

## Dual-Port Synchronous SRAM 512 Words X 32 Bits, Mux 16 Instance TSMC CLN90G 90nm Process

### Overview

The dual-port synchronous SRAM is optimized for speed and density. The memory is designed to take full advantage of TSMC's 90nm CLN90G CMOS process.

The storage array is composed of eight-transistor bit cells with fully static circuitry. The SRAM operates at a voltage of 0.9V to 1.1V and a junction temperature range of -40°C to 125°C.

### Instance Settings

Parameter	Setting
Instance Name	SRAM_DP_ADV
Process	CLN90G
Words	512
Bits	32
Mux	16
Write Mask	off
Extra Margin Adjustment	on
Redundancy	off
Soft Error Repair	none
BIST Muxes	off
Output Drive	6
Power Routing Type	rings
Ring Width	2μm
Horizontal Ring Layer	MET3
Vertical Ring Layer	MET4
Top Metal	MET5-9
Frequency	1.0 MHz

### Description

The dual-port synchronous RAM is a fully static memory with write enable (WENA, WENB), chip enable (CENA, CENB), address (AA, AB), data in (DA, DB) and data out (QA, QB) pins. The RAM is self-timed and consumes the minimum amount of power for read or write operations.

All synchronous inputs are latched on the rising-edge of the clock signal. When CENA is low and WENA is high the memory will read. When CENA and WENA are both low the word on the DA will be written to the memory and it will appear at the outputs (write-through).

When CENA is high the memory is deselected and forced into a low-power standby mode. Stored data is fully retained but memory access is disabled for data read or data write, the existing data outputs continue to drive their previous values.

The Extra Margin Adjustment allows you to adjust the width of the self timing pulse.

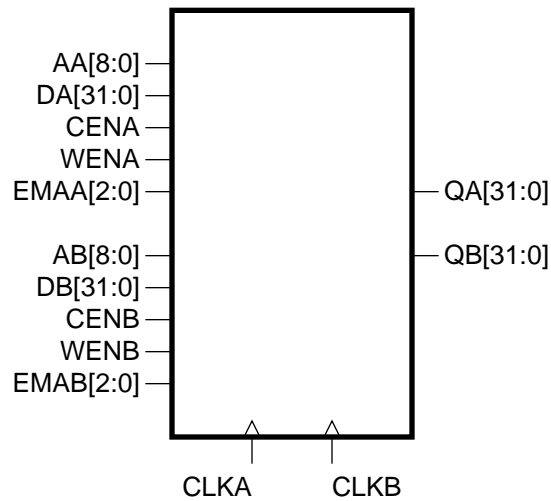
Refer to the users manual for a more detailed description of memory operation.

## Physical Dimensions (units = $\mu\text{m}$ )

Parameter	Size
Core Width	1240.0
Core Height	120.6
Footprint Width	1257.8
Footprint Height	138.3

The footprint area includes the core area and user defined power routing and pin spacing.

## Symbol



## Pin Description

Pin	Description
AA[8:0], AB[8:0]	Port A & B Addresses (AA[0],AB[0] = LSB)
DA[31:0], DB[31:0]	Port A & B Data Inputs (DA[0],DB[0] = LSB)
CLKA, CLKB	Port A & B Clocks
CENA, CENB	Port A & B Chip Enables
WENA,WENB	Port A & B Write Enables (Active low)
QA[31:0], QB[31:0]	Port A & B Data Outputs (QA[0],QB[0] = LSB)
EMAA[2:0], EMAB[2:0]	Port A & B Margin Adjustment (EMAA[0],EMAB[0] = LSB)

## Read Cycle Timing



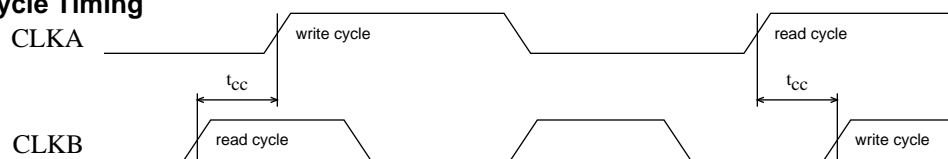
## Write Cycle Timing



## Write to Read Cycle Timing



## Read to Write Cycle Timing



## Write to Write Cycle Timing



## Timing (units = ns)

The timing tables show values measured from the output threshold to the input threshold. The input pins are driven by standard slews. The slews and thresholds vary depending upon the process corner. The timing tables values are applicable to both A and B ports of the memory even though only the A side is shown.

