Contents

Pin Configuration

Figure 1. 36-ball VFBGA (Top View) [1]

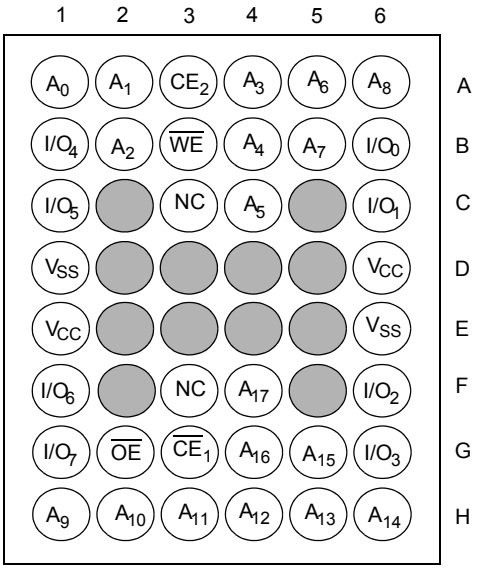


Figure 2. 32-pin SOIC/TSOP II (Top View)

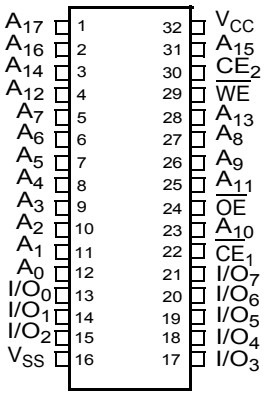


Figure 3. 32-pin TSOP I (Top View)

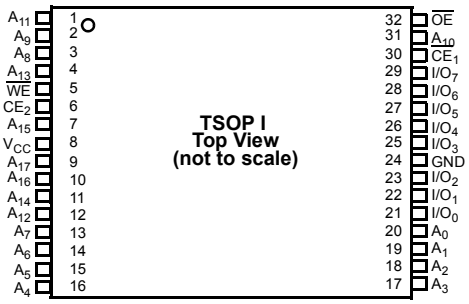


Figure 4. 32-pin STSOP (Top View)

Product Portfolio

Product	Range	V_{CC} Range (V)			Speed (ns)	Power Dissipation					
						Operating I_{CC} (mA)				Standby I_{SB2} (µA)	
						f = 1 MHz		f = f_{max}			
		Min	Typ [2]	Max		Typ [2]	Max	Typ [2]	Max	Typ [2]	Max
CY62138FV30LL	Industrial / Automotive-A	2.2	3.0	3.6	45	1.6	2.5	13	18	1	5

Notes
1. NC pins are not connected on the die.
2. Typical values are included for reference only and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at $V_{CC} = V_{CC(typ.)}$, T_A = 25 °C.

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 to ground potential .....–0.3 V to 3.9 V

DC voltage applied to outputs in High Z State [3, 4] .....–0.3 V to 3.9 V

DC input voltage [3, 4] .....–0.3 V to 3.9 V

Output current into outputs (LOW) ..... 20 mA

Static Discharge Voltage ..... > 2001 V (MIL-STD-883, Method 3015)

Latch-up current .....> 200 mA

Operating Range

Product	Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{CC} [5]
CY62138FV30LL	Industrial / Automotive-A	–40 °C to +85 °C	2.2 V to 3.6 V

Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions		45 ns (Industrial / Automotive-A)			Unit
				Min	Typ [6]	Max	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH voltage	I_{OH} = –0.1 mA		2.0	–	–	V
		I_{OH} = –1.0 mA, $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.70 V		2.4	–	–	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW voltage	I_{OL} = 0.1 mA		–	–	0.4	V
		I_{OL} = 2.1 mA, $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.70 V			–	0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH voltage	V_{CC} = 2.2 V to 2.7 V		1.8	–	V_{CC} + 0.3 V	V
		V_{CC}= 2.7 V to 3.6 V		2.2	–	V_{CC} + 0.3 V	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW voltage	V_{CC} = 2.2 V to 2.7 V	For BGA package	–0.3	–	0.6	V
		V_{CC}= 2.7 V to 3.6 V		–0.3	–	0.8	V
		V_{CC} = 2.2 V to 3.6 V	For other packages	–0.3	–	0.6	V
I_{IX}	Input leakage current	GND ≤ V_I ≤ V_{CC}		–1	–	+1	µA
I_{OZ}	Output leakage current	GND ≤ V_O ≤ V_{CC}, output disabled		–1	–	+1	µA
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Operating supply current	f = f_{max} = 1/t_{RC}	V_{CC} = V_{CCmax}, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, CMOS levels	–	13	18	mA
		f = 1 MHz		–	1.6	2.5	
I_{SB1} [7]	Automatic CE Power-down current–CMOS inputs	$\overline{CE_1} \geq V_{CC}$ – 0.2 V or $CE_2 \leq$ 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC}$ – 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \leq$ 0.2 V, f = f_{max} (address and data only), f = 0 ($\overline{OE}$, and $\overline{WE}$), V_{CC} = 3.60 V		–	1	5	µA
I_{SB2} [7]	Automatic CE Power-down current–CMOS inputs	$\overline{CE_1} \geq V_{CC}$ – 0.2 V or $CE_2 \leq$ 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC}$ – 0.2 V or $V_{IN} \leq$ 0.2 V, f = 0, V_{CC} = 3.60 V		–	1	5	µA

Notes

3. $V_{IL(min)}$ = –2.0 V for pulse durations less than 20 ns.
4. $V_{IH(max)}$ = V_{CC} + 0.75 V for pulse durations less than 20 ns.
5. Full device AC operation assumes a 100 µs ramp time from 0 to V_{CC}(min) and 200 µs wait time after V_{CC} stabilization.
6. Typical values are included for reference only and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at V_{CC} = $V_{CC(typ.)}$, T_A = 25 °C.
7. Chip enables ($\overline{CE_1}$ and CE_2) must be at CMOS level to meet the I_{SB1} / I_{SB2} / I_{CCDR} spec. Other inputs can be left floating.

