this SRAM is not fully compliant to the 1149.1 convention because some of the mandatory 1149.1 instructions are not fully implemented.

You cannot use the TAP controller to load address data or control signals into the SRAM and you cannot preload the I/O buffers. The SRAM does not implement the 1149.1 commands EXTEST or INTEST or the PRELOAD portion of SAMPLE/PRELOAD; rather, it performs a capture of the I/O ring when these instructions are executed.

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 after it is shifted in, the TAP controller must be moved into the Update-IR state.

EXTEST

EXTEST is a mandatory 1149.1 instruction which is executed whenever the instruction register is loaded with all 0s. EXTEST is not implemented in this SRAM TAP controller making this device not compliant with 1149.1. The TAP controller does recognize an all-0 instruction.

When an EXTEST instruction is loaded into the instruction register, the SRAM responds as if a SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction is loaded. There is one difference between the two instructions. Unlike the SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction, EXTEST places the SRAM outputs in a High Z state.

IDCODE

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

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

SAMPLE Z

The SAMPLE Z instruction connects the boundary scan register between the TDI and TDO pins when the TAP controller is in a

Shift-DR state. It also places all SRAM outputs into a High Z state.

SAMPLE/PRELOAD

SAMPLE/PRELOAD is a 1149.1 mandatory instruction. The PRELOAD portion of this instruction is not implemented, so the device TAP controller is not fully 1149.1 compliant.

When the SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction is loaded into the instruction register and the TAP controller is in the Capture-DR state, a snapshot of data on the inputs and bidirectional balls is captured in the boundary scan register.

Be aware that the TAP controller clock only operates 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 may undergo a transition. The TAP may then try to capture a signal while in transition (metastable state). This does not harm the device, but there is no guarantee as to the value that is captured. Repeatable results may not be possible.

To guarantee that the boundary scan register captures the correct signal value, make certain that the SRAM signal is stabilized long enough to meet the TAP controller's capture setup plus hold time (t_{CS} plus 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 CLK captured in the boundary scan register.

After 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 balls.

Note that since the PRELOAD part of the command is not implemented, putting the TAP to the Update-DR state while performing a SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction has the same effect as the Pause-DR command.

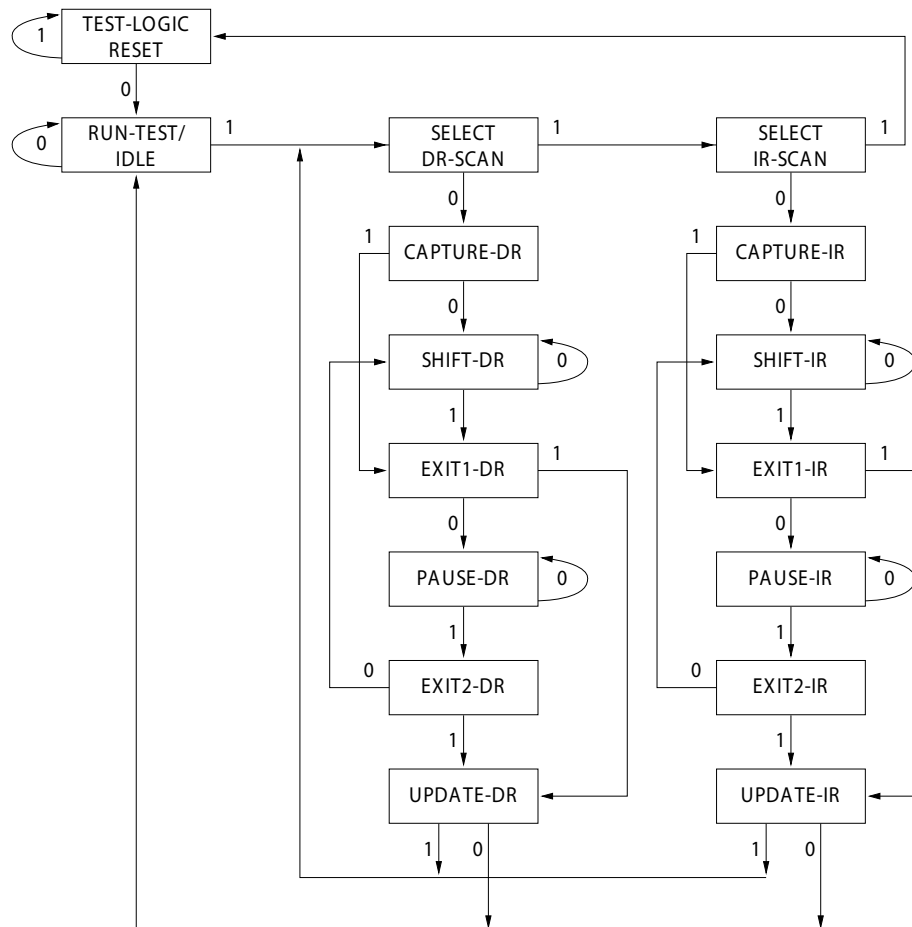
BYPASS

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 balls. The advantage of the BYPASS instruction is that it shortens the boundary scan path when multiple devices are connected together on a board.

