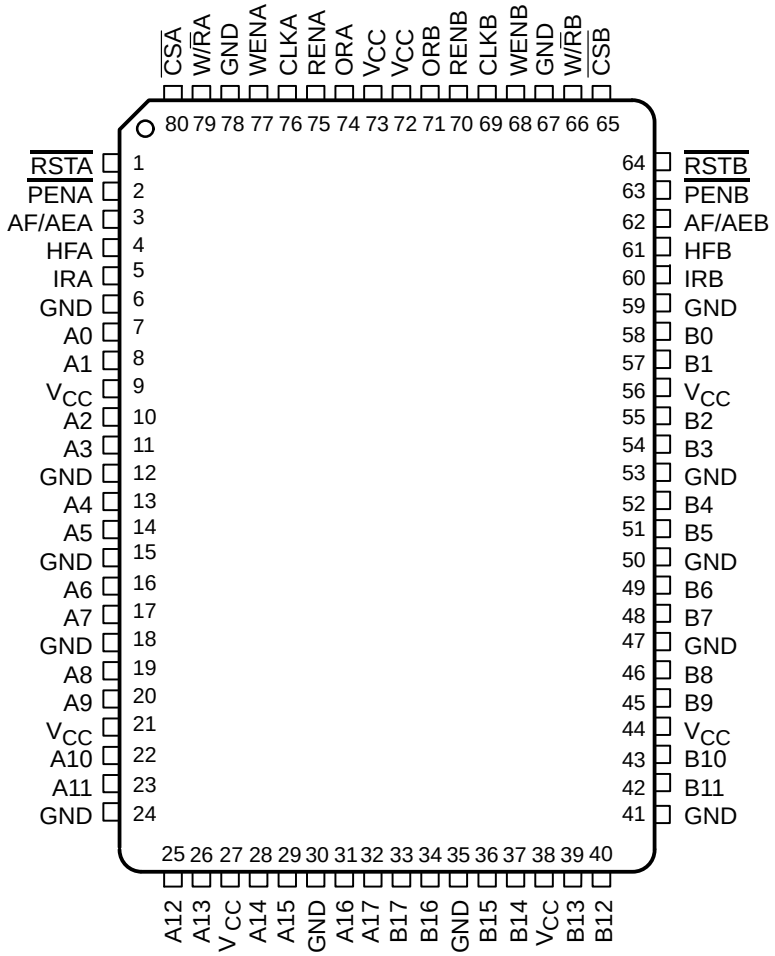
- **Member of the Texas Instruments Widebus™ Family**
- **Free-Running CLKA and CLKB Can Be Asynchronous or Coincident**
- **Read and Write Operations Synchronized to Independent System Clocks**
- **Two Separate 512 × 18 Clocked FIFOs Buffering Data in Opposite Directions**
- **IRA and ORA Synchronized to CLKA**
- **IRB and ORB Synchronized to CLKB**
- **Microprocessor Interface Control Logic**
- **Programmable Almost-Full/Almost-Empty Flags**
- **Fast Access Times of 9 ns With a 50-pF Load and Simultaneous Switching Data Outputs**
- **Data Rates up to 80 MHz**
- **Advanced BiCMOS Technology**
- **Available in 80-Pin Quad Flat (PH) and Space-Saving 80-Pin Thin Quad Flat (PN) Packages**

PH PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



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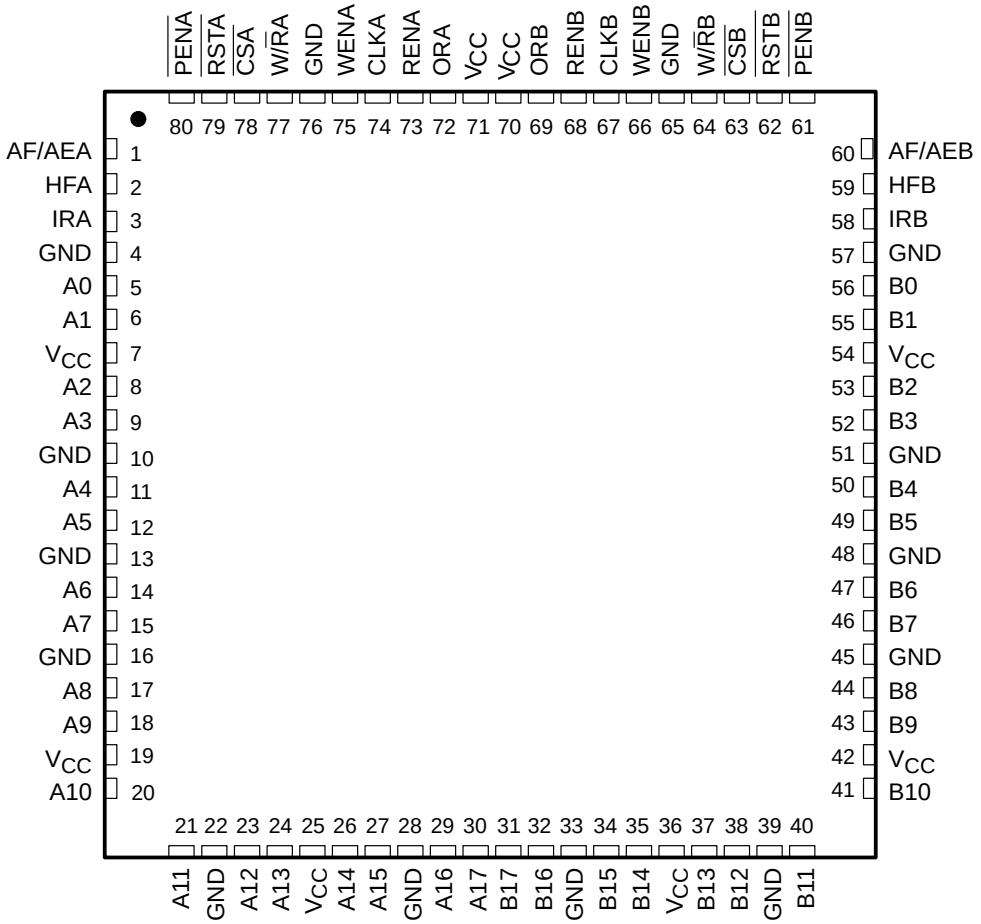
Widebus is a trademark of Texas Instruments Incorporated.

PN PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description

A FIFO memory is a storage device that allows data to be read from its array in the same order it is written. The SN74ABT7819 is a high-speed, low-power BiCMOS bidirectional clocked FIFO memory. Two independent 512 × 18 dual-port SRAM FIFOs on board the chip buffer data in opposite directions. Each FIFO has flags to indicate empty and full conditions, a half-full flag, and a programmable almost-full/almost-empty flag.

The SN74ABT7819 is a clocked FIFO, which means each port employs a synchronous interface. All data transfers through a port are gated to the low-to-high transition of a continuous (free-running) port clock by enable signals. The continuous 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.

The state of the A0–A17 outputs is controlled by $\overline{CSA}$ and W/$\overline{R}$A. When both $\overline{CSA}$ and W/$\overline{R}$A are low, the outputs are active. The A0–A17 outputs are in the high-impedance state when either $\overline{CSA}$ or W/$\overline{R}$A is high. Data is written to FIFOA–B from port A on the low-to-high transition of CLKA when $\overline{CSA}$ is low, W/$\overline{R}$A is high, WENA is high, and the $\overline{IRA}$ flag is high. Data is read from FIFOB–A to the A0–A17 outputs on the low-to-high transition of CLKA when $\overline{CSA}$ is low, W/$\overline{R}$A is low, RENA is high, and the ORA flag is high.

description (continued)

