Features

- Standard-voltage Operation
  - 2.7 (V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V)
- Automotive Temperature Range –40°C to 125°C
- Internally Organized 128 x 8 (1K), 256 x 8 (2K), 512 x 8 (4K), 1024 x 8 (8K) or 2048 x 8 (16K)
- Two-wire Serial Interface
- Schmitt Trigger, Filtered Inputs for Noise Suppression
- Bidirectional Data Transfer Protocol
- 400 kHz Compatibility
- Write Protect Pin for Hardware Data Protection
- 8-byte Page (1K, 2K), 16-byte Page (4K, 8K, 16K) Write Modes
- Partial Page Writes are Allowed
- Self-timed Write Cycle (5 ms max)
- High-reliability
  - Endurance: 1 Million Write Cycles
  - Data Retention: 100 Years
- 8-lead JEDEC SOIC and 8-lead TSSOP Packages

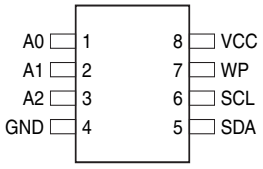
Description

The AT24C01A/02/04/08A/16A provides 1024/2048/4096/8192/16384 bits of serial electrically erasable and programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) organized as 128/256/512/1024/2048 words of 8 bits each. The device is optimized for use in many automotive applications where low-power and low-voltage operation are essential. The AT24C01A/02/04/08A/16A is available in space-saving 8-lead JEDEC SOIC and 8-lead TSSOP packages and is accessed via a two-wire serial interface. In addition, the entire family is available in 2.7V (2.7V to 5.5V) versions.

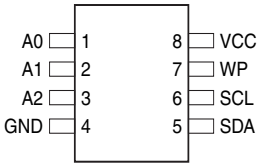
Table 1. Pin Configurations

Pin Name	Function
A0 – A2	Address Inputs
SDA	Serial Data
SCL	Serial Clock Input
WP	Write Protect
NC	No Connect

8-lead SOIC



8-lead TSSOP



Two-wire Automotive Temperature Serial EEPROM

1K (128 x 8)

2K (256 x 8)

4K (512 x 8)

8K (1024 x 8)

16K (2048 x 8)

AT24C01A[1]
AT24C02[2]
AT24C04
AT24C08A
AT24C16A

Notes: 1. AT24C01A not recommended for new design; please refer to AT24C01B Automotive datasheet.

2. AT24C02 not recommended for new design; please refer to AT24C02B Automotive datasheet.

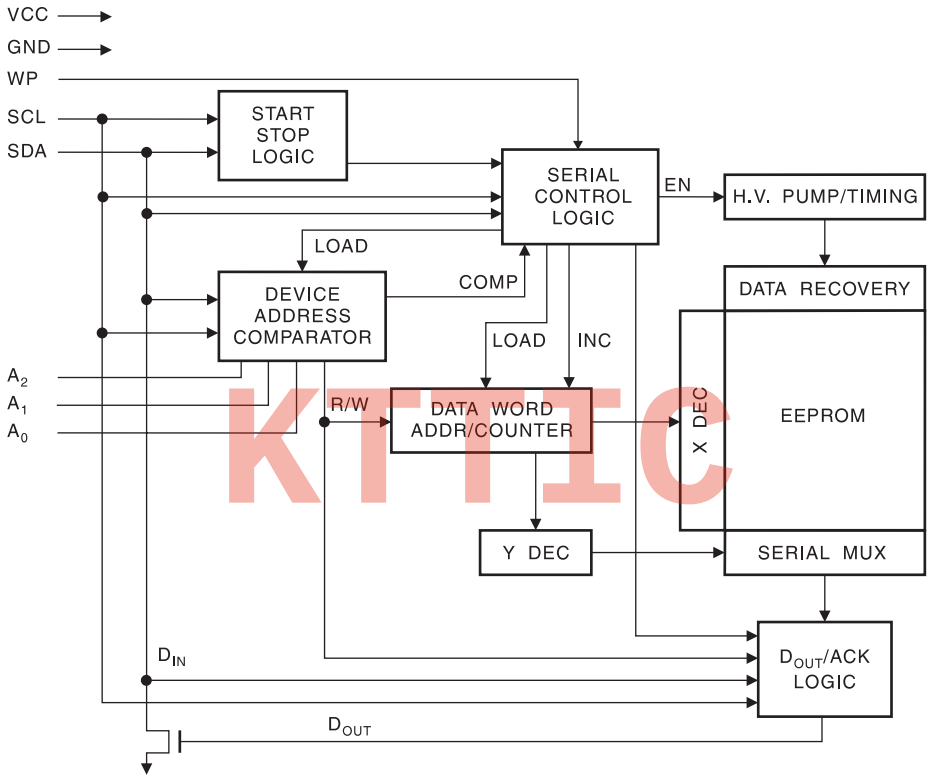
5092D–SEEPR–4/07

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operating Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground	–1.0V to +7.0V
Maximum Operating Voltage	6.25V
DC Output Current	5.0 mA

*NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Figure 1. Block Diagram



Pin Description

SERIAL CLOCK (SCL): The SCL input is used to positive edge clock data into each EEPROM device and negative edge clock data out of each device.

