

## Features

- High speed
  - $t_{AA} = 10 \text{ ns}$
- Low active power
  - $I_{CC} = 90 \text{ mA}$  at 100 MHz
- Low complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) standby power
  - $I_{SB2} = 20 \text{ mA}$  (typical)
- Operating voltages of 2.2 V to 3.6 V
- 1.0 V data retention
- Automatic power-down when deselected
- Transistor-transistor logic (TTL) compatible inputs and outputs
- Easy memory expansion with  $\overline{CE}_1$  and  $CE_2$  features
- Available in Pb-free 54-pin thin small outline package (TSOP) Type II and 48-ball very fine-pitch ball grid array (VFBGA) packages.

## Functional Description

The CY7C1069GN is a high performance CMOS Static RAM organized as 2,097,152 words by 8 bits.

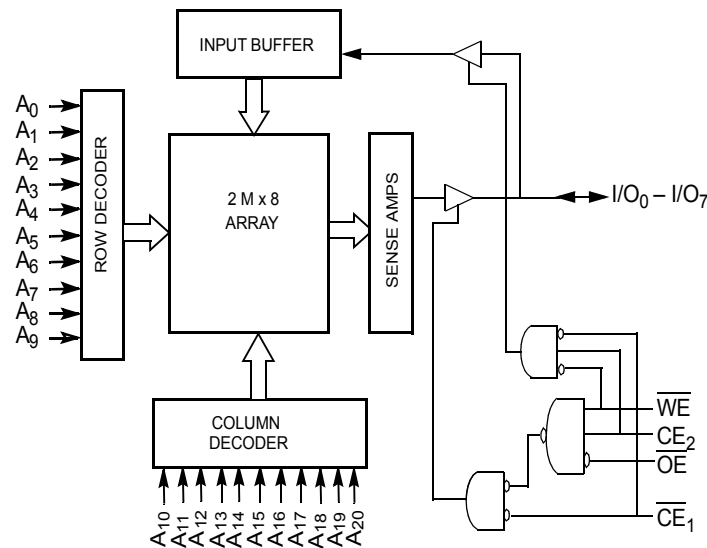
To write to the device, take Chip Enables ( $\overline{CE}_1$  LOW and  $CE_2$  HIGH) and Write Enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ) input LOW. Data on the eight I/O pins ( $I/O_0$  through  $I/O_7$ ) is then written into the location specified on the address pins ( $A_0$  through  $A_{20}$ ).

To read from the device, take Chip Enables ( $\overline{CE}_1$  LOW and  $CE_2$  HIGH) and Output Enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) LOW while forcing the Write Enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ) HIGH. Under these conditions, the contents of the memory location specified by the address pins will appear on the I/O pins. See Truth Table on page 10 for a complete description of Read and Write modes.

The input and output pins ( $I/O_0$  through  $I/O_7$ ) are placed in a high impedance state when the device is deselected ( $\overline{CE}_1$  HIGH or  $CE_2$  LOW), the outputs are disabled ( $\overline{OE}$  HIGH), or during a write operation ( $\overline{CE}_1$  LOW,  $CE_2$  HIGH, and  $\overline{WE}$  LOW).

The CY7C1069GN is available in a 54-pin TSOP II and a 48-ball very fine-pitch ball grid array (VFBGA) package.

## Logic Block Diagram



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### Selection Guide

Description	-10	Unit
Maximum access time	10	ns
Maximum operating current	110	mA
Maximum CMOS standby current	30	mA

### Pin Configurations

Figure 1. 54-pin TSOP II pinout (Top View) [1]

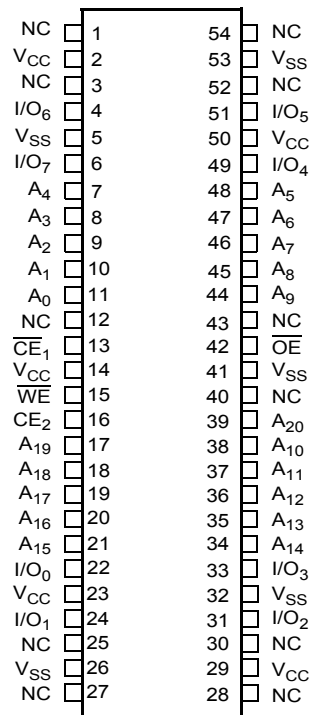
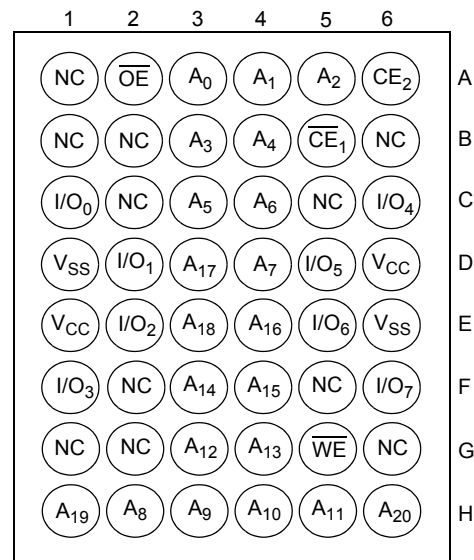