Capacitance

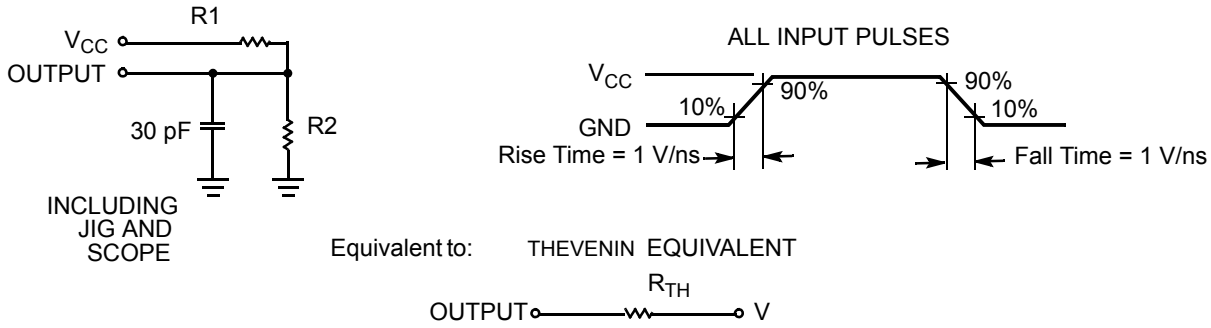
Parameter[8]	Description	Test Conditions	Max	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	T_A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, V_{CC} = $V_{CC(typ.)}$	10	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance		10	pF

Thermal Resistance

Parameter[8]	Description	Test Conditions	32-pin SOIC	36-ball VFBGA	32-pin TSOP II	32-pin STSOP	32-pin TSOP I	Unit
Θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance (Junction to Ambient)	Still air, soldered on a 3 × 4.5 inch, two layer printed circuit board	44.53	38.49	44.16	59.72	50.19	°C/W
Θ_{JC}	Thermal resistance (Junction to Case)		24.05	17.66	11.97	15.38	14.59	°C/W

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 5. AC Test Loads and Waveforms



Parameter	2.5 V (2.2 V to 2.7 V)	3.0 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	Unit
R1	16667	1103	Ω
R2	15385	1554	Ω
R_{TH}	8000	645	Ω
V_{TH}	1.20	1.75	V

Note
8. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.

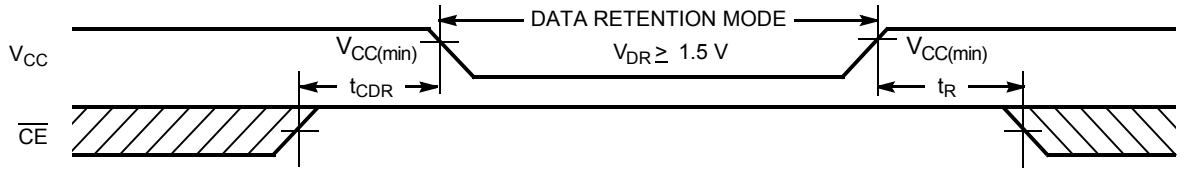
Data Retention Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Conditions		Min	Typ [9]	Max	Unit
V_{DR}	V_{CC} for data retention			1.5	–	–	V
I_{CCDR} [10]	Data retention current	V_{CC} = 1.5 V, $\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $CE_2 \leq 0.2$ V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2$ V	Industrial / Automotive-A	–	1	4	µA
t_{CDR} [11]	Chip deselect to data retention time			0	–	–	ns
t_R [12]	Operation recovery time			45	–	–	ns

Data Retention Waveform

Figure 6. Data Retention Waveform [13]



Notes
9. Typical values are included for reference only and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at $V_{CC} = V_{CC(typ.)}$, T_A = 25 °C.
10. Chip enables ($\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2) must be at CMOS level to meet the I_{SB1} / I_{SB2} / I_{CCDR} spec. Other inputs can be left floating.
11. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.
12. Full device AC operation requires linear V_{CC} ramp from V_{DR} to $V_{CC(min)} \geq 100$ µs or stable at $V_{CC(min)} \geq 100$ µs.
13. $\overline{CE}$ is the logical combination of $\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2. When $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW and CE_2 is HIGH, $\overline{CE}$ is LOW; when $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW, $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH.

Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter [14]	Description	45 ns (Industrial/ Automotive-A)		Unit
		Min	Max	
Read Cycle				
t_{RC}	Read cycle time	45	–	ns
t_{AA}	Address to data valid	–	45	ns
t_{OHA}	Data hold from address change	10	–	ns
t_{ACE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to data valid	–	45	ns
t_{DOE}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to data valid	–	22	ns
t_{LZOE}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Low Z [15]	5	–	ns
t_{HZOE}	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to High Z [15, 16]	–	18	ns
t_{LZCE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to Low Z [15]	10	–	ns
t_{HZCE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ HIGH or CE_2 LOW to High Z [15, 16]	–	18	ns
t_{PU}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to Power-up	0	–	ns
t_{PD}	$\overline{CE}_1$ HIGH or CE_2 LOW to Power-down	–	45	ns
Write Cycle [17]				
t_{WC}	Write cycle time	45	–	ns
t_{SCE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to write end	35	–	ns
t_{AW}	Address setup to write end	35	–	ns
t_{HA}	Address hold from write end	0	–	ns
t_{SA}	Address setup to Write Start	0	–	ns
t_{PWE}	$\overline{WE}$ pulse Width	35	–	ns
t_{SD}	Data setup to write end	25	–	ns
t_{HD}	Data hold from write end	0	–	ns
t_{HZWE}	$\overline{WE}$ LOW to High Z [15, 16]	–	18	ns
t_{LZWE}	$\overline{WE}$ HIGH to Low Z [15]	10	–	ns

Notes

14. Test conditions for all parameters other than tristate parameters assume signal transition time of 3 ns or less (1 V/ns), timing reference levels of $V_{CC(typ)}/2$, input pulse levels of 0 to $V_{CC(typ)}$, and output loading of the specified I_{OL}/I_{OH} as shown in the AC Test Loads and Waveforms on page 5.
15. At any given temperature and voltage condition, t_{HZCE} is less than t_{LZCE}, t_{HZOE} is less than t_{LZOE}, and t_{HZWE} is less than t_{LZWE} for any given device.
16. t_{HZOE}, t_{HZCE}, and t_{HZWE} transitions are measured when the output enters a high impedance state.
17. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$, $\overline{CE}_1 = V_{IL}$, and $CE_2 = V_{IH}$. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. Reference the data input setup and hold timing to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.

