



# HIGH-SPEED 32K x 18 DUAL-PORT STATIC RAM

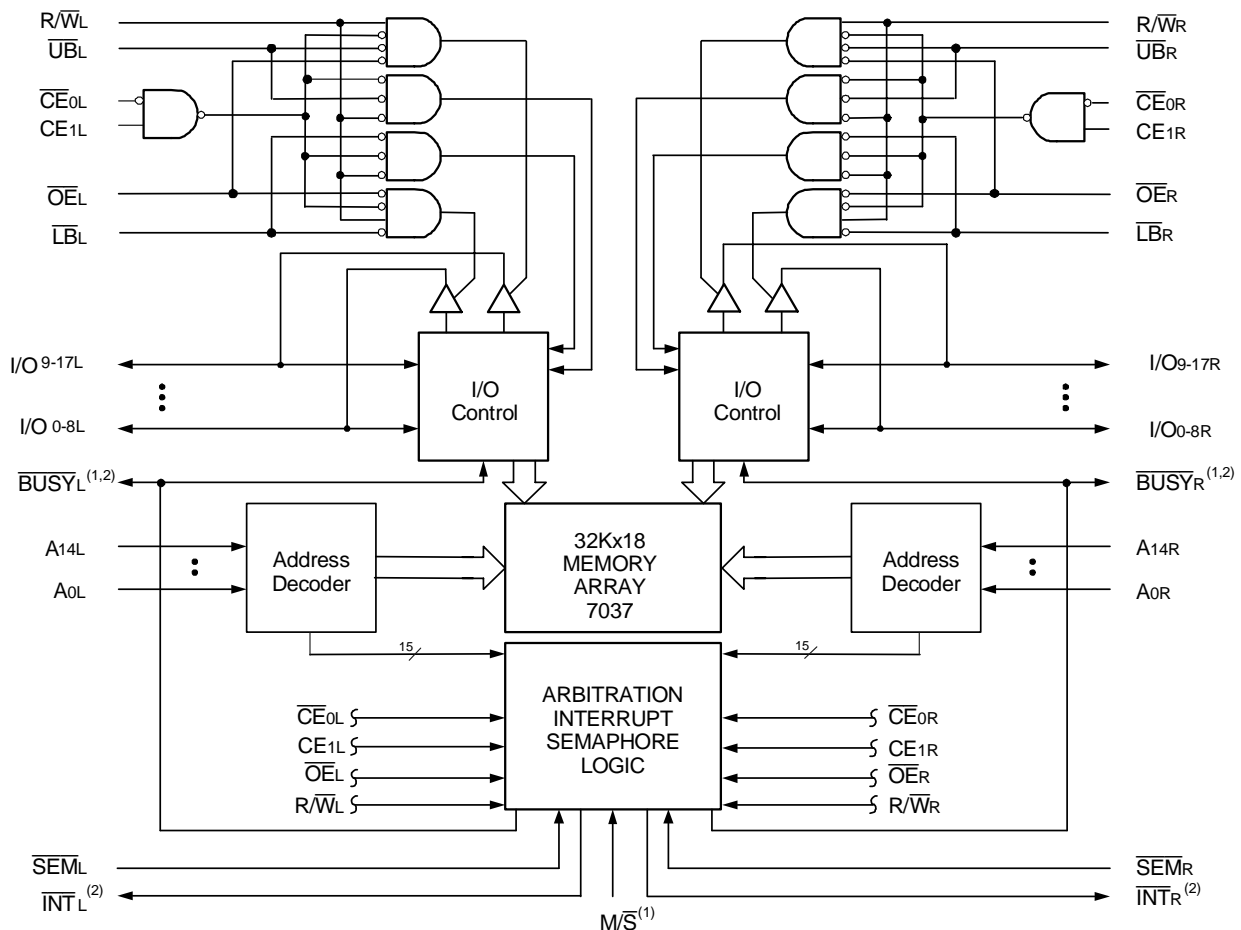
IDT7037L

## Features

- ♦ True Dual-Ported memory cells which allow simultaneous reads of the same memory location
- ♦ High-speed access
  - Commercial: 15/20ns (max.)
- ♦ Low-power operation
  - IDT7037L
  - Active: 1W (typ.)
  - Standby: 1mW (typ.)
- ♦ Dual chip enables allow for depth expansion without external logic
- ♦ IDT7037 easily expands data bus width to 36 bits or more using the Master/Slave select when cascading more than one device

- ♦  $M/\bar{S} = V_{IH}$  for  $\bar{BUSY}$  output flag on Master,  $M/\bar{S} = V_{IL}$  for  $\bar{BUSY}$  input on Slave
- ♦ Interrupt Flag
- ♦ On-chip port arbitration logic
- ♦ Full on-chip hardware support of semaphore signaling between ports
- ♦ Fully asynchronous operation from either port
- ♦ Separate upper-byte and lower-byte controls for multiplexed bus and bus matching compatibility
- ♦ TTL-compatible, single 5V ( $\pm 10\%$ ) power supply
- ♦ Available in a 100-pin TQFP
- ♦ Industrial temperature range ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) is available for selected speeds

## Functional Block Diagram



### NOTES:

1.  $\bar{BUSY}$  is an input as a Slave ( $M/\bar{S} = V_{IL}$ ) and an output when it is a Master ( $M/\bar{S} = V_{IH}$ ).
2.  $\bar{BUSY}$  and  $\bar{INT}$  are non-tri-state totem-pole outputs (push-pull).

4838 drw 01

JANUARY 2009

## Description

The IDT7037 is a high-speed 32K x 18 Dual-Port Static RAM. The IDT7037 is designed to be used as a stand-alone 576K-bit Dual-Port RAM or as a combination MASTER/SLAVE Dual-Port RAM for 36-bit-or-more word systems. Using the IDT MASTER/SLAVE Dual-Port RAM approach in 36-bit or wider memory system applications results in full-speed, error-free operation without the need for additional discrete logic.

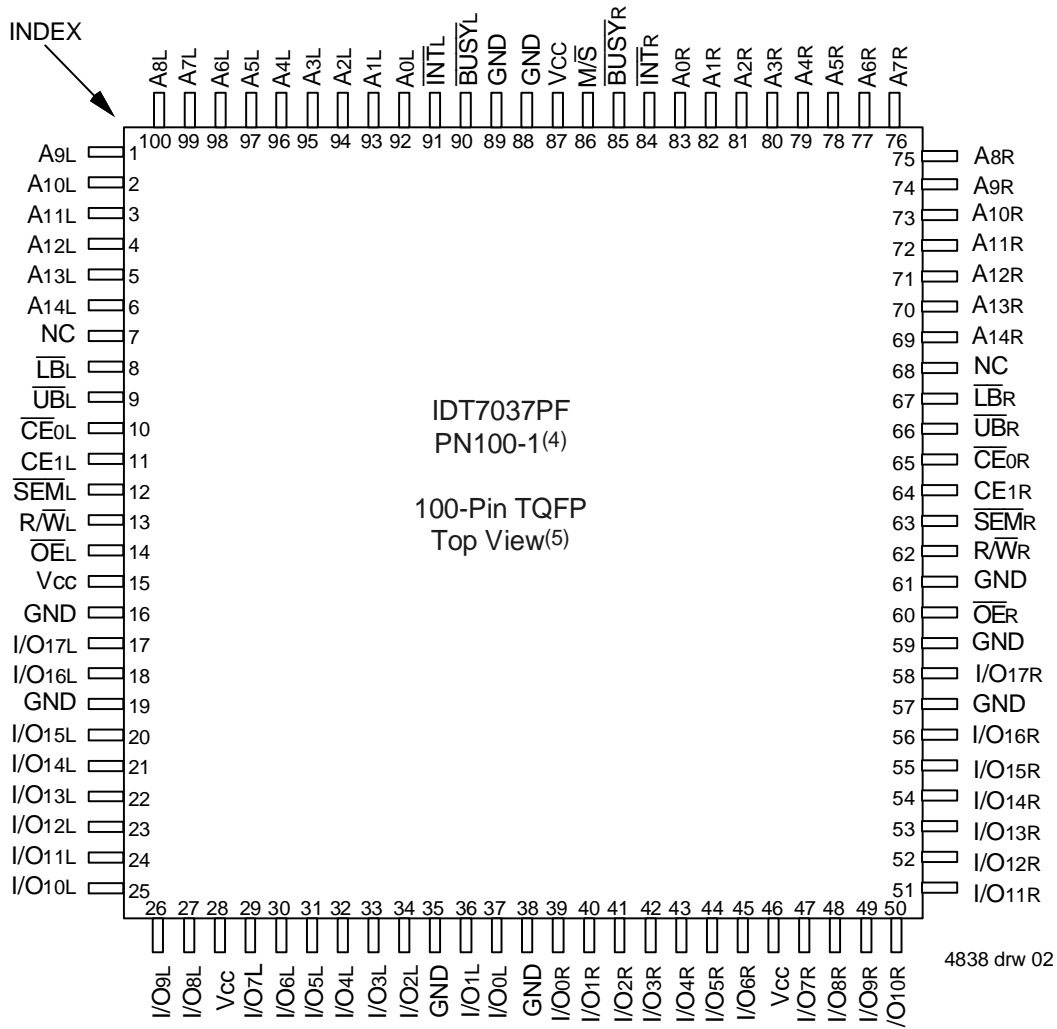
This device provides two independent ports with separate control,

address, and I/O pins that permit independent, asynchronous access for reads or writes to any location in memory. An automatic power down feature controlled by the chip enables ( $\overline{CE_0}$  and  $\overline{CE_1}$ ) permit the on-chip circuitry of each port to enter a very low standby power mode.

