3.3 VOLT CMOS SyncBiFIFO™

2,048 x 36 x 2 — ***IDT72V3652***
4,096 x 36 x 2 — ***IDT72V3662***
8,192 x 36 x 2 — ***IDT72V3672***

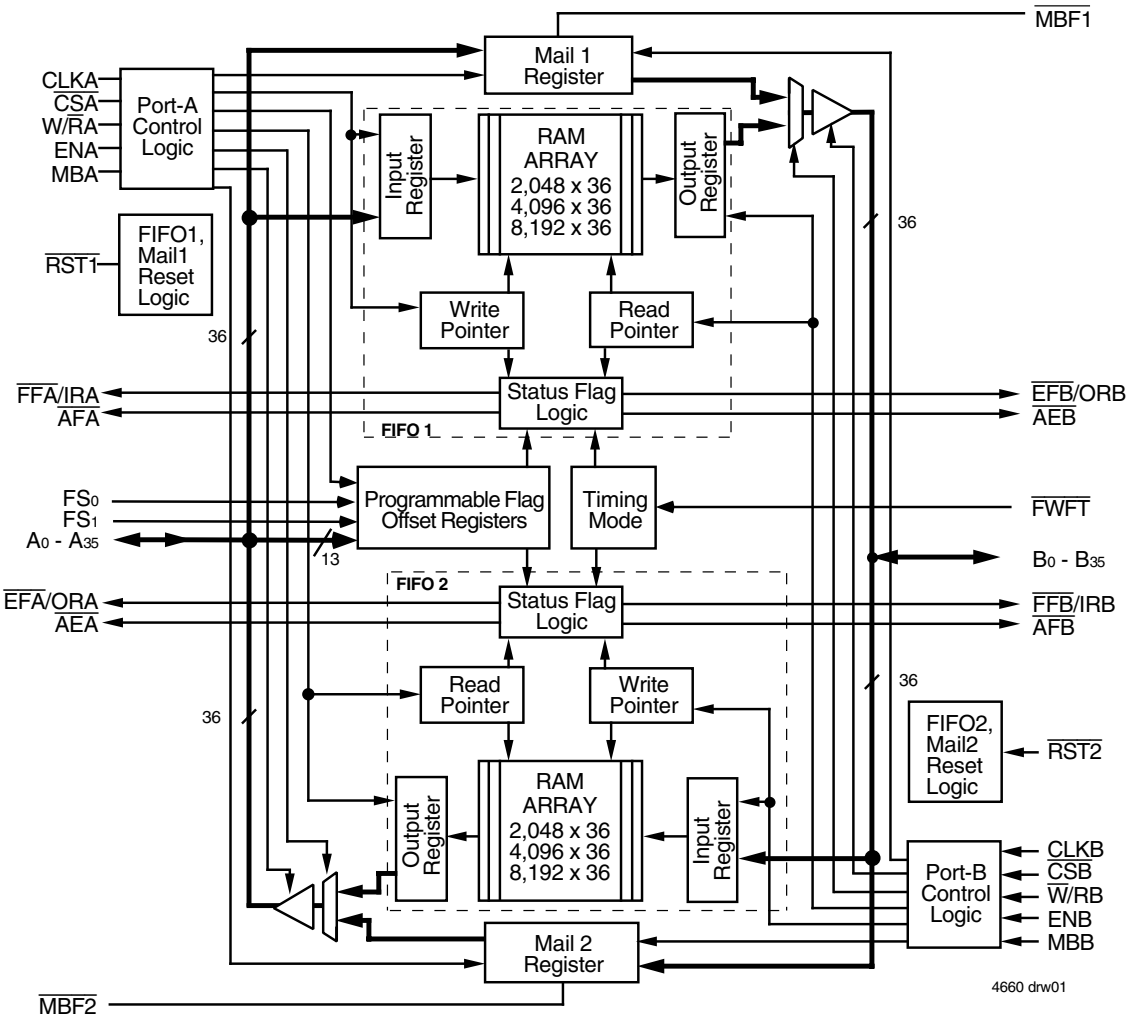
FEATURES

- Memory storage capacity:
  - IDT72V3652 – 2,048 x 36 x 2
  - IDT72V3662 – 4,096 x 36 x 2
  - IDT72V3672 – 8,192 x 36 x 2
- Supports clock frequencies up to 100MHz
- Fast access times of 6.5ns
- Free-running CLKA and CLKB may be asynchronous or coincident (simultaneous reading and writing of data on a single clock edge is permitted)
- Two independent clocked FIFOs buffering data in opposite directions
- Mailbox bypass register for each FIFO
- Programmable Almost-Full and Almost-Empty flags
- Microprocessor Interface Control Logic
- $\overline{FFA}$/IRA, $\overline{EFA}$/ORA, $\overline{AEA}$, and $\overline{AFA}$ flags synchronized by CLKA
- $\overline{FFB}$/IRB, $\overline{EFB}$/ORB, $\overline{AEB}$, and $\overline{AFB}$ flags synchronized by CLKB
- Select IDT Standard timing (using $\overline{EFA}$, $\overline{EFB}$, $\overline{FFA}$ and $\overline{FFB}$ flags functions) or First Word Fall Through timing (using ORA, ORB, IRA and IRB flag functions)
- Available in 132-pin Plastic Quad Flatpack (PQFP) or space-saving 120-pin Thin Quad Flatpack (TQFP)
- Pin and functionally compatible versions of the 5V operating IDT723652/723662/723672
- Pin compatible to the lower density parts, IDT72V3622/72V3632/72V3642
- Industrial temperature range (–40°C to +85°C) is available

DESCRIPTION

The IDT72V3652/72V3662/72V3672 are pin and functionally compatible versions of the IDT723652/723662/723672, designed to run off a 3.3V supply for exceptionally low-power consumption. These devices are monolithic, high-speed, low-power, CMOS Bidirectional SyncFIFO (clocked) memories which support clock frequencies up to 100MHz and have read access times as fast

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

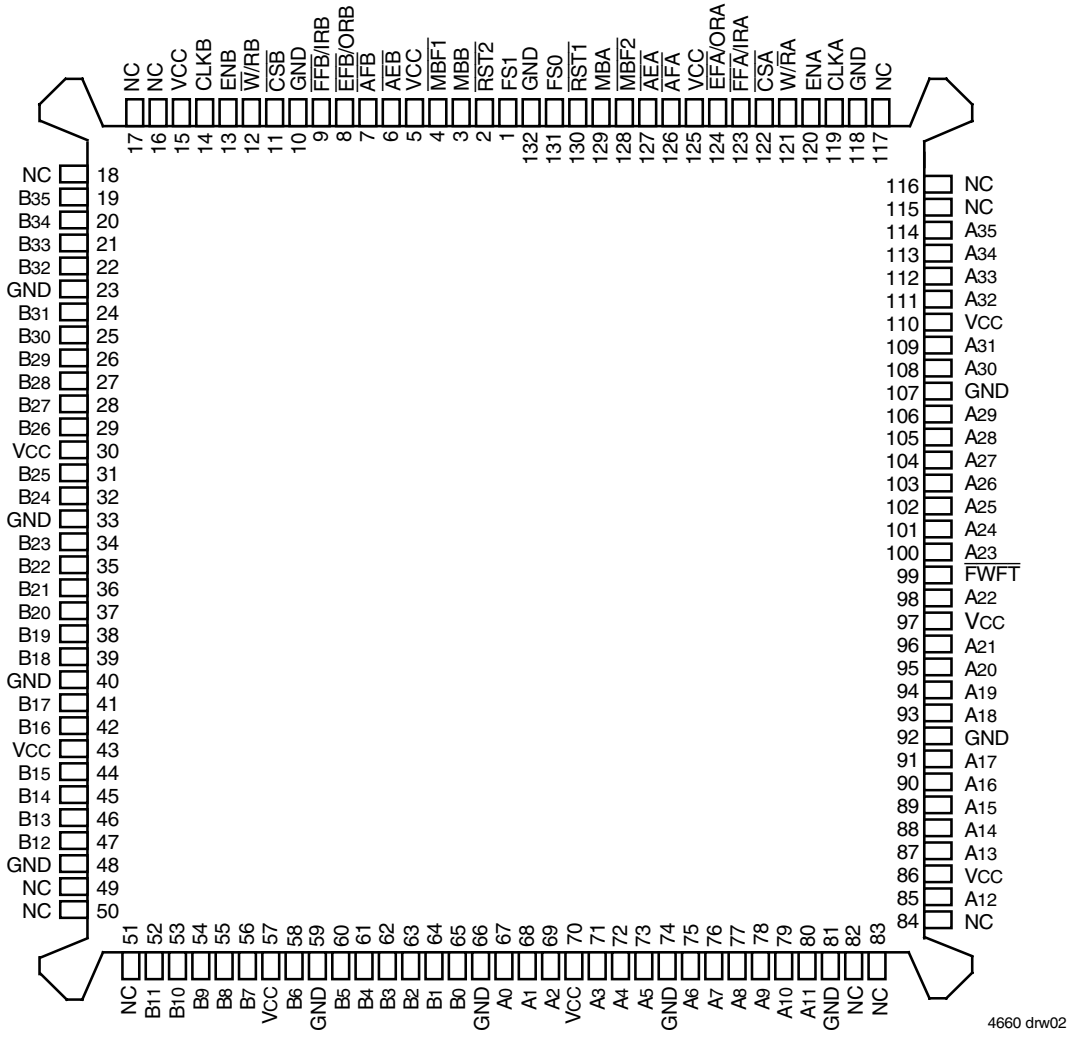
as 6.5ns. Two independent 2,048/4,096/8,192 x 36 dual-port SRAM FIFOs on board each chip buffer data in opposite directions. Communication between each port may bypass the FIFOs via two 36-bit mailbox registers. Each mailbox register has a flag to signal when new mail has been stored.

These devices are a synchronous (clocked) FIFO, meaning each port employs a synchronous interface. All data transfers through a port are gated to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of a port clock by enable signals. The clocks for each port are independent of one another and can be asynchronous or coincident. The enables for each port are arranged to provide a simple bidirectional interface between microprocessors and/or buses with synchronous control.

These devices have two modes of operation: In the *IDT Standard mode*, the first word written to an empty FIFO is deposited into the memory array. A read operation is required to access that word (along with all other words residing in memory). In the *First Word Fall Through mode* (FWFT), the first long-word (36-bit wide) written to an empty FIFO appears automatically on the outputs, no read operation required (Nevertheless, accessing subsequent words does necessitate a formal read request). The state of the $\overline{FWFT}$ pin during FIFO operation determines the mode in use.

Each FIFO has a combined Empty/Output Ready Flag ($\overline{EFA}$/ORA and $\overline{EFB}$/ORB) and a combined Full/Input Ready Flag ($\overline{FFA}$/IRA and $\overline{FFB}$/IRB). The $\overline{EF}$ and $\overline{FF}$ functions are selected in the IDT Standard mode. $\overline{EF}$ indicates whether or not the FIFO memory is empty. $\overline{FF}$ shows whether the

PIN CONFIGURATION



*
Electrical pin 1 in center of beveled edge. Pin 1 identifier in corner.

NOTES:
1. NC – no internal connection
2. Uses Yamaichi socket IC51-1324-828

PQFP(2) (PQ132-1, order code: PQF)
TOP VIEW

memory is full or not. The IR and OR functions are selected in the First Word Fall Through mode. IR indicates whether or not the FIFO has available memory locations. OR shows whether the FIFO has data available for reading or not. It marks the presence of valid data on the outputs.

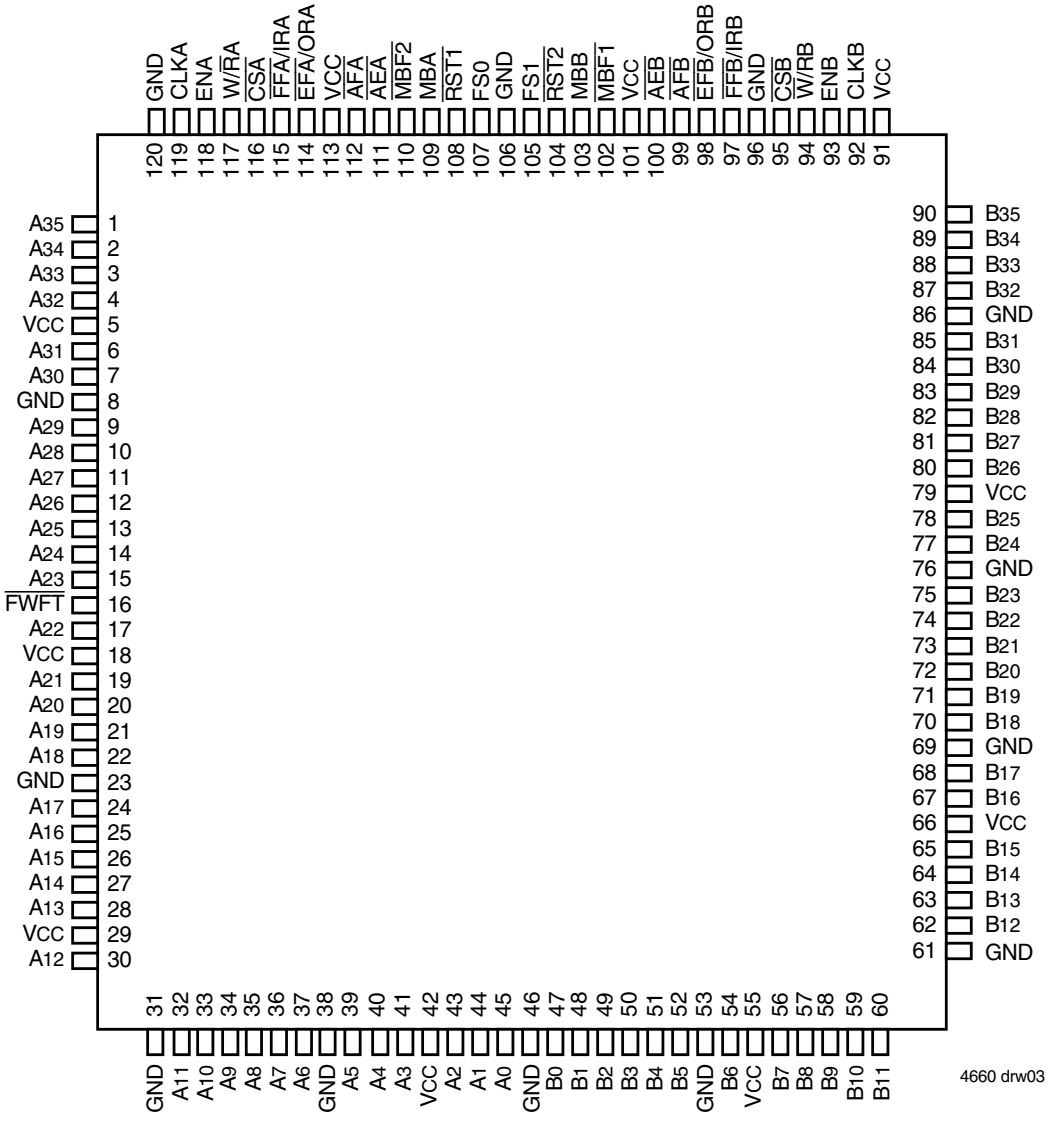
Each FIFO has a programmable Almost-Empty flag ($\overline{AEA}$ and $\overline{AEB}$) and a programmable Almost-Full flag ($\overline{AFA}$ and $\overline{AFB}$). $\overline{AEA}$ and $\overline{AEB}$ indicate when a selected number of words remain in the FIFO memory. $\overline{AFA}$ and $\overline{AFB}$ indicate when the FIFO contains more than a selected number of words.

$\overline{FFA}$/IRA, $\overline{FFB}$/IRB, $\overline{AFA}$ and $\overline{AFB}$ are two-stage synchronized to the port clock that writes data into its array. $\overline{EFA}$/ORA, $\overline{EFB}$/ORB, $\overline{AEA}$ and $\overline{AEB}$ are two-stage synchronized to the port clock that reads data from its array. Programmable offsets for $\overline{AEA}$, $\overline{AEB}$, $\overline{AFA}$ and $\overline{AFB}$ are loaded by using Port A. Three default offset settings are also provided. The $\overline{AEA}$ and $\overline{AEB}$ threshold can be set at 8, 16 or 64 locations from the empty boundary and the $\overline{AFA}$ and $\overline{AFB}$ threshold can be set at 8, 16 or 64 locations from the full boundary. All these choices are made using the FS0 and FS1 inputs during Reset.

Two or more devices may be used in parallel to create wider data paths. If, at any time, the FIFO is not actively performing a function, the chip will automatically power down. During the power down state, supply current consumption (I_{CC}) is at a minimum. Initiating any operation (by activating control inputs) will immediately take the device out of the power down state.

The IDT72V3652/72V3662/72V3672 are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. Industrial temperature range (-40°C to +85°C) is available by special order. They are fabricated using IDT's high speed, submicron CMOS technology.

