CY62167G30/CY62167GE30

16-Mbit (1M words × 16-bit/ 2M words × 8-bit) Static RAM with Error-Correcting Code (ECC)

Features

- Ultra-low standby current
  - Typical standby current: 1.5 µA
  - Maximum standby current: 8 µA
- High speed: 45 ns
- Embedded error-correcting code (ECC) for single-bit error correction[1]
- Operating voltage range: 2.2 V to 3.6 V
- 1.0-V data retention
- Transistor-transistor logic (TTL) compatible inputs and outputs
- Error indication (ERR) pin to indicate 1-bit error detection and correction
- 48-pin TSOP I package configurable as 1M × 16 or 2M × 8 SRAM
- Available in Pb-free 48-ball VFBGA and 48-pin TSOP I packages

Functional Description

CY62167G30 and CY62167GE30 are high-performance CMOS, low-power (MoBL®) SRAM devices with embedded ECC[2]. Both devices are offered in single and dual chip enable options and in multiple pin configurations. The CY62167GE30 device includes an ERR pin that signals a single-bit error-detection and correction event during a read cycle.

To access devices with a single chip enable input, assert the chip enable ($\overline{CE}$) input LOW. To access dual chip enable devices, assert both chip enable inputs – $\overline{CE}_1$ as LOW and CE_2 as HIGH.

To perform data writes, assert the Write Enable ($\overline{WE}$) input LOW, and provide the data and address on the device data pins (I/O_0 through I/O_{15}) and address pins (A_0 through A_{19}) respectively. The Byte High Enable ($\overline{BHE}$) and Byte Low Enable ($\overline{BLE}$) inputs control byte writes and write data on the corresponding I/O lines to the memory location specified. $\overline{BHE}$ controls I/O_8 through I/O_{15} and $\overline{BLE}$ controls I/O_0 through I/O_7.

To perform data reads, assert the Output Enable ($\overline{OE}$) input and provide the required address on the address lines. You can access read data on the I/O lines (I/O_0 through I/O_{15}). To perform byte accesses, assert the required byte enable signal ($\overline{BHE}$ or $\overline{BLE}$) to read either the upper byte or the lower byte of data from the specified address location.

All I/Os (I/O_0 through I/O_{15}) are placed in a high-impedance state when the device is deselected ($\overline{CE}$ HIGH for a single chip enable device and $\overline{CE}_1$ HIGH/CE_2 LOW for a dual chip enable device), or the control signals are de-asserted ($\overline{OE}$, $\overline{BLE}$, $\overline{BHE}$).

These devices have a unique Byte Power-down feature where, if both the Byte Enables ($\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$) are disabled, the devices seamlessly switch to the standby mode irrespective of the state of the chip enables, thereby saving power.

On the CY62167GE30 devices, the detection and correction of a single-bit error in the accessed location is indicated by the assertion of the ERR output (ERR = High). See the Truth Table – CY62167G30/CY62167GE30 on page 15 for a complete description of read and write modes.

The CY62167G30 and CY62167GE30 devices are available in a Pb-free 48-pin TSOP I package and 48-ball VFBGA packages. See the Logic Block Diagram – CY62167G30 on page 2.

The device in the 48-pin TSOP I package can also be configured to function as a 2M words × 8 bit device. Refer to the Pin Configurations section for details.

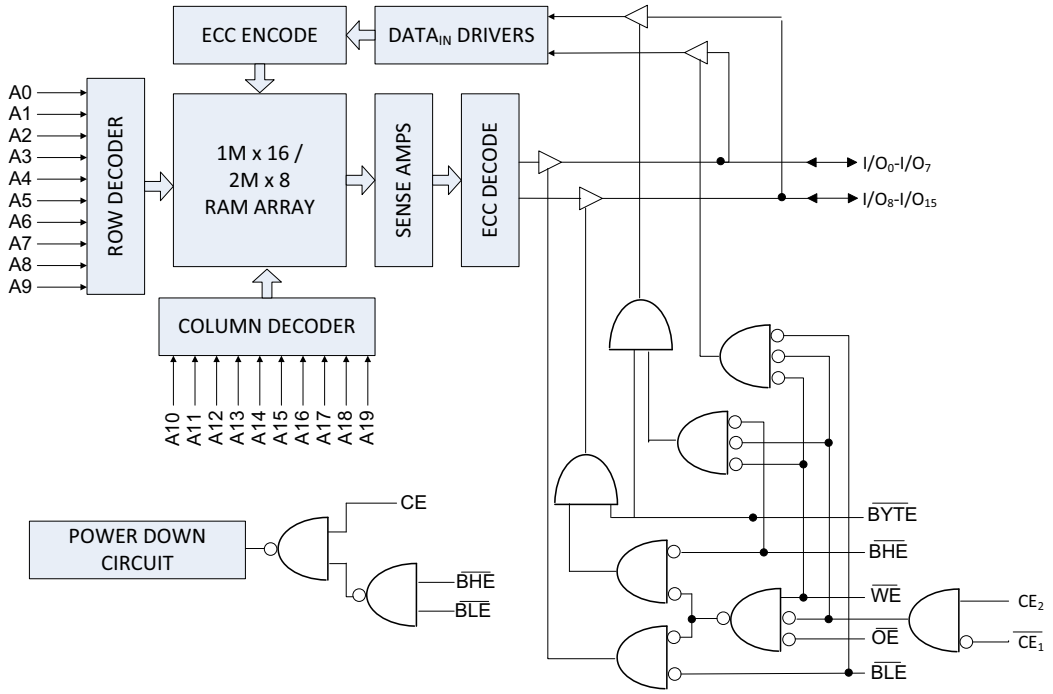
For a complete list of related documentation, click here.

Product Portfolio

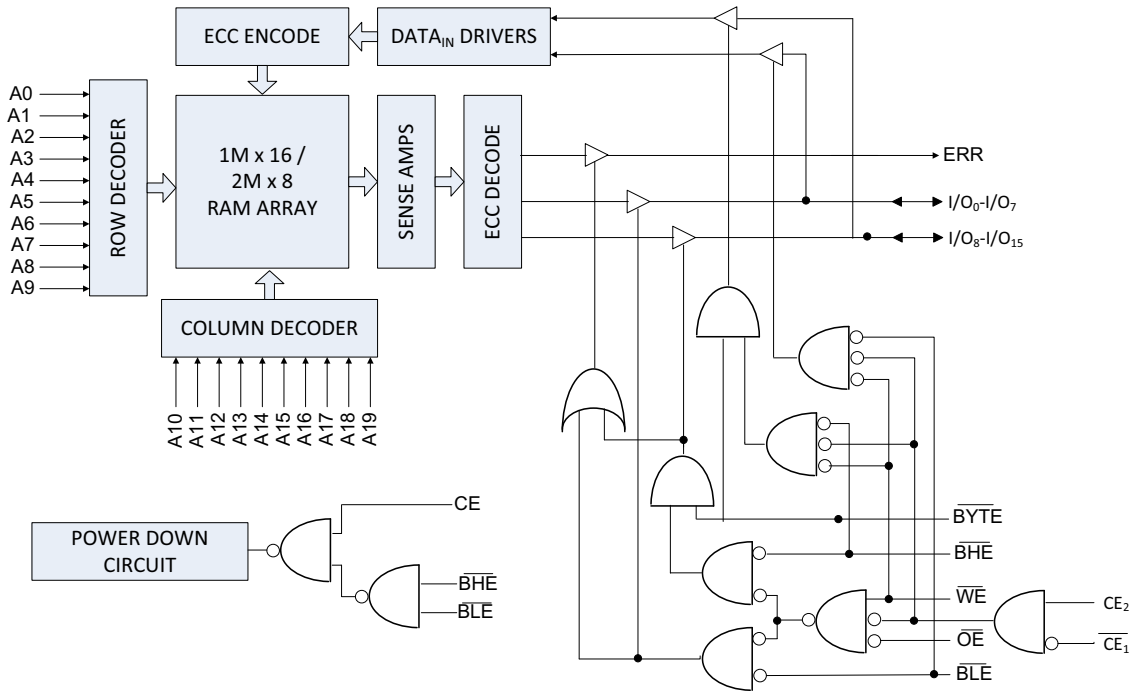
Product	Features and Options (see the Pin Configurations section)	Range	V_{CC} Range (V)	Speed (ns)	Current Consumption			
					Operating I_{CC}, (mA)		Standby, I_{SB2} (µA)	
					f = f_{max}		Typ[5]	Max
					Typ[5]	Max		
CY62167G30/ CY62167GE30[3, 4]	Single or Dual Chip Enables Optional ERR pin	Industrial	2.2 V–3.6 V	45	29	35	1.5	8