SERIAL DATA (SDA): The SDA pin is bi-directional for serial data transfer. This pin is open-drain driven and may be wire-ORed with any number of other open-drain or open-collector devices.

DEVICE/PAGE ADDRESSES (A2, A1, A0): The A2, A1 and A0 pins are device address inputs that are hard wired for the AT24C01A and the AT24C02. As many as eight 1K/2K devices may be addressed on a single bus system (device addressing is discussed in detail under the Device Addressing section).

The AT24C04 uses the A2 and A1 inputs for hard wire addressing and a total of four 4K devices may be addressed on a single bus system. The A0 pin is a no connect.

The AT24C08A only uses the A2 input for hardwire addressing and a total of two 8K devices may be addressed on a single bus system. The A0 and A1 pins are no connects.

The AT24C16A does not use the device address pins, which limits the number of devices on a single bus to one. The A0, A1 and A2 pins are no connects.

WRITE PROTECT (WP): The AT24C01A/02/04/08A/16A has a Write Protect pin that provides hardware data protection. The Write Protect pin allows normal read/write operations when connected to ground (GND). When the Write Protect pin is connected to V_{CC}, the write protection feature is enabled and operates as shown in the following table.

Table 2. Write Protect

WP Pin Status	Part of the Array Protected				
	24C01A	24C02	24C04	24C08A	24C16A
At V_{CC}	Full (1K) Array	Full (2K) Array	Full (4K) Array	Full (8K) Array	Full (16K) Array
At GND	Normal Read/Write Operations				

Memory Organization

AT24C01A, 1K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 16 pages of 8 bytes each, the 1K requires a 7-bit data word address for random word addressing.

AT24C02, 2K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 32 pages of 8 bytes each, the 2K requires an 8-bit data word address for random word addressing.

AT24C04, 4K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 32 pages of 16 bytes each, the 4K requires a 9-bit data word address for random word addressing.

AT24C08A, 8K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 64 pages of 16 bytes each, the 8K requires a 10-bit data word address for random word addressing.

AT24C16A, 16K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 128 pages of 16 bytes each, the 16K requires an 11-bit data word address for random word addressing.

Table 3. Pin Capacitance[1]
Applicable over recommended operating range from T_A = 25°C, f = 1.0 MHz, V_{CC} = +2.7V

Symbol	Test Condition	Max	Units	Conditions
$C_{I/O}$	Input/Output Capacitance (SDA)	8	pF	$V_{I/O}$ = 0V
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance (A_0, A_1, A_2, SCL)	6	pF	V_{IN} = 0V

Note: 1. This parameter is characterized and is not 100% tested.

Table 4. DC Characteristics
Applicable over recommended operating range from: T_A = –40°C to +125°C, V_{CC} = +2.7V to +5.5V (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{CC1}	Supply Voltage		2.7		5.5	V
I_{CC}	Supply Current V_{CC} = 5.0V	Read at 100 kHz		0.4	1.0	mA
I_{CC}	Supply Current V_{CC} = 5.0V	Write at 100 kHz		2.0	3.0	mA
I_{SB1}	Standby Current V_{CC} = 2.7V	V_{IN} = V_{CC} or V_{SS}		1.6	4.0	µA
I_{SB2}	Standby Current V_{CC} = 5.0V	V_{IN} = V_{CC} or V_{SS}		8.0	18.0	µA
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	V_{IN} = V_{CC} or V_{SS}		0.10	3.0	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	V_{OUT} = V_{CC} or V_{SS}		0.05	3.0	µA
V_{IL}	Input Low Level[1]		–0.6		V_{CC} x 0.3	V
V_{IH}	Input High Level[1]		V_{CC} x 0.7		V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_{OL2}	Output Low Level V_{CC} = 3.0V	I_{OL} = 2.1 mA			0.4	V
V_{OL1}	Output Low Level V_{CC} = 1.8V	I_{OL} = 0.15 mA			0.2	V

Note: 1. V_{IL} min and V_{IH} max are reference only and are not tested.

Table 5. AC Characteristics

Applicable over recommended operating range from T_A = –40°C to +125°C, V_{CC} = +2.7V to +5.5V, CL = 1 TTL Gate and 100 pF (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	AT24C01A/02/04/08A/16A		Units
		Min	Max	
f_{SCL}	Clock Frequency, SCL		400	kHz
t_{LOW}	Clock Pulse Width Low	1.2		µs
t_{HIGH}	Clock Pulse Width High	0.6		µs
t_I	Noise Suppression Time(1)		50	ns
t_{AA}	Clock Low to Data Out Valid	0.1	0.9	µs
t_{BUF}	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start(2)	1.2		µs
$t_{HD.STA}$	Start Hold Time	0.6		µs
$t_{SU.STA}$	Start Set-up Time	0.6		µs
$t_{HD.DAT}$	Data In Hold Time	0		µs
$t_{SU.DAT}$	Data In Set-up Time	100		ns
t_R	Inputs Rise Time(2)		300	ns
t_F	Inputs Fall Time(2)		300	ns
$t_{SU.STO}$	Stop Set-up Time	0.6		µs
t_{DH}	Data Out Hold Time	50		ns
t_{WR}	Write Cycle Time		5	ms
Endurance(2)	5.0V, 25°C, Page Mode	1M		Write Cycles

Note: 1. This parameter is characterized and is not 100% tested (T_A = 25°C).
2. This parameter is characterized.