Figure 2. 48-ball VFBGA pinout (Top View) [1]



**Note**

1. NC pins are not connected on the die.

## Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may shorten 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  $V_{CC}$  relative to GND <sup>[2]</sup> ..... -0.5 V to  $V_{CC} + 0.5$  V

DC voltage applied to outputs  
in High Z state <sup>[2]</sup> ..... -0.5 V to  $V_{CC} + 0.5$  V

DC input voltage <sup>[2]</sup> ..... -0.5 V to  $V_{CC} + 0.5$  V

Current into outputs (LOW) ..... 20 mA

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

Latch-up current ..... > 140 mA

## Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature	$V_{CC}$
Industrial	-40 °C to +85 °C	3.3 V ± 0.3 V

## DC Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	-10ns			Unit	
			Min	Typ <sup>[3]</sup>	Max		
$V_{OH}$	Output HIGH voltage	2.2 V to 2.7 V	Min $V_{CC}$ , $I_{OH} = -1.0$ mA	2.0	–	–	V
		2.7 V to 3.0 V	Min $V_{CC}$ , $I_{OH} = -4.0$ mA	2.2	–	–	
		3.0 V to 3.6 V	Min $V_{CC}$ , $I_{OH} = -4.0$ mA	2.4	–	–	
$V_{OL}$	Output LOW voltage	2.2 V to 2.7 V	Min $V_{CC}$ , $I_{OL} = 2.0$ mA	–	–	0.4	V
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	Min $V_{CC}$ , $I_{OL} = 8.0$ mA	–	–	0.4	
$V_{IH}$	Input HIGH voltage	2.2 V to 2.7 V	–	2.0	–	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	–	2.0	–	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW voltage <sup>[2]</sup>	2.2 V to 2.7 V	–	-0.3	–	0.6	V
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	–	-0.3	–	0.8	
$I_{IX}$	Input leakage current	$GND \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$	–1		+1	$\mu$ A	
$I_{OZ}$	Output leakage current	$GND \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{CC}$ , Output disabled	–1		+1	$\mu$ A	
$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$ operating supply current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max}$ , $f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{RC}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA, CMOS levels	–	90	110	mA	
$I_{SB1}$	Automatic CE power-down current – TTL inputs	Max $V_{CC}$ , $\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{IH}$ , $CE_2 \leq V_{IL}$ , $V_{IN} \geq V_{IH}$ or $V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}$ , $f = f_{MAX}$	–	–	40	mA	
$I_{SB2}$	Automatic CE power-down current – CMOS inputs	Max $V_{CC}$ , $CE_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.3$ V, $CE_2 \leq 0.3$ V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.3$ V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.3$ V, $f = 0$	–	20	30	mA	

### Notes

2.  $V_{IL(\text{min})} = -2.0$  V and  $V_{IH(\text{max})} = V_{CC} + 2$  V for pulse durations of less than 20 ns.

3. Typical values are included for reference only and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at  $V_{CC} = 3$  V (for  $V_{CC}$  range of 2.2 V–3.6 V)

