24C02

DATASHEET

Specification Revision History:

Version	Date	Description
V1.0	2021/06	New
V1.1	2023/03	Modify Ordering Information
V1.2	2024/02	Modify Ordering Information
V1.3	2025/05	Add application precautions and overall typesetting.

Features

※ Two-Wire Serial Interface, I^2C^{TM} Compatible
  – Bi-directional data transfer protocol
※ Wide-voltage Operation
  – V_{CC} = 1.65V to 5.5V
※ Speed:1 MHz (1.65V~5.5V)
※ Standby current (max.): 1μA, 5.5V
※ Read current (max.): 0.5 mA, 5.5V
※ Write current (max.): 0.8 mA, 5.5V
※ Hardware Data Protection
  – Write Protect Pin
※ Sequential & Random Read Features
※ Memory organization: 2Kb (256 x 8)
※ Page Size: 8 bytes
※ Page write mode
  – Partial page writes allowed
※ Self timed write cycle: 5 ms (max.)
※ Noise immunity on inputs, besides Schmitt trigger
※ High-reliability
  – Endurance: 1 million cycles
  – Data retention: 100 years
※ Industrial grade
※ Packages: SOIC, TSSOP, UDFN, SOT23, MSOP
※ Lead-free, RoHS, Halogen free, Green

General Description

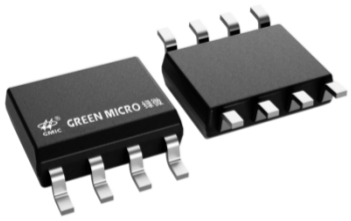
The 24C02 is an industrial standard electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) device that utilizes the industrial standard 2-wire interface for communications. The 24C02 contains a memory array of 2K bits (256x8), which is organized in 8-byte per page.

The EEPROM operates in a wide voltage range from 1.65V to 5.5V, which fits most application. The product provides low-power operations and low standby current. The device is offered in Lead-free, RoHS, halogen free or Green package. The available package