512K x36 and 1024K x18 18Mb, SYNCHRONOUS FLOW-THROUGH SRAM

JANUARY 2026

FEATURES

- Internal self-timed write cycle
- Individual Byte Write Control and Global Write
- Clock controlled, registered address, data and control
- Burst sequence control using MODE input
- Three chip enable option for simple depth expansion and address pipelining
- Common data inputs and data outputs
- Auto Power-down during deselect
- Single cycle deselect
- Snooze MODE for reduced-power standby
- JEDEC 100-pin QFP, 165-ball BGA and 119-ball BGA packages
- Power supply:
  LF: V_{DD} 3.3V (± 5%), V_{DDQ} 3.3V/2.5V (± 5%)
  VF: V_{DD} 2.5V (± 5%), V_{DDQ} 2.5V (± 5%)
  VVF: V_{DD} 1.8V (± 5%), V_{DDQ} 1.8V (± 5%)
- JTAG Boundary Scan for BGA packages
- Commercial, Industrial and Automotive temperature support
- Lead-free available
- For leaded options, please contact ISSI

FAST ACCESS TIME

Symbol	Parameter	-6.5	-7.5	Units
t_{KQ}	Clock Access Time	6.5	7.5	ns
t_{KC}	Cycle time	7.5	8.5	ns
	Frequency	133	117	MHz

DESCRIPTION

The 18Mb product family features high-speed, low-power synchronous static RAMs designed to provide burstable, high-performance memory for communication and networking applications. The IS61(64)LF/VF/VVF51236(32)B organized as 524,288 words by 36(32)bits. The IS61(64)LF/VF/VVF102418B are organized as 1,048,576 words by 18 bits. Fabricated with ISSI's advanced CMOS technology, the device integrates a 2-bit burst counter, high-speed SRAM core, and high-dprive capability outputs into a single monolithic circuit. All synchronous inputs pass through registers controlled by a positive-edge-triggered single clock input.

Write cycles are internally self-timed and are initiated by the rising edge of the clock input. Write cycles can be one to four bytes wide as controlled by the write control inputs.

Separate byte enables allow individual bytes to be written. The byte write operation is performed by using the byte write enable (/BWE) input combined with one or more individual byte write signals (/BWx). In addition, Global Write (/GW) is available for writing all bytes at one time, regardless of the byte write controls.

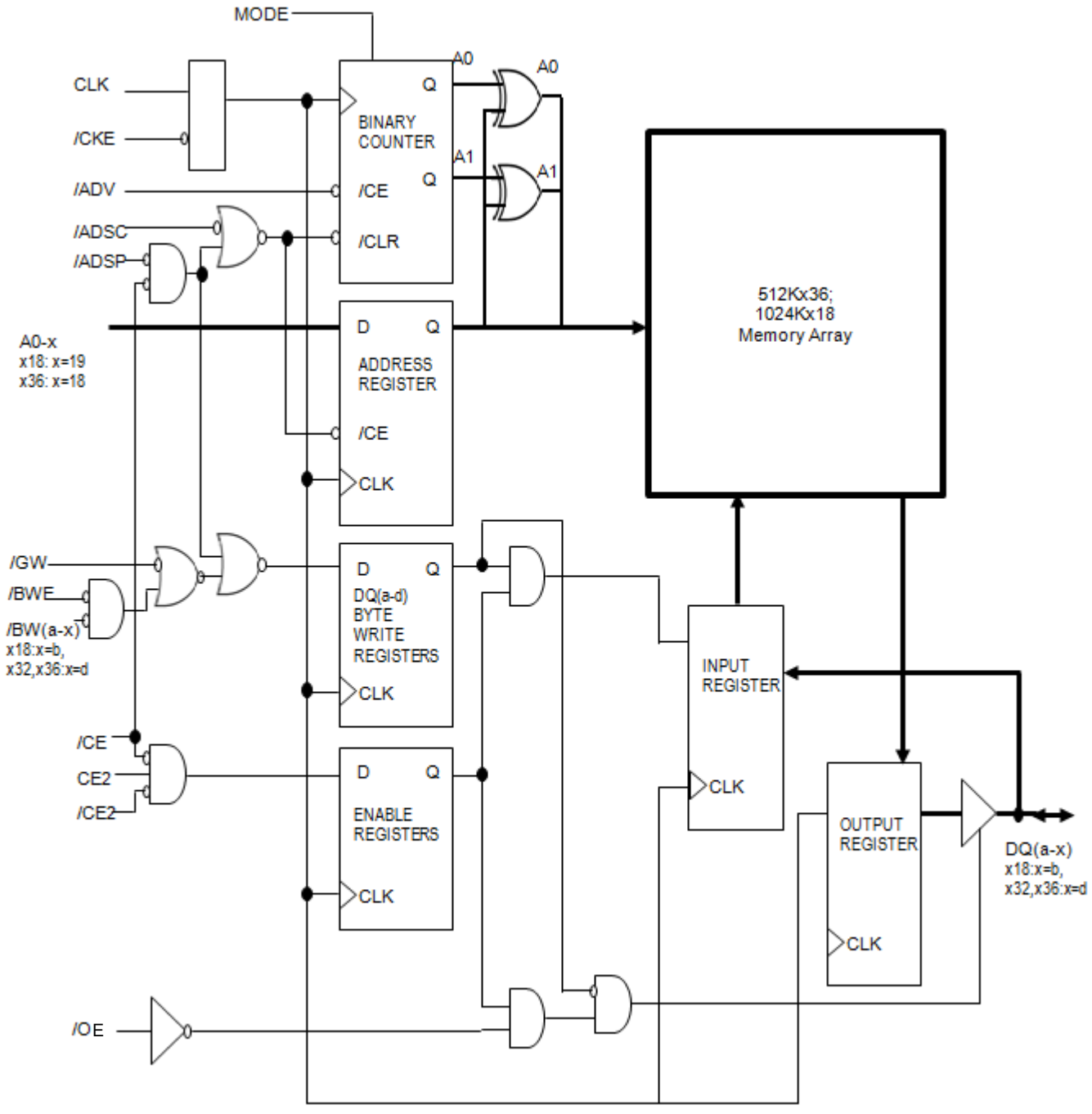
Bursts can be initiated with either /ADSP (Address Status Processor) or /ADSC (Address Status Cache Controller) input pins. Subsequent burst addresses can be generated internally and controlled by the /ADV (burst address advance) input pin.

The mode pin is used to select the burst sequence order. Linear burst is achieved when this pin is tied LOW. Interleave burst is achieved when this pin is tied HIGH or left floating

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a.) the risk of injury or damage has been minimized;
b.) the user assume all such risks; and
c.) potential liability of Integrated Silicon Solution, Inc is adequately protected under the circumstances

BLOCK DIAGRAM

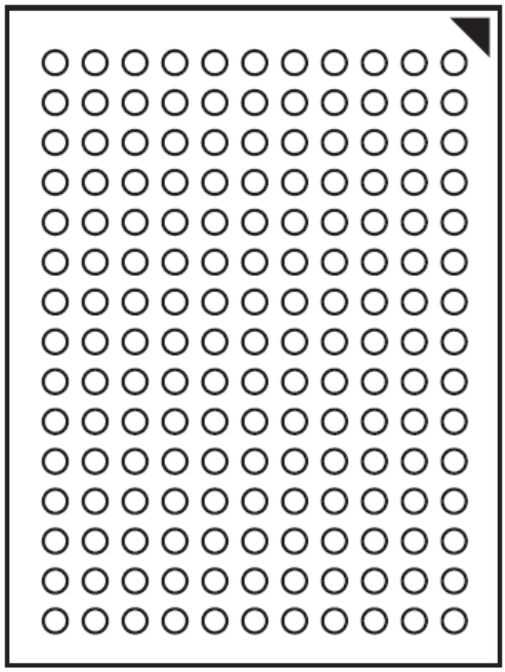


PIN CONFIGURATION

512K x 36, 165-Ball BGA (Top View)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC	A	/CE	/BWc	/BWb	/CE2	/BWE	/ADSC	/ADV	A	NC
B	NC	A	CE2	/BWd	/BWa	CLK	/GW	/OE	/ADSP	A	NC
C	DQPc	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQPb
D	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
E	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
F	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
G	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
H	NC	V_{SS}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	NC	NC	ZZ
J	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
K	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
L	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
M	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
N	DQPd	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	NC	A	NC	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQPa
P	NC	NC	A	A	TDI	A1*	TDO	A	A	A	A
R	MODE	NC	A	A	TMS	A0*	TCK	A	A	A	A

Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.



Bottom View
165-Ball, 13 mm x 15mm BGA

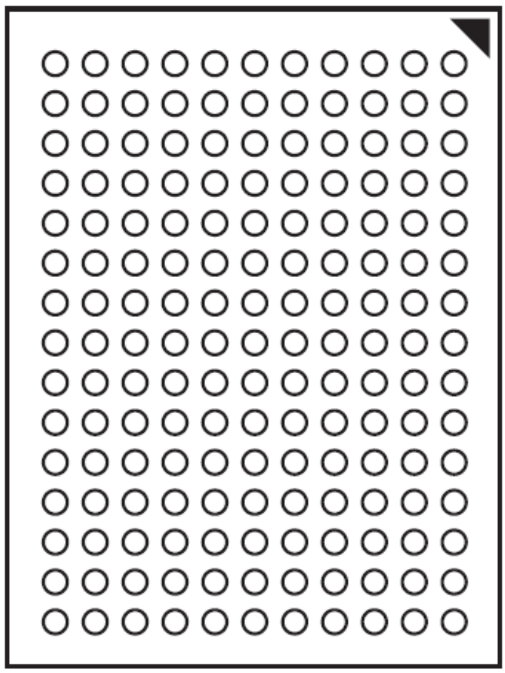
PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Symbol	Pin Name
CLK	Synchronous Clock
A0,A1	Synchronous Burst Address Inputs
A	Address Inputs
/ADV	Synchronous Burst Address Advance
/ADSP	Address Status Processor
/ADSC	Address Status Controller
MODE	Burst Sequence Selection
/CE,CE2,/CE2	Synchronous Chip Enable
/BWE	Byte Write Enable
/BWx (x=a-d)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs
/GW	Global Write Enable
/OE	Output Enable
DQx	Data Inputs/Outputs
DQPx	Parity Data I/O
TCK,TDI, TDO,TMS	JTAG Pins
ZZ	Power Sleep Mode
NC	No Connect
V_{DD}	Power Supply
V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground

512K x 32, 165-Ball BGA (Top View)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC	A	/CE	/BWc	/BWb	/CE2	/BWE	/ADSC	/ADV	A	NC
B	NC	A	CE2	/BWd	/BWa	CLK	/GW	/OE	/ADSP	A	NC
C	NC	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	NC
D	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
E	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
F	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
G	DQc	DQc	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQb	DQb
H	NC	V_{SS}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	NC	NC	ZZ
J	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
K	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
L	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
M	DQd	DQd	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	DQa
N	NC	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	NC	A	NC	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	NC
P	NC	NC	A	A	TDI	A1*	TDO	A	A	A	A
R	MODE	NC	A	A	TMS	A0*	TCK	A	A	A	A

Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.