PIN CONFIGURATION (CONTINUED)



TQFP (PN120-1, order code: PF)
TOP VIEW

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Symbol	Name	I/O	Description
A0-A35	Port A Data	I/0	36-bit bidirectional data port for side A.
$\overline{AEA}$	Port A Almost-Empty Flag	O (Port A)	Programmable Almost-Empty flag synchronized to CLKA. It is LOW when the number of words in FIFO2 is less than or equal to the value in the Almost-Empty A Offset register, X2.
$\overline{AEB}$	Port B Almost-Empty Flag	O (Port B)	Programmable Almost-Empty flag synchronized to CLKB. It is LOW when the number of words in FIFO1 is less than or equal to the value in the Almost-Empty B Offset register, X1.
$\overline{AFA}$	Port A Almost-Full Flag	O (Port A)	Programmable Almost-Full flag synchronized to CLKA. It is LOW when the number of empty locations in FIFO1 is less than or equal to the value in the Almost-Full A Offset register, Y1.
$\overline{AFB}$	Port B Almost-Full Flag	O (Port B)	Programmable Almost-Full flag synchronized to CLKB. It is LOW when the number of empty locations in FIFO2 is less than or equal to the value in the Almost-Full B Offset register, Y2.
B0 - B35	Port B Data	I/O	36-bit bidirectional data port for side B.
CLKA	Port A Clock	I	CLKA is a continuous clock that synchronizes all data transfers through port A and can be asynchronous or coincident to CLKB. $\overline{FFA}$/IRA, $\overline{EFA}$/ORA, $\overline{AFA}$, and $\overline{AEA}$ are all synchronized to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA.
CLKB	Port B Clock	I	CLKB is a continuous clock that synchronizes all data transfers through port B and can be asynchronous or coincident to CLKA. $\overline{FFB}$/IRB, $\overline{EFB}$/ORB, $\overline{AFB}$, and $\overline{AEB}$ are synchronized to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB.
$\overline{CSA}$	Port A Chip Select	I	$\overline{CSA}$ must be LOW to enable a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA to read or write on port A. The A0-A35 outputs are in the high-impedance state when $\overline{CSA}$ is HIGH.
$\overline{CSB}$	Port B Chip Select	I	$\overline{CSB}$ must be LOW to enable a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB to read or write data on port B. The B0- B35 outputs are in the high-impedance state when $\overline{CSB}$ is HIGH.
$\overline{EFA}$/ORA	Port A Empty/ Output Ready Flag	O	This is a dual function pin. In the IDT Standard mode, the $\overline{EFA}$ function is selected. $\overline{EFA}$ indicates whether or not the FIFO2 memory is empty. In the FWFT mode, the ORA function is selected. ORA indicates the presence of valid data on A0-A35 outputs, available for reading. $\overline{EFA}$/ORA is synchronized to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA.
$\overline{EFB}$/ORB	Port B Empty/ Output Ready Flag	O	This is a dual function pin. In the IDT Standard mode, the $\overline{EFB}$ function is selected. $\overline{EFB}$ indicates whether or not the FIFO1 memory is empty. In the FWFT mode, the ORB function is selected. ORB indicates the presence of valid data on B0-B35 outputs, available for reading. $\overline{EFB}$/ORB is synchronized to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB.
ENA	Port A Enable	I	ENA must be HIGH to enable a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA to read or write data on port A.
ENB	Port B Enable	I	ENB must be HIGH to enable a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB to read or write data on port B.
$\overline{FFA}$/IRA	Port A Full/ Input Ready Flag	O	This is a dual function pin. In the IDT Standard mode, the $\overline{FFA}$ function is selected. $\overline{FFA}$ indicates whether or not the FIFO1 memory is full. In the FWFT mode, the IRA function is selected. IRA indicates whether or not there is space available for writing to the FIFO1 memory. $\overline{FFA}$/IRA is synchronized to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA.
$\overline{FFB}$/IRB	Port B Full/ Input Ready Flag	O	This is a dual function pin. In the IDT Standard mode, the $\overline{FFB}$ function is selected. $\overline{FFB}$ indicates whether or not the FIFO2 memory is full. In the FWFT mode, the IRB function is selected. IRB indicates whether or not there is space available for writing to the FIFO2 memory. $\overline{FFB}$/IRB is synchronized to the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB.
$\overline{FWFT}$	First Word Fall Through Mode	I	This pin selects the timing mode. A HIGH on $\overline{FWFT}$ selects IDT Standard mode, a LOW selects First Word Fall Through mode. Once the timing mode has been selected, the level on $\overline{FWFT}$ must be static throughout device operation.
FS1, FS0	Flag Offset Selects	I	A LOW-to-HIGH transition of the FIFO Reset input latches the values of FS0 and FS1. If either FS0 or FS1 is HIGH when the FIFO Reset input goes HIGH, one of three preset values is selected as the offset for FIFOs Almost-Full and Almost-Empty flags. If both FIFOs are reset simultaneously and both FS0 and FS1 are LOW when $\overline{RST1}$ and $\overline{RST2}$ go HIGH, the first four writes to FIFO1 load the Almost-Empty and Almost-Full offsets for both FIFOs.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Symbol	Name	I/O	Description
MBA	Port A Mailbox Select	I	A HIGH level on MBA chooses a mailbox register for a port A read or write operation. When the A0-A35 outputs are active, a HIGH level on MBA selects data from the mail2 register for output and a LOW level selects FIFO2 output register data for output.
MBB	Port B Mailbox Select	I	A HIGH level on MBB chooses a mailbox register for a port B read or write operation. When the B0-B35 outputs are active, a HIGH level on MBB selects data from the mail1 register or output and a LOW level selects FIFO1 output register data for output.
$\overline{MBF1}$	Mail1 Register Flag	O	$\overline{MBF1}$ is set LOW by a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA that writes data to the mail1 register. Writes to the mail1 register are inhibited while $\overline{MBF1}$ is LOW. $\overline{MBF1}$ is set HIGH by a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB when a port B read is selected and MBB is HIGH. $\overline{MBF1}$ is set HIGH when FIFO1 is reset.
$\overline{MBF2}$	Mail2 Register Flag	O	$\overline{MBF2}$ is set LOW by a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB that writes data to the mail2 register. Writes to the mail2 register are inhibited while $\overline{MBF2}$ is LOW. $\overline{MBF2}$ is set HIGH by a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA when a port A read is selected and MBA is HIGH. $\overline{MBF2}$ is also set HIGH when FIFO2 is reset.
$\overline{RST1}$	FIFO1 Reset	I	To reset FIFO1, four LOW-to-HIGH transitions of CLKA and four LOW-to-HIGH transitions of CLKB must occur while $\overline{RST1}$ is LOW. The LOW-to-HIGH transition of $\overline{RST1}$ latches the status of FS0 and FS1 for $\overline{AFA}$ and $\overline{AEB}$ offset selection. FIFO1 must be reset upon power up before data is written to its RAM.
$\overline{RST2}$	FIFO2 Reset	I	To reset FIFO2, four LOW-to-HIGH transitions of CLKA and four LOW-to-HIGH transitions of CLKB must occur while $\overline{RST2}$ is LOW. The LOW-to-HIGH transition of $\overline{RST2}$ latches the status of FS0 and FS1 for $\overline{AFB}$ and $\overline{AEA}$ offset selection. FIFO2 must be reset upon power up before data is written to its RAM.
W/$\overline{RA}$	Port A Write/ Read Select	I	A HIGH selects a write operation and a LOW selects a read operation on port A for a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA. The A0-A35 outputs are in the HIGH impedance state when W/$\overline{RA}$ is HIGH.
$\overline{W}$/RB	Port B Write/ Read Select	I	A LOW selects a write operation and a HIGH selects a read operation on port B for a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB. The B0-B35 outputs are in the HIGH impedance state when $\overline{W}$/RB is LOW.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS OVER OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE RANGE (Unless otherwise noted)(1)

Symbol	Rating	Commercial	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage Range	–0.5 to +4.6	V
V_I(2)	Input Voltage Range	–0.5 to V_{CC}+0.5	V
V_O(2)	Output Voltage Range	–0.5 to V_{CC}+0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input Clamp Current (V_I < 0 or V_I > V_{CC})	±20	mA
I_{OK}	Output Clamp Current (V_O = < 0 or V_O > V_{CC})	±50	mA
I_{OUT}	Continuous Output Current (V_O = 0 to V_{CC})	±50	mA
I_{CC}	Continuous Current Through V_{CC} or GND	±400	mA
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	–65 to 150	°C

NOTES:
1. Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded provided the input and output current ratings are observed.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}(1)	Supply Voltage for 10ns	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage for 15ns	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage	2	—	V_{CC}+0.5	V
V_{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage	—	—	0.8	V
I_{OH}	High-Level Output Current	—	—	–4	mA
I_{OL}	Low-Level Output Current	—	—	8	mA
T_A	Operating Temperature	0	—	70	°C

NOTE:
1. For 10ns speed grade: Vcc = 3.3V ± 0.15V, JEDEC JESD8-A compliant

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OVER RECOMMENDED OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE RANGE (Unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		IDT72V3652 IDT72V3662 IDT72V3672 Commercial t_{CLK} = 10, 15 ns(2) Min.	Typ.(1)	Max.	Unit
V_{OH}	Output Logic "1" Voltage	V_{CC} = 3.0V,	I_{OH} = –4 mA	2.4	—	—	V
V_{OL}	Output Logic "0" Voltage	V_{CC} = 3.0V,	I_{OL} = 8 mA	—	—	0.5	V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current (Any Input)	V_{CC} = 3.6V,	V_I = V_{CC} or 0	—	—	±10	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	V_{CC} = 3.6V,	V_O = V_{CC} or 0	—	—	±10	µA
I_{CC2}(3)	Standby Current (with CLKA & CLKB running)	V_{CC} = 3.6V,	V_I = V_{CC} –0.2V or 0V	—	—	5	mA
I_{CC3}(3)	Standby Current (no clocks running)	V_{CC} = 3.6V,	V_I = V_{CC} –0.2V or 0V	—	—	1	mA
C_{IN}(4)	Input Capacitance	V_I = 0,	f = 1 MHz	—	4	—	pF
C_{OUT}(4)	Output Capacitance	V_O = 0,	f = 1 MHZ	—	8	—	pF

NOTES:
1. All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C.
2. Commercial-10ns speed grade only: Vcc = 3.3V ± 0.15V, T_A = 0° to +70°; JEDEC JESD8-A compliant.
3. For additional I_{CC} information, see Figure 1, *Typical Characteristics: Supply Current (I_{CC}) vs. Clock Frequency (fs)*.
4. Characterized values, not currently tested.

DETERMINING ACTIVE CURRENT CONSUMPTION AND POWER DISSIPATION

The $I_{CC(f)}$ current for the graph in Figure 1 was taken while simultaneously reading and writing a FIFO on the IDT72V3652/72V3662/72V3672 with CLKA and CLKB set to fs. All data inputs and data outputs change state during each clock cycle to consume the highest supply current. Data outputs were disconnected to normalize the graph to a zero capacitance load. Once the capacitance load per data-output channel and the number of these device's inputs driven by TTL HIGH levels are known, the power dissipation can be calculated with the equation below.

CALCULATING POWER DISSIPATION

With $I_{CC(f)}$ taken from Figure 1, the maximum power dissipation (P_T) of these FIFOs may be calculated by:

$$P_T = V_{CC} \times I_{CC(f)} + \sum_{N}(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$$

where:

N = number of outputs = 36

C_L = output capacitance load

f_o = switching frequency of an output

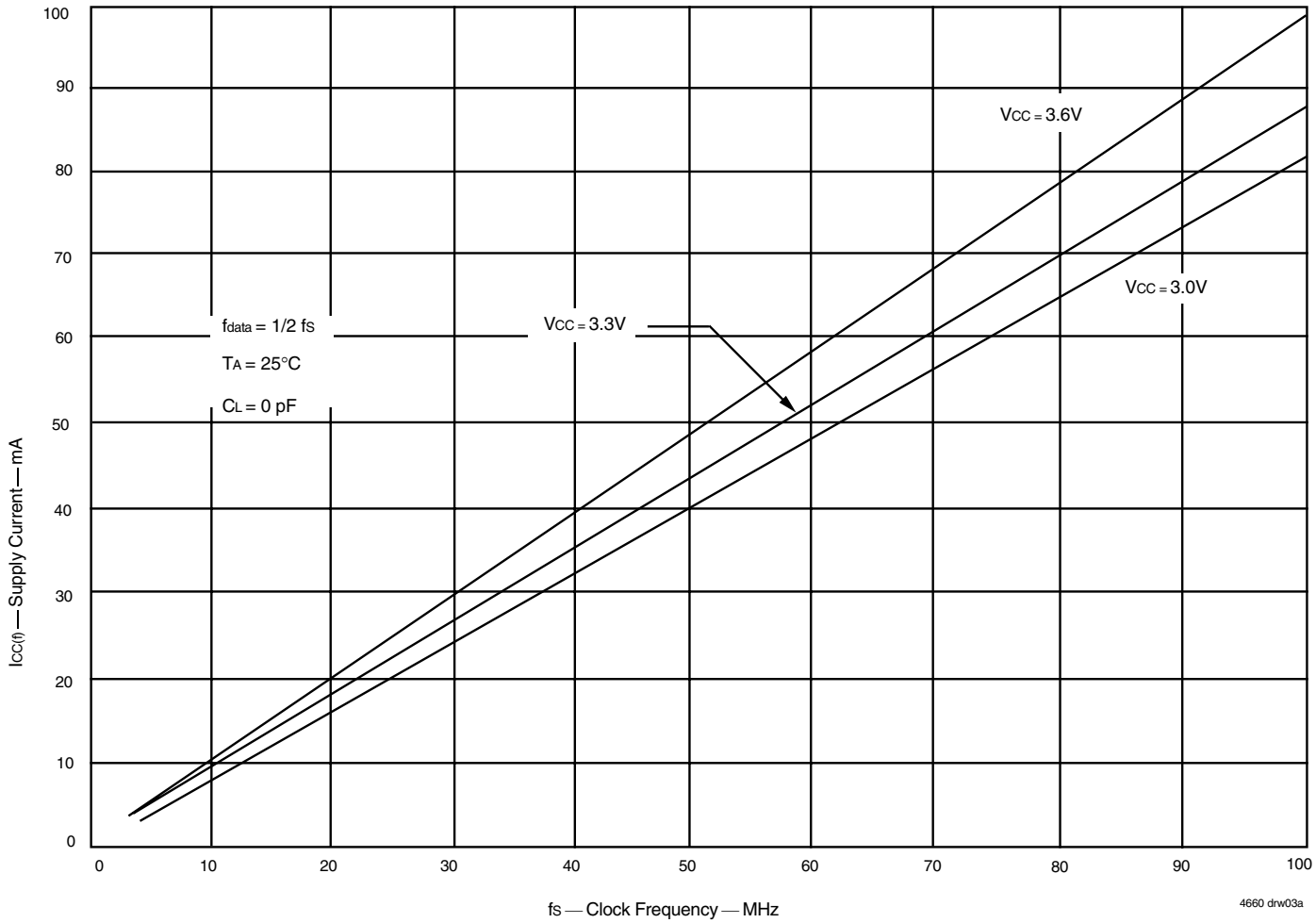


Figure 1. Typical Characteristics: Supply Current (I_{CC}) vs. Clock Frequency (fs)

TIMING REQUIREMENTS OVER RECOMMENDED RANGES OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

(For 10ns speed grade only: Vcc = 3.3V ± 0.15V; T_A = 0°C to +70°C; JEDEC JESD8-A compliant)

Symbol	Parameter	IDT72V3652L10[1] IDT72V3662L10[1] IDT72V3672L10[1] Min.	Max.	IDT72V3652L15 IDT72V3662L15 IDT72V3672L15 Min.	Max.	Unit
f_S	Clock Frequency, CLKA or CLKB	—	100	—	66.7	MHz
t_{CLK}	Clock Cycle Time, CLKA or CLKB	10	—	15	—	ns
t_{CLKH}	Pulse Duration, CLKA or CLKB HIGH	4.5	—	6	—	ns
t_{CLKL}	Pulse Duration, CLKA and CLKB LOW	4.5	—	6	—	ns
t_{DS}	Setup Time, A0-A35 before CLKA↑ and B0-B35 before CLKB↑	3	—	4	—	ns
t_{ENS1}	Setup Time, $\overline{CSA}$ and W/$\overline{RA}$, before CLKA↑; $\overline{CSB}$, and $\overline{W}$/RB before CLKB↑	4	—	4.5	—	ns
t_{ENS2}	Setup Time, ENA and MBA, before CLKA↑; ENB, and MBB before CLKB↑	3	—	4.5	—	ns
t_{RSTS}	Setup Time, $\overline{RST1}$ or $\overline{RST2}$ LOW before CLKA↑ or CLKB↑[2]	5	—	5	—	ns
t_{FSS}	Setup Time, FS0 and FS1 before $\overline{RST1}$ and $\overline{RST2}$ HIGH	7.5	—	7.5	—	ns
t_{FWS}	Setup Time, $\overline{FWFT}$ before CLKA↑	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{DH}	Hold Time, A0-A35 after CLKA↑ and B0-B35 after CLKB↑	0.5	—	1	—	ns
t_{ENH}	Hold Time, $\overline{CSA}$, W/$\overline{RA}$, ENA, and MBA after CLKA↑; $\overline{CSB}$, $\overline{W}$/RB, ENB, and MBB after CLKB↑	0.5	—	1	—	ns
t_{RSTH}	Hold Time, $\overline{RST1}$ or $\overline{RST2}$ LOW after CLKA↑ or CLKB↑[2]	4	—	4	—	ns
t_{FSH}	Hold Time, FS0 and FS1 after $\overline{RST1}$ and $\overline{RST2}$ HIGH	2	—	2	—	ns
t_{SKEW1}[3]	Skew Time, between CLKA↑ and CLKB↑ for $\overline{EFA}$/ORA, $\overline{EFB}$/ORB, $\overline{FFA}$/IRA, and $\overline{FFB}$/IRB	7.5	—	7.5	—	ns
t_{SKEW2}[3,4]	Skew Time, between CLKA↑ and CLKB↑ for $\overline{AEA}$, $\overline{AEB}$, $\overline{AFA}$, and $\overline{AFB}$	12	—	12	—	ns