Device Operation

CLOCK and DATA TRANSITIONS: The SDA pin is normally pulled high with an external device. Data on the SDA pin may change only during SCL low time periods (see to Figure 4 on page 7). Data changes during SCL high periods will indicate a start or stop condition as defined below.

START CONDITION: A high-to-low transition of SDA with SCL high is a start condition which must precede any other command (see to Figure 5 on page 7).

STOP CONDITION: A low-to-high transition of SDA with SCL high is a stop condition. After a read sequence, the stop command will place the EEPROM in a standby power mode (see Figure 5 on page 7).

ACKNOWLEDGE: All addresses and data words are serially transmitted to and from the EEPROM in 8-bit words. The EEPROM sends a “0” to acknowledge that it has received each word. This happens during the ninth clock cycle.

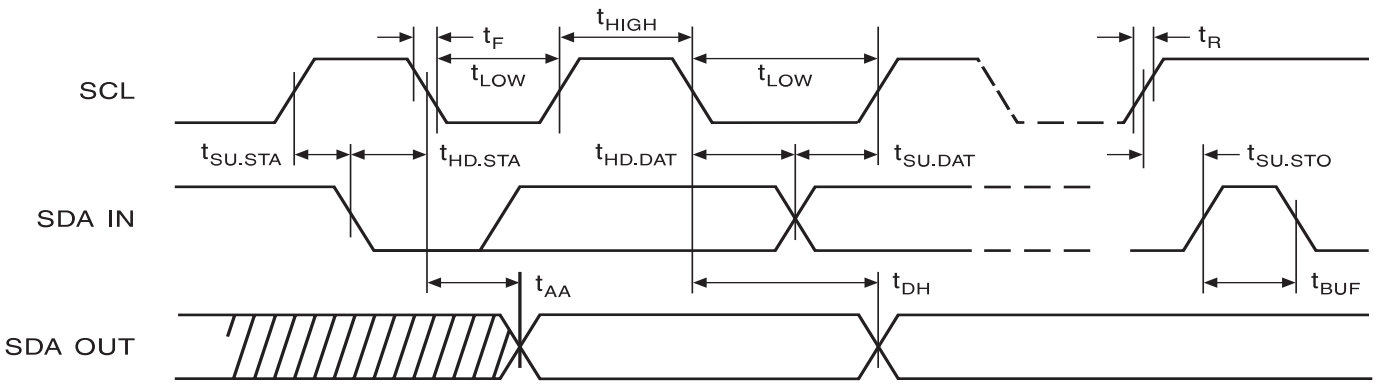
STANDBY MODE: The AT24C01A/02/04/08A/16A features a low-power standby mode which is enabled: (a) upon power-up and (b) after the receipt of the STOP bit and the completion of any internal operations.

MEMORY RESET: After an interruption in protocol, power loss or system reset, any two-wire part can be reset by following these steps:

1. Clock up to 9 cycles.
2. Look for SDA high in each cycle while SCL is high.
3. Create a start condition.

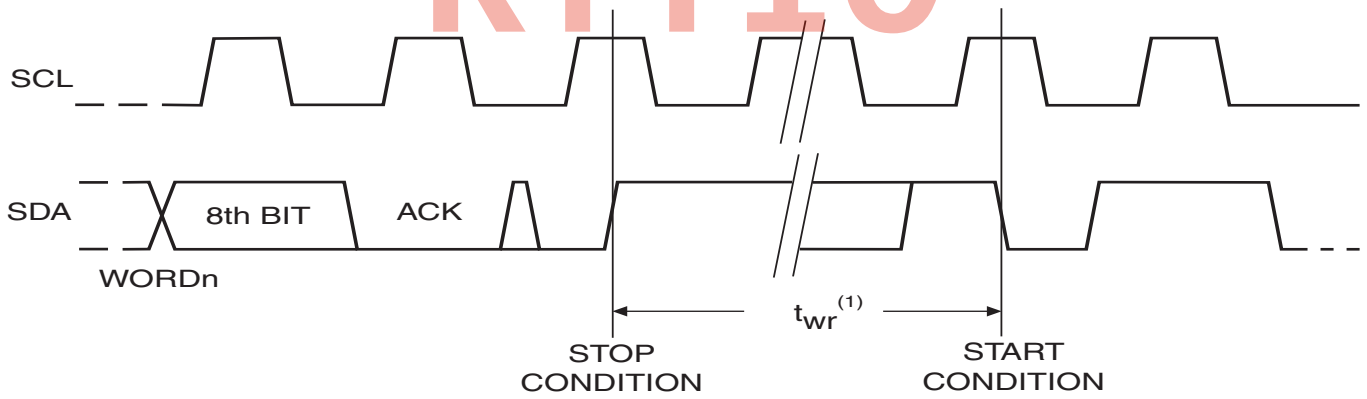
Bus Timing

Figure 2. SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O



Write Cycle Timing

Figure 3. SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O



Note: 1. The write cycle time t_{WR} is the time from a valid stop condition of a write sequence to the end of the internal clear/write cycle.

