

CAV24C02, CAV24C04, CAV24C08, CAV24C16

2-Kb, 4-Kb, 8-Kb and 16-Kb I²C CMOS Serial EEPROM

Description

The CAV24C02/04/08/16 are 2-Kb, 4-Kb, 8-Kb and 16-Kb respectively CMOS Serial EEPROM devices organized internally as 16/32/64 and 128 pages respectively of 16 bytes each. All devices support both the Standard (100 kHz) as well as Fast (400 kHz) I²C protocol.

Data is written by providing a starting address, then loading 1 to 16 contiguous bytes into a Page Write Buffer, and then writing all data to non-volatile memory in one internal write cycle. Data is read by providing a starting address and then shifting out data serially while automatically incrementing the internal address count.

External address pins make it possible to address up to eight CAV24C02, four CAV24C04, two CAV24C08 and one CAV24C16 device on the same bus.

Features

- Automotive Temperature Grade 1 (–40°C to +125°C)
- Supports Standard and Fast I²C Protocol
- 2.5 V to 5.5 V Supply Voltage Range
- 16-Byte Page Write Buffer
- Hardware Write Protection for Entire Memory
- CAV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Site and Change Control
- Schmitt Triggers and Noise Suppression Filters on I²C Bus Inputs (SCL and SDA)
- Low power CMOS Technology
- 1,000,000 Program/Erase Cycles
- 100 Year Data Retention
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

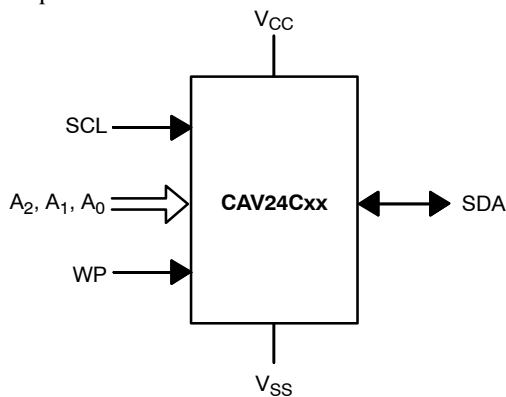


Figure 1. Functional Symbol



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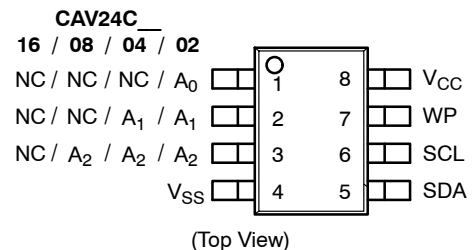
TSSOP-8
Y SUFFIX
CASE 948AL



SOIC-8
W SUFFIX
CASE 751BD

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

SOIC (W), TSSOP (Y)



PIN FUNCTION

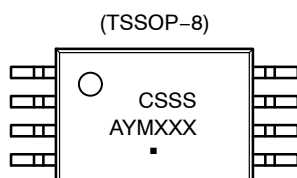
| Pin Name | Function |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A0, A1, A2 | Device Address Input |
| SDA | Serial Data Input/Output |
| SCL | Serial Clock Input |
| WP | Write Protect Input |
| V _{CC} | Power Supply |
| V _{SS} | Ground |
| NC | No Connect |

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 11 of this data sheet.

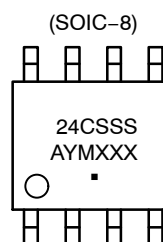
CAV24C02, CAV24C04, CAV24C08, CAV24C16

DEVICE MARKINGS



(TSSOP-8)

CSSS = Specific Device Code, where
 SSS = 02H for CAV24C02
 SSS = 04K for CAV24C04
 SSS = 08K for CAV24C08
 SSS = 16K for CAV24C16
 A = Assembly Location
 Y = Production Year (Last Digit)
 M = Production Month (1-9, O, N, D)
 XXX = Last Three Digits of Assembly Lot Number
 ■ = Pb-Free Package



(SOIC-8)

24CSSS = Specific Device Code, where
 SSS = 02H for CAV24C02
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 A = Assembly Location
 Y = Production Year (Last Digit)
 M = Production Month (1-9, O, N, D)
 XXX = Last Three Digits of Assembly Lot Number
 ■ = Pb-Free Package

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameters | Ratings | Units |
|--|--------------|-------|
| Storage Temperature | -65 to +150 | °C |
| Voltage on any pin with respect to Ground (Note 1) | -0.5 to +6.5 | V |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

- During input transitions, voltage undershoot on any pin should not exceed -1 V for more than 20 ns. Voltage overshoot on pins A₀, A₁, A₂ and WP should not exceed V_{CC} + 1 V for more than 20 ns, while voltage on the I²C bus pins, SCL and SDA, should not exceed the absolute maximum ratings, irrespective of V_{CC}.