NOTES:
1. For 10ns speed grade: Vcc = 3.3V ± 0.15V; T_A = 0° to +70°.
2. Requirement to count the clock edge as one of at least four needed to reset a FIFO.
3. Skew time is not a timing constraint for proper device operation and is only included to illustrate the timing relationship between CLKA cycle and CLKB cycle.
4. Design simulated, not tested.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS OVER RECOMMENDED RANGES OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE, C_L = 30 pF

(For 10ns speed grade only: Vcc = 3.3V ± 0.15V; T_A = 0°C to +70°C; JEDEC JESD8-A compliant)

Symbol	Parameter	IDT72V3652L10[1] IDT72V3662L10[1] IDT72V3672L10[1] Min.	Max.	IDT72V3652L15 IDT72V3662L15 IDT72V3672L15 Min.	Max.	Unit
t_A	Access Time, CLKA↑ to A0-A35 and CLKB↑ to B0-B35	2	6.5	2	10	ns
t_{PIR}	Propagation Delay Time, CLKA↑ to $\overline{FFA}$/IRA and CLKB↑ to $\overline{FFB}$/IRB	2	6.5	2	8	ns
t_{POR}	Propagation Delay Time, CLKA↑ to $\overline{EFA}$/ORA and CLKB↑ to $\overline{EFB}$/ORB	1	6.5	1	8	ns
t_{PAE}	Propagation Delay Time, CLKA↑ to $\overline{AEA}$ and CLKB↑ to $\overline{AEB}$	1	6.5	1	8	ns
t_{PAF}	Propagation Delay Time, CLKA↑ to $\overline{AFA}$ and CLKB↑ to $\overline{AFB}$	1	6.5	1	8	ns
t_{PMF}	Propagation Delay Time, CLKA↑ to $\overline{MBF1}$ LOW or $\overline{MBF2}$ HIGH and CLKB↑ to $\overline{MBF2}$ LOW or $\overline{MBF1}$ HIGH	0	6.5	0	8	ns
t_{PMR}	Propagation Delay Time, CLKA↑ to B0-B35[2] and CLKB↑ to A0-A35[3]	2	8	2	10	ns
t_{MDV}	Propagation Delay Time, MBA to A0-A35 valid and MBB to B0-B35 Valid	2	6.5	2	10	ns
t_{PRF}	Propagation Delay Time, $\overline{RST1}$ LOW to $\overline{AEB}$ LOW, $\overline{AFA}$ HIGH, and $\overline{MBF1}$ HIGH, and $\overline{RST2}$ LOW to $\overline{AEA}$ LOW, $\overline{AFB}$ HIGH, and $\overline{MBF2}$ HIGH	1	10	1	15	ns
t_{EN}	Enable Time, $\overline{CSA}$ and W/$\overline{RA}$ LOW to A0-A35 Active and $\overline{CSB}$ LOW and $\overline{W}$/RB HIGH to B0-B35 Active	2	6	2	10	ns
t_{DIS}	Disable Time, $\overline{CSA}$ or W/$\overline{RA}$ HIGH to A0-A35 at high-impedance and $\overline{CSB}$ HIGH or $\overline{W}$/RB LOW to B0-B35 at high-impedance	1	6	1	8	ns

NOTES:
1. For 10ns speed grade: Vcc = 3.3V ± 0.15V; T_A = 0° to +70°.
2. Writing data to the mail1 register when the B0-B35 outputs are active and MBB is HIGH.
3. Writing data to the mail2 register when the A0-A35 outputs are active and MBA is HIGH.

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION

RESET

After power up, a Master Reset operation must be performed by providing a LOW pulse to $\overline{RST1}$ and $\overline{RST2}$ simultaneously. Afterwards, the FIFO memories of the IDT72V3652/72V3662/72V3672 are reset separately by taking their Reset ($\overline{RST1}$, $\overline{RST2}$) inputs LOW for at least four port-A Clock (CLKA) and four port-B Clock (CLKB) LOW-to-HIGH transitions. The Reset inputs can switch asynchronously to the clocks. A FIFO reset initializes the internal read and write pointers and forces the Input Ready flag (IRA, IRB) LOW, the Output Ready flag (ORA, ORB) LOW, the Almost-Empty flag ($\overline{AEA}$, $\overline{AEB}$) LOW, and the Almost-Full flag ($\overline{AFA}$, $\overline{AFB}$) HIGH. Resetting a FIFO also forces the Mailbox Flag ($\overline{MBF1}$, $\overline{MBF2}$) of the parallel mailbox register HIGH. After a FIFO is reset, its Input Ready flag is set HIGH after two clock cycles to begin normal operation.

A LOW-to-HIGH transition on a FIFO Reset ($\overline{RST1}$, $\overline{RST2}$) input latches the value of the Flag Select (FS0, FS1) inputs for choosing the Almost-Full and Almost-Empty offset programming method. (For details see Table 1, *Flag Programming*, and the *Programming the Almost-Empty and Almost-Full Flags* section). The relevant FIFO Reset timing diagram can be found in Figure 2.

FIRST WORD FALL THROUGH ($\overline{FWFT}$)

After Master Reset, the FWFT select function is active, permitting a choice between two possible timing modes: IDT Standard mode or First Word Fall Through (FWFT) mode. Once the Reset ($\overline{RST1}$, $\overline{RST2}$) input is HIGH, a HIGH on the $\overline{FWFT}$ input during the next LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA (for FIFO1) and CLKB (for FIFO2) will select IDT Standard mode. This mode uses the Empty Flag function ($\overline{EFA}$, $\overline{EFB}$) to indicate whether or not there are any words present in the FIFO memory. It uses the Full Flag function ($\overline{FFA}$, $\overline{FFB}$) to indicate whether or not the FIFO memory has any free space for writing. In IDT Standard mode, every word read from the FIFO, including the first, must be requested using a formal read operation.

Once the Reset ($\overline{RST1}$, $\overline{RST2}$) input is HIGH, a LOW on the $\overline{FWFT}$ input during the next LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA (for FIFO1) and CLKB (for FIFO2) will select FWFT mode. This mode uses the Output Ready function (ORA, ORB) to indicate whether or not there is valid data at the data outputs (A0-A35 or B0-B35). It also uses the Input Ready function (IRA, IRB) to indicate whether or not the FIFO memory has any free space for writing. In the FWFT mode, the first word written to an empty FIFO goes directly to data outputs, no read request necessary. Subsequent words must be accessed by performing a formal read operation.

Following Reset, the level applied to the $\overline{FWFT}$ input to choose the desired timing mode must remain static throughout FIFO operation. Refer to Figure 2 (Reset) for a First Word Fall Through select timing diagram.

ALMOST-EMPTY FLAG AND ALMOST-FULL FLAG OFFSET PROGRAMMING

Four registers in these devices are used to hold the offset values for the Almost-Empty and Almost-Full flags. The port B Almost-Empty flag ($\overline{AEB}$) Offset register is labeled X1 and the port A Almost-Empty flag ($\overline{AEA}$) Offset register is labeled X2. The port A Almost-Full flag ($\overline{AFA}$) Offset register is labeled Y1 and the port B Almost-Full flag ($\overline{AFB}$) Offset register is labeled Y2. The index of each register name corresponds to its FIFO number. The offset registers can be loaded with preset values during the reset of a FIFO or they can be programmed from port A (see Table 1).

FS0 and FS1 function the same way in both IDT Standard and FWFT modes.

— PRESET VALUES

To load the FIFO's Almost-Empty flag and Almost-Full flag Offset registers with one of the three preset values listed in Table 1, at least one of the flag select inputs must be HIGH during the LOW-to-HIGH transition of its reset input. For example, to load the preset value of 64 into X1 and Y1, FS0 and FS1 must be HIGH when FIFO1 Reset ($\overline{RST1}$) returns HIGH. Flag offset registers associated with FIFO2 are loaded with one of the preset values in the same way with FIFO2 Reset ($\overline{RST2}$) toggled simultaneously with FIFO1 Reset ($\overline{RST1}$). For preset value loading timing diagram, see Figure 2.

— PARALLEL LOAD FROM PORT A

To program the X1, X2, Y1, and Y2 registers from port A, both FIFOs should be reset simultaneously with FS0 and FS1 LOW during the LOW-to-HIGH transition of the Reset inputs. It is important to note that once parallel programming has been selected during a Master Reset by holding both FS0 & FS1 LOW, these inputs must remain LOW during all subsequent FIFO operation. They can only be toggled HIGH when future Master Resets are performed and other programming methods are desired.

After this reset is complete, the first four writes to FIFO1 do not store data in the FIFO memory but load the offset registers in the order Y1, X1, Y2, X2.

TABLE 1 — FLAG PROGRAMMING

FS1	FS0	$\overline{RST1}$	$\overline{RST2}$	X1 AND Y1 REGISTERS[1]	X2 AND Y2 REGISTERS[2]
H	H	↑	X	64	X
H	H	X	↑	X	64
H	L	↑	X	16	X
H	L	X	↑	X	16
L	H	↑	X	8	X
L	H	X	↑	X	8
L	L	↑	↑	Parallel programming via Port A[3]	Parallel programming via Port A[3]

NOTES:
1. X1 register holds the offset for $\overline{AEB}$; Y1 register holds the offset for $\overline{AFA}$.
2. X2 register holds the offset for $\overline{AEA}$; Y2 register holds the offset for $\overline{AFB}$.
3. If parallel programming is selected during a Master Reset, then FS0 & FS1 must remain LOW during FIFO operation.

The port A data inputs used by the offset registers are (A7-A0), (A8-A0), or (A9-A0) for the IDT72V3652, IDT72V3662, or IDT72V3672, respectively. The highest numbered input is used as the most significant bit of the binary number in each case. Valid programming values for the registers ranges from 1 to 2,044 for the IDT72V3652; 1 to 4,092 for the IDT72V3662; and 1 to 8,188 for the IDT72V3672. After all the offset registers are programmed from port A, the port B Full/Input Ready flag ($\overline{FFB}$/IRB) is set HIGH, and both FIFOs begin normal operation. See Figure 3 for relevant offset register parallel programming timing diagram.

FIFO WRITE/READ OPERATION

The state of the port A data (A0-A35) outputs is controlled by port A Chip Select ($\overline{CSA}$) and port A Write/Read select (W/$\overline{R}$A). The A0-A35 outputs are in the high-impedance state when either $\overline{CSA}$ or W/$\overline{R}$A is HIGH. The A0-A35 outputs are active when both $\overline{CSA}$ and W/$\overline{R}$A are LOW.

Data is loaded into FIFO1 from the A0-A35 inputs on a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA when $\overline{CSA}$ is LOW, W/$\overline{R}$A is HIGH, ENA is HIGH , MBA is LOW, and $\overline{FFA}$/IRA is HIGH. Data is read from FIFO2 to the A0-A35 outputs by a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKA when $\overline{CSA}$ is LOW, W/$\overline{R}$A is LOW, ENA is HIGH, MBA is LOW, and $\overline{EFA}$/ORA is HIGH (see Table 2). FIFO reads and writes on port A are independent of any concurrent port B operation. Write and Read cycle timing diagrams for Port A can be found in Figure 4 and 7.

The port B control signals are identical to those of port A with the exception that the port B Write/Read select ($\overline{W}$/RB) is the inverse of the port A Write/Read select (W/$\overline{R}$A). The state of the port B data (B0-B35) outputs is controlled by the port B Chip Select ($\overline{CSB}$) and port B Write/Read select ($\overline{W}$/RB). The B0-B35 outputs are in the high-impedance state when either $\overline{CSB}$ is HIGH or $\overline{W}$/RB is LOW. The B0-B35 outputs are active when $\overline{CSB}$ is LOW and $\overline{W}$/RB is HIGH.

Data is loaded into FIFO2 from the B0-B35 inputs on a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB when $\overline{CSB}$ is LOW, $\overline{W}$/RB is LOW, ENB is HIGH, MBB is LOW, and $\overline{FFB}$/IRB is HIGH. Data is read from FIFO1 to the B0-B35 outputs by a LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKB when $\overline{CSB}$ is LOW, $\overline{W}$/RB is HIGH, ENB is HIGH, MBB is LOW, and $\overline{EFB}$/ORB is HIGH (see Table 3) . FIFO reads and writes on port B are independent of any concurrent port A operation. Write and Read cycle timing diagrams for Port B can be found in Figure 5 and 6.

The setup and hold time constraints to the port Clocks for the port Chip Selects and Write/Read selects are only for enabling write and read operations and are not related to high-impedance control of the data outputs. If a port enable is LOW during a clock cycle, the port's Chip Select and Write/Read select may change states during the setup and hold time window of the cycle.

When operating the FIFO in FWFT mode and the Output Ready flag is LOW, the next word written is automatically sent to the FIFO's output register by the LOW-to-HIGH transition of the port clock that sets the Output Ready flag HIGH. When the Output Ready flag is HIGH, subsequent data is clocked to the output registers only when a read is selected using the port's Chip Select, Write/Read select, Enable, and Mailbox select.

When operating the FIFO in IDT Standard mode, the first word will cause the Empty Flag to change state on the second LOW-to-HIGH transition of the Read Clock. The data word will not be automatically sent to the output register. Instead, data residing in the FIFO's memory array is clocked to the output register only when a read is selected using the port's Chip Select, Write/Read select, Enable, and Mailbox select.

TABLE 2 — PORT A ENABLE FUNCTION TABLE

$\overline{CSA}$	W/$\overline{R}$A	ENA	MBA	CLKA	Data A (A0-A35) I/O	Port Function
H	X	X	X	X	High-Impedance	None
L	H	L	X	X	Input	None
L	H	H	L	↑	Input	FIFO1 write
L	H	H	H	↑	Input	Mail1 write
L	L	L	L	X	Output	None
L	L	H	L	↑	Output	FIFO2 read
L	L	L	H	X	Output	None
L	L	H	H	↑	Output	Mail2 read (set $\overline{MBF2}$ HIGH)

TABLE 3 — PORT B ENABLE FUNCTION TABLE

$\overline{CSB}$	$\overline{W}$/RB	ENB	MBB	CLKB	Data B (B0-B35) I/O	Port Function
H	X	X	X	X	High-Impedance	None
L	L	L	X	X	Input	None
L	L	H	L	↑	Input	FIFO2 write
L	L	H	H	↑	Input	Mail2 write
L	H	L	L	X	Output	None
L	H	H	L	↑	Output	FIFO1 read
L	H	L	H	X	Output	None
L	H	H	H	↑	Output	Mail1 read (set $\overline{MBF1}$ HIGH)

SYNCHRONIZED FIFO FLAGS

Each FIFO is synchronized to its port clock through at least two flip-flop stages. This is done to improve flag signal reliability by reducing the probability of metastable events when CLKA and CLKB operate asynchronously to one another. $\overline{EFA}$/ORA, $\overline{AEA}$, $\overline{FFA}$/IRA, and $\overline{AFA}$ are synchronized to CLKA. $\overline{EFB}$/ORB, $\overline{AEB}$, $\overline{FFB}$/IRB, and $\overline{AFB}$ are synchronized to CLKB. Tables 4 and 5 show the relationship of each port flag to FIFO1 and FIFO2.

EMPTY/OUTPUT READY FLAGS ($\overline{EFA}$/ORA, $\overline{EFB}$/ORB)

These are dual purpose flags. In the FWFT mode, the Output Ready (ORA, ORB) function is selected. When the Output Ready flag is HIGH, new data is present in the FIFO output register. When the Output Ready flag is LOW, the previous data word is present in the FIFO output register and attempted FIFO reads are ignored.

In the IDT Standard mode, the Empty Flag ($\overline{EFA}$, $\overline{EFB}$) function is selected. When the Empty Flag is HIGH, data is available in the FIFO's RAM for reading to the output register. When the Empty Flag is LOW, the previous data word is present in the FIFO output register and attempted FIFO reads are ignored.

The Empty/Output Ready flag of a FIFO is synchronized to the port clock that reads data from its array. For both the FWFT and IDT Standard modes, the FIFO read pointer is incremented each time a new word is clocked to its output register. The state machine that controls an Output Ready flag monitors a write pointer and read pointer comparator that indicates when the FIFO memory status is empty, empty+1, or empty+2.