Figure 4. Data Validity

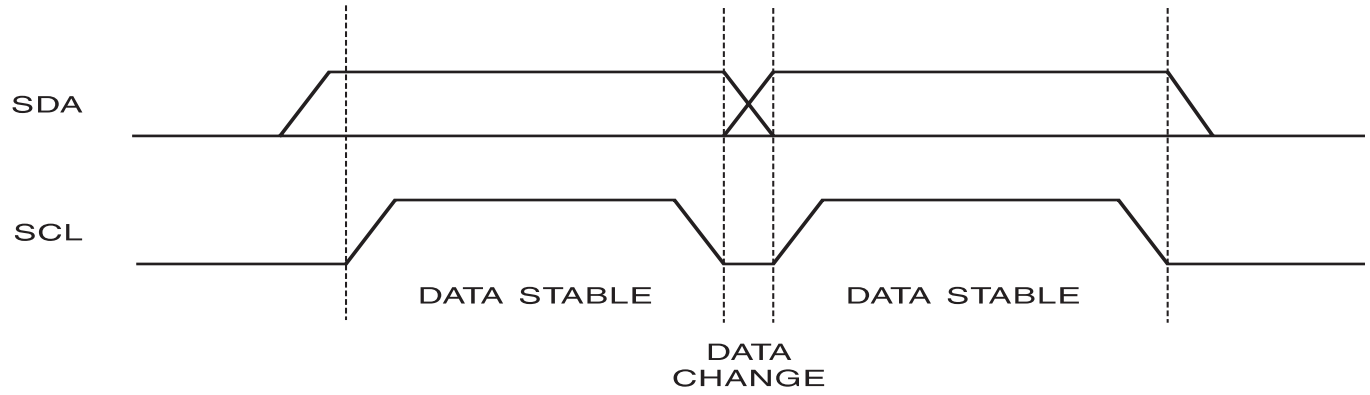


Figure 5. Start and Stop Definition

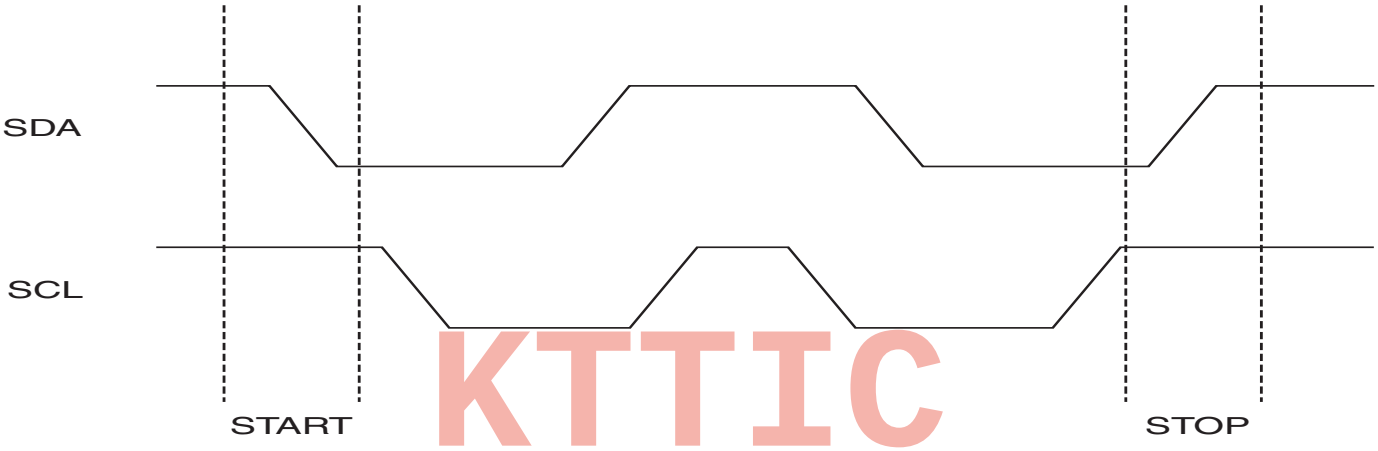
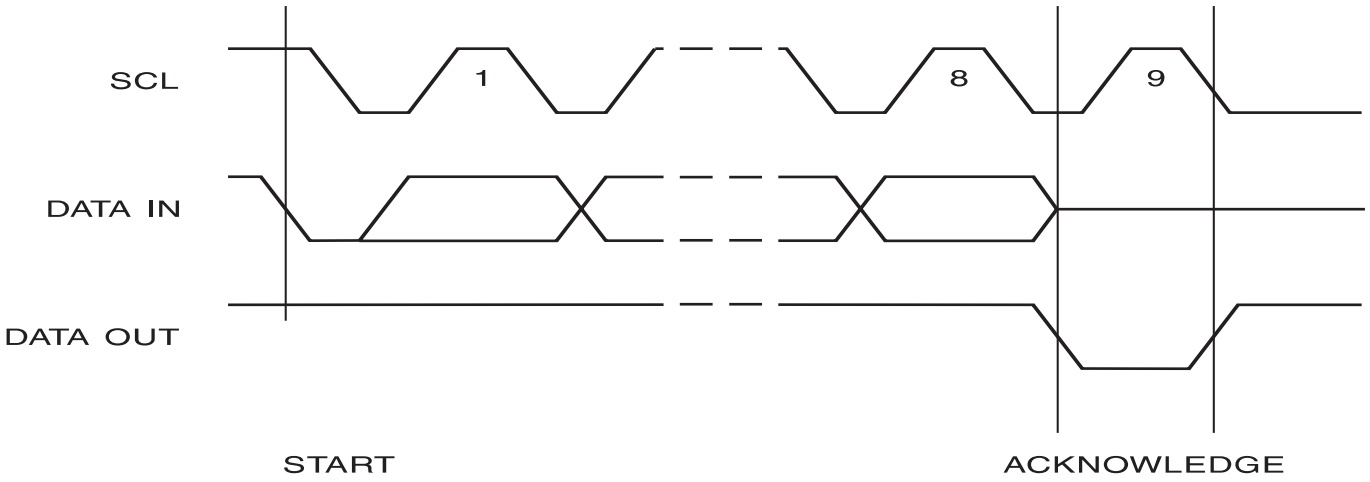