### Capacitance

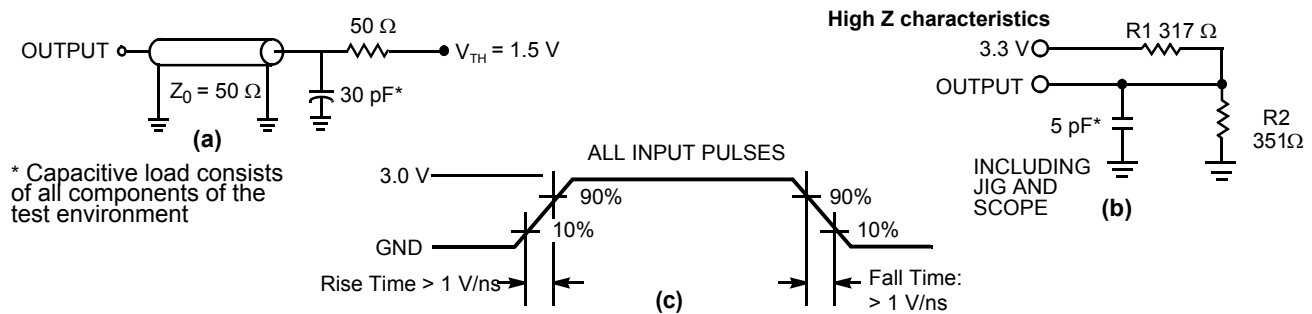
Parameter <sup>[4]</sup>	Description	Test Conditions	TSOP II	VFBGA	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitance	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	10	10	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	IO capacitance		10	10	pF

### Thermal Resistance

Parameter <sup>[4]</sup>	Description	Test Conditions	TSOP II	VFBGA	Unit
Θ <sub>JA</sub>	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Still air, soldered on a 3 × 4.5 inch, four layer printed circuit board	93.63	31.50	°C/W
Θ <sub>JC</sub>	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		21.58	15.75	°C/W

### AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 3. AC Test Loads and Waveforms <sup>[5]</sup>



**Notes**

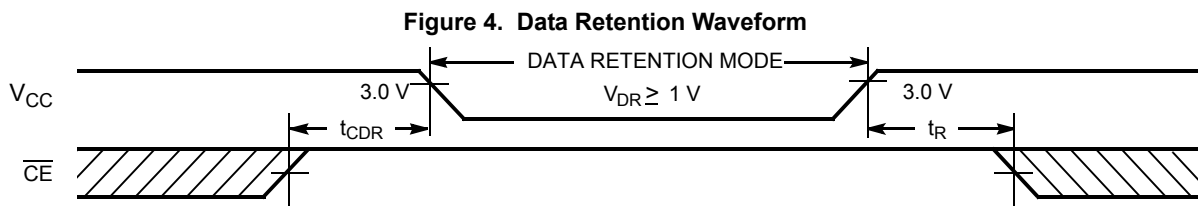
- 4. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.
- 5. Full device AC operation assumes a 100-μs ramp time from 0 to V<sub>CC(min)</sub> and 100-μs wait time after V<sub>CC</sub> stabilization.

## Data Retention Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DR}$	$V_{CC}$ for data retention	–	1.0	–	V
$I_{CCDR}$	Data retention current	$V_{CC} = V_{DR}$ , $\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $CE_2 \leq 0.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2\text{ V}$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2\text{ V}$	–	30	mA
$t_{CDR}^{[6]}$	Chip deselect to data retention time	–	0	–	ns
$t_R^{[7]}$	Operation recovery time	–	10	–	ns

## Data Retention Waveform



### Notes

6. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.
7. Full device operation requires linear  $V_{CC}$  ramp from  $V_{DR}$  to  $V_{CC(min.)} > 100\ \mu\text{s}$  or stable at  $V_{CC(min.)} > 100\ \mu\text{s}$ .