Reserved

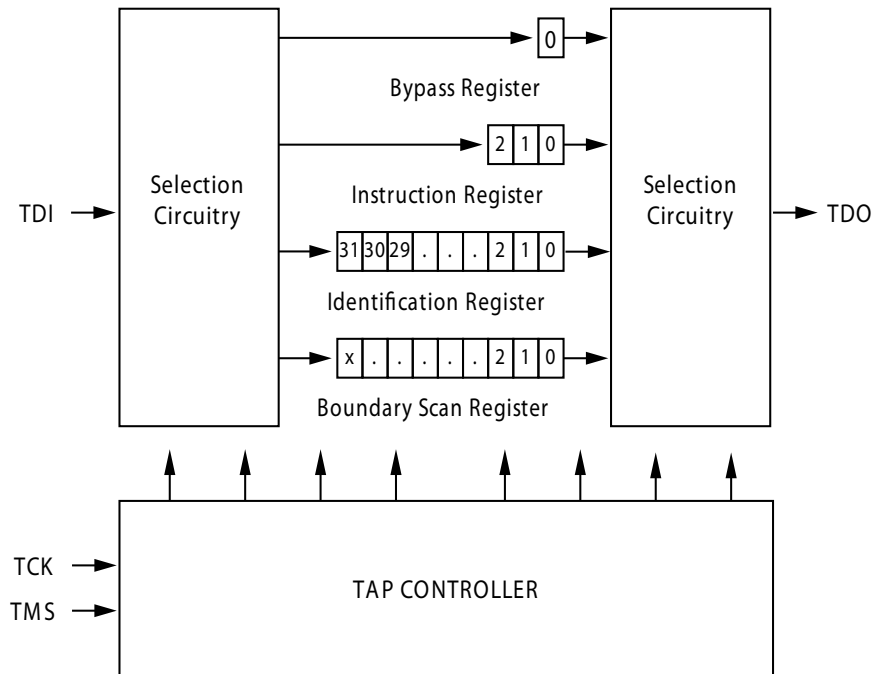
These instructions are not implemented but are reserved for future use. Do not use these instructions.

TAP Controller State Diagram



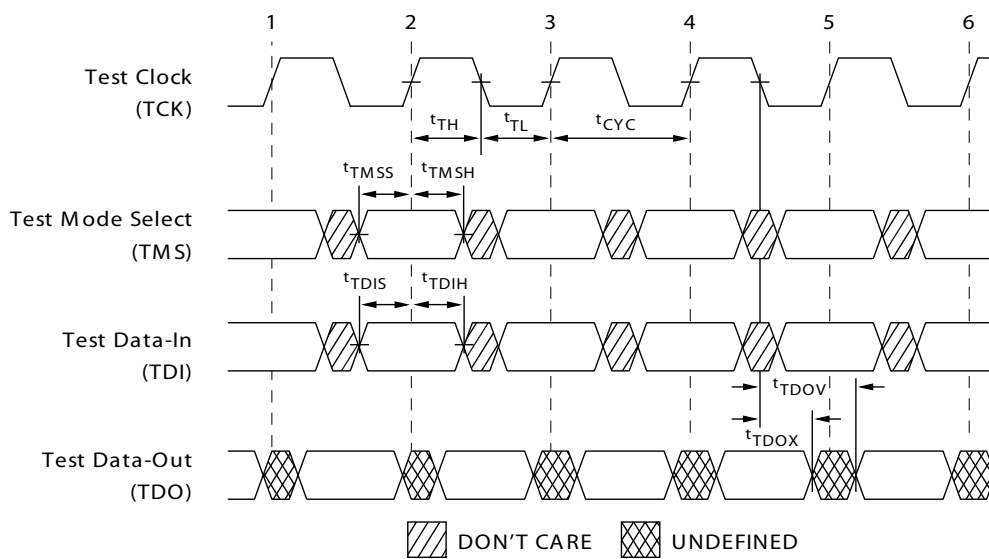
The 0/1 next to each state represents the value of TMS at the rising edge of TCK.

TAP Controller Block Diagram



TAP Timing

Figure 4. TAP Timing



TAP AC Switching Characteristics

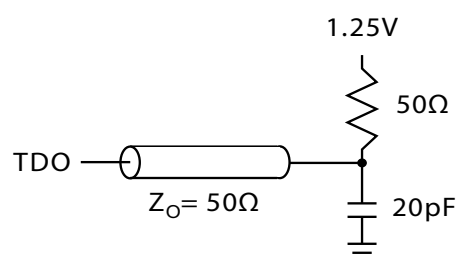
Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[11, 12]	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
Setup Times				
t_{TMSS}	TMS Setup to TCK Clock Rise	5	–	ns
t_{TDIS}	TDI Setup to TCK Clock Rise	5	–	ns
t_{CS}	Capture Setup 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

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



TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions

(0 °C < T_A < +70 °C; V_{DD} = 2.375 V to 2.625 V unless otherwise noted)

Parameter ^[13]	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{OH1}	Output HIGH Voltage	$I_{OH} = -1.0 \text{ mA}$, $V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	2.0	–	V
V_{OH2}	Output HIGH Voltage	$I_{OH} = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$, $V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	2.1	–	V
V_{OL1}	Output LOW Voltage	$I_{OL} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$, $V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	–	0.4	V
V_{OL2}	Output LOW Voltage	$I_{OL} = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$, $V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	–	0.2	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage	$V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	1.7	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	$V_{DDQ} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	–0.3	0.7	V
I_X	Input Load Current	$GND \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DDQ}$	–5	5	μA

Notes

11. t_{CS} and t_{CH} refer to the setup and hold time requirements of latching data from the boundary scan register.

12. Test conditions are specified using the load in TAP AC Test Conditions. $t_R/t_F = 1 \text{ ns}$.

13. All voltages refer to V_{SS} (GND).

Identification Register Definitions

Instruction Field	CY7C1471BV25 (2 M × 36)	CY7C1475BV25 (1 M × 72)	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)	001001	001001	Defines memory type and architecture
Bus Width/Density (17:12)	100100	110100	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 (× 72)
Instruction	3	3
Bypass	1	1
ID	32	32
Boundary Scan Order – 165-ball FBGA	71	–
Boundary Scan Order – 209-ball BGA	–	110

Identification 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. This instruction is not 1149.1 compliant.
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. This instruction does not implement 1149.1 preload function and is therefore not 1149.1 compliant.
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 operation.