Switching Waveforms

Figure 7. Read Cycle 1 (Address transition controlled) [18, 19]

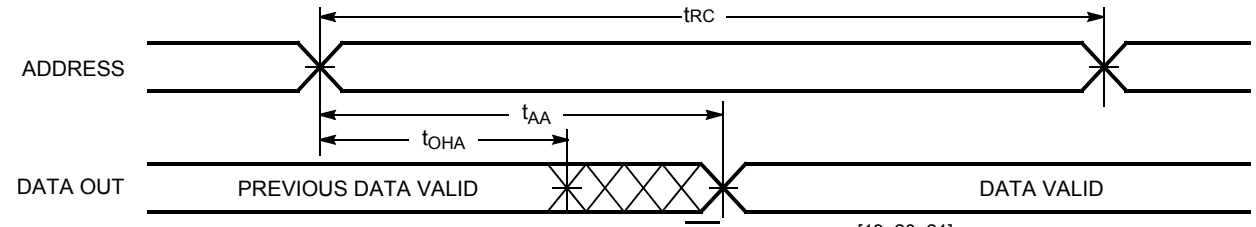


Figure 8. Read Cycle No. 2 (OE controlled) [19, 20, 21]

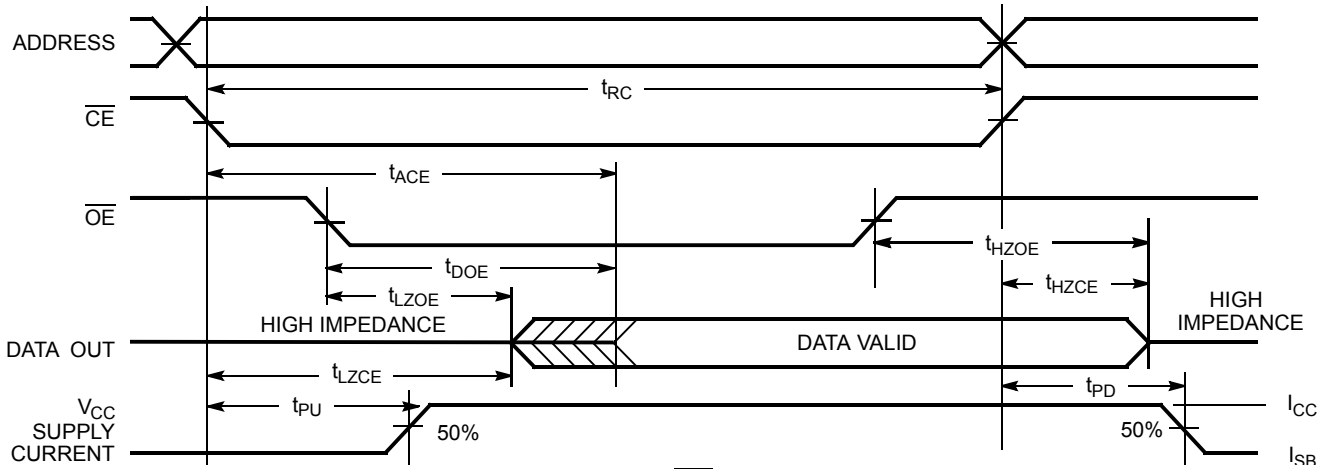
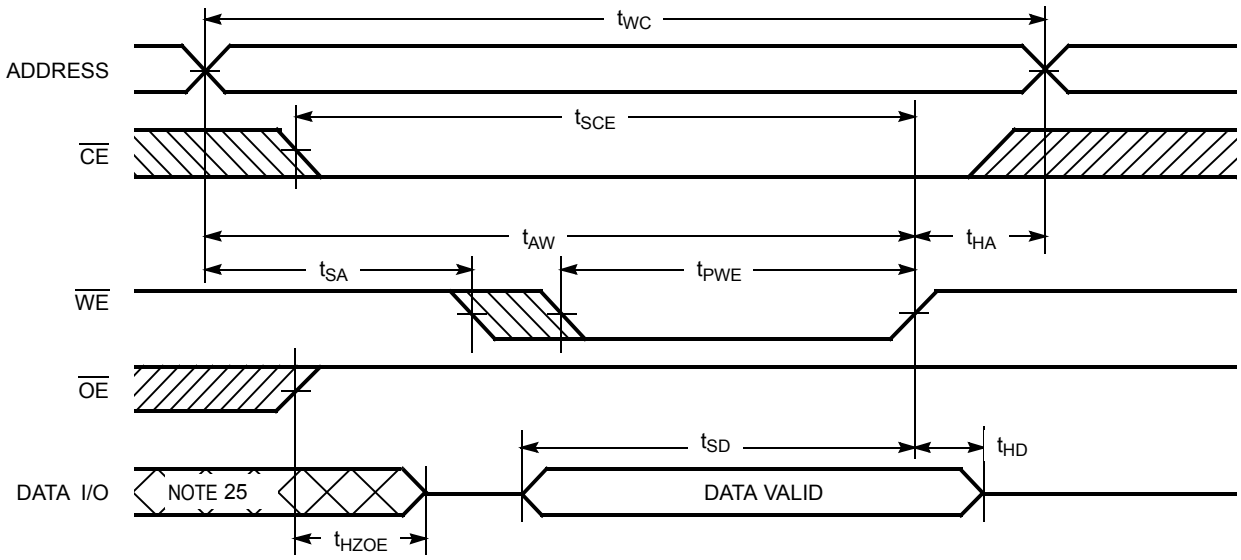