Bottom View
165-Ball, 13 mm x 15mm BGA

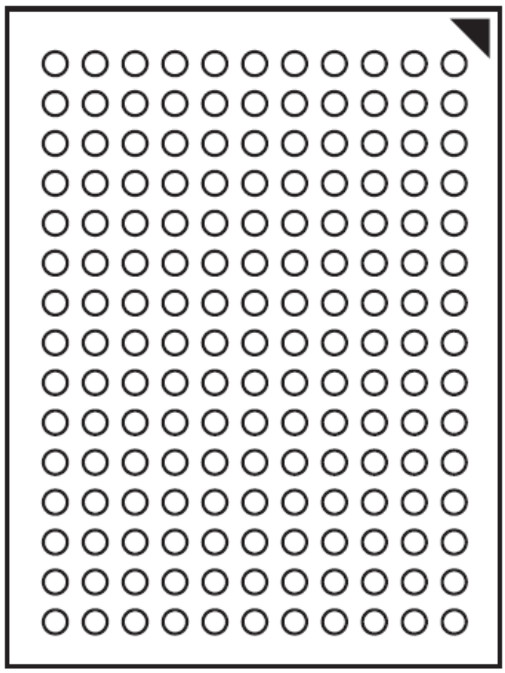
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/ADSC	Address Status Controller
MODE	Burst Sequence Selection
/CE,CE2,/CE2	Synchronous Chip Enable
/BWE	Byte Write Enable
/BWx (x=a-d)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs
/GW	Global Write Enable
/OE	Output Enable
DQx	Data Inputs/Outputs
DQPx	Parity Data I/O
TCK,TDI, TDO,TMS	JTAG Pins
ZZ	Power Sleep Mode
NC	No Connect
V_{DD}	Power Supply
V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground

1024K x 18, 165-Ball BGA (Top View)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC	A	/CE	/BWb	NC	/CE2	/BWE	/ADSC	/ADV	A	A
B	NC	A	CE2	NC	/BWa	CLK	/GW	/OE	/ADSP	A	NC
C	NC	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQPa
D	NC	DQb	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQa
E	NC	DQb	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQa
F	NC	DQb	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQa
G	NC	DQb	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	NC	DQa
H	NC	V_{SS}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	NC	NC	ZZ
J	DQb	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	NC
K	DQb	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	NC
L	DQb	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	NC
M	DQb	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}	DQa	NC
N	DQPb	NC	V_{DDQ}	V_{SS}	NC	A	NC	V_{SS}	V_{DDQ}	NC	NC
P	NC	NC	A	A	TDI	A1*	TDO	A	A	A	A
R	MODE	NC	A	A	TMS	A0*	TCK	A	A	A	A

Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.



Bottom View
165-Ball, 13 mm x 15mm BGA

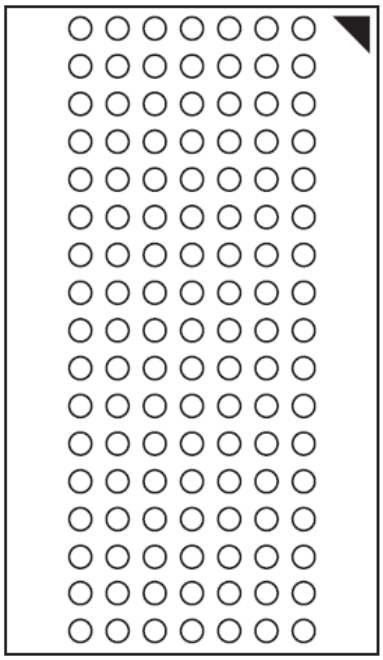
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MODE	Burst Sequence Selection
/CE,CE2,/CE2	Synchronous Chip Enable
/BWE	Byte Write Enable
/BWx (x=a-b)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs
/GW	Global Write Enable
/OE	Output Enable
DQx	Data Inputs/Outputs
DQPx	Parity Data I/O
TCK,TDI, TDO,TMS	JTAG Pins
ZZ	Power Sleep Mode
NC	No Connect
V_{DD}	Power Supply
V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground

512K x 36, 119-Ball BGA (Top View)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	V_{DDQ}	A	A	/ADSP	A	A	V_{DDQ}
B	NC	A	A	/ADSC	A	A	NC
C	NC	A	A	V_{DD}	A	A	NC
D	DQc	DQPc	V_{SS}	NC	V_{SS}	DQPb	DQb
E	DQc	DQc	V_{SS}	/CE	V_{SS}	DQb	DQb
F	V_{DDQ}	DQc	V_{SS}	/OE	V_{SS}	DQb	V_{DDQ}
G	DQc	DQc	/BWc	/ADV	/BWb	DQb	DQb
H	DQc	DQc	V_{SS}	/GW	V_{SS}	DQb	DQb
J	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
K	DQd	DQd	V_{SS}	CLK	V_{SS}	DQa	DQa
L	DQd	DQd	/BWd	NC	/BWa	DQa	DQa
M	V_{DDQ}	DQd	V_{SS}	/BWE	V_{SS}	DQa	V_{DDQ}
N	DQd	DQd	V_{SS}	A1*	V_{SS}	DQa	DQa
P	DQd	DQPd	V_{SS}	A0*	V_{SS}	DQPa	DQa
R	NC	A	MODE	V_{DD}	NC	A	NC
T	NC	NC	A	A	A	NC	ZZ
U	V_{DDQ}	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	NC	V_{DDQ}

Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.



Bottom View
119-Ball, 14 mm x 22 mm BGA

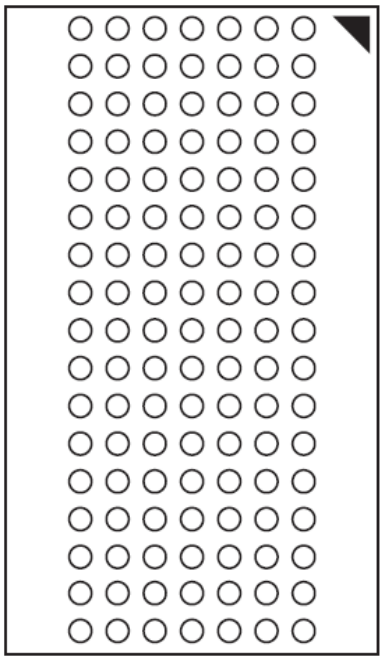
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/GW	Global Write Enable
/OE	Output Enable
DQx	Data Inputs/Outputs
DQPx	Parity Data I/O
TCK,TDI, TDO,TMS	JTAG Pins
ZZ	Power Sleep Mode
NC	No Connect
V_{DD}	Power Supply
V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground

512K x 32, 119-Ball BGA (Top View)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	V_{DDQ}	A	A	/ADSP	A	A	V_{DDQ}
B	NC	A	A	/ADSC	A	A	NC
C	NC	A	A	V_{DD}	A	A	NC
D	DQc	NC	V_{SS}	NC	V_{SS}	NC	DQb
E	DQc	DQc	V_{SS}	/CE	V_{SS}	DQb	DQb
F	V_{DDQ}	DQc	V_{SS}	/OE	V_{SS}	DQb	V_{DDQ}
G	DQc	DQc	/BWc	/ADV	/BWb	DQb	DQb
H	DQc	DQc	V_{SS}	/GW	V_{SS}	DQb	DQb
J	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
K	DQd	DQd	V_{SS}	CLK	V_{SS}	DQa	DQa
L	DQd	DQd	/BWd	NC	/BWa	DQa	DQa
M	V_{DDQ}	DQd	V_{SS}	/BWE	V_{SS}	DQa	V_{DDQ}
N	DQd	DQd	V_{SS}	A1*	V_{SS}	DQa	DQa
P	DQd	NC	V_{SS}	A0*	V_{SS}	NC	DQa
R	NC	A	MODE	V_{DD}	NC	A	NC
T	NC	NC	A	A	A	NC	ZZ
U	V_{DDQ}	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	NC	V_{DDQ}

Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.



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119-Ball, 14 mm x 22 mm BGA

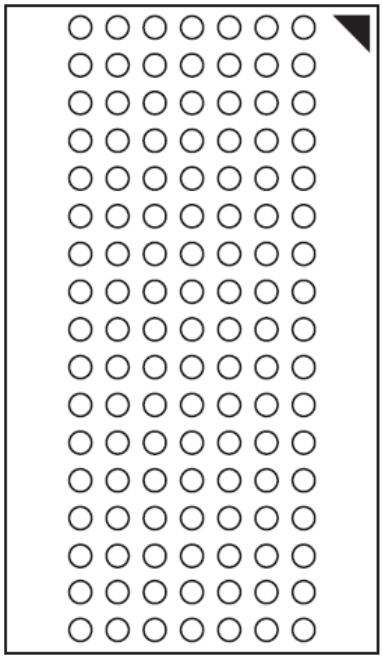
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/BWE	Byte Write Enable
/BWx (x=a-d)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs
/GW	Global Write Enable
/OE	Output Enable
DQx	Data Inputs/Outputs
TCK,TDI, TDO,TMS	JTAG Pins
ZZ	Power Sleep Mode
NC	No Connect
V_{DD}	Power Supply
V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground

1024K x 18, 119-Ball BGA (Top View)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	V_{DDQ}	A	A	/ADSP	A	A	V_{DDQ}
B	NC	A	A	/ADSC	A	A	NC
C	NC	A	A	V_{DD}	A	A	NC
D	DQb	NC	V_{SS}	NC	V_{SS}	DQPa	NC
E	NC	DQb	V_{SS}	/CE	V_{SS}	NC	DQa
F	V_{DDQ}	NC	V_{SS}	/OE	V_{SS}	DQa	V_{DDQ}
G	NC	DQb	/BWb	/ADV	V_{SS}	NC	DQa
H	DQb	NC	VSS	/GW	V_{SS}	DQa	NC
J	V_{DDQ}	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	NC	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
K	NC	DQb	VSS	CLK	V_{SS}	NC	DQa
L	DQb	NC	V_{SS}	NC	/BWa	DQa	NC
M	V_{DDQ}	DQb	V_{SS}	/BWE	V_{SS}	NC	V_{DDQ}
N	DQb	NC	V_{SS}	A1*	V_{SS}	DQa	NC
P	NC	DQPb	V_{SS}	A0*	V_{SS}	NC	DQa
R	NC	A	MODE	V_{DD}	NC	A	NC
T	NC	A	A	NC	A	A	ZZ
U	V_{DDQ}	TMS	TDI	TCK	TDO	NC	V_{DDQ}

Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.

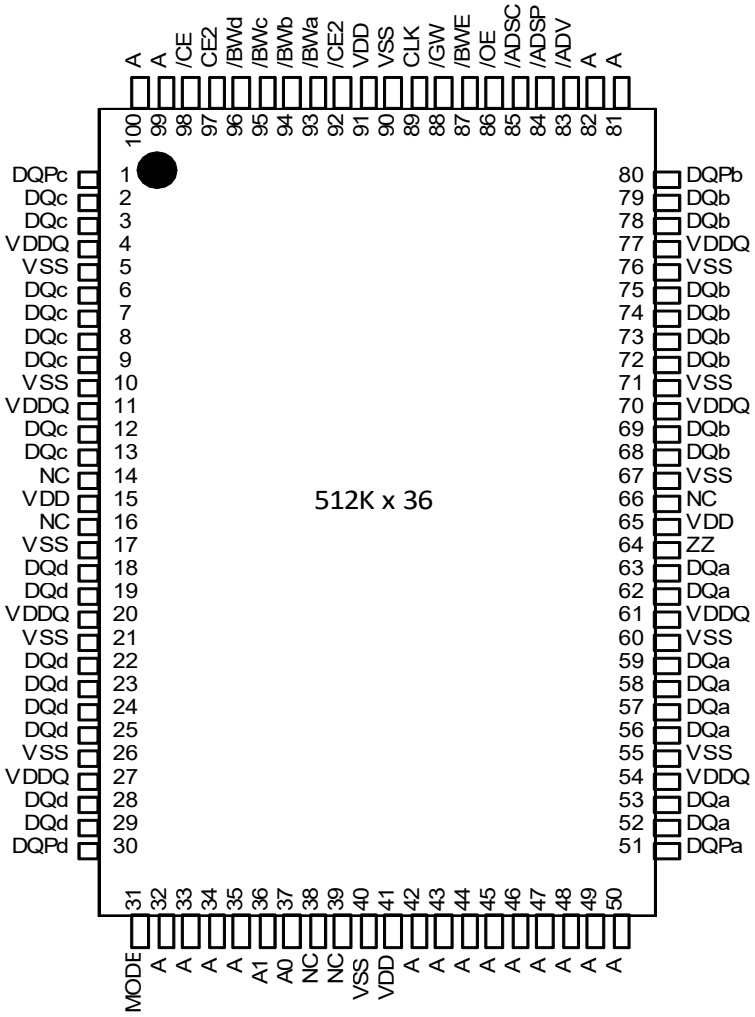


Bottom View
119-Ball, 14 mm x 22 mm BGA

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V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground

512K x 36, 100PIN QFP (Top View)