Boundary Scan Exit Order

(2 M × 36)

Bit #	165-ball ID	Bit #	165-ball ID	Bit #	165-ball ID	Bit #	165-ball ID
1	C1	21	R3	41	J11	61	B7
2	D1	22	P2	42	K10	62	B6
3	E1	23	R4	43	J10	63	A6
4	D2	24	P6	44	H11	64	B5
5	E2	25	R6	45	G11	65	A5
6	F1	26	R8	46	F11	66	A4
7	G1	27	P3	47	E11	67	B4
8	F2	28	P4	48	D10	68	B3
9	G2	29	P8	49	D11	69	A3
10	J1	30	P9	50	C11	70	A2
11	K1	31	P10	51	G10	71	B2
12	L1	32	R9	52	F10		
13	J2	33	R10	53	E10		
14	M1	34	R11	54	A9		
15	N1	35	N11	55	B9		
16	K2	36	M11	56	A10		
17	L2	37	L11	57	B10		
18	M2	38	M10	58	A8		
19	R1	39	L10	59	B8		
20	R2	40	K11	60	A7		

Boundary Scan Exit Order

(1 M × 72)

Bit #	209-ball ID	Bit #	209-ball ID	Bit #	209-ball ID	Bit #	209-ball ID
1	A1	29	T1	57	U10	85	B11
2	A2	30	T2	58	T11	86	B10
3	B1	31	U1	59	T10	87	A11
4	B2	32	U2	60	R11	88	A10
5	C1	33	V1	61	R10	89	A7
6	C2	34	V2	62	P11	90	A5
7	D1	35	W1	63	P10	91	A9
8	D2	36	W2	64	N11	92	U8
9	E1	37	T6	65	N10	93	A6
10	E2	38	V3	66	M11	94	D6
11	F1	39	V4	67	M10	95	K6
12	F2	40	U4	68	L11	96	B6
13	G1	41	W5	69	L10	97	K3
14	G2	42	V6	70	P6	98	A8
15	H1	43	W6	71	J11	99	B4
16	H2	44	V5	72	J10	100	B3
17	J1	45	U5	73	H11	101	C3
18	J2	46	U6	74	H10	102	C4
19	L1	47	W7	75	G11	103	C8
20	L2	48	V7	76	G10	104	C9
21	M1	49	U7	77	F11	105	B9
22	M2	50	V8	78	F10	106	B8
23	N1	51	V9	79	E10	107	A4
24	N2	52	W11	80	E11	108	C6
25	P1	53	W10	81	D11	109	B7
26	P2	54	V11	82	D10	110	A3
27	R2	55	V10	83	C11		
28	R1	56	U11	84	C10		

Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may impair the useful life of the device. These 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 Voltage Applied 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
(MIL-STD-883, Method 3015) > 2001 V

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%	2.5 V – 5% to V_{DD}
Industrial	-40 °C to +85 °C		

Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[14, 15]	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 ^[14]	For 2.5 V I/O	1.7	$V_{DD} + 0.3$ V	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage ^[14]	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} ^[16]	V_{DD} Operating Supply Current	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA, $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{CYC}$	–	305	mA
I_{SB1}	Automatic CE Power Down Current – TTL Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$, $f = f_{MAX}$, inputs switching	–	170	mA
I_{SB2}	Automatic CE Power Down Current – CMOS Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DD} - 0.3$ V, $f = 0$, inputs static	–	120	mA
I_{SB3}	Automatic CE Power Down Current – CMOS Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \leq 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \geq V_{DDQ} - 0.3$ V, $f = f_{MAX}$, inputs switching	–	170	mA
I_{SB4}	Automatic CE Power Down Current – TTL Inputs	$V_{DD} = \text{Max}$, Device Deselected, $V_{IN} \geq V_{DD} - 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.3$ V, $f = 0$, inputs static	–	135	mA

Notes

14. 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 $t_{CYC}/2$).

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

16. The operation current is calculated with 50% read cycle and 50% write cycle.

Capacitance

Parameter ^[17]	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Max	165-ball FBGA Max	209-ball FBGA Max	Unit
C _{ADDRESS}	Address input capacitance	T _A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, V _{DD} = 2.5 V, V _{DDQ} = 2.5 V	6	6	6	pF
C _{DATA}	Data input capacitance		5	5	5	pF
C _{CTRL}	Control input capacitance		8	8	8	pF
C _{CLK}	Clock input capacitance		6	6	6	pF
C _{IO}	Input-Output capacitance		5	5	5	pF

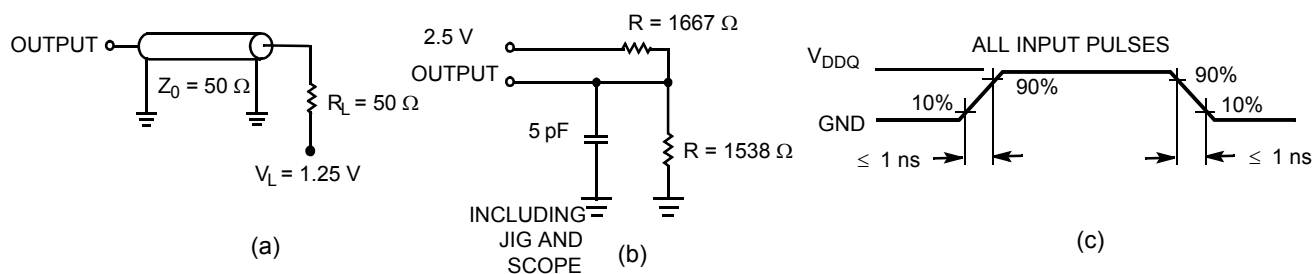
Thermal Resistance

Parameter ^[17]	Description	Test Conditions	100-pin TQFP Package	165-ball FBGA Package	209-ball FBGA Package	Unit
Θ _{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, according to EIA/JESD51.	24.63	16.3	15.2	°C/W
Θ _{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		2.28	2.1	1.7	°C/W

