

# 128K x 36 Bit Pipelined BurstRAM Synchronous Fast Static RAM

The MCM69P737 is a 4M-bit synchronous fast static RAM designed to provide a burstable, high performance, secondary cache for the PowerPC™ and other high performance microprocessors. It is organized as 128K words of 36 bits each. This device integrates input registers, an output register, a 2-bit address counter, and high speed SRAM onto a single monolithic circuit for reduced parts count in cache data RAM applications. Synchronous design allows precise cycle control with the use of an external clock (K).

Addresses (SA), data inputs (DQx), and all control signals except output enable ( $\overline{G}$ ) and linear burst order (LBO) are clock (K) controlled through positive-edge-triggered noninverting registers.

Bursts can be initiated with either  $\overline{ADSP}$  or  $\overline{ADSC}$  input pins. Subsequent burst addresses can be generated internally by the MCM69P737 (burst sequence operates in linear or interleaved mode dependent upon the state of  $\overline{LBO}$ ) and controlled by the burst address advance ( $\overline{ADV}$ ) input pin.

Write cycles are internally self-timed and are initiated by the rising edge of the clock (K) input. This feature eliminates complex off-chip write pulse generation and provides increased timing flexibility for incoming signals.

Synchronous byte write ( $\overline{SBx}$ ), synchronous global write ( $\overline{SGW}$ ), and synchronous write enable ( $\overline{SW}$ ) are provided to allow writes to either individual bytes or to all bytes. The four bytes are designated as "a", "b", "c", and "d".  $\overline{SBa}$  controls DQa,  $\overline{SBb}$  controls DQb, etc. Individual bytes are written if the selected byte writes  $\overline{SBx}$  are asserted with  $\overline{SW}$ . All bytes are written if either  $\overline{SGW}$  is asserted or if all  $\overline{SBx}$  and  $\overline{SW}$  are asserted.

For read cycles, pipelined SRAMs output data is temporarily stored by an edge-triggered output register and then released to the output buffers at the next rising edge of clock (K).

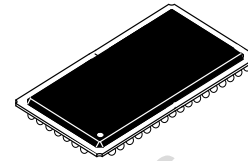
The MCM69P737 operates from a 3.3 V core power supply and all outputs operate on a 2.5 V or 3.3 V power supply. All inputs and outputs are JEDEC standard JESD8-5 compatible.

- MCM69P737-3.0: 3 ns Access/5 ns Cycle (200 MHz)  
MCM69P737-3.2: 3.2 ns Access/5.5 ns Cycle (183 MHz)  
MCM69P737-3.5: 3.5 ns Access/6 ns Cycle (166 MHz)  
MCM69P737-3.8: 3.8 ns Access/6.7 ns Cycle (150 MHz)  
MCM69P737-4: 4 ns Access/7.5 ns Cycle (133 MHz)
- 3.3 V  $\pm$  5% Core Power Supply for MCM69P737-3.0 and MCM69P737-3.2
- 3.3 V + 10%, - 5% Core Power Supply for MCM69P737-3.5, MCM69P737-3.8, and MCM69P737-4
- 2.5 V or 3.3 V I/O Supply
- $\overline{ADSP}$ ,  $\overline{ADSC}$ , and  $\overline{ADV}$  Burst Control Pins
- Selectable Burst Sequencing Order (Linear/Interleaved)
- Single-Cycle Deselect Timing
- Internally Self-Timed Write Cycle
- Byte Write and Global Write Control
- PB1 Version 2.0 Compatible
- JEDEC Standard 119-Pin PBGA and 100-Pin TQFP Packages

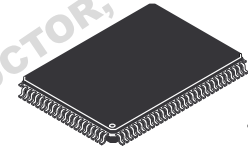
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## MCM69P737



ZP PACKAGE  
PBGA  
CASE 999-02

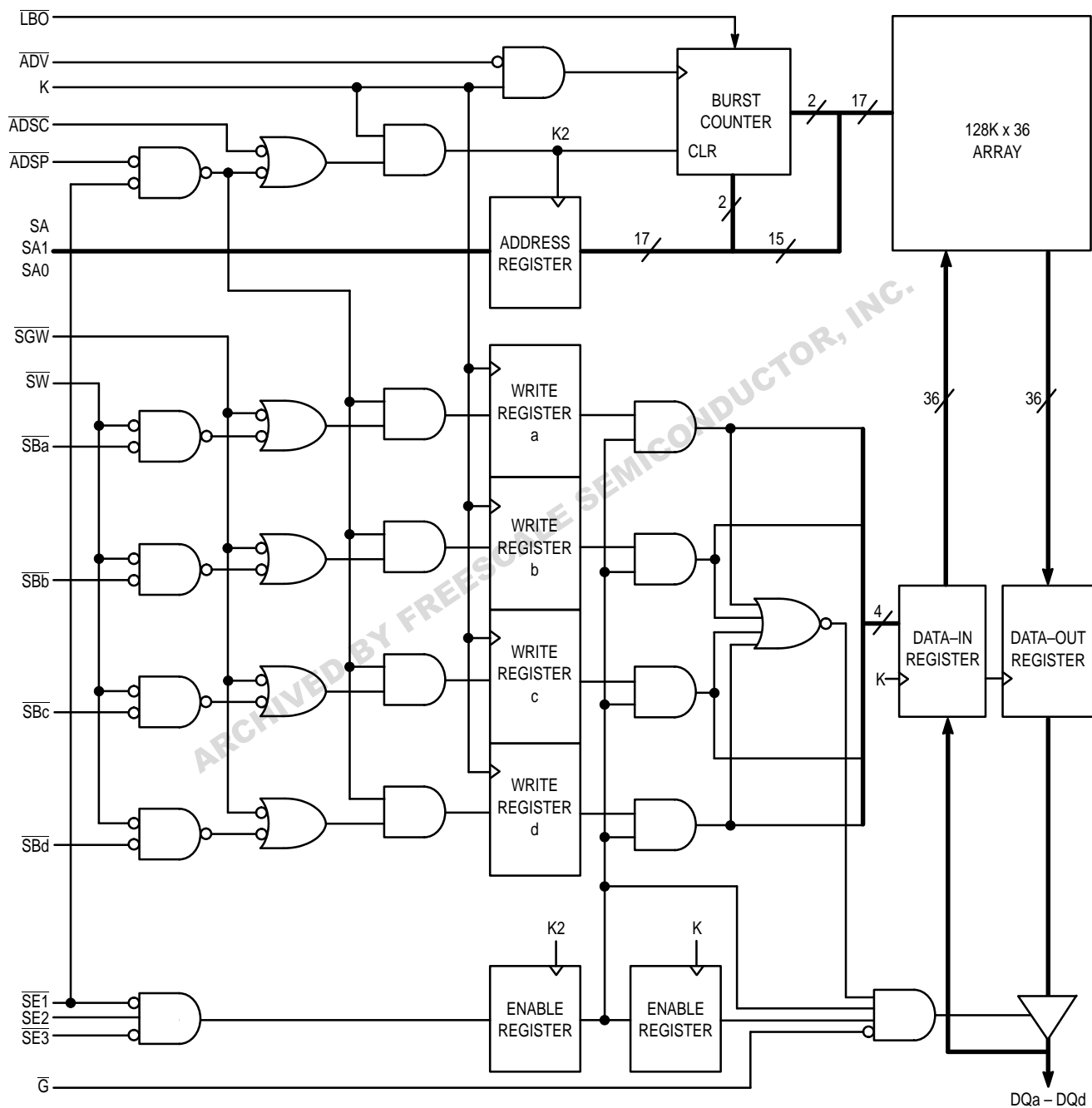


TQ PACKAGE  
TQFP  
CASE 983A-01



# Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

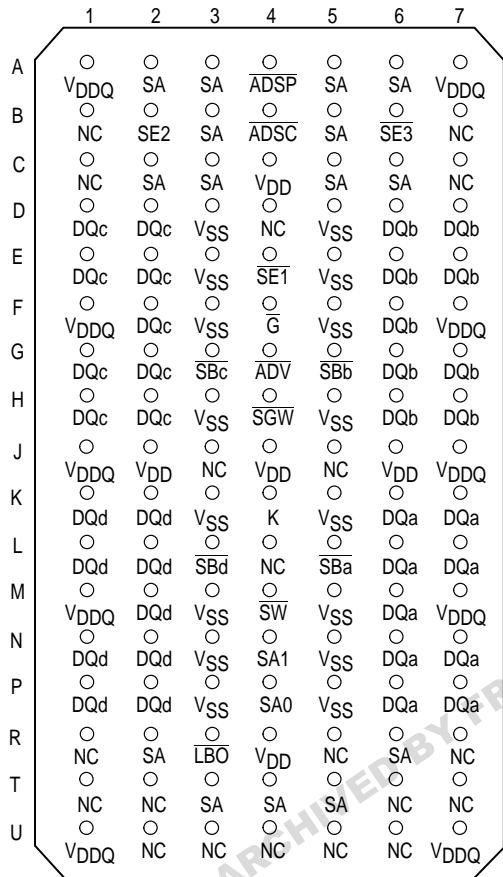


Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.