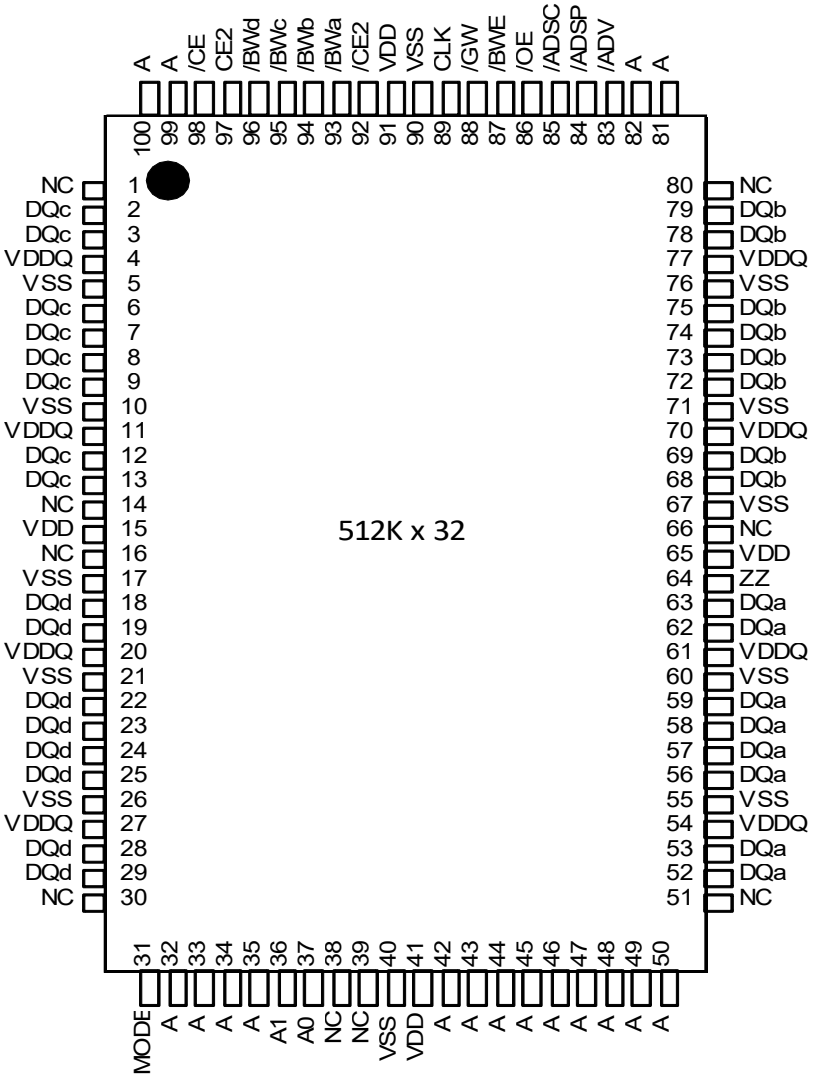


Note: A0 and A1 are the two least significant bits (LSB) of the address field and set the internal burst counter if burst is desired.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Symbol	Pin Name	Symbol	Pin Name
CLK	Synchronous Clock	/GW	Global Write Enable
A0,A1	Synchronous Burst Address Inputs	/OE	Output Enable
A	Address Inputs	DQx	Data Inputs/Outputs
/ADV	Synchronous Burst Address Advance	DQPx	Parity Data I/O
/ADSP	Address Status Processor	ZZ	Power Sleep Mode
/ADSC	Address Status Controller	NC	No Connect
MODE	Burst Sequence Selection	V_{DD}	Power Supply
/CE,CE2,/CE2	Synchronous Chip Enable	V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
/BWE	Byte Write Enable	V_{SS}	Ground
/BWx (x=a-d)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs		

512K x 32, 100PIN QFP (Top View)

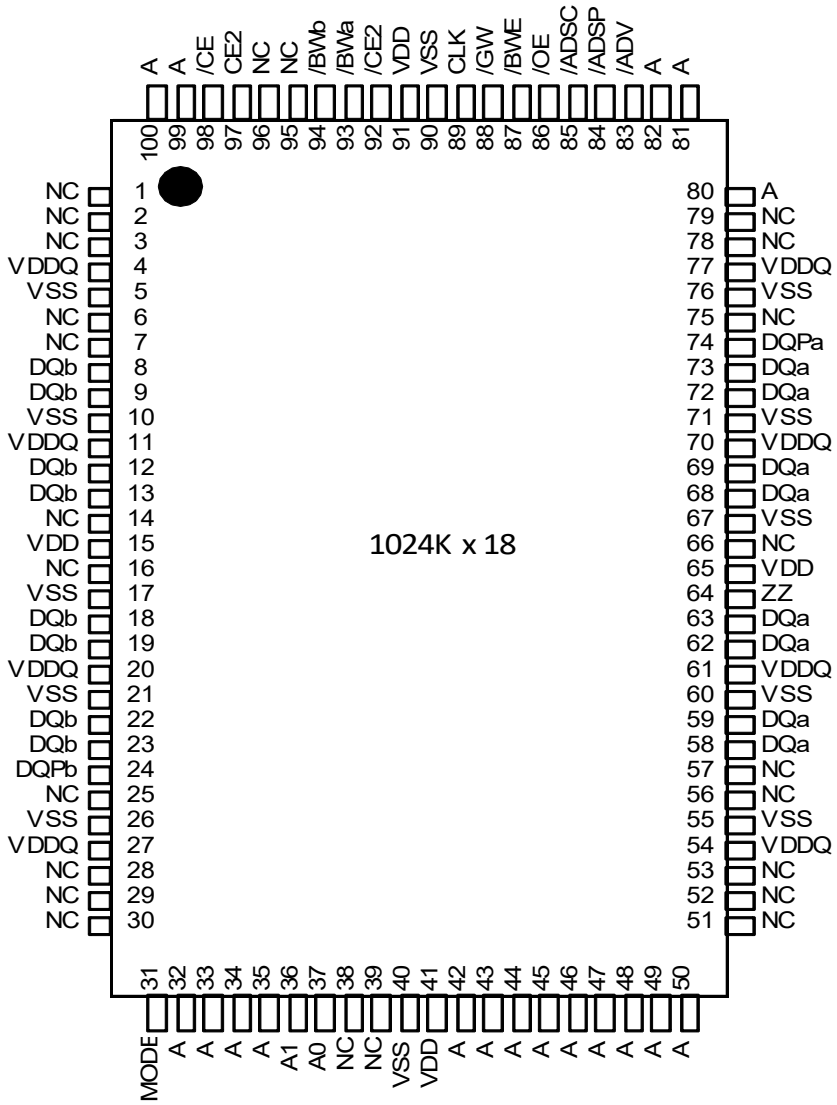


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/ADSP	Address Status Processor	NC	No Connect
/ADSC	Address Status Controller	V_{DD}	Power Supply
MODE	Burst Sequence Selection	V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
/CE,CE2,/CE2	Synchronous Chip Enable	V_{SS}	Ground
/BWE	Byte Write Enable		
/BWx (x=a-d)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs		

1024K x 18, 100PIN QFP (Top View)



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/ADSC	Address Status Controller	NC	No Connect
MODE	Burst Sequence Selection	V_{DD}	Power Supply
/CE,CE2,/CE2	Synchronous Chip Enable	V_{DDQ}	I/O Power Supply
/BWE	Byte Write Enable	V_{SS}	Ground
/BWx (x=a-b)	Synchronous Byte Write Inputs		

TRUTH TABLE

SYNCHRONOUS TRUTH TABLE

OPERATION	ADDRESS	/CE	/CE2	CE2	ZZ	/ADSP	/ADSC	/ADV	/WRITE	/OE	CLK	DQ
Deselect Cycle, Power-Down	None	H	X	X	L	X	L	X	X	X	L-H	High-Z
Deselect Cycle, Power-Down	None	L	X	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	L-H	High-Z
Deselect Cycle, Power-Down	None	L	H	X	L	L	X	X	X	X	L-H	High-Z
Deselect Cycle, Power-Down	None	L	X	L	L	H	L	X	X	X	L-H	High-Z
Deselect Cycle, Power-Down	None	L	H	X	L	H	L	X	X	X	L-H	High-Z
Snooze Mode, Power-Down	None	X	X	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	L	H	L	L	X	X	X	L	L-H	Q
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	L	H	L	L	X	X	X	H	L-H	High-Z
Write Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	L	H	L	H	L	X	L	X	L-H	D
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	L	H	L	H	L	X	H	L	L-H	Q
Read Cycle, Begin Burst	External	L	L	H	L	H	L	X	H	H	L-H	High-Z
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	H	L	L-H	Q
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	H	H	L-H	High-Z
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	L	X	H	L	H	L	L-H	Q
Read Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	L	X	H	L	H	H	L-H	High-Z
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	X	X	X	L	H	H	L	L	X	L-H	D
Write Cycle, Continue Burst	Next	H	X	X	L	X	H	L	L	X	L-H	D
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	L-H	Q
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	L-H	High-Z
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	L	X	H	H	H	L	L-H	Q
Read Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	L	X	H	H	H	H	L-H	High-Z
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	L	X	L-H	D
Write Cycle, Suspend Burst	Current	H	X	X	L	X	H	H	L	X	L-H	D

NOTE:
1. X means “Don’t Care.” H means logic HIGH. L means logic LOW.
2. For WRITE, L means one or more byte write enable signals (/BWa-d) and /BWE are LOW or /GW is LOW. /WRITE = H for all /BWx, /BWE, /GW HIGH.
3. /BWa enables WRITEs to DQa’s and DQPa. /BWb enables WRITEs to DQb’s and DQPb. /BWc enables WRITEs to DQc’s and DQPc. /BWd enables WRITEs to DQd’s and DQPd. DQPa and DQPb are available on the x18 version. DQPa-DQPd are available on the x36 version.
4. All inputs except /OE and ZZ must meet setup and hold times around the rising edge (LOW to HIGH) of CLK.
5. Wait states are inserted by suspending burst.
6. For a WRITE operation following a READ operation, /OE must be HIGH before the input data setup time and held HIGH during the input data hold time.
7. This device contains circuitry that will ensure the outputs will be in High-Z during power-up.
8. /ADSP LOW always initiates an internal READ at the L-H edge of CLK. A WRITE is performed by setting one or more byte write enable signals and /BWE LOW or /GW LOW for the subsequent L-H edge of CLK. See WRITE timing diagram for clarification.

PARTIAL TRUTH TABLE

Operation	/GW	/BWE	/BWa	/BWb	/BWc	/BWd
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

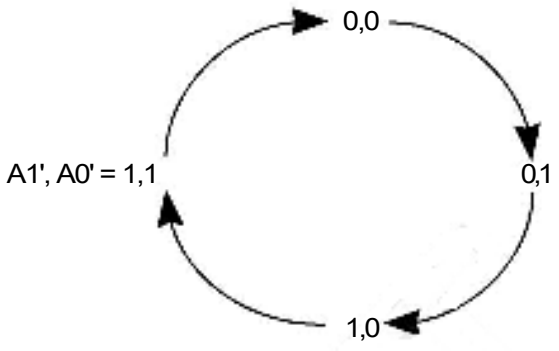
Notes:
1. X means "Don't Care".
2. All inputs in this table must beet setup and hold time around the rising edge of CLK.

ADDRESS SEQUENCE IN BURST MODE

INTERLEAVED BURST ADDRESS TABLE (MODE = V_{DD} or NC)

External Address	1st Burst Address	2nd Burst Address	3rd Burst Address
A1 A0	A1 A0	A1 A0	A1 A0
00	01	10	11
01	00	11	10
10	11	00	01
11	10	01	00

LINEAR BURST ADDRESS TABLE (MODE = V_{ss})



Power Up Sequence

$V_{DDQ} \rightarrow V_{DD}^{1} \rightarrow$ I/O Pins^{2}

Notes:
1. V_{DD} can be applied at the same time as V_{DDQ}
2. Applying I/O inputs is recommended after V_{DDQ} is stable. The inputs of the I/O pins can be applied at the same time as V_{DDQ} as long as Vih (level of I/O pins) is lower than V_{DDQ}.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AND OPERATING RANGE

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	LPS Value	VPS/VVPS Value	Unit
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	–65 to +150	–65 to +150	°C
P_D	Power Dissipation	1.6	1.6	W
I_{OUT}	Output Current (per I/O)	100	20	mA
V_{IN}, V_{OUT}	Voltage Relative to Vss for I/O Pins	–0.5 to V_{DDQ} +0.5	–0.5 to V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V
V_{IN}	Voltage Relative to Vss for Address and Control Inputs	–0.5 to V_{DD} +0.5	–0.5 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{DD}	Voltage on V_{DD} Supply Relative to Vss	–0.5 to V_{DD} +0.5	–0.5 to V_{DD} +0.3	V

Notes:
1. Stress 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.
2. This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, precautions may be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit.
3. This device contains circuitry that will ensure the output devices are in High-Z at power up.