Notes
1. SER FIT rate <0.1 FIT/Mb. Refer to AN88889 for details.
2. This device does not support automatic write-back on error detection.
3. This device offers improved I_{CC}, I_{SB1} and I_{SB2} specifications compared to the previous revision with same marketing part number.
4. For previous version of this device, kindly refer here. Further details about improvement and comparison between old and new versions can be found in the PIN193805.
5. Typical values are included only for reference and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3 V (for V_{CC} range of 2.2 V–3.6 V), T_A = 25 °C.

Logic Block Diagram – CY62167G30



Logic Block Diagram – CY62167GE30



Contents

Pin Configuration – CY62167G30

Figure 1. 48-ball VFBGA Pinout (Dual Chip Enable without ERR) – CY62167G30 [6]

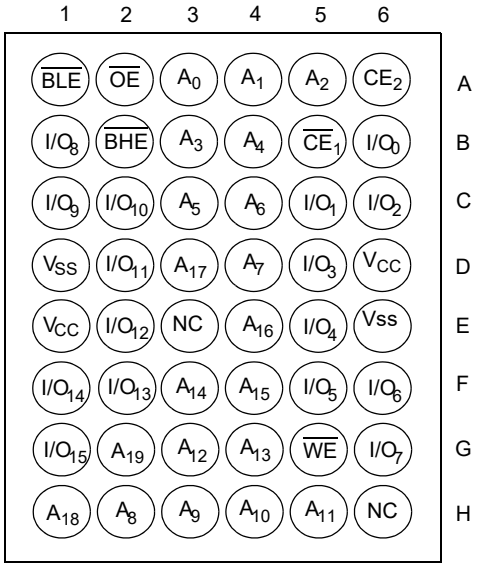
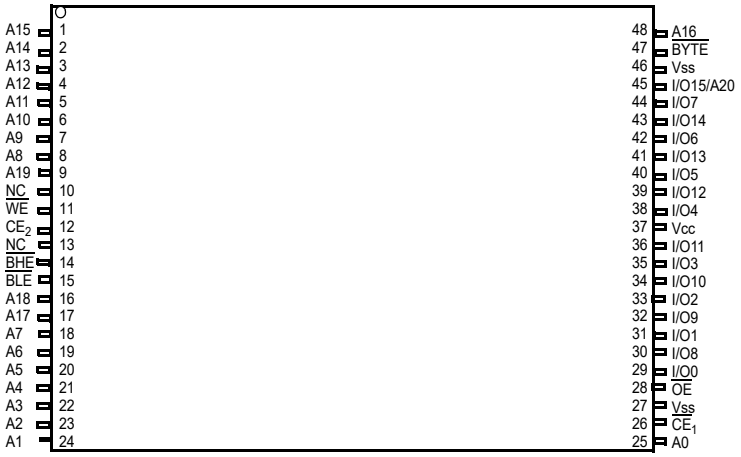


Figure 2. 48-pin TSOP I Pinout (Dual Chip Enable without ERR) – CY62167G30 [6, 7]



Notes

6. NC pins are not connected internally to the die and are typically used for address expansion to a higher-density device. Refer to the respective datasheets for pin configuration.
7. Tie the BYTE pin in the 48-pin TSOP I package to V_{CC} to use the device as a 1M × 16 SRAM. The 48-pin TSOP I package can also be used as a 2M × 8 SRAM by tying the BYTE signal to V_{SS}. In the 2M × 8 configuration, pin 45 is the extra address line A20, while BHE, BLE, and I/O_8 to I/O_{14} pins are not used and can be left floating.

Pin Configuration – CY62167GE30

Figure 3. 48-ball VFBGA Pinout (Single Chip Enable with ERR) – CY62167GE30 [8, 9]

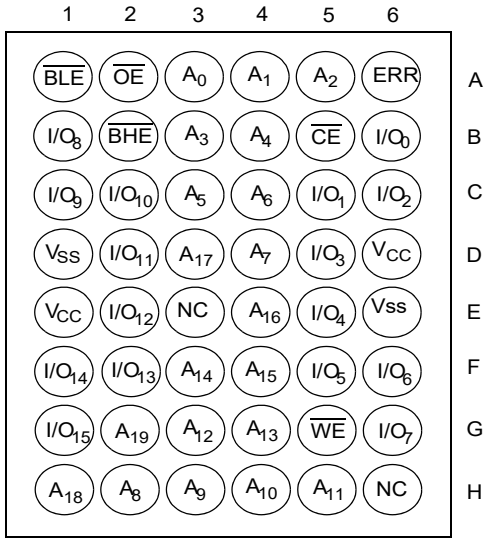
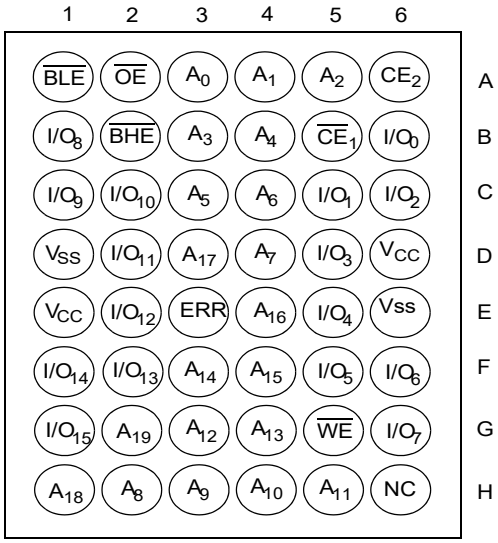


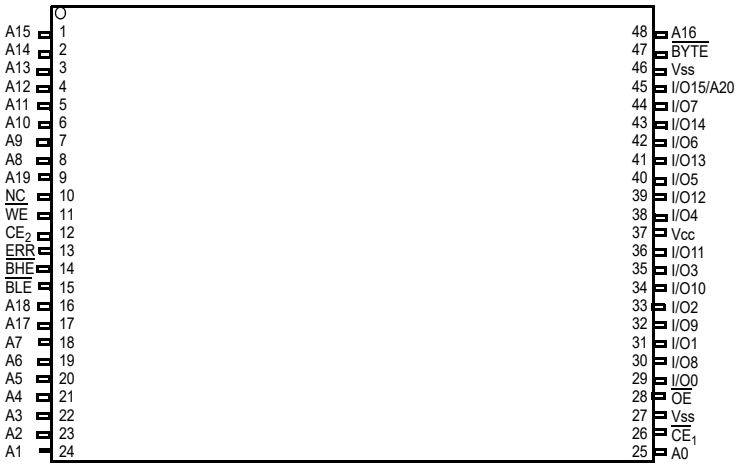
Figure 4. 48-ball VFBGA Pinout (Dual Chip Enable with ERR) – CY62167GE30 [8, 9]



Notes
8. NC pins are not connected internally to the die and are typically used for address expansion to a higher-density device. Refer to the respective datasheets for pin configuration.
9. ERR is an Output pin. If not used, this pin should be left floating.