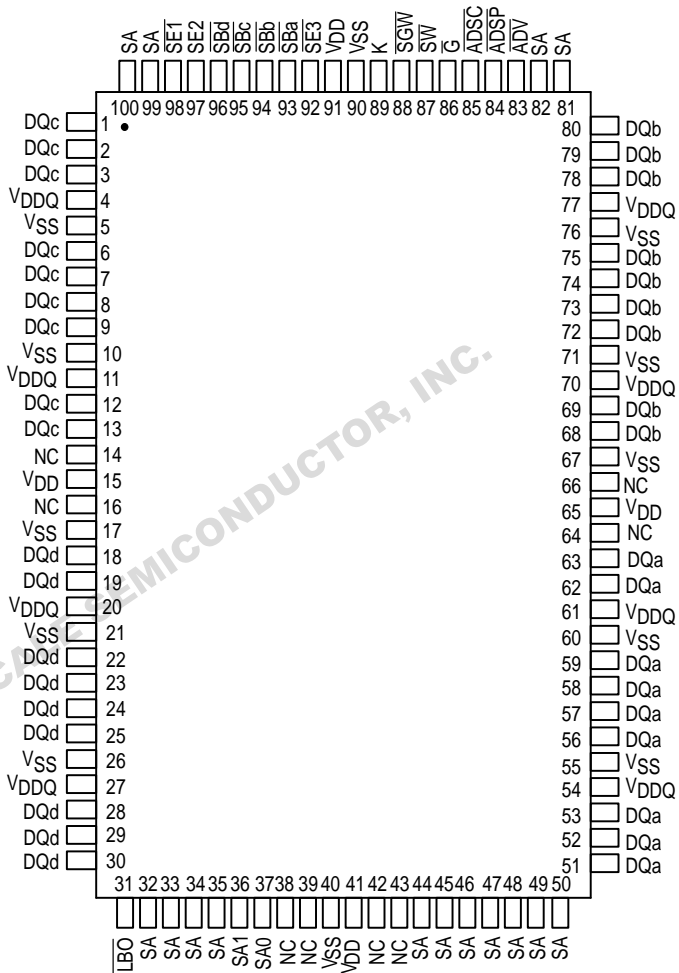
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PIN ASSIGNMENTS



TOP VIEW 119 BUMP PBGA



TOP VIEW 100 PIN TQFP

Not to Scale

Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.

## PBGA PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Locations	Symbol	Type	Description
4B	$\overline{ADSC}$	Input	Synchronous Address Status Controller: Active low, interrupts any ongoing burst and latches a new external address. Used to initiate a READ, WRITE, or chip deselect.
4A	$\overline{ADSP}$	Input	Synchronous Address Status Processor: Active low, interrupts any ongoing burst and latches a new external address. Used to initiate a new READ, WRITE, or chip deselect (exception — chip deselect does not occur when ADSP is asserted and SE1 is high).
4G	$\overline{ADV}$	Input	Synchronous Address Advance: Increments address count in accordance with counter type selected (linear/interleaved).
(a) 6K, 7K, 6L, 7L, 6M, 6N, 7N, 6P, 7P (b) 6D, 7D, 6E, 7E, 6F, 6G, 7G, 6H, 7H (c) 1D, 2D, 1E, 2E, 2F, 1G, 2G, 1H, 2H (d) 1K, 2K, 1L, 2L, 2M, 1N, 2N, 1P, 2P	DQx	I/O	Synchronous Data I/O: "x" refers to the byte being read or written (byte a, b, c, d).
4F	$\overline{G}$	Input	Asynchronous Output Enable Input: Low — enables output buffers (DQx pins). High — DQx pins are high impedance.
4K	K	Input	Clock: This signal registers the address, data in, and all control signals except G and LBO.
3R	$\overline{LBO}$	Input	Linear Burst Order Input: This pin must remain in steady state (this signal not registered or latched). It must be tied high or low. Low — linear burst counter (68K/PowerPC). High — interleaved burst counter (486/i960/Pentium).
2A, 3A, 5A, 6A, 3B, 5B, 2C, 3C, 5C, 6C, 2R, 6R, 3T, 4T, 5T	SA	Input	Synchronous Address Inputs: These inputs are registered and must meet setup and hold times.
4N, 4P	SA1, SA0	Input	Synchronous Address Inputs: These pins must be wired to the two LSBs of the address bus for proper burst operation. These inputs are registered and must meet setup and hold times.
5L, 5G, 3G, 3L (a) (b) (c) (d)	$\overline{SBx}$	Input	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs: "x" refers to the byte being written (byte a, b, c, d). SGW overrides SBx.
4E	$\overline{SE1}$	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: Active low to enable chip. Negated high — blocks $\overline{ADSP}$ or deselects chip when $\overline{ADSC}$ is asserted.
2B	SE2	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: Active high for depth expansion.
6B	$\overline{SE3}$	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: Active low for depth expansion.
4H	$\overline{SGW}$	Input	Synchronous Global Write: This signal writes all bytes regardless of the status of the $\overline{SBx}$ and $\overline{SW}$ signals. If only byte write signals $\overline{SBx}$ are being used, tie this pin high.
4M	$\overline{SW}$	Input	Synchronous Write: This signal writes only those bytes that have been selected using the byte write $\overline{SBx}$ pins. If only byte write signals $\overline{SBx}$ are being used, tie this pin low.
4C, 2J, 4J, 6J, 4R	V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply	Core Power Supply.
1A, 7A, 1F, 7F, 1J, 7J, 1M, 7M, 1U, 7U	V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Supply	I/O Power Supply.
3D, 5D, 3E, 5E, 3F, 5F, 3H, 5H, 3K, 5K, 3M, 5M, 3N, 5N, 3P, 5P	V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply	Ground.
1B, 7B, 1C, 7C, 4D, 3J, 5J, 4L, 1R, 5R, 7R, 1T, 2T, 6T, 7T, 2U, 3U, 4U, 5U, 6U	NC	—	No Connection: There is no connection to the chip.

## TQFP PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Locations	Symbol	Type	Description
85	$\overline{\text{ADSC}}$	Input	Synchronous Address Status Controller: Active low, interrupts any ongoing burst and latches a new external address. Used to initiate a READ, WRITE, or chip deselect.
84	$\overline{\text{ADSP}}$	Input	Synchronous Address Status Processor: Active low, interrupts any ongoing burst and latches a new external address. Used to initiate a new READ, WRITE, or chip deselect (exception — chip deselect does not occur when ADSP is asserted and SE1 is high).
83	$\overline{\text{ADV}}$	Input	Synchronous Address Advance: Increments address count in accordance with counter type selected (linear/interleaved).
(a) 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63 (b) 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80 (c) 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 (d) 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30	DQx	I/O	Synchronous Data I/O: "x" refers to the byte being read or written (byte a, b, c, d).
86	$\overline{\text{G}}$	Input	Asynchronous Output Enable Input: Low — enables output buffers (DQx pins). High — DQx pins are high impedance.
89	K	Input	Clock: This signal registers the address, data in, and all control signals except G and LBO.
31	$\overline{\text{LBO}}$	Input	Linear Burst Order Input: This pin must remain in steady state (this signal not registered or latched). It must be tied high or low. Low — linear burst counter (68K/PowerPC). High — interleaved burst counter (486/i960/Pentium).
32, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 81, 82, 99, 100	SA	Input	Synchronous Address Inputs: These inputs are registered and must meet setup and hold times.
36, 37	SA1, SA0	Input	Synchronous Address Inputs: these pins must be wired to the two LSBs of the address bus for proper burst operation. These inputs are registered and must meet setup and hold times.
93, 94, 95, 96 (a) (b) (c) (d)	$\overline{\text{SBx}}$	Input	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs: "x" refers to the byte being written (byte a, b, c, d). SGW overrides SBx.
98	$\overline{\text{SE1}}$	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: Active low to enable chip. Negated high — blocks $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$ or deselects chip when $\overline{\text{ADSC}}$ is asserted.
97	SE2	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: Active high for depth expansion.
92	$\overline{\text{SE3}}$	Input	Synchronous Chip Enable: Active low for depth expansion.
88	$\overline{\text{SGW}}$	Input	Synchronous Global Write: This signal writes all bytes regardless of the status of the $\overline{\text{SBx}}$ and $\overline{\text{SW}}$ signals. If only byte write signals $\overline{\text{SBx}}$ are being used, tie this pin high.
87	$\overline{\text{SW}}$	Input	Synchronous Write: This signal writes only those bytes that have been selected using the byte write $\overline{\text{SBx}}$ pins. If only byte write signals $\overline{\text{SBx}}$ are being used, tie this pin low.
15, 41, 65, 91	V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply	Core Power Supply.
4, 11, 20, 27, 54, 61, 70, 77	V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Supply	I/O Power Supply.
5, 10, 17, 21, 26, 40, 55, 60, 67, 71, 76, 90	V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply	Ground.
14, 16, 38, 39, 42, 43, 64, 66	NC	—	No Connection: There is no connection to the chip.