Figure 9. Write Cycle No. 1 (WE controlled) [21, 22, 23, 24]



Notes

18. The device is continuously selected. $\overline{OE}$, $\overline{CE_1}$ = V_{IL}, CE_2 = V_{IH}.
19. $\overline{WE}$ is HIGH for read cycle.
20. Address valid before or similar to $\overline{CE_1}$ transition LOW and CE_2 transition HIGH.
21. $\overline{CE}$ is the logical combination of $\overline{CE_1}$ and CE_2. When $\overline{CE_1}$ is LOW and CE_2 is HIGH, $\overline{CE}$ is LOW; when $\overline{CE_1}$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW, $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH.
22. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$, $\overline{CE_1}$ = V_{IL}, and CE_2 = V_{IH}. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. Reference the data input setup and hold timing to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
23. Data I/O is high impedance if $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH}.
24. If $\overline{CE_1}$ goes HIGH or CE_2 goes LOW simultaneously with $\overline{WE}$ HIGH, the output remains in high impedance state.
25. During this period, the I/Os are in output state. Do not apply input signals.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 10. Write Cycle No. 2 ($\overline{CE1}$ or CE2 controlled) [26, 27, 28, 29]

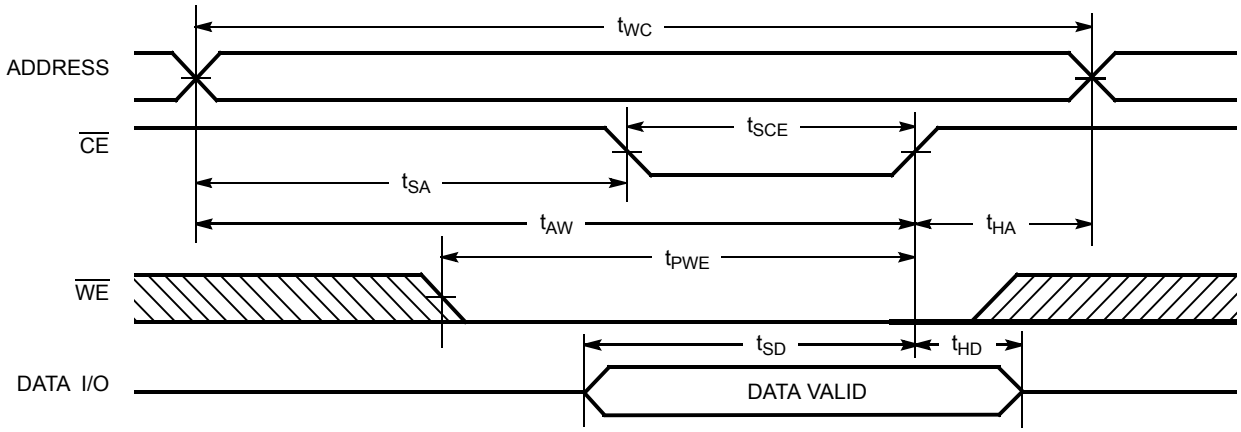
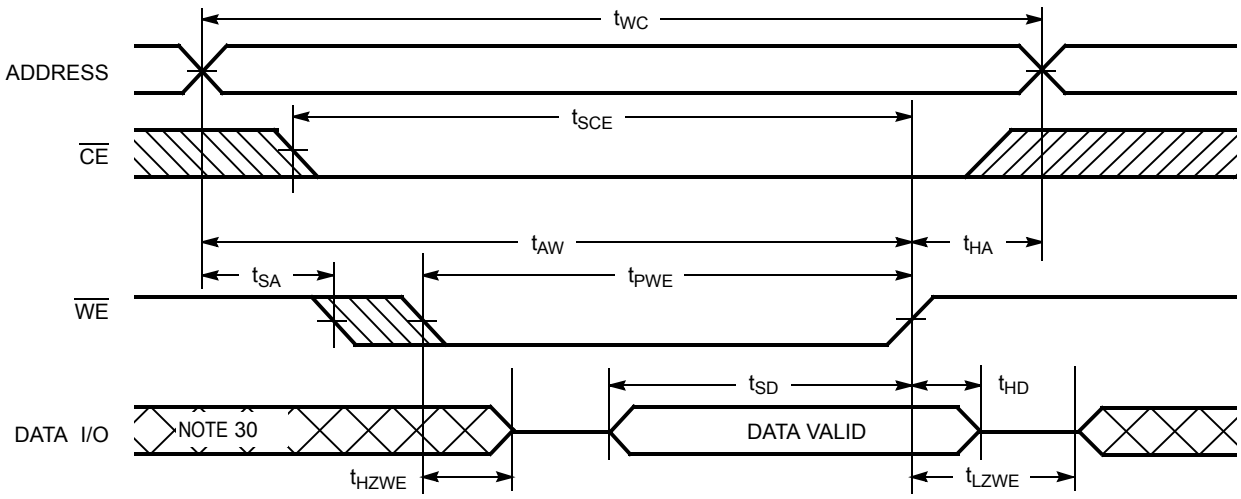


Figure 11. Write Cycle No. 3 ($\overline{WE}$ controlled, $\overline{OE}$ LOW) [26, 29]