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 5. AC Test Loads and Waveforms

2.5 V I/O Test Load



Note

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

Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter ^[18, 19]	Description	133 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	
$t_{POWER}^{[20]}$		1	–	ms
Clock				
t_{CYC}	Clock Cycle Time	7.5	–	ns
t_{CH}	Clock HIGH	2.5	–	ns
t_{CL}	Clock LOW	2.5	–	ns
Output Times				
t_{CDV}	Data Output Valid After CLK Rise	–	6.5	ns
t_{DOH}	Data Output Hold After CLK Rise	2.5	–	ns
t_{CLZ}	Clock to Low Z ^[21, 22, 23]	3.0	–	ns
t_{CHZ}	Clock to High Z ^[21, 22, 23]	–	3.8	ns
$t_{OE\bar{V}}$	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Output Valid	–	3.0	ns
$t_{OE\bar{L}Z}$	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Output Low Z ^[21, 22, 23]	0	–	ns
$t_{OE\bar{H}Z}$	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to Output High Z ^[21, 22, 23]	–	3.0	ns
Setup Times				
t_{AS}	Address Setup Before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{ALS}	ADV/LD Setup Before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{WES}	$\overline{WE}$, $\overline{BW}_X$ Setup Before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{CENS}	$\overline{CEN}$ Setup Before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{DS}	Data Input Setup Before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
t_{CES}	Chip Enable Setup Before CLK Rise	1.5	–	ns
Hold Times				
t_{AH}	Address Hold After CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{ALH}	ADV/LD Hold After CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{WEH}	$\overline{WE}$, $\overline{BW}_X$ Hold After CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{CENH}	$\overline{CEN}$ Hold After CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{DH}	Data Input Hold After CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns
t_{CEH}	Chip Enable Hold After CLK Rise	0.5	–	ns

Notes

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

19. Test conditions shown in (a) of [Figure 5 on page 22](#) unless otherwise noted.

20. This part has a voltage regulator internally; t_{POWER} is the time that the power is supplied above $V_{DD(minimum)}$ initially, before a read or write operation can be initiated.

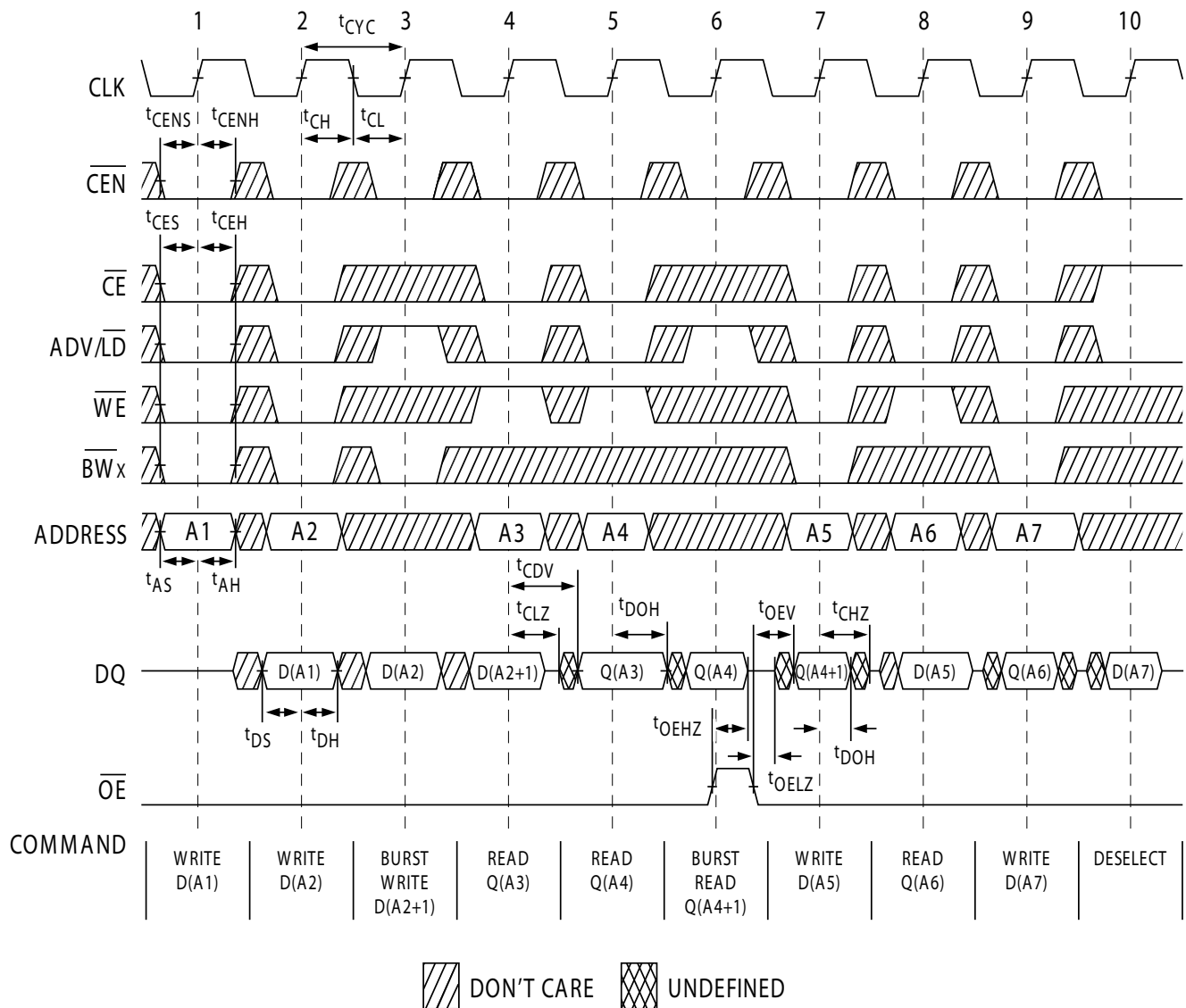
21. t_{CHZ} , t_{CLZ} , $t_{OE\bar{L}Z}$, and $t_{OE\bar{H}Z}$ are specified with AC test conditions shown in part (b) of [Figure 5 on page 22](#). Transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady-state voltage.