Table 2. RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Units |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|
| N _{END} (Note 3) | Endurance | 1,000,000 | Program / Erase Cycles |
| T _{DR} | Data Retention | 100 | Years |

- These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter according to appropriate AEC-Q100 and JEDEC test methods.
- Page Mode, V_{CC} = 5 V, 25°C.

Table 3. D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 2.5 V to 5.5 V, T_A = -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise specified.)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | | Min | Max | Units |
|------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| I _{CCR} | Read Current | Read, f _{SCL} = 400 kHz | | | 1 | mA |
| I _{CCW} | Write Current | Write, f _{SCL} = 400 kHz | | | 2 | mA |
| I _{SB} | Standby Current | All I/O Pins at GND or V _{CC} | T _A = -40°C to +125°C | | 5 | μA |
| I _L | I/O Pin Leakage | Pin at GND or V _{CC} | | | 2 | μA |
| V _{IL} | Input Low Voltage | | | -0.5 | 0.3 x V _{CC} | V |
| V _{IH} | Input High Voltage | A ₀ , A ₁ , A ₂ and WP | | 0.7 x V _{CC} | V _{CC} + 0.5 | V |
| | | SCL and SDA | | 0.7 x V _{CC} | 5.5 | V |
| V _{OL} | Output Low Voltage | V _{CC} > 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 3 mA | | | 0.4 | V |

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Table 4. PIN IMPEDANCE CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Max | Units |
|-------------------|---|--|-----|---------------|
| C_{IN} (Note 4) | SDA Pin Capacitance | $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$, $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ | 8 | pF |
| | Other Pins | | 6 | pF |
| I_{WP} (Note 5) | WP Input Current | $V_{IN} < V_{IH}$, $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ | 130 | μA |
| | | $V_{IN} < V_{IH}$, $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ | 120 | |
| | | $V_{IN} < V_{IH}$, $V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ | 80 | |
| | | $V_{IN} > V_{IH}$ | 2 | |
| I_A (Note 5) | Address Input Current (A0, A1, A2) Product Rev H | $V_{IN} < V_{IH}$, $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ | 50 | μA |
| | | $V_{IN} < V_{IH}$, $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ | 35 | |
| | | $V_{IN} < V_{IH}$, $V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ | 25 | |
| | | $V_{IN} > V_{IH}$ | 2 | |

4. These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter according to appropriate AEC-Q100 and JEDEC test methods.
5. When not driven, the WP, A0, A1 and A2 pins are pulled down to GND internally. For improved noise immunity, the internal pull-down is relatively strong; therefore the external driver must be able to supply the pull-down current when attempting to drive the input HIGH. To conserve power, as the input level exceeds the trip point of the CMOS input buffer ($\sim 0.5 \times V_{CC}$), the strong pull-down reverts to a weak current source.

Table 5. A.C. CHARACTERISTICS (Note 6) ($V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