**TRUTH TABLE** (See Notes 1 Through 5)

Next Cycle	Address Used	$\overline{SE1}$	SE2	$\overline{SE3}$	$\overline{ADSP}$	$\overline{ADSC}$	$\overline{ADV}$	$\overline{G}^3$	DQx	Write <sup>2, 4</sup>
Deselect	None	1	X	X	X	0	X	X	High-Z	X
Deselect	None	0	X	1	0	X	X	X	High-Z	X
Deselect	None	0	0	X	0	X	X	X	High-Z	X
Deselect	None	X	X	1	1	0	X	X	High-Z	X
Deselect	None	X	0	X	1	0	X	X	High-Z	X
Begin Read	External	0	1	0	0	X	X	X	High-Z	X <sup>5</sup>
Begin Read	External	0	1	0	1	0	X	X	High-Z	READ <sup>5</sup>
Continue Read	Next	X	X	X	1	1	0	1	High-Z	READ
Continue Read	Next	X	X	X	1	1	0	0	DQ	READ
Continue Read	Next	1	X	X	X	1	0	1	High-Z	READ
Continue Read	Next	1	X	X	X	1	0	0	DQ	READ
Suspend Read	Current	X	X	X	1	1	1	1	High-Z	READ
Suspend Read	Current	X	X	X	1	1	1	0	DQ	READ
Suspend Read	Current	1	X	X	X	1	1	1	High-Z	READ
Suspend Read	Current	1	X	X	X	1	1	0	DQ	READ
Begin Write	External	0	1	0	1	0	X	X	High-Z	WRITE
Continue Write	Next	X	X	X	1	1	0	X	High-Z	WRITE
Continue Write	Next	1	X	X	X	1	0	X	High-Z	WRITE
Suspend Write	Current	X	X	X	1	1	1	X	High-Z	WRITE
Suspend Write	Current	1	X	X	X	1	1	X	High-Z	WRITE

**NOTES:**

1. X = Don't Care. 1 = logic high. 0 = logic low.
2. Write is defined as either 1) any  $\overline{SBx}$  and  $\overline{SW}$  low or 2)  $\overline{SGW}$  is low.
3.  $\overline{G}$  is an asynchronous signal and is not sampled by the clock K.  $\overline{G}$  drives the bus immediately ( $t_{GLQX}$ ) following  $\overline{G}$  going low.
4. On write cycles that follow read cycles,  $\overline{G}$  must be negated prior to the start of the write cycle to ensure proper write data setup times.  $\overline{G}$  must also remain negated at the completion of the write cycle to ensure proper write data hold times.
5. This read assumes the RAM was previously deselected.

**LINEAR BURST ADDRESS TABLE** ( $\overline{LB0} = V_{SS}$ )

1st Address (External)	2nd Address (Internal)	3rd Address (Internal)	4th Address (Internal)
X ... X00	X ... X01	X ... X10	X ... X11
X ... X01	X ... X10	X ... X11	X ... X00
X ... X10	X ... X11	X ... X00	X ... X01
X ... X11	X ... X00	X ... X01	X ... X10

**INTERLEAVED BURST ADDRESS TABLE** ( $\overline{LB0} = V_{DD}$ )

1st Address (External)	2nd Address (Internal)	3rd Address (Internal)	4th Address (Internal)
X ... X00	X ... X01	X ... X10	X ... X11
X ... X01	X ... X00	X ... X11	X ... X10
X ... X10	X ... X11	X ... X00	X ... X01
X ... X11	X ... X10	X ... X01	X ... X00

**WRITE TRUTH TABLE**

Cycle Type	$\overline{SGW}$	$\overline{SW}$	$\overline{SBa}$	$\overline{SBb}$	$\overline{SBc}$	$\overline{SBd}$
Read	H	H	X	X	X	X
Read	H	L	H	H	H	H
Write Byte a	H	L	L	H	H	H
Write Byte b	H	L	H	L	H	H
Write Byte c	H	L	H	H	L	H
Write Byte d	H	L	H	H	H	L
Write All Bytes	H	L	L	L	L	L
Write All Bytes	L	X	X	X	X	X

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (See Note 1)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	Notes
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	$V_{SS} - 0.5$ to $+ 4.6$	V	
I/O Supply Voltage	$V_{DDQ}$	$V_{SS} - 0.5$ to $V_{DD}$	V	2
Input Voltage Relative to $V_{SS}$ for Any Pin Except $V_{DD}$	$V_{in}, V_{out}$	$V_{SS} - 0.5$ to $V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	2
Input Voltage (Three-State I/O)	$V_{IT}$	$V_{SS} - 0.5$ to $V_{DDQ} + 0.5$	V	2
Output Current (per I/O)	$I_{out}$	$\pm 20$	mA	
Package Power Dissipation	$P_D$	1.6	W	3
Ambient Temperature	$T_A$	0 to 70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Die Temperature	$T_J$	110	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	3
Temperature Under Bias	$T_{bias}$	- 10 to 85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	- 55 to 125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit.

### NOTES:

1. Permanent device damage may occur if ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS. Exposure to higher than recommended voltages for extended periods of time could affect device reliability.
2. This is a steady-state DC parameter that is in effect after the power supply has achieved its nominal operating level. Power sequencing is not necessary.
3. Power dissipation capability is dependent upon package characteristics and use environment. See Package Thermal Characteristics.

## PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS — PBGA

Rating	Symbol	Max	Unit	Notes
Junction to Ambient (@ 200 lfm) Single-Layer Board Four-Layer Board	$R_{\theta JA}$	38 22	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	1, 2
Junction to Board (Bottom)	$R_{\theta JB}$	14	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	3
Junction to Case (Top)	$R_{\theta JC}$	5	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	4

### NOTES:

1. Junction temperature is a function of on-chip power dissipation, package thermal resistance, mounting site (board) temperature, ambient temperature, air flow, board population, and board thermal resistance.
2. Per SEMI G38-87.
3. Indicates the average thermal resistance between the die and the printed circuit board.
4. Indicates the average thermal resistance between the die and the case top surface via the cold plate method (MIL SPEC-883 Method 1012.1).

## PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS — TQFP

Rating	Symbol	Max	Unit	Notes
Junction to Ambient (@ 200 lfm) Single-Layer Board Four-Layer Board	$R_{\theta JA}$	40 25	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	1, 2
Junction to Board (Bottom)	$R_{\theta JB}$	17	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	3
Junction to Case (Top)	$R_{\theta JC}$	9	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	4

### NOTES:

1. Junction temperature is a function of on-chip power dissipation, package thermal resistance, mounting site (board) temperature, ambient temperature, air flow, board population, and board thermal resistance.
2. Per SEMI G38-87.
3. Indicates the average thermal resistance between the die and the printed circuit board.
4. Indicates the average thermal resistance between the die and the case top surface via the cold plate method (MIL SPEC-883 Method 1012.1).

