

### AC Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>DD</sub> = Min. to Max., Commercial and Industrial Temperature Ranges)

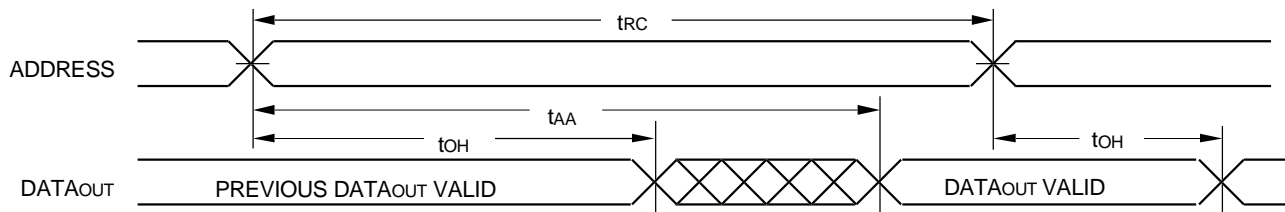
Symbol	Parameter	71V016SA10 <sup>(2)</sup>		71V016SA12		71V016SA15		71V016SA20		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>READ CYCLE</b>										
t <sub>RC</sub>	Read Cycle Time	10	—	12	—	15	—	20	—	ns
t <sub>AA</sub>	Address Access Time	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>ACS</sub>	Chip Select Access Time	—	10	—	12	—	15	—	20	ns
t <sub>CLZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Chip Select Low to Output in Low-Z	4	—	4	—	5	—	5	—	ns
t <sub>CHZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Chip Select High to Output in High-Z	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	8	ns
t <sub>OE</sub>	Output Enable Low to Output Valid	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	8	ns
t <sub>OLZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Output Enable Low to Output in Low-Z	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>OHZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Output Enable High to Output in High-Z	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	8	ns
t <sub>OH</sub>	Output Hold from Address Change	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	ns
t <sub>BE</sub>	Byte Enable Low to Output Valid	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	8	ns
t <sub>BLZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Byte Enable Low to Output in Low-Z	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>BHZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Byte Enable High to Output in High-Z	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	8	ns
<b>WRITE CYCLE</b>										
t <sub>WC</sub>	Write Cycle Time	10	—	12	—	15	—	20	—	ns
t <sub>AW</sub>	Address Valid to End of Write	7	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	ns
t <sub>CW</sub>	Chip Select Low to End of Write	7	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	ns
t <sub>BW</sub>	Byte Enable Low to End of Write	7	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	ns
t <sub>AS</sub>	Address Set-up Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>WR</sub>	Address Hold from End of Write	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>WP</sub>	Write Pulse Width	7	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	ns
t <sub>DW</sub>	Data Valid to End of Write	5	—	6	—	7	—	9	—	ns
t <sub>DH</sub>	Data Hold Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t <sub>OW</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Write Enable High to Output in Low-Z	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns
t <sub>WHZ</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Write Enable Low to Output in High-Z	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	8	ns

**NOTES:**

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1. This parameter is guaranteed with the AC Load (Figure 2) by device characterization, but is not production tested.
2. 0°C to +70°C temperature range only.