Figure 6. Output Acknowledge



Device Addressing

The 1K, 2K, 4K, 8K and 16K EEPROM devices all require an 8-bit device address word following a start condition to enable the chip for a read or write operation (see to Figure 7 on page 9).

The device address word consists of a mandatory “1”, “0” sequence for the first four most significant bits as shown. This is common to all the Serial EEPROM devices.

The next 3 bits are the A2, A1 and A0 device address bits for the 1K/2K EEPROM. These 3 bits must compare to their corresponding hardwired input pins.

The 4K EEPROM only uses the A2 and A1 device address bits with the third bit being a memory page address bit. The two device address bits must compare to their corresponding hardwired input pins. The A0 pin is no connect.

The 8K EEPROM only uses the A2 device address bit with the next two bits being for memory page addressing. The A2 bit must compare to its corresponding hardwired input pin. The A1 and A0 pins are no connect.

The 16K does not use any device address bits but instead the three bits are used for memory page addressing. These page addressing bits on the 4K, 8K and 16K devices should be considered the most significant bits of the data word address which follows. The A0, A1 and A2 pins are no connect.

The eighth bit of the device address is the read/write operation select bit. A read operation is initiated if this bit is high and a write operation is initiated if this bit is low.

Upon a compare of the device address, the EEPROM will output a “0”. If a compare is not made, the chip will return to a standby state.

Write Operations

BYTE WRITE: A write operation requires an 8-bit data word address following the device address word and acknowledgment. Upon receipt of this address, the EEPROM will again respond with a “0” and then clock in the first 8-bit data word. Following receipt of the 8-bit data word, the EEPROM will output a “0” and the addressing device, such as a microcontroller, must terminate the write sequence with a stop condition. At this time the EEPROM enters an internally timed write cycle, t_{WR}, to the nonvolatile memory. All inputs are disabled during this write cycle and the EEPROM will not respond until the write is complete (see Figure 8 on page 10).

PAGE WRITE: The 1K/2K EEPROM is capable of an 8-byte page write, and the 4K, 8K and 16K devices are capable of 16-byte page writes.

A page write is initiated the same as a byte write, but the microcontroller does not send a stop condition after the first data word is clocked in. Instead, after the EEPROM acknowledges receipt of the first data word, the microcontroller can transmit up to seven (1K/2K) or fifteen (4K, 8K, 16K) more data words. The EEPROM will respond with a “0” after each data word received. The microcontroller must terminate the page write sequence with a stop condition (see Figure 9 on page 10).

The data word address lower three (1K/2K) or four (4K, 8K, 16K) bits are internally incremented following the receipt of each data word. The higher data word address bits are not incremented, retaining the memory page row location. When the word address, internally generated, reaches the page boundary, the following byte is placed at the beginning of the same page. If more than eight (1K/2K) or sixteen (4K, 8K, 16K) data words are transmitted to the EEPROM, the data word address will “roll over” and previous data will be overwritten.

ACKNOWLEDGE POLLING: Once the internally timed write cycle has started and the EEPROM inputs are disabled, acknowledge polling can be initiated. This involves send-

ing a start condition followed by the device address word. The read/write bit is representative of the operation desired. Only if the internal write cycle has completed will the EEPROM respond with a “0”, allowing the read or write sequence to continue.

Read Operations

Read operations are initiated the same way as write operations with the exception that the read/write select bit in the device address word is set to “1”. There are three read operations: current address read, random address read and sequential read.

CURRENT ADDRESS READ: The internal data word address counter maintains the last address accessed during the last read or write operation, incremented by one. This address stays valid between operations as long as the chip power is maintained. The address “roll over” during read is from the last byte of the last memory page to the first byte of the first page. The address “roll over” during write is from the last byte of the current page to the first byte of the same page.