## DC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V} + 10\%, -5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0\text{ to }70^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Noted)

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS: 2.5 V I/O Supply (Voltages Referenced to $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Supply Voltage	MCM69P737-3.0, -3.2 MCM69P737-3.5, -3.8, -4	$V_{DD}$	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
			3.135	3.3	3.6	V
I/O Supply Voltage	$V_{DDQ}$	2.375	2.5	2.9	V	
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	-0.3	—	0.7	V	
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	1.7	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
Input High Voltage (I/O Pins)	$V_{IH2}$	1.7	—	$V_{DDQ} + 0.3$	V	

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS: 3.3 V I/O Supply (Voltages Referenced to $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Supply Voltage	MCM69P737-3.0, -3.2 MCM69P737-3.5, -3.8, -4	$V_{DD}$	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
			3.135	3.3	3.6	V
I/O Supply Voltage	$V_{DDQ}$	3.135	3.3	$V_{DD}$	V	
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	-0.5	—	0.8	V	
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	2	—	$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	
Input High Voltage (I/O Pins)	$V_{IH2}$	2	—	$V_{DDQ} + 0.5$	V	

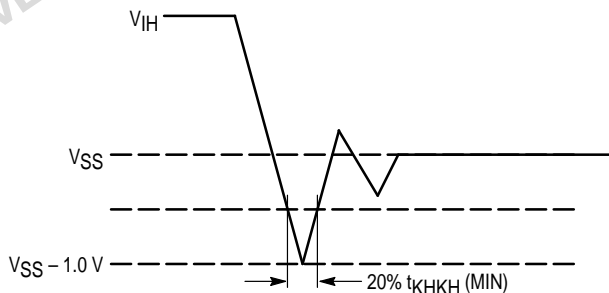


Figure 1. Undershoot Voltage



**DC CHARACTERISTICS AND SUPPLY CURRENTS**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
Input Leakage Current ( $0\text{ V} \leq V_{in} \leq V_{DD}$ )	$I_{lkg(I)}$	—	—	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	
Output Leakage Current ( $0\text{ V} \leq V_{in} \leq V_{DDQ}$ )	$I_{lkg(O)}$	—	—	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	
AC Supply Current (Device Selected, All Outputs Open, Freq = Max), Includes $V_{DD}$ Only	MCM69P737-3.0 MCM69P737-3.2 MCM69P737-3.5 MCM69P737-3.8 MCM69P737-4 $I_{DDA}$	—	—	475 450 425 400 375	mA	1, 2, 3
CMOS Standby Supply Current (Device Deselected, Freq = 0, $V_{DD} = \text{Max}$ , All Inputs Static at CMOS Levels)	$I_{SB2}$	—	—	45	mA	4, 5
TTL Standby Supply Current (Device Deselected, Freq = 0, $V_{DD} = \text{Max}$ , All Inputs Static at TTL Levels)	$I_{SB3}$	—	—	50	mA	4, 6
Clock Running (Device Deselected, Freq = Max, $V_{DD} = \text{Max}$ , All Inputs Toggling at CMOS Levels)	MCM69P737-3.0 MCM69P737-3.2 MCM69P737-3.5 MCM69P737-3.8 MCM69P737-4 $I_{SB4}$	—	—	210 200 190 180 165	mA	4, 5
Static Clock Running (Device Deselected, Freq = Max, $V_{DD} = \text{Max}$ , All Inputs Static at TTL Levels)	$I_{SB5}$	—	—	95	mA	4, 6
Output Low Voltage ( $I_{OL} = 2\text{ mA}$ ) $V_{DDQ} = 2.5\text{ V}$	$V_{OL}$	—	—	0.7	V	
Output High Voltage ( $I_{OL} = -2\text{ mA}$ ) $V_{DDQ} = 2.5\text{ V}$	$V_{OH}$	1.7	—	—	V	
Output Low Voltage ( $I_{OL} = 8\text{ mA}$ ) $V_{DDQ} = 3.3\text{ V}$	$V_{OL2}$	—	—	0.4	V	
Output High Voltage ( $I_{OL} = -4\text{ mA}$ ) $V_{DDQ} = 3.3\text{ V}$	$V_{OH2}$	2.4	—	—	V	

**NOTES:**

- Reference AC Operating Conditions and Characteristics for input and timing.
- All addresses transition simultaneously low (LSB) then high (MSB).
- Data states are all zero.
- Device is deselected as defined by the Truth Table.
- CMOS levels for I/Os are  $V_{IT} \leq V_{SS} + 0.2\text{ V}$  or  $\geq V_{DDQ} - 0.2\text{ V}$ . CMOS levels for other inputs are  $V_{in} \leq V_{SS} + 0.2\text{ V}$  or  $\geq V_{DD} - 0.2\text{ V}$ .
- TTL levels for I/Os are  $V_{IT} \leq V_{IL}$  or  $\geq V_{IH2}$ . TTL levels for other inputs are  $V_{in} \leq V_{IL}$  or  $\geq V_{IH}$ .

**CAPACITANCE** (f = 1.0 MHz, dV = 3.0 V,  $T_A = 0$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ , Periodically Sampled Rather Than 100% Tested)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Capacitance	$C_{in}$	—	4	5	pF
Input/Output Capacitance	$C_{I/O}$	—	7	8	pF

## AC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 10\%, -5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0\text{ to }70^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Noted)

Input Timing Measurement Reference Level ..... 1.25 V  
 Input Pulse Levels ..... 0 to 2.5 V  
 Input Rise/Fall Times ..... 1.0 V/ns (20 to 80%)

Output Timing Reference Level ..... 1.25 V  
 Output Load ..... See Figure 2 Unless Otherwise Noted

### READ/WRITE CYCLE TIMING (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)

Parameter	Symbol	-3.0 200 MHz		-3.2 183 MHz		-3.5 166 MHz		-3.8 150 MHz		-4 133 MHz		Unit	Notes
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Cycle Time	$t_{KHKH}$	5	—	5.5	—	6	—	6.7	—	7.5	—	ns	
Clock High Pulse Width	$t_{KHKL}$	2	—	2.2	—	2.4	—	2.6	—	3	—	ns	4
Clock Low Pulse Width	$t_{KLKH}$	2	—	2.2	—	2.4	—	2.6	—	3	—	ns	4
Clock Access Time	$t_{KHQV}$	—	3	—	3.2	—	3.5	—	3.8	—	4	ns	
Output Enable to Output Valid	$t_{GLQV}$	—	3	—	3.2	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.8	ns	
Clock High to Output Active	$t_{KHQX1}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	5, 6
Clock High to Output Change	$t_{KHQX2}$	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns	5
Output Enable to Output Active	$t_{GLQX}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	5, 6
Output Disable to Q High-Z	$t_{GHQZ}$	—	3	—	3.2	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.8	ns	5, 6
Clock High to Q High-Z	$t_{KHQZ}$	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	ns	5, 6
Setup Times: Address ADSP, ADSC, ADV Data In Write Chip Enable	$t_{ADKH}$ $t_{ADSKH}$ $t_{DVKH}$ $t_{WVKH}$ $t_{EVKH}$	1.2	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns	
Hold Times: Address ADSP, ADSC, ADV Data In Write Chip Enable	$t_{KHAX}$ $t_{KHADSX}$ $t_{KHDX}$ $t_{KHWX}$ $t_{KHEX}$	0.4	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns	

#### NOTES:

- Write is defined as either any  $\overline{SBx}$  and  $\overline{SW}$  low or  $\overline{SGW}$  is low. Chip Enable is defined as  $\overline{SE1}$  low,  $\overline{SE2}$  high, and  $\overline{SE3}$  low whenever  $\overline{ADSP}$  or  $\overline{ADSC}$  is asserted.
- All read and write cycle timings are referenced from K or  $\overline{G}$ .
- $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 5\%$  for MCM69P737-3.0 and MCM69P737-3.2 devices only.
- In order to reduce test correlation issues and to reduce the effects of application specific input edge rate variations on correlation between data sheet parameters and actual system performance, FSRAM AC parametric specifications are always specified at  $V_{DDQ}/2$ . In some design exercises, it is desirable to evaluate timing using other reference levels. Since the maximum test input edge rate is known and is given in the AC Test Conditions section of the data sheet as 1 V/ns, one can easily interpolate timing values to other reference levels.
- This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.
- Measured at  $\pm 200\text{ mV}$  from steady state.