Truth Table

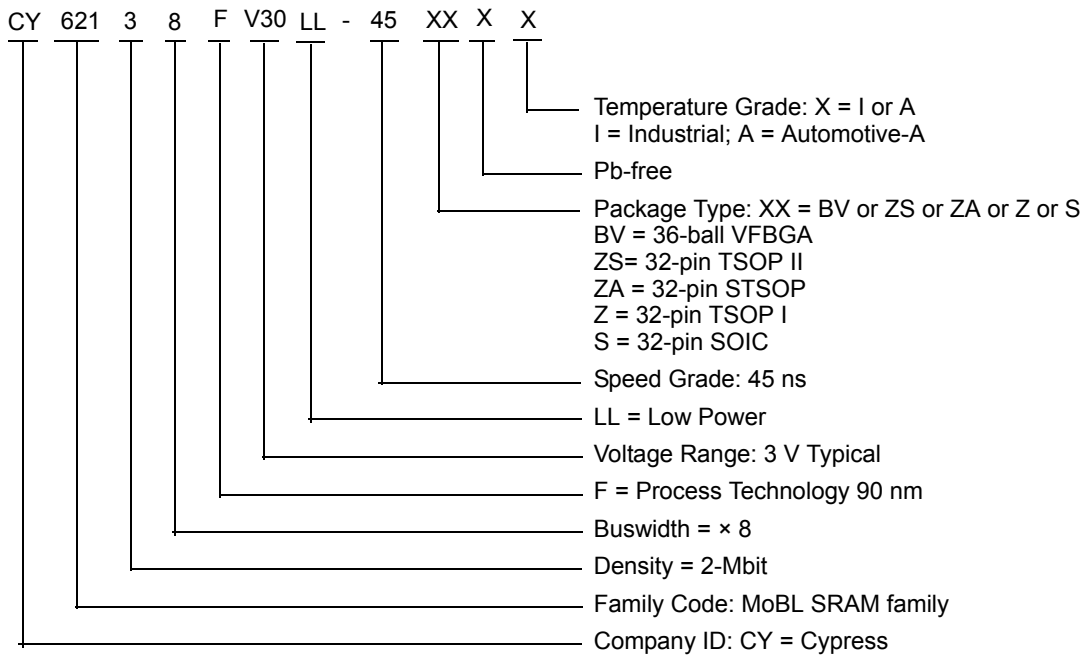
$\overline{CE_1}$	CE_2	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{OE}$	Inputs/Outputs	Mode	Power
H	X[31]	X	X	High Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I_{SB})
X[31]	L	X	X	High Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I_{SB})
L	H	H	L	Data out	Read	Active (I_{CC})
L	H	H	H	High Z	Output disabled	Active (I_{CC})
L	H	L	X	Data in	Write	Active (I_{CC})

Notes
26. $\overline{CE}$ is the logical combination of $\overline{CE_1}$ and CE_2. When $\overline{CE_1}$ is LOW and CE_2 is HIGH, $\overline{CE}$ is LOW; when $\overline{CE_1}$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW, $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH.
27. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$, $\overline{CE_1}$ = V_{IL}, and CE_2 = V_{IH}. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. Reference the data input setup and hold timing to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
28. Data I/O is high impedance if $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH}.
29. If $\overline{CE_1}$ goes HIGH or CE_2 goes LOW simultaneously with $\overline{WE}$ HIGH, the output remains iin high impedance state.
30. During this period, the I/Os are in output state. Do not apply input signals.
31. The 'X' (Don't care) state for the Chip enables ($\overline{CE_1}$ and CE_2) in the truth table refer to the logic state (either HIGH or LOW). Intermediate voltage levels on these pins is not permitted.

Ordering Information

Speed (ns)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type	Operating Range
45	CY62138FV30LL-45BVXI	51-85149	36-ball VFBGA (Pb-free)	Industrial
	CY62138FV30LL-45ZSXI	51-85095	32-pin TSOP II (Pb-free)	
	CY62138FV30LL-45ZAXI	51-85094	32-pin STSOP (Pb-free)	
	CY62138FV30LL-45ZXI	51-85056	32-pin TSOP I (Pb-free)	
	CY62138FV30LL-45SXI	51-85081	32-pin SOIC (Pb-free)	
	CY62138FV30LL-45ZAXA	51-85094	32-pin STSOP (Pb-free)	Automotive-A