## AC Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

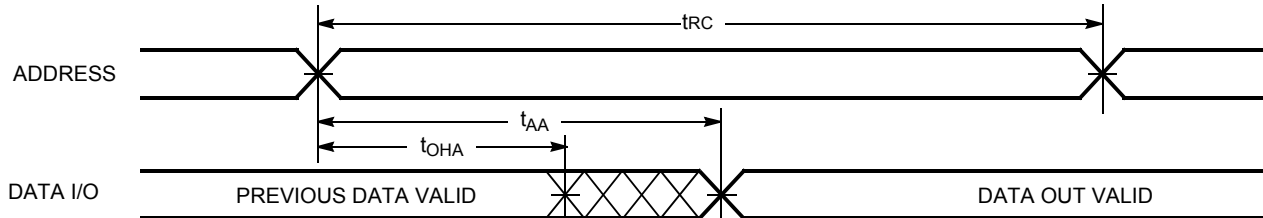
Parameter [8]	Description	-10		Unit
		Min	Max	
<b>Read Cycle</b>				
$t_{\text{power}}$	$V_{\text{CC}}$ (typical) to the first access [9, 10]	100	–	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{RC}}$	Read cycle time	10	–	ns
$t_{\text{AA}}$	Address to data valid	–	10	ns
$t_{\text{OHA}}$	Data hold from address change	3	–	ns
$t_{\text{ACE}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ LOW/ $\text{CE}_2$ HIGH to data valid	–	10	ns
$t_{\text{DOE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ LOW to data valid	–	5	ns
$t_{\text{LZOE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ LOW to low Z [11, 12, 13]	0	–	ns
$t_{\text{HZOE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ HIGH to high Z [11, 12, 13]	–	5	ns
$t_{\text{LZCE}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ LOW/ $\text{CE}_2$ HIGH to low Z [11, 12, 13]	3	–	ns
$t_{\text{HZCE}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ HIGH/ $\text{CE}_2$ LOW to high Z [11, 12, 13]	–	5	ns
$t_{\text{PU}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ LOW/ $\text{CE}_2$ HIGH to power-up [10]	0	–	ns
$t_{\text{PD}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ HIGH/ $\text{CE}_2$ LOW to power-down [10]	–	10	ns
<b>Write Cycle [14, 15]</b>				
$t_{\text{WC}}$	Write cycle time	10	–	ns
$t_{\text{SCE}}$	$\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ LOW/ $\text{CE}_2$ HIGH to write end	7	–	ns
$t_{\text{AW}}$	Address setup to write end	7	–	ns
$t_{\text{HA}}$	Address hold from write end	0	–	ns
$t_{\text{SA}}$	Address setup to write start	0	–	ns
$t_{\text{PWE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ pulse width	7	–	ns
$t_{\text{SD}}$	Data setup to write end	5	–	ns
$t_{\text{HD}}$	Data hold from write end	0	–	ns
$t_{\text{LZWE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ HIGH to low Z [11, 12, 13]	3	–	ns