OPERATING RANGE (IS61LFx)

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	3.3V ± 5%	3.3V / 2.5V ± 5%
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	3.3V ± 5%	3.3V / 2.5V ± 5%
Automotive	-40°C to +125°C	3.3V ± 5%	3.3V / 2.5V ± 5%

OPERATING RANGE (IS61VFx)

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	2.5V ± 5%	2.5V ± 5%
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	2.5V ± 5%	2.5V ± 5%
Automotive	*Please contact ISSI		

OPERATING RANGE (IS61VVFx)

Range	Ambient Temperature	V_{DD}	V_{DDQ}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	1.8V ± 5%	1.8V ± 5%
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	1.8V ± 5%	1.8V ± 5%
Automotive	*Please contact ISSI		

CHARACTERISTICS

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Over operating temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	3.3V		2.5V		1.8V		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	I_{OH}=-4.0 mA(3.3V) I_{OH}=–1.0 mA(2.5V,1.8V)	2.4	—	2.0	—	V_{DDQ} -0.4	—	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	I_{OL}=8.0 mA(3.3V) I_{OL}=1.0 mA(2.5V,1.8V)	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0	V_{DD} +0.3	1.7	V_{DD} +0.3	0.7* V_{DD}	V_{DD} +0.3	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage		–0.3	0.8	–0.3	0.7	–0.3	0.3* V_{DD}	V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	$V_{SS} \le V_{IN} \le V_{DD}$	–1	1	–1	1	–1	1	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{SS} \le V_{OUT} \le V_{DD}$,/OE=$V_{IH}$	–1	1	–1	1	–1	1	µA

Notes:
1. All voltages referenced to ground.
2. Overshoot:
   3.3V and 2.5V: V_{IH} (AC) ≤ V_{DD} + 1.5V (Pulse width less than t_{KC} /2)
   1.8V: V_{IH} (AC) ≤ V_{DD} + 0.5V (Pulse width less than t_{KC} /2)
3. Undershoot:
   3.3V and 2.5V: V_{IL} (AC) ≥ -1.5V (Pulse width less than t_{KC} /2)
   1.8V: V_{IL} (AC) ≥ -0.5V (Pulse width less than t_{KC} /2)
4. MODE pin has an internal pull-up and should be tied to V_{DD} or Vss . It exhibits ±100µA maximum leakage current when tied to ≤Vss+0.2V or ≥ V_{DDQ}–0.2V.
5. ZZ pin has an internal pull-down and should be tied to V_{DD} or Vss . It exhibits ±100µA maximum leakage current when tied to ≤Vss+0.2V or ≥ V_{DD}–0.2V.

POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS (Over Operating Range)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp. range	-6.5 Max		-7.5 Max		Unit
				x18	x36	x18	x36	
I_{CC}	AC Operating, Supply Current	Device Selected, /OE = V_{IH}, ZZ ≤ V_{IL}, All Inputs ≤ 0.2V or ≥ V_{DD} – 0.2V,Cycle Time ≥ t_{KC} min.	Com.	240	240	190	190	mA
			Ind.	260	260	210	210	
			Auto.	-	-	230	230	
I_{SB}	Standby Current TTL Input	Device Deselected, V_{DD} = Max.All Inputs ≤ V_{IL} or ≥ V_{IH}, ZZ ≤ V_{IL}, f = Max.	Com.	80	80	70	70	mA
			Ind.	90	90	80	80	
			Auto.	-	-	90	90	
I_{SB1}	Standby Current CMOS Input	Device Deselected, V_{DD} = Max.,V_{IN} ≤ Vss + 0.2V or ≥ V_{DD} – 0.2V,f = 0	Com.	60	60	60	60	mA
			Ind.	70	70	70	70	
			Auto.	-	-	80	80	

Note:
1. Power-up assumes a linear ramp from 0V to V_{DD} (min) within 200ms. During this time Vih < V_{DD} and V_{DDQ} < V_{DD}

CAPACITANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	V_{IN} = 0V	6	pF
C_{OUT}	Input/Output Capacitance	V_{OUT} = 0V	8	pF

Notes:
1. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.
2. Test conditions: Ta = 25°C, f = 1 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.3V.

READ/WRITE CYCLE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Over Operating Range)

Symbol	Parameter	-6.5		-7.5		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
f_{MAX}	Clock Frequency	—	133	—	117	MHz
t_{KC}	Cycle Time	7.5	—	8.5	—	ns
t_{KH}	Clock High Time	2.2	—	2.5	—	ns
t_{KL}	Clock Low Time	2.2	—	2.5	—	ns
t_{KQ}	Clock Access Time	—	6.5	—	7.5	ns
t_{KQX}(2)	Clock High to Output Invalid	2.5	—	2.5	—	ns
t_{KQLZ}(2,3)	Clock High to Output Low-Z	2.5	—	2.5	—	ns
t_{KQHZ}(2,3)	Clock High to Output High-Z	—	3.8	—	4.0	ns
t_{OEQ}	Output Enable to Output Valid	—	3.2	—	3.4	ns
t_{OELZ}(2,3)	Output Enable to Output Low-Z	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{OEHZ}(2,3)	Output Disable to Output High-Z	—	3.5	—	3.5	ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_{SS}	Address Status Setup Time	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_{ws}	Read/Write Setup Time	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_{CES}	Chip Enable Setup Time	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_{ADVS}	Address Advance Setup Time	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t_{SH}	Address Status Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t_{WH}	Write Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t_{CEH}	Chip Enable Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t_{ADVH}	Address Advance Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0.5	—	0.5	—	ns

Notes:
1. Configuration signal MODE is static and must not change during normal operation.
2. Guaranteed but not 100% tested. This parameter is periodically sampled.
3. Tested with load in Figure 2.

3.3V I/O AC TEST CONDITIONS

Parameter	Unit
Input Pulse Level	0V to 3.0V
Input Rise and Fall Times	1.5 ns
Input and Output Timing and Reference Level	1.5V
V_{TT}	1.5V
V_{LOAD}	3.3V
R1, R2	317Ω, 351Ω
Output Load	See Figures 1 and 2

2.5V I/O AC TEST CONDITIONS

Parameter	Unit
Input Pulse Level	0V to 2.5V
Input Rise and Fall Times	1.5 ns
Input and Output Timing and Reference Level	1.25V
V_{TT}	1.25V
V_{LOAD}	2.5V
R1, R2	1667Ω, 1538Ω
Output Load	See Figures 1 and 2

1.8V I/O AC TEST CONDITIONS

Parameter	Unit
Input Pulse Level	0V to 1.8V
Input Rise and Fall Times	1.5 ns
Input and Output Timing and Reference Level	0.9V
V_{TT}	0.9V
V_{LOAD}	1.8V
R1, R2	1KΩ, 1KΩ
Output Load	See Figures 1 and 2