22. At any supplied voltage and temperature, $t_{OE\bar{H}Z}$ is less than $t_{OE\bar{L}Z}$ 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 before Low Z under the same system conditions.

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

Switching Waveforms

Figure 6. Read/Write Timing [24, 25, 26]



Notes

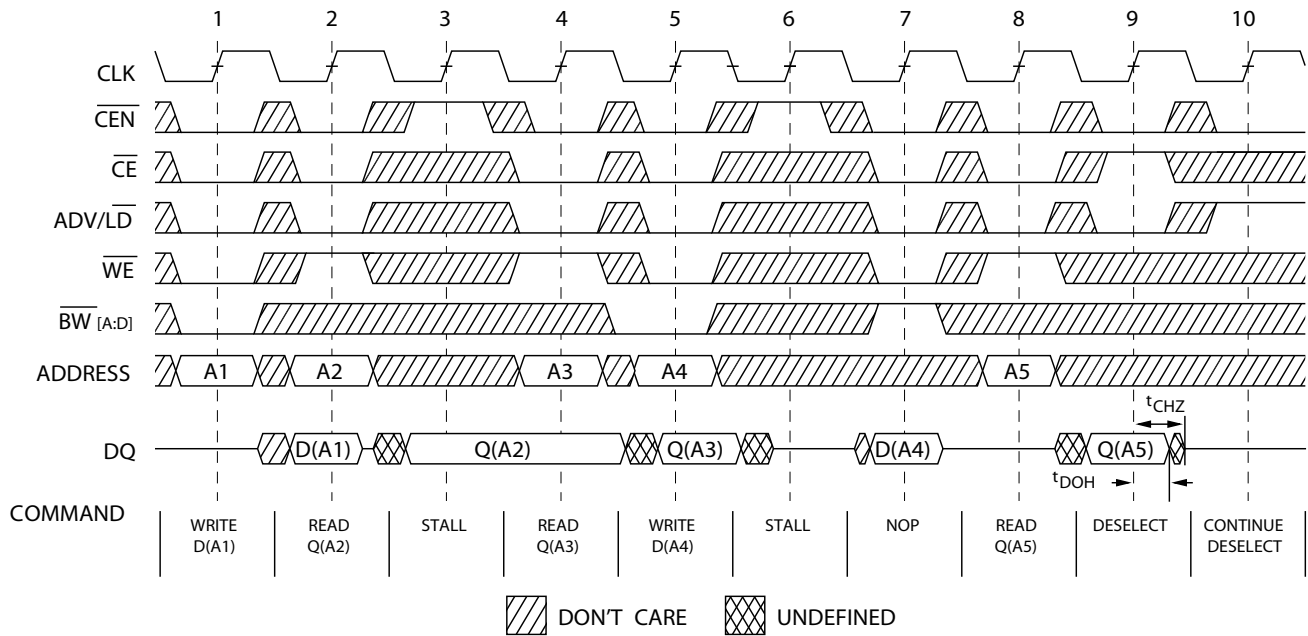
24. For this waveform $\overline{ZZ}$ is tied LOW.

25. 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, $\overline{CE}_2$ is LOW or $\overline{CE}_3$ is HIGH.

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

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 7. NOP, STALL and DESELECT Cycles [27, 28, 29]



Notes

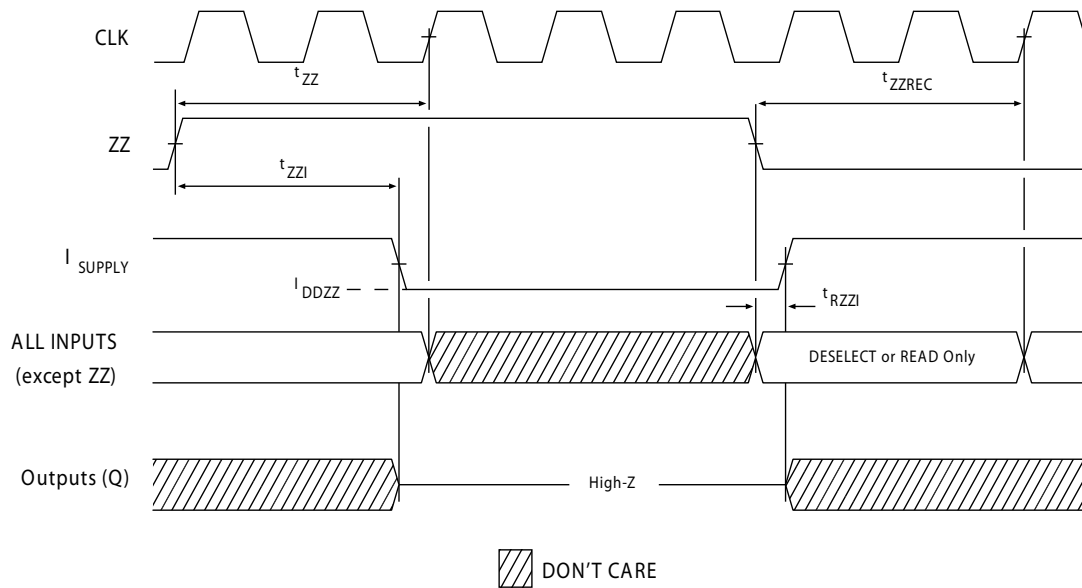
27. For this waveform ZZ is tied LOW.

