MICROCHIP

24FC16

16K 5.0V 1MHz I^2C^{TM} Serial EEPROM

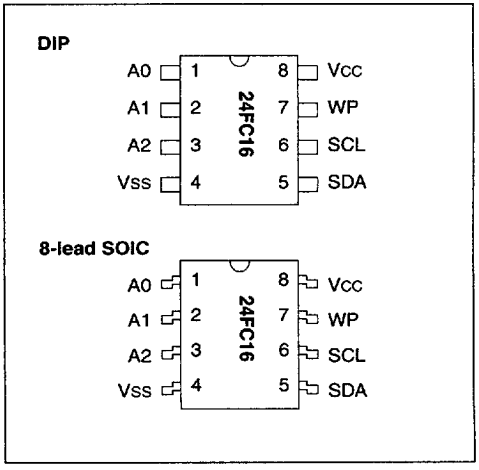
FEATURES

- Voltage operating range; 4.5V to 5.5V
- Low power CMOS technology
  - 3 mA maximum write current
  - 200 µA typical read current
  - 10 µA standby current typical at 5.5V
  - 5 µA standby current typical at 4.5V
- Organized as 8 blocks of 256 bytes (8 x 256 x 8)
- 1 MHz SE2.bus two wire protocol
- Schmitt trigger inputs for noise suppression
- Self-timed write cycle (including auto-erase)
- Page-write buffer for up to 16 bytes
- 2 ms typical write cycle time for page-write
- Hardware write protect for entire memory
- Can be operated as a serial ROM
- ESD protection > 4,000V
- 10,000,000 erase/write cycles guaranteed
- Data retention > 200 years
- 8-pin DIP and 8-lead SOIC packages
- Available for extended temperature ranges
  - Commercial (C): 0°C to +70°C
  - Industrial (I): -40°C to +85°C

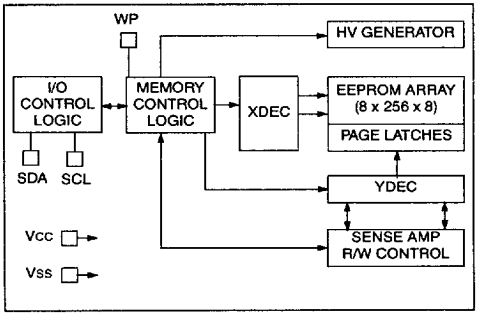
DESCRIPTION

The Microchip Technology Inc. 24FC16 is a 16K-bit Electrically Erasable PROM. The device is organized as 8 blocks of 256 x 8-bit memory with a high-speed 1MHz SE2.bus whose protocol is functionally equivalent to the industry-standard I^2C bus. The 24FC16 also has a page-write capability for up to 16 bytes of data. The 24FC16 is available in the standard 8-pin DIP and 8-lead SOIC packages.

PACKAGE TYPES



BLOCK DIAGRAM



I^2C is a trademark of Philips Corporation.

1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Maximum Ratings*

Vcc.....7.0V
All inputs and outputs w.r.t. Vss .....-0.3V to Vcc +1.0V
Storage temperature .....-65°C to +150°C
Ambient temp. with power applied.....-65°C to +125°C
Soldering temperature of leads (10 seconds) .....+300°C
ESD protection on all pins.....≥ 4 kV

***Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

TABLE 1-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Name	Function
Vss	Ground
SDA	Serial Address/Data I/O
SCL	Serial Clock
WP	Write Protect Input
Vcc	+4.5V to 5.5V Power Supply
A0, A1, A2	**No Internal Connection**