Pin Configuration – CY62167GE30 (continued)

Figure 5. 48-pin TSOP I Pinout (Dual Chip Enable with ERR) – CY62167GE30 [10, 11]



Notes

10. NC pins are not connected internally to the die and are typically used for address expansion to a higher-density device. Refer to the respective datasheets for pin configuration.
11. Tie the BYTE pin in the 48-pin TSOP I package to V_{CC} to use the device as a 1M × 16 SRAM. The 48-pin TSOP I package can also be used as a 2M × 8 SRAM by tying the BYTE signal to V_{SS}. In the 2M × 8 configuration, pin 45 is the extra address line A20, while the BHE, BLE, and I/O_8 to I/O_{14} pins are not used and can be left floating.

Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may shorten the useful life of the device. User guidelines are not tested.

Storage temperature ..... –65 °C to + 150 °C

Ambient temperature with power applied ..... –55 °C to + 125 °C

Supply voltage to ground potential ..... –0.5 V to V_{CC} + 0.5 V

DC voltage applied to outputs in High Z state[12] ..... –0.5 V to V_{CC} + 0.5 V

DC input voltage[12] ..... –0.5 V to V_{CC} + 0.5 V

Output current into outputs (LOW) ..... 20 mA

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

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

Operating Range

Grade	Ambient Temperature	V_{CC}[13]
Industrial	–40 °C to +85 °C	2.2 V to 3.6 V

DC Electrical Characteristics

Over the operating range of –40 °C to 85 °C

Parameter [14, 15]	Description		Test Conditions		45 ns			Unit
					Min	Typ[16]	Max	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH voltage	2.2 V to 2.7 V	V_{CC} = Min, I_{OH} = –0.1 mA		2.0	–	–	V
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	V_{CC} = Min, I_{OH} = –1.0 mA		2.4	–	–	
V_{OL}	Output LOW voltage	2.2 V to 2.7 V	V_{CC} = Min, I_{OL} = 0.1 mA		–	–	0.4	
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	V_{CC} = Min, I_{OL} = 2.1 mA		–	–	0.4	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH voltage[12]	2.2 V to 2.7 V	–		1.8	–	V_{CC} + 0.3	
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	–		2.0	–	V_{CC} + 0.3	
V_{IL}	Input LOW voltage[12]	2.2 V to 2.7 V	–		–0.3	–	0.6	
		2.7 V to 3.6 V	–		–0.3	–	0.8	
I_{IX}	Input leakage current		GND ≤ V_{IN} ≤ V_{CC}		–1.0	–	+1.0	µA
I_{OZ}	Output leakage current		GND ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}, Output disabled		–1.0	–	+1.0	
I_{CC}	V_{CC} operating supply current		V_{CC} = Max, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, CMOS levels	f = 22.22 MHz (45 ns)	–	29.0	35.0	mA
				f = 1 MHz	–	7.0	9.0	
I_{SB1}[17]	Automatic Power-down Current – CMOS Inputs; V_{CC} = 2.2 V to 3.6 V		$\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $CE_2 \leq 0.2$ V or ($\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$) ≥ V_{CC} – 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V, $V_{IN} \leq 0.2$ V, f = f_{max} (address and data only), f = 0 ($\overline{OE}$, and $\overline{WE}$), V_{CC} = $V_{CC(max)}$		–	1.5	8.0	µA
I_{SB2}[17]	Automatic Power-down Current – CMOS Inputs V_{CC} = 2.2 V to 3.6 V		$\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$V or $CE_2 \leq 0.2$ V or ($\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$) ≥ V_{CC} – 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2$ V, f = 0, V_{CC} = $V_{CC(max)}$	25 °C	–	1.5	3.0[18]	µA
				40 °C	–	–	3.5[18]	
				70 °C	–	–	6.5[18]	
				85 °C	–	–	8.0	

Notes

12. $V_{IL(min)}$ = –2.0 V and $V_{IH(max)}$ = V_{CC} + 2 V for pulse durations of less than 20 ns.
13. Full device AC operation assumes a 100-µs ramp time from 0 to V_{CC} (min) and 200-µs wait time after V_{CC} stabilizes to its operational value.
14. This device offers improved I_{CC}, I_{SB1} and I_{SB2} specifications compared to the previous revision with same marketing part number.
15. For previous version of this device, kindly refer here. Further details about improvement and comparison between old and new versions can be found in the PIN193805.
16. Indicates the value for the center of distribution at 3.0 V, 25 °C and not 100% tested.
17. Chip enables ($\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2) and $\overline{BYTE}$ must be tied to CMOS levels to meet the I_{SB1}/I_{SB2}/I_{CCDR} spec. Other inputs can be left floating.
18. The I_{SB2} maximum limits at 25 °C, 40 °C, and 70 °C are guaranteed by design and not 100% tested.

Capacitance

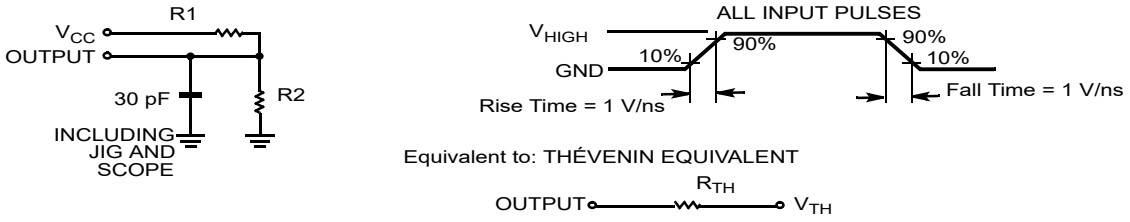
Parameter [19]	Description	Test Conditions	Max	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	T_A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, V_{CC} = $V_{CC(typ)}$	10.0	pF
C_{OUT}	Output capacitance		10.0	

Thermal Resistance

Parameter [19]	Description	Test Conditions	48-ball VFBGA	48-pin TSOP I	Unit
Θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Still air, soldered on a 3 × 4.5 inch, four-layer printed circuit board	31.50	57.99	°C/W
Θ_{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		15.75	13.42	

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 6. AC Test Loads and Waveforms



Parameters	2.5 V	3.0 V	Unit
R1	16667	1103	Ω
R2	15385	1554	
R_{TH}	8000	645	
V_{TH}	1.20	1.75	V
V_{HIGH}	2.5	3.0	

Note
19. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.

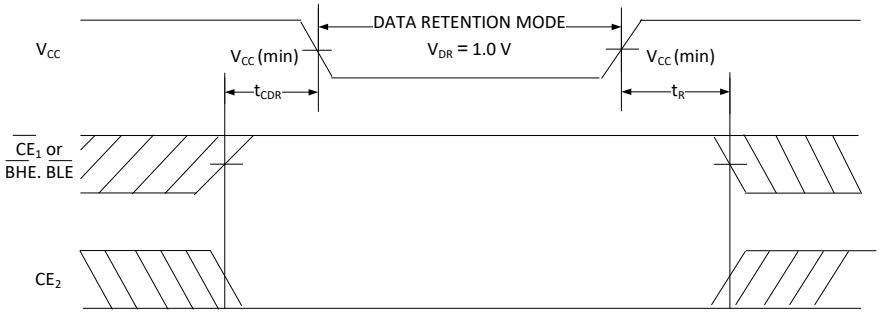
Data Retention Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ[20]	Max	Unit
V_{DR}	V_{CC} for data retention	–	1.0	–	–	V
I_{CCDR}[21, 22]	Data retention current	2.2 V < V_{CC} ≤ 3.6 V $\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $CE_2 \leq 0.2$ V or ($\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$) ≥ V_{CC} – 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2$ V	–	–	8.0	µA
		1.2 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 2.2 V[23, 24], $\overline{CE}_1 \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $CE_2 \leq 0.2$ V or ($\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$) ≥ V_{CC} – 0.2 V, $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2$ V or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2$ V	–	–	16.0	
t_{CDR}[25]	Chip deselect to data retention time	–	0.0	–	–	–
t_R[25, 26]	Operation recovery time	–	45	–	–	ns