Fabricated using IDT's CMOS high-performance technology, these devices typically operate on only 1W of power.

The IDT7037 is packaged in a 100-pin Thin Quad Flatpack (TQFP).

## Pin Configurations<sup>(1,2,3)</sup>



### NOTES:

1. All Vcc pins must be connected to power supply.
2. All GND pins must be connected to ground supply.
3. Package body is approximately 14mm x 14mm x 1.4mm.
4. This package code is used to reference the package diagram.
5. This text does not indicate orientation of the actual part marking.

## Pin Names

Left Port	Right Port	Names
$\overline{CE}_{0L}$ , CE <sub>1L</sub>	$\overline{CE}_{0R}$ , CE <sub>1R</sub>	Chip Enables
R/ $\overline{WL}$	R/ $\overline{WR}$	Read/Write Enable
$\overline{OE}_L$	$\overline{OE}_R$	Output Enable
A <sub>0L</sub> - A <sub>14L</sub>	A <sub>0R</sub> - A <sub>14R</sub>	Address
I/O <sub>0L</sub> - I/O <sub>17L</sub>	I/O <sub>0R</sub> - I/O <sub>17R</sub>	Data Input/Output
$\overline{SEM}_L$	$\overline{SEM}_R$	Semaphore Enable
$\overline{UB}_L$	$\overline{UB}_R$	Upper Byte Select
$\overline{LB}_L$	$\overline{LB}_R$	Lower Byte Select
$\overline{INT}_L$	$\overline{INT}_R$	Interrupt Flag
$\overline{BUSY}_L$	$\overline{BUSY}_R$	Busy Flag
$M/\overline{S}$		Master or Slave Select
V <sub>CC</sub>		Power
GND		Ground

4838 tbl 01

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Rating	Commercial & Industrial	Military	Unit
V <sub>TERM</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	-0.5 to +7.0	-0.5 to +7.0	V
T <sub>BIAS</sub>	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	-65 to +135	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	°C
I <sub>OUT</sub>	DC Output Current	50	50	mA

4838 tbl 02

### NOTES:

- Stresses greater than those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
- V<sub>TERM</sub> must not exceed V<sub>CC</sub> + 10% for more than 25% of the cycle time or 10ns maximum, and is limited to ≤ 20mA for the period of V<sub>TERM</sub> ≥ V<sub>CC</sub> + 10%.

## Maximum Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage<sup>(1)</sup>

Grade	Ambient Temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	GND	V <sub>CC</sub>
Military	-55°C to +125°C	0V	5.0V ± 10%
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	0V	5.0V ± 10%
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	0V	5.0V ± 10%

4838 tbl 03

### NOTES:

- Industrial Temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.
- This is the parameter T<sub>A</sub>. This is the "instant on" case temperature.

## Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
GND	Ground	0	0	0	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage	2.2	—	6.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage	-0.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	0.8	V

4838 tbl 04

### NOTES:

- V<sub>IL</sub> ≥ -1.5V for pulse width less than 10ns.
- V<sub>TERM</sub> must not exceed V<sub>CC</sub> + 10%.

## Capacitance

(T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, f = 1.0MHz)

Symbol	Parameter <sup>(1)</sup>	Conditions <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3dV	9	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3dV	10	pF

4838 tbl 05

### NOTES:

- This parameter is determined by device characterization but is not production tested.
- 3dV represents the interpolated capacitance when the input and output signals switch from 0V to 3V or from 3V to 0V.

**Truth Table I: Chip Enable<sup>(1,2)</sup>**

$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{CE}_0$	$CE_1$	Mode
L	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IH}$	Port Selected (TTL Active)
	$\leq 0.2V$	$\geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$	Port Selected (CMOS Active)
H	$V_{IH}$	X	Port Deselected (TTL Inactive)
	X	$V_{IL}$	Port Deselected (TTL Inactive)
	$\geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$	X	Port Deselected (CMOS Inactive)
	X	$\leq 0.2V$	Port Deselected (CMOS Inactive)

4838 tbl 06

**NOTES:**

- Chip Enable references are shown above with the actual  $\overline{CE}_0$  and  $CE_1$  levels,  $\overline{CE}$  is a reference only.
- 'H' =  $V_{IH}$  and 'L' =  $V_{IL}$ .
- CMOS standby requires 'X' to be either  $\leq 0.2V$  or  $\geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ .

**Truth Table II: Non-Contention Read/Write Control**

Inputs <sup>(1)</sup>						Outputs		Mode
$\overline{CE}^{(2)}$	$R/\overline{W}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{UB}$	$\overline{LB}$	$\overline{SEM}$	I/O <sub>9-17</sub>	I/O <sub>0-8</sub>	
H	X	X	X	X	H	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected: Power-Down
X	X	X	H	H	H	High-Z	High-Z	Both Bytes Deselected
L	L	X	L	H	H	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	High-Z	Write to Upper Byte Only
L	L	X	H	L	H	High-Z	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	Write to Lower Byte Only
L	L	X	L	L	H	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	Write to Both Bytes
L	H	L	L	H	H	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	High-Z	Read Upper Byte Only
L	H	L	H	L	H	High-Z	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	Read Lower Byte Only
L	H	L	L	L	H	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	Read Both Bytes
X	X	H	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	Outputs Disabled

4838 tbl 07

**NOTES:**

- A<sub>0L</sub> - A<sub>14L</sub> ≠ A<sub>0R</sub> - A<sub>14R</sub>.
- Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

**Truth Table III: Semaphore Read/Write Control<sup>(1)</sup>**

Inputs <sup>(1)</sup>						Outputs		Mode
$\overline{CE}^{(2)}$	$R/\overline{W}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{UB}$	$\overline{LB}$	$\overline{SEM}$	I/O <sub>9-17</sub>	I/O <sub>0-8</sub>	
H	H	L	X	X	L	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	Read Data in Semaphore Flag
X	H	L	H	H	L	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	DATA <sub>OUT</sub>	Read Data in Semaphore Flag
H	↑	X	X	X	L	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	Write I/O <sub>0</sub> into Semaphore Flag
X	↑	X	H	H	L	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	DATA <sub>IN</sub>	Write I/O <sub>0</sub> into Semaphore Flag
L	X	X	L	X	L	—	—	Not Allowed
L	X	X	X	L	L	—	—	Not Allowed

4838 tbl 08

**NOTES:**

- There are eight semaphore flags written to via I/O<sub>0</sub> and read from all the I/Os (I/O<sub>0</sub>-I/O<sub>17</sub>). These eight semaphore flags are addressed by A<sub>0</sub>-A<sub>2</sub>.
- Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

## DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range<sup>(2)</sup> ( $V_{CC} = 5.0V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	7037L		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$I_{LIL}$	Input Leakage Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{IN} = 0V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	—	5	$\mu A$
$I_{LOI}$	Output Leakage Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{OUT} = 0V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	—	5	$\mu A$
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage	$I_{OL} = 4mA$	—	0.4	V
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage	$I_{OH} = -4mA$	2.4	—	V

4838 tbl 09

### NOTES:

- At  $V_{CC} \leq 2.0V$ , input leakages are undefined.
- Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