In FWFT mode, from the time a word is written to a FIFO, it can be shifted to the FIFO output register in a minimum of three cycles of the Output Ready flag synchronizing clock. Therefore, an Output Ready flag is LOW if a word in memory is the next data to be sent to the FIFO output register and three cycles of the port Clock that reads data from the FIFO have not elapsed since the time the word was written. The Output Ready flag of the FIFO remains LOW until the third LOW-to-HIGH transition of the synchronizing clock occurs, simultaneously forcing the Output Ready flag HIGH and shifting the word to the FIFO output register.

In IDT Standard mode, from the time a word is written to a FIFO, the Empty Flag will indicate the presence of data available for reading in a minimum of two cycles of the Empty Flag synchronizing clock. Therefore, an Empty Flag is LOW

TABLE 4 — FIFO1 FLAG OPERATION (IDT STANDARD AND FWFT MODES)

Number of Words in FIFO[1,2]			Synchronized to CLKB		Synchronized to CLKA	
IDT72V3652[3]	IDT72V3662[3]	IDT72V3672[3]	$\overline{EFB}$/ORB	$\overline{AEB}$	$\overline{AFA}$	$\overline{FFA}$/IRA
0	0	0	L	L	H	H
1 to X1	1 to X1	1 to X1	H	L	H	H
(X1+1) to [2,048-(Y1+1)]	(X1+1) to [4,096-(Y1+1)]	(X1+1) to [8,192-(Y1+1)]	H	H	H	H
(2,048-Y1) to 2,047	(4,096-Y1) to 4,095	(8,192-Y1) to 8,191	H	H	L	H
2,048	4,096	8,192	H	H	L	L

NOTES:
1. When a word loaded to an empty FIFO is shifted to the output register, its previous FIFO memory location is free.
2. Data in the output register does not count as a "word in FIFO memory". Since in FWFT mode, the first word written to an empty FIFO goes unrequested to the output register (no read operation necessary), it is not included in the FIFO memory count.
3. X1 is the Almost-Empty offset for FIFO1 used by $\overline{AEB}$. Y1 is the Almost-Full offset for FIFO1 used by $\overline{AFA}$. Both X1 and Y1 are selected during a reset of FIFO1 or programmed from port A.
4. The ORB and IRA functions are active during FWFT mode; the $\overline{EFB}$ and $\overline{FFA}$ functions are active in IDT Standard mode.

TABLE 5 — FIFO2 FLAG OPERATION (IDT STANDARD AND FWFT MODES)

Number of Words in FIFO[1,2]			Synchronized to CLKA		Synchronized to CLKB	
IDT72V3652[3]	IDT72V3662[3]	IDT72V3672[3]	$\overline{EFA}$/ORA	$\overline{AEA}$	$\overline{AFB}$	$\overline{FFB}$/IRB
0	0	0	L	L	H	H
1 to X2	1 to X2	1 to X2	H	L	H	H
(X2+1) to [2,048-(Y2+1)]	(X2+1) to [4,096-(Y2+1)]	(X2+1) to [8,192-(Y2+1)]	H	H	H	H
(2,048-Y2) to 2,047	(4,096-Y2) to 4,095	(8,192-Y2) to 8,191	H	H	L	H
2,048	4,096	8,192	H	H	L	L

NOTES:
1. When a word loaded to an empty FIFO is shifted to the output register, its previous FIFO memory location is free.
2. Data in the output register does not count as a "word in FIFO memory". Since in FWFT mode, the first word written to an empty FIFO goes unrequested to the output register (no read operation necessary), it is not included in the FIFO memory count.
3. X2 is the Almost-Empty offset for FIFO2 used by $\overline{AEA}$. Y2 is the Almost-Full offset for FIFO2 used by $\overline{AFB}$. Both X2 and Y2 are selected during a reset of FIFO2 or programmed from port A.
4. The ORA and IRB functions are active during FWFT mode; the $\overline{EFA}$ and $\overline{FFB}$ functions are active in IDT Standard mode.

if a word in memory is the next data to be sent to the FIFO output register and two cycles of the port Clock that reads data from the FIFO have not elapsed since the time the word was written. The Empty Flag of the FIFO remains LOW until the second LOW-to-HIGH transition of the synchronizing clock occurs, forcing the Empty Flag HIGH; only then can data be read.

A LOW-to-HIGH transition on an Empty/Output Ready flag synchronizing clock begins the first synchronization cycle of a write if the clock transition occurs at time t_{SKEW1} or greater after the write. Otherwise, the subsequent clock cycle can be the first synchronization cycle (see Figures 8 through 11 for $\overline{EFA}$/ORA and $\overline{EFB}$/ORB timing diagrams).

FULL/INPUT READY FLAGS ($\overline{FFA}$/IRA, $\overline{FFB}$/IRB)

This is a dual purpose flag. In FWFT mode, the Input Ready (IRA and IRB) function is selected. In IDT Standard mode, the Full Flag ($\overline{FFA}$ and $\overline{FFB}$) function is selected. For both timing modes, when the Full/Input Ready flag is HIGH, a memory location is free in the FIFO to receive new data. No memory locations are free when the Full/Input Ready flag is LOW and attempted writes to the FIFO are ignored.

The Full/Input Ready flag of a FIFO is synchronized to the port clock that writes data to its array. For both FWFT and IDT Standard modes, each time a word is written to a FIFO, its write pointer is incremented. The state machine that controls a Full/Input Ready flag monitors a write pointer and read pointer comparator that indicates when the FIFO memory status is full, full-1, or full-2. From the time a word is read from a FIFO, its previous memory location is ready to be written to in a minimum of two cycles of the Full/Input Ready flag synchronizing clock. Therefore, a Full/Input Ready flag is LOW if less than two cycles of the Full/Input Ready flag synchronizing clock have elapsed since the next memory write location has been read. The second LOW-to-HIGH transition on the Full/Input Ready flag synchronizing clock after the read sets the Full/Input Ready flag HIGH.

A LOW-to-HIGH transition on a Full/Input Ready flag synchronizing clock begins the first synchronization cycle of a read if the clock transition occurs at time t_{SKEW1} or greater after the read. Otherwise, the subsequent clock cycle can be the first synchronization cycle (see Figures 12 through 15 for $\overline{FFA}$/IRA and $\overline{FFB}$/IRB timing diagrams).

ALMOST-EMPTY FLAGS ($\overline{AEA}$, $\overline{AEB}$)

The Almost-Empty flag of a FIFO is synchronized to the port clock that reads data from its array. The state machine that controls an Almost-Empty flag monitors a write pointer and read pointer comparator that indicates when the FIFO memory status is almost-empty, almost-empty+1, or almost-empty+2. The almost-empty state is defined by the contents of register X1 for $\overline{AEB}$ and register X2 for $\overline{AEA}$. These registers are loaded with preset values during a FIFO reset or programmed from port A (see *Almost-Empty flag and Almost-Full flag offset programming* section). An Almost-Empty flag is LOW when its FIFO contains X or less words and is HIGH when its FIFO contains (X+1) or more words. A data word present in the FIFO output register has been read from memory.

Two LOW-to-HIGH transitions of the Almost-Empty flag synchronizing clock are required after a FIFO write for its Almost-Empty flag to reflect the new level of fill. Therefore, the Almost-Full flag of a FIFO containing (X+1) or more words remains LOW if two cycles of its synchronizing clock have not elapsed since the write that filled the memory to the (X+1) level. An Almost-Empty flag is set HIGH by the second LOW-to-HIGH transition of its synchronizing clock after the FIFO write that fills memory to the (X+1) level. A LOW-to-HIGH transition of an Almost-Empty flag synchronizing clock begins the first synchronization cycle if it occurs at time t_{SKEW2} or greater after the write that fills the FIFO to (X+1) words. Otherwise, the subsequent synchronizing clock cycle may be the first synchronization cycle. (See Figures 16 and 17).

ALMOST-FULL FLAGS ($\overline{AFA}$, $\overline{AFB}$)

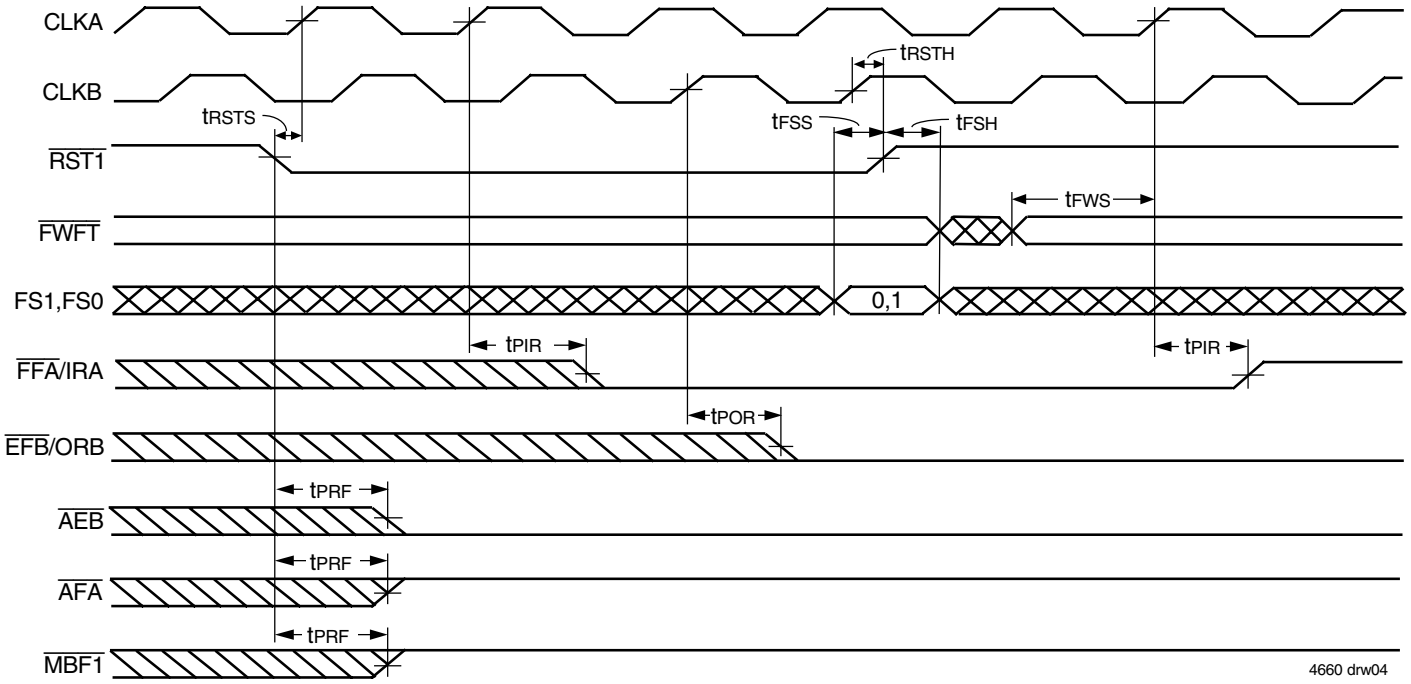
The Almost-Full flag of a FIFO is synchronized to the port clock that writes data to its array. The state machine that controls an Almost-Full flag monitors a write pointer and read pointer comparator that indicates when the FIFO memory status is almost-full, almost-full-1, or almost-full-2. The almost-full state is defined by the contents of register Y1 for $\overline{AFA}$ and register Y2 for $\overline{AFB}$. These registers are loaded with preset values during a FIFO reset or programmed from port A (see *Almost-Empty flag and Almost-Full flag offset programming* section). An Almost-Full flag is LOW when the number of words in its FIFO is greater than or equal to (2,048-Y), (4,096-Y), or (8,192-Y) for the IDT72V3652, IDT72V3662, or IDT72V3672 respectively. An Almost-Full flag is HIGH when the number of words in its FIFO is less than or equal to [2,048-(Y+1)], [4,096-(Y+1)], or [8,192-(Y+1)] for the IDT72V3652, IDT72V3662, or IDT72V3672 respectively. Note that a data word present in the FIFO output register has been read from memory.

Two LOW-to-HIGH transitions of the Almost-Full flag synchronizing clock are required after a FIFO read for its Almost-Full flag to reflect the new level of fill. Therefore, the Almost-Full flag of a FIFO containing [2,048/4,096/8,192-(Y+1)] or less words remains LOW if two cycles of its synchronizing clock have not elapsed since the read that reduced the number of words in memory to [2,048/4,096/8,192-(Y+1)]. An Almost-Full flag is set HIGH by the second LOW-to-HIGH transition of its synchronizing clock after the FIFO read that reduces the number of words in memory to [2,048/4,096/8,192-(Y+1)]. A LOW-to-HIGH transition of an Almost-Full flag synchronizing clock begins the first synchronization cycle if it occurs at time t_{SKEW2} or greater after the read that reduces the number of words in memory to [2,048/4,096/8,192-(Y+1)]. Otherwise, the subsequent synchronizing clock cycle may be the first synchronization cycle (see Figures 18 and 19).

MAILBOX REGISTERS

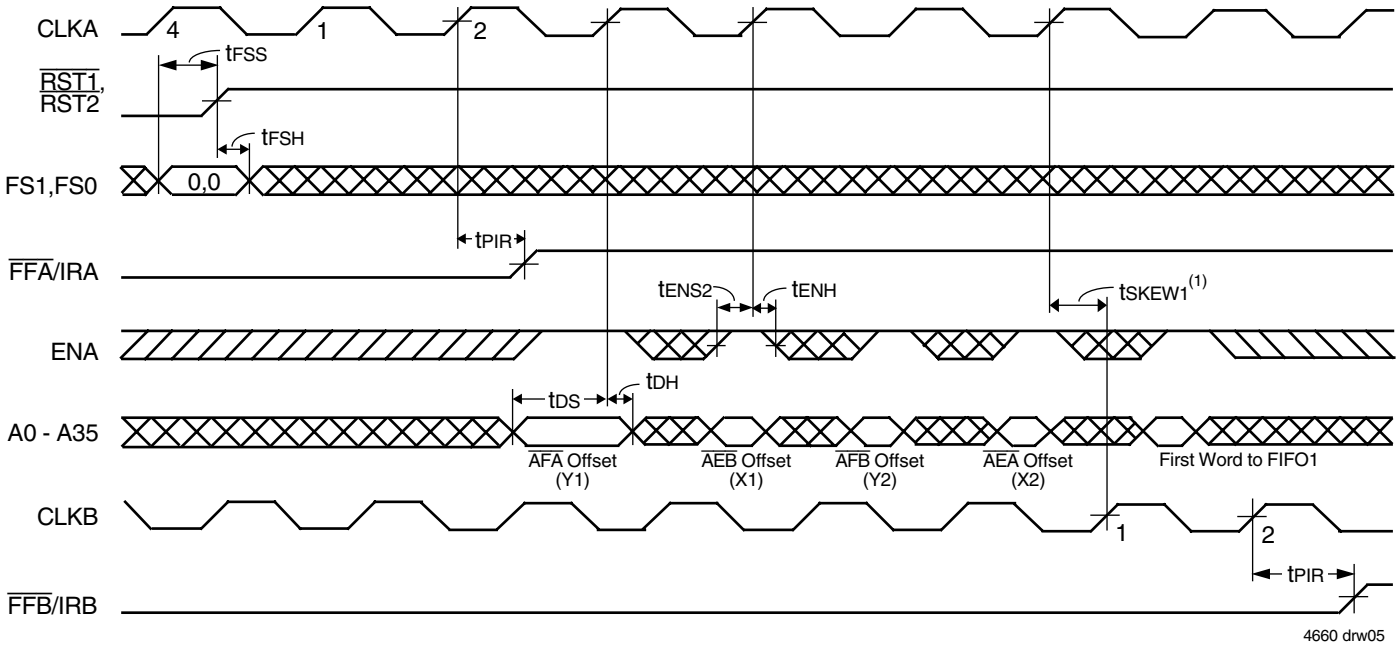
Each FIFO has a 36-bit bypass register to pass command and control information between port A and port B without putting it in queue. The Mailbox select (MBA, MBB) inputs choose between a mail register and a FIFO for a port data transfer operation. A LOW-to-HIGH transition on CLKA writes A0-A35 data to the mail1 register when a port A Write is selected by $\overline{CSA}$, W/$\overline{R}$A, and ENA and with MBA HIGH. A LOW-to-HIGH transition on CLKB writes B0-B35 data to the mail2 register when a port B Write is selected by $\overline{CSB}$, $\overline{W}$/RB, and ENB and with MBB HIGH. Writing data to a mail register sets its corresponding flag ($\overline{MBF1}$ or $\overline{MBF2}$) LOW. Attempted writes to a mail register are ignored while the mail flag is LOW.

When data outputs of a port are active, the data on the bus comes from the FIFO output register when the port Mailbox select input is LOW and from the mail register when the port mailbox select input is HIGH. The Mail1 Register Flag ($\overline{MBF1}$) is set HIGH by a LOW-to-HIGH transition on CLKB when a port B Read is selected by $\overline{CSB}$, $\overline{W}$/RB, and ENB and with MBB HIGH. The Mail2 Register Flag ($\overline{MBF2}$) is set HIGH by a LOW-to-HIGH transition on CLKA when a port A read is selected by $\overline{CSA}$, W/$\overline{R}$A, and ENA and with MBA HIGH. The data in a mail register remains intact after it is read and changes only when new data is written to the register. For mail register and Mail Register Flag timing diagrams, see Figure 20 and 21.