I/O OUTPUT LOAD EQUIVALENT

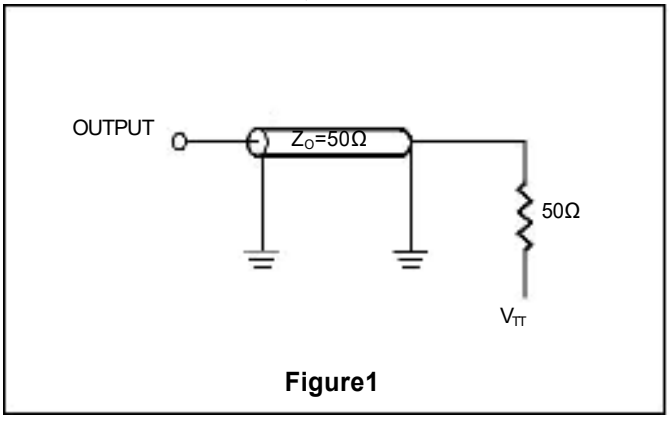


Figure1

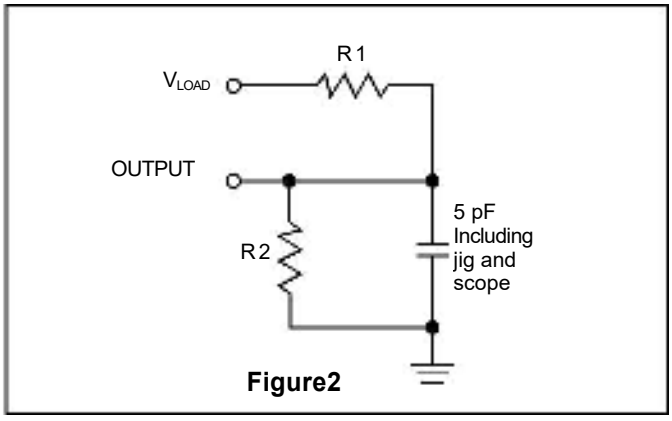
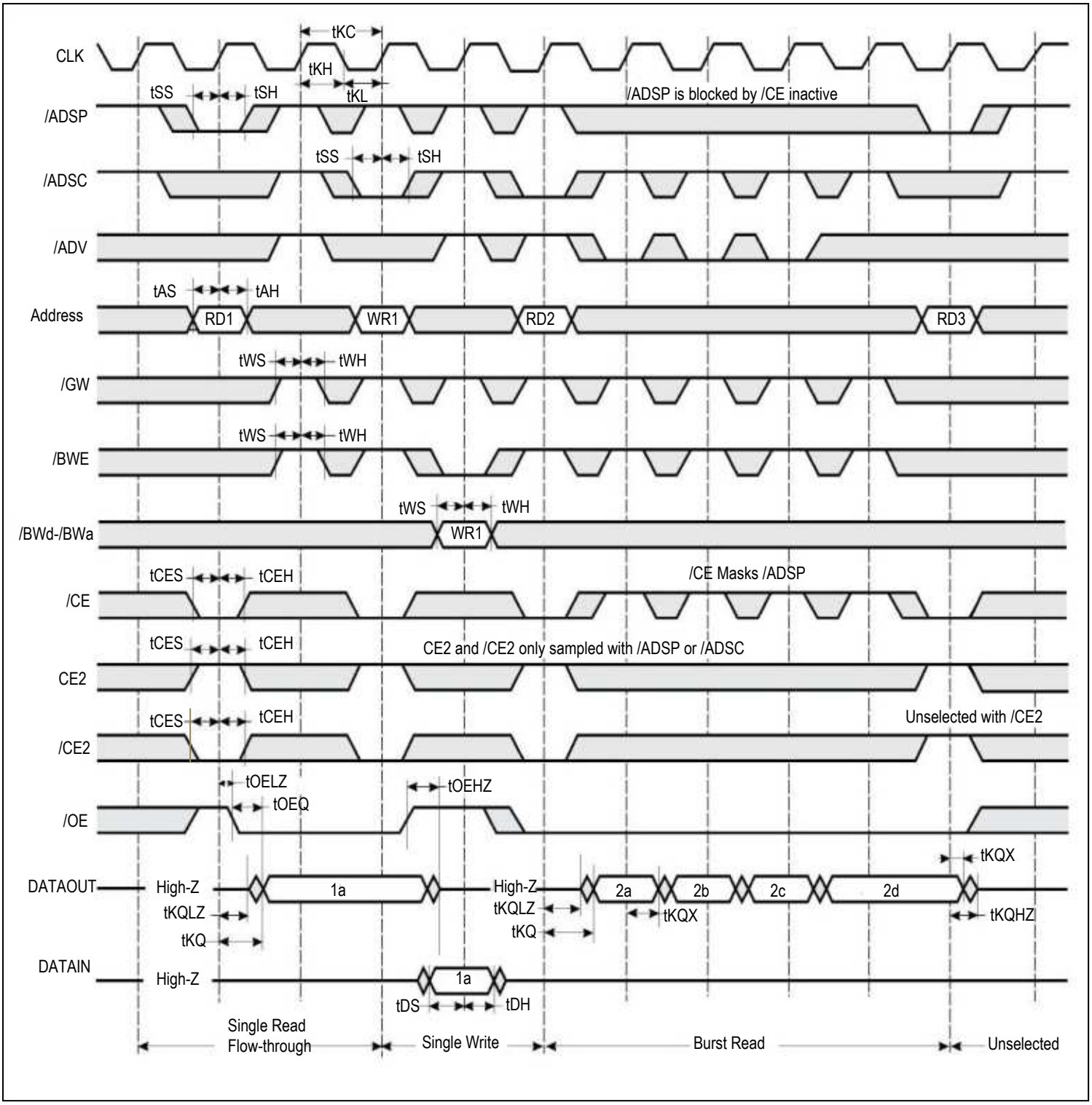
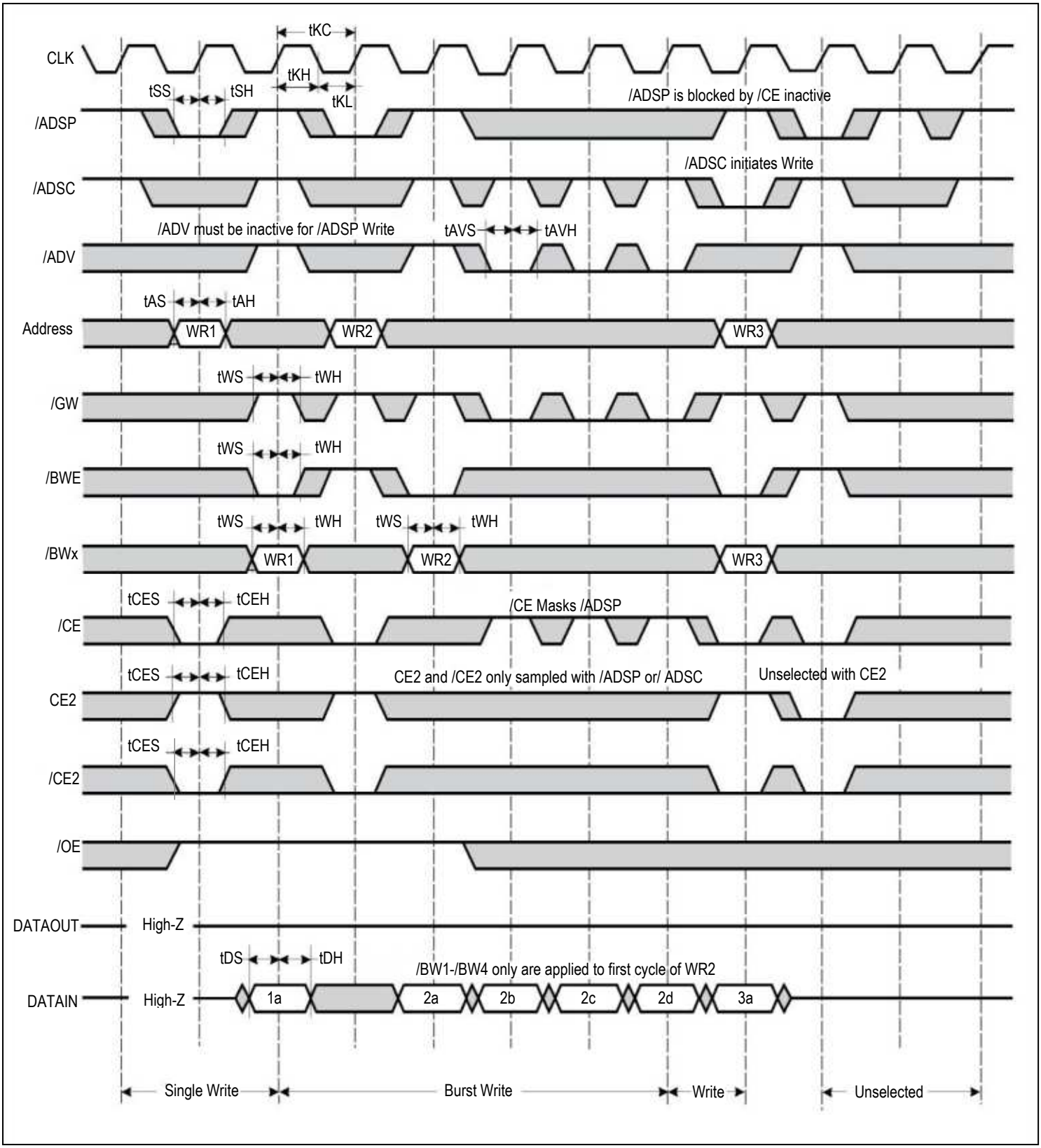


Figure2

READ/WRITE CYCLE TIMING



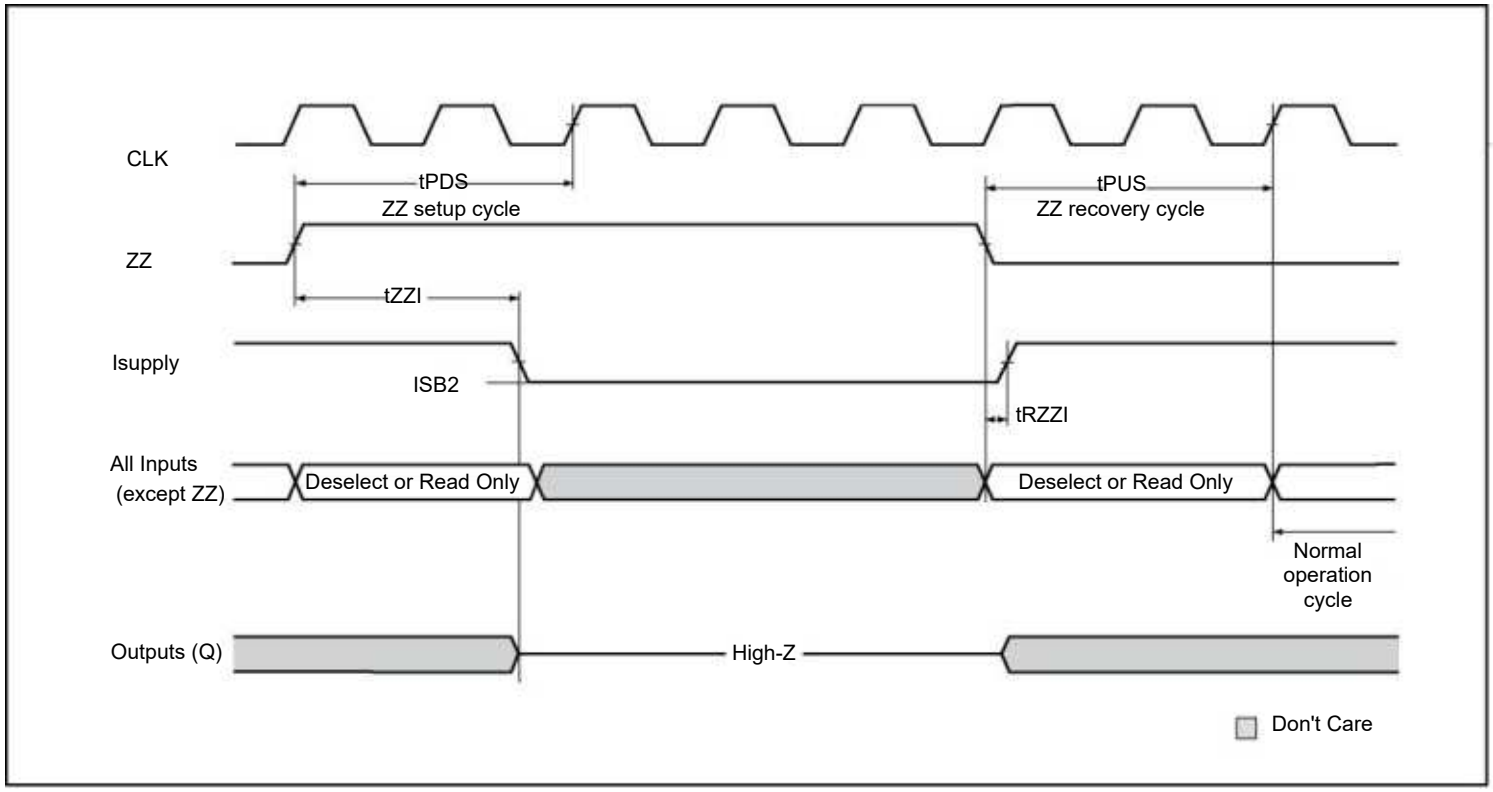
WRITE CYCLE TIMING



SNOOZE MODE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Temperature Range	Min.	Max.	Unit
I_{SB2}	Current during SNOOZE MODE	ZZ ≥ V_{IH}	Com.	—	40	mA
			Ind.	—	50	mA
			Auto.	—	60	mA
t_{PDS}	ZZ active to input ignored		—	—	2	cycle
t_{PUS}	ZZ inactive to input sampled		—	2	—	cycle
t_{ZZI}	ZZ active to SNOOZE current		—	—	2	cycle
t_{RZZI}	ZZ inactive to exit SNOOZE current		—	0	—	ns

SLEEP MODE TIMING



IEEE 1149.1 TAP and Boundary Scan

The SRAM provides a limited set of JTAG functions to test the interconnection between SRAM I/Os and printed circuit board traces or other components. There is no multiplexer in the path from I/O pins to the RAM core.

In conformance with IEEE Standard 1149.1, the SRAM contains a TAP controller, instruction register, boundary scan register, bypass register, and ID register.

The TAP controller has a standard 16-state machine that resets internally on power-up. Therefore, a TRST signal is not required

Disabling the JTAG feature

The SRAM can operate without using the JTAG feature. To disable the TAP controller, TCK must be tied LOW (VSS) to prevent clocking of the device. TDI and TMS are internally pulled up and may be left disconnected. They may alternately be connected to V_{DD} through a pull-up resistor. TDO should be left disconnected. On power-up, the device will come up in a reset state, which will not interfere with device operation.

Test Access Port Signal List:

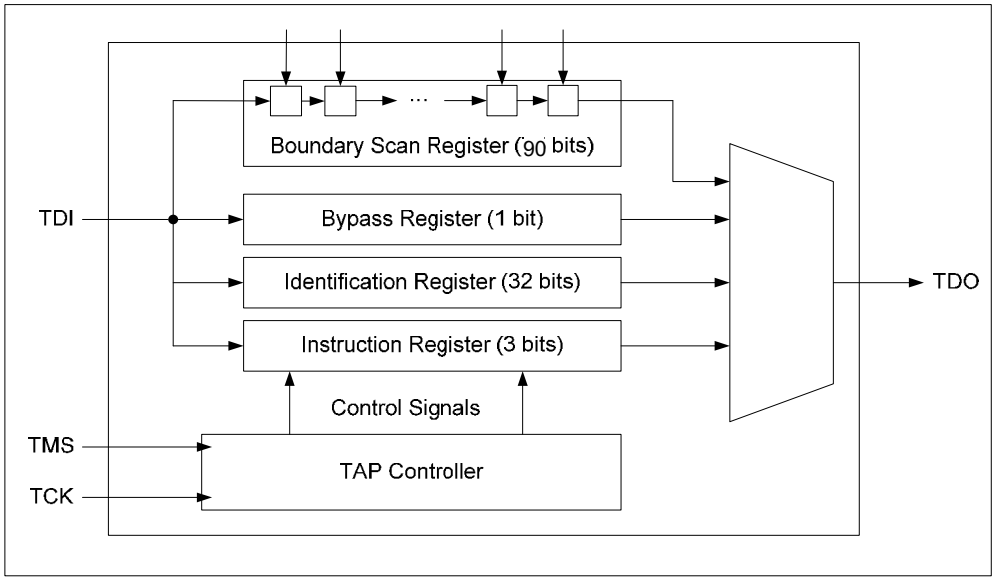
1. Test Clock (TCK)
This signal uses V_{DD} as a power supply. The test clock is used only with the TAP controller. All inputs are captured on the rising edge of TCK. All outputs are driven from the falling edge of TCK.

2. Test Mode Select (TMS)
This signal uses V_{DD} as a power supply. The TMS input is used to send commands to the TAP controller and is sampled on the rising edge of TCK.