## DC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range<sup>(1,6,7)</sup> ( $V_{CC} = 5.0V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Version	7037L15 Com'l Only Typ. <sup>(1)</sup> Max		7037L20 Com'l Only Typ. <sup>(1)</sup> Max		Unit
$I_{CC}$	Dynamic Operating Current (Both Ports Active)	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ , Outputs Disabled $\overline{SEM} = V_{IH}$ $f = f_{MAX}^{(2)}$	COM'L L	220	340	200	300	mA
			IND L	—	—	—	—	
$I_{SB1}$	Standby Current (Both Ports - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_L = \overline{CE}_R = V_{IH}$ $\overline{SEM}_R = \overline{SEM}_L = V_{IH}$ $f = f_{MAX}^{(2)}$	COM'L L	65	100	50	75	mA
			IND L	—	—	—	—	
$I_{SB2}$	Standby Current (One Port - TTL Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_{A^*} = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{CE}_{B^*} = V_{IH}^{(4)}$ Active Port Outputs Disabled, $f = f_{MAX}^{(2)}$ , $\overline{SEM}_R = \overline{SEM}_L = V_{IH}$	COM'L L	145	225	130	195	mA
			IND L	—	—	—	—	
$I_{SB3}$	Full Standby Current (Both Ports - All CMOS Level Inputs)	Both Ports $\overline{CE}_L$ and $\overline{CE}_R \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ , $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$ , $f = 0^{(3)}$ $\overline{SEM}_R = \overline{SEM}_L \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$	COM'L L	0.2	3.0	0.2	3.0	mA
			IND L	—	—	—	—	
$I_{SB4}$	Full Standby Current (One Port - All CMOS Level Inputs)	$\overline{CE}_{A^*} \leq 0.2V$ and $\overline{CE}_{B^*} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V^{(4)}$ , $\overline{SEM}_R = \overline{SEM}_L \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ , $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V$ , Active Port Outputs Disabled, $f = f_{MAX}^{(2)}$	COM'L L	135	220	120	190	mA
			IND L	—	—	—	—	

4838 tbl 10

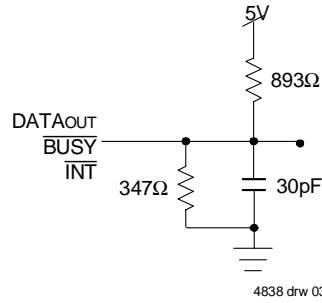
### NOTES:

- $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , and are not production tested.  $I_{CCDC} = 120mA$  (Typ.)
- At  $f = f_{MAX}$ , address and control lines (except Output Enable) are cycling at the maximum frequency read cycle of  $1/t_{RC}$ , and using "AC Test Conditions" of input levels of GND to 3V.
- $f = 0$  means no address or control lines change.
- Port "A" may be either left or right port. Port "B" is the opposite from port "A".
- Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.
- Industrial Temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

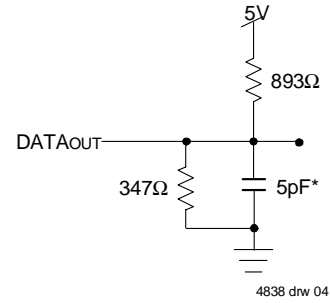
### AC Test Conditions

Input Pulse Levels	GND to 3.0V
Input Rise/Fall Times	3ns Max.
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Load	Figures 1 and 2

4838 tbl 11



4838 drw 03

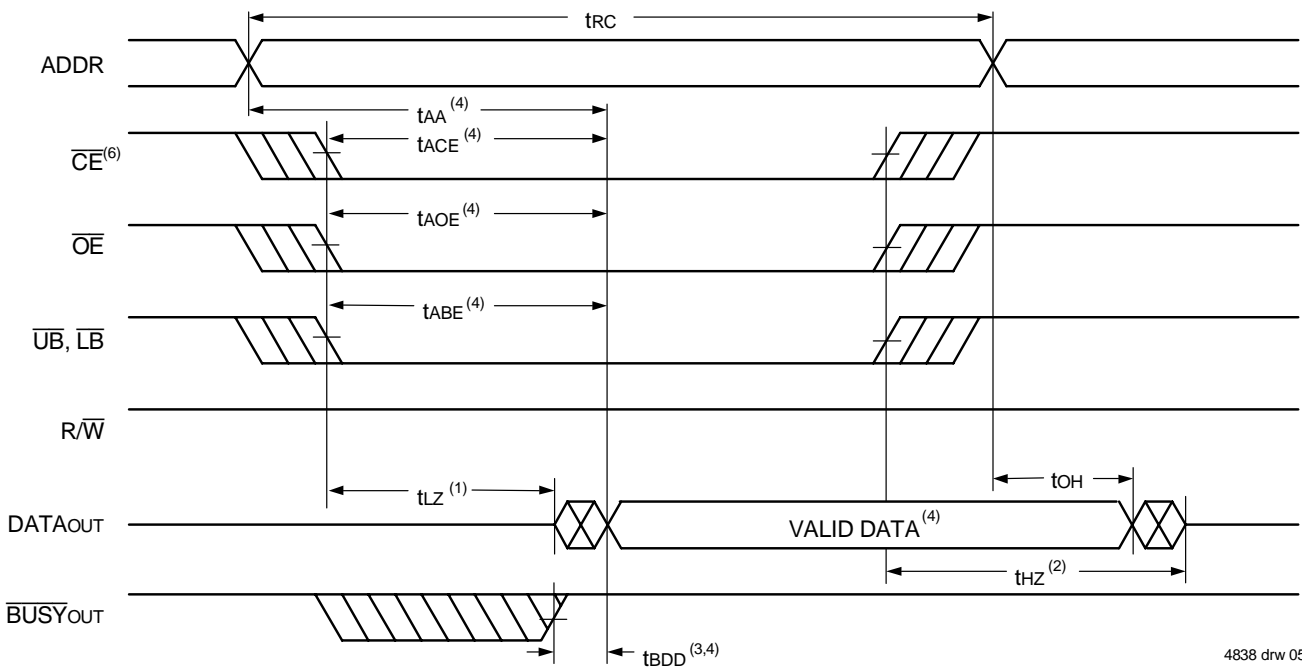


4838 drw 04

Figure 1. AC Output Test Load

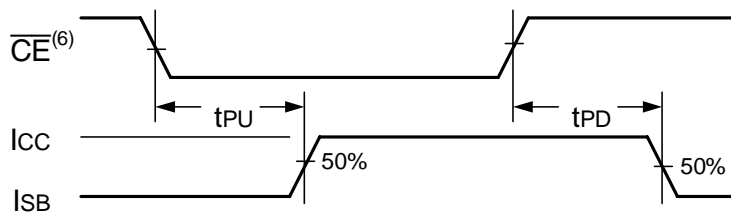
Figure 2. Output Test Load  
(for tLZ, tHZ, twz, tow)  
\* Including scope and jig.

### Waveform of Read Cycles<sup>(5)</sup>



4838 drw 05

### Timing of Power-Up Power-Down



4838 drw 06

**NOTES:**

- Timing depends on which signal is asserted last,  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{CE}$ ,  $\overline{LB}$  or  $\overline{UB}$ .
- Timing depends on which signal is de-asserted first  $\overline{CE}$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{LB}$  or  $\overline{UB}$ .
- tBDD delay is required only in cases where the opposite port is completing a write operation to the same address location. For simultaneous read operations  $\overline{BUSY}$  has no relation to valid output data.
- Start of valid data depends on which timing becomes effective last tAOE, tACE, tAA or tBDD.
- $\overline{SEM} = V_{IH}$ .
- Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

## AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range<sup>(5)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	7037L15 Com'l Only		7037L20 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>READ CYCLE</b>						
t <sub>RC</sub>	Read Cycle Time	15	—	20	—	ns
t <sub>AA</sub>	Address Access Time	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>ACE</sub>	Chip Enable Access Time <sup>(4)</sup>	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>ABE</sub>	Byte Enable Access Time <sup>(4)</sup>	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>AOE</sub>	Output Enable Access Time	—	10	—	12	ns
t <sub>OH</sub>	Output Hold from Address Change	3	—	3	—	ns
t <sub>LZ</sub>	Output Low-Z Time <sup>(1,2)</sup>	3	—	3	—	ns
t <sub>HZ</sub>	Output High-Z Time <sup>(1,2)</sup>	—	10	—	10	ns
t <sub>PU</sub>	Chip Enable to Power Up Time <sup>(2)</sup>	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	Chip Disable to Power Down Time <sup>(2)</sup>	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>SOP</sub>	Semaphore Flag Update Pulse ( $\overline{OE}$ or $\overline{SEM}$ )	10	—	10	—	ns
t <sub>SAA</sub>	Semaphore Address Access Time	—	15	—	20	ns