Pin	Symbol	Fast Process 1.1V, -40°C		Fast Process 1.1V, 125°C		Typical Process 1.0V, 25°C		Slow Process 0.9V, 125°C	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Cycle time	$t_{cyc0}$	0.804		1.036		1.233		2.031	
Access time <sup>1,2</sup>	$t_{a0}$	0.597		0.722			1.142		1.885
Address setup	$t_{as}$	0.385		0.480		0.599		1.004	
Address hold	$t_{ah}$	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
Data setup	$t_{ds}$	0.139		0.170		0.208		0.342	
Data hold	$t_{dh}$	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
Chip enable setup	$t_{cs}$	0.250		0.315		0.372		0.625	
Chip enable hold	$t_{ch}$	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
Write enable setup	$t_{ws}$	0.244		0.320		0.357		0.565	
Write enable hold	$t_{wh}$	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
Clock high	$t_{ckh}$	0.059		0.072		0.091		0.140	
Clock low	$t_{ckl}$	0.260		0.316		0.403		0.668	
Clock rise slew	$t_{ckr}$		1.000		1.000		1.000		1.000
Output load factor <sup>3</sup>	$K_{load}$		0.434		0.542		0.727		1.000

<sup>1</sup> Output delays and a load dependency ( $K_{load}$ ) which is used to calculate:  $TotalDelay = FixedDelay + (K_{load} \times C_{load})$ .

<sup>2</sup> Access time is defined as the longest possible delay to valid output for the typical and slow corners, and the shortest possible delay for the fast corners.

<sup>3</sup> The output load factor units are ns/pF.

### Cycle and Access Timing for Different Values of Extra Margin Adjustment (units = ns)

Pin	Symbol	Fast Process 1.1V, -40°C		Fast Process 1.1V, 125°C		Typical Process 1.0V, 25°C		Slow Process 0.9V, 125°C	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Cycle time EMAA=0	t <sub>cyc0</sub>	0.804		1.036		1.233		2.031	
Cycle time EMAA=1	t <sub>cyc1</sub>	0.902		1.161		1.393		2.310	
Cycle time EMAA=2	t <sub>cyc2</sub>	1.089		1.408		1.691		2.833	
Cycle time EMAA=3	t <sub>cyc3</sub>	1.177		1.522		1.835		3.100	
Cycle time EMAA=4	t <sub>cyc4</sub>	**		**		**		**	
Cycle time EMAA=5	t <sub>cyc5</sub>	**		**		**		**	
Cycle time EMAA=6	t <sub>cyc6</sub>	**		**		**		**	
Cycle time EMAA=7	t <sub>cyc7</sub>	**		**		**		**	
Access time EMAA=0	t <sub>a0</sub>	0.597		0.722			1.142		1.885
Access time EMAA=1	t <sub>a1</sub>	0.695		0.847			1.302		2.165
Access time EMAA=2	t <sub>a2</sub>	0.882		1.094			1.600		2.687
Access time EMAA=3	t <sub>a3</sub>	0.970		1.209			1.745		2.955
Access time EMAA=4	t <sub>a4</sub>	**		**			**		**
Access time EMAA=5	t <sub>a5</sub>	**		**			**		**
Access time EMAA=6	t <sub>a6</sub>	**		**			**		**
Access time EMAA=7	t <sub>a7</sub>	**		**			**		**
EMAA setup	t <sub>emas</sub>	0.804		1.036		1.233		2.031	
EMAA hold	t <sub>emah</sub>	0.804		1.036		1.233		2.031	

\*\* Illegal setting of EMAA for this corner.