28. When $\overline{CE}$ is LOW, $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW, CE_2 is HIGH, and $\overline{CE}_3$ is LOW. When $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH, $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH, CE_2 is LOW or $\overline{CE}_3$ is HIGH.

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

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 8. ZZ Mode Timing [30, 31]



Notes

30. Device must be deselected when entering ZZ mode. See [Truth Table on page 11](#) for all possible signal conditions to deselect the device.
31. DQs are in high Z when exiting ZZ sleep mode.

Ordering Information

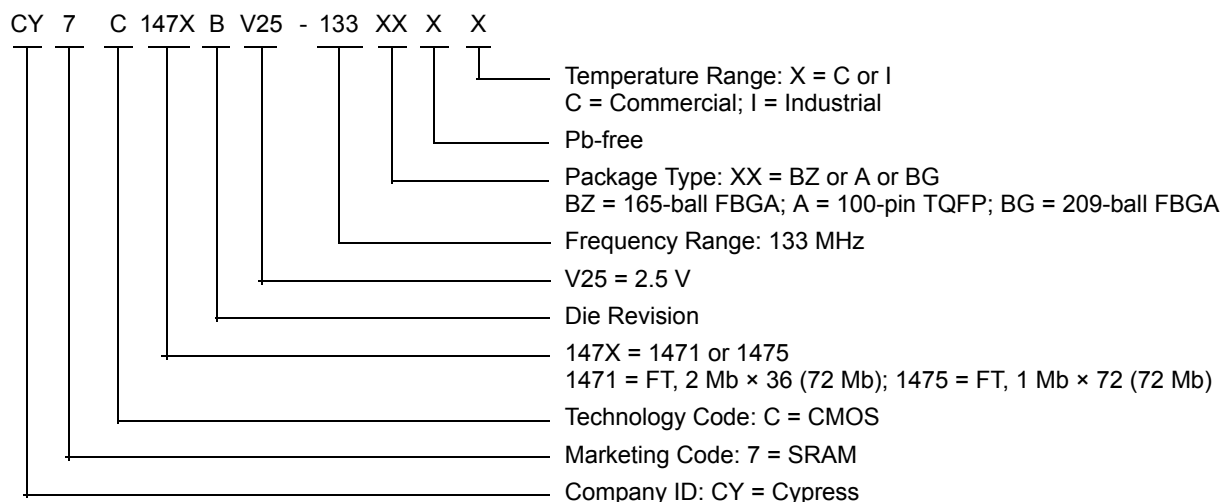
Cypress offers other versions of this type of product in different configurations and features. The following table contains only the list of parts that are currently available.

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.

Cypress maintains a worldwide network of offices, solution centers, manufacturer's representatives and distributors. To find the office closest to you, visit us at <http://www.cypress.com/go/datasheet/offices>.

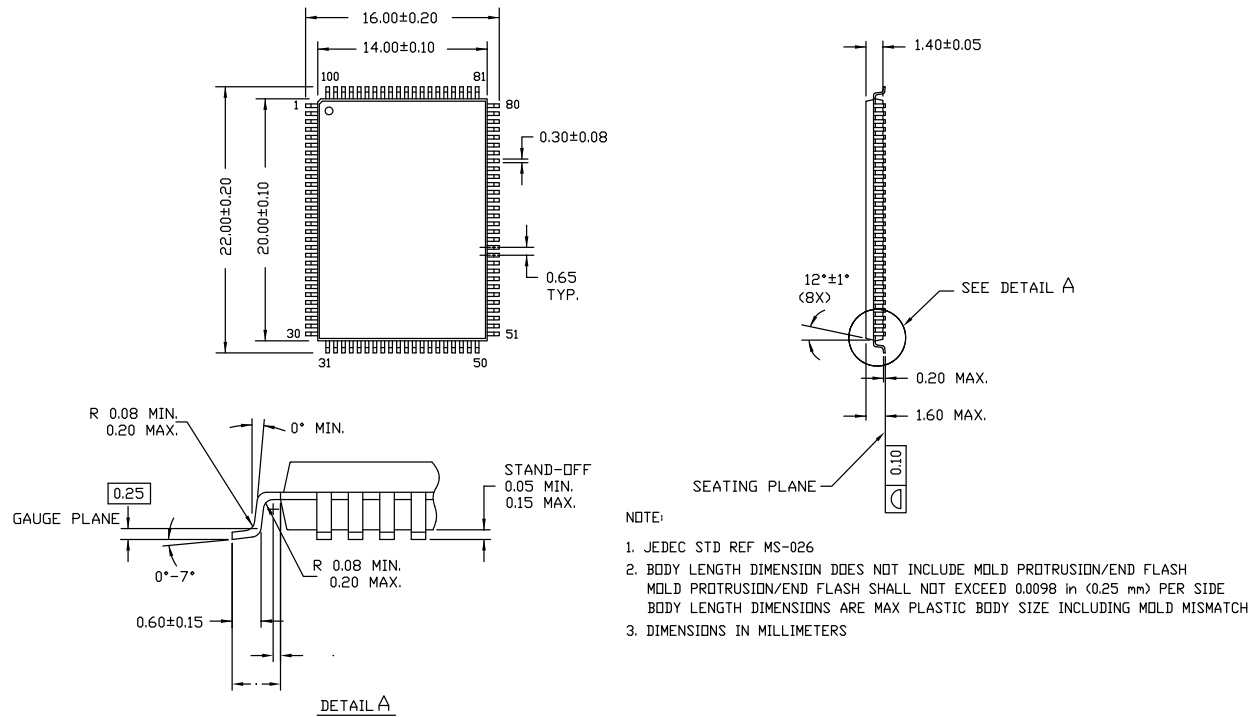
Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Part and Package Type	Operating Range
133	CY7C1471BV25-133BZXC	51-85165	165-ball FBGA (15 × 17 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Commercial
	CY7C1471BV25-133AXI	51-85050	100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) Pb-free	Industrial
	CY7C1475BV25-133BGXI	51-85167	209-ball FBGA (14 × 22 × 1.76 mm) Pb-free	