TABLE 1-2: DC CHARACTERISTICS

			Vcc = +4.5V to +5.5V Commercial (C): Tamb = 0°C to +70°C Industrial (I): Tamb = -40°C to +85°C		
Parameter	**Symbol**	**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
WP, SCL and SDA pins: High level input voltage	VIH	0.7 Vcc	—	V	
Low level input voltage	VIL	—	0.3 Vcc	V	
Hysteresis of Schmitt trigger inputs	VHYS	0.05 Vcc	—	V	(Note)
Low level output voltage	VOL	—	0.40	V	IOL = 3.0 mA
Input leakage current	ILI	-10	10	µA	VIN = 0.1V to Vcc
Output leakage current	ILO	-10	10	µA	VOUT = 0.1V to Vcc
Pin capacitance (all inputs/outputs)	CINT	—	10	pF	Vcc = 5.0V (Note 1) Tamb = 25°C, FCLK = 1MHz
Operating current	ICC write ICC read	— —	3 1	mA mA	Vcc = 5.5V, SCL = 1MHz
Standby current	ICCS	—	100	µA	Vcc = 5.5V, SDA = SCL = Vcc

Note: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

FIGURE 1-1: BUS TIMING START/STOP

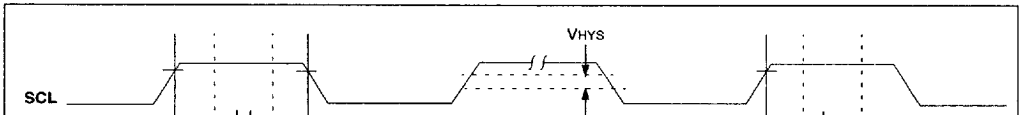


TABLE 1-3: AC CHARACTERISTICS

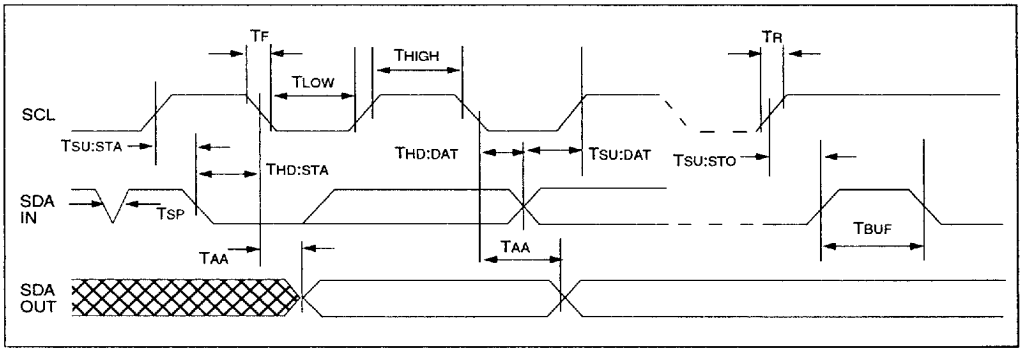
Parameter	Symbol	1 MHz Bus		Units	Remarks
		Min	Max		
Clock frequency	FCLK	0	1000	kHz	
Clock high time	THIGH	500	—	ns	
Clock low time	TLOW	500	—	ns	
SDA and SCL rise time	TR	—	300	ns	(Note 1)
SDA and SCL fall time	TF	—	100	ns	(Note 1)
START hold time	THD:STA	250	—	ns	After this period the first clock pulse is generated
START setup time	TSU:STA	250	—	ns	Only relevant for repeated START
Data input hold time	THD:DAT	0	—	ns	
Data input setup time	TSU:DAT	100	—	ns	
STOP setup time	TSU:STO	250	—	ns	
Output valid from clock	TAA	—	400	ns	(Note 2)
Bus free time	TBUF	500	—	ns	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
Write cycle time	TWR	—	10	ms	Byte or page
Endurance	—	10M	—	cycles	25°C, Vcc = 5.0V, Block Mode (Note 3)

Note 1: Not 100 percent tested.

2: As a transmitter, the device must provide an internal minimum delay time to bridge the undefined region (minimum 100 ns) of the falling edge of SCL to avoid unintended generation of START or STOPs.