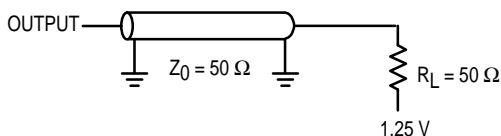
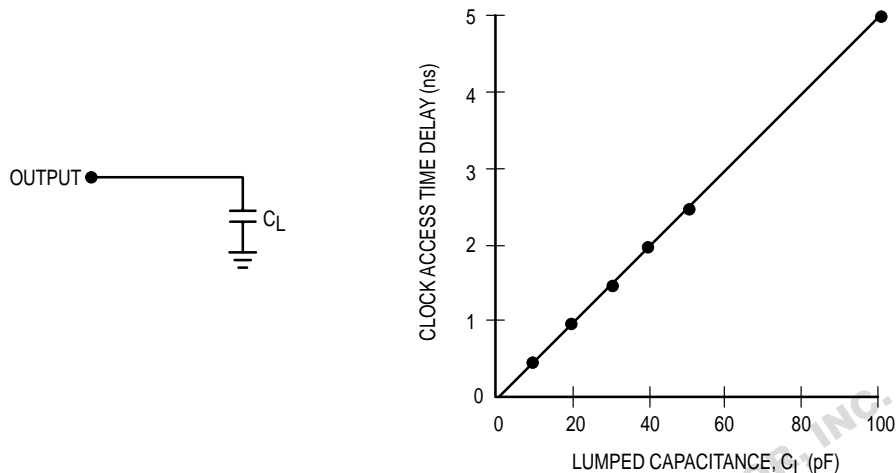
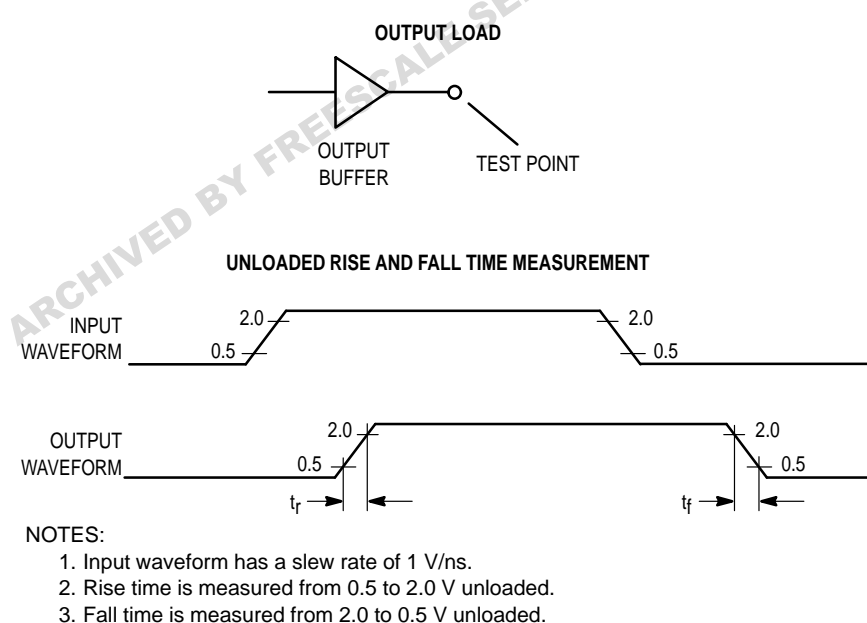


Figure 2. AC Test Load

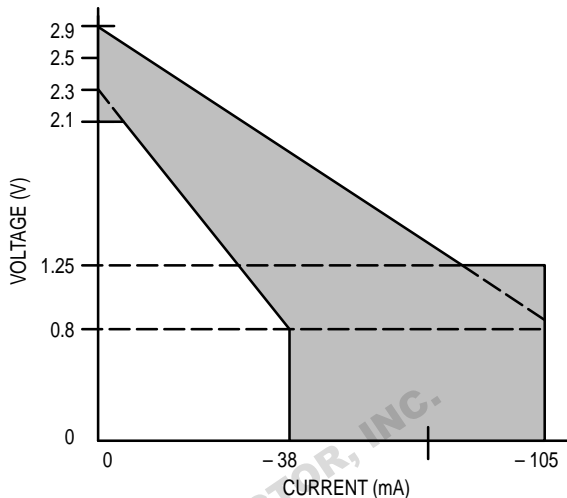


**Figure 3. Lumped Capacitive Load and Typical Derating Curve**



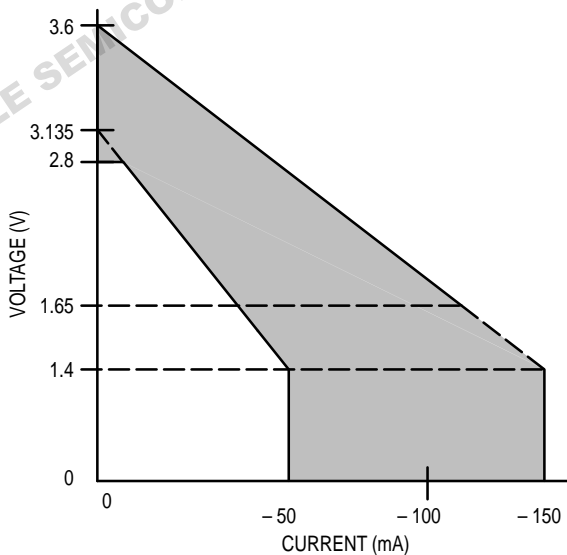
**Figure 4. Unloaded Rise and Fall Time Characterization**

PULL-UP		
VOLTAGE (V)	I (mA) MIN	I (mA) MAX
-0.5	-38	-105
0	-38	-105
0.8	-38	-105
1.25	-26	-83
1.5	-20	-70
2.3	0	-30
2.7	0	-10
2.9	0	0



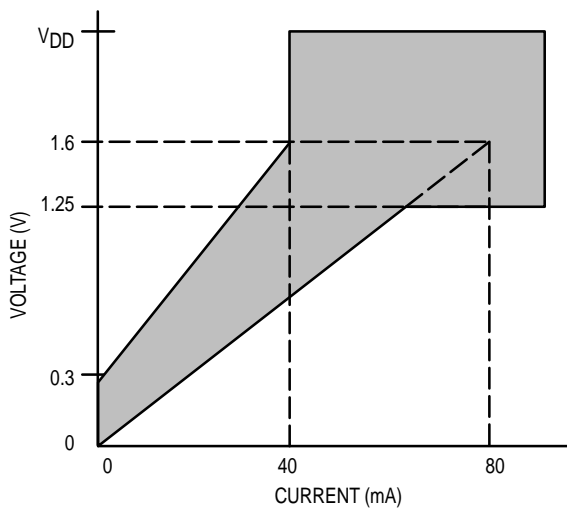
(a) Pull-Up for 2.5 V I/O Supply

PULL-UP		
VOLTAGE (V)	I (mA) MIN	I (mA) MAX
-0.5	-50	-150
0	-50	-150
1.4	-50	-150
1.65	-46	-130
2.0	-35	-101
3.135	0	-25
3.6	0	0



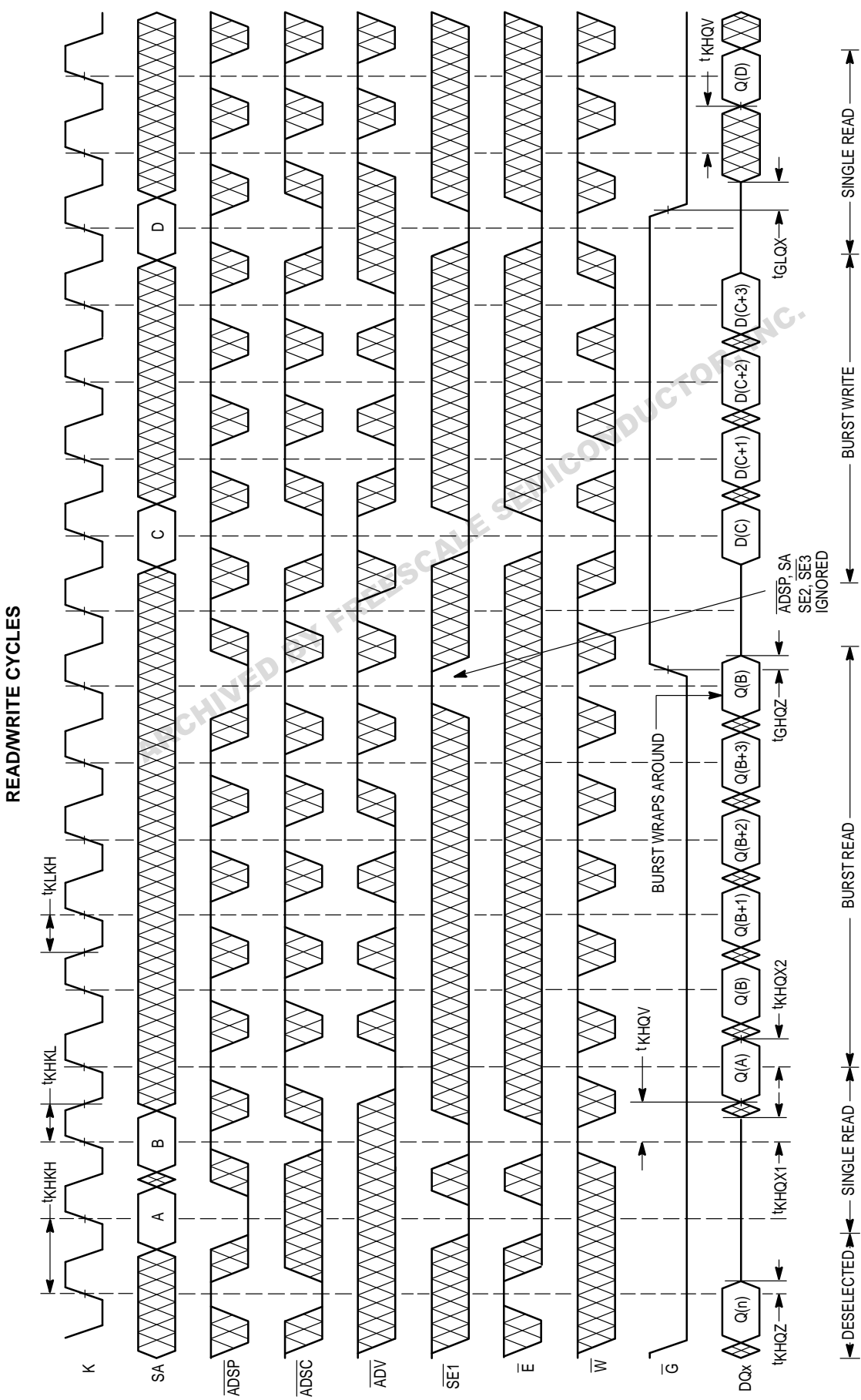
(b) Pull-Up for 3.3 V I/O Supply

PULL-DOWN		
VOLTAGE (V)	I (mA) MIN	I (mA) MAX
-0.5	0	0
0	0	0
0.4	10	20
0.8	20	40
1.25	31	63
1.6	40	80
2.8	40	80
3.2	40	80
3.4	40	80