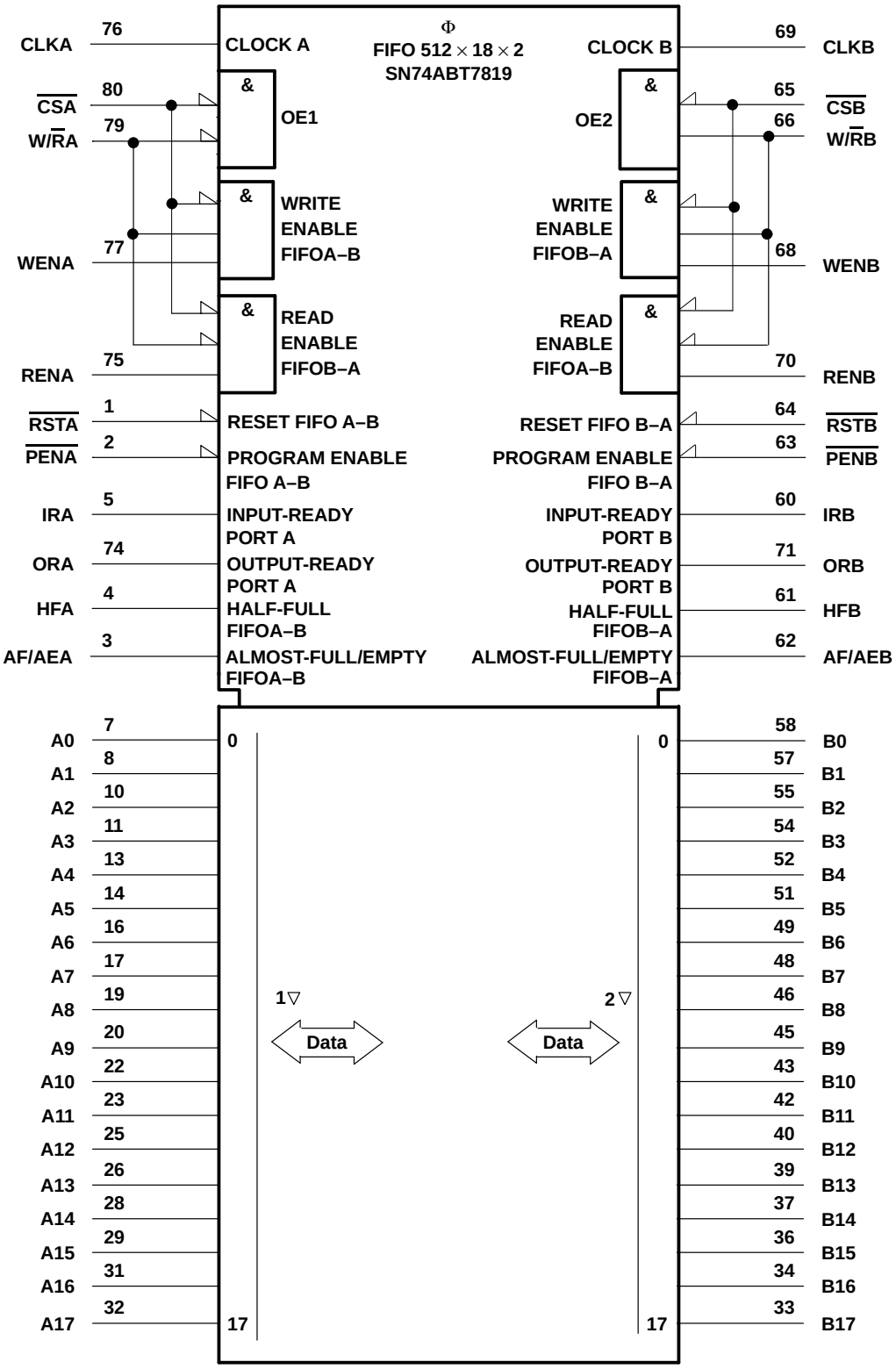
The state of the B0–B17 outputs is controlled by $\overline{CSB}$ and W/$\overline{R}$B. When both $\overline{CSB}$ and W/$\overline{R}$B are low, the outputs are active. The B0–B17 outputs are in the high-impedance state when either $\overline{CSB}$ or W/$\overline{R}$B is high. Data is written to FIFOB–A from port B on the low-to-high transition of CLKB when $\overline{CSB}$ is low, W/$\overline{R}$B is high, WENB is high, and the IRB flag is high. Data is read from FIFOA–B to the B0–B17 outputs on the low-to-high transition of CLKB when $\overline{CSB}$ is low, W/$\overline{R}$B is low, RENB is high, and the ORB flag is high.

The setup- and hold-time constraints for the chip selects ($\overline{CSA}$, $\overline{CSB}$) and write/read selects (W/$\overline{R}$A, W/$\overline{R}$B) enable write and read operations on memory and are not related to the high-impedance control of the data outputs. If a port read enable (RENA or RENB) and write enable (WENA or WENB) are set low during a clock cycle, the chip select and write/read select can switch at any time during the cycle to change the state of the data outputs.

The input-ready and output-ready flags of a FIFO are two-stage synchronized to the port clocks for use as reliable control signals. CLKA synchronizes the status of the input-ready flag of FIFOA–B (IRA) and the output-ready flag of FIFOB–A (ORA). CLKB synchronizes the status of the input-ready flag of FIFOB–A (IRB) and the output-ready flag of FIFOA–B (ORB). When the input-ready flag of a port is low, the FIFO receiving input from the port is full and writes are disabled to its array. When the output-ready flag of a port is low, the FIFO that outputs data to the port is empty and reads from its memory are disabled. The first word loaded to an empty memory is sent to the FIFO output register at the same time its output-ready flag is asserted (high). When the memory is read empty and the output-ready flag is forced low, the last valid data remains on the FIFO outputs until the output-ready flag is asserted (high) again. In this way, a high on the output-ready flag indicates new data is present on the FIFO outputs.

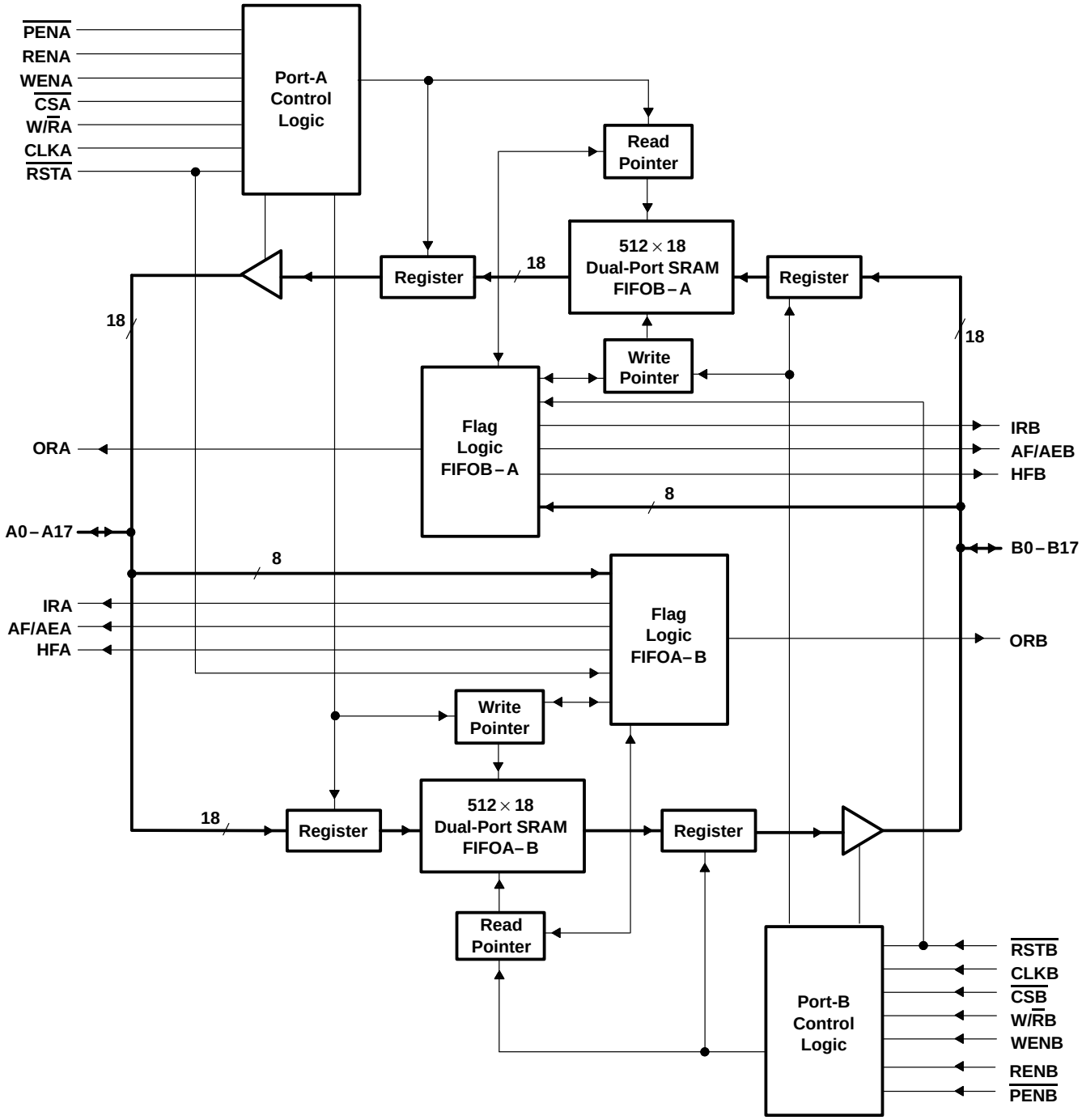
The SN74ABT7819 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