4838 tbl 12

## AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage<sup>(5)</sup>

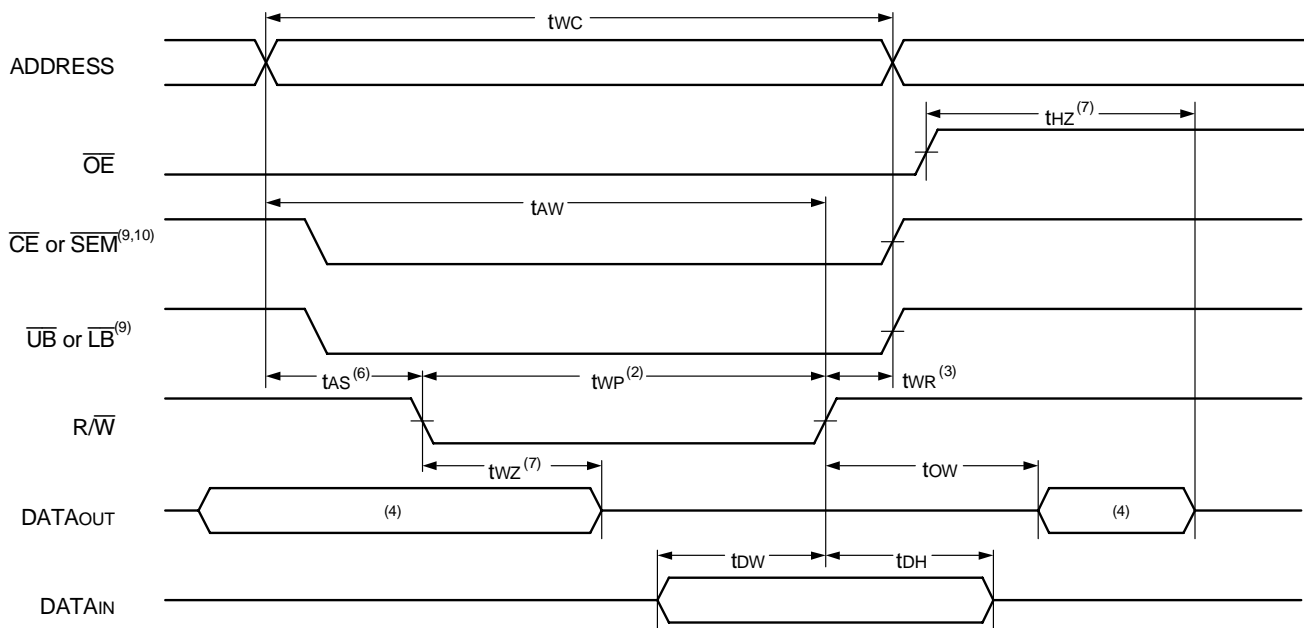
Symbol	Parameter	7037L15 Com'l Only		7037L20 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>WRITE CYCLE</b>						
t <sub>WC</sub>	Write Cycle Time	15	—	20	—	ns
t <sub>EW</sub>	Chip Enable to End-of-Write <sup>(3)</sup>	12	—	15	—	ns
t <sub>AW</sub>	Address Valid to End-of-Write	12	—	15	—	ns
t <sub>AS</sub>	Address Set-up Time <sup>(3)</sup>	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>WP</sub>	Write Pulse Width	12	—	15	—	ns
t <sub>WR</sub>	Write Recovery Time	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>DW</sub>	Data Valid to End-of-Write	10	—	15	—	ns
t <sub>HZ</sub>	Output High-Z Time <sup>(1,2)</sup>	—	10	—	10	ns
t <sub>DH</sub>	Data Hold Time <sup>(4)</sup>	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>WZ</sub>	Write Enable to Output in High-Z <sup>(1,2)</sup>	—	10	—	10	ns
t <sub>OW</sub>	Output Active from End-of-Write <sup>(1,2,4)</sup>	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>SWRD</sub>	$\overline{SEM}$ Flag Write to Read Time	5	—	5	—	ns
t <sub>SPS</sub>	$\overline{SEM}$ Flag Contention Window	5	—	5	—	ns

4838 tbl 13

### NOTES:

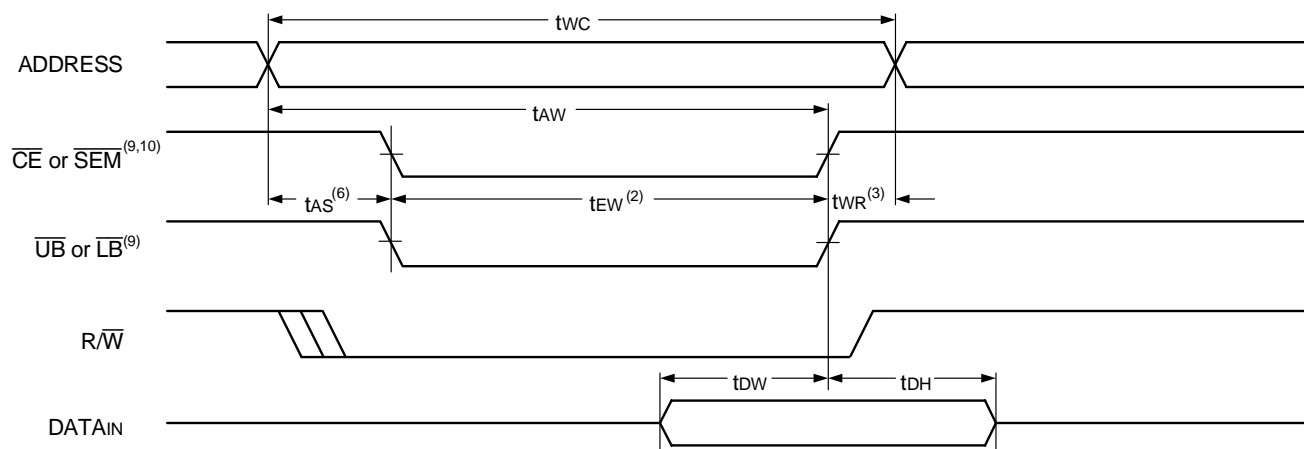
1. Transition is measured 0mV from Low or High-impedance voltage with Output Test Load (Figure 2).
2. This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested.
3. To access RAM,  $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$  and  $\overline{SEM} = V_{IH}$ . To access semaphore,  $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$  and  $\overline{SEM} = V_{IL}$ . Either condition must be valid for the entire t<sub>EW</sub> time.
4. The specification for t<sub>DH</sub> must be met by the device supplying write data to the RAM under all operating conditions. Although t<sub>DH</sub> and t<sub>OW</sub> values will vary over voltage and temperature, the actual t<sub>DH</sub> will always be smaller than the actual t<sub>OW</sub>.
5. Industrial Temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

### Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 1, R/W Controlled Timing<sup>(1,5,8)</sup>



4838 drw 07

### Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 2, CE Controlled Timing<sup>(1,5)</sup>