3: This parameter is not tested but guaranteed by characterization. For endurance estimates in a specific application, please consult the Total Endurance Model which can be obtained on our BBS or website.

FIGURE 1-2: BUS TIMING DATA



2.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The 24FC16 supports a bidirectional two wire bus and data transmission protocol. A device that sends data onto the bus is defined as transmitter, and a device receiving data as receiver. The bus has to be controlled by a master device which generates the serial clock (SCL), controls the bus access, and generates the START and STOP, while the 24FC16 works as slave. Both, master and slave can operate as transmitter or receiver but the master device determines which mode is activated.

3.0 BUS CHARACTERISTICS

The following **bus protocol** has been defined:

- Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.
- During data transfer, the data line must remain stable whenever the clock line is HIGH. Changes in the data line while the clock line is HIGH will be interpreted as a START or STOP.

Accordingly, the following bus conditions have been defined (Figure 3-1).

3.1 Bus not Busy (A)

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH.

3.2 Start Data Transfer (B)

A HIGH to LOW transition of the SDA line while the clock (SCL) is HIGH determines a START. All commands must be preceded by a START.

3.3 Stop Data Transfer (C)

A LOW to HIGH transition of the SDA line while the clock (SCL) is HIGH determines a STOP. All operations must be ended with a STOP.

3.4 Data Valid (D)

The state of the data line represents valid data when, after a START, the data line is stable for the duration of the HIGH period of the clock signal.

The data on the line must be changed during the LOW period of the clock signal. There is one clock pulse per bit of data.

Each data transfer is initiated with a START and terminated with a STOP. The number of the data bytes transferred between the STARTs and STOPs is determined by the master device and is theoretically unlimited, although only the last 16 will be stored when doing a write operation. When an overwrite does occur it will replace data in a first in first out fashion.

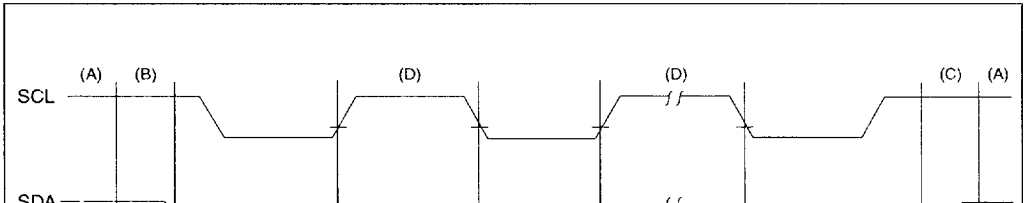
3.5 Acknowledge

Each receiving device, when addressed, is obliged to generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte. The master device must generate an extra clock pulse which is associated with this acknowledge bit.

Note:	The 24FC16 does not generate any acknowledge bits if an internal programming cycle is in progress.

The device that acknowledges, has to pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse in such a way that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge related clock pulse. Of course, setup and hold times must be taken into account. During reads, a master must signal an end of data to the slave by not generating an acknowledge bit on the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave. In this case, the slave (24FC16) will leave the data line HIGH to enable the master to generate the STOP.

FIGURE 3-1: DATA TRANSFER SEQUENCE ON THE SERIAL BUS



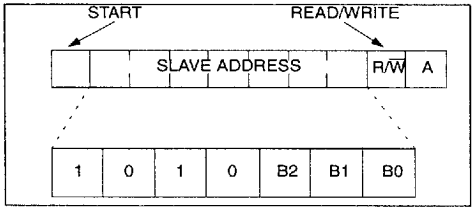
3.6 Device Addressing

A control byte is the first byte received following the START from the master device. The control byte consists of a four bit control code, for the 24FC16 this is set as 1010 binary for read and write operations. The next three bits of the control byte are the block select bits (B2, B1, B0). They are used by the master device to select which of the eight 256 word blocks of memory are to be accessed. These bits are in effect the three most significant bits of the word address. It should be noted that the protocol limits the size of the memory to eight blocks of 256 words, therefore the protocol can support only one 24FC16 per system.