logic symbol†

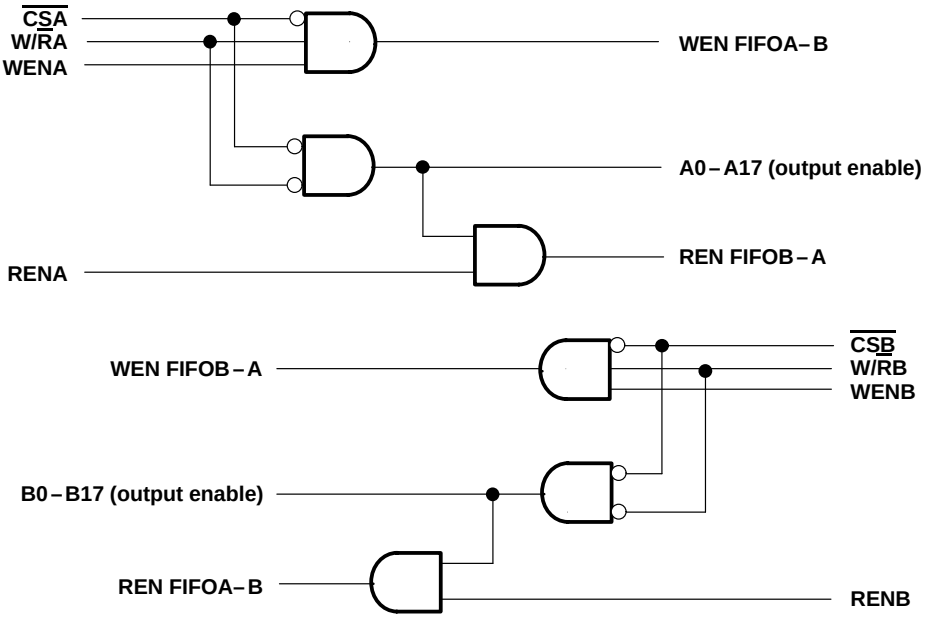


† This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.
Pin numbers shown are for the PH package.

functional block diagram



enable logic diagram (positive logic)



FUNCTION TABLES

SELECT INPUTS					A0 – A17	PORT-A OPERATION
CLKA	$\overline{CSA}$	W/$\overline{RA}$	WENA	RENA		
X	H	X	X	X	High Z	None
↑	L	H	H	X	High Z	Write A0 – A17 to FIFOA – B
↑	L	L	X	H	Active	Read FIFOB – A to A0 – A17

SELECT INPUTS					B0 – B17	PORT-B OPERATION
CLKB	$\overline{CSB}$	W/$\overline{RB}$	WENB	RENB		
X	H	X	X	X	High Z	None
↑	L	H	H	X	High Z	Write B0 – B17 to FIFOB – A
↑	L	L	X	H	Active	Read FIFOA – B to B0 – B17

Terminal Functions

PIN NAME	I/O	DESCRIPTION
A0–A17	I/O	Port-A data. The 18-bit bidirectional data port for side A.
AF/AEA	O	FIFOA–B almost-full/almost-empty flag. Depth offsets can be programmed for AF/AEA or the default value of 128 can be used for both the almost-empty offset (X) and the almost-full offset (Y). AF/AEA is high when X or less words or (512 – Y) or more words are stored in FIFOA–B. AF/AEA is forced high when FIFOA–B is reset.
AF/AEB	O	FIFOB–A almost-full/almost-empty flag. Depth offsets can be programmed for AF/AEB or the default value of 128 can be used for both the almost-empty offset (X) and the almost-full offset (Y). AF/AEB is high when X or less words or (512 – Y) or more words are stored in FIFOB –A. AF/AEB is forced high when FIFOB –A is reset.
B0–B17	I/O	Port-B data. The 18-bit bidirectional data port for side B.
CLKA	I	Port-A clock. CLKA is a continuous clock that synchronizes all data transfers through port A to its low-to-high transition and can be asynchronous or coincident to CLKB.
CLKB	I	Port-B clock. CLKB is a continuous clock that synchronizes all data transfers through port B to its low-to-high transition and can be asynchronous or coincident to CLKA.
$\overline{\text{CSA}}$	I	Port-A chip select. $\overline{\text{CSA}}$ must be low to enable a low-to-high transition of CLKA to either write data from A0–A17 to FIFOA–B or read data from FIFOB–A to A0–A17. The A0–A17 outputs are in the high-impedance state when $\overline{\text{CSA}}$ is high.
$\overline{\text{CSB}}$	I	Port-B chip select. $\overline{\text{CSB}}$ must be low to enable a low-to-high transition of CLKB to either write data from B0–B17 to FIFOB–A or read data from FIFOA–B to B0–B17. The B0–B17 outputs are in the high-impedance state when $\overline{\text{CSB}}$ is high.
HFA	O	FIFOA–B half-full flag. HFA is high when FIFOA–B contains 256 or more words and is low when FIFOA–B contains 255 or less words. HFA is set low after FIFOA–B is reset.
HFB	O	FIFOB –A half-full flag. HFB is high when FIFOB–A contains 256 or more words and is low when FIFOB–A contains 255 or less words. HFB is set low after FIFOB –A is reset.
IRA	O	Port-A input-ready flag. IRA is synchronized to the low-to-high transition of CLKA. When IRA is low, FIFOA–B is full and writes to its array are disabled. IRA is set low during a FIFOA–B reset and is set high on the second low-to-high transition of CLKA after reset.
IRB	O	Port-B input-ready flag. IRB is synchronized to the low-to-high transition of CLKB. When IRB is low, FIFOB–A is full and writes to its array are disabled. IRB is set low during a FIFOB –A reset and is set high on the second low-to-high transition of CLKB after reset.
ORA	O	Port-A output-ready flag. ORA is synchronized to the low-to-high transition of CLKA. When ORA is low, FIFOB–A is empty and reads from its array are disabled. The last valid word remains on the FIFOB–A outputs when ORA is low. Ready data is present for the A0–A17 outputs when ORA is high. ORA is set low during a FIFOB–A reset and goes high on the third low-to-high transition of CLKA after the first word is loaded to an empty FIFOB –A.
ORB	O	Port-B output-ready flag. ORB is synchronized to the low-to-high transition of CLKB. When ORB is low, FIFOA–B is empty and reads from its array are disabled. The last valid word remains on the FIFOA–B outputs when ORB is low. Ready data is present for the B0–B17 outputs when ORB is high. ORB is set low during a FIFOA–B reset and goes high on the third low-to-high transition of CLKB after the first word is loaded to an empty FIFOA–B.
$\overline{\text{PENA}}$	I	AF/AEA program enable. After FIFOA–B is reset and before a word is written to its array, the binary value on A0–A7 is latched as an AF/AEA offset when $\overline{\text{PENA}}$ is low and CLKA is high.
$\overline{\text{PENB}}$	I	AF/AEB program enable. After FIFOB –A is reset and before a word is written to its array, the binary value on B0–B7 is latched as an AF/AEB offset when $\overline{\text{PENB}}$ is low and CLKB is high.
RENA	I	Port-A read enable. A high level on RENA enables data to be read from FIFOB–A on the low-to-high transition of CLKA when $\overline{\text{CSA}}$ is low, W/$\overline{\text{R}}$A is low, and ORA is high.
RENB	I	Port-B read enable. A high level on RENB enables data to be read from FIFOA–B on the low-to-high transition of CLKB when $\overline{\text{CSB}}$ is low, W/$\overline{\text{R}}$B is low, and ORB is high.
$\overline{\text{RSTA}}$	I	FIFOA–B reset. To reset FIFOA–B, four low-to-high transitions of CLKA and four low-to-high transitions of CLKB must occur while $\overline{\text{RSTA}}$ is low. This sets HFA low, IRA low, ORB low, and AF/AEA high.
$\overline{\text{RSTB}}$	I	FIFOB –A reset. To reset FIFOB –A, four low-to-high transitions of CLKA and four low-to-high transitions of CLKB must occur while $\overline{\text{RSTB}}$ is low. This sets HFB low, IRB low, ORA low, and AF/AEB high.
WENA	I	Port-A write enable. A high level on WENA enables data on A0–A17 to be written into FIFOA–B on the low-to-high transition of CLKA when W/$\overline{\text{R}}$A is high, $\overline{\text{CSA}}$ is low, and IRA is high.