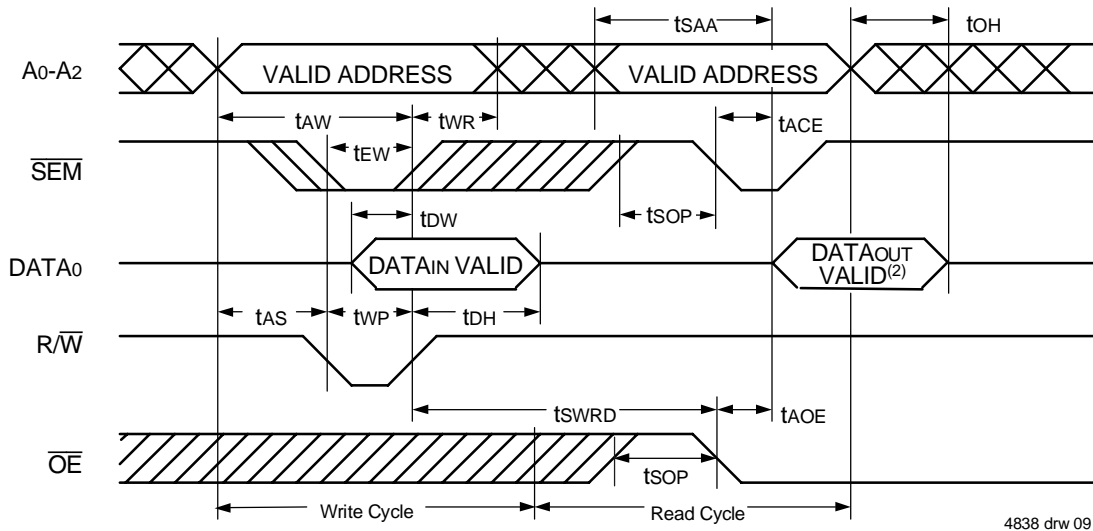


4838 drw 08

**NOTES:**

1.  $R/\bar{W}$  or  $\bar{C}\bar{E}$  or  $\bar{U}\bar{B}$  and  $\bar{L}\bar{B} = V_{IH}$  during all address transitions.
2. A write occurs during the overlap ( $t_{EW}$  or  $t_{WP}$ ) of a  $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$  and a  $R/\bar{W} = V_{IL}$  for memory array writing cycle.
3.  $t_{WR}$  is measured from the earlier of  $\bar{C}\bar{E}$  or  $R/\bar{W}$  (or  $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M}$  or  $R/\bar{W}$ ) going HIGH to the end of write cycle.
4. During this period, the I/O pins are in the output state and input signals must not be applied.
5. If the  $\bar{C}\bar{E}$  or  $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M} = V_{IL}$  transition occurs simultaneously with or after the  $R/\bar{W} = V_{IL}$  transition, the outputs remain in the High-impedance state.
6. Timing depends on which enable signal is asserted last,  $\bar{C}\bar{E}$  or  $R/\bar{W}$ .
7. This parameter is guaranteed by device characterization, but is not production tested. Transition is measured 0mV from steady state with the Output Test Load (Figure 2).
8. If  $\bar{O}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$  during R/W controlled write cycle, the write pulse width must be the larger of  $t_{WP}$  or  $(t_{WZ} + t_{OW})$  to allow the I/O drivers to turn off and data to be placed on the bus for the required  $t_{DW}$ . If  $\bar{O}\bar{E} = V_{IH}$  during an R/W controlled write cycle, this requirement does not apply and the write pulse can be as short as the specified  $t_{WP}$ .
9. To access RAM,  $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IL}$  and  $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M} = V_{IH}$ . To access semaphore,  $\bar{C}\bar{E} = V_{IH}$  and  $\bar{S}\bar{E}\bar{M} = V_{IL}$ .  $t_{EW}$  must be met for either condition.
10. Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

### Timing Waveform of Semaphore Read after Write Timing, Either Side<sup>(1)</sup>

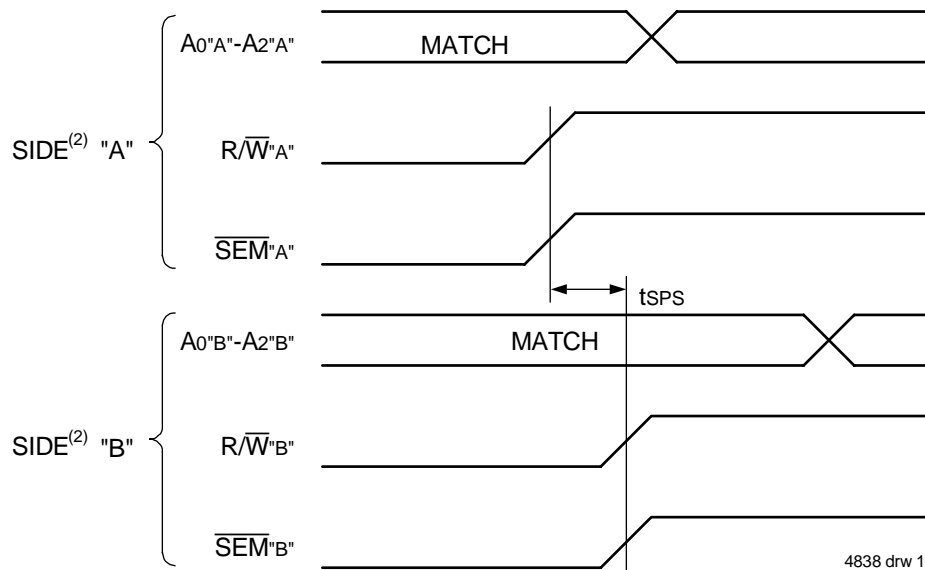


4838 drw 09

**NOTES:**

1.  $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$  or  $\overline{UB}$  and  $\overline{LB} = V_{IH}$  for the duration of the above timing (both write and read cycle) (Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table).
2. "DATAOUT VALID" represents all I/O's (I/O<sub>0</sub> - I/O<sub>17</sub>) equal to the semaphore value.

### Timing Waveform of Semaphore Write Contention<sup>(1,3,4)</sup>



4838 drw 10

**NOTES:**

1.  $D_{OR} = D_{OL} = V_{IL}$ ,  $\overline{CE}_L = \overline{CE}_R = V_{IH}$  or both  $\overline{UB}$  and  $\overline{LB} = V_{IH}$  (Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table).
2. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either left or right port. "B" is the opposite from port "A".
3. This parameter is measured from  $R/\overline{W}^A$  or  $\overline{SEM}^A$  going HIGH to  $R/\overline{W}^B$  or  $\overline{SEM}^B$  going HIGH.
4. If  $t_{SPS}$  is not satisfied, the semaphore will fall positively to one side or the other, but there is no guarantee which side will obtain the flag.

## AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range<sup>(6)</sup>

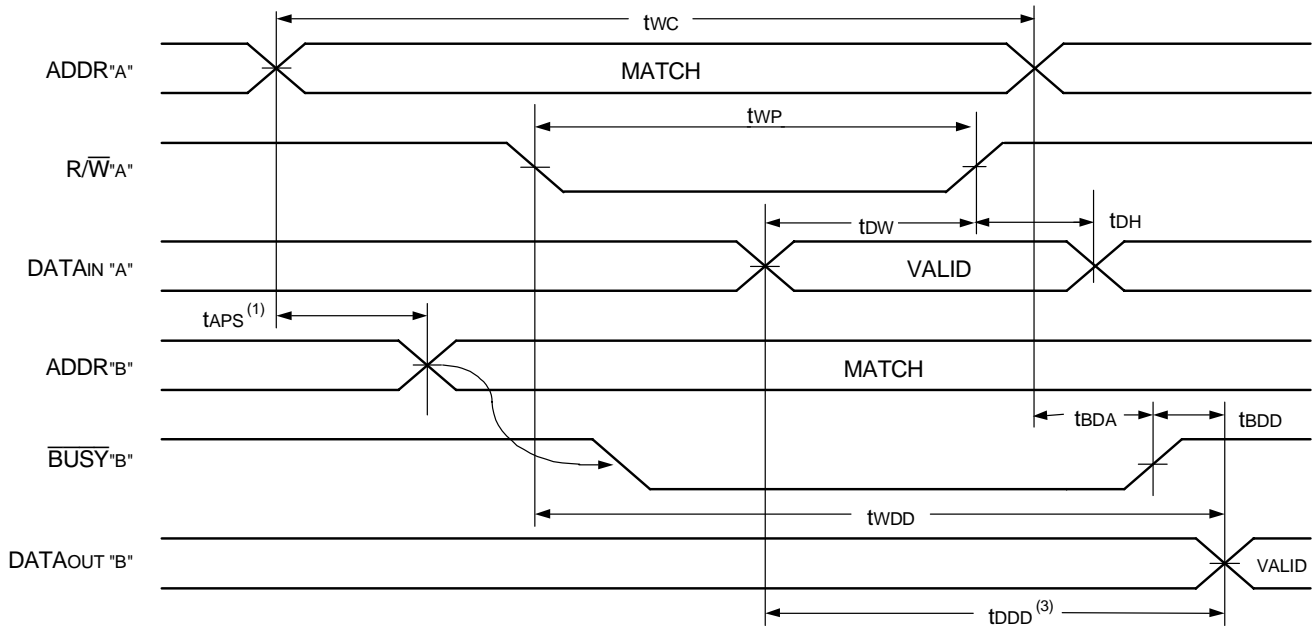
Symbol	Parameter	7037L15 Com'l Only		7037L20 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b><math>\overline{\text{BUSY}}</math> TIMING (<math>M/\overline{\text{S}}=V_{IH}</math>)</b>						
t <sub>BAA</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Access Time from Address Match	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>BDA</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Disable Time from Address Not Matched	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>BAC</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Access Time from Chip Enable Low	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>BDC</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Access Time from Chip Enable High	—	15	—	17	ns
t <sub>APS</sub>	Arbitration Priority Set-up Time <sup>(2)</sup>	5	—	5	—	ns
t <sub>BDD</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Disable to Valid Data <sup>(3)</sup>	—	15	—	17	ns
t <sub>WH</sub>	Write Hold After $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ <sup>(5)</sup>	12	—	15	—	ns
<b><math>\overline{\text{BUSY}}</math> TIMING (<math>M/\overline{\text{S}}=V_{IL}</math>)</b>						
t <sub>WB</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Input to Write <sup>(4)</sup>	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>WH</sub>	Write Hold After $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ <sup>(5)</sup>	12	—	15	—	ns
<b>PORT-TO-PORT DELAY TIMING</b>						
t <sub>WDD</sub>	Write Pulse to Data Delay <sup>(1)</sup>	—	30	—	45	ns
t <sub>DDD</sub>	Write Data Valid to Read Data Delay <sup>(1)</sup>	—	25	—	30	ns