Data Retention Waveform

Figure 7. Data Retention Waveform[27]



Notes

20. Indicates the value for the center of distribution at 3.0 V, 25 °C and not 100% tested.
21. Chip enables ($\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2) and $\overline{BYTE}$ must be tied to CMOS levels to meet the $I_{SB1}/I_{SB2}/I_{CCDR}$ spec. Other inputs can be left floating.
22. I_{CCDR} is guaranteed only after the device is first powered up to $V_{CC(min)}$ and then brought down to V_{DR}.
23. This device offers improved I_{CC}, I_{SB1} and I_{SB2} specifications compared to the previous revision with same marketing part number.
24. For previous version of this device, kindly refer here. Further details about improvement and comparison between old and new versions can be found in the PIN193805.
25. These parameters are guaranteed by design and are not tested.
26. Full-device operation requires linear V_{CC} ramp from V_{DR} to $V_{CC(min)}$ ≥ 100 µs or stable at $V_{CC(min)}$ ≥ 100 µs.
27. $\overline{BHE}$.$\overline{BLE}$ is the AND of both $\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$. Deselect the chip by either disabling the chip enable signals or by disabling both $\overline{BHE}$ and $\overline{BLE}$.

Switching Characteristics

Parameter [28]	Description	45 ns		Unit
		Min	Max	
Read Cycle				
t_{RC}	Read cycle time	45.0	–	ns
t_{AA}	Address to data valid/Address to ERR valid	–	45.0	
t_{OHA}	Data hold from address change/ERR hold from address change	10.0	–	
t_{ACE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to data valid/$\overline{CE}$ LOW to ERR valid	–	45.0	
t_{DOE}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to data valid/$\overline{OE}$ LOW to ERR valid	–	22.0	
t_{LZOE}	$\overline{OE}$ LOW to Low Z[29, 30]	5.0	–	
t_{HZOE}	$\overline{OE}$ HIGH to High Z[29, 30, 31]	–	18.0	
t_{LZCE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to Low Z[29, 30]	10.0	–	
t_{HZCE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ HIGH and CE_2 LOW to High Z[29, 30, 31]	–	18.0	
t_{PU}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to power-up[32]	0.0	–	
t_{PD}	$\overline{CE}_1$ HIGH and CE_2 LOW to power-down[32]	–	45.0	
t_{DBE}	$\overline{BLE}$/$\overline{BHE}$ LOW to data valid	–	45.0	
t_{LZBE}	$\overline{BLE}$/$\overline{BHE}$ LOW to Low Z[29]	5.0	–	
t_{HZBE}	$\overline{BLE}$/$\overline{BHE}$ HIGH to High Z[29, 31]	–	18.0	
Write Cycle [33, 34]				
t_{WC}	Write cycle time	45.0	–	ns
t_{SCE}	$\overline{CE}_1$ LOW and CE_2 HIGH to write end	35.0	–	
t_{AW}	Address setup to write end	35.0	–	
t_{HA}	Address hold from write end	0	–	
t_{SA}	Address setup to write start	0	–	
t_{PWE}	$\overline{WE}$ pulse width	35.0	–	
t_{BW}	$\overline{BLE}$/$\overline{BHE}$ LOW to write end	35.0	–	
t_{SD}	Data setup to write end	25.0	–	
t_{HD}	Data hold from write end	0.0	–	
t_{HZWE}	$\overline{WE}$ LOW to High Z[29, 30, 31]	–	18.0	
t_{LZWE}	$\overline{WE}$ HIGH to Low Z[29, 30]	10.0	–	

Notes

28. Test conditions assume signal transition time (rise/fall) of 3 ns or less, timing reference levels of 1.5 V (for $V_{CC} \geq 3$ V) and $V_{CC}/2$ (for $V_{CC} < 3$ V), and input pulse levels of 0 to 3 V (for $V_{CC} \geq 3$ V) and 0 to V_{CC} (for $V_{CC} < 3$ V). Test conditions for the read cycle use the output loading shown in Figure 6 on page 8, unless specified otherwise.
29. At any temperature and voltage condition, t_{HZCE} is less than t_{LZCE}, t_{HZBE} is less than t_{LZBE}, t_{HZOE} is less than t_{LZOE}, and t_{HZWE} is less than t_{LZWE} for any device.
30. Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters.
31. t_{HZOE}, t_{HZCE}, t_{HZBE}, and t_{HZWE} transitions are measured when the outputs enter a high-impedance state.
32. These parameters are guaranteed by design and are not tested.
33. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{CE}_1$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{BHE}$ or $\overline{BLE}$ or both = V_{IL}, and CE_2 = V_{IH}. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. The data input setup and hold timing must refer to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
34. The minimum write cycle pulse width for Write Cycle No. 1 ($\overline{WE}$ Controlled, $\overline{OE}$ LOW) should be equal to the sum of t_{HZWE} and t_{SD}.

Switching Waveforms

Figure 8. Read Cycle No. 1 of CY62167G30 (Address Transition Controlled) [35, 36]

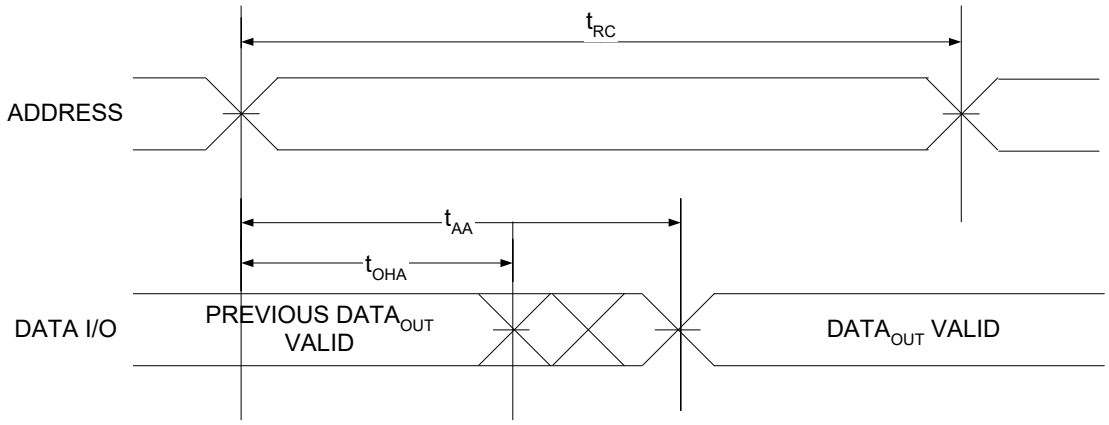
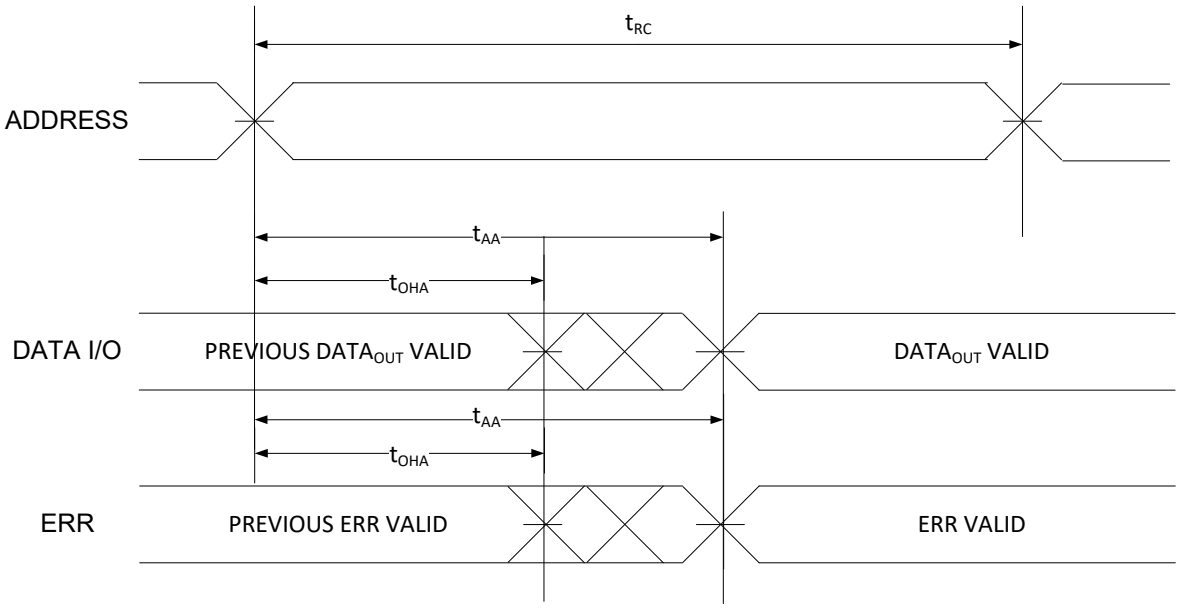