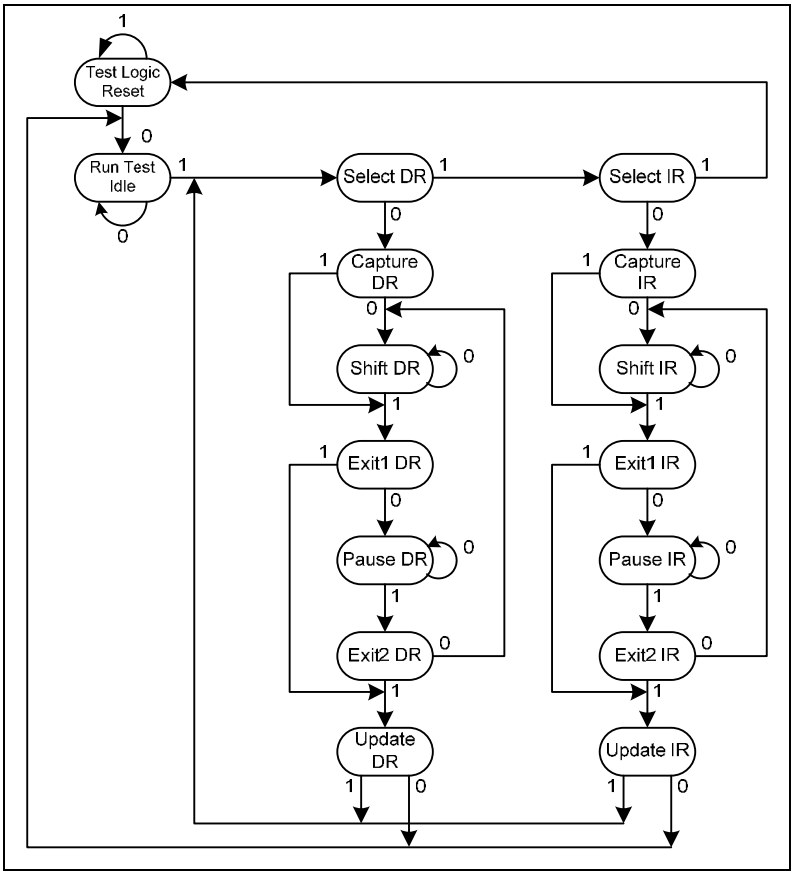
3. Test Data-In (TDI)
This signal uses V_{DD} as a power supply. The TDI input is used to serially input test instructions and information into the registers and can be connected to the input of any of the registers. The register between TDI and TDO is chosen by the instruction that is loaded into the TAP instruction register. TDI is connected to the most significant bit (MSB) of any register. For more information regarding instruction register loading, please see the TAP Controller State Diagram.

4. Test Data-Out (TDO)
This signal uses V_{DDQ} as a power supply. The TDO output ball is used to serially clock test instructions and data out from the registers. The TDO output driver is only active during the Shift-IR and Shift-DR TAP controller states. In all other states, the TDO pin is in a High-Z state. The output changes on the falling edge of TCK. TDO is connected to the least significant bit (LSB) of any register. For more information, please see the TAP Controller State Diagram.

TAP Controller State and Block Diagram



TAP Controller State Machine



Performing a TAP Reset

A Reset is performed by forcing TMS HIGH (V_{DD}) for five rising edges of TCK. RESET may be performed while the SRAM is operating and does not affect its operation. At power-up, the TAP is internally reset to ensure that TDO comes up in a high-Z state.

TAP Registers

Registers are connected between the TDI and TDO pins and allow data to be scanned into and out of the SRAM test circuitry. Only one register can be selected at a time through the instruction registers. Data is serially loaded into the TDI pin on the rising edge of TCK and output on the TDO pin on the falling edge of TCK.

1. Instruction Register
This register is loaded during the update-IR state of the TAP controller. At power-up, the instruction register is loaded with the IDCODE instruction. It is also loaded with the IDCODE instruction if the controller is placed in a reset state as described in the previous section. When the TAP controller is in the capture-IR state, the two LSBs are loaded with a binary “01” pattern to allow for fault isolation of the board-level serial test data path.

2. Bypass Register
The bypass register is a single-bit register that can be placed between the TDI and TDO balls. This allows data to be shifted through the SRAM with minimal delay. The bypass register is set LOW (V_{SS}) when the BYPASS instruction is executed.

3. Boundary Scan Register
The boundary scan register is connected to all the input and bidirectional balls on the SRAM. Several balls are also included in the scan register to reserved balls. The boundary scan register is loaded with the contents of the SRAM Input and Output ring when the TAP controller is in the capture-DR state and is then placed between the TDI and TDO balls when the controller is moved to the shift-DR state. Each bit corresponds to one of the balls on the SRAM package. The MSB of the register is connected to TDI, and the LSB is connected to TDO.

4. Identification (ID) Register
The ID register is loaded with a vendor-specific, 32-bit code during the capture-DR state when the IDCODE command is loaded in the instruction register. The IDCODE is hardwired into the SRAM and can be shifted out when the TAP controller is in the shift-DR state.

Scan Register Sizes

Register Name	Bit Size
Instruction	3
Bypass	1
ID	32
Boundary Scan	90

TAP Instruction Set

Many instructions are possible with an eight-bit instruction register and all valid combinations are listed in the TAP Instruction Code Table. All other instruction codes that are not listed on this table are reserved and should not be used. Instructions are loaded into the TAP controller during the Shift-IR state when the instruction register is placed between TDI and TDO. During this state, instructions are shifted from the instruction register through the TDI and TDO pins. To execute an instruction once it is shifted in, the TAP controller must be moved into the Update-IR state.

1. EXTEST
The EXTEST instruction allows circuitry external to the component package to be tested. Boundary-scan register cells at output balls are used to apply a test vector, while those at input balls capture test results. Typically, the first test vector to be applied using the EXTEST instruction will be shifted into the boundary scan register using the PRELOAD instruction. Thus, during the update-IR state of EXTEST, the output driver is turned on, and the PRELOAD data is driven onto the output balls.

2. IDCODE
The IDCODE instruction causes a vendor-specific, 32-bit code to be loaded into the instruction register. It also places the instruction register between the TDI and TDO balls and allows the IDCODE to be shifted out of the device when the TAP controller enters the shift-DR state. The IDCODE instruction is loaded into the instruction register upon power-up or whenever the TAP controller is given a test logic reset state.

3. SAMPLE Z
If the SAMPLE-Z instruction is loaded in the instruction register, all SRAM outputs are forced to an inactive drive state (high-Z), moving the TAP controller into the capture-DR state loads the data in the SRAMs input into the boundary scan register, and the boundary scan register is connected between TDI and TDO when the TAP controller is moved to the shift-DR state.

4. SAMPLE/PRELOAD
When the SAMPLE/PRELOAD instruction is loaded into the instruction register and the TAP controller is in the capture-DR state, a snapshot of data on the inputs and bidirectional balls is captured in the boundary scan register. The user must be aware that the TAP controller clock can only operate at a frequency up to 10 MHz, while the SRAM clock operates significantly faster. Because there is a large difference between the clock frequencies, it is possible that during the capture-DR state, an input or output will undergo a transition. The TAP may then try to capture a signal while in transition. This will not harm the device, but there is no guarantee as to the value that will be captured. Repeatable results may not be possible. To ensure that the boundary scan register will capture the correct value of a signal, the SRAM signal must be stabilized long enough to meet the TAP controller's capture setup plus hold time. The SRAM clock input might not be captured correctly if there is no way in a design to stop (or slow) the clock during a SAMPLE/ PRELOAD instruction. If this is an issue, it is still possible to capture all other signals and simply ignore the value of the CLK captured in the boundary scan register. Once the data is captured, it is possible to shift out the data by putting the TAP into the shift-DR state. This places the boundary scan register between the TDI and TDO balls.

6. BYPASS
When the BYPASS instruction is loaded in the instruction register and the TAP is placed in a shift-DR state, the bypass register is placed between TDI and TDO. The advantage of the BYPASS instruction is that it shortens the boundary scan path when multiple devices are connected together on a board.

7. PRIVATE
Do not use these instructions. They are reserved for future use and engineering mode.

JTAG DC Operating Characteristics

(Over the Operating Temperature Range, 2.5V and 3.3V Option)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
JTAG Input High Voltage	V_{IH1}	2.0	V_{DD}+0.3	V	
JTAG Input Low Voltage	V_{IL1}	–0.3	0.7	V	
JTAG Output High Voltage	V_{OH1}	1.7	-	V	$\|I_{OH1}\|$=2mA
JTAG Output Low Voltage	V_{OL1}	-	0.7	V	I_{OL1}=2mA
JTAG Output High Voltage	V_{OH2}	2.1	-	V	$\|I_{OH2}\|$=100µA
JTAG Output Low Voltage	V_{OL2}	-	0.2	V	I_{OL2}=100µA
JTAG Input Leakage Current	I_{LIJTAG}	-10	+10	µA	$0 \le Vin \le V_{DD}$
JTAG Output Leakage Current	I_{LOJTAG}	-10	+10	µA	$0 \le Vout \le V_{DD}$

Notes:
1. All voltages referenced to VSS (GND); All JTAG inputs and outputs are LVTTL-compatible.

JTAG DC Operating Characteristics

(Over the Operating Temperature Range, 1.8V Option)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
JTAG Input High Voltage	V_{IH1}	TBD	TBD	V	
JTAG Input Low Voltage	V_{IL1}	TBD	TBD	V	
JTAG Output High Voltage	V_{OH1}	TBD	TBD	V	
JTAG Output Low Voltage	V_{OL1}	TBD	TBD	V	
JTAG Input Leakage Current	I_{LIJTAG}	TBD	TBD	µA	
JTAG Output Leakage Current	I_{LOJTAG}	TBD	TBD	µA	

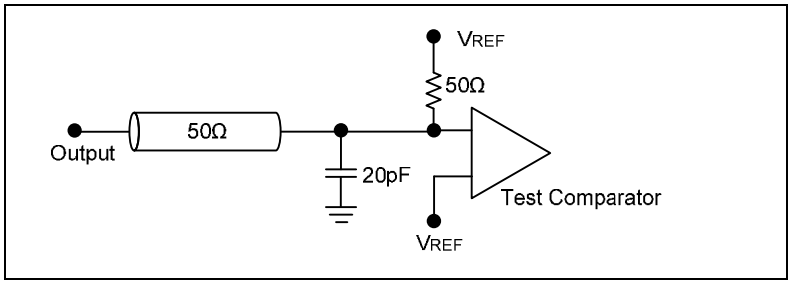
Notes:
1. All voltages referenced to VSS (GND); All JTAG inputs and outputs are LVTTL-compatible.

JTAG AC Test Conditions

(Over the Operating Temperature Range)

Parameter	Symbol	1.8V Option	2.5V Option	3.3V Option	Units
Input Pulse High Level	V_{IH1}	TBD	2.5	3.0	V
Input Pulse Low Level	V_{IL1}	TBD	0	0	V
Input rise and fall time	T_{R1}	TBD	1.5	1.5	ns
Test load termination supply voltage	V_{REF}	TBD	1.25	1.5	V
Input and Output Timing Reference Level	V_{REF}	TBD	1.25	1.5	V