Terminal Functions (Continued)

PIN NAME	I/O	DESCRIPTION
WENB	I	Port-B write enable. A high level on WENB enables data on B0–B17 to be written into FIFOB–A on the low-to-high transition of CLKB when W/$\overline{R}$B is high, $\overline{CSB}$ is low, and IRB is high.
W/$\overline{R}$A	I	Port-A write/$\overline{read}$ select. A high on W/$\overline{R}$A enables A0–A17 data to be written to FIFOA–B on a low-to-high transition of CLKA when WENA is high, $\overline{CSA}$ is low, and IRA is high. A low on W/$\overline{R}$A enables data to be read from FIFOB–A on a low-to-high transition of CLKA when RENA is high, $\overline{CSA}$ is low, and ORA is high. The A0–A17 outputs are in the high-impedance state when W/$\overline{R}$A is high.
W/$\overline{R}$B	I	Port-B write/read select. A high on W/$\overline{R}$B enables B0–B17 data to be written to FIFOB–A on a low-to-high transition of CLKB when WENB is high, $\overline{CSB}$ is low, and IRB is high. A low on W/$\overline{R}$B enables data to be read from FIFOA–B on a low-to-high transition of CLKB when RENB is high, $\overline{CSB}$ is low, and ORB is high. The B0–B17 outputs are in the high-impedance state when W/$\overline{R}$B is high.

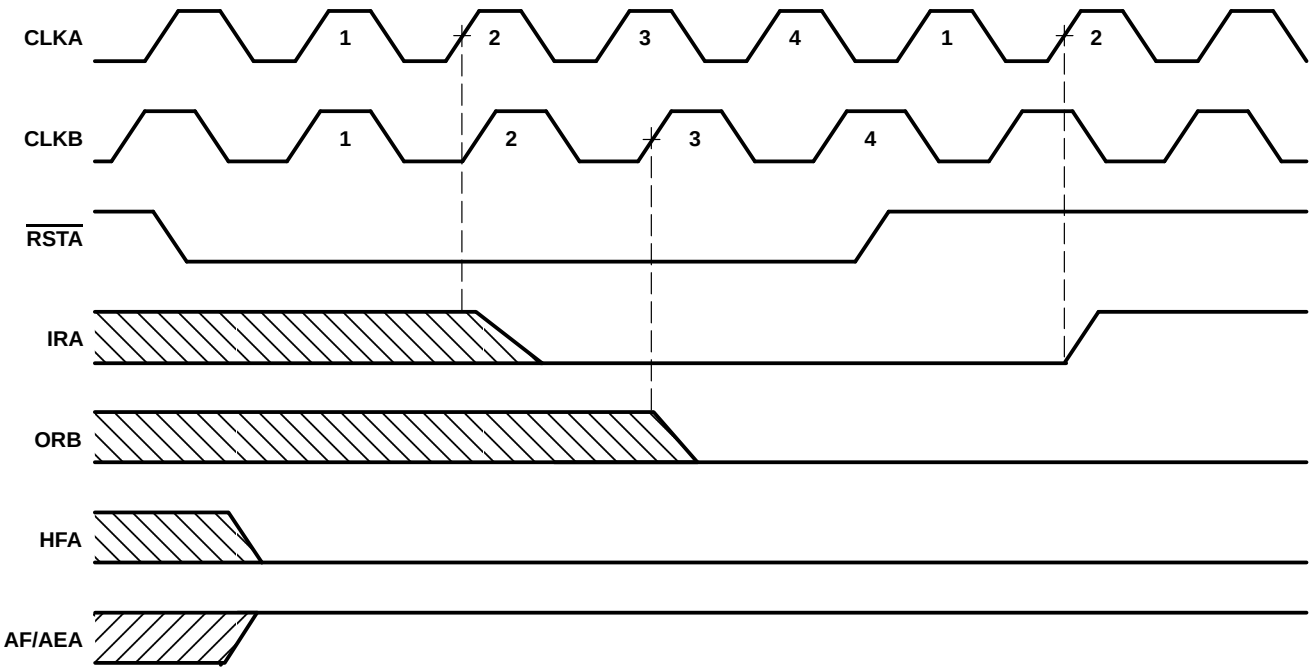
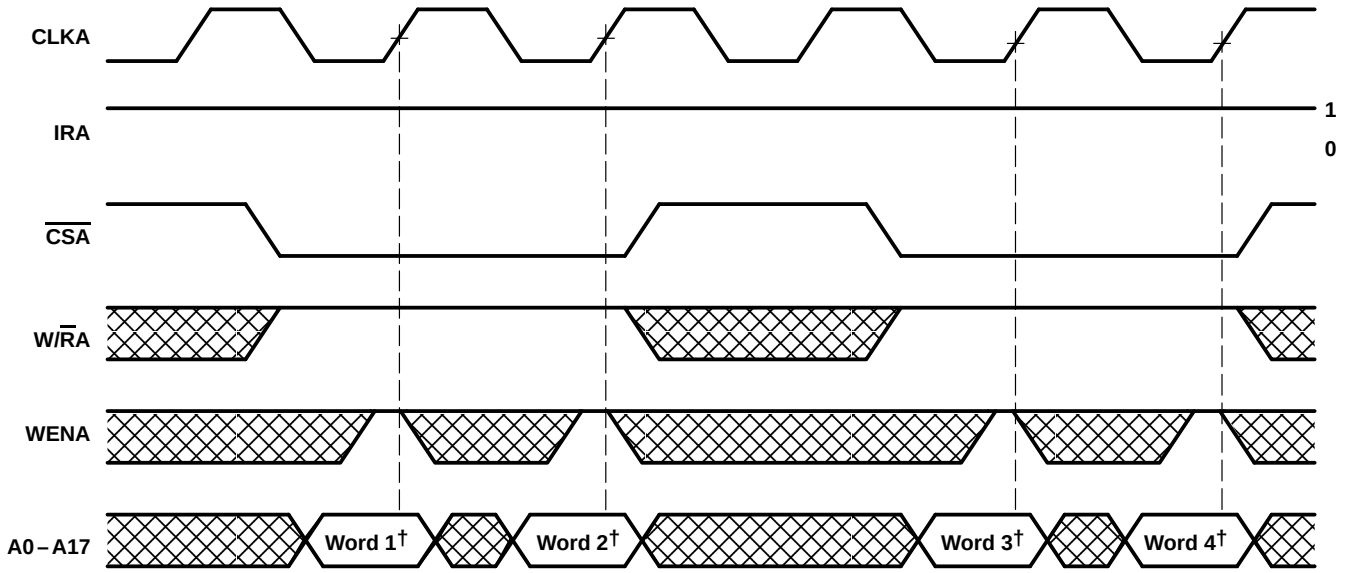


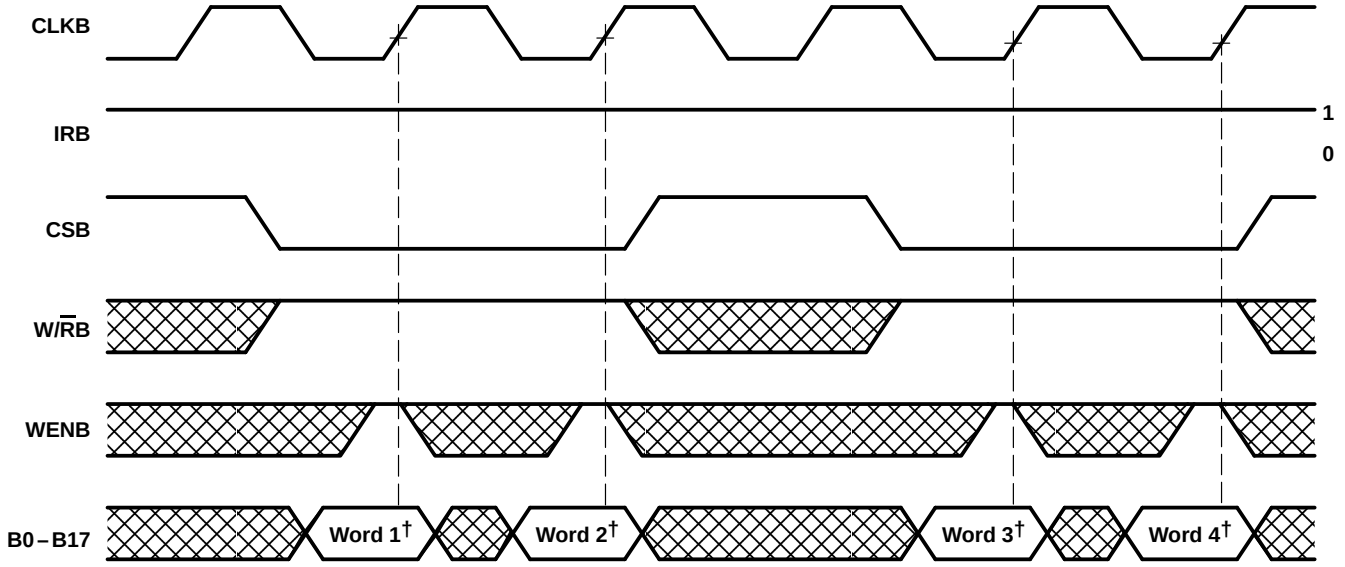
Figure 1. Reset Cycle for FIFOA–B†

† FIFOB–A is reset in the same manner.