Once the device address with the read/write select bit set to “1” is clocked in and acknowledged by the EEPROM, the current address data word is serially clocked out. The microcontroller does not respond with an input “0” but does generate a following stop condition (see Figure 10 on page 10).

RANDOM READ: A random read requires a “dummy” byte write sequence to load in the data word address. Once the device address word and data word address are clocked in and acknowledged by the EEPROM, the microcontroller must generate another start condition. The microcontroller now initiates a current address read by sending a device address with the read/write select bit high. The EEPROM acknowledges the device address and serially clocks out the data word. The microcontroller does not respond with a “0” but does generate a following stop condition (see Figure 11 on page 11).

SEQUENTIAL READ: Sequential reads are initiated by either a current address read or a random address read. After the microcontroller receives a data word, it responds with an acknowledge. As long as the EEPROM receives an acknowledge, it will continue to increment the data word address and serially clock out sequential data words. When the memory address limit is reached, the data word address will “roll over” and the sequential read will continue. The sequential read operation is terminated when the microcontroller does not respond with a “0” but does generate a following stop condition (see Figure 12 on page 11).

Figure 7. Device Address

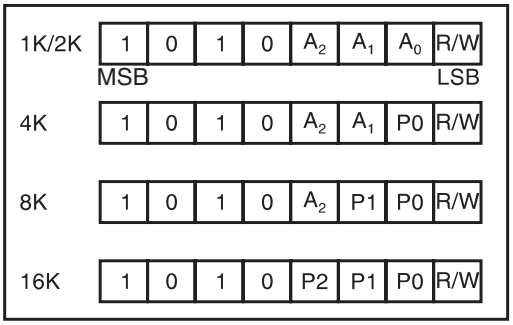


Figure 8. Byte Write

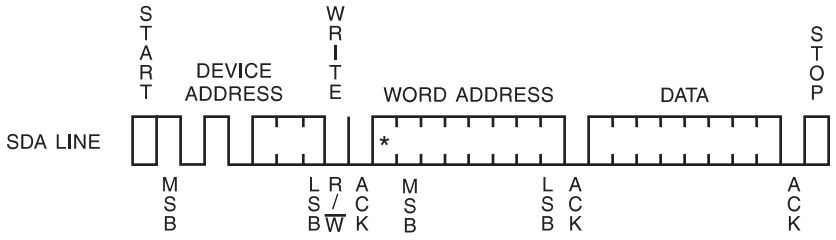
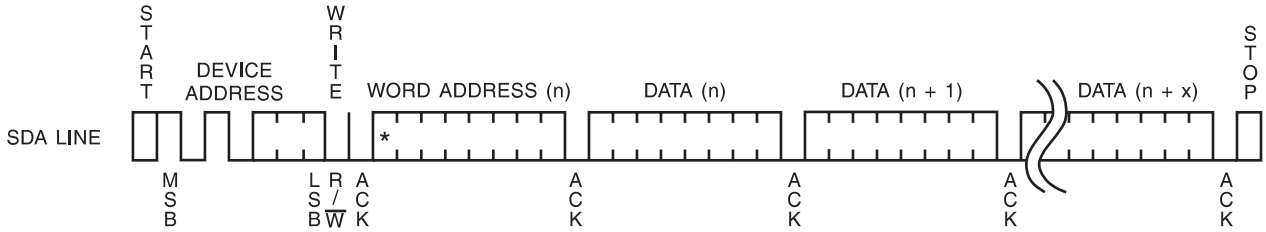


Figure 9. Page Write



(* = DON'T CARE bit for 1K)

Figure 10. Current Address Read

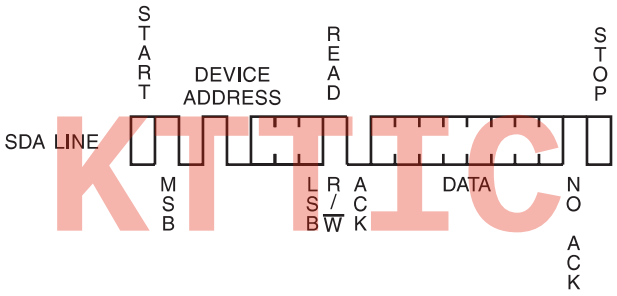
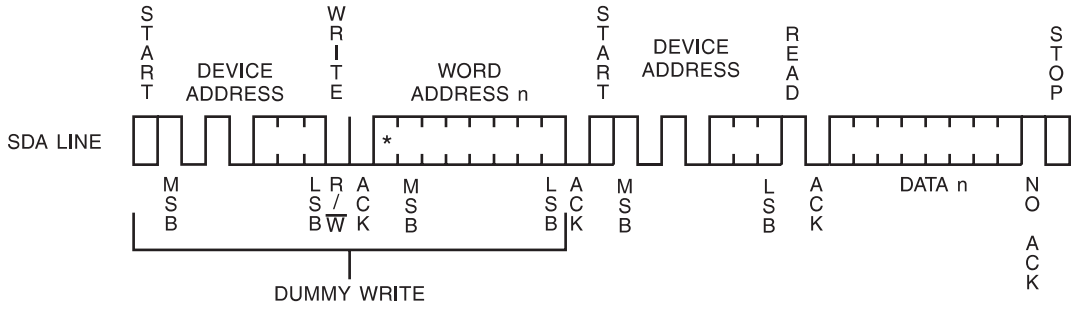
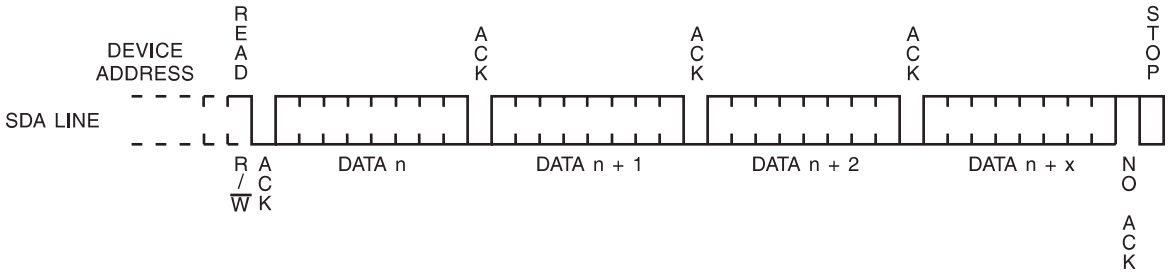