Figure 9. Read Cycle No. 1 of CY62167GE30 (Address Transition Controlled) [35, 36]



Notes
35. The device is continuously selected. $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{CE}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{BHE}$ or $\overline{BLE}$, or both = V_{IL}.
36. $\overline{WE}$ is HIGH for read cycle.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 10. Read Cycle No. 2 ($\overline{OE}$ Controlled) [37, 38, 39, 41]

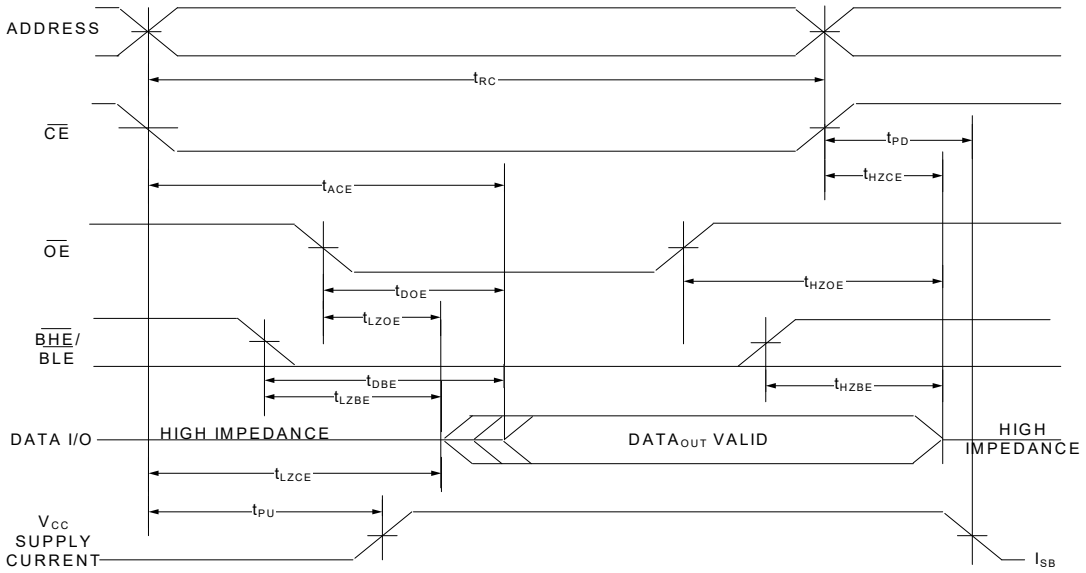
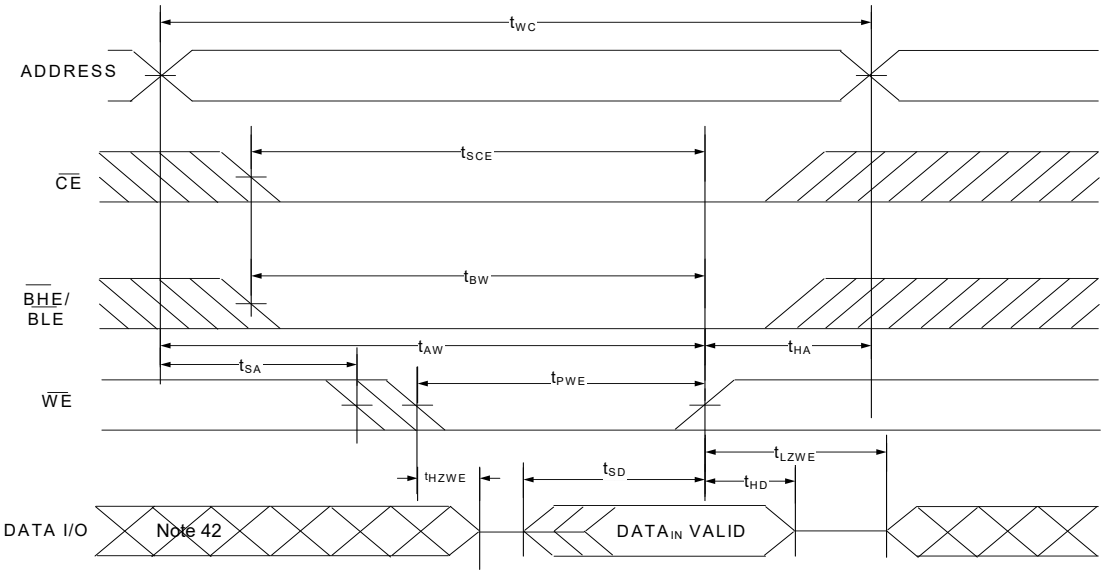


Figure 11. Write Cycle No. 1 ($\overline{WE}$ Controlled, $\overline{OE}$ LOW) [38, 40, 41, 42]