† Written to FIFOA – B

Figure 2. Write Timing – Port A



† Written to FIFOB – A

Figure 3. Write Timing – Port B

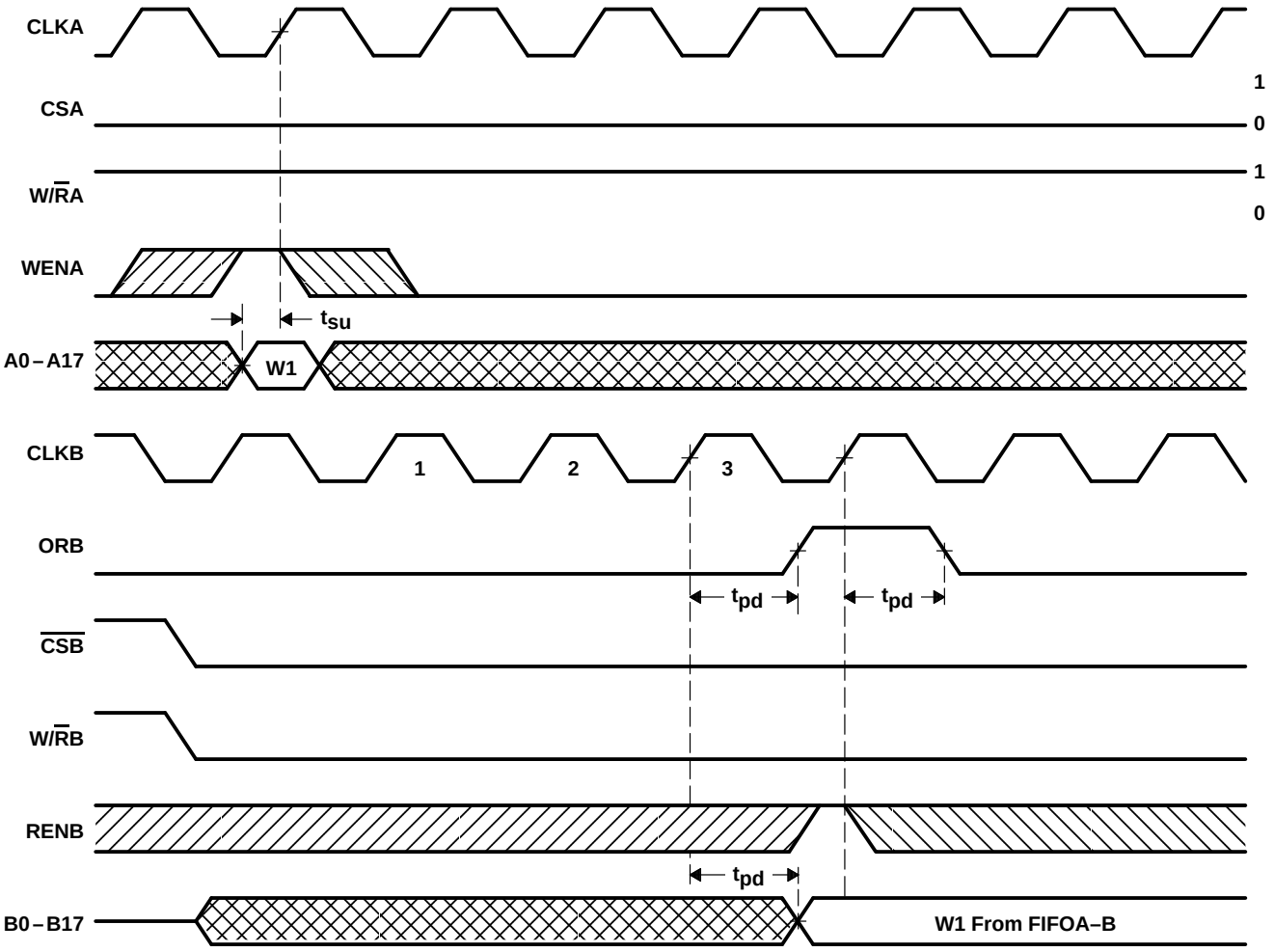


Figure 4. ORB-Flag Timing and First-Data-Word Fallthrough When FIFOA–B Is Empty†

† Operation of FIFOB – A is identical to that of FIFOA – B.

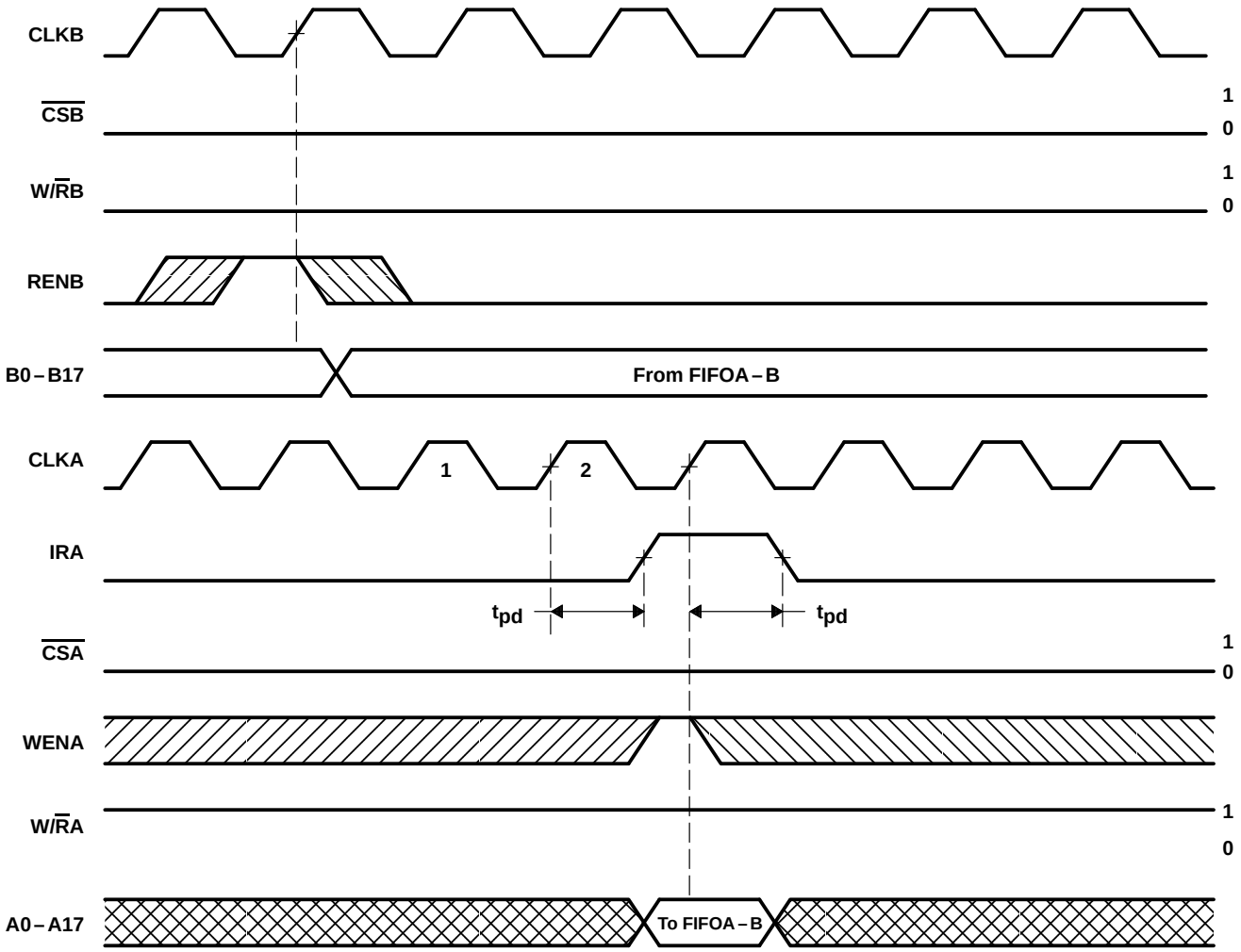
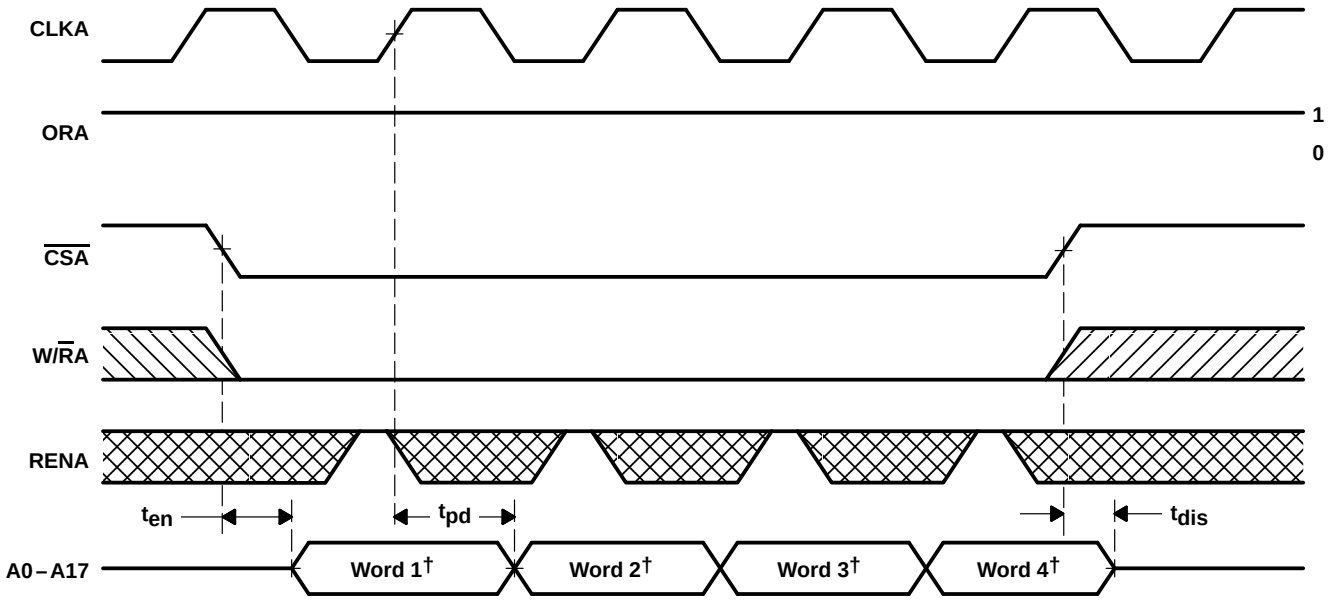