$t_{\text{HZWE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ LOW to high Z [11, 12, 13]	–	5	ns

### Notes

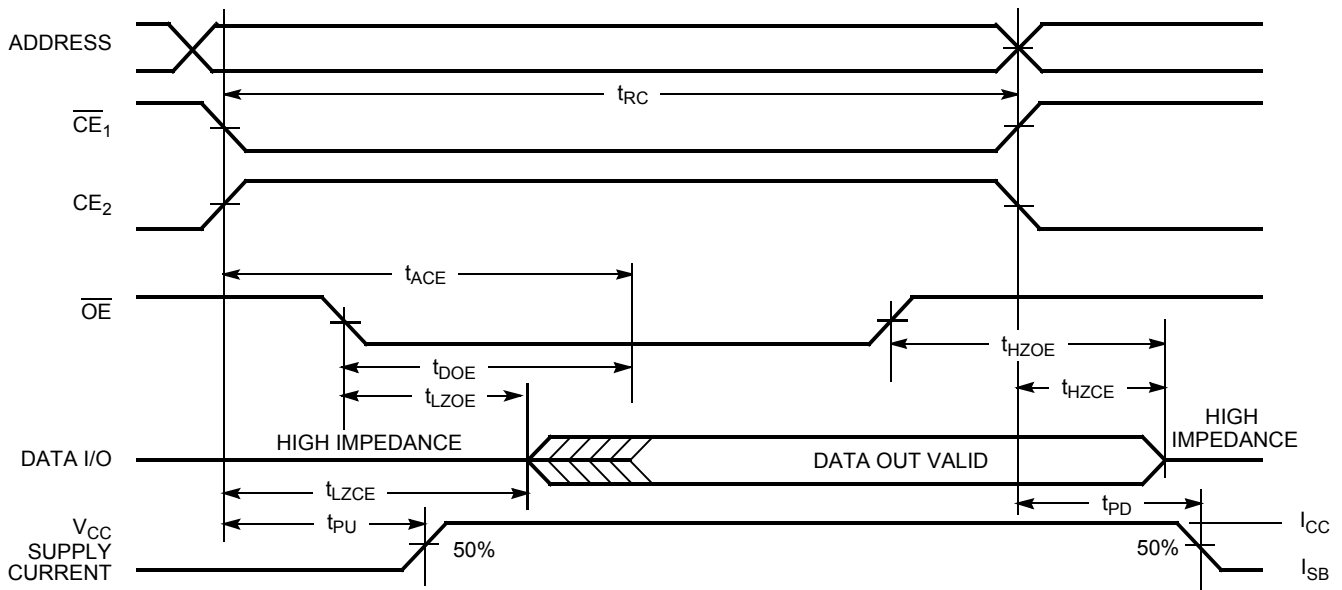
8. Test conditions assume signal transition time of 3 ns or less, timing reference levels of 1.5 V, and input pulse levels of 0 to 3.0 V. Test conditions for the read cycle use output loading shown in (a) of Figure 3 on page 5, unless specified otherwise.
9.  $t_{\text{POWER}}$  gives the minimum amount of time that the power supply is at typical  $V_{\text{CC}}$  values until the first memory access is performed.
10. These parameters are guaranteed by design and are not tested.
11.  $t_{\text{HZOE}}$ ,  $t_{\text{HZCE}}$ ,  $t_{\text{HZWE}}$ ,  $t_{\text{LZOE}}$ ,  $t_{\text{LZCE}}$ , and  $t_{\text{LZWE}}$  are specified with a load capacitance of 5 pF as in (b) of Figure 3 on page 5. Transition is measured  $\pm 200$  mV from steady state voltage.
12. At any temperature and voltage condition,  $t_{\text{HZCE}}$  is less than  $t_{\text{LZCE}}$ ,  $t_{\text{HZBE}}$  is less than  $t_{\text{LZBE}}$ ,  $t_{\text{HZOE}}$  is less than  $t_{\text{LZOE}}$ , and  $t_{\text{HZWE}}$  is less than  $t_{\text{LZWE}}$  for any device. These parameters are guaranteed by design and are not tested.
13. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.
14. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{CE}}_1 = V_{\text{IL}}$ , and  $\text{CE}_2 = V_{\text{IH}}$ .  $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$  and  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  are LOW along with  $\text{CE}_2$  HIGH to initiate a write, and the transition of any of these signals can terminate. The input data setup and hold timing should be referenced to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
15. The minimum write cycle time for Write Cycle No. 2 ( $\overline{\text{WE}}$  Controlled,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  LOW) is the sum of  $t_{\text{HZWE}}$  and  $t_{\text{SD}}$ .