Figure 11. Random Read



(* = DON'T CARE bit for 1K)

Figure 12. Sequential Read



AT24C01A Ordering Information[1]

Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
AT24C01A-10SQ-2.7 AT24C01A-10TQ-2.7	8S1 8A2	Lead-free/Halogen-free/Automotive Temperature (–40°C to 125°C)

Note: 1. This device is not recommended for new design. Please refer to AT24C01B Automotive datasheet.

Package Type	
8S1	8-lead, 0.150" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC)
8A2	8-lead, 0.170" Wide, Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)
Options	
–2.7	Low-voltage (2.7V to 5.5V)

AT24C02 Ordering Information[1]

Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
AT24C02N-10SQ-2.7 AT24C02-10TQ-2.7	8S1 8A2	Lead-free/Halogen-free/Automotive Temperature (–40°C to 125°C)

Note: 1. This device is not recommended for new design. Please refer to AT24C02B Automotive datasheet.

Package Type	
8S1	8-lead, 0.150" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC)
8A2	8-lead, 0.170" Wide, Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)
Options	
–2.7	Low-voltage (2.7V to 5.5V)

AT24C04 Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
AT24C04N-10SQ-2.7 AT24C04-10TQ-2.7	8S1 8A2	Lead-free/Halogen-free/Automotive Temperature (–40°C to 125°C)

Package Type	
8S1	8-lead, 0.150" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC)
8A2	8-lead, 0.170" Wide, Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)
Options	
–2.7	Low-voltage (2.7V to 5.5V)

AT24C08A Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
AT24C08AN-10SQ-2.7 AT24C08A-10TQ-2.7	8S1 8A2	Lead-free/Halogen-free/ Automotive Temperature (–40°C to 125°C)

Note: For 2.7V devices used in the 4.5V to 5.5V range, please refer to performance values in the AC and DC characteristics tables (Table 4 on page 4 and Table 5 on page 5).

Package Type	
8S1	8-lead, 0.150" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC)
8A2	8-lead, 0.170" Wide, Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)
Options	
–**2.7**	Low Voltage (2.7V to 5.5V)

AT24C16A Ordering Information

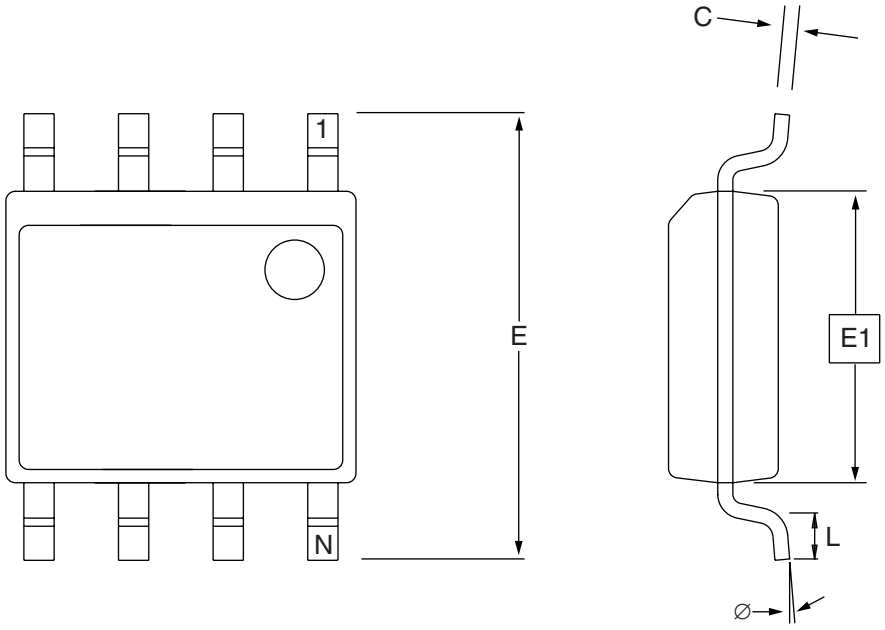
Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
AT24C16AN-10SQ-2.7 AT24C16A-10TQ-2.7	8S1 8A2	Lead-free/Halogen-free/ Automotive Temperature (–40°C to 125°C)

Note: For 2.7V devices used in the 4.5V to 5.5V range, please refer to performance values in the AC and DC characteristics tables (Table 4 on page 4 and Table 5 on page 5).