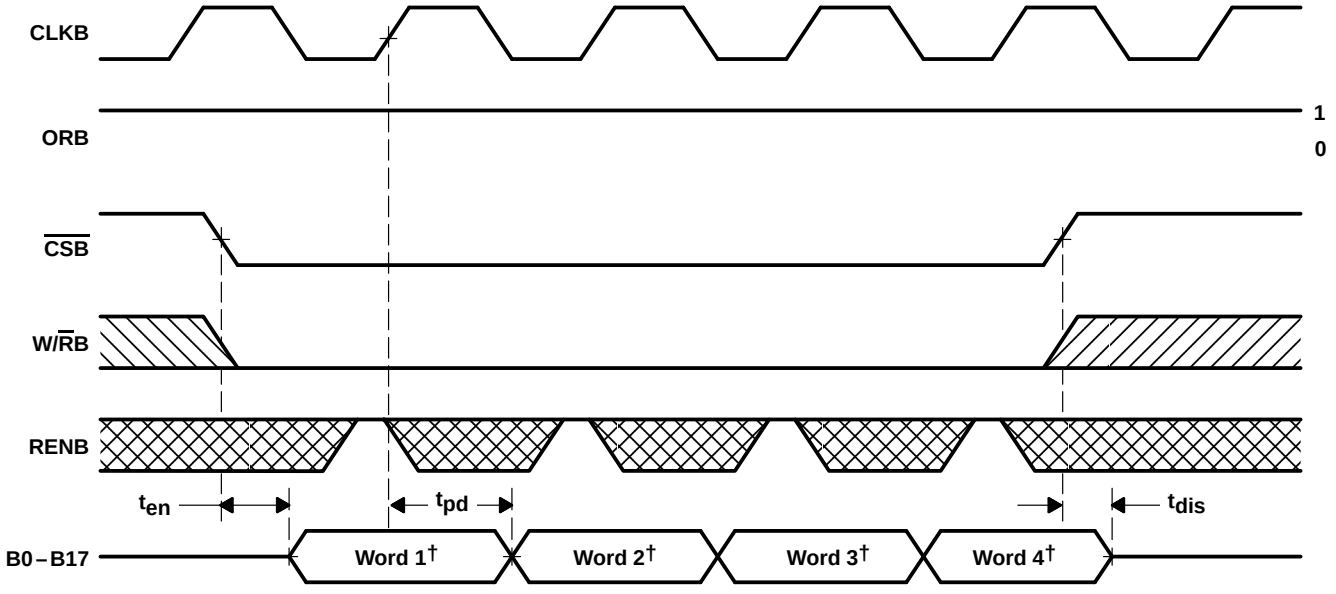
Figure 5. Write-Cycle and IRA-Flag Timing When FIFOA – B Is Full†

† Operation of FIFOB – A is identical to that of FIFOA – B.



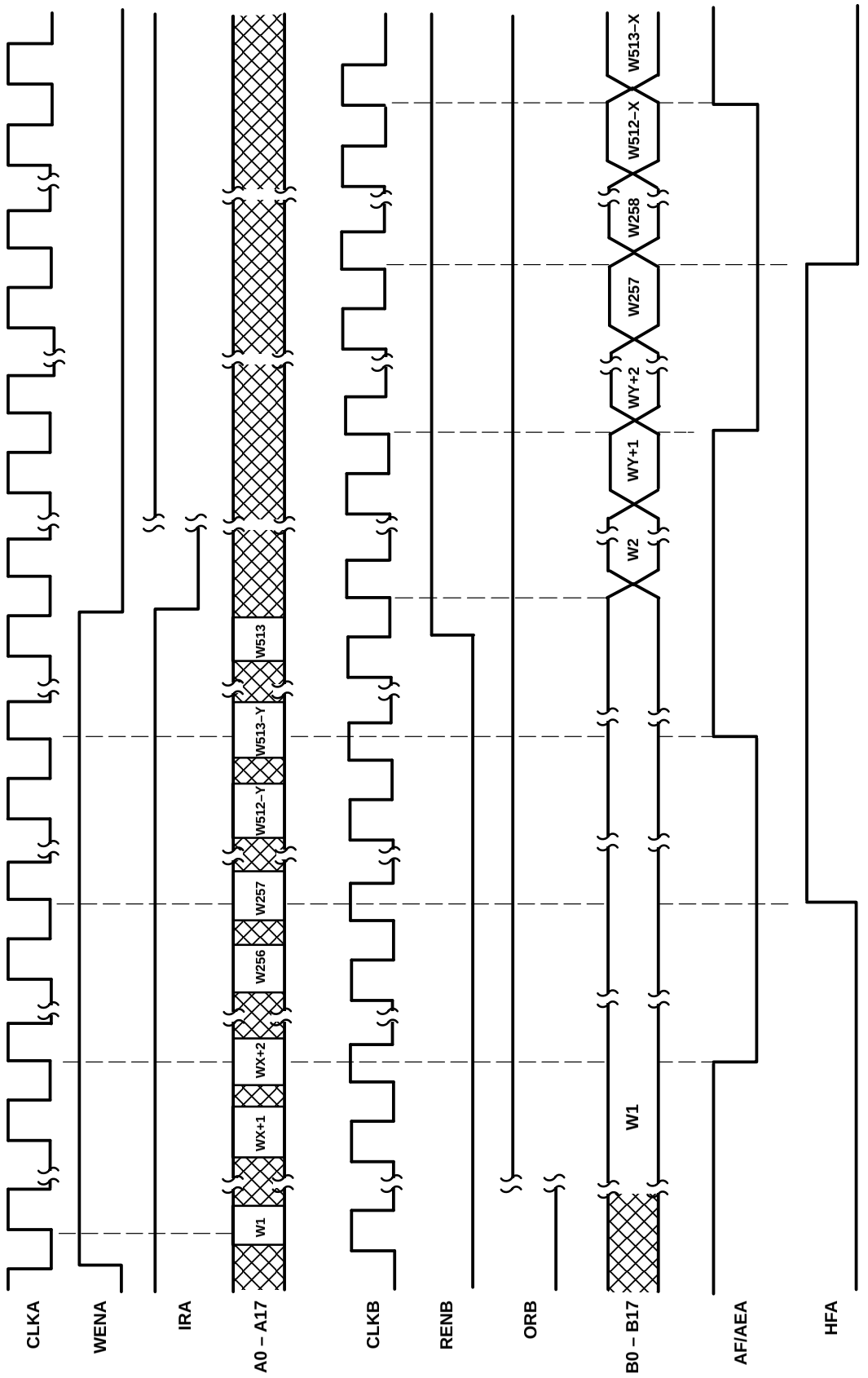
† Read from FIFOB – A

Figure 6. Read Timing – Port A



† Read from FIFOA – B

Figure 7. Read Timing – Port B



NOTES: $\overline{CSA}$, $\overline{CSB}$ = 0, W/$\overline{RA}$ = 1, W/$\overline{RB}$ = 0
X is the almost-empty offset and Y is the almost-full offset for AF/AEA.
HFB and AF/AEB function in the same manner for FIFO B–A.