### Timing Waveform of Read Cycle No. 1 (1,2,3)

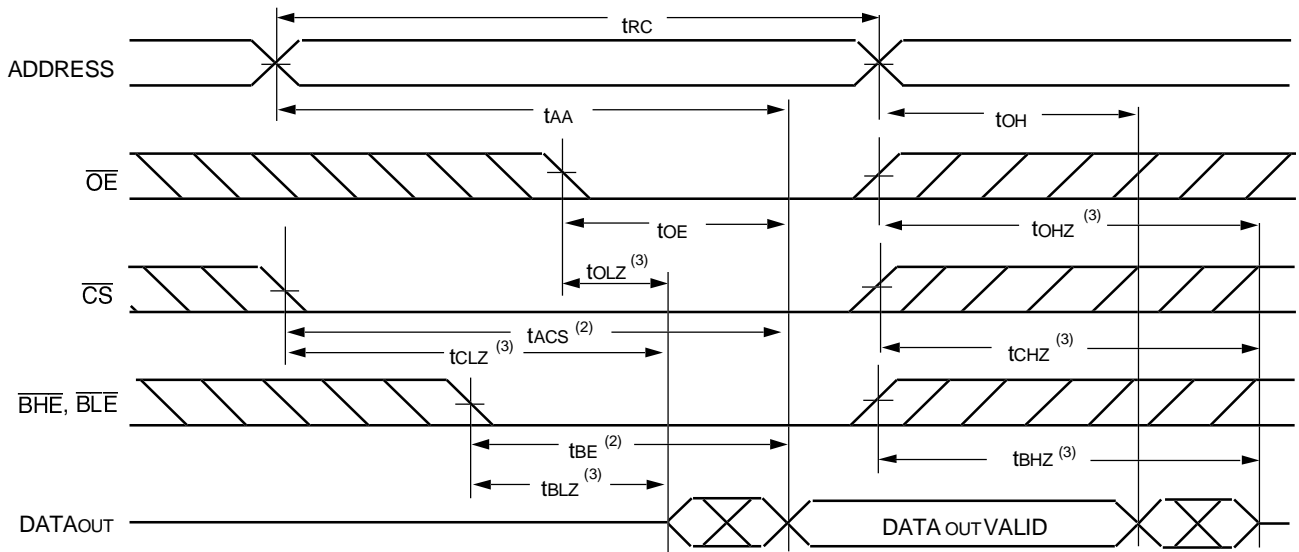


**NOTES:**

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1.  $\overline{WE}$  is HIGH for Read Cycle.
2. Device is continuously selected,  $\overline{CS}$  is LOW.
3.  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{BHE}$ , and  $\overline{BLE}$  are LOW.

### Timing Waveform of Read Cycle No. 2<sup>(1)</sup>

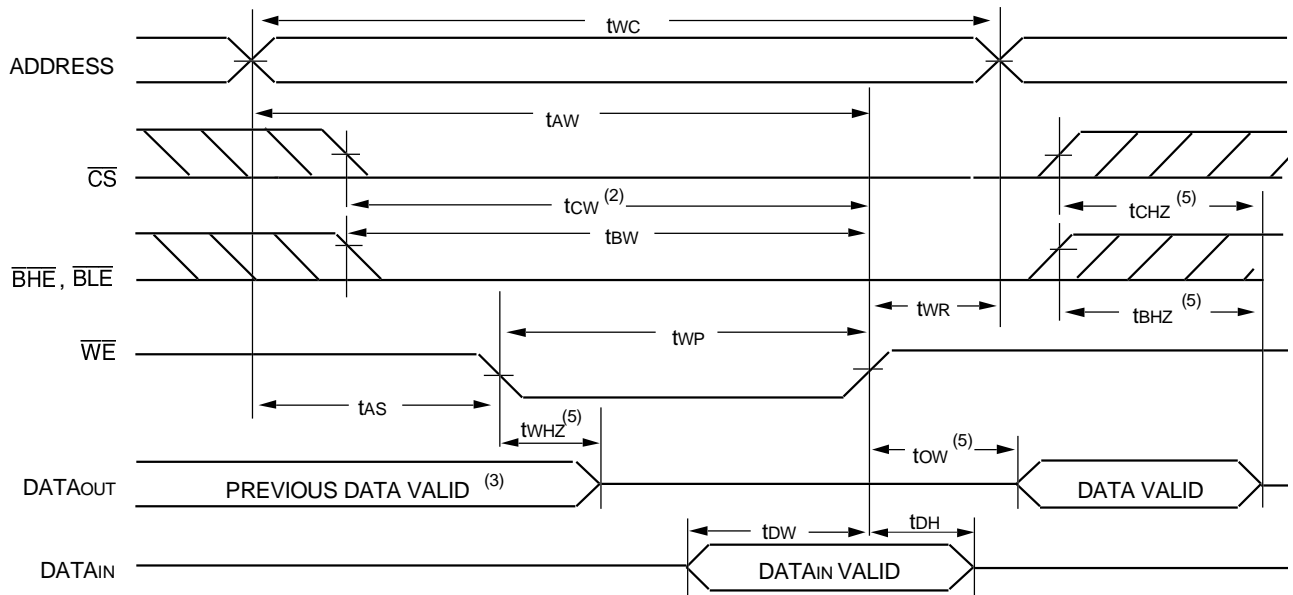


3834 drw 07

**NOTES:**

1.  $\overline{WE}$  is HIGH for Read Cycle.
2. Address must be valid prior to or coincident with the later of  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{BHE}$ , or  $\overline{BLE}$  transition LOW; otherwise  $t_{AA}$  is the limiting parameter.
3. Transition is measured  $\pm 200\text{mV}$  from steady state.

### Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 1 ( $\overline{WE}$ Controlled Timing)<sup>(1,2,4)</sup>

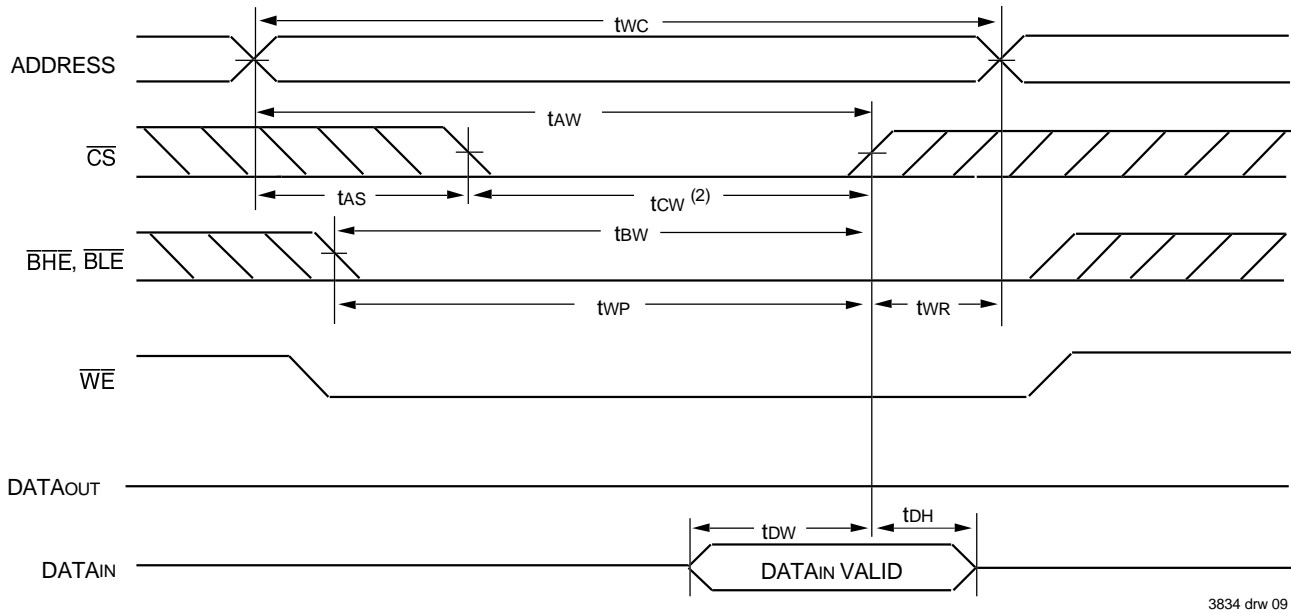


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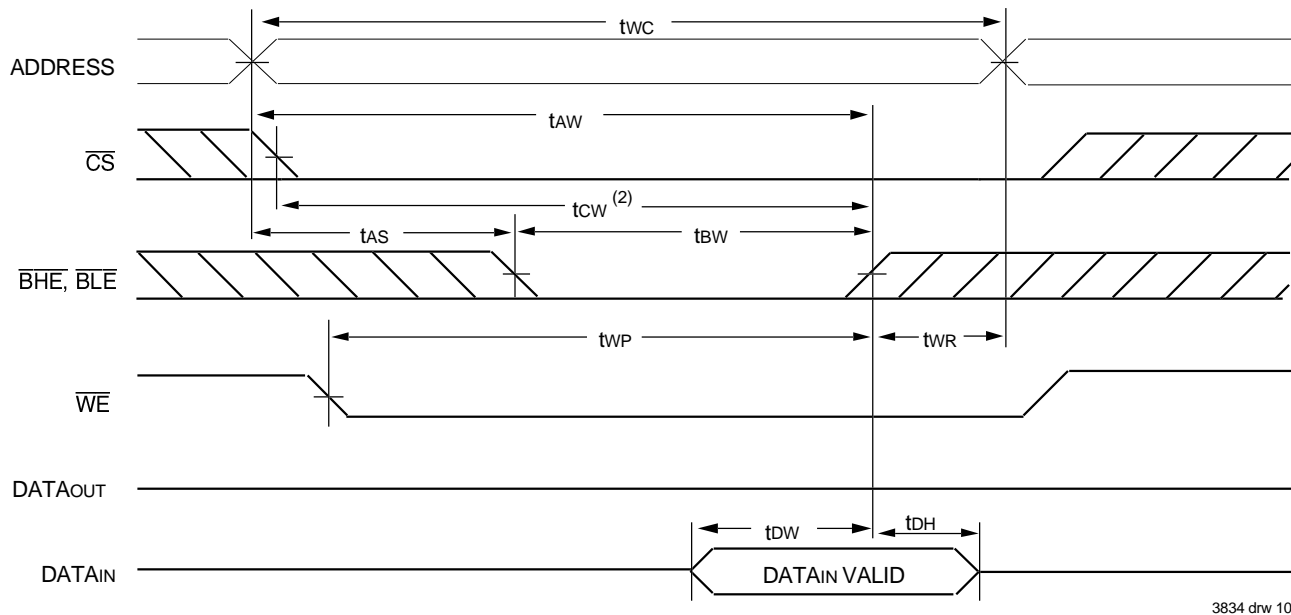
**NOTES:**

1. A write occurs during the overlap of a LOW  $\overline{CS}$ , LOW  $\overline{BHE}$  or  $\overline{BLE}$ , and a LOW  $\overline{WE}$ .
2.  $\overline{OE}$  is continuously HIGH. If during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle  $\overline{OE}$  is LOW,  $t_{WP}$  must be greater than or equal to  $t_{WHZ} + t_{BW}$  to allow the I/O drivers to turn off and data to be placed on the bus for the required  $t_{OW}$ . If  $\overline{OE}$  is HIGH during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle, this requirement does not apply and the minimum write pulse is as short as the specified  $t_{WP}$ .
3. During this period, I/O pins are in the output state, and input signals must not be applied.
4. If the  $\overline{CS}$  LOW or  $\overline{BHE}$  and  $\overline{BLE}$  LOW transition occurs simultaneously with or after the  $\overline{WE}$  LOW transition, the outputs remain in a high-impedance state.
5. Transition is measured  $\pm 200\text{mV}$  from steady state.

### Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 2 ( $\overline{CS}$ Controlled Timing)<sup>(1,4)</sup>



### Timing Waveform of Write Cycle No. 3 ( $\overline{BHE}$ , $\overline{BLE}$ Controlled Timing)<sup>(1,4)</sup>



**NOTES:**

1. A write occurs during the overlap of a LOW  $\overline{CS}$ , LOW  $\overline{BHE}$  or  $\overline{BLE}$ , and a LOW  $\overline{WE}$ .
2.  $\overline{OE}$  is continuously HIGH. If during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle  $\overline{OE}$  is LOW,  $t_{WP}$  must be greater than or equal to  $t_{WHZ} + t_{DW}$  to allow the I/O drivers to turn off and data to be placed on the bus for the required  $t_{DW}$ . If  $\overline{OE}$  is HIGH during a  $\overline{WE}$  controlled write cycle, this requirement does not apply and the minimum write pulse is as short as the specified  $t_{WR}$ .
3. During this period, I/O pins are in the output state, and input signals must not be applied.
4. If the  $\overline{CS}$  LOW or  $\overline{BHE}$  and  $\overline{BLE}$  LOW transition occurs simultaneously with or after the  $\overline{WE}$  LOW transition, the outputs remain in a high-impedance state.
5. Transition is measured  $\pm 200\text{mV}$  from steady state.