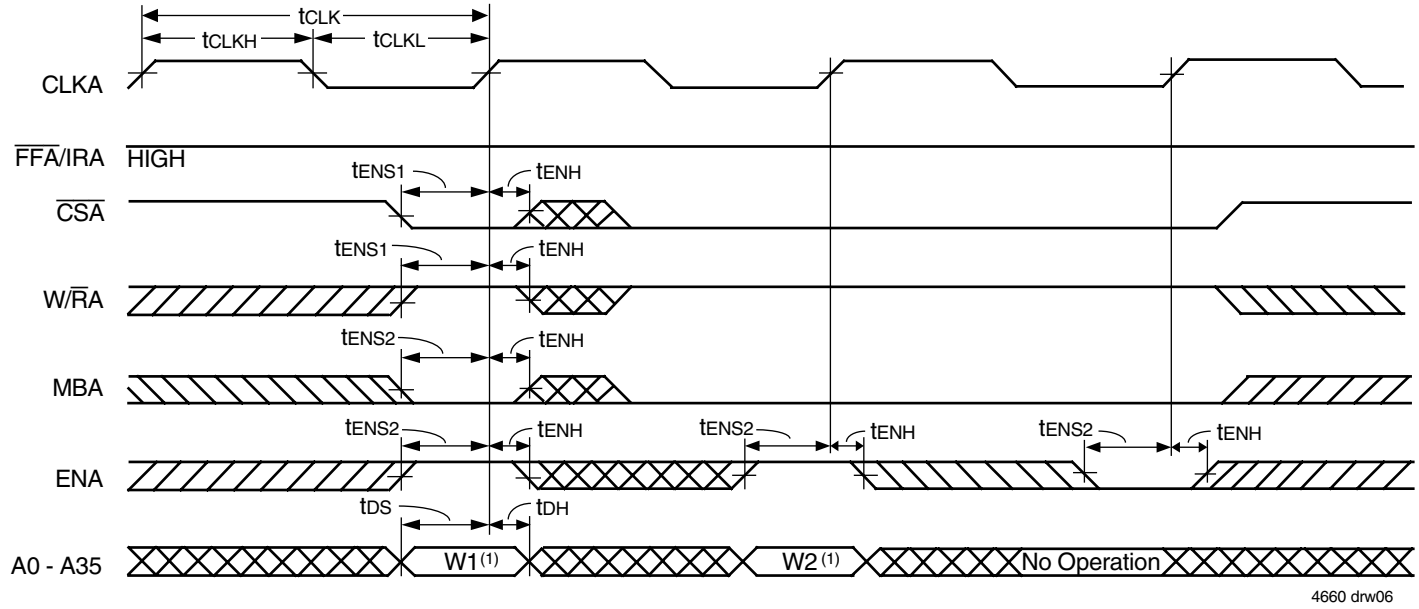
NOTES:
1. FIFO2 is reset in the same manner to load X2 and Y2 with a preset value.
2. If FWFT is HIGH, then EFB/ORB will go LOW one CLKB cycle earlier than in this case where FWFT is LOW.

Figure 2. FIFO1 Reset and Loading X1 and Y1 with a Preset Value of Eight(1) (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



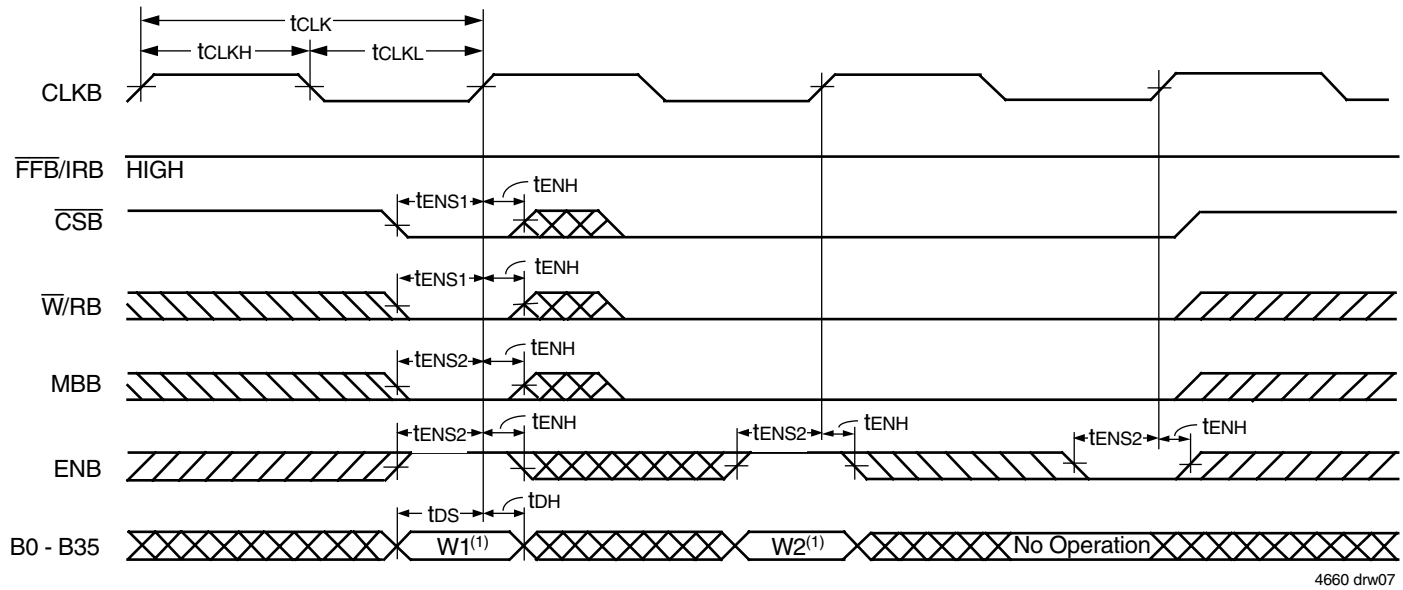
NOTES:
1. tSKEW1 is the minimum time between the rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for FFB/IRB to transition HIGH in the next cycle. If the time between the rising edge of CLKA and rising edge of CLKB is less than tSKEW1, then FFB/IRB may transition HIGH one CLKB cycle later than shown.
2. CSA = LOW, W/RA = HIGH, MBA = LOW. It is not necessary to program offset register on consecutive clock cycles.

Figure 3. Parallel Programming of the Almost-Full Flag and Almost-Empty Flag Offset Values after Reset (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



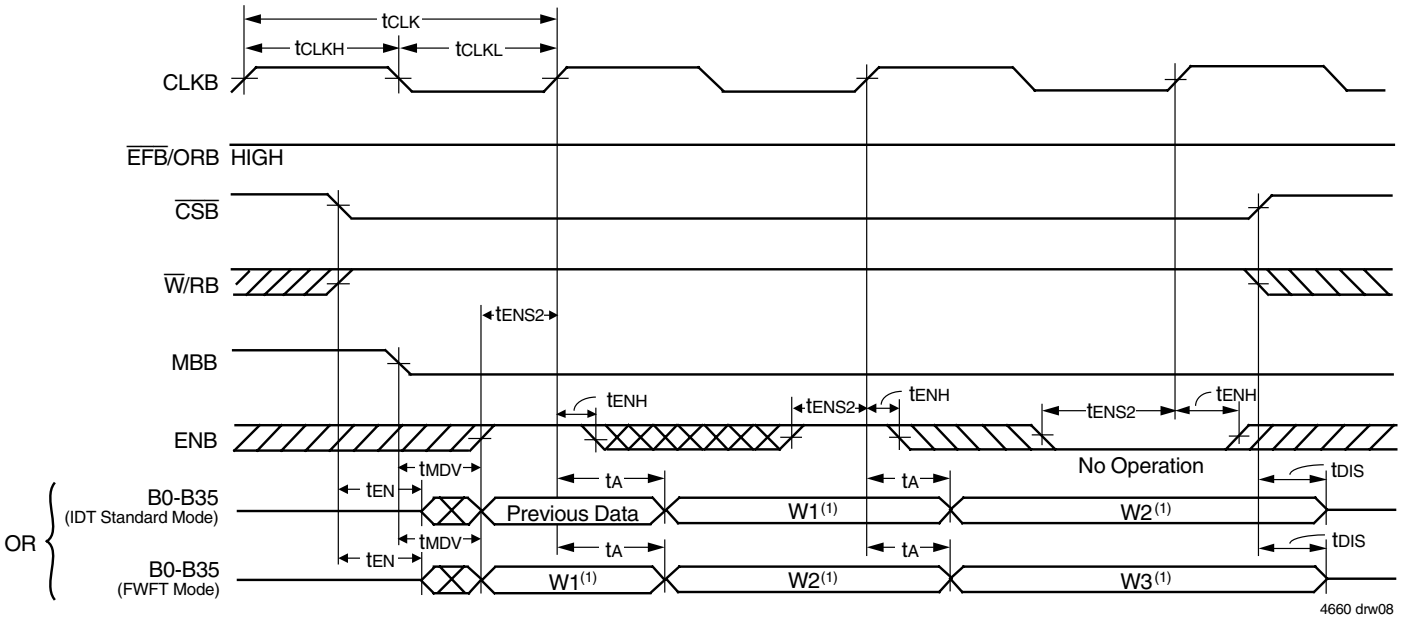
NOTE:
1. Written to FIFO1.

Figure 4. Port A Write Cycle Timing for FIFO1 (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



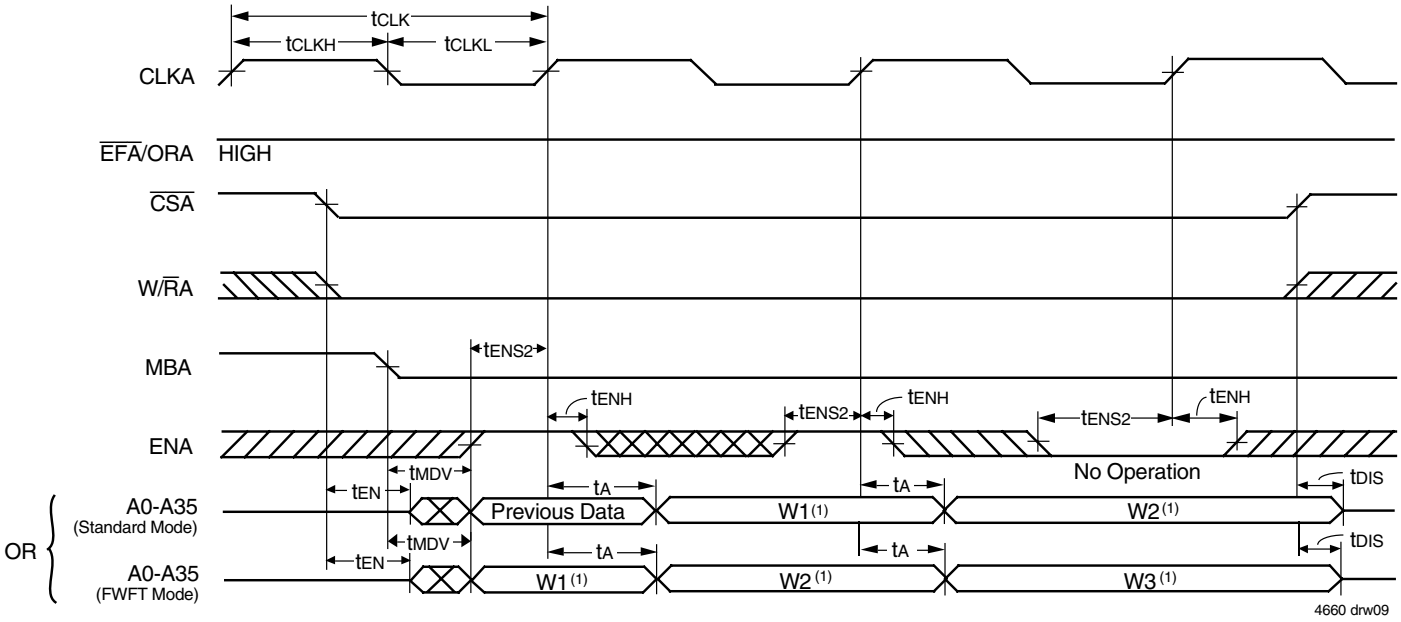
NOTE:
1. Written to FIFO2.

Figure 5. Port B Write Cycle Timing for FIFO2 (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



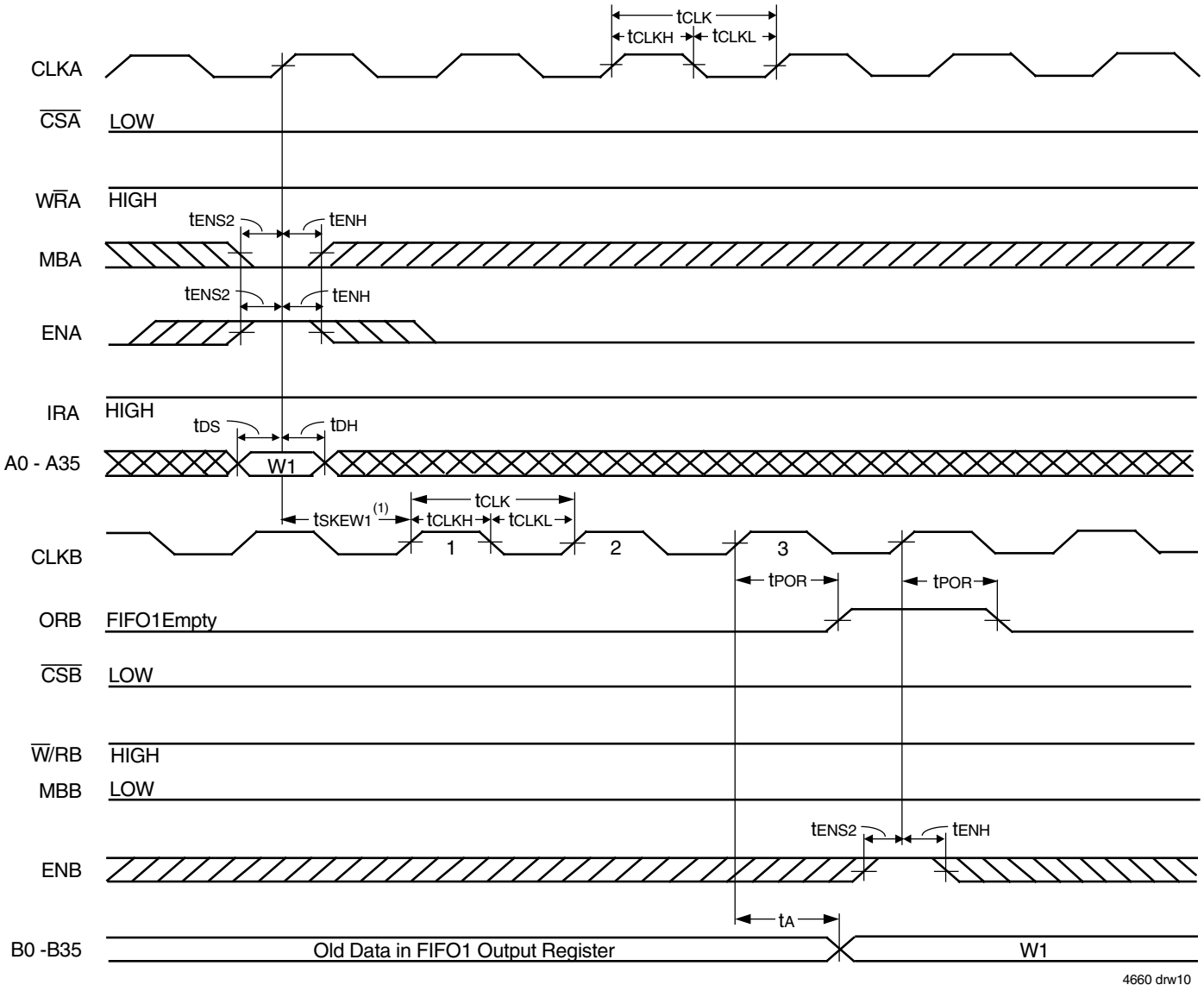
NOTE:
1. Read From FIFO1.

Figure 6. Port B Read Cycle Timing for FIFO1 (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



NOTE:
1. Read From FIFO2.