TAP Output Load Equivalent

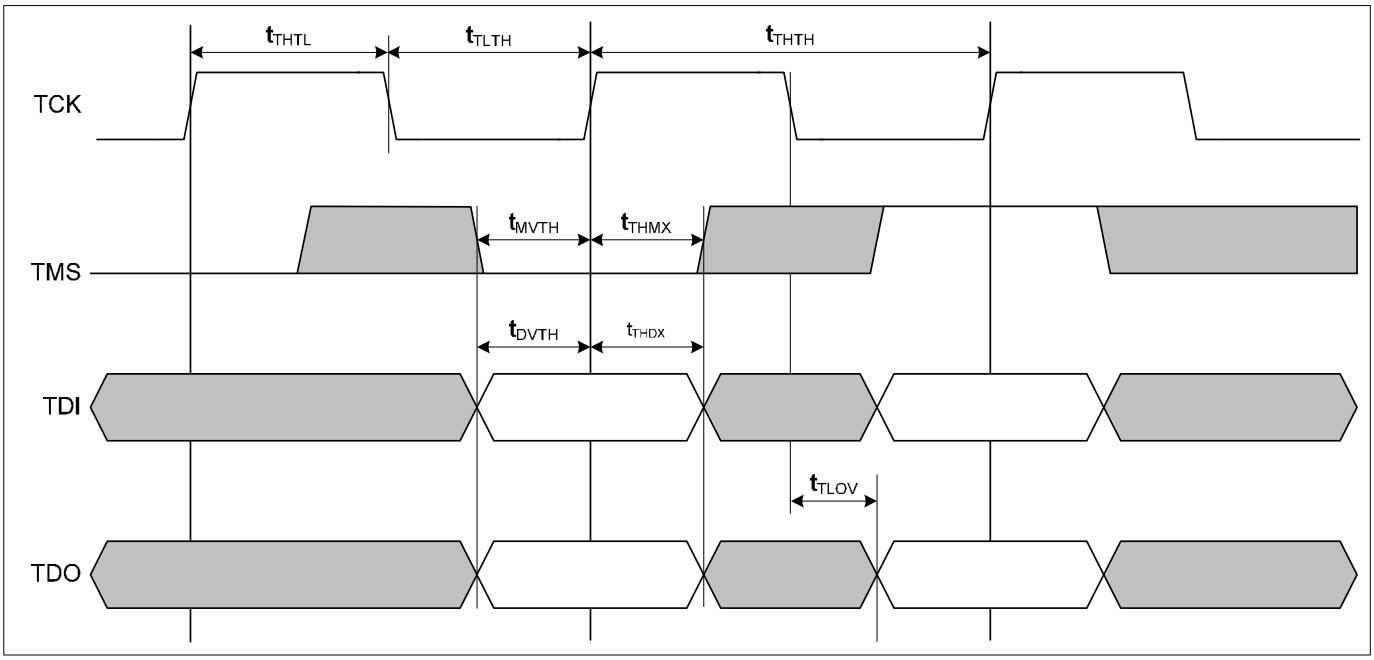


JTAG AC Characteristics

(Over the Operating Temperature Range)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units
TCK cycle time	t_{THTH}	100	–	ns
TCK high pulse width	t_{THTL}	40	–	ns
TCK low pulse width	t_{TLTH}	40	–	ns
TMS Setup	t_{MVTH}	10	–	ns
TMS Hold	t_{THMX}	10	–	ns
TDI Setup	t_{DVTH}	10	–	ns
TDI Hold	t_{THDX}	10	–	ns
TCK Low to Valid Data	t_{TLOV}	–	20	ns

JTAG Timing Diagram



Instruction Set

Code	Instruction	TDO Output	Notes
000	EXTEST	Boundary Scan Register	2, 6
001	IDCODE	32-bit Identification Register	
010	SAMPLE-Z	Boundary Scan Register	1, 2
011	PRIVATE	Do Not Use	5
100	SAMPLE(/PRELOAD)	Boundary Scan Register	4
101	PRIVATE	Do Not Use	5
110	PRIVATE	Do Not Use	5
111	BYPASS	Bypass Register	3

Notes:
1. Places DQs in high-Z in order to sample all input data, regardless of other SRAM inputs.
2. TDI is sampled as an input to the first ID register to allow for the serial shift of the external TDI data.
3. BYPASS register is initiated to V_{SS} when BYPASS instruction is invoked. The BYPASS register also holds the last serially loaded TDI when exiting the shift-DR state.
4. SAMPLE instruction does not place DQs in high-Z.
5. This instruction is reserved. Invoking this instruction will cause improper SRAM functionality.
6. This EXTEST is not IEEE 1149.1-compliant. By default, it places DQ in high-Z. If the internal register on the scan chain is set high, DQ will be updated with information loaded via a previous SAMPLE instruction. The actual transfer occurs during the update IR state after EXTEST is loaded. The value of the internal register can be changed during SAMPLE and EXTEST only.

ID Register Definition

Instruction Field	Description	512K x 36	1024K x 18
Revision Number (31:28)	Reserved for version number.	xxxx	xxxx
Device Depth (27:23)	Defines depth of SRAM. 512K or 1024K	00111	01000
Device Width (22:18)	Defines Width of the SRAM. x36 or x18	00100	00011
ISSI Device ID (17:12)	Reserved for future use.	xxxxxx	xxxxxx
ISSI JEDEC ID (11:1)	Allows unique identification of SRAM vendor.	00001010101	00001010101
ID Register Presence (0)	Indicate the presence of an ID register.	1	1

Boundary Scan Order

(TBA – 119 BGA)

165 BGA				
	X36		X18	
Bit #	Bump ID	Signal	Bump ID	Signal
1	N6	A9	N6	A9
2	N7	NC	N7	NC
3	N10	NC	N10	NC
4	P11	A8	P11	A8
5	P8	A18	P8	A18
6	R8	A17	R8	A17
7	R9	A16	R9	A16
8	P9	A15	P9	A15
9	P10	A14	P10	A14
10	R10	A13	R10	A13
11	R11	A12	R11	A12
12	H11	ZZ	H11	ZZ
13	N11	DQa0	N11	NC
14	M11	DQa1	M11	NC
15	L11	DQa2	L11	NC
16	M10	DQa3	M10	DQa8
17	L10	DQa4	L10	DQa7
18	K11	DQa5	K11	NC
19	J11	DQa6	J11	NC
20	K10	DQa7	K10	DQa6
21	J10	DQa8	J10	DQa5
22	H9	NC	H9	NC
23	H10	NC	H10	NC
24	G11	DQb8	G11	DQa4
25	F11	DQb7	F11	DQa3
26	G10	DQb6	G10	NC
27	E11	DQb5	E11	DQa2
28	D11	DQb4	D11	DQa1
29	F10	DQb3	C11	DQa0
30	E10	DQb2	E10	NC
31	D10	DQb1	D10	NC
32	C11	DQb0	F10	NC
33	A11	NC	A11	A19
34	B11	NC	B11	NC
35	A10	A11	A10	A11
36	B10	A10	B10	A10
37	A9	/ADV	A9	/ADV
38	B9	/ADSP	B9	/ADSP
39	C10	NC	C10	NC
40	A8	/ADSC	A8	/ADSC

Continued on next page

165 BGA				
	X36		X18	
Bit #	Bump ID	Signal	Bump ID	Signal
41	B8	/OE	B8	/OE
42	A7	/BWE	A7	/BWE
43	B7	/GW	B7	/GW
44	B6	CLK	B6	CLK
45	A6	/CE2	A6	/CE2
46	B5	/Bwa	B5	/Bwa
47	A5	/Bwb	A5	NC
48	A4	/Bwc	A4	/Bwb
49	B4	/Bwd	B4	NC
50	B3	CE2	B3	CE2
51	A3	/CE1	A3	/CE1
52	A2	A7	A2	A7
53	B2	A6	B2	A6
54	C2	NC	C2	NC
55	B1	NC	B1	NC
56	A1	NC	A1	NC
57	C1	DQc0	C1	NC
58	D1	DQc1	D1	NC
59	E1	DQc2	E1	NC
60	D2	DQc3	D2	DQb8
61	E2	DQc4	E2	DQb7
62	F1	DQc5	F1	NC
63	G1	DQc6	G1	NC
64	F2	DQc7	F2	DQb6
65	G2	DQc8	G2	DQb5
66	H1	NC	H1	NC
67	H2	NC	H2	NC
68	H3	NC	H3	NC
69	J1	DQd8	J1	DQb4
70	K1	DQd7	K1	DQb3
71	J2	DQd6	J2	NC
72	L1	DQd5	L1	DQb2
73	M1	DQd4	M1	DQb1
74	K2	DQd3	N1	DQb0
75	L2	DQd2	L2	NC
76	M2	DQd1	M2	NC
77	N1	DQd0	K2	NC
78	N2	NC	N2	NC
79	P1	NC	P1	NC
80	R1	MODE	R1	MODE

Continue on next page

165 BGA				
	X36		X18	
Bit #	Bump ID	Signal	Bump ID	Signal
81	R2	NC	R2	NC
82	P3	A5	P3	A5
83	R3	A4	R3	A4
84	P2	NC	P2	NC
85	P4	A2	P4	A2
86	R4	A3	R4	A3
87	N5	NC	N5	NC
88	P6	A1	P6	A1
89	R6	A0	R6	A0
90	*	Int	*	Int

ORDERING INFORMATION

Commercial Range: 0°C to +70°C

V_{DD}	Speed	X36	X18	Package
V_{DD}=3.3V, V_{DDQ}=2.5V/3.3V	6.5ns	IS61LF51236B-6.5TQL	IS61LF102418B-6.5TQL	100 QFP, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-6.5B3L	IS61LF102418B-6.5B3L	165 BGA, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-6.5B2L	IS61LF102418B-6.5B2L	119 BGA, Lead-free
	7.5ns	IS61LF51236B-7.5TQL	IS61LF102418B-7.5TQL	100 QFP, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-7.5B3L	IS61LF102418B-7.5B3L	165 BGA, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-7.5B2L	IS61LF102418B-7.5B2L	119 BGA, Lead-free
V_{DD} =2.5V, V_{DDQ}=2.5V	6.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		
	7.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		
V_{DD}=1.8V, V_{DDQ}=1.8V	6.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		
	7.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		