## Switching Waveforms

**Figure 5. Read Cycle No. 1 (Address Transition Controlled)** [16, 17]



**Figure 6. Read Cycle No. 2 ( $\overline{\text{OE}}$  Controlled)** [17, 18]



### Notes

16. The device is continuously selected.  $\overline{\text{CE}}_1 = V_{IL}$ , and  $\text{CE}_2 = V_{IH}$ .
17.  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  is HIGH for read cycle.
18. Address valid before or similar to  $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$  transition LOW and  $\text{CE}_2$  transition HIGH.



Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 7. Write Cycle No. 1 ( $\overline{CE}$  Controlled) [19, 20, 21, 22]

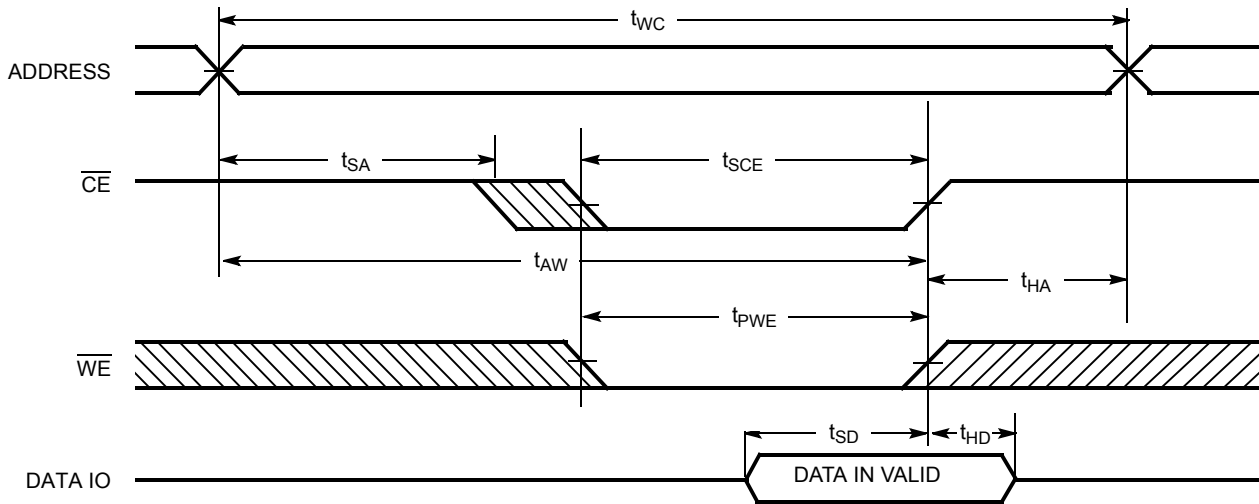
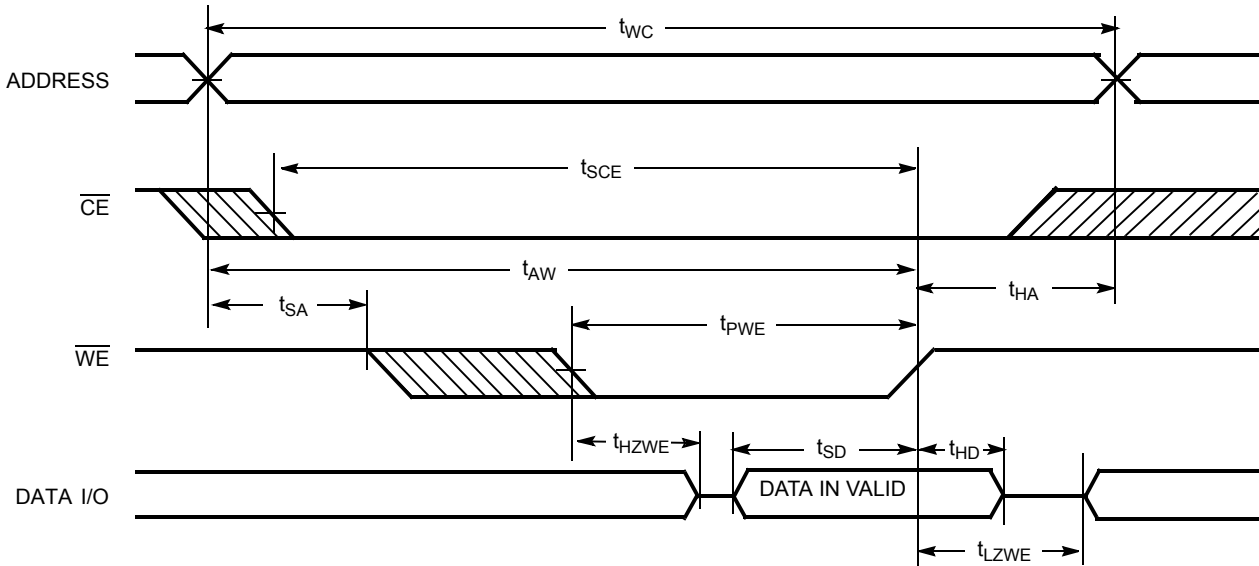


Figure 8. Write Cycle No. 2 ( $\overline{WE}$  Controlled,  $\overline{OE}$  LOW) [19, 20, 21, 22]



Notes

19.  $\overline{CE}$  is a shorthand combination of both  $\overline{CE}_1$  and  $\overline{CE}_2$  combined. It is active LOW.
20. Data I/O is high impedance if  $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$ .
21. If  $\overline{CE}$  goes HIGH simultaneously with  $\overline{WE}$  going HIGH, the output remains in a high impedance state.
22. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of  $\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$ ,  $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ . These signals must be LOW to initiate a write, and the HIGH transition of any of these signals can terminate the operation. The input data setup and hold timing should be referenced to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.