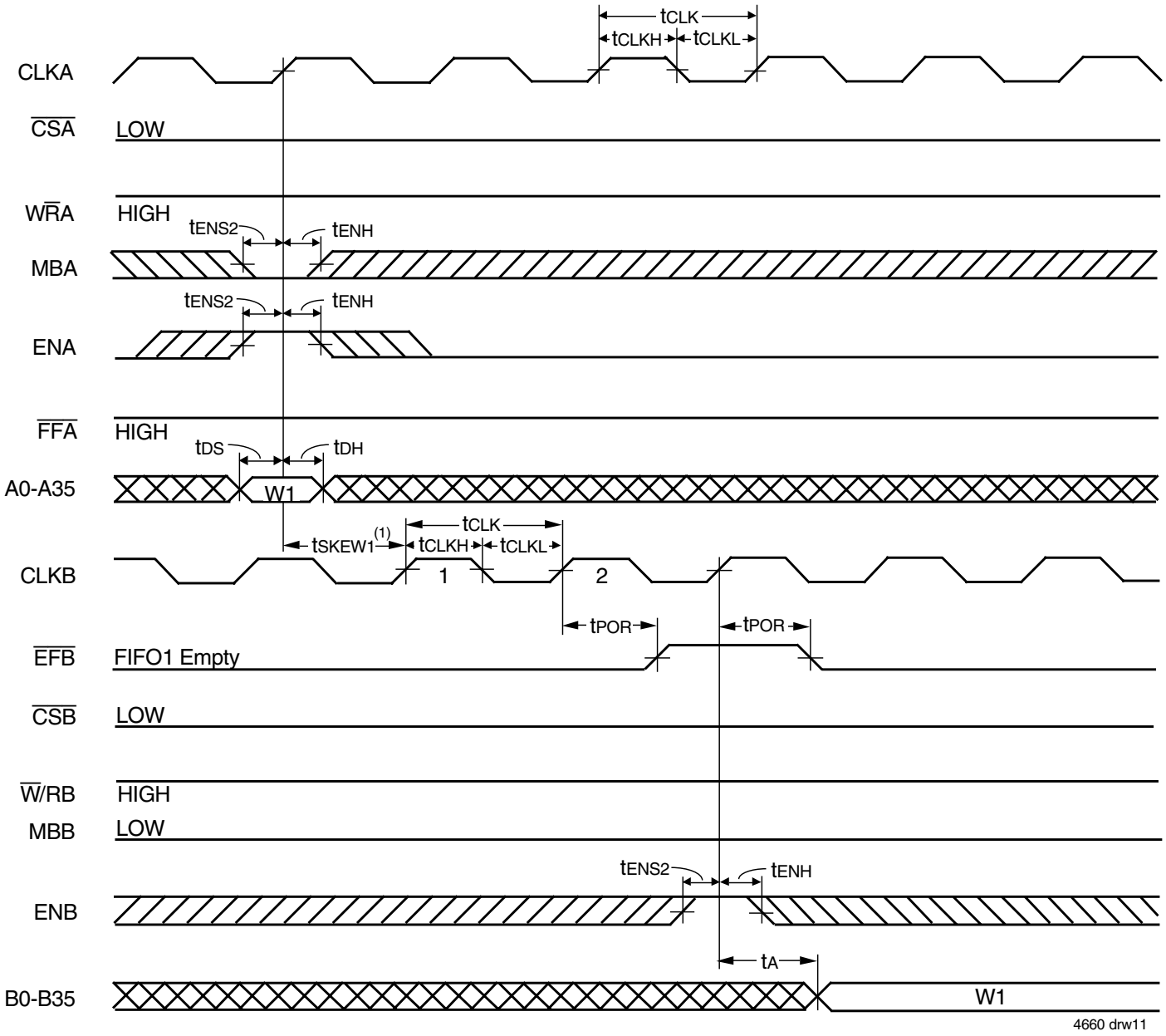
Figure 7. Port A Read Cycle Timing for FIFO2 (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



NOTE:

1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for ORB to transition HIGH and to clock the next word to the FIFO1 output register in three CLKB cycles. If the time between the rising CLKA edge and rising CLKB edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then the transition of ORB HIGH and load of the first word to the output register may occur one CLKB cycle later than shown.

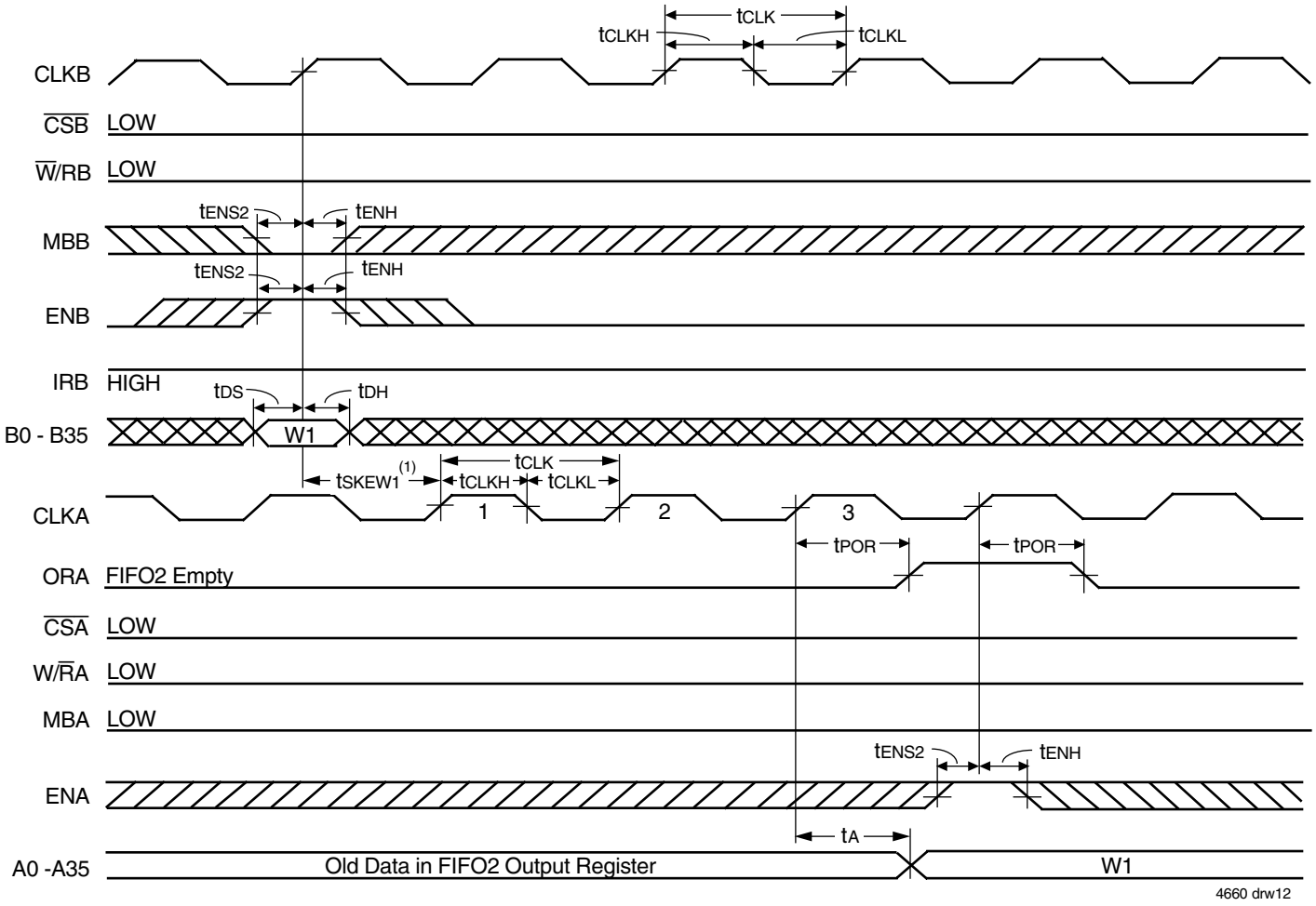
Figure 8. ORB Flag Timing and First Data Word Fall Through when FIFO1 is Empty (FWFT Mode)



NOTE:

1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for $\overline{EFB}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKB cycle. If the time between the rising CLKA edge and rising CLKB edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then the transition of $\overline{EFB}$ HIGH may occur one CLKB cycle later than shown.

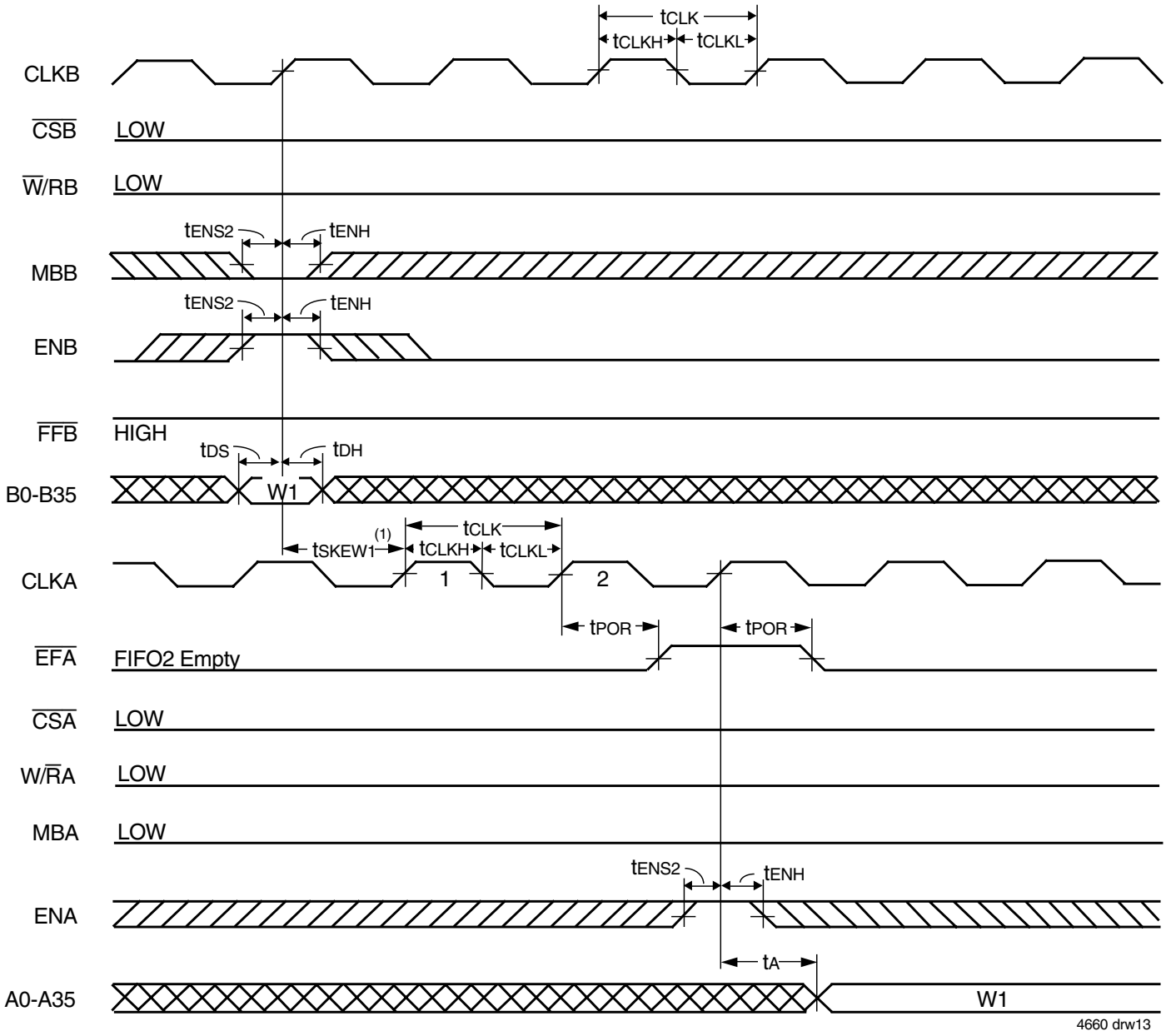
Figure 9. $\overline{EFB}$ Flag Timing and First Data Read Fall Through when FIFO1 is Empty (IDT Standard Mode)



NOTE:

1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKB edge and a rising CLKA edge for ORA to transition HIGH and to clock the next word to the FIFO2 output register in three CLKA cycles. If the time between the rising CLKB edge and rising CLKA edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then the transition of ORA HIGH and load of the first word to the output register may occur one CLKA cycle later than shown.

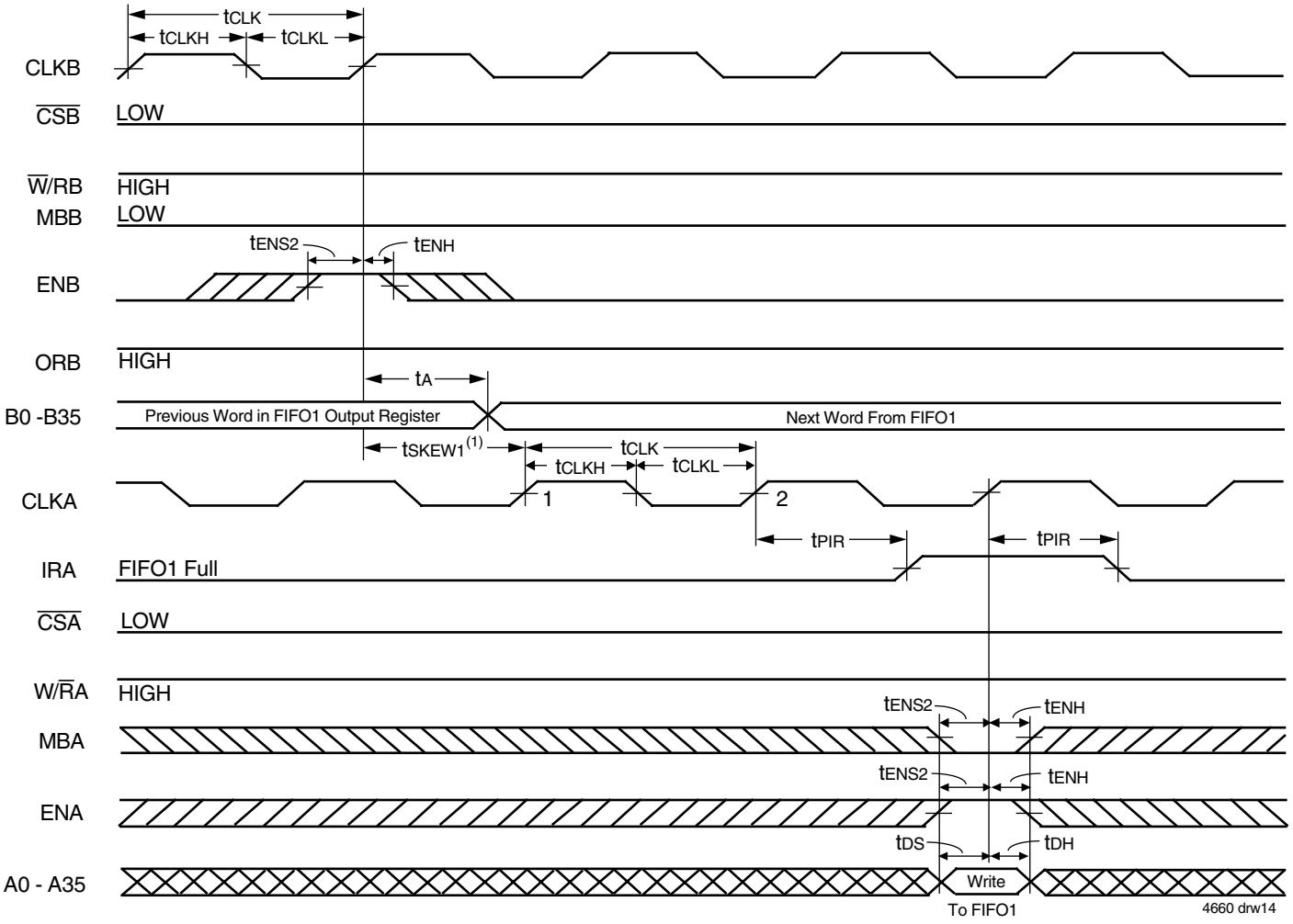
Figure 10. ORA Flag Timing and First Data Word Fall Through when FIFO2 is Empty (FWFT Mode)



NOTE:

1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKB edge and a rising CLKA edge for $\overline{EFA}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKA cycle. If the time between the rising CLKB edge and rising CLKA edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then the transition of $\overline{EFA}$ HIGH may occur one CLKA cycle later than shown.