Figure 8. FIFOA – B (HFA, AF/AEA) Asynchronous Flag Timing

offset values for AF/AE

The almost-full/almost-empty flag of each FIFO has two programmable limits: the almost-empty offset value (X) and the almost-full offset value (Y). They can be programmed from the input of the FIFO after it is reset and before a word is written to its memory. An AF/AE flag is high when its FIFO contains X or less words or (512 – Y) or more words.

To program the offset values for AF/AEA, $\overline{\text{PENA}}$ is brought low after FIFOA–B is reset and only when CLKA is low. On the following low-to-high transition of CLKA, the binary value on A0–A7 is stored as the almost-empty offset value (X) and the almost-full offset value (Y). Holding $\overline{\text{PENA}}$ low for another low-to-high transition of CLKA reprograms Y to the binary value on A0–A7 at the time of the second CLKA low-to-high transition.

During the first two CLKA cycles used for offset programming, $\overline{\text{PENA}}$ can be brought high only when CLKA is low. $\overline{\text{PENA}}$ can be brought high at any time after the second CLKA pulse used for offset programming returns low. A maximum value of 255 can be programmed for either X or Y (see Figure 9). To use the default values of X = Y = 128, $\overline{\text{PENA}}$ must be tied high. No data is stored in FIFOA–B while the AF/AEA offsets are programmed. The AF/AEB flag is programmed in the same manner with $\overline{\text{PENB}}$ enabling CLKB to program the offset values taken from B0–B7.

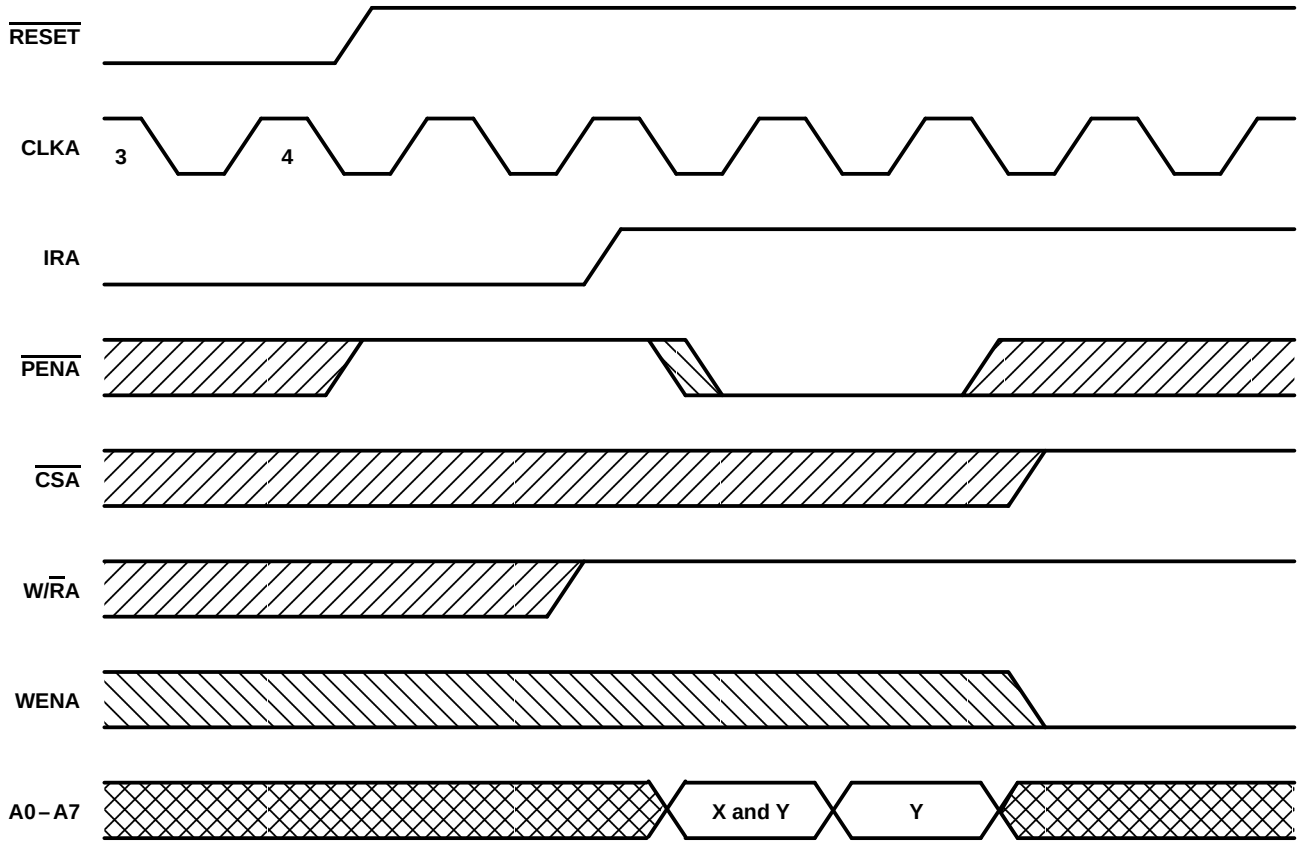


Figure 9. Programming X and Y Separately for AF/AEA

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V_{CC} . . . . . –0.5 V to 7 V
Input voltage range, V_I (see Note 1) . . . . . –0.5 V to V_{CC} + 0.5 V
Voltage range applied to any output in the high state or power-off state, V_O . . . . . –0.5 V to 5.5 V
Current into any output in the low state, I_O . . . . . 48 mA
Input clamp current, I_{IK} (V_I < 0) . . . . . –18 mA
Output clamp current, I_{OK} (V_O < 0) . . . . . –50 mA
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A . . . . . 0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . . –65°C to 150°C

† 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.

NOTE 1: The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	2			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
V_I	Input voltage	0		V_{CC}	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current			–12	mA
I_{OL}	Low-level output current			24	mA
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate			5	ns/V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	0		70	°C

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK}		V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_I = –18 mA					– 1.2	V
V_{OH}		V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH} = – 3 mA			2.5			V
		V_{CC} = 5 V, I_{OH} = – 3 mA			3			
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH} = – 12 mA			2			
V_{OL}		V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL} = 24 mA				0.5		V
I_I		V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_I = V_{CC} or GND					±1	µA
I_{OZH}§		V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_O = 2.7 V					50	µA
I_{OZL}§		V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_O = 0.5 V					– 50	µA
I_O¶		V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_O = 2.5 V			– 40	–100	–180	mA
I_{CC}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V, I_O = 0, V_I = V_{CC} or GND		Outputs high			15	mA
				Outputs low			95	
				Outputs disabled			15	
C_i	Control inputs	V_I = 2.5 V or 0.5 V				6		pF
C_o	Flags	V_O = 2.5 V or 0.5 V				4		pF
C_{io}	A or B ports	V_O = 2.5 V or 0.5 V				8		pF

‡ All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C.
§ The parameters I_{OZH} and I_{OZL} include the input leakage current.
¶ Not more than one output should be tested at a time, and the duration of the test should not exceed one second.

timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figures 1 through 8)

			′ABT7819-12		′ABT7819-15		′ABT7819-20		′ABT7819-30		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f_{clock}	Clock frequency			80		67		50		33.3	MHz
t_w	Pulse duration	CLKA, CLKB high or low	4.5		6		8		11		ns
t_{su}	Setup time	A0–A17 before CLKA↑ and B0–B17 before CLKB↑	3		4		5		5		ns
		$\overline{CSA}$ before CLKA↑ and $\overline{CSB}$ before CLKB↑	6		6		7		7		
		W/$\overline{R}$A before CLKA↑ and W/$\overline{R}$B before CLKB↑	6		6		7		7		
		WENA before CLKA↑ and WENB before CLKB↑	4		4		5		5		
		RENA before CLKA↑ and RENB before CLKB↑	5		5		5		6		
		$\overline{PENA}$ before CLKA↑ and $\overline{PENB}$ before CLKB↑	3		4		5		5		
		$\overline{RSTA}$ or $\overline{RSTB}$ low before first CLKA↑ and CLKB↑ †	3		4		5		5		
t_h	Hold time	A0–A17 after CLKA↑ and B0–B17 after CLKB↑	0		0		0		0		ns
		$\overline{CSA}$ after CLKA↑ and $\overline{CSB}$ after CLKB↑	0		0		0		0		
		W/$\overline{R}$A after CLKA↑ and W/$\overline{R}$B after CLKB↑	0		0		0		0		
		WENA after CLKA↑ and WENB after CLKB↑	0		0		0		0		
		RENA after CLKA↑ and RENB after CLKB↑	0		0		0		0		
		PENA after CLKA low and PENB after CLKB low	2		2		2		2		
		$\overline{RSTA}$ or $\overline{RSTB}$ low after fourth CLKA↑ and CLKB↑ †	3		3		4		4		

