

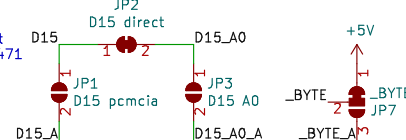
Odd-byte-low feature:
The PCMCIA 8bit feature, which makes the "Odd byte" available on D7:D0, is not necessary for Amiga computers.
- To bypass the 8bit feature, close "D15 direct", open the two other links, and tie _BYTE to 5V. This is the default.

For other systems:

Not sure if dynamically changing the BYTE# signal will work, and if the IO15_Axx signal will effectively select the correct bytes. According to Cypress this should not work : <https://community.cypress.com/message/231471>
- To try the workaround, open "D15 direct" and close the other links, and connect _BYTE to the CPLD

When processed by the CPLD :

- In 8 bit mode (_CE1=0 & _CE2=1 & A0=1), _BYTE=0, D15_A0=1, and D15=Z
- In 16 bit mode,
 - _BYTE=1,
 - D15 is output to D15_A0 when _WE=0,
 - D15_A0 is output to D15 when _OE=0 & CE_SINGLE=1 & _CE2=0



RAM_SIZE :
- 2MB with single CY62167ELL installed in LOW footprint
- 4MB with two CY62167ELL or one CY62177ESL in LOW footprint

CHIP_SIZE :
- With CY62167ELL connect CE_LOW. A21 is not used.
- May use one single CY62177ESL in the LOW footprint : connect CE_SINGLE to cover full expansion range. A21 is used here.

DISK/RAM :
Changes the way it is signaled to the host through CIS : see original Sakura CPLD code



Simplified to use 5v parts available in 2020
Inspired by Sakura designs <https://github.com/Sakura-IT/ppa-pcmcia-sram>
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Sheet: /
File: PCMCIA_SRAM.kicad_sch

Title: PCMCIA SRAM

Size: A4 Date: 2020-04-19
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 6.0.8-f2edbf62ab-116-ubuntu22.04.1

Rev: v1.0
Id: 1/1