The last bit of the control byte defines the operation to be performed. When set to one a read operation is selected, when set to zero a write operation is selected. Following the START, the 24FC16 monitors the SDA bus checking the device type identifier being transmitted, upon a 1010 code the slave device outputs an acknowledge signal on the SDA line. Depending on the state of the R/$\overline{W}$ bit, the 24FC16 will select a read or write operation.

Operation	Control Code	Block Select	R/$\overline{W}$
Read	1010	Block Address	1
Write	1010	Block Address	0

FIGURE 3-2: CONTROL BYTE ALLOCATION



4.0 WRITE OPERATION

4.1 Byte Write

Following the START from the master, the device code (4 bits), the block address (3 bits), and the R/$\overline{W}$ bit which is a logic low is placed onto the bus by the master transmitter. This indicates to the addressed slave receiver that a byte with a word address will follow after it has generated an acknowledge bit during the ninth clock cycle. Therefore the next byte transmitted by the master is the word address and will be written into the address pointer of the 24FC16. After receiving another acknowledge signal from the 24FC16 the master device will transmit the data word to be written into the addressed memory location. The 24FC16 acknowledges again and the master generates a STOP. This initiates the internal write cycle, and during this time the 24FC16 will not generate acknowledge signals (Figure 4-1).

4.2 Page Write

The write control byte, word address and the first data byte are transmitted to the 24FC16 in the same way as in a byte write. But instead of generating a STOP the master transmits up to sixteen data bytes to the 24FC16 which are temporarily stored in the on-chip page buffer and will be written into the memory after the master has transmitted a STOP. After the receipt of each word, the four lower order address pointer bits are internally incremented by one. The higher order seven bits of the word address remains constant. If the master should transmit more than 16 words prior to generating the STOP, the address counter will roll over and the previously received data will be overwritten. As with the byte write operation, once the STOP is received an internal write cycle will begin (Figure 4-2).

FIGURE 4-1: BYTE WRITE

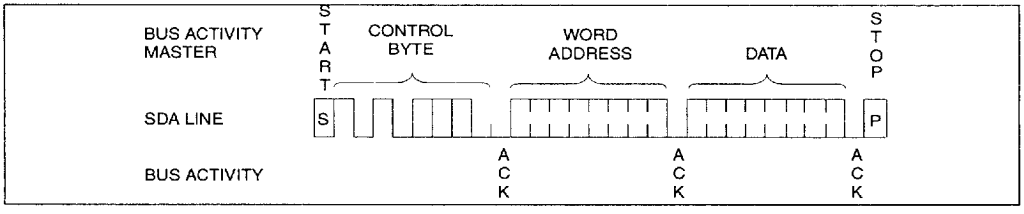
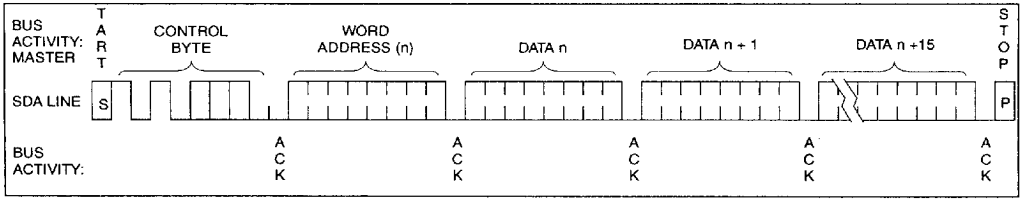