### Pin Capacitance (units = fF)

Pin	Fast Process 1.1V, -40°C	Fast Process 1.1V, 125°C	Typical Process 1.0V, 25°C	Slow Process 0.9V, 125°C
AA,AB	59.860	59.450	59.510	57.000
DA,DB	25.450	25.240	25.090	23.770
CLKA,CLKB	115.600	113.400	111.300	109.100
CENA,CENB	42.480	41.840	42.820	41.600
WENA,WENB	48.400	47.750	48.680	47.190
EMAA,EMAB	39.220	38.650	39.450	38.210

**Power** (current units = mA)

Pin	Fast Process 1.1V, -40°C	Fast Process 1.1V, 125°C	Typical Process 1.0V, 25°C	Slow Process 0.9V, 125°C
AC Current (EMAA=0) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.13E-1	1.87E-2	1.89E-2
AC Current (EMAA=1) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.13E-1	1.86E-2	1.89E-2
AC Current (EMAA=2) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.13E-1	1.87E-2	1.90E-2
AC Current (EMAA=3) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.14E-1	1.87E-2	1.90E-2
AC Current (EMAA=4) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.14E-1	1.87E-2	1.90E-2
AC Current (EMAA=5) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.14E-1	1.87E-2	1.90E-2
AC Current (EMAA=6) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.14E-1	1.87E-2	1.90E-2
AC Current (EMAA=7) <sup>1,4</sup>	2.16E-2	1.14E-1	1.86E-2	1.90E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=0) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=1) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=2) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=3) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=4) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=5) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.83E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=6) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Read AC Current (EMAA=7) <sup>4</sup>	2.07E-2	1.13E-1	1.79E-2	1.82E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=0) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.94E-2	1.97E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=1) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.94E-2	1.97E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=2) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.94E-2	1.97E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=3) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.95E-2	1.97E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=4) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.95E-2	1.98E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=5) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.94E-2	1.98E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=6) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.95E-2	1.97E-2
Write AC Current (EMAA=7) <sup>4</sup>	2.24E-2	1.14E-1	1.94E-2	1.97E-2
Peak Current	76.06	64.72	46.55	27.28
Deselected Current <sup>2,4</sup>	9.93E-3	1.38E-2	8.85E-3	8.08E-3
Standby Current <sup>3</sup>	5.22E-1	21.93	2.82E-1	7.09E-1

\*\* Illegal setting of EMAA for this corner.

<sup>1</sup> The AC current value assumes 50% read and write operations, where all addresses and 50% of input and output pins switch at the user defined frequency of 1.0MHz. It is assumed that EMAA pins do not switch.

<sup>2</sup> The deselected current assumes the memory is deselected, all addresses switch, and 50% of input pins switch at the user defined frequency of 1.0MHz. The logic switching component of deselected power becomes negligibly small if the input pins are held stable by externally controlling these signals with chip select. It is assumed that EMAA pins do not switch.

<sup>3</sup> The standby current value is independent of frequency and assumes all inputs and outputs are stable.

<sup>4</sup> The standby current component is not included in this value.

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## Clock Noise Limit

Symbol	Fast Process 1.1V, -40°C		Fast Process 1.1V, 125°C		Typical Process 1.0V, 25°C		Slow Process 0.9V, 125°C	
	Pulse Width	Voltage	Pulse Width	Voltage	Pulse Width	Voltage	Pulse Width	Voltage
CLKA, CLKB	10.0ns	0.3V	10.0ns	0.2V	10.0ns	0.3V	10.0ns	0.3V

The clock noise limit is the maximum voltage allowed (for the indicated pulse width) that does not cause an unintentional memory cycle or other memory failure.

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## Supply Noise Limit (units = V)

Pin	Fast Process 1.1V, -40°C	Fast Process 1.1V, 125°C	Typical Process 1.0V, 25°C	Slow Process 0.9V, 125°C
Power	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09
Ground	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09

The power and ground noise limit is the maximum supply voltage transition that is allowed without causing a memory failure.

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