(c) Pull-Down

Figure 5. Typical Output Buffer Characteristics



NOTE:  $\overline{E}$  low =  $\overline{SE2}$  high and  $\overline{SE3}$  low.  
 $\overline{W}$  low =  $\overline{SGW}$  low and/or  $\overline{SW}$  and  $\overline{SBx}$  low.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### STOP CLOCK OPERATION

In the stop clock mode of operation, the SRAM will hold all state and data values even though the clock is not running (full static operation). The SRAM design allows the clock to start with  $\overline{\text{ADSP}}$  and  $\overline{\text{ADSC}}$ , and stops the clock after the last write data is latched, or the last read data is driven out.

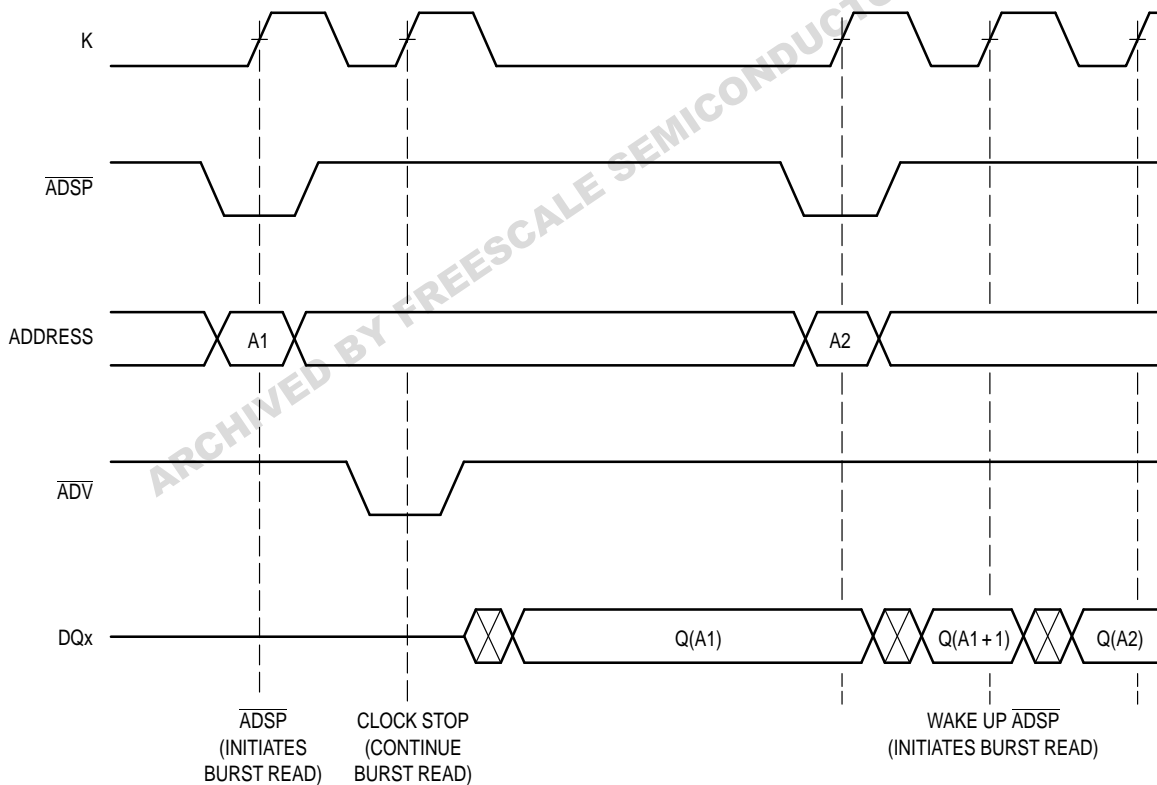
When starting and stopping the clock, the AC clock timing and parametrics must be strictly maintained. For example,

clock pulse width and edge rates must be guaranteed when starting and stopping the clocks.

To achieve the lowest power operation for all three stop clock modes, stop read, stop write, and stop deselect:

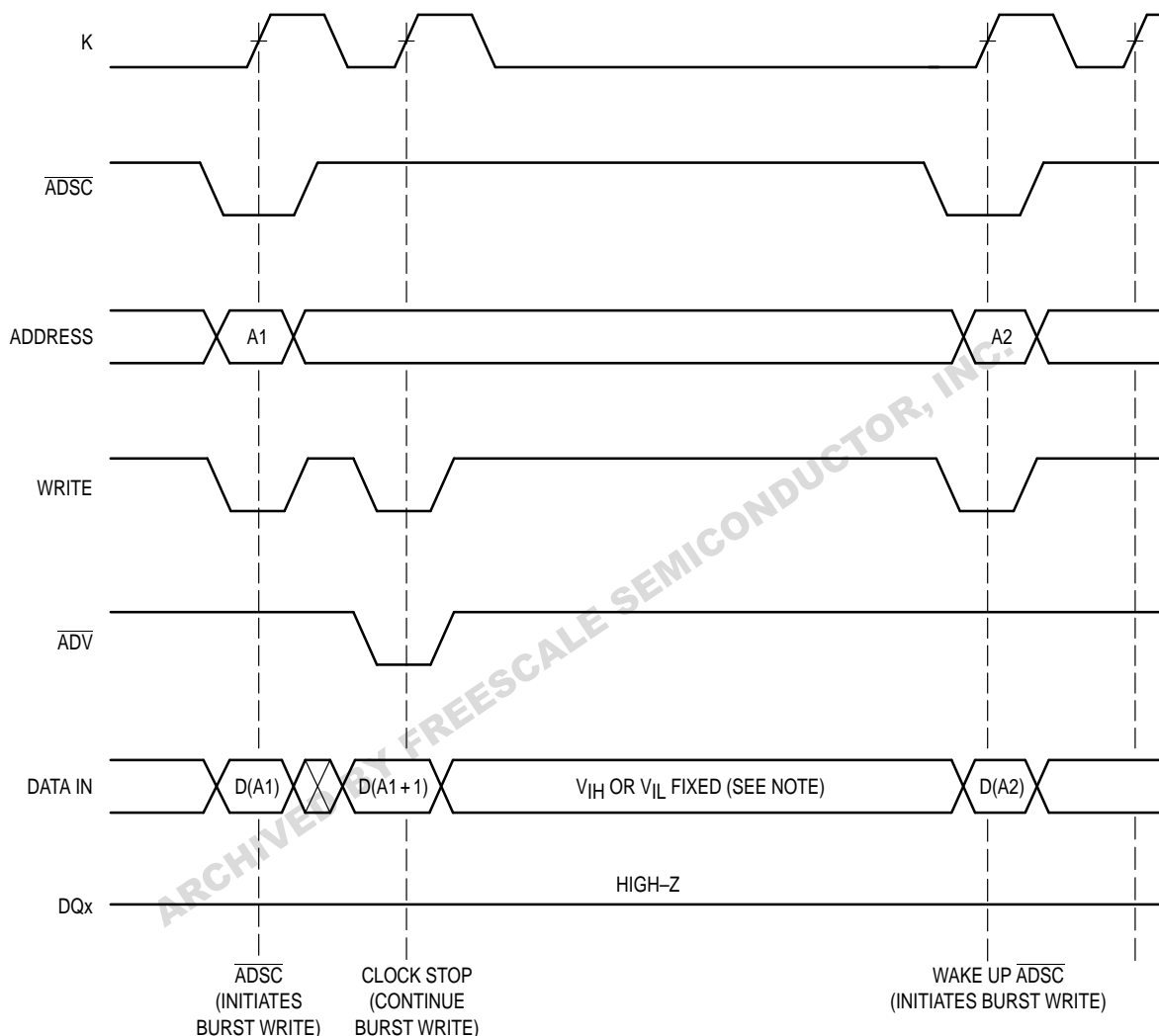
- Force the clock to a low state.
- Force the control signals to an inactive state (this guarantees any potential source of noise on the clock input will not start an unplanned on activity).
- Force the address inputs to a low state.