| Symbol | Parameter | Standard | | Fast | | Units |
|-----------------------|--|----------|------|------|-----|---------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| F_{SCL} | Clock Frequency | | 100 | | 400 | kHz |
| $t_{HD:STA}$ | START Condition Hold Time | 4 | | 0.6 | | μs |
| t_{LOW} | Low Period of SCL Clock | 4.7 | | 1.3 | | μs |
| t_{HIGH} | High Period of SCL Clock | 4 | | 0.6 | | μs |
| $t_{SU:STA}$ | START Condition Setup Time | 4.7 | | 0.6 | | μs |
| $t_{HD:DAT}$ | Data In Hold Time | 0 | | 0 | | μs |
| $t_{SU:DAT}$ | Data In Setup Time | 250 | | 100 | | ns |
| t_R | SDA and SCL Rise Time | | 1000 | | 300 | ns |
| t_F (Note 6) | SDA and SCL Fall Time | | 300 | | 300 | ns |
| $t_{SU:STO}$ | STOP Condition Setup Time | 4 | | 0.6 | | μs |
| t_{BUF} | Bus Free Time Between STOP and START | 4.7 | | 1.3 | | μs |
| t_{AA} | SCL Low to Data Out Valid | | 3.5 | | 0.9 | μs |
| t_{DH} | Data Out Hold Time | 100 | | 100 | | ns |
| T_i (Note 6) | Noise Pulse Filtered at SCL and SDA Inputs | | 100 | | 100 | ns |
| $t_{SU:WP}$ | WP Setup Time | 0 | | 0 | | μs |
| $t_{HD:WP}$ | WP Hold Time | 2.5 | | 2.5 | | μs |
| t_{WR} | Write Cycle Time | | 5 | | 5 | ms |
| t_{PU} (Notes 7, 8) | Power-up to Ready Mode | | 1 | | 1 | ms |

6. Test conditions according to "AC Test Conditions" table.
7. Tested initially and after a design or process change that affects this parameter.
8. t_{PU} is the delay between the time V_{CC} is stable and the device is ready to accept commands.

Table 6. A.C. TEST CONDITIONS

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Input Drive Levels | $0.2 \times V_{CC}$ to $0.8 \times V_{CC}$ |
| Input Rise and Fall Time | $\leq 50\text{ ns}$ |
| Input Reference Levels | $0.3 \times V_{CC}$, $0.7 \times V_{CC}$ |
| Output Reference Level | $0.5 \times V_{CC}$ |
| Output Test Load | Current Source $I_{OL} = 3\text{ mA}$; $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ |

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Power-On Reset (POR)

Each CAV24Cxx* incorporates Power-On Reset (POR) circuitry which protects the internal logic against powering up in the wrong state.

A CAV24Cxx device will power up into Standby mode after V_{CC} exceeds the POR trigger level and will power down into Reset mode when V_{CC} drops below the POR trigger level. This bi-directional POR feature protects the device against 'brown-out' failure following a temporary loss of power.

**For common features, the CAV24C02/04/08/16 will be referred to as CAV24Cxx.*

Pin Description

SCL: The Serial Clock input pin accepts the Serial Clock generated by the Master.

SDA: The Serial Data I/O pin receives input data and transmits data stored in EEPROM. In transmit mode, this pin is open drain. Data is acquired on the positive edge, and is delivered on the negative edge of SCL.

A0, A1 and A2: The Address inputs set the device address when cascading multiple devices. When not driven, these pins are pulled LOW internally.

WP: The Write Protect input pin inhibits all write operations, when pulled HIGH. When not driven, this pin is pulled LOW internally.

Functional Description

The CAV24Cxx supports the Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) Bus data transmission protocol, which defines a device that sends data to the bus as a transmitter and a device receiving data as a receiver. Data flow is controlled by a Master device, which generates the serial clock and all START and STOP conditions. The CAV24Cxx acts as a Slave device. Master and Slave alternate as either transmitter or receiver.

I²C Bus Protocol

The I²C bus consists of two 'wires', SCL and SDA. The two wires are connected to the V_{CC} supply via pull-up resistors. Master and Slave devices connect to the 2-wire

bus via their respective SCL and SDA pins. The transmitting device pulls down the SDA line to 'transmit' a '0' and releases it to 'transmit' a '1'.

Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy (see AC Characteristics).

During data transfer, the SDA line must remain stable while the SCL line is high. An SDA transition while SCL is high will be interpreted as a START or STOP condition (Figure 2). The START condition precedes all commands. It consists of a HIGH to LOW transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH. The START acts as a 'wake-up' call to all receivers. Absent a START, a Slave will not respond to commands. The STOP condition completes all commands. It consists of a LOW to HIGH transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH.

Device Addressing

The Master initiates data transfer by creating a START condition on the bus. The Master then broadcasts an 8-bit serial Slave address. For normal Read/Write operations, the first 4 bits of the Slave address are fixed at 1010 (Ah). The next 3 bits are used as programmable address bits when cascading multiple devices and/or as internal address bits. The last bit of the slave address, R/W, specifies whether a Read (1) or Write (0) operation is to be performed. The 3 address space extension bits are assigned as illustrated in Figure 3. A₂, A₁ and A₀ must match the state of the external address pins, and a₁₀, a₉ and a₈ are internal address bits.