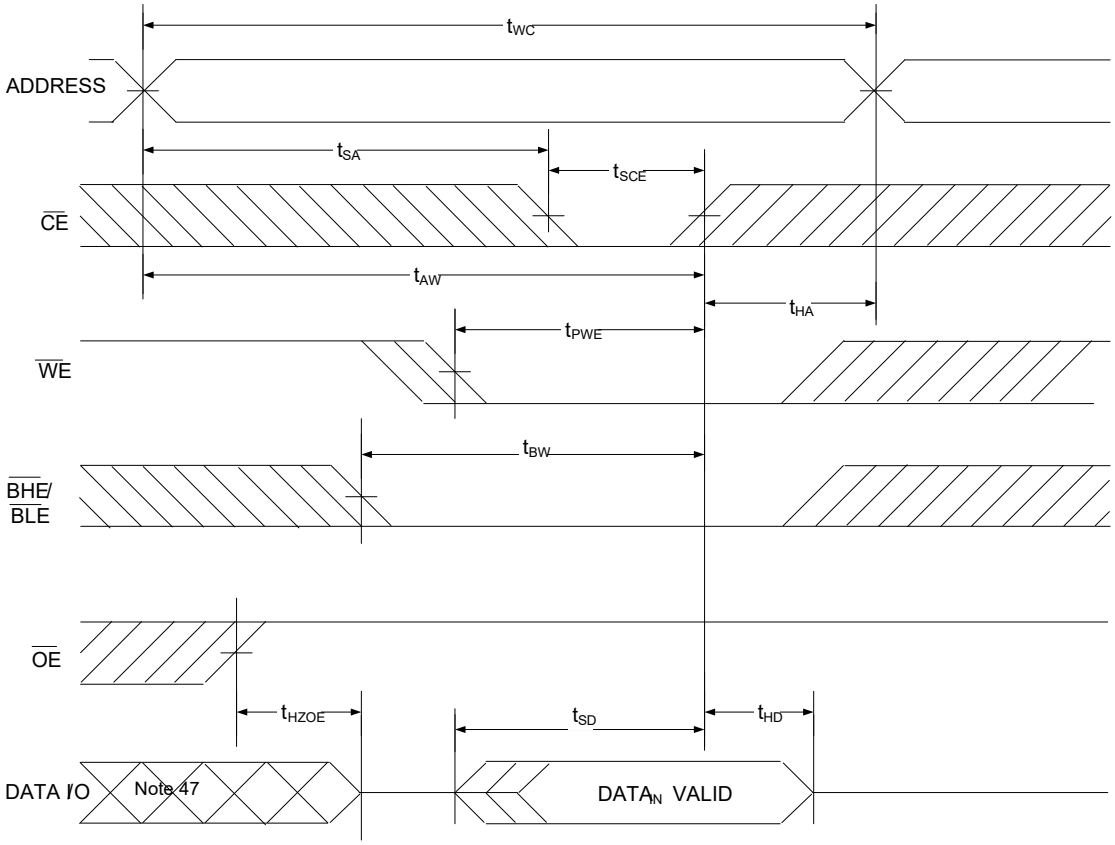


Notes

37. $\overline{WE}$ is HIGH for read cycle.
38. For all dual chip enable devices, $\overline{CE}$ is the logical combination of $\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2. When $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW and CE_2 is HIGH, $\overline{CE}$ is LOW; when $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW, $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH.
39. Address valid prior to or coincident with $\overline{CE}$ LOW transition.
40. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{CE}_1$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{BHE}$ or $\overline{BLE}$, or both = V_{IL}, and CE_2 = V_{IH}. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. The data input setup and hold timing must refer to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
41. Data I/O is in the high-impedance state if $\overline{CE}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{BHE}$, and/or $\overline{BLE}$ = V_{IH}.
42. During this period, the I/Os are in the output state. Do not apply input signals.
43. The minimum write cycle pulse width should be equal to the sum of t_{HZWE} and t_{SD}.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 12. Write Cycle No. 2 ($\overline{CE}$ Controlled) [44, 45, 46]



Notes

44. For all dual chip enable devices, $\overline{CE}$ is the logical combination of $\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2. When $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW and CE_2 is HIGH, $\overline{CE}$ is LOW; when $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW, $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH.
45. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{CE}_1$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{BHE}$ or $\overline{BLE}$ or both = V_{IL}, and CE_2 = V_{IH}. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. The data input setup and hold timing must refer to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
46. Data I/O is in the high-impedance state if $\overline{CE}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{BHE}$, and/or $\overline{BLE}$ = V_{IH}.
47. During this period, the I/Os are in output state. Do not apply input signals.

Switching Waveforms (continued)

Figure 13. Write Cycle No. 4 ($\overline{BHE}$/$\overline{BLE}$ Controlled, $\overline{OE}$ LOW) [48, 49, 50]

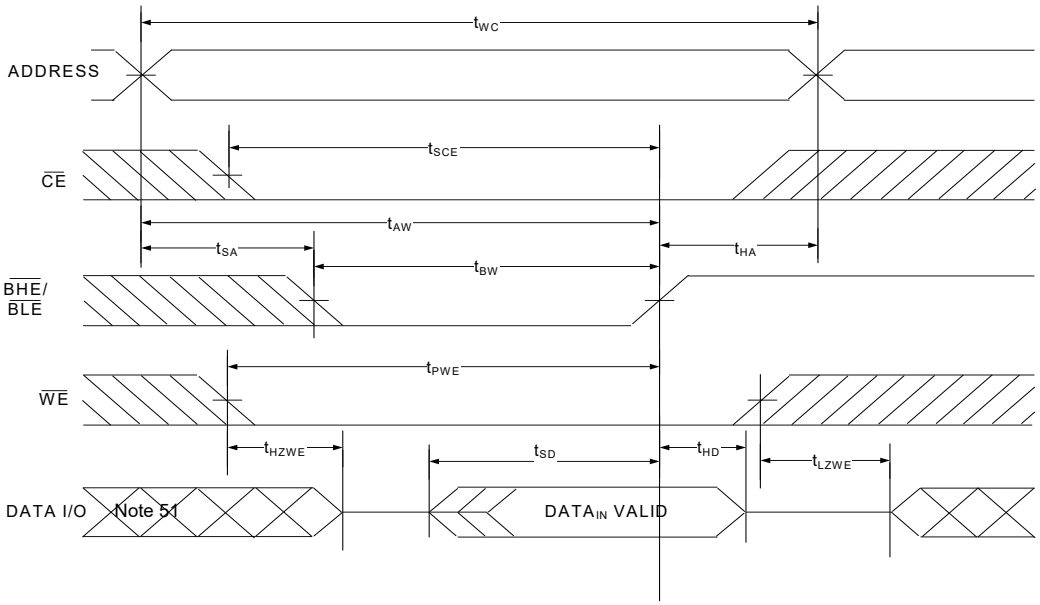
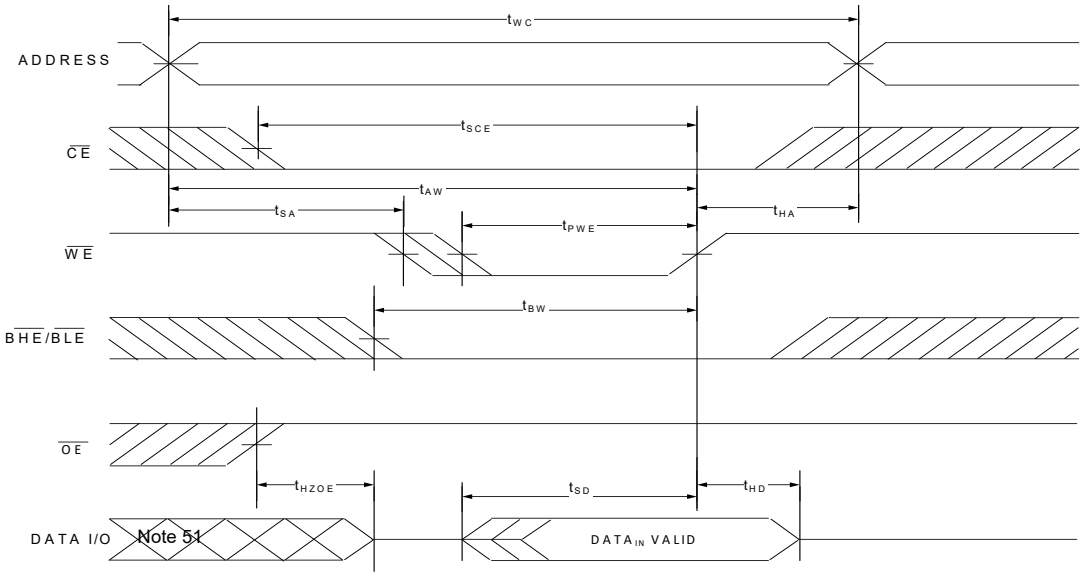


Figure 14. Write Cycle No. 5 ($\overline{WE}$ Controlled) [48, 49, 50]



Notes

48. For all dual chip enable devices, $\overline{CE}$ is the logical combination of $\overline{CE}_1$ and CE_2. When $\overline{CE}_1$ is LOW and CE_2 is HIGH, $\overline{CE}$ is LOW; when $\overline{CE}_1$ is HIGH or CE_2 is LOW, $\overline{CE}$ is HIGH.
49. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of $\overline{WE}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{CE}_1$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{BHE}$ or $\overline{BLE}$ or both = V_{IL}, and CE_2 = V_{IH}. All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. The data input setup and hold timing must refer to the edge of the signal that terminates the write.
50. Data I/O is in the high-impedance state if $\overline{CE}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{OE}$ = V_{IH}, or $\overline{BHE}$, and/or $\overline{BLE}$ = V_{IH}.
51. During this period, the I/Os are in output state. Do not apply input signals.