4838 tbl 14

**NOTES:**

- Port-to-port delay through RAM cells from writing port to reading port, refer to "Timing Waveform of Write with Port-to-Port Read and  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  ( $M/\overline{\text{S}} = V_{IH}$ )".
- To ensure that the earlier of the two ports wins.
- t<sub>BDD</sub> is a calculated parameter and is the greater of 0, t<sub>WDD</sub> – t<sub>WP</sub> (actual) or t<sub>DDD</sub> – t<sub>DW</sub> (actual).
- To ensure that the write cycle is inhibited on port "B" during contention on port "A".
- To ensure that a write cycle is completed on port "B" after contention on port "A".
- Industrial Temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

### Timing Waveform of Write with Port-to-Port Read and $\overline{\text{BUSY}} (\text{M}/\overline{\text{S}} = \text{V}_{\text{IH}})^{(2,4,5)}$

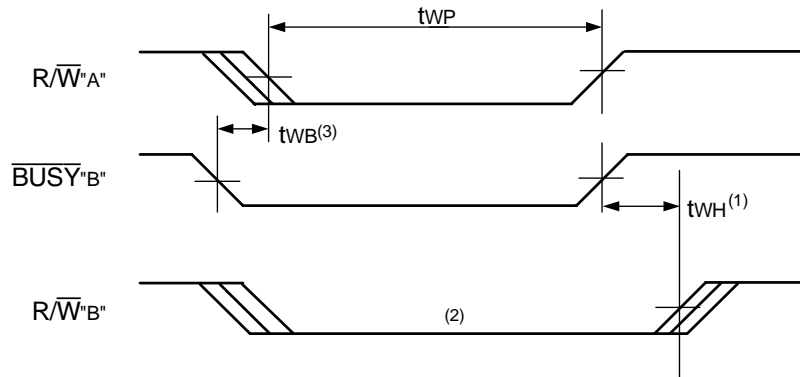


**NOTES:**

1. To ensure that the earlier of the two ports wins. tAPs is ignored for  $\text{M}/\overline{\text{S}} = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}$  (SLAVE).
2.  $\overline{\text{CE}}_{\text{L}} = \overline{\text{CE}}_{\text{R}} = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}$ , refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.
3.  $\overline{\text{OE}} = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}$  for the reading port.
4. If  $\text{M}/\overline{\text{S}} = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}$  (SLAVE),  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  is an input. Then for this example  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  "A" =  $\text{V}_{\text{IH}}$  and  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  "B" input is shown above.
5. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either the left or right port. Port "B" is the port opposite from port "A".

4838 drw 11

### Timing Waveform of Write with $\overline{\text{BUSY}} (\text{M}/\overline{\text{S}} = \text{V}_{\text{IL}})$

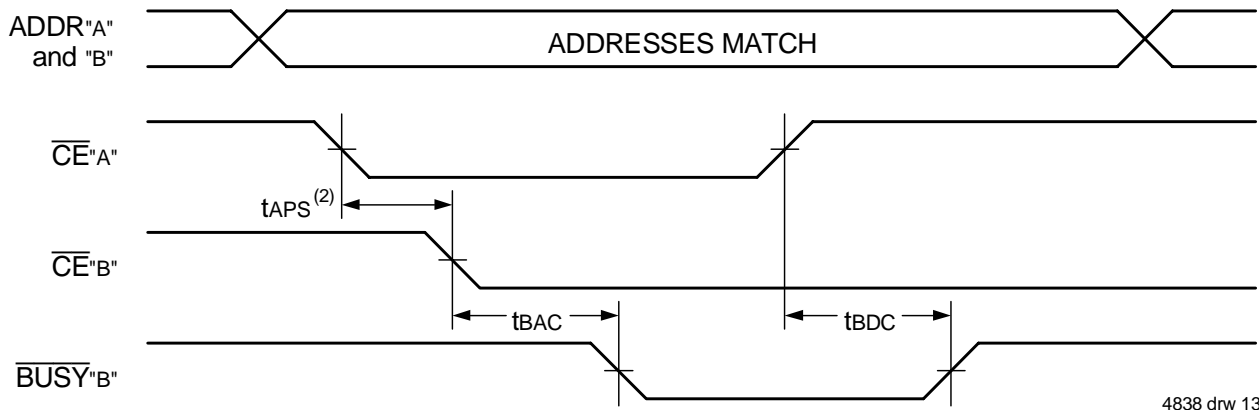


4838 drw 12

**NOTES:**

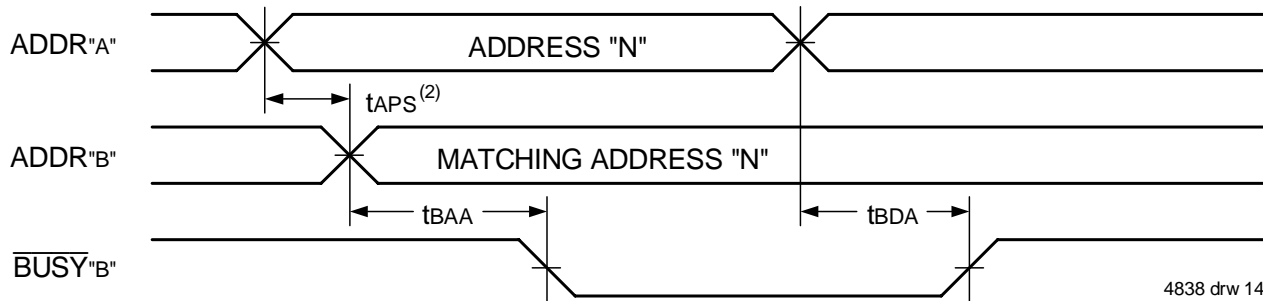
1. tWH must be met for both  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  input (SLAVE) and output (MASTER).
2.  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  is asserted on port "B" blocking R/W"B", until  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ "B" goes HIGH.
3. tWB is only for the 'Slave' version.

### Waveform of $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Arbitration Controlled by $\overline{\text{CE}}$ Timing ( $M/\overline{\text{S}} = V_{IH}$ )<sup>(1,3)</sup>



4838 drw 13

### Waveform of $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Arbitration Cycle Controlled by Address Match Timing ( $M/\overline{\text{S}} = V_{IH}$ )<sup>(1)</sup>



4838 drw 14

**NOTES:**

1. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either the left or right port. Port "B" is the port opposite from port "A".
2. If tAPS is not satisfied, the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  signal will be asserted on one side or another but there is no guarantee on which side  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  will be asserted.
3. Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

### AC Electrical Characteristics Over the Operating Temperature and Supply Voltage Range<sup>(1)</sup>

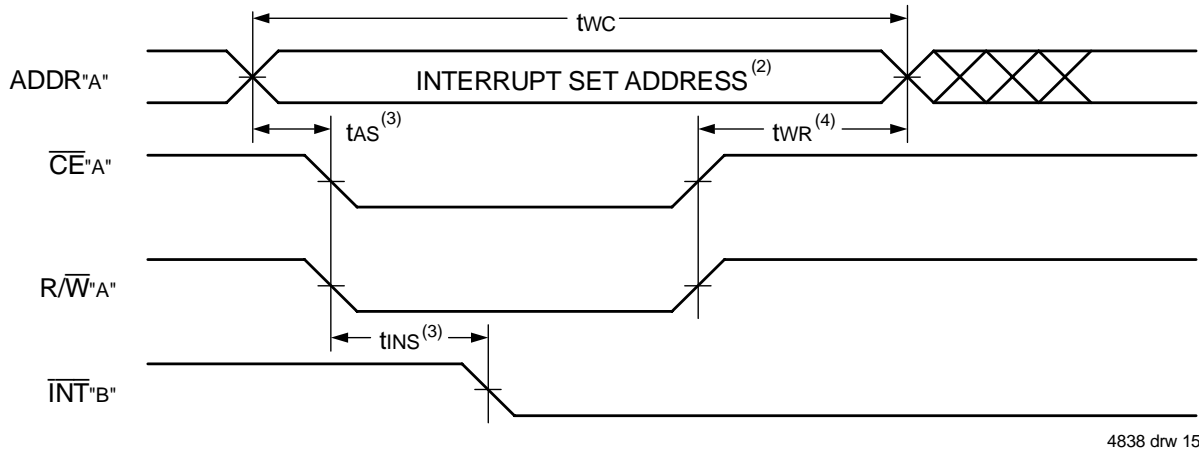
Symbol	Parameter	7037L15 Com'l Only		7037L20 Com'l Only		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>INTERRUPT TIMING</b>						
tAS	Address Set-up Time	0	—	0	—	ns
tWR	Write Recovery Time	0	—	0	—	ns
tNS	Interrupt Set Time	—	15	—	20	ns
tNR	Interrupt Reset Time	—	15	—	20	ns