† To permit the clock pulse to be utilized for reset purposes

switching characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature, C_L = 50 pF (unless otherwise noted) (see Figures 10 and 12)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	′ABT7819-12			′ABT7819-15		′ABT7819-20		′ABT7819-30		UNIT
			MIN	TYP†	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f_{max}	CLKA or CLKB		80			67		50		33.3		MHz
t_{pd}	CLKA↑	A0–A17	4	7	9	4	10	4	12	4	14	ns
	CLKB↑	B0–B17	4	7	9	4	10	4	12	4	14	
t_{pd}‡	CLKA↑	A0–A17		6								ns
	CLKB↑	B0–B17		6								
t_{pd}	CLKA↑	IRA	4		9	4	10	4	12	4	14	ns
	CLKB↑	IRB	4		9	4	10	4	12	4	14	
t_{pd}	CLKA↑	ORA	3.5		9	3.5	10	3.5	12	3.5	14	ns
	CLKB↑	ORB	3.5		9	3.5	10	3.5	12	3.5	14	
t_{pd}	CLKA↑	AF/AEA	8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	ns
	CLKB↑		8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	
t_{PLH}	$\overline{RSTA}$	AF/AEA	4		12	4	14	4	15	4	16	ns
t_{pd}	CLKA↑	AF/AEB	8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	ns
	CLKB↑		8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	
t_{PLH}	$\overline{RSTB}$	AF/AEB	4		12	4	14	4	15	4	16	ns
	CLKA↑	HFA	8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	
t_{PHL}	CLKB↑	HFA	8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	ns
	$\overline{RSTA}$		4		12	4	14	4	15	4	16	
t_{PHL}	CLKA↑	HFB	8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	ns
t_{PLH}	CLKB↑	HFB	8		17	8	17	8	18	8	20	ns
t_{PHL}	$\overline{RSTB}$		4		12	4	14	4	15	4	16	
t_{en}	$\overline{CSA}$	A0–A17	2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	ns
	W/$\overline{RA}$		2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	
t_{en}	$\overline{CSB}$	B0–B17	2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	ns
	W/$\overline{RB}$		2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	
t_{dis}	$\overline{CSA}$	A0–A17	2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	ns
	W/$\overline{RA}$		2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	
t_{dis}	$\overline{CSB}$	B0–B17	2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	ns
	W/$\overline{RB}$		2.5		8	2.5	9	2.5	10	2.5	11	

† All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C.
‡ This parameter is measured with a 30-pF load (see Figure 10).

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**PROPAGATION DELAY TIME
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE**

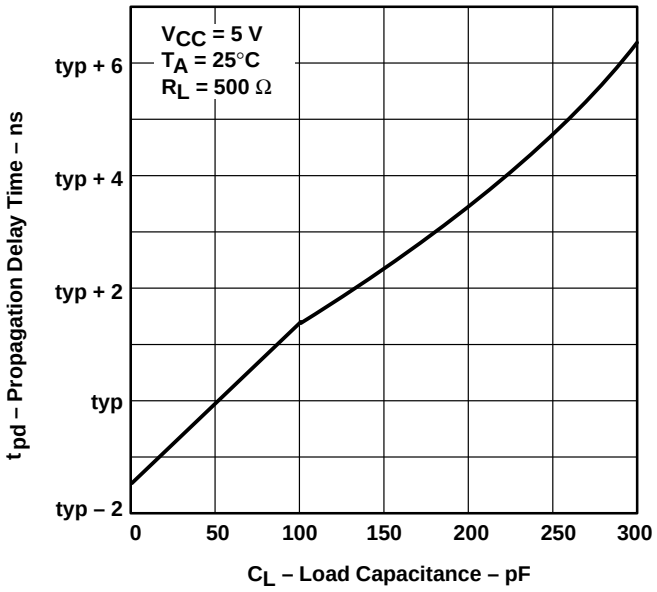


Figure 10

**SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
CLOCK FREQUENCY**

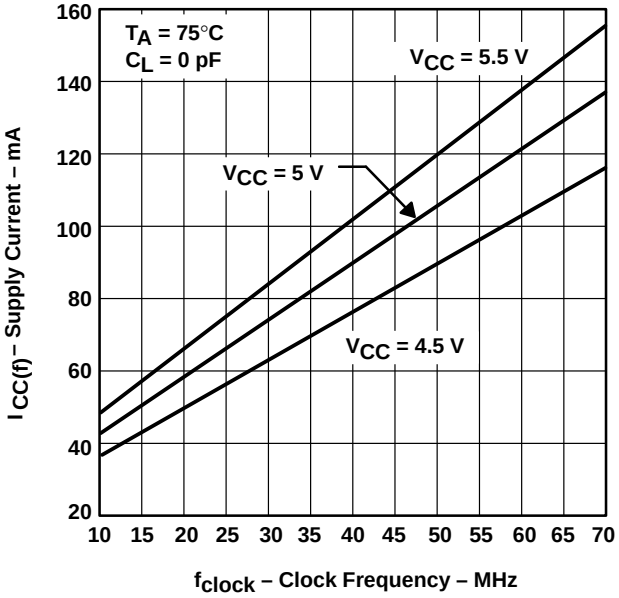


Figure 11

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

calculating power dissipation

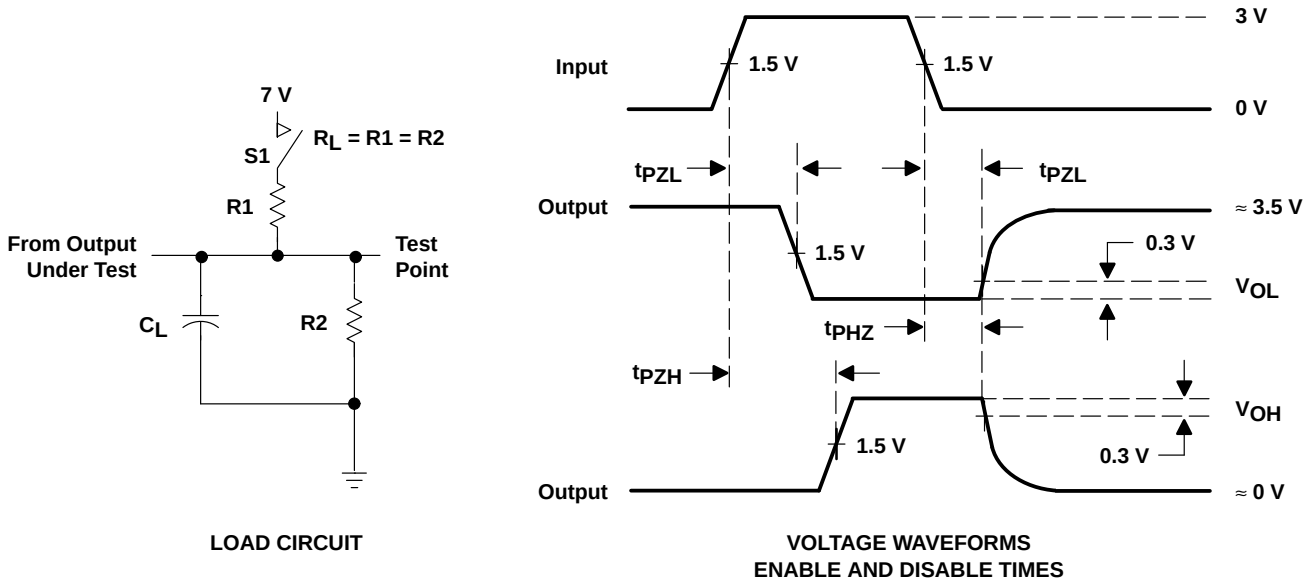
With $I_{CC(f)}$ taken from Figure 11, the maximum power dissipation (P_T) based on all outputs changing states on each read can be calculated by:

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

where:

$I_{CC(f)}$ = maximum I_{CC} per clock frequency
C_L = output capacitive load
f_o = data output frequency
V_{OH} = high-level output voltage

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



PARAMETER		R1, R2	C_L†	S1
t_{en}	t_{PZH}	500 Ω	50 pF	Open
	t_{PZL}			Closed
t_{dis}	t_{PHZ}	500 Ω	50 pF	Open
	t_{PLZ}			Closed
t_{pd}		500 Ω	50 pF	Open

† Includes probe and test-fixture capacitance

Figure 12. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

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