### STOP CLOCK WITH READ TIMING



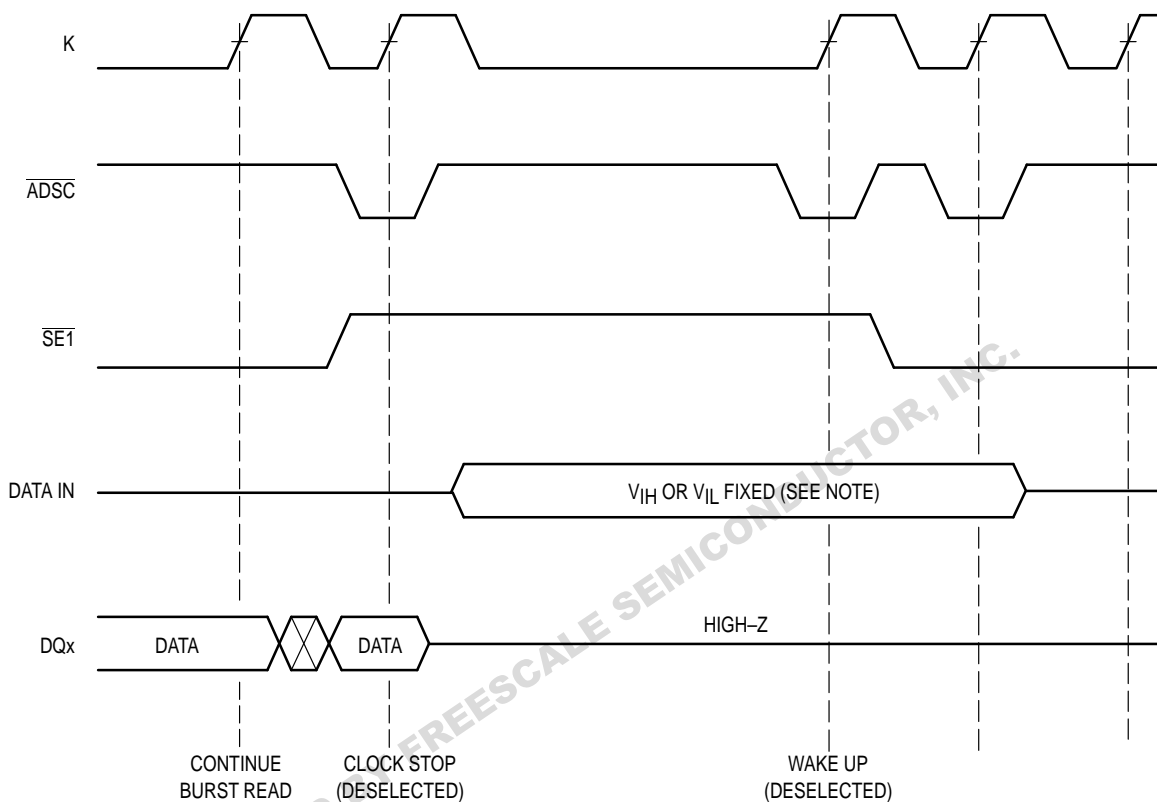
NOTE: For lowest possible power consumption during stop clock, the addresses should be driven to a low state ( $V_{IL}$ ). Best results are obtained if  $V_{IL} < 0.2$  V.

**STOP CLOCK WITH WRITE TIMING**



NOTE: While the clock is stopped, DATA IN must be fixed in a high ( $V_{IH}$ ) or low ( $V_{IL}$ ) state to reduce the DC current of the input buffers. For lowest power operation, all data and address lines should be held in a low ( $V_{IL}$ ) state and control lines held in an inactive state.

**STOP CLOCK WITH DESELECT OPERATION TIMING**



NOTE: While the clock is stopped, DATA IN must be fixed in a high ( $V_{IH}$ ) or low ( $V_{IL}$ ) state to reduce the DC current of the input buffers. For lowest power operation, all data and address lines should be held in a low ( $V_{IL}$ ) state and control lines held in an inactive state.



## NON-BURST SYNCHRONOUS OPERATION

Although this BurstRAM has been designed for PowerPC-based and other high end MPU-based systems, these SRAMs can be used in other high speed L2 cache or memory applications that do not require the burst address feature. Most L2 caches designed with a synchronous interface can make use of the MCM69P737. The burst counter feature of the BurstRAM can be disabled, and the SRAM can be configured to act upon a continuous stream of addresses. See Figure 6.

## CONTROL PIN TIE VALUES EXAMPLE ( $H \geq V_{IH}$ , $L \leq V_{IL}$ )

Non-Burst	ADSP	ADSC	ADV	SE1	SE2	LBO
Sync Non-Burst, Pipelined SRAM	H	L	H	L	H	X

NOTE: Although X is specified in the table as a don't care, the pin must be tied either high or low.

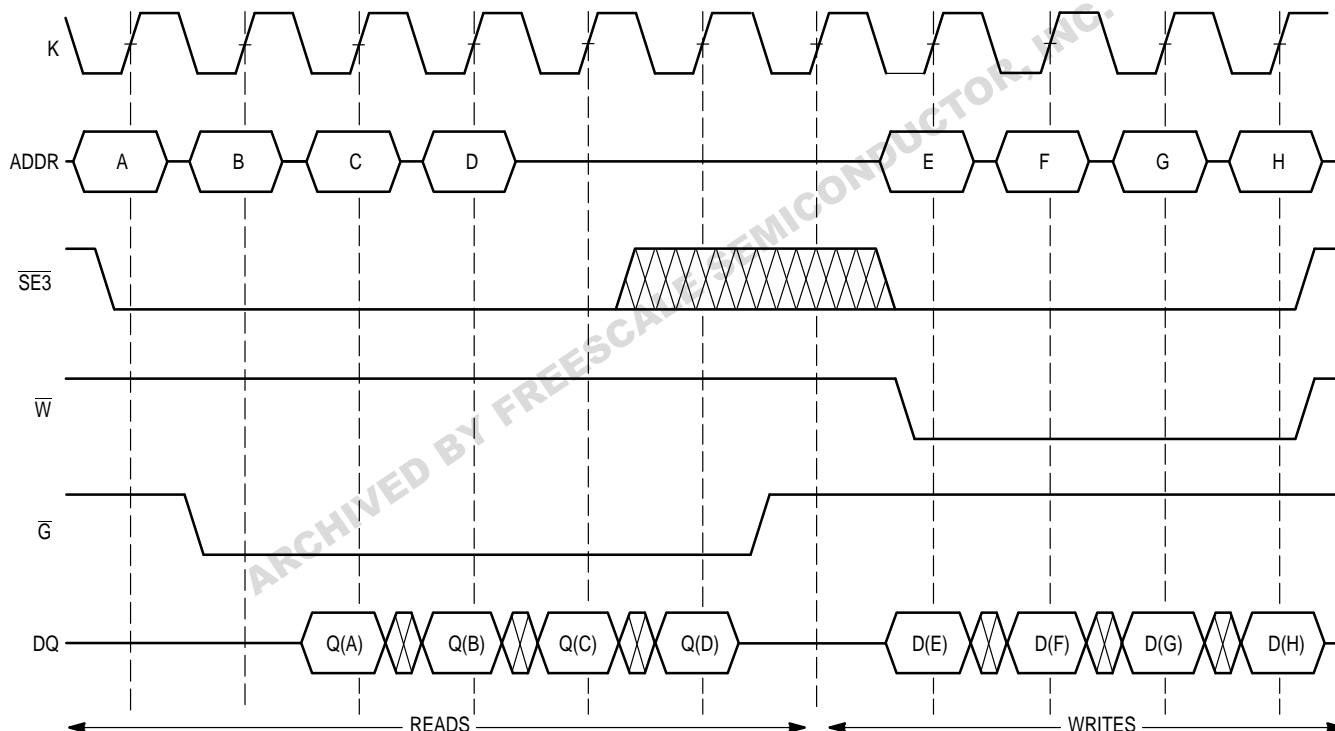


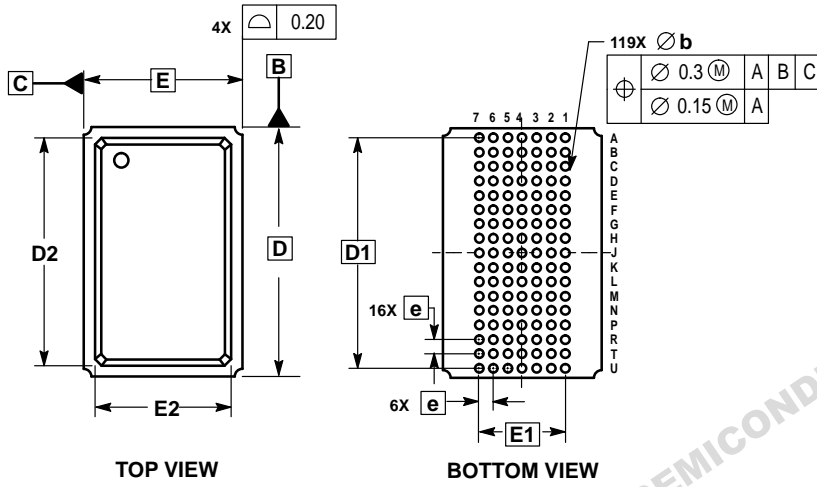
Figure 6. Example Configuration as Non-Burst Synchronous SRAM