4838 tbl 15

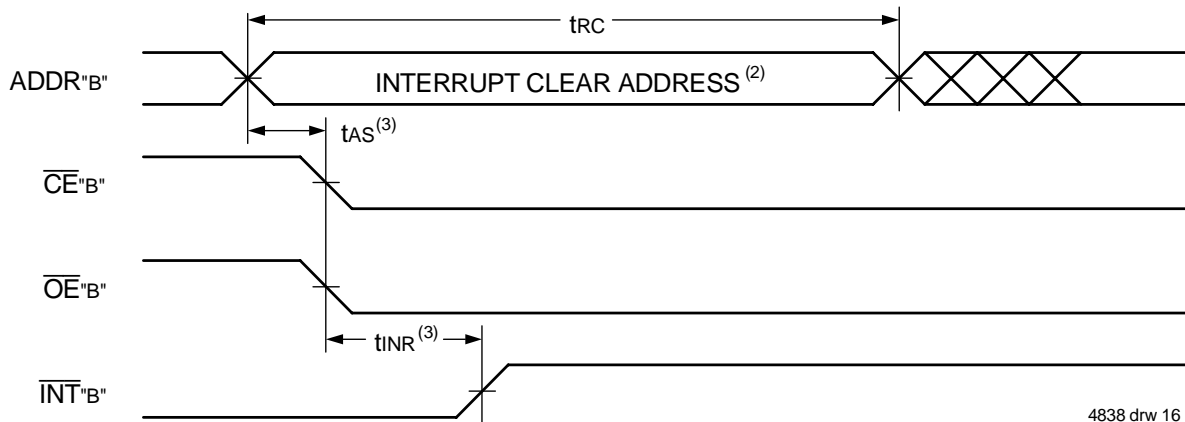
**NOTES:**

1. Industrial Temperature: for specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

### Waveform of Interrupt Timing<sup>(1,5)</sup>



4838 drw 15



4838 drw 16

**NOTES:**

1. All timing is the same for left and right ports. Port "A" may be either the left or right port. Port "B" is the port opposite from port "A".
2. See Interrupt Truth Table.
3. Timing depends on which enable signal ( $\overline{CE}$  or  $R/\overline{W}$ ) is asserted last.
4. Timing depends on which enable signal ( $\overline{CE}$  or  $R/\overline{W}$ ) is de-asserted first.
5. Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

### Truth Table IV — Interrupt Flag<sup>(1,4,5)</sup>

Left Port					Right Port					Function
R/W <sub>L</sub>	$\overline{CE}_L$	$\overline{OE}_L$	A <sub>14L-A<sub>0L</sub></sub>	$\overline{INT}_L$	R/W <sub>R</sub>	$\overline{CE}_R$	$\overline{OE}_R$	A <sub>14R-A<sub>0R</sub></sub>	$\overline{INT}_R$	
L	L	X	7FFF	X	X	X	X	X	L <sup>(2)</sup>	Set Right $\overline{INT}_R$ Flag
X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	7FFF	H <sup>(3)</sup>	Reset Right $\overline{INT}_R$ Flag
X	X	X	X	L <sup>(3)</sup>	L	L	X	7FFE	X	Set Left $\overline{INT}_L$ Flag
X	L	L	7FFE	H <sup>(2)</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	Reset Left $\overline{INT}_L$ Flag

4838 tbl 16

**NOTES:**

1. Assumes  $\overline{BUSY}_L = \overline{BUSY}_R = V_{IH}$ .
2. If  $\overline{BUSY}_L = V_{IL}$ , then no change.
3. If  $\overline{BUSY}_R = V_{IL}$ , then no change.
4.  $\overline{INT}_L$  and  $\overline{INT}_R$  must be initialized at power-up.
5. Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

## Truth Table V — Address **BUSY** Arbitration<sup>(4)</sup>

Inputs			Outputs		Function
$\overline{CE}_L$	$\overline{CE}_R$	A <sub>0L</sub> -A <sub>14L</sub> A <sub>0R</sub> -A <sub>14R</sub>	$\overline{BUSY}_L^{(1)}$	$\overline{BUSY}_R^{(1)}$	
X	X	NO MATCH	H	H	Normal
H	X	MATCH	H	H	Normal
X	H	MATCH	H	H	Normal
L	L	MATCH	(2)	(2)	Write Inhibit <sup>(3)</sup>

### NOTES:

4838 tbl 17

1. Pins  $\overline{BUSY}_L$  and  $\overline{BUSY}_R$  are both outputs when the part is configured as a master. Both are inputs when configured as a slave.  $\overline{BUSY}$  outputs on the IDT7037 are push-pull, not open drain outputs. On slaves the  $\overline{BUSY}$  input internally inhibits writes.
2. "L" if the inputs to the opposite port were stable prior to the address and enable inputs of this port. If t<sub>AP</sub>s is not met, either  $\overline{BUSY}_L$  or  $\overline{BUSY}_R = \text{LOW}$  will result.  $\overline{BUSY}_L$  and  $\overline{BUSY}_R$  outputs can not be LOW simultaneously.
3. Writes to the left port are internally ignored when  $\overline{BUSY}_L$  outputs are driving LOW regardless of actual logic level on the pin. Writes to the right port are internally ignored when  $\overline{BUSY}_R$  outputs are driving LOW regardless of actual logic level on the pin.
4. Refer to Chip Enable Truth Table.

## Truth Table VI — Example of Semaphore Procurement Sequence<sup>(1,2,3)</sup>

Functions	D <sub>0</sub> - D <sub>17</sub> Left	D <sub>0</sub> - D <sub>17</sub> Right	Status
No Action	1	1	Semaphore free
Left Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	0	1	Left port has semaphore token
Right Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	0	1	No change. Right side has no write access to semaphore
Left Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	0	Right port obtains semaphore token
Left Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	1	0	No change. Left port has no write access to semaphore
Right Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	0	1	Left port obtains semaphore token
Left Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	1	Semaphore free
Right Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	1	0	Right port has semaphore token
Right Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	1	Semaphore free
Left Port Writes "0" to Semaphore	0	1	Left port has semaphore token
Left Port Writes "1" to Semaphore	1	1	Semaphore free

### NOTES:

4838 tbl 18

1. This table denotes a sequence of events for only one of the eight semaphores on the IDT7037.
2. There are eight semaphore flags written to via I/O<sub>0</sub> and read from all I/O's (I/O<sub>0</sub>-I/O<sub>17</sub>). These eight semaphores are addressed by A<sub>0</sub>-A<sub>7</sub>.
3.  $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ ,  $\overline{SEM} = V_{IL}$  to access the semaphores. Refer to the Semaphore Read/Write Control Truth Table.

## Functional Description

The IDT7037 provides two ports with separate control, address and I/O pins that permit independent access for reads or writes to any location in memory. The IDT7037 has an automatic power down feature controlled by  $\overline{CE}$ . The  $\overline{CE}_0$  and  $\overline{CE}_1$  control the on-chip power down circuitry that permits the respective port to go into a standby mode when not selected ( $\overline{CE} = \text{HIGH}$ ). When a port is enabled, access to the entire memory array is permitted.

## Interrupts

If the user chooses the interrupt function, a memory location (mail box or message center) is assigned to each port. The left port interrupt flag

( $\overline{INT}_L$ ) is asserted when the right port writes to memory location 7FFE (HEX), where a write is defined as  $\overline{CE}_R = R/\overline{W}_R = V_{IL}$  per Truth Table IV. The left port clears the interrupt through access of address location 7FFE when  $\overline{CE}_L = \overline{OE}_L = V_{IL}$ ,  $R/\overline{W}$  is a "don't care". Likewise, the right port interrupt flag ( $\overline{INT}_R$ ) is asserted when the left port writes to memory location 7FFF (HEX) and to clear the interrupt flag ( $\overline{INT}_R$ ), the right port must read the memory location 7FFF. The message (18 bits) at 7FFE or 7FFF is user-defined since it is an addressable SRAM location. If the interrupt function is not used, address locations 7FFE and 7FFF are not used as mail boxes, but as part of the random access memory. Refer to Table IV for the interrupt operation.



the set and test sequence. Once the right side has relinquished the token, the left side should succeed in gaining control.

The semaphore flags are active LOW. A token is requested by writing a zero into a semaphore latch and is released when the same side writes a one to that latch.