Truth Table – CY62167G30/CY62167GE30

$\overline{BYTE}$[52]	$\overline{CE_1}$	CE_2	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{BHE}$	$\overline{BLE}$	Inputs/Outputs	Mode	Power	Configuration
X[53]	H	X[53]	X	X	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I_{SB})	2M × 8/1M × 16
X	X[53]	L	X	X	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I_{SB})	2M × 8/1M × 16
X	X[53]	X[53]	X	X	H	H	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I_{SB})	1M × 16
H	L	H	H	L	L	L	Data Out (I/O_0–I/O_{15})	Read	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	H	L	H	L	Data Out (I/O_0–I/O_7); High-Z (I/O_8–I/O_{15})	Read	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	H	L	L	H	High Z (I/O_0–I/O_7); Data Out (I/O_8–I/O_{15})	Read	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	H	H	L	H	High-Z	Output disabled	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	H	H	H	L	High-Z	Output disabled	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	H	H	L	L	High-Z	Output disabled	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	L	X	L	L	Data In (I/O_0–I/O_{15})	Write	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	L	X	H	L	Data In (I/O_0–I/O_7); High-Z (I/O_8–I/O_{15})	Write	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
H	L	H	L	X	L	H	High-Z (I/O_0–I/O_7); Data In (I/O_8–I/O_{15})	Write	Active (I_{CC})	1M × 16
L	L	H	H	L	X	X	Data Out (I/O_0–I/O_7)	Read	Active (I_{CC})	2M × 8
L	L	H	H	H	X	X	High-Z	Output disabled	Active (I_{CC})	2M × 8
L	L	H	L	X	X	X	Data In (I/O_0–I/O_7)	Write	Active (I_{CC})	2M × 8

ERR Output – CY62167GE30

Output[54]	Mode
0	Read operation, no single-bit error in the stored data.
1	Read operation, single-bit error detected and corrected.
High-Z	Device deselected / outputs disabled / Write operation

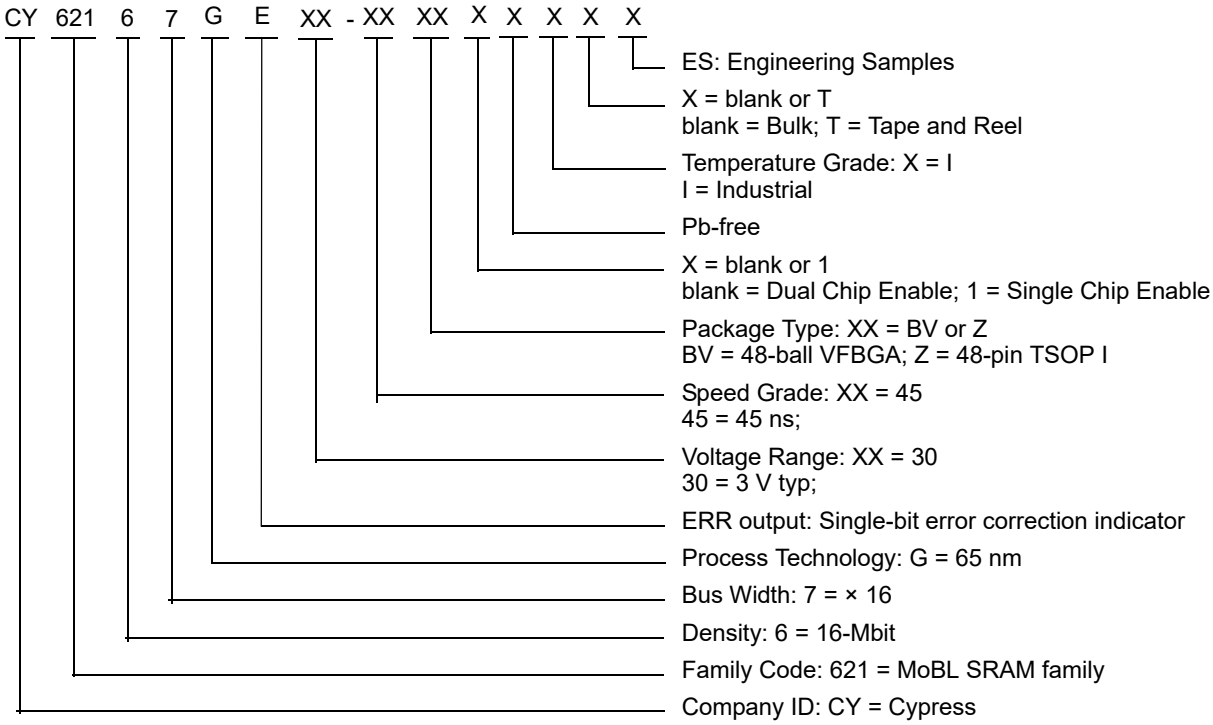
Notes

52. This pin is available only in the 48-pin TSOP I package. Tie the $\overline{BYTE}$ to V_{CC} to configure the device in the 1M × 16 option. The 48-pin TSOP I package can also be used as a 2M × 8 SRAM by tying the $\overline{BYTE}$ signal to V_{SS}.
53. The 'X' (Don't care) state for the chip enables refer to the logic state (either HIGH or LOW). Intermediate voltage levels on these pins is not permitted.
54. ERR is an Output pin. If not used, this pin should be left floating.

Ordering Information

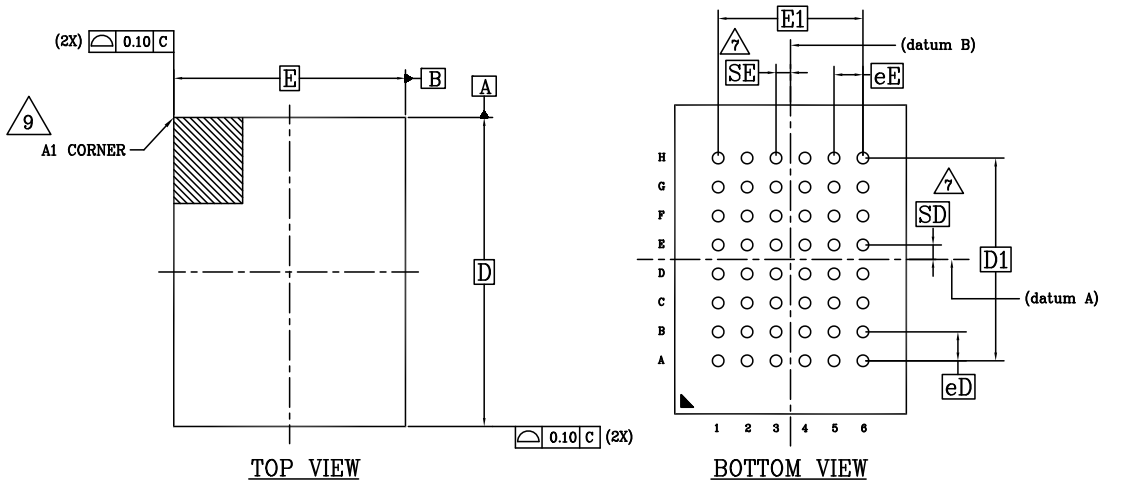
Speed (ns)	Voltage Range	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type (all Pb-free)	ERR Pin / Ball	Operating Range
45	2.2 V–3.6 V	CY62167G30-45BVXI	51-85150	48-ball VFBGA	No	Industrial
		CY62167G30-45ZXI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I		