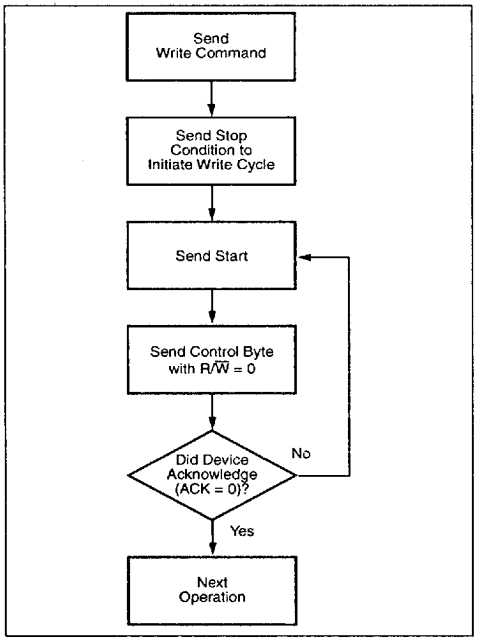
FIGURE 4-2: PAGE WRITE



5.0 ACKNOWLEDGE POLLING

Since the device will not acknowledge during a write cycle, this can be used to determine when the cycle is complete (this feature can be used to maximize bus throughput). Once the STOP for a write command has been issued from the master, the device initiates the internally timed write cycle. ACK polling can be initiated immediately. This involves the master sending a START followed by the control byte for a write command ($R/\overline{W}$ = 0). If the device is still busy with the write cycle, then no ACK will be returned. If the cycle is complete, then the device will return the ACK and the master can then proceed with the next read or write command. See Figure 5-1 for flow diagram.

FIGURE 5-1: ACKNOWLEDGE POLLING FLOW



6.0 WRITE PROTECTION

The 24FC16 can be used as a serial ROM when the WP pin is connected to Vcc. Programming will be inhibited and the entire memory will be write-protected.

7.0 READ OPERATION

Read operations are initiated in the same way as write operations with the exception that the $R/\overline{W}$ bit of the slave address is set to one. There are three basic types of read operations: current address read, random read, and sequential read.

7.1 Current Address Read

The 24FC16 contains an address counter that maintains the address of the last word accessed, internally incremented by one. Therefore, if the previous access (either a read or write operation) was to address n, the next current address read operation would access data from address n + 1. Upon receipt of the slave address with $R/\overline{W}$ bit set to one, the 24FC16 issues an acknowledge and transmits the eight bit data word. The master will not acknowledge the transfer but does generate a stop condition and the 24FC16 discontinues transmission (Figure 7-1).

7.2 Random Read

Random read operations allow the master to access any memory location in a random manner. To perform this type of read operation, first the word address must be set. This is done by sending the word address to the 24FC16 as part of a write operation. After the word address is sent, the master generates a start condition following the acknowledge. This terminates the write operation, but not before the internal address pointer is set. Then the master issues the control byte again but with the $R/\overline{W}$ bit set to a one. The 24FC16 will then issue an acknowledge and transmits the eight bit data word. The master will not acknowledge the transfer but does generate a STOP and the 24FC16 discontinues transmission (Figure 7-2).

7.3 Sequential Read

Sequential reads are initiated in the same way as a random read except that after the 24FC16 transmits the first data byte, the master issues an acknowledge as opposed to a STOP in a random read. This directs the 24FC16 to transmit the next sequentially addressed 8-bit word (Figure 7-3).

To provide sequential reads the 24FC16 contains an internal address pointer which is incremented by one at the completion of each operation. This address pointer allows the entire memory contents to be serially read during one operation.

7.4 Noise Protection

The 24FC16 employs a Vcc threshold detector circuit which disables the internal erase/write logic if the Vcc is below 1.5V at nominal conditions.

The SCL and SDA inputs have Schmitt trigger and filter circuits which suppress noise spikes to assure proper device operation even on a noisy bus.