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagrams

Figure 12. 36-ball VFBGA (6 × 8 × 1.0 mm) BV36A, 51-85149

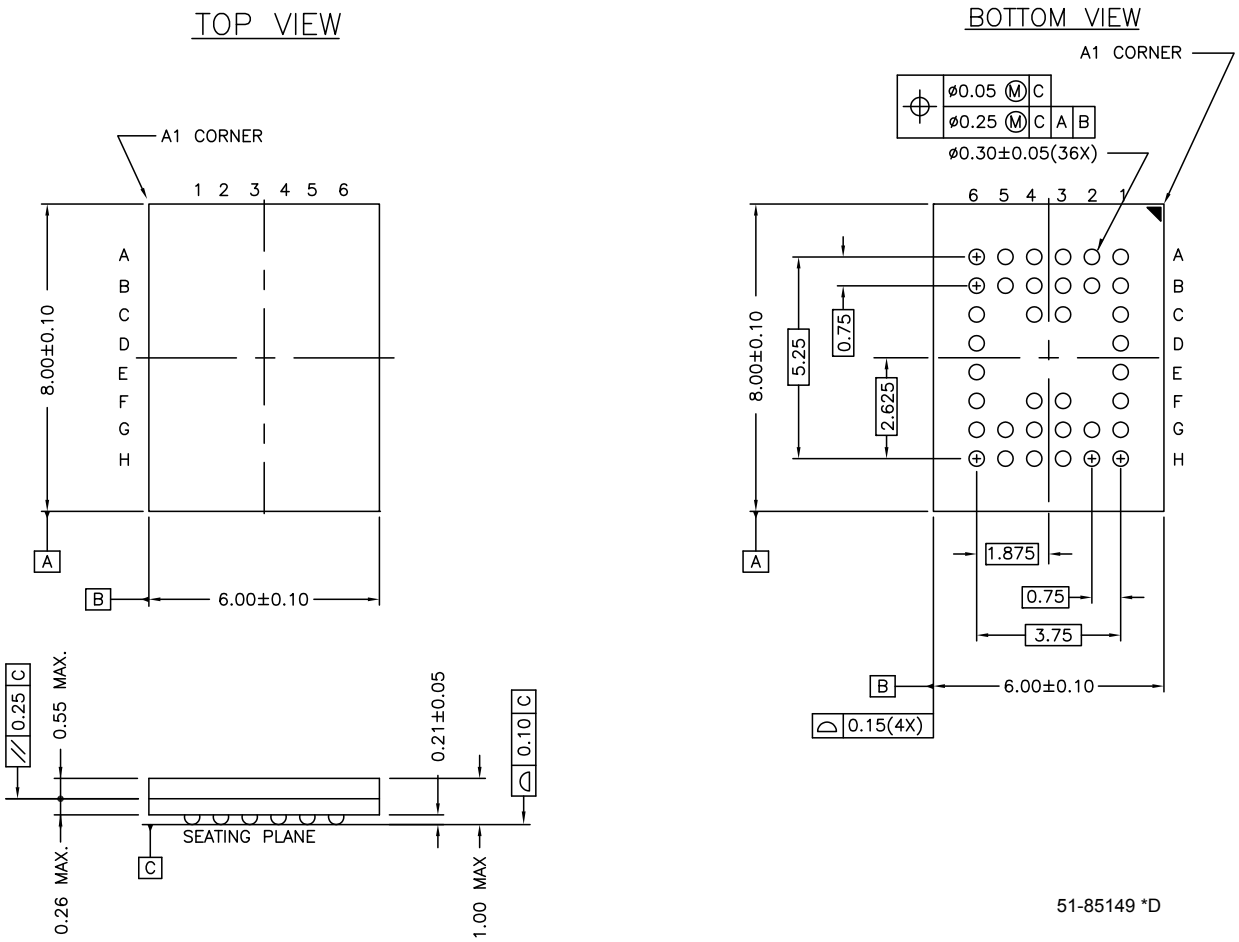


Figure 13. 32-pin TSOP II (20.95 × 11.76 × 1.0 mm) ZS32, 51-85095

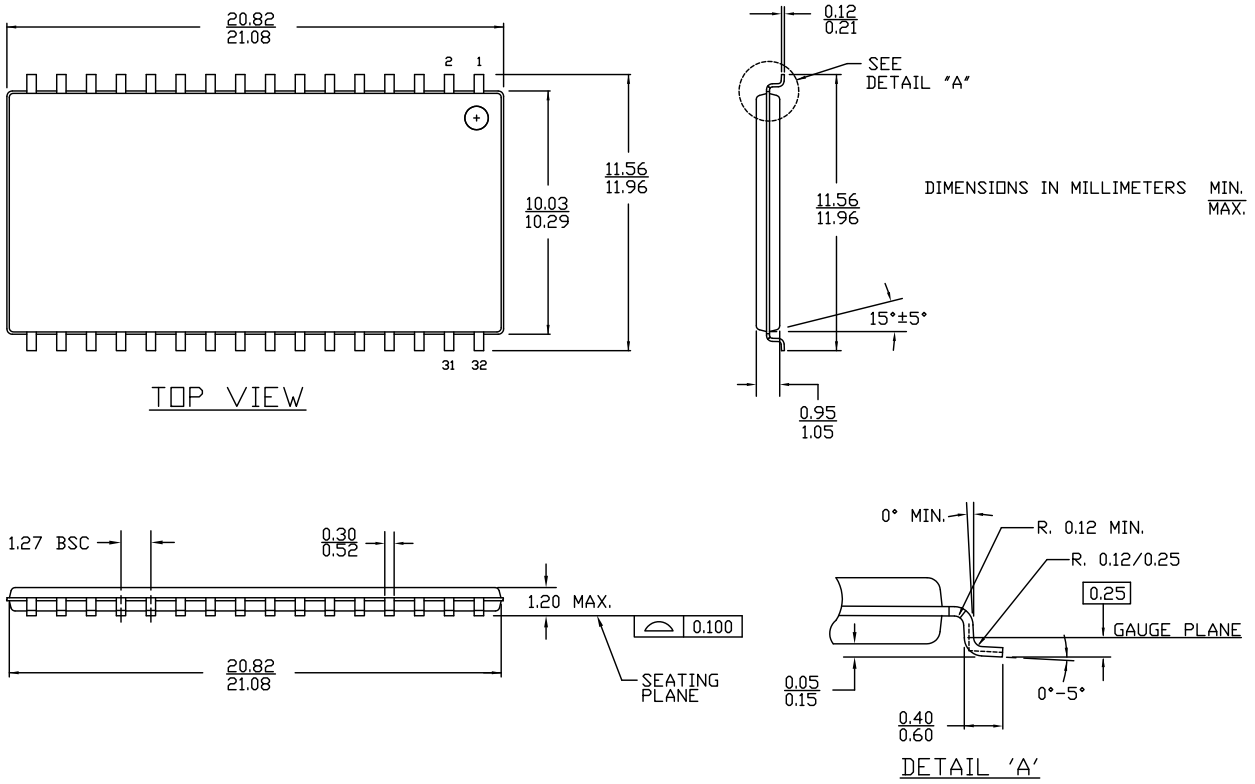