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagrams

Figure 9. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 20 × 1.4 mm) A100RA Package Outline, 51-85050

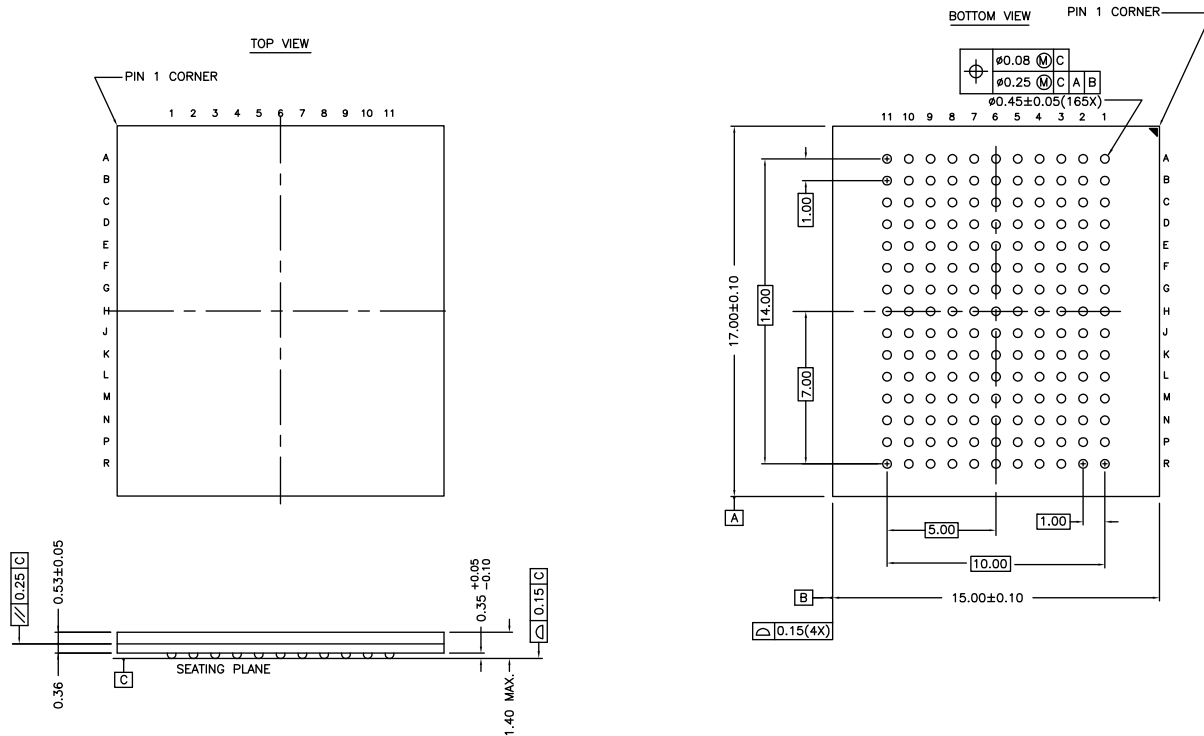


51-85050 *E

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 10. 165-ball FBGA (15 × 17 × 1.4 mm) (0.45 Ball Diameter) Package Outline, 51-85165

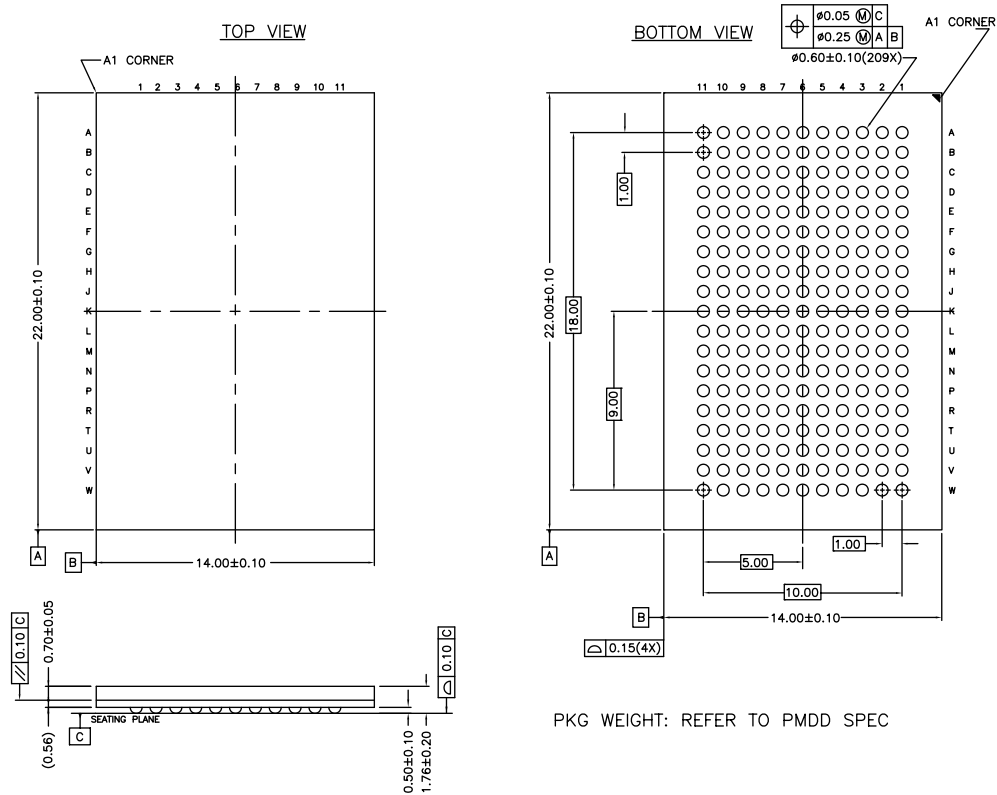
NOTES:
SOLDER PAD TYPE: SOLDER MASK DEFINED (SMD)
PACKAGE WEIGHT: 0.60g
JEDEC REFERENCE: MQ-216 / ISSUE E
PACKAGE CODES: BB0AA / BW0AG