Acknowledge

After processing the Slave address, the Slave responds with an acknowledge (ACK) by pulling down the SDA line during the 9th clock cycle (Figure 4). The Slave will also acknowledge the address byte and every data byte presented in Write mode. In Read mode the Slave shifts out a data byte, and then releases the SDA line during the 9th clock cycle. As long as the Master acknowledges the data, the Slave will continue transmitting. The Master terminates the session by not acknowledging the last data byte (NoACK) and by issuing a STOP condition. Bus timing is illustrated in Figure 5.

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Figure 2. Start/Stop Timing

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A ₂ | A ₁ | A ₀ | R/ \bar{W} | CAV24C02 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A ₂ | A ₁ | a ₈ | R/ \bar{W} | CAV24C04 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A ₂ | a ₉ | a ₈ | R/ \bar{W} | CAV24C08 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | a ₁₀ | a ₉ | a ₈ | R/ \bar{W} | CAV24C16 |

Figure 3. Slave Address Bits

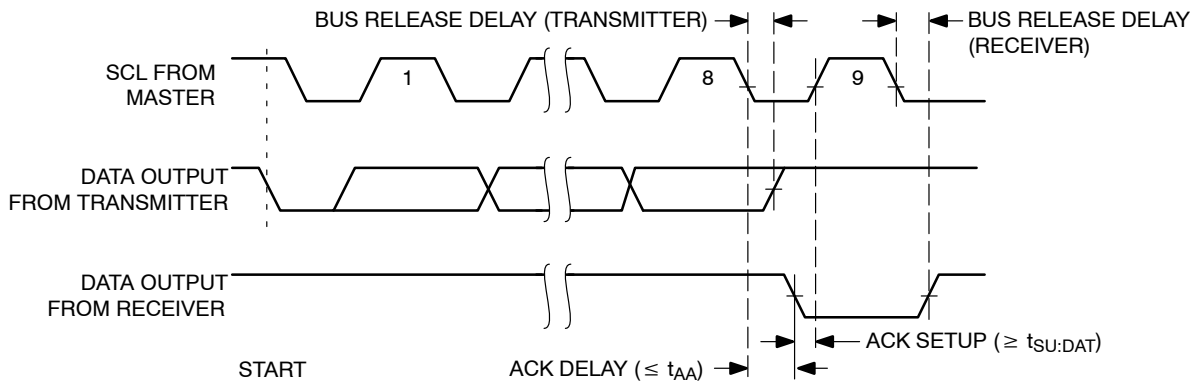


Figure 4. Acknowledge Timing

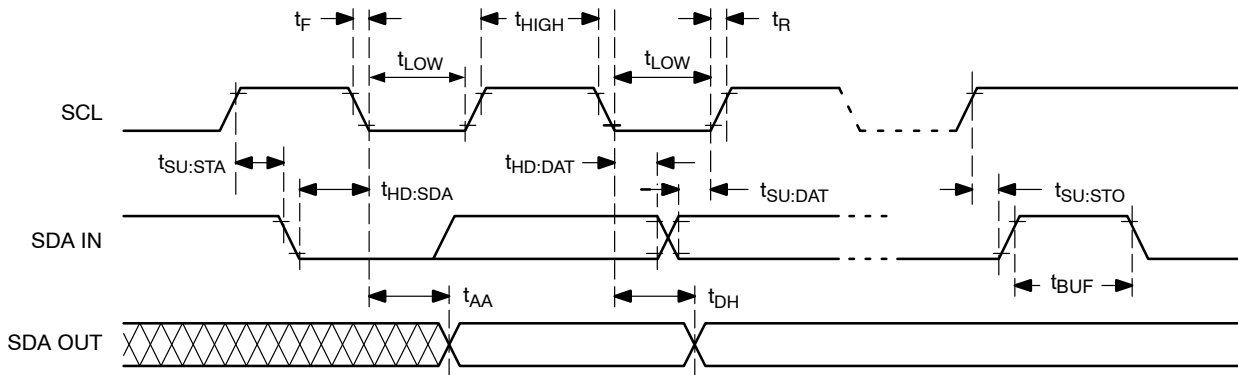


Figure 5. Bus Timing

WRITE OPERATIONS

Byte Write

In Byte Write mode, the Master sends the START condition and the Slave address with the R/W bit set to zero to the Slave. After the Slave generates an acknowledge, the Master sends the byte address that is to be written into the address pointer of the CAV24Cxx. After receiving another acknowledge from the Slave, the Master transmits the data byte to be written into the addressed memory location. The CAV24Cxx device will acknowledge the data byte and the Master generates the STOP condition, at which time the device begins its internal Write cycle to nonvolatile memory (Figure 6). While this internal cycle is in progress (t_{WR}), the SDA output will be tri-stated and the CAV24Cxx will not respond to any request from the Master device (Figure 7).

Page Write