Figure 14. 32-pin Molded SOIC (450 Mil) S32.45/SZ32.45, 51-85081

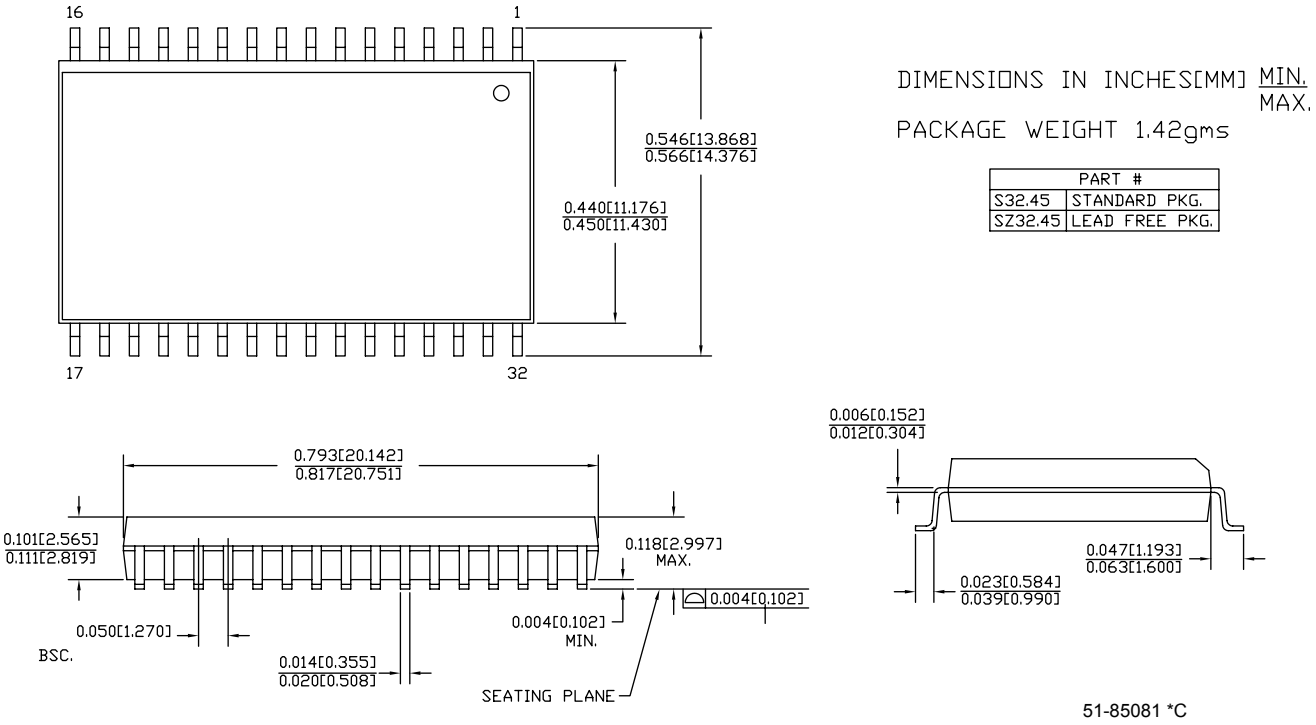


Figure 15. 32-pin TSOP I (8 × 20 ×1.0 mm) Z32, 51-85056

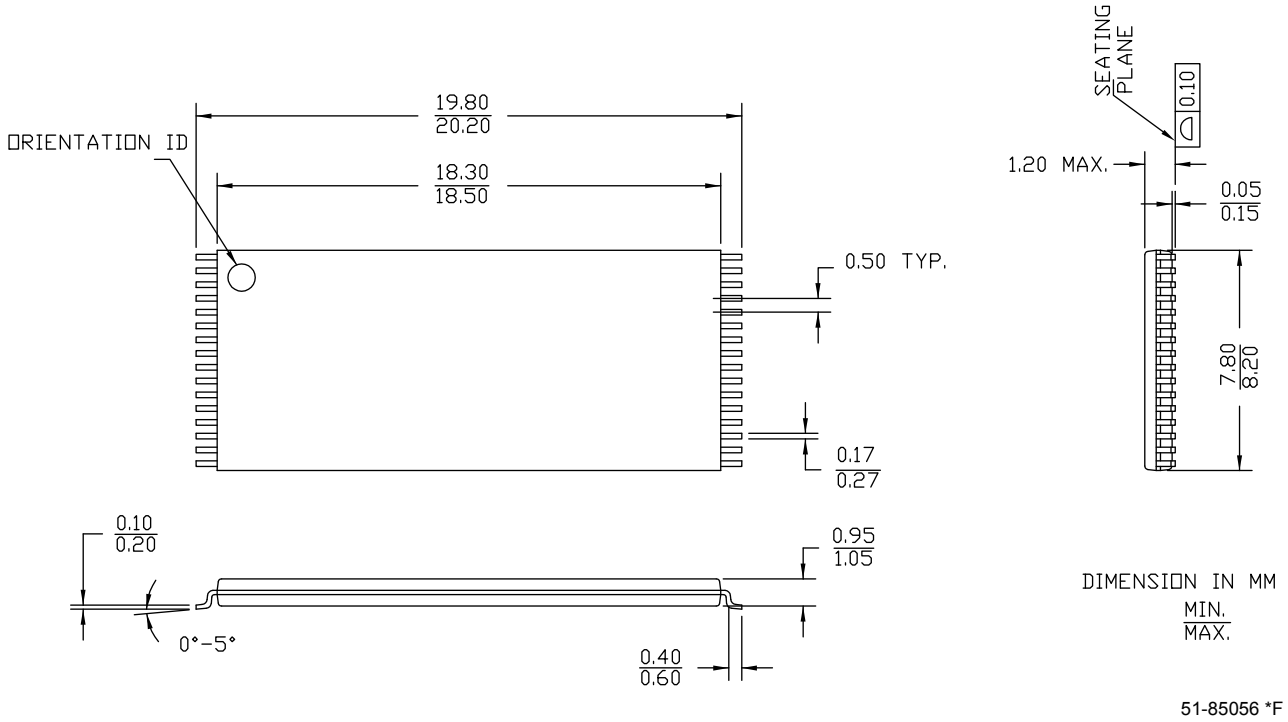
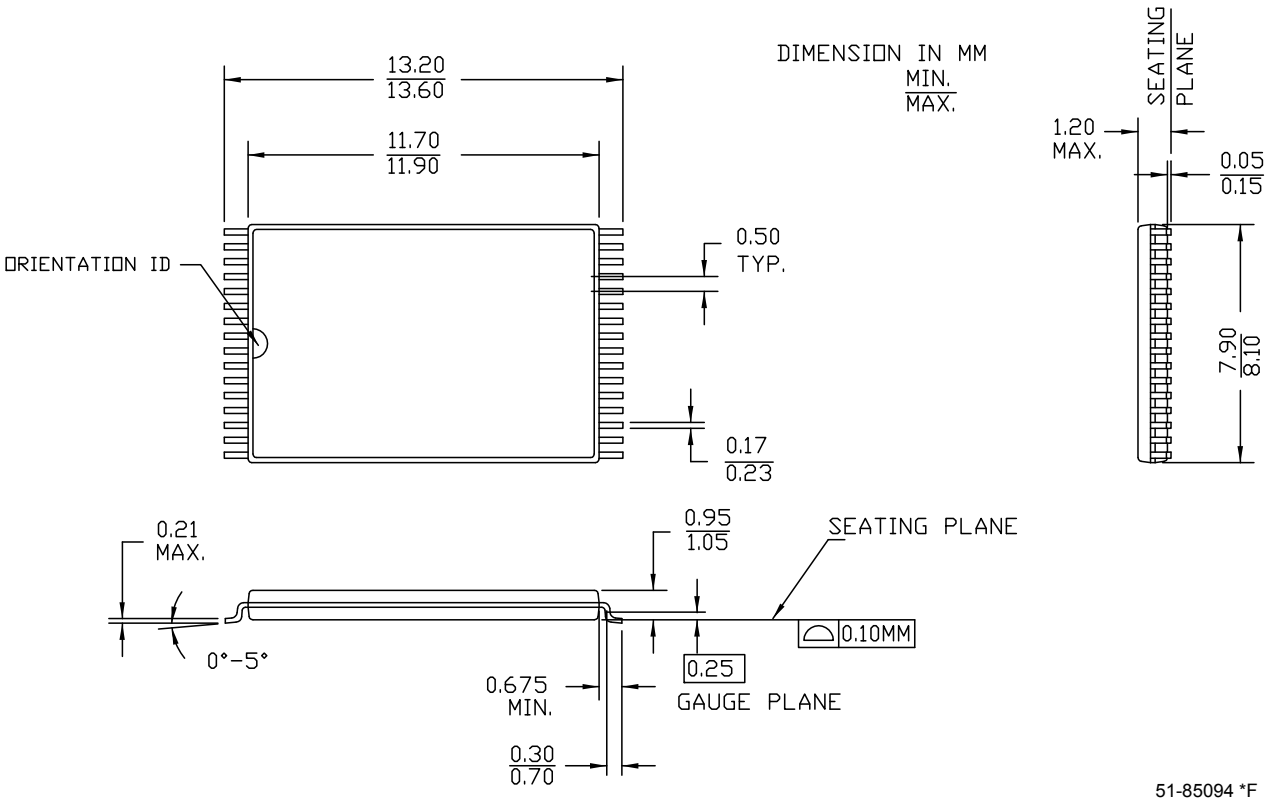