ORDERING INFORMATION

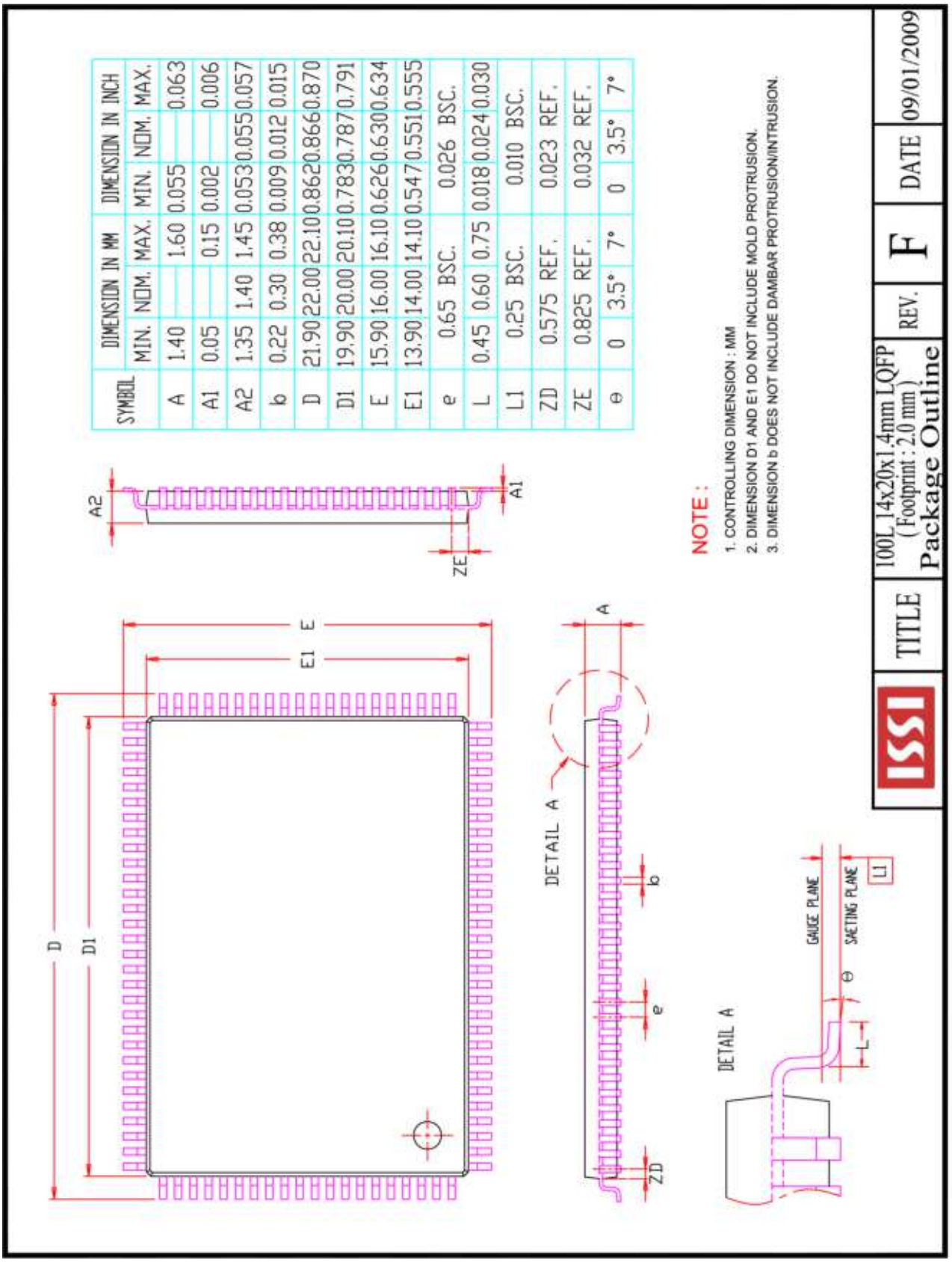
Industrial Range: -40°C to +85°C

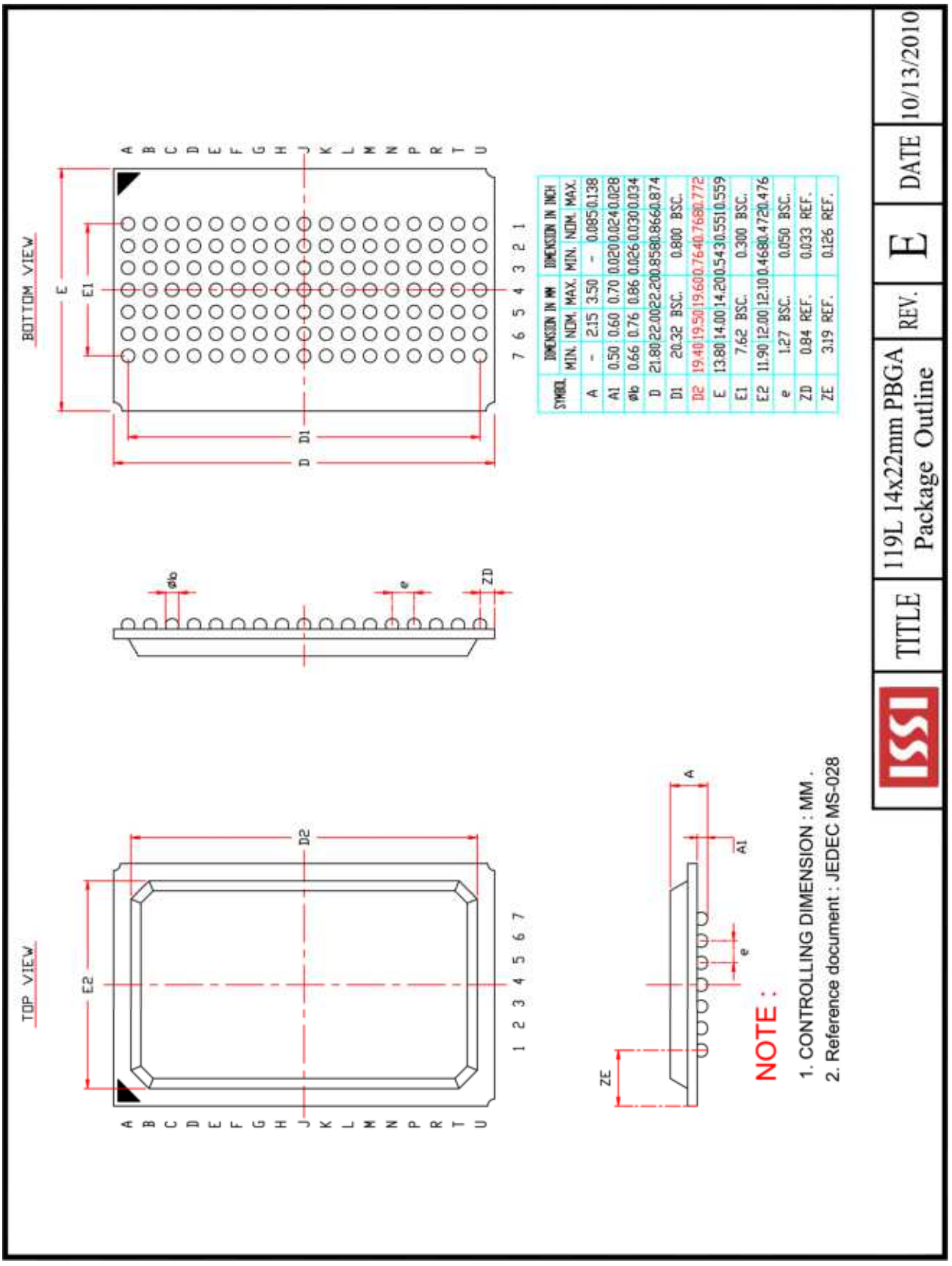
V_{DD}	Speed	X36	X18	Package
V_{DDQ}=3.3V, V_{DDQ}=2.5V/3.3V	6.5ns	IS61LF51236B-6.5TQLI	IS61LF102418B-6.5TQLI	100 QFP, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-6.5B3LI	IS61LF102418B-6.5B3LI	165 BGA, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-6.5B2LI	IS61LF102418B-6.5B2LI	119 BGA, Lead-free
	7.5ns	IS61LF51236B-7.5TQLI	IS61LF102418B-7.5TQLI	100 QFP, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-7.5B3LI	IS61LF102418B-7.5B3LI	165 BGA, Lead-free
		IS61LF51236B-7.5B2LI	IS61LF102418B-7.5B2LI	119 BGA, Lead-free
V_{DD}=2.5V, V_{DDQ}=2.5V	6.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		
	7.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		
V_{DD}=1.8V, V_{DDQ}=1.8V	6.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		
	7.5ns	*Please contact ISSI Marketing		

Automotive Range: -40°C to +125°C

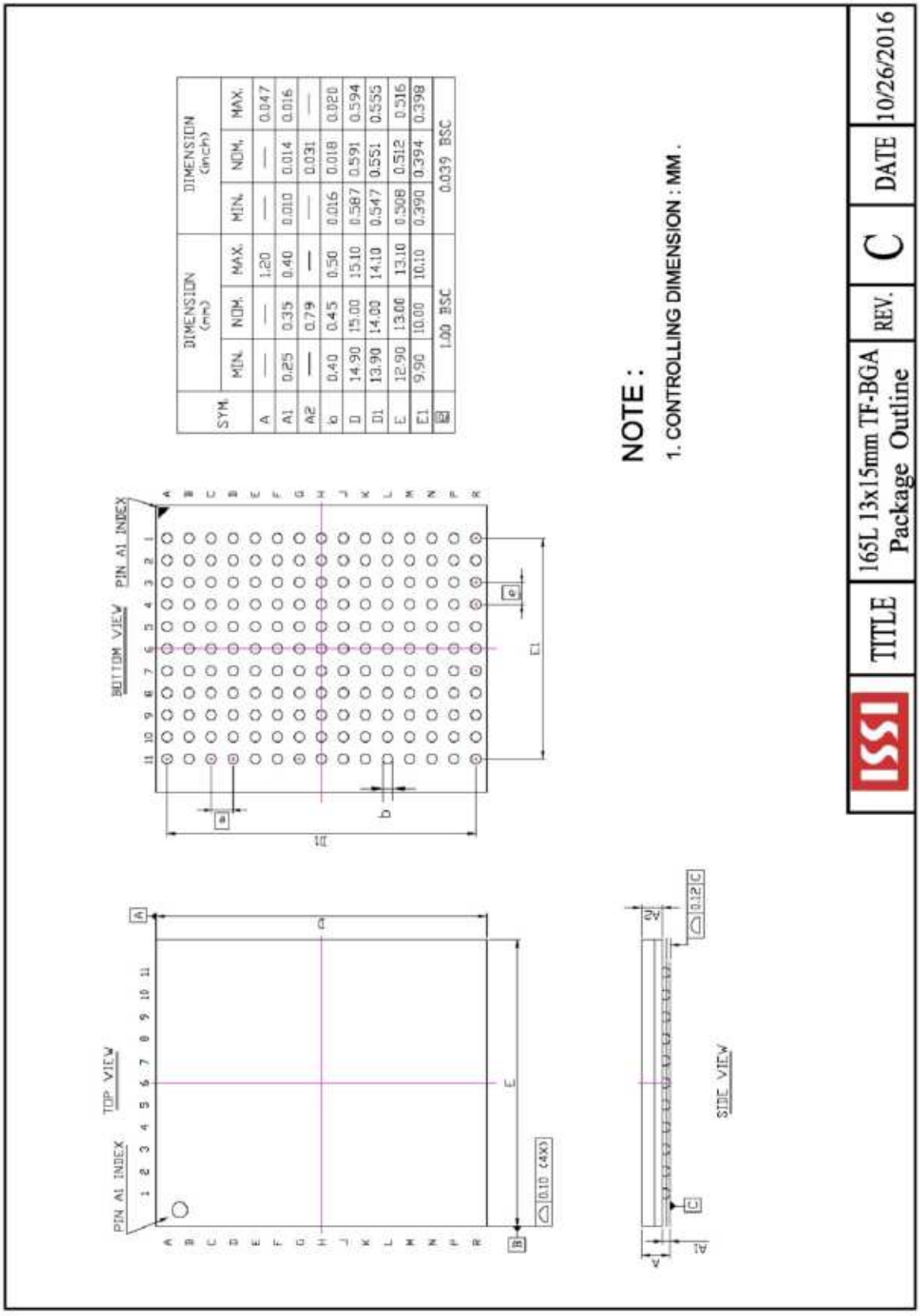
V_{DD}	Speed	X36	Package
V_{DDQ}=3.3V, V_{DDQ}=2.5V/3.3V	7.5ns	IS64LF51236B-7.5TQLA3	100 QFP, Lead-free
		IS64LF51236B-7.5B3LA3	165 BGA, Lead-free
		IS64LF51236B-7.5B2LA3	119 BGA, Lead-free

**For all other voltages and options in automotive grade, please contact ISSI.*


SYMBOL
DIMENSION IN MM
MIN. NOM. MAX.
DIMENSION IN INCH
MIN. NOM. MAX.
A 1.40 — 1.60 0.055 — 0.063
A1 0.05 — 0.15 0.002 — 0.006
A2 1.35 1.40 1.45 0.053 0.055 0.057
b 0.22 0.30 0.38 0.009 0.012 0.015
D 21.90 22.00 22.10 0.862 0.866 0.870
D1 19.90 20.00 20.10 0.783 0.787 0.791
E 15.90 16.00 16.10 0.626 0.630 0.634
E1 13.90 14.00 14.10 0.547 0.551 0.555
e 0.65 BSC. 0.026 BSC.
L 0.45 0.60 0.75 0.018 0.024 0.030
L1 0.25 BSC. 0.010 BSC.
ZD 0.575 REF. 0.023 REF.
ZE 0.825 REF. 0.032 REF.
θ 0 3.5° 7° 0 3.5° 7°
NOTE :
1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION : MM
2. DIMENSION D1 AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
3. DIMENSION b DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION/INTRUSION.
TITLE
100L 14x20x1.4mm LQFP (Footprint : 2.0 mm) Package Outline
REV. F
DATE 09/01/2009
280-600-011 REV. A
A2
A1
ZE
E
E1
D
D1
DETAIL A
A
b
e
ZD
DETAIL A
GAUGE PLANE
SEATING PLANE
θ
L
L1



SYMBOL	DIMENSION IN MM			DIMENSION IN INCH		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	-	2.15	3.50	-	0.085	0.138
A1	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.020	0.024	0.028
øb	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.026	0.030	0.034
D	21.80	22.00	22.20	0.858	0.866	0.874
D1		20.32 BSC.			0.800 BSC.	
D2	19.40	19.50	19.60	0.764	0.768	0.772
E	13.80	14.00	14.20	0.543	0.551	0.559
E1		7.62 BSC.			0.300 BSC.	
E2	11.90	12.00	12.10	0.468	0.472	0.476
e		1.27 BSC.			0.050 BSC.	
ZD		0.84 REF.			0.033 REF.	
ZE		3.19 REF.			0.126 REF.	



SYM.	DIMENSION (mm)			DIMENSION (inch)		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	—	—	1.20	—	—	0.047
A1	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.010	0.014	0.016
A2	—	0.79	—	—	0.031	—
b	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.016	0.018	0.020
D	14.90	15.00	15.10	0.587	0.591	0.594
D1	13.90	14.00	14.10	0.547	0.551	0.555
E	12.90	13.00	13.10	0.508	0.512	0.516
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	0.390	0.394	0.398
e	1.00 BSC			0.039 BSC		