The CAV24Cxx writes up to 16 bytes of data in a single write cycle, using the Page Write operation (Figure 8). The Page Write operation is initiated in the same manner as the Byte Write operation, however instead of terminating after the data byte is transmitted, the Master is allowed to send up to fifteen additional bytes. After each byte has been transmitted the CAV24Cxx will respond with an acknowledge and internally increments the four low order address bits. The high order bits that define the page address remain unchanged. If the Master transmits more than sixteen bytes prior to sending the STOP condition, the address counter ‘wraps around’ to the beginning of page and previously transmitted data will be overwritten. Once all

sixteen bytes are received and the STOP condition has been sent by the Master, the internal Write cycle begins. At this point all received data is written to the CAV24Cxx in a single write cycle.

Acknowledge Polling

The acknowledge (ACK) polling routine can be used to take advantage of the typical write cycle time. Once the stop condition is issued to indicate the end of the host’s write operation, the CAV24Cxx initiates the internal write cycle. The ACK polling can be initiated immediately. This involves issuing the start condition followed by the slave address for a write operation. If the CAV24Cxx is still busy with the write operation, NoACK will be returned. If the CAV24Cxx has completed the internal write operation, an ACK will be returned and the host can then proceed with the next read or write operation.

Hardware Write Protection

With the WP pin held HIGH, the entire memory is protected against Write operations. If the WP pin is left floating or is grounded, it has no impact on the operation of the CAV24Cxx. The state of the WP pin is strobed on the last falling edge of SCL immediately preceding the first data byte (Figure 9). If the WP pin is HIGH during the strobe interval, the CAV24Cxx will not acknowledge the data byte and the Write request will be rejected.

Delivery State

The CAV24Cxx is shipped erased, i.e., all bytes are FFh.

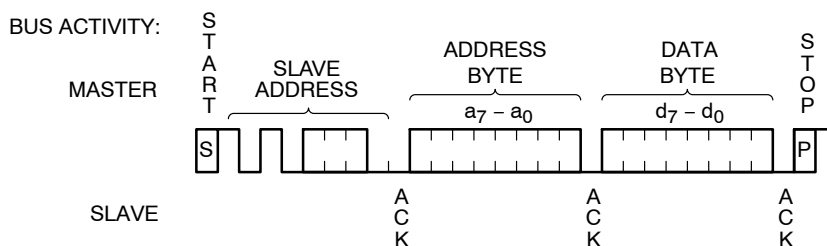


Figure 6. Byte Write Sequence

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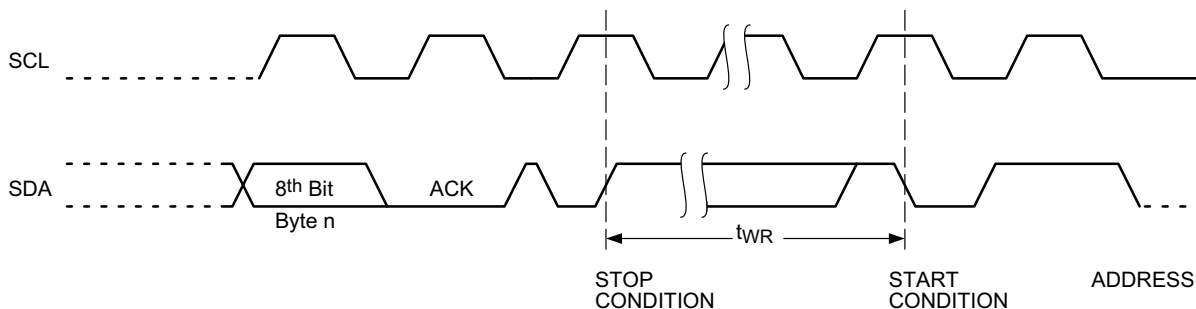