FIGURE 7-1: CURRENT ADDRESS READ

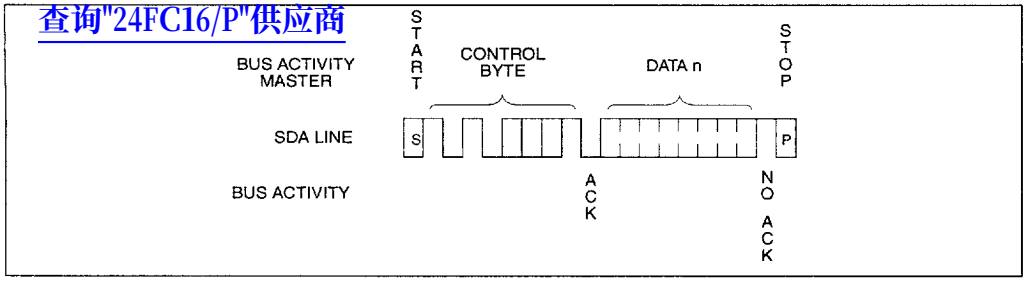


FIGURE 7-2: RANDOM READ

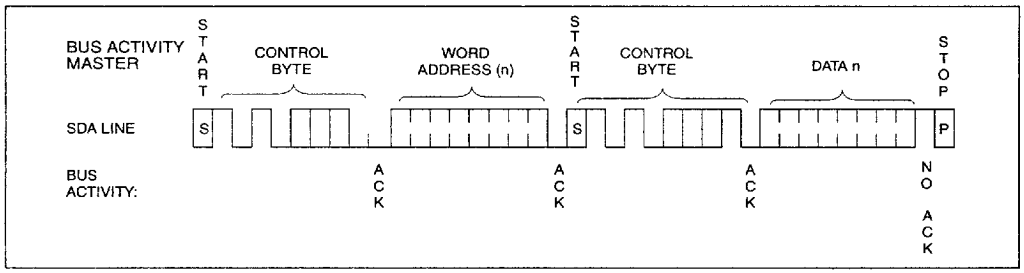
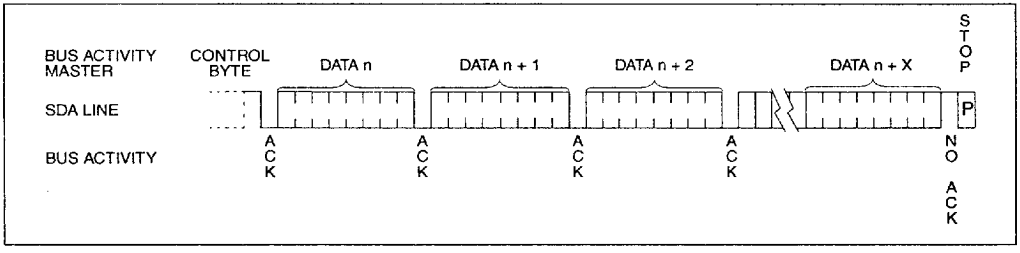


FIGURE 7-3: SEQUENTIAL READ



8.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

8.1 SDA Serial Address/Data Input/Output

This is a Bi-directional pin used to transfer addresses and data into and data out of the device. It is an open drain terminal, therefore the SDA bus requires a pullup resistor to Vcc (typical 1KΩ, must consider total bus capacitance and maximum rise/fall times).

For normal data transfer SDA is allowed to change only during SCL low. Changes during SCL high are reserved for indicating the STARTs and STOPs.

8.2 SCL Serial Clock

This input is used to synchronize the data transfer from and to the device.

8.3 WP

This is a Bi-directional pin used to transfer addresses and data into and data out of the device. It is an open drain terminal, therefore the SDA bus requires a pullup resistor to Vcc (typical 1KΩ, must consider total bus capacitance and maximum rise/fall times).

For normal data transfer SDA is allowed to change only during SCL low. Changes during SCL high are reserved for indicating the START and STOPs.

8.4 A0, A1, A2

These pins are not used by the 24FC16. They may be left floating or tied to either Vss or Vcc.

24FC16 Product Identification System

To order or to obtain information (e.g., on pricing or delivery), please use the listed part numbers, and refer to the factory or the listed sales offices.