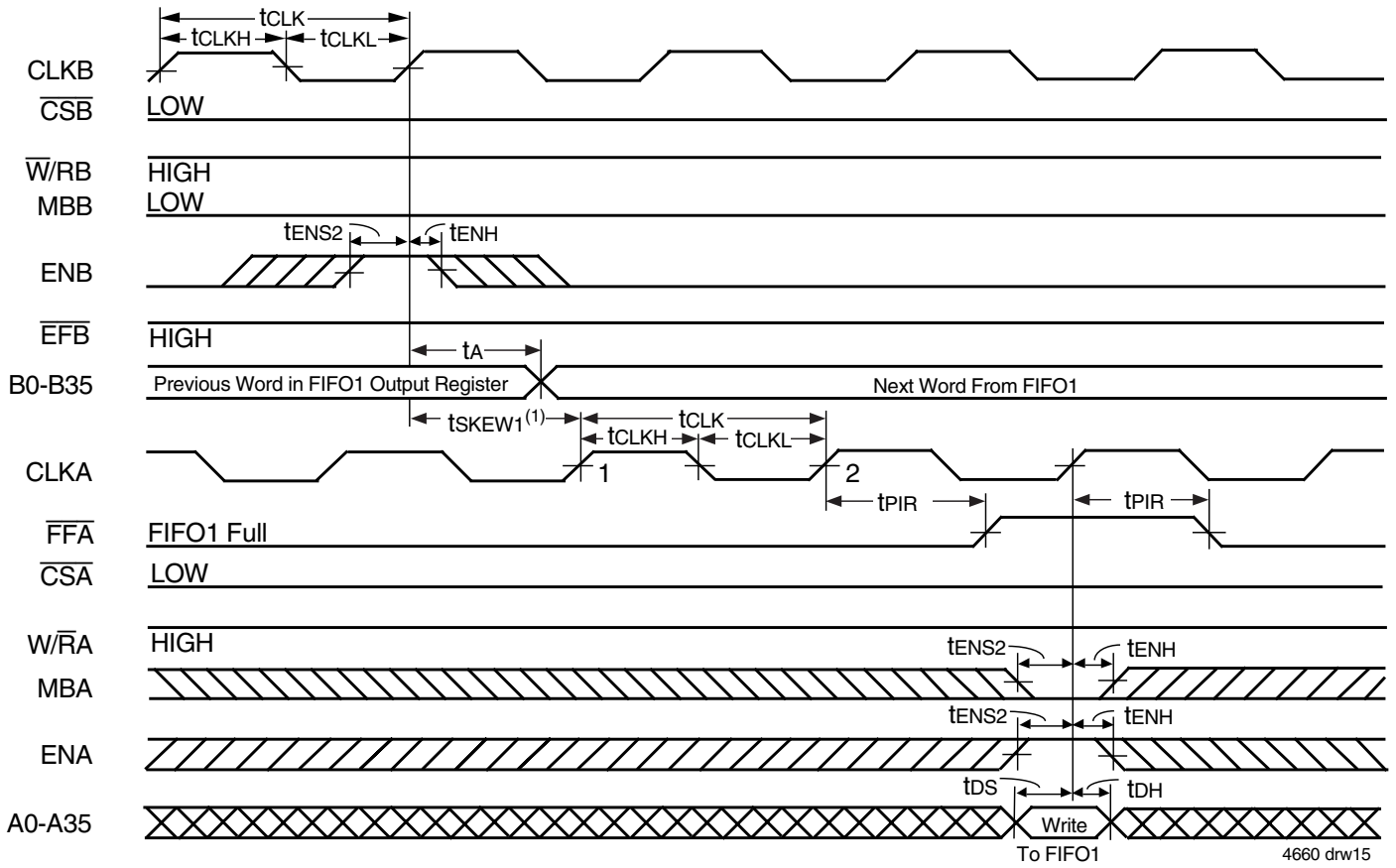
Figure 11. $\overline{EFA}$ Flag Timing and First Data Read when FIFO2 is Empty (IDT Standard Mode)



NOTE:

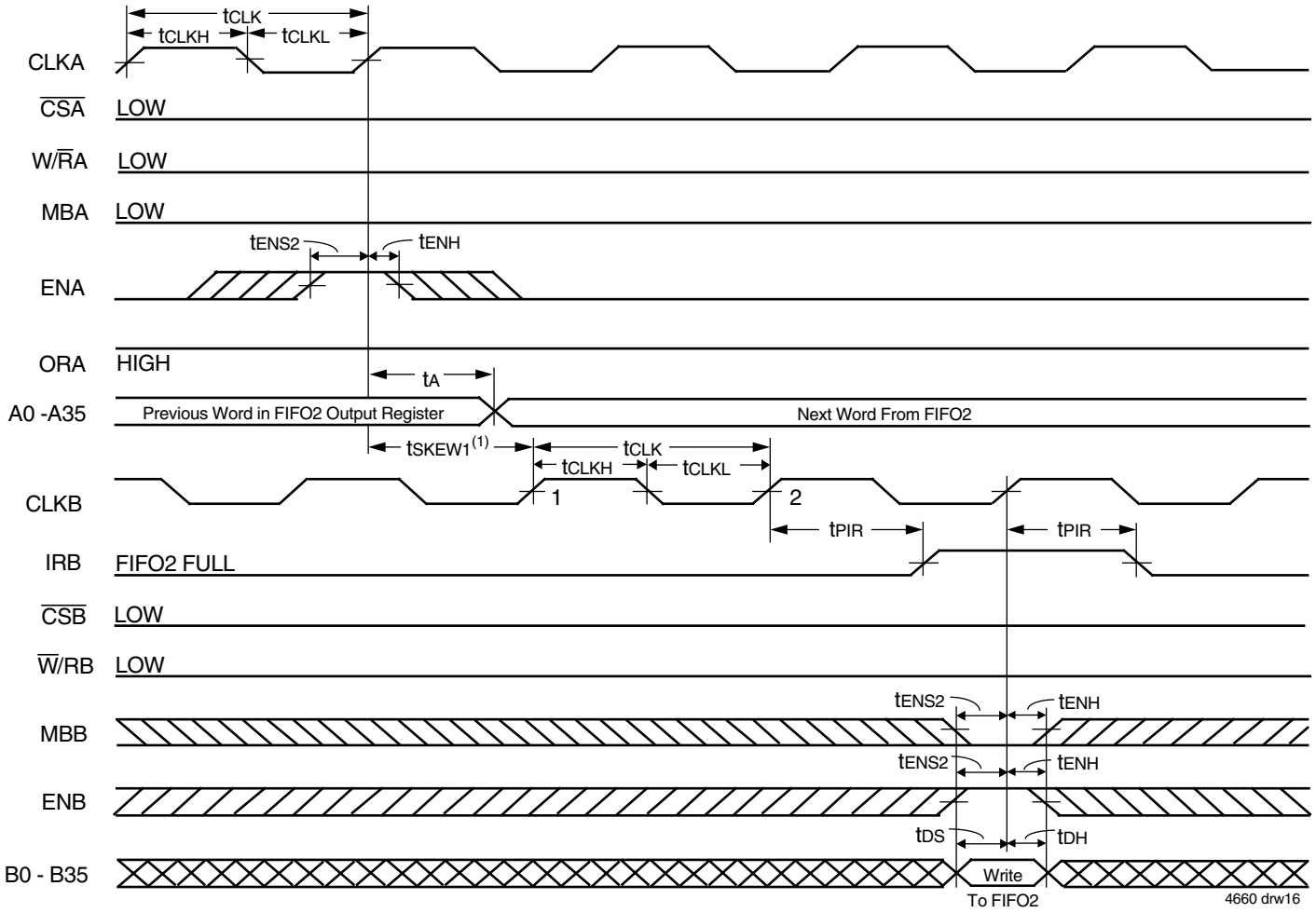
1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKB edge and a rising CLKA edge for IRA to transition HIGH in the next CLKA cycle. If the time between the rising CLKB edge and rising CLKA edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then IRA may transition HIGH one CLKA cycle later than shown.

Figure 12. IRA Flag Timing and First Available Write when FIFO1 is Full (FWFT Mode)



NOTE:
1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKB edge and a rising CLKA edge for $\overline{FFA}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKA cycle. If the time between the rising CLKB edge and rising CLKA edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then $\overline{FFA}$ may transition HIGH one CLKA cycle later than shown.

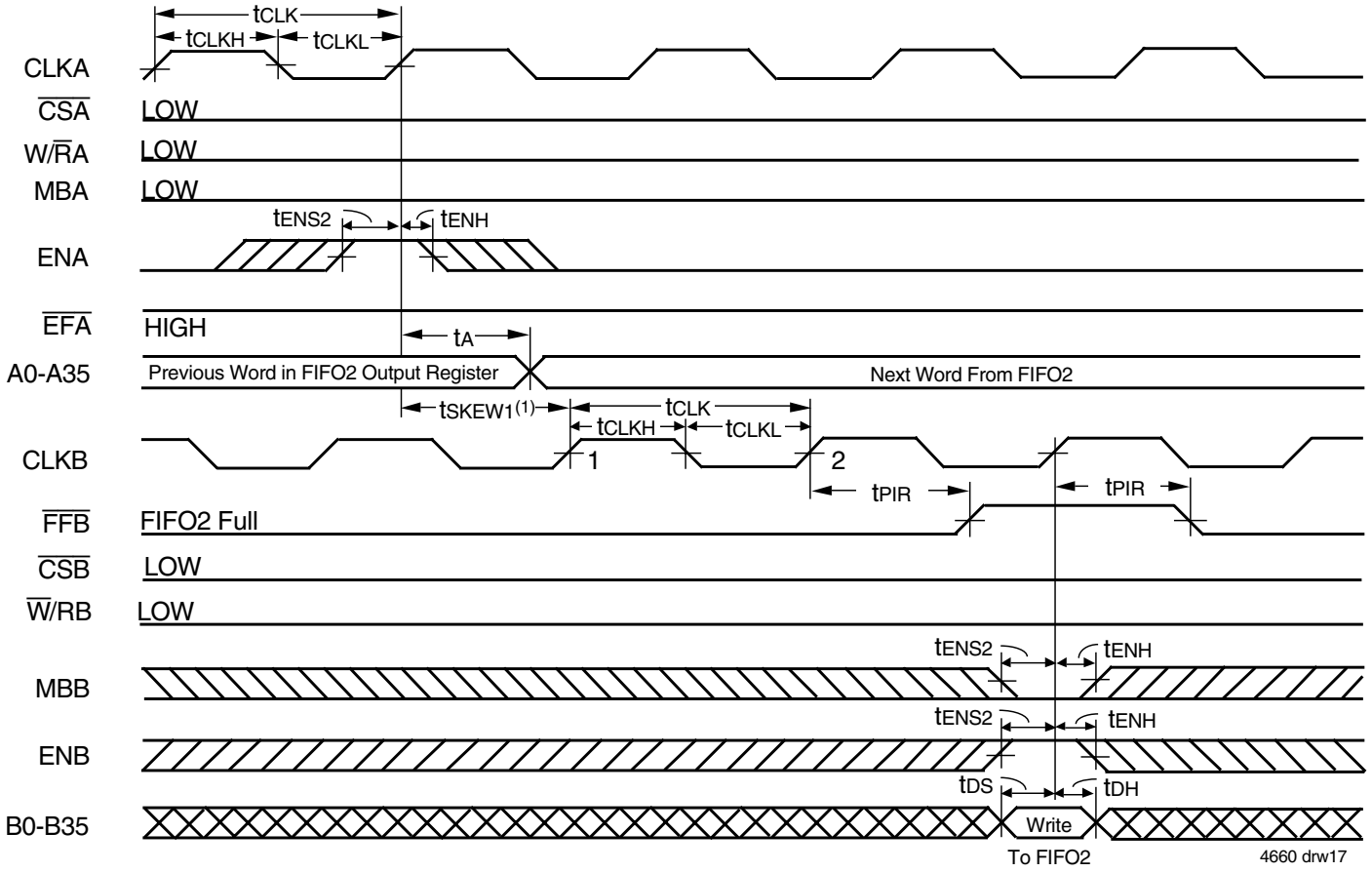
Figure 13. $\overline{FFA}$ Flag Timing and First Available Write when FIFO1 is Full (IDT Standard Mode)



NOTE:

1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for IRB to transition HIGH in the next CLKB cycle. If the time between the rising CLKA edge and rising CLKB edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then IRB may transition HIGH one CLKB cycle later than shown.

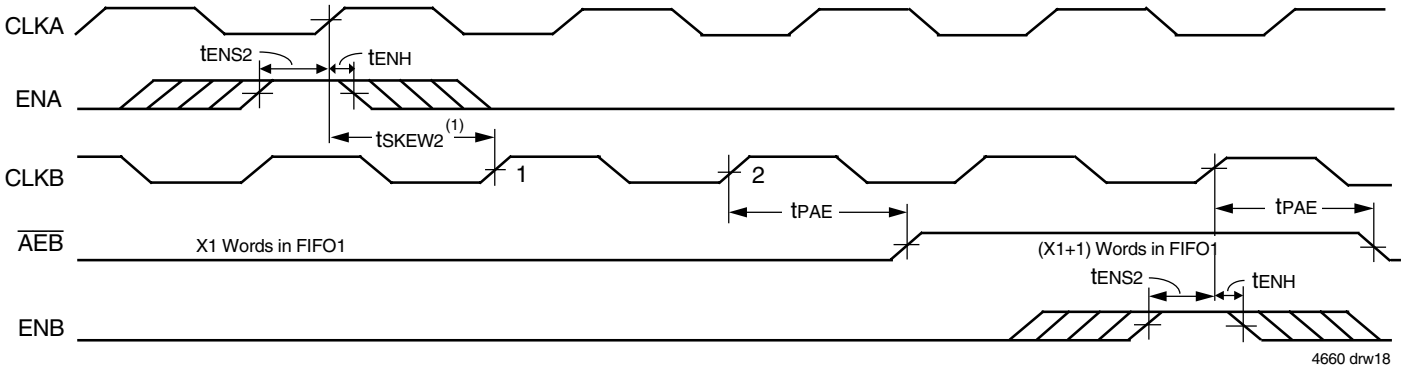
Figure 14. IRB Flag Timing and First Available Write when FIFO2 is Full (FWFT Mode)



NOTE:

1. t_{SKEW1} is the minimum time between a rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for $\overline{FFB}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKB cycle. If the time between the rising CLKA edge and rising CLKB edge is less than t_{SKEW1}, then $\overline{FFB}$ may transition HIGH one CLKB cycle later than shown.

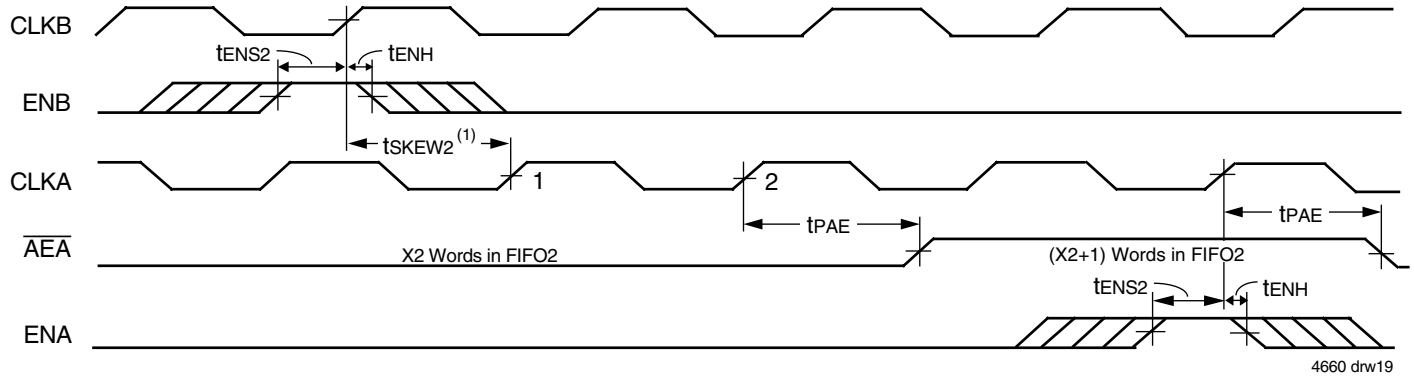
Figure 15. $\overline{FFB}$ Flag Timing and First Available Write when FIFO2 is Full (IDT Standard Mode)



NOTES:

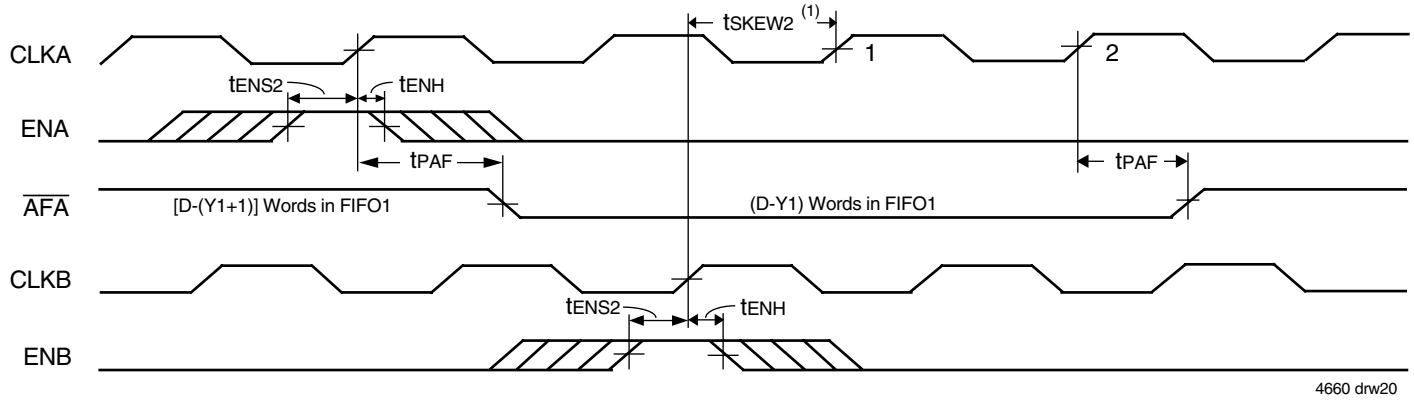
1. t_{SKEW2} is the minimum time between a rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for $\overline{AEB}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKB cycle. If the time between the rising CLKA edge and rising CLKB edge is less than t_{SKEW2}, then $\overline{AEB}$ may transition HIGH one CLKB cycle later than shown.
2. FIFO1 Write ($\overline{CSA}$ = LOW, W/$\overline{RA}$ = LOW, MBA = LOW), FIFO1 read ($\overline{CSB}$ = LOW, $\overline{W}$/RB = HIGH, MBB = LOW). Data in the FIFO1 output register has been read from the FIFO.