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagrams

Figure 15. 48-ball VFBGA (6 × 8 × 1.0 mm) Package Outline, 51-85150



SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	-	-	1.00
A1	0.16	-	-
A2	-	-	0.81
D	8.00 BSC		
E	6.00 BSC		
D1	5.25 BSC		
E1	3.75 BSC		
MD	8		
ME	6		
n	48		
Ø b	0.25	0.30	0.35
eE	0.75 BSC		
eD	0.75 BSC		
SD	0.375 BSC		
SE	0.375 BSC		

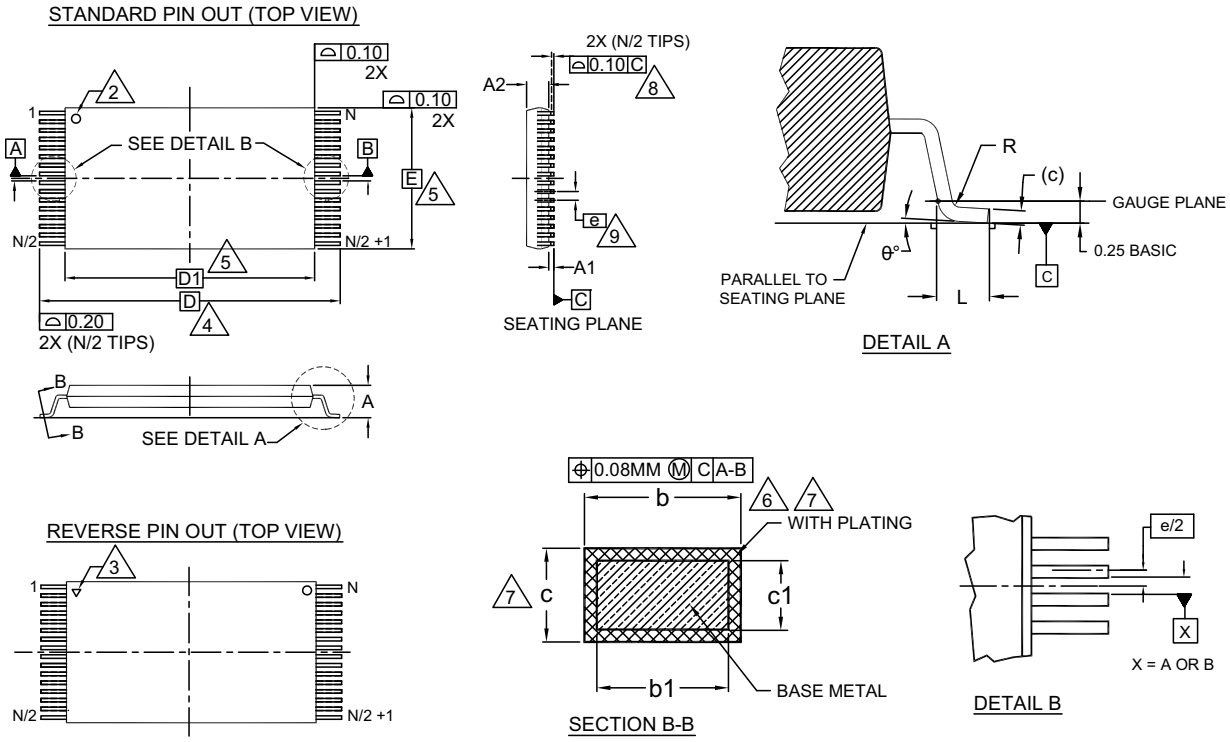
NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING METHODS PER ASME Y14.5M-2009.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
3. BALL POSITION DESIGNATION PER JEP95, SECTION 3, SPP-020.
4. e REPRESENTS THE SOLDER BALL GRID PITCH.
5. SYMBOL "MD" IS THE BALL MATRIX SIZE IN THE "D" DIRECTION.
   SYMBOL "ME" IS THE BALL MATRIX SIZE IN THE "E" DIRECTION.
   n IS THE NUMBER OF POPULATED SOLDER BALL POSITIONS FOR MATRIX SIZE MD X ME.
6. DIMENSION "b" IS MEASURED AT THE MAXIMUM BALL DIAMETER IN A PLANE PARALLEL TO DATUM C.
7. "SD" AND "SE" ARE MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO DATUMS A AND B AND DEFINE THE POSITION OF THE CENTER SOLDER BALL IN THE OUTER ROW.
   WHEN THERE IS AN ODD NUMBER OF SOLDER BALLS IN THE OUTER ROW "SD" OR "SE" = 0.
   WHEN THERE IS AN EVEN NUMBER OF SOLDER BALLS IN THE OUTER ROW, "SD" = eD/2 AND "SE" = eE/2.
8. "+" INDICATES THE THEORETICAL CENTER OF DEPOPULATED BALLS.
9. A1 CORNER TO BE IDENTIFIED BY CHAMFER, LASER OR INK MARK METALIZED MARK, INDENTATION OR OTHER MEANS.

51-85150 *I

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 16. 48-pin TSOP I (12 × 18.4 × 1.0 mm) Package Outline, 51-85183



SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	—	—	1.20
A1	0.05	—	0.15
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
b1	0.17	0.20	0.23
b	0.17	0.22	0.27
c1	0.10	—	0.16
c	0.10	—	0.21
D	20.00 BASIC		
D1	18.40 BASIC		
E	12.00 BASIC		
e	0.50 BASIC		
L	0.50	0.60	0.70
θ	0°	—	8
R	0.08	—	0.20
N	48		

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (mm).
2. PIN 1 IDENTIFIER FOR STANDARD PIN OUT (DIE UP).
3. PIN 1 IDENTIFIER FOR REVERSE PIN OUT (DIE DOWN): INK OR LASER MARK.
4. TO BE DETERMINED AT THE SEATING PLANE -C- . THE SEATING PLANE IS DEFINED AS THE PLANE OF CONTACT THAT IS MADE WHEN THE PACKAGE LEADS ARE ALLOWED TO REST FREELY ON A FLAT HORIZONTAL SURFACE.
5. DIMENSIONS D1 AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE MOLD PROTRUSION ON E IS 0.15mm PER SIDE AND ON D1 IS 0.25mm PER SIDE.
6. DIMENSION b DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08mm TOTAL IN EXCESS OF b DIMENSION AT MAX. MATERIAL CONDITION. DAMBAR CANNOT BE LOCATED ON LOWER RADIUS OR THE FOOT. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN PROTRUSION AND AN ADJACENT LEAD TO BE 0.07mm .
7. THESE DIMENSIONS APPLY TO THE FLAT SECTION OF THE LEAD BETWEEN 0.10mm AND 0.25mm FROM THE LEAD TIP.
8. LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE WITHIN 0.10mm AS MEASURED FROM THE SEATING PLANE.
9. DIMENSION "e" IS MEASURED AT THE CENTERLINE OF THE LEADS.
10. JEDEC SPECIFICATION NO. REF: MO-142(D)DD.

51-85183 *F

Acronyms

Table 1. Acronyms Used in this Document

Acronym	Description
$\overline{BHE}$	Byte High Enable
$\overline{BLE}$	Byte Low Enable
$\overline{CE}$	Chip Enable
CMOS	Complementary metal oxide semiconductor
I/O	Input/output
$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable
SRAM	Static random access memory
TSOP	Thin small outline package
VFBGA	Very fine-pitch ball grid array
$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Table 2. Units of Measure

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

Document History Page

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Rev.	**ECN No.**	**Submission Date**	**Description of Change**
*E	6607742	09/23/2019	Changed status from Preliminary to Final.
*F	6833597	03/18/2020	Updated Product Portfolio: Updated Note 3. Updated DC Electrical Characteristics: Updated Note 14. Updated Data Retention Characteristics: Updated Note 23. Updated to new template.

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