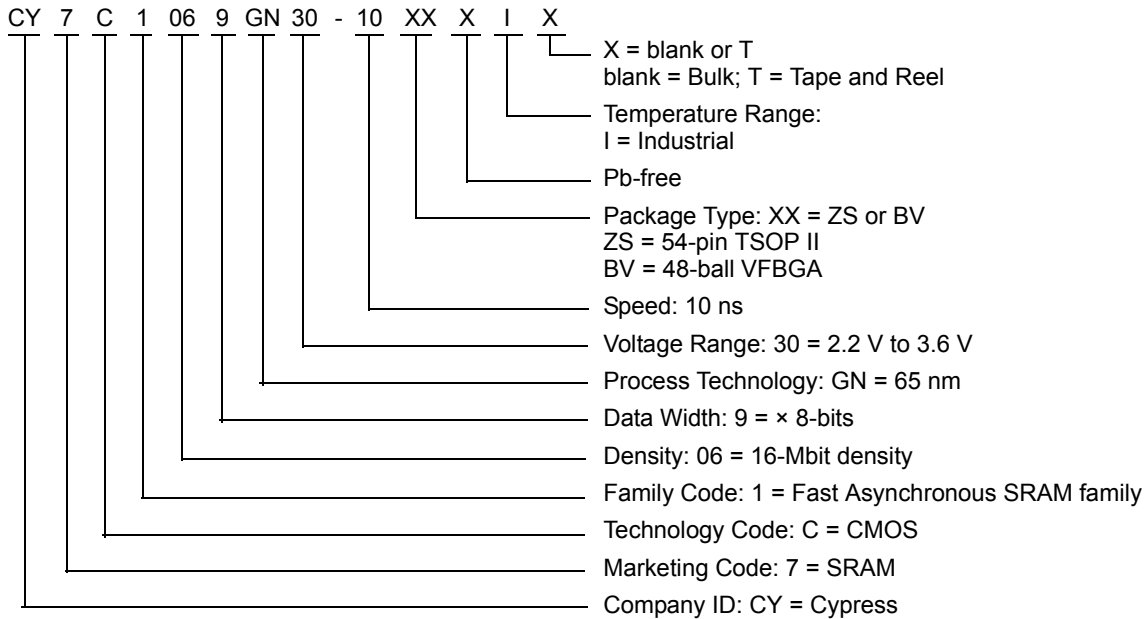
**Truth Table**

$\overline{CE}_1$	$\overline{CE}_2$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{WE}$	I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>7</sub>	Mode	Power
H	X	X	X	High Z	Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
X	L	X	X	High Z	Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
L	H	L	H	Data out	Read all bits	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	H	X	L	Data in	Write all bits	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	H	H	H	High Z	Selected, outputs disabled	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )

**Ordering Information**

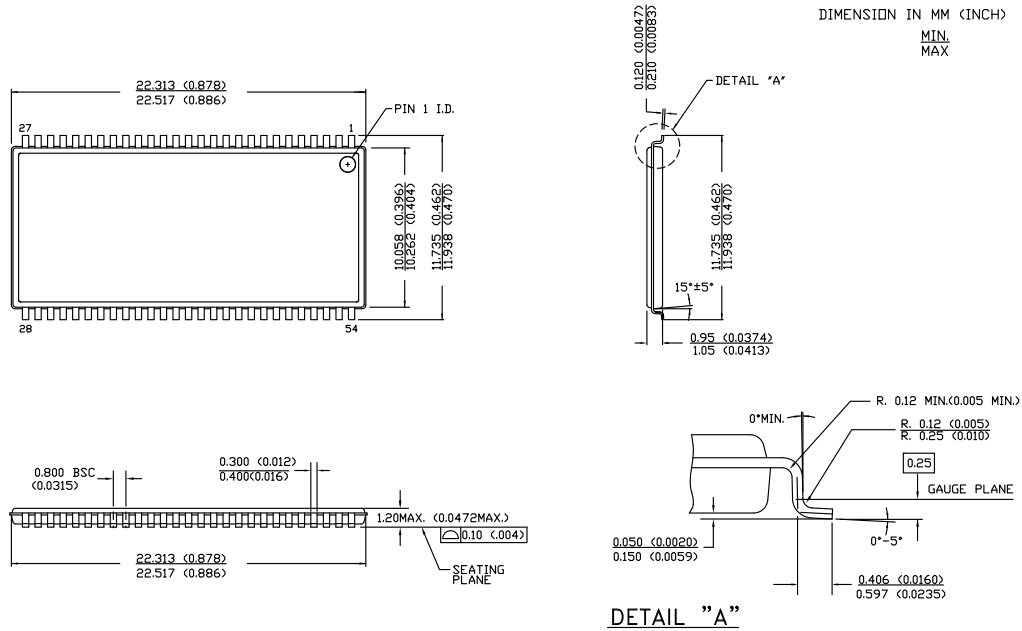
Speed (ns)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type	Operating Range
10	CY7C1069GN30-10ZSXI	51-85160	54-pin TSOP II (Pb-free)	Industrial
	CY7C1069GN30-10ZSXIT	51-85160	54-pin TSOP II (Pb-free), Tape and Reel	
	CY7C1069GN30-10BVXI	51-85150	48-ball VFBGA (Pb-free)	
	CY7C1069GN30-10BVXIT	51-85150	48-ball VFBGA (Pb-free), Tape and Reel	