Figure 16. Timing for $\overline{AEB}$ when FIFO1 is Almost-Empty (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



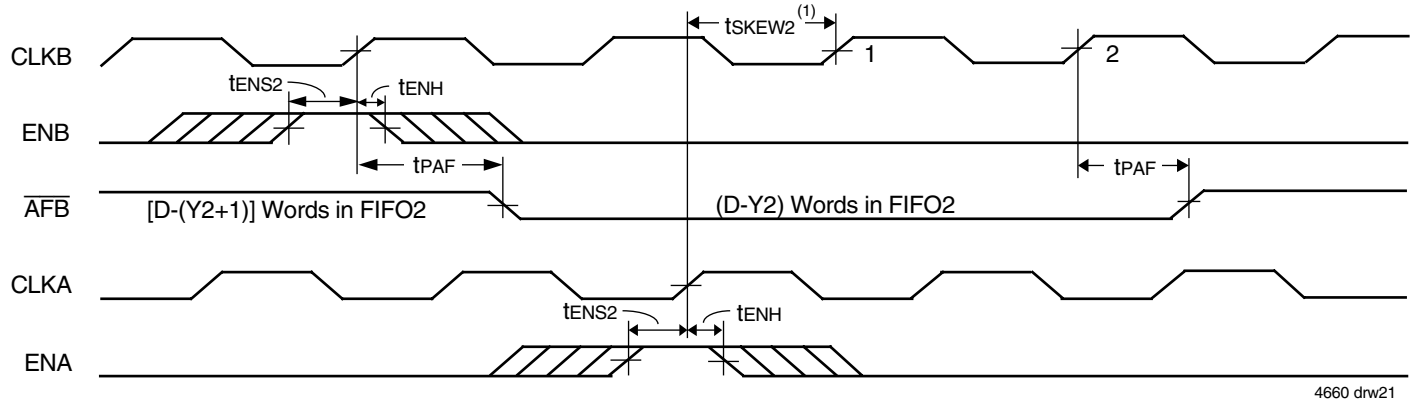
NOTES:
1. t_{SKEW2} is the minimum time between a rising CLKB edge and a rising CLKA edge for $\overline{AEA}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKA cycle. If the time between the rising CLKB edge and rising CLKA edge is less than t_{SKEW2}, then $\overline{AEA}$ may transition HIGH one CLKA cycle later than shown.
2. FIFO2 Write ($\overline{CSB}$ = LOW, W/$\overline{RB}$ = LOW, MBB = LOW), FIFO2 read ($\overline{CSA}$ = LOW, W/$\overline{RA}$ = LOW, MBA = LOW). Data in the FIFO2 output register has been read from the FIFO.

Figure 17. Timing for $\overline{AEA}$ when FIFO2 is Almost-Empty (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



NOTES:
1. t_{SKEW2} is the minimum time between a rising CLKA edge and a rising CLKB edge for $\overline{AFA}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKA cycle. If the time between the rising CLKA edge and rising CLKB edge is less than t_{SKEW2}, then $\overline{AFA}$ may transition HIGH one CLKA cycle later than shown.
2. FIFO1 Write ($\overline{CSA}$ = LOW, W/$\overline{RA}$ = HIGH, MBA = LOW), FIFO1 read ($\overline{CSB}$ = LOW, $\overline{W}$/RB = HIGH, MBB = LOW). Data in the FIFO1 output register has been read from the FIFO.
3. D = Maximum FIFO Depth = 2,048 for the IDT72V3652, 4,096 for the IDT72V3662, 8,192 for the IDT72V3672.

Figure 18. Timing for $\overline{AFA}$ when FIFO1 is Almost-Full (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)



NOTES:
1. t_{SKEW2} is the minimum time between a rising CLKB edge and a rising CLKA edge for $\overline{AFB}$ to transition HIGH in the next CLKB cycle. If the time between the rising CLKB edge and rising CLKA edge is less than t_{SKEW2}, then $\overline{AFB}$ may transition HIGH one CLKB cycle later than shown.
2. FIFO2 write ($\overline{CSB}$ = LOW, W/$\overline{RB}$ = LOW, MBB = LOW), FIFO2 read ($\overline{CSA}$ = LOW, W/$\overline{RA}$ = LOW, MBA = LOW). Data in the FIFO2 output register has been read from the FIFO.
3. D = Maximum FIFO Depth = 2,048 for the IDT72V3652, 4,096 for the IDT72V3662, 8,192 for the IDT72V3672.

Figure 19. Timing for $\overline{AFB}$ when FIFO2 is Almost-Full (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)

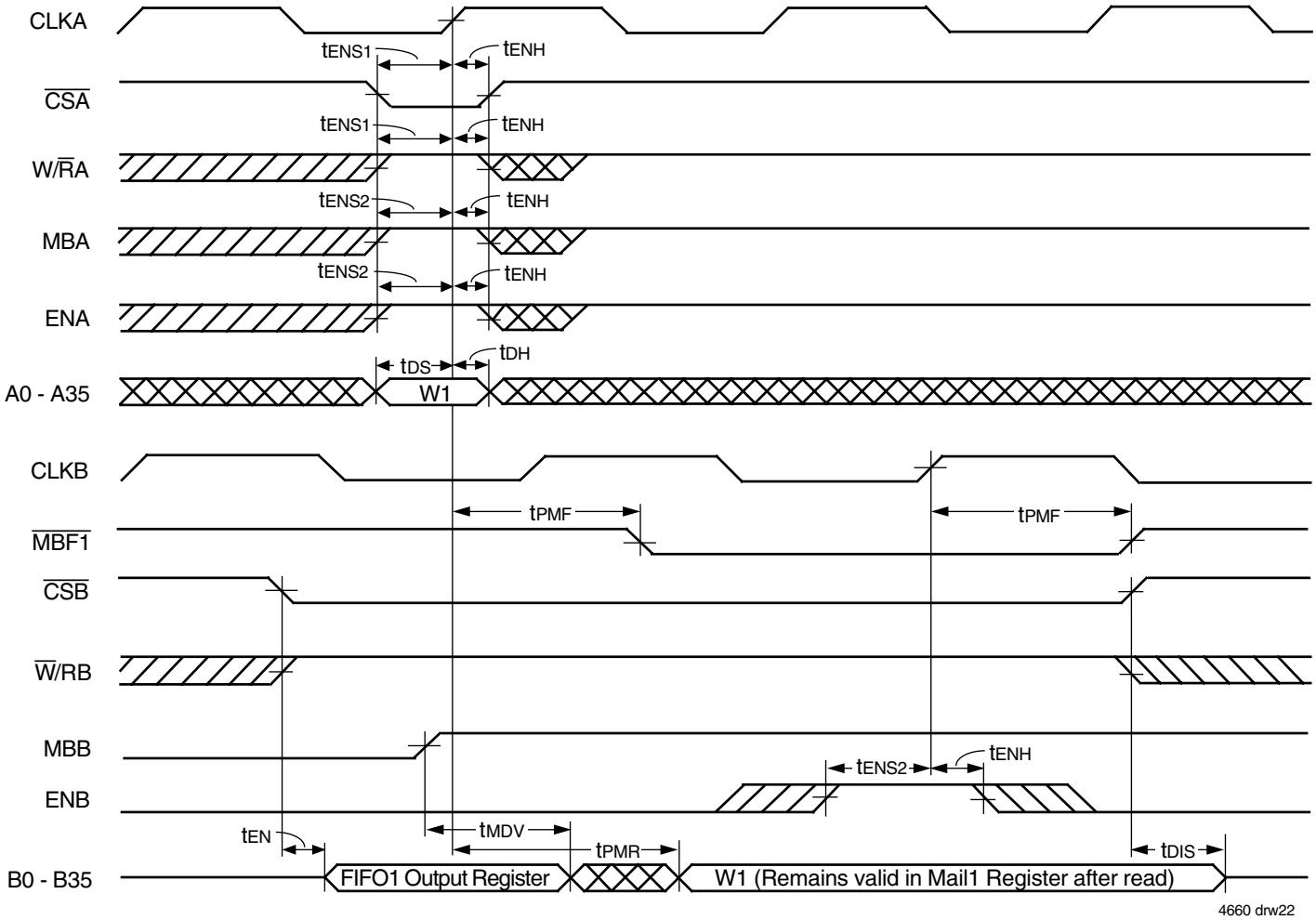


Figure 20. Timing for Mail1 Register and $\overline{MBF1}$ Flag (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)

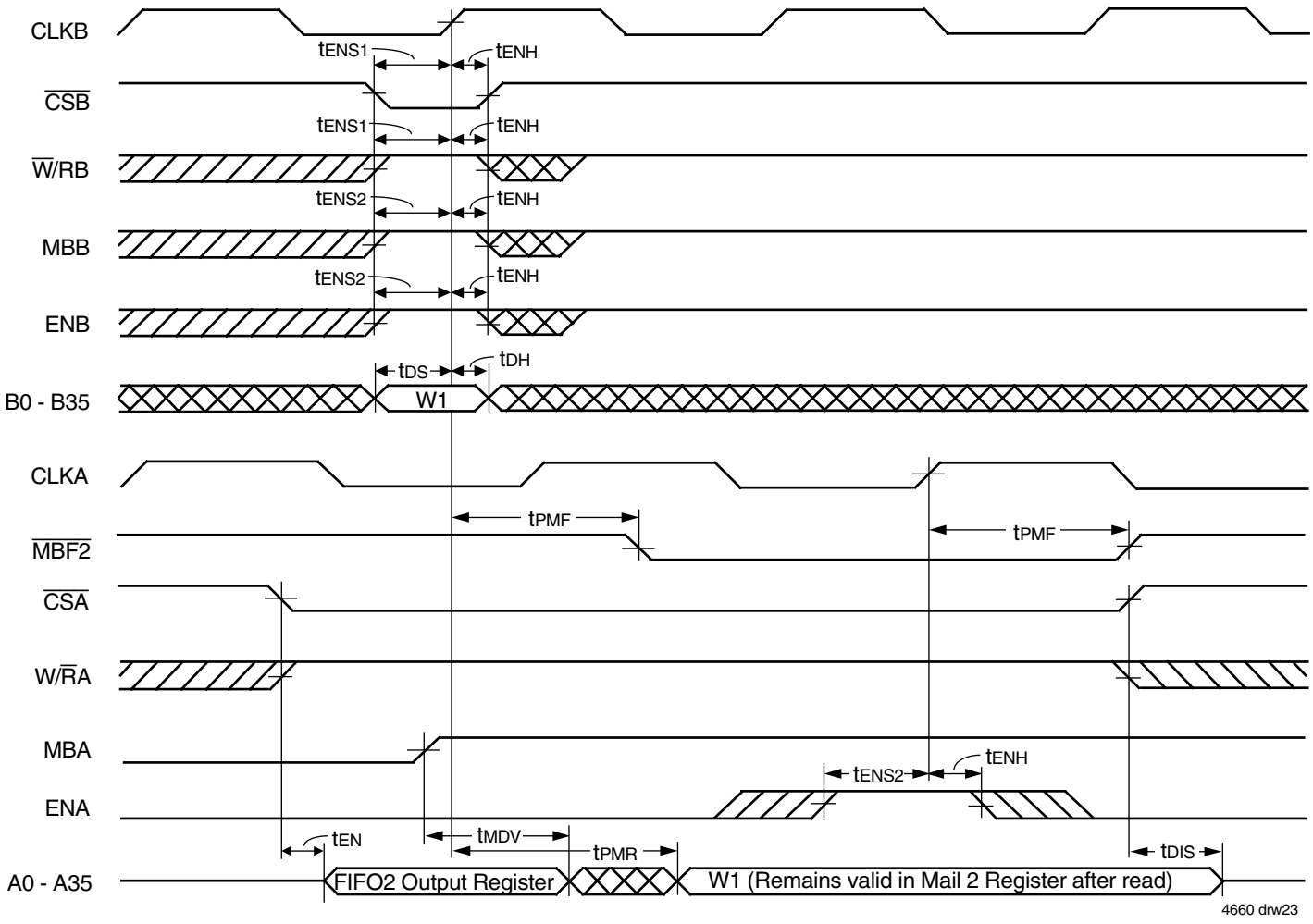
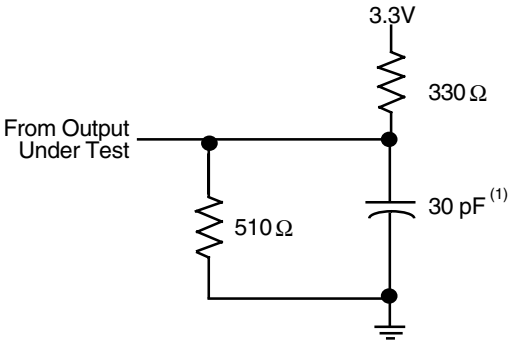
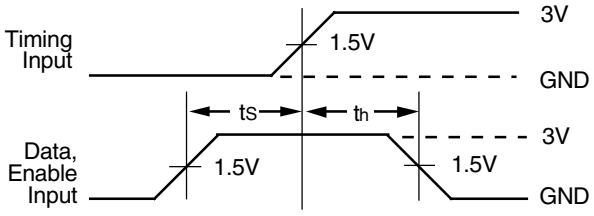


Figure 21. Timing for Mail2 Register and $\overline{MBF2}$ Flag (IDT Standard and FWFT Modes)

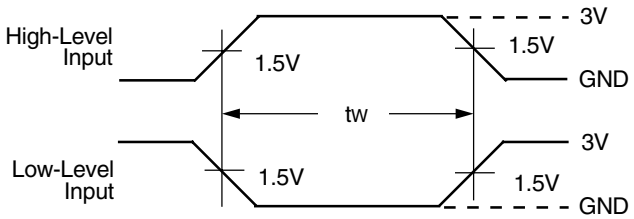
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



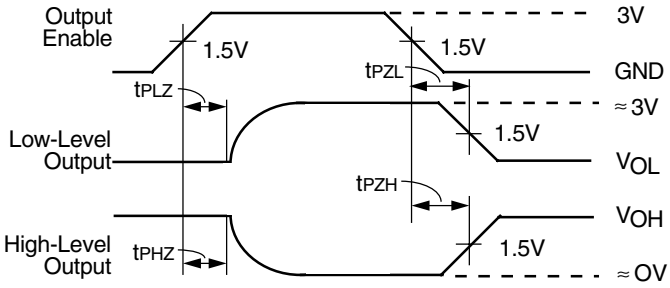
PROPAGATION DELAY LOAD CIRCUIT



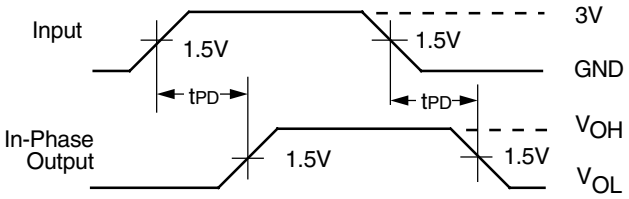
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS SETUP AND HOLD TIMES



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS PULSE DURATIONS



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES



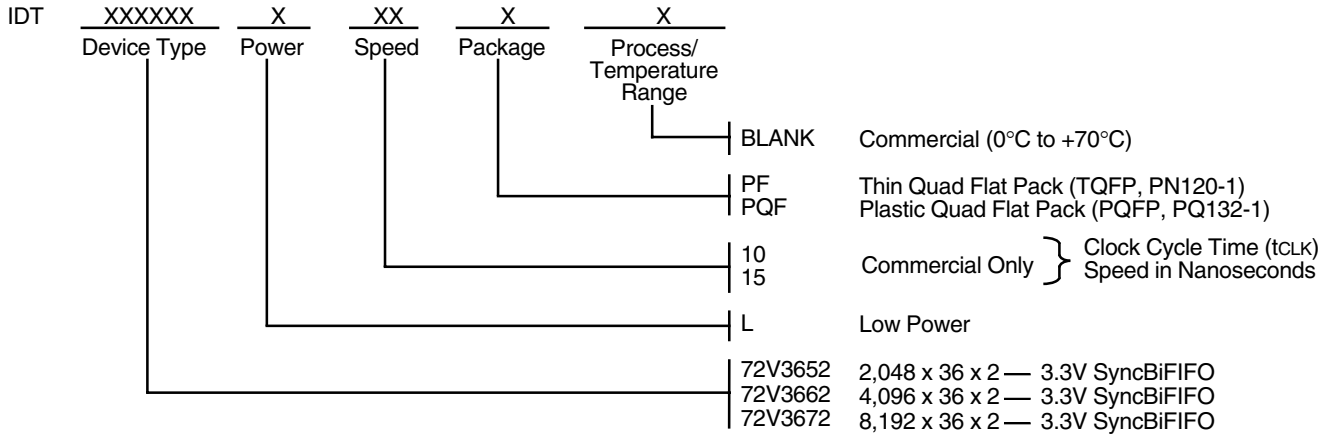
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES

4660 drw24

NOTE:
1. Includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 22. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

ORDERING INFORMATION



NOTE:
1. Industrial temperature range is available by special order.

DATASHEET DOCUMENT HISTORY

06/12/2000	pgs. 1,7 and 11.
09/25/2000	pgs. 6, 8, 9 and 29.
12/21/2000	pg. 11.
03/21/2001	pgs. 6 and 7.
11/03/2003	pg. 1.

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