## ORDERING INFORMATION (Order by Full Part Number)

Motorola Memory Prefix	<b>MCM</b>	<b>69P737</b>	<b>XX</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
Part Number						
						Blank = Trays, R = Tape and Reel
						Speed (3.0 = 3 ns, 3.2 = 3.2 ns, 3.5 = 3.5 ns, 3.8 = 3.8 ns, and 4 = 4 ns)
						Package (ZP = PBGA, TQ = TQFP)
Full Part Numbers	MCM69P737ZP3.0	MCM69P737ZP3.2	MCM69P737ZP3.5	MCM69P737ZP3.8	MCM69P737ZP4	
	MCM69P737ZP3.0R	MCM69P737ZP3.2R	MCM69P737ZP3.5R	MCM69P737ZP3.8R	MCM69P737ZP4R	
	MCM69P737TQ3.0	MCM69P737TQ3.2	MCM69P737TQ3.5	MCM69P737TQ3.8	MCM69P737TQ4	
	MCM69P737TQ3.0R	MCM69P737TQ3.2R	MCM69P737TQ3.5R	MCM69P737TQ3.8R	MCM69P737TQ4R	

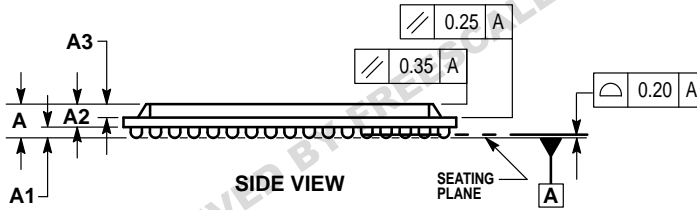
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

ZP PACKAGE  
7 x 17 BUMP PBGA  
CASE 999-02

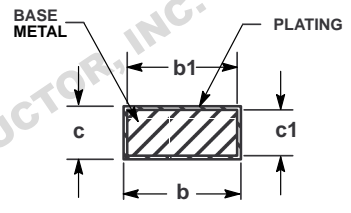
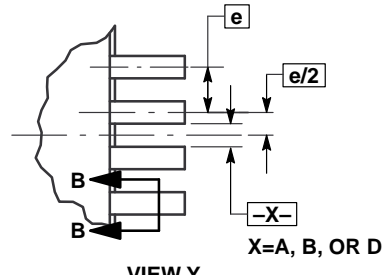
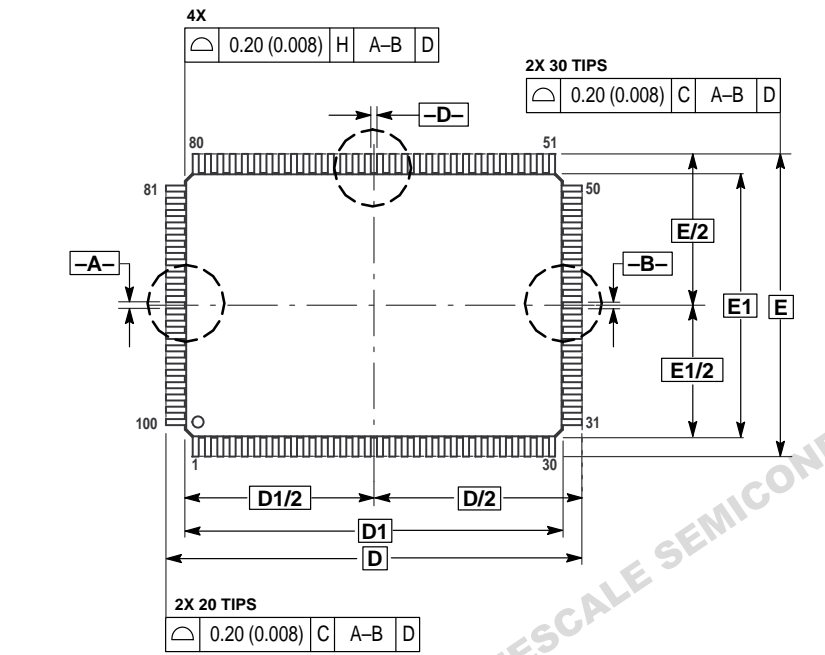


- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
  2. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS.
  3. DIMENSION b IS THE MAXIMUM SOLDER BALL DIAMETER MEASURED PARALLEL TO DATUM A.
  4. DATUM A, THE SEATING PLANE, IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE SOLDER BALLS.

MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	—	2.40
A1	0.50	0.70
A2	1.30	1.70
A3	0.80	1.00
D	22.00 BSC	
D1	20.32 BSC	
D2	19.40	19.60
E	14.00 BSC	
E1	7.62 BSC	
E2	11.90	12.10
b	0.60	0.90
e	1.27 BSC	

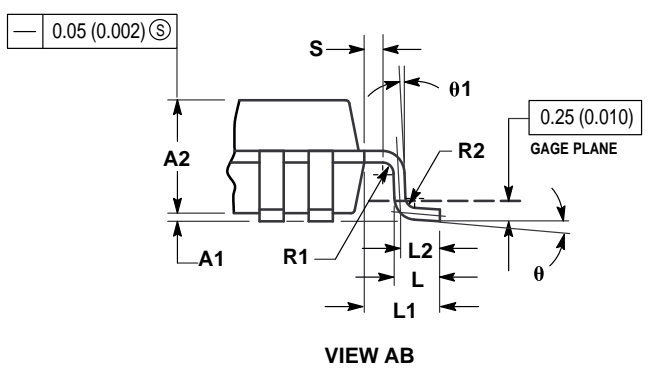
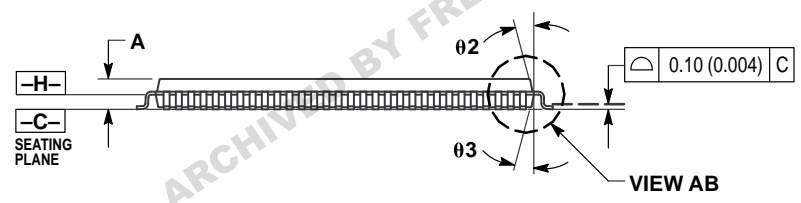


TQ PACKAGE  
TQFP  
CASE 983A-01



0.13 (0.005) M C A-B S D S

- NOTES:
- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
  - CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
  - DATUM PLANE -H- IS LOCATED AT BOTTOM OF LEAD AND IS COINCIDENT WITH THE LEAD WHERE THE LEAD EXITS THE PLASTIC BODY AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PARTING LINE.
  - DATUMS -A-, -B- AND -D- TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE -H-.
  - DIMENSIONS D AND E TO BE DETERMINED AT SEATING PLANE -C-.
  - DIMENSIONS D1 AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION IS 0.25 (0.010) PER SIDE. DIMENSIONS D1 AND B1 DO INCLUDE MOLD MISMATCH AND ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE -H-.
  - DIMENSION b DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT CAUSE THE b DIMENSION TO EXCEED 0.45 (0.018).




DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	—	1.60	—	0.063
A1	0.05	0.15	0.002	0.006
A2	1.35	1.45	0.053	0.057
b	0.22	0.38	0.009	0.015
b1	0.22	0.33	0.009	0.013
c	0.09	0.20	0.004	0.008
c1	0.09	0.16	0.004	0.006
D	22.00 BSC	—	0.866 BSC	—
D1	20.00 BSC	—	0.787 BSC	—
E	16.00 BSC	—	0.630 BSC	—
E1	14.00 BSC	—	0.551 BSC	—
e	0.65 BSC	—	0.026 BSC	—
L	0.45	0.75	0.018	0.030
L1	1.00 REF	—	0.039 REF	—
L2	0.50 REF	—	0.020 REF	—
S	0.20	—	0.008	—
R1	0.08	—	0.003	—
R2	0.08	0.20	0.003	0.008
theta	0°	7°	0°	7°
theta 1	0°	—	0°	—
theta 2	11°	13°	11°	13°
theta 3	11°	13°	11°	13°

Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.



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