Package Type	
8S1	8-lead, 0.150" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC)
8A2	8-lead, 0.170" Wide, Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)
Options	
–2.7	Low Voltage (2.7V to 5.5V)

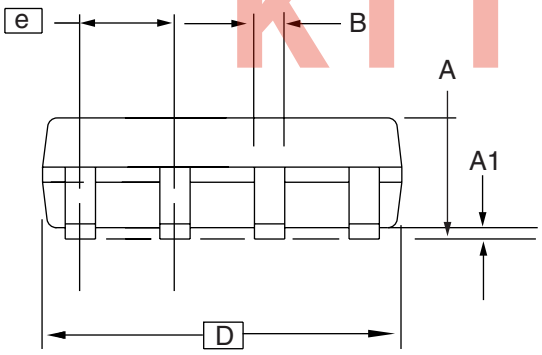
Packaging Information

8S1 – JEDEC SOIC



Top View

End View



Side View

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

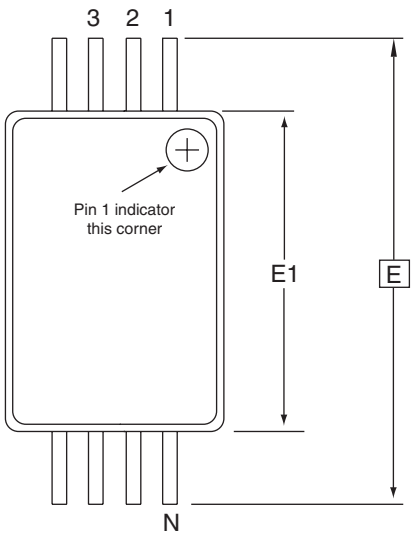
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	1.35	–	1.75	
A1	0.10	–	0.25	
b	0.31	–	0.51	
C	0.17	–	0.25	
D	4.80	–	5.00	
E1	3.81	–	3.99	
E	5.79	–	6.20	
e	1.27 BSC			
L	0.40	–	1.27	
∅	0°	–	8°	

Note: These drawings are for general information only. Refer to JEDEC Drawing MS-012, Variation AA for proper dimensions, tolerances, datums, etc.

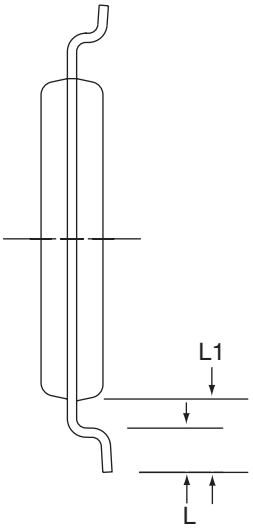
10/7/03

1150 E. Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd. Colorado Springs, CO 80906	**TITLE** **8S1**, 8-lead (0.150" Wide Body), Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC)	**DRAWING NO.** 8S1	**REV.** B

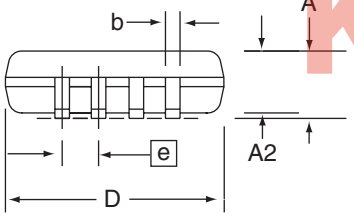
8A2 – TSSOP



Top View



End View



Side View

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	2, 5
E		6.40 BSC		
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	3, 5
A	–	–	1.20	
A2	0.80	1.00	1.05	
b	0.19	–	0.30	4
e		0.65 BSC		
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	
L1		1.00 REF		

Notes:
1. This drawing is for general information only. Refer to JEDEC Drawing MO-153, Variation AA, for proper dimensions, tolerances, datums, etc.
2. Dimension D does not include mold Flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold Flash, protrusions and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm (0.006 in) per side.
3. Dimension E1 does not include inter-lead Flash or protrusions. Inter-lead Flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm (0.010 in) per side.
4. Dimension b does not include Dambar protrusion. Allowable Dambar protrusion shall be 0.08 mm total in excess of the b dimension at maximum material condition. Dambar cannot be located on the lower radius of the foot. Minimum space between protrusion and adjacent lead is 0.07 mm.
5. Dimension D and E1 to be determined at Datum Plane H.

5/30/02

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**8A2**, 8-lead, 4.4 mm Body, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)	8A2	B

Revision History

Doc. Rev.	Date	Comments
5092D	4/2007	Added ‘Not recommended for new design’ notes to AT24C01A and AT24C02 on pages 1, 12 and 13.
5092C	2/2007	Implemented revision history. Removed PDIP offering and parts. Added ‘AT24C02 Not Recommended for New Design’ note to page 1.