The eight semaphore flags reside within the IDT7037 in a separate memory space from the Dual-Port RAM. This address space is accessed by placing a LOW input on the  $\overline{SEM}$  pin (which acts as a chip select for the semaphore flags) and using the other control pins (Address,  $\overline{CE}$ , and  $R/\overline{W}$ ) as they would be used in accessing a standard Static RAM. Each of the flags has a unique address which can be accessed by either side through address pins A0–A2. When accessing the semaphores, none of the other address pins has any effect.

When writing to a semaphore, only data pin Do is used. If a LOW level is written into an unused semaphore location, that flag will be set to a zero on that side and a one on the other side (see Table VI). That semaphore can now only be modified by the side showing the zero. When a one is written into the same location from the same side, the flag will be set to a one for both sides (unless a semaphore request from the other side is pending) and then can be written to by both sides. The fact that the side which is able to write a zero into a semaphore subsequently locks out writes from the other side is what makes semaphore flags useful in interprocessor communications. (A thorough discussion on the use of this feature follows shortly.) A zero written into the same location from the other side will be stored in the semaphore request latch for that side until the semaphore is freed by the first side.

When a semaphore flag is read, its value is spread into all data bits so that a flag that is a one reads as a one in all data bits and a flag containing a zero reads as all zeros. The read value is latched into one side's output register when that side's semaphore select ( $\overline{SEM}$ ) and output enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) signals go active. This serves to disallow the semaphore from changing state in the middle of a read cycle due to a write cycle from the other side. Because of this latch, a repeated read of a semaphore in a test loop must cause either signal ( $\overline{SEM}$  or  $\overline{OE}$ ) to go inactive or the output will never change.

A sequence WRITE/READ must be used by the semaphore in order to guarantee that no system level contention will occur. A processor requests access to shared resources by attempting to write a zero into a semaphore location. If the semaphore is already in use, the semaphore request latch will contain a zero, yet the semaphore flag will appear as one, a fact which the processor will verify by the subsequent read (see Table VI). As an example, assume a processor writes a zero to the left port at a free semaphore location. On a subsequent read, the processor will verify that it has written successfully to that location and will assume control over the resource in question. Meanwhile, if a processor on the right side attempts to write a zero to the same semaphore flag it will fail, as will be verified by the fact that a one will be read from that semaphore on the right

side during subsequent read. Had a sequence of READ/WRITE been used instead, system contention problems could have occurred during the gap between the read and write cycles.

It is important to note that a failed semaphore request must be followed by either repeated reads or by writing a one into the same location. The reason for this is easily understood by looking at the simple logic diagram of the semaphore flag in Figure 4. Two semaphore request latches feed into a semaphore flag. Whichever latch is first to present a zero to the semaphore flag will force its side of the semaphore flag LOW and the other side HIGH. This condition will continue until a one is written to the same semaphore request latch. Should the other side's semaphore request latch have been written to a zero in the meantime, the semaphore flag will flip

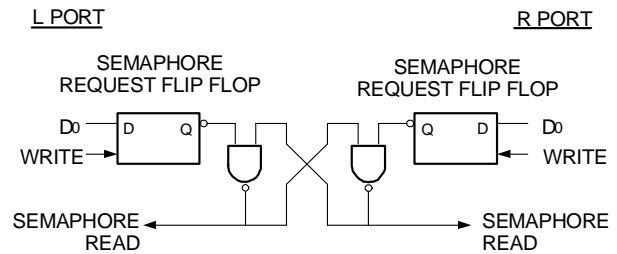


Figure 4. IDT7037 Semaphore Logic

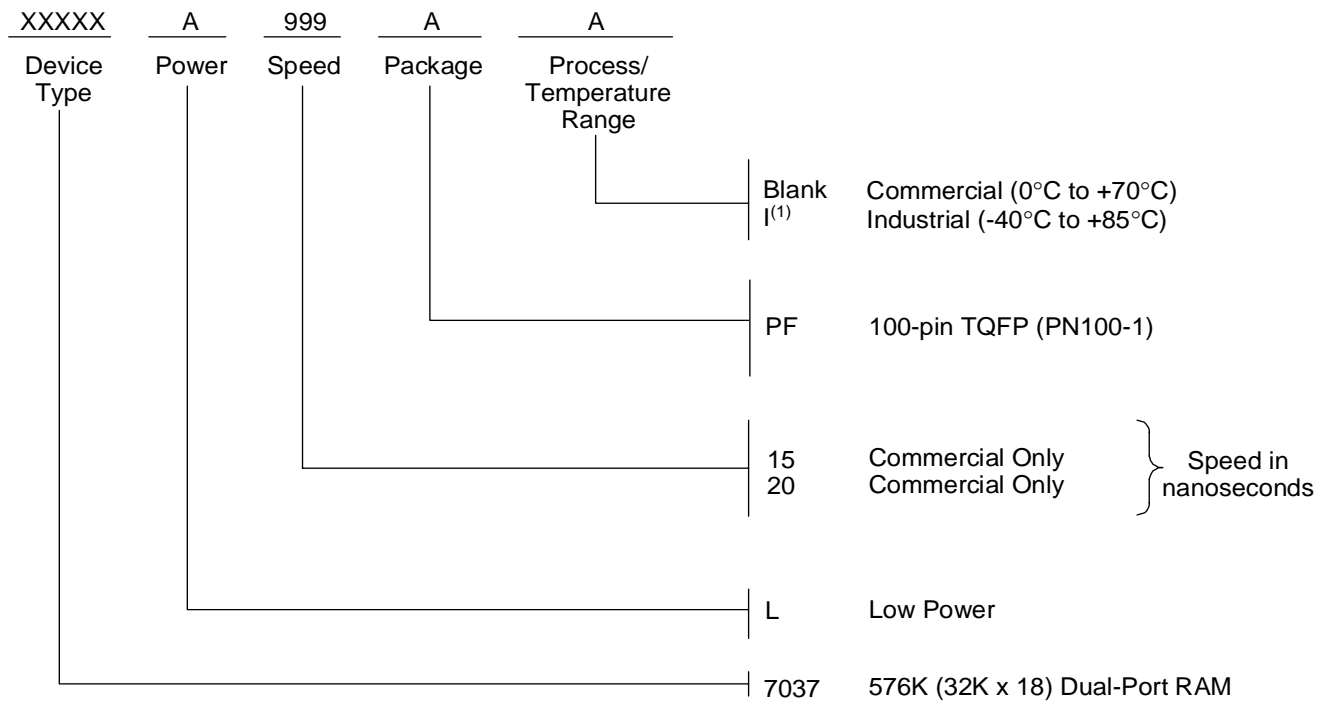
over to the other side as soon as a one is written into the first side's request latch. The second side's flag will now stay LOW until its semaphore request latch is written to a one. From this it is easy to understand that, if a semaphore is requested and the processor which requested it no longer needs the resource, the entire system can hang up until a one is written into that semaphore request latch.

The critical case of semaphore timing is when both sides request a single token by attempting to write a zero into it at the same time. The semaphore logic is specially designed to resolve this problem. If simultaneous requests are made, the logic guarantees that only one side receives the token. If one side is earlier than the other in making the request, the first side to make the request will receive the token. If both requests arrive at the same time, the assignment will be arbitrarily made to one port or the other.

One caution that should be noted when using semaphores is that semaphores alone do not guarantee that access to a resource is secure. As with any powerful programming technique, if semaphores are misused or misinterpreted, a software error can easily happen.

Initialization of the semaphores is not automatic and must be handled via the initialization program at power-up. Since any semaphore request flag which contains a zero must be reset to a one, all semaphores on both sides should have a one written into them at initialization from both sides to assure that they will be free when needed.

## Ordering Information



**NOTE:**

- Industrial temperature range is available.  
For specific speeds, packages and powers contact your sales office.

4838 drw 19

## Datasheet Document History

- 9/30/99: Initial Public Release
- 11/10/99: Replaced IDT logo
- Page 2 Fixed pin 19, to GND
- 5/23/00: Page 3 Increased storage temperature parameter  
Clarified TA parameter
- Page 5 DC Electrical parameters—changed wording from "open" to "disabled"
- Page 14 Added IV to Truth Table in "Interrupts" paragraph
- Page 15 Changed part number 7008 to 7037 in third paragraph
- Changed ±200mV to 0mV in notes
- Removed Preliminary status
- 01/29/09: Page 17 Removed "IDT" from orderable part number



**CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS**  
 6024 Silver Creek Valley Road  
 San Jose, CA 95138

**for SALES:**  
 800-345-7015 or 408-284-8200  
 fax: 408-284-2775  
 www.idt.com

**for Tech Support:**  
 408-284-2794  
 DualPortHelp@idt.com

The IDT logo is a registered trademark of Integrated Device Technology, Inc.