Figure 16. 32-pin STSOP (8 × 13.4 × 1.2 mm) ZA32, 51-85094



Acronyms

Acronym	Description
BGA	ball grid array
CMOS	complementary metal oxide semiconductor
I/O	input/output
$\overline{OE}$	output enable
SOIC	small-outline integrated circuit
SRAM	static random access memory
STSOP	small thin small outline package
TSOP	thin small outline package
VFBGA	very fine-pitch ball grid array
$\overline{WE}$	write enable

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degree Celsius
MHz	Mega Hertz
µA	micro Amperes
µs	micro seconds
mA	milli Amperes
mm	milli meter
ns	nano seconds
Ω	ohms
%	percent
pF	pico Farads
V	Volts
W	Watts

Document History Page

Document Title: CY62138FV30 MoBL®, 2-Mbit (256 K × 8) Static RAM Document Number: 001-08029				
Rev.	**ECN No.**	**Submission Date**	**Orig. of Change**	**Description of Change**
**	463660	See ECN	NXR	New data sheet
*A	467351	See ECN	NXR	Added 32-pin TSOP II package, 32 pin TSOP I and 32 pin STSOP packages Changed ball A3 from NC to CE_2 in 36-ball FBGA pin out
*B	566724	See ECN	NXR	Converted from Preliminary to Final Corrected typo in 32 pin TSOP II pin configuration diagram on page #2 (changed pin 24 from $\overline{CE}_1$ to $\overline{OE}$ and pin 22 from $\overline{CE}$ to $\overline{CE}_1$) Changed the $I_{CC(max)}$ value from 2.25 mA to 2.5 mA for test condition f=1 MHz Changed the $I_{SB2(typ)}$ value from 0.5 μA to 1 μA Changed the $I_{SB2(max)}$ value from 2.5 μA to 5 μA Changed the $I_{CCDR(typ)}$ value from 0.5 μA to 1 μA and $I_{CCDR(max)}$ value from 2.5 μA to 4 μA
*C	797956	See ECN	VKN	Added 32-pin SOIC package Updated VIL spec for SOIC, TSOP-II, TSOP-I, and STSOP packages on Electrical characteristics table
*D	809101	See ECN	VKN	Corrected typo in the Ordering Information table
*E	940341	See ECN	VKN	Added footnote #7 related to I_{SB2} and I_{CCDR}
*F	2769239	09/25/09	VKN/AESA	Included Automotive-A information
*G	3055119	10/12/2010	RAME	Updated and converted all tablenotes into Footnote Added Acronyms and Units of Measure table Added Updated All Package Diagrams. Updated datasheet as per new template.
*H	3061313	10/15/2010	RAME	Minor changes: Corrected “IO” to “I/O”
*I	3078557	11/04/2010	RAME	Corrected 55 C to -55C in Ambient Temperature with Power applied in Maximum Ratings Section
*J	3235744	04/20/2011	RAME	Removed the note “For best practice recommendations, refer to the Cypress application Note “System Design Guidelines” at http://www.cypress.com “ in page 1 and its reference in Functional Description. Updated Package Diagrams.
*K	3285093	06/16/2011	RAME	Updated in new template.

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