51-85165 *D

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 11. 209-ball FBGA (14 × 22 × 1.76 mm) BB209A Package Outline, 51-85167



51-85167 *C

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
$\overline{\text{BWS}}$	Byte Write Select
BGA	Ball Grid Array
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
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output Enable
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
TAP	Test Access Port
TCK	Test Clock
TDI	Test Data-In
TDO	Test Data-Out
TMS	Test Mode Select
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
μA	microampere
mA	milliampere
mm	millimeter
ms	millisecond
MHz	megahertz
ns	nanosecond
Ω	ohm
%	percent
pF	picofarad
V	volt
W	watt

Document History Page

Document Title: CY7C1471BV25/CY7C1475BV25, 72-Mbit (2 M × 36/1 M × 72) Flow-Through SRAM with NoBL™ Architecture Document Number: 001-15013				
Rev.	ECN No.	Issue Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
**	1024500	See ECN	VKN / KKVTMP	New data sheet.
*A	1274731	See ECN	VKN / AESA	Updated Switching Waveforms (Corrected typo in the “NOP, STALL and DESELECT Cycles” waveform (Figure 7)).
*B	1562503	See ECN	VKN / AESA	Updated Features (Removed 1.8 V I/O supply information). Updated IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG) (Removed 1.8 V I/O supply information). Removed the section “1.8 V TAP AC Test Conditions”. Removed the section “1.8 V TAP AC Output Load Equivalent”. Updated TAP DC Electrical Characteristics and Operating Conditions (Removed 1.8 V I/O supply information). Updated Electrical Characteristics (Removed 1.8 V I/O supply information). Updated AC Test Loads and Waveforms (Removed 1.8 V I/O supply information). Updated Switching Characteristics (Removed 1.8 V I/O supply information).
*C	1897447	See ECN	VKN / AESA	Updated Electrical Characteristics (Added Note 16 and referred the same note in I _{DD} parameter).
*D	2082487	See ECN	VKN	Changed status from Preliminary to Final.
*E	2159486	See ECN	VKN / PYRS	Minor Change (Moved to the external web).
*F	2898501	03/24/2010	NJY	Updated Ordering Information (Removed inactive part numbers). Updated Package Diagrams .
*G	3207526	03/28/2011	NJY	Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers) and added Ordering Code Definitions . Updated Package Diagrams . Updated in new template.
*H	3256583	05/13/2011	NJY	Added Acronyms and Units of Measure .

Document History Page (continued)

Document Title: CY7C1471BV25/CY7C1475BV25, 72-Mbit (2 M × 36/1 M × 72) Flow-Through SRAM with NoBL™ Architecture Document Number: 001-15013				
Rev.	ECN No.	Issue Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
*I	3544389	03/07/2012	PRIT / NJY	Updated Features (Removed CY7C1473BV25 related information). Updated Functional Description (Removed CY7C1473BV25 related information, removed “For best practice recommendations, refer to the Cypress application note AN1064, SRAM System Guidelines.”). Updated Selection Guide (Removed 100 MHz related information). Removed Logic Block Diagram – CY7C1473BV25. Updated Pin Configurations (Removed CY7C1473BV25 related information). Updated Functional Overview (Removed CY7C1473BV25 related information). Updated Truth Table (Removed CY7C1473BV25 related information). Updated IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG) (Removed CY7C1471BV25 and CY7C1473BV25 related information). Updated Identification Register Definitions (Removed CY7C1473BV25 related information). Updated Scan Register Sizes (Removed Bit Size (× 36) and Bit Size (× 18) columns). Removed “Boundary Scan Exit Order (2 M × 36)” and “Boundary Scan Exit Order (4 M × 18)”. Updated Electrical Characteristics (Removed 100 MHz related information). Updated Capacitance (Removed 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated Thermal Resistance (Removed 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated Switching Characteristics (Removed 100 MHz related information). Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers). Updated Package Diagrams . Replaced IO with I/O in all instances across the document.
*J	3564344	03/28/2012	PRIT / NJY	Updated Features (Included 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated Pin Configurations (Included 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated IEEE 1149.1 Serial Boundary Scan (JTAG) (Included CY7C1471BV25 related information). Updated Identification Register Definitions (Included CY7C1471BV25 related information). Updated Scan Register Sizes (Included 165-ball FBGA package related information, included Bit Size (× 36) column). Included Boundary Scan Exit Order . Updated Operating Range (Included Commercial Temperature range). Updated Capacitance (Included 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated Thermal Resistance (Included 165-ball FBGA package related information). Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers). Updated Package Diagrams .
*K	4396347	06/02/2014	PRIT	Updated Package Diagrams : spec 51-85050 – Changed revision from *D to *E. spec 51-85167 – Changed revision from *B to *C. Updated in new template. Completing Sunset Review.
*L	4575272	11/20/2014	PRIT	Added related documentation hyperlink in page 1.

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