Figure 7. Write Cycle Timing

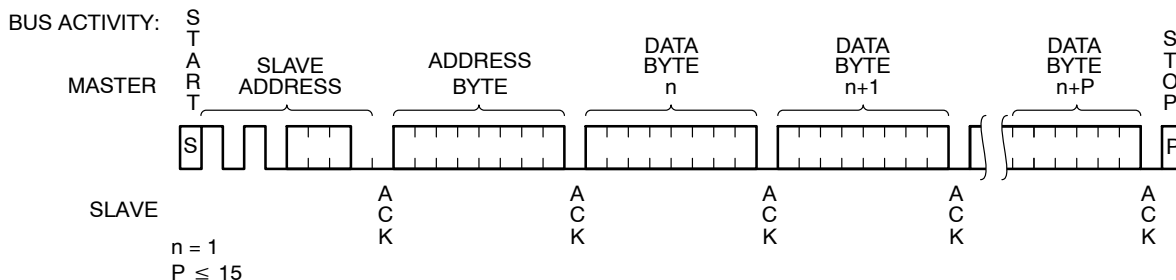


Figure 8. Page Write Sequence

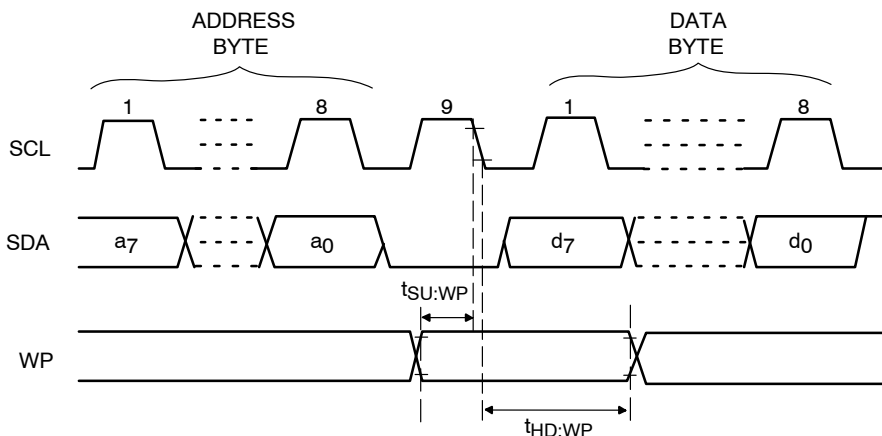


Figure 9. WP Timing

READ OPERATIONS

Immediate Read

Upon receiving a Slave address with the R/W bit set to '1', the CAV24Cxx will interpret this as a request for data residing at the current byte address in memory. The CAV24Cxx will acknowledge the Slave address, will immediately shift out the data residing at the current address, and will then wait for the Master to respond. If the Master does not acknowledge the data (NoACK) and then follows up with a STOP condition (Figure 10), the CAV24Cxx returns to Standby mode.

Selective Read

Selective Read operations allow the Master device to select at random any memory location for a read operation. The Master device first performs a 'dummy' write operation by sending the START condition, slave address and byte

address of the location it wishes to read. After the CAV24Cxx acknowledges the byte address, the Master device resends the START condition and the slave address, this time with the R/W bit set to one. The CAV24Cxx then responds with its acknowledge and sends the requested data byte. The Master device does not acknowledge the data (NoACK) but will generate a STOP condition (Figure 11).

Sequential Read

If during a Read session, the Master acknowledges the 1st data byte, then the CAV24Cxx will continue transmitting data residing at subsequent locations until the Master responds with a NoACK, followed by a STOP (Figure 12). In contrast to Page Write, during Sequential Read the address count will automatically increment to and then wrap-around at end of memory (rather than end of page).