**Ordering Code Definitions**



Package Diagrams

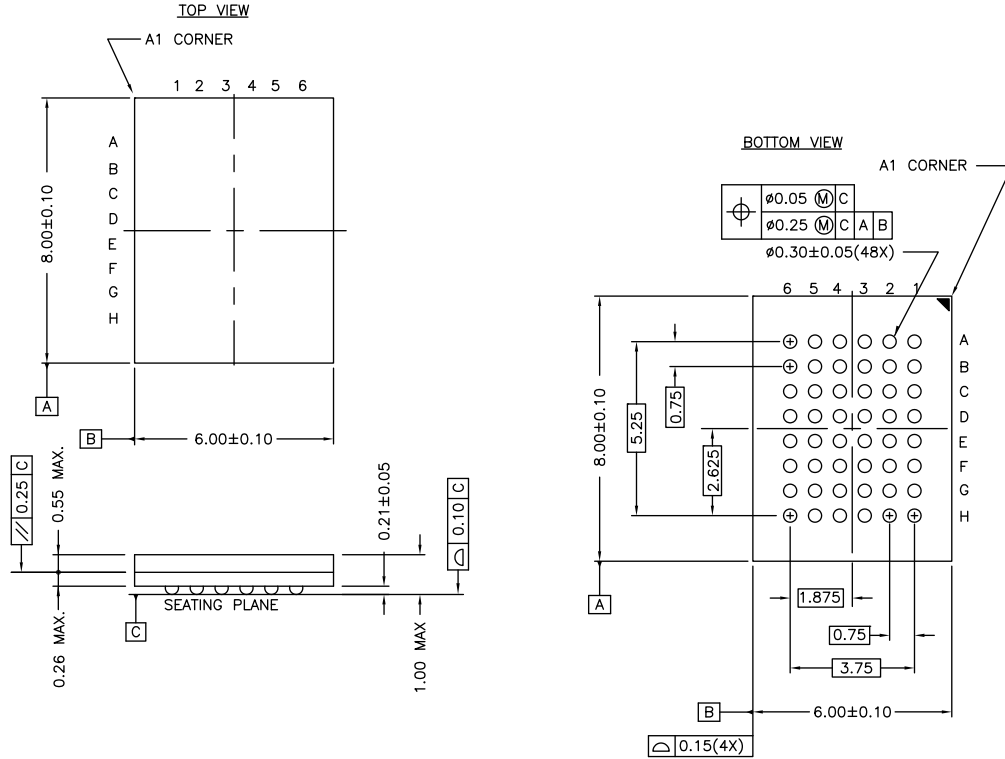
Figure 9. 54-pin TSOP II (22.4 × 11.84 × 1.0 mm) Z54-II Package Outline, 51-85160



51-85160 \*E

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 10. 48-ball VFBGA (6 × 8 × 1.0 mm) BV48/BZ48 Package Outline, 51-85150



NOTE:  
 PACKAGE WEIGHT: See Cypress Package Material Declaration Datasheet (PMDD) posted on the Cypress web.

51-85150 \*H

## Acronyms

Acronym	Description
$\overline{CE}$	chip enable
CMOS	complementary metal oxide semiconductor
I/O	input/output
$\overline{OE}$	output enable
SRAM	static random access memory
VFBGA	very fine-pitch ball grid array
TSOP	thin small outline package
TTL	transistor-transistor logic
$\overline{WE}$	write enable

## Document Conventions

### Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degree Celsius
MHz	megahertz
μA	microampere
μs	microsecond
mA	milliampere
ns	nanosecond
Ω	ohm
%	percent
pF	picofarad
V	volt
W	watt

**Document History Page**

Document Title: CY7C1069GN, 16-Mbit (2M × 8) Static RAM Document Number: 002-00046				
Rev.	ECN No.	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
**	4948206	NILE	10/13/2015	New data sheet
*A	5437942	NILE	09/15/2016	Updated <a href="#">DC Electrical Characteristics</a> : Removed Operating Range “2.7 V to 3.6 V” and all values corresponding to V <sub>OH</sub> parameter. Included Operating Ranges “2.7 V to 3.0 V” and “3.0 V to 3.6 V” and all values corresponding to V <sub>OH</sub> parameter. Updated <a href="#">Ordering Information</a> : Updated part numbers. Updated <a href="#">Ordering Code Definitions</a> . Updated to new template. Completing Sunset Review.
*B	5999403	AESATMP8	12/19/2017	Updated logo and Copyright.