Figure 10. Immediate Read Sequence and Timing



Figure 11. Selective Read Sequence

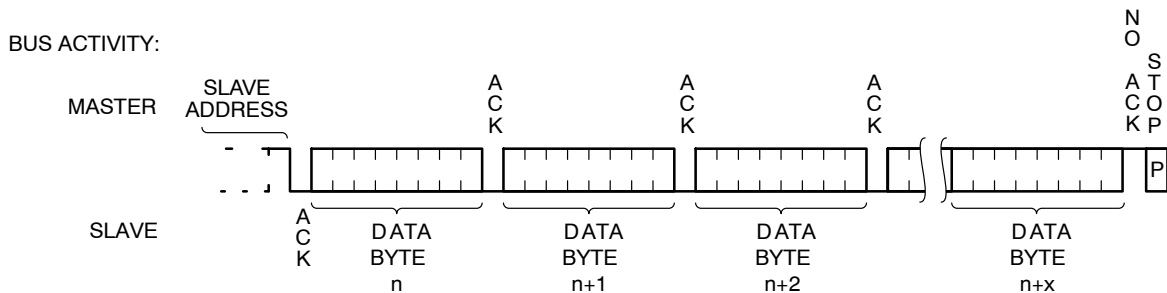
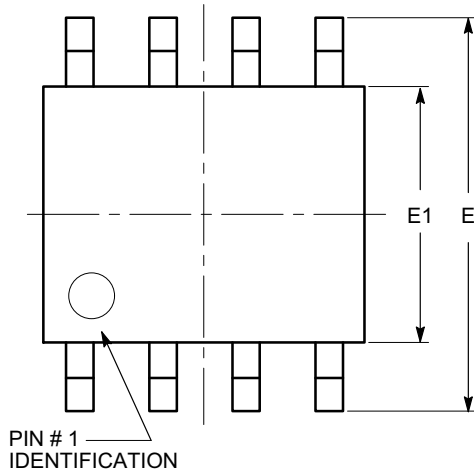


Figure 12. Sequential Read Sequence

CAV24C02, CAV24C04, CAV24C08, CAV24C16

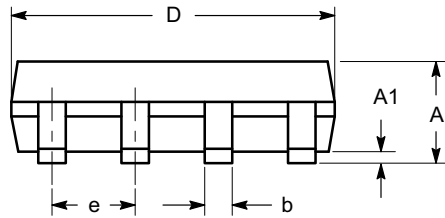
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC 8, 150 mils
CASE 751BD-01
ISSUE O

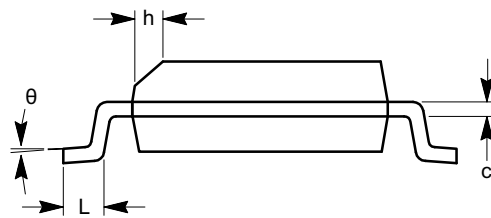


TOP VIEW

| SYMBOL | MIN | NOM | MAX |
|----------|----------|-----|------|
| A | 1.35 | | 1.75 |
| A1 | 0.10 | | 0.25 |
| b | 0.33 | | 0.51 |
| c | 0.19 | | 0.25 |
| D | 4.80 | | 5.00 |
| E | 5.80 | | 6.20 |
| E1 | 3.80 | | 4.00 |
| e | 1.27 BSC | | |
| h | 0.25 | | 0.50 |
| L | 0.40 | | 1.27 |
| θ | 0° | | 8° |



SIDE VIEW



END VIEW

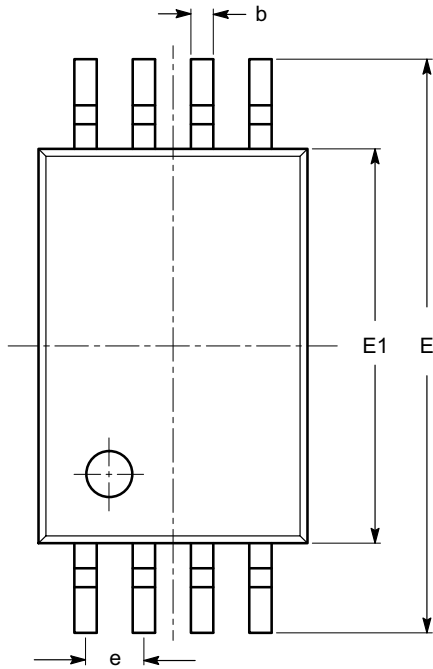
Notes:

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
- (2) Complies with JEDEC MS-012.

CAV24C02, CAV24C04, CAV24C08, CAV24C16

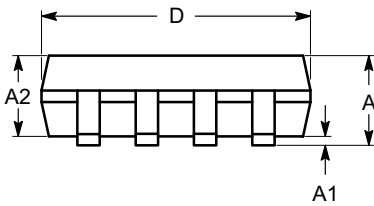
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TSSOP8, 4.4x3
CASE 948AL-01
ISSUE O

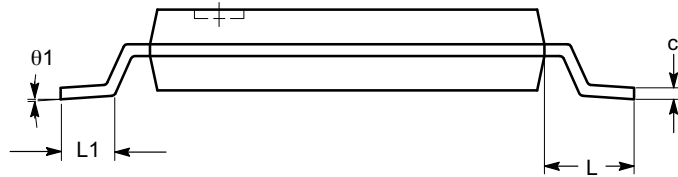


| SYMBOL | MIN | NOM | MAX |
|----------|----------|------|------|
| A | | | 1.20 |
| A1 | 0.05 | | 0.15 |
| A2 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.05 |
| b | 0.19 | | 0.30 |
| c | 0.09 | | 0.20 |
| D | 2.90 | 3.00 | 3.10 |
| E | 6.30 | 6.40 | 6.50 |
| E1 | 4.30 | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| e | 0.65 BSC | | |
| L | 1.00 REF | | |
| L1 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| θ | 0° | | 8° |

TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



END VIEW

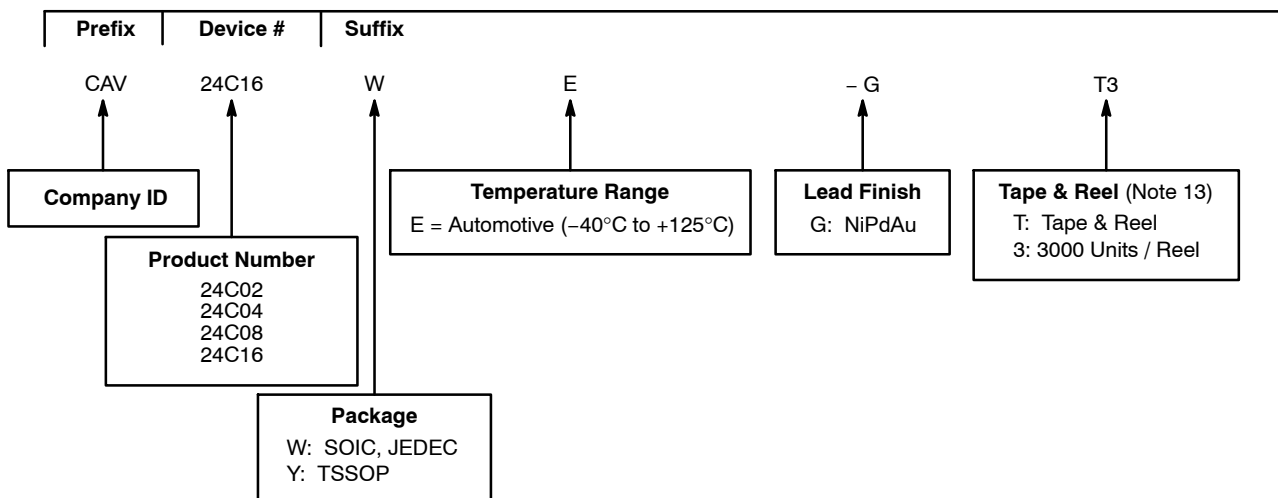
Notes:

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
- (2) Complies with JEDEC MO-153.

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Example of Ordering Information

CAV24C02/04/08/16 (Note 11)



9. All packages are RoHS-compliant (Lead-free, Halogen-free).


10. The standard lead finish is NiPdAu.

11. The device used in the above example is a CAV24C16WE-GT3 (SOIC, Automotive Temperature, NiPdAu, Tape & Reel, 3,000/Reel).

12. For availability of other package options, please contact your nearest ON Semiconductor Sales Office.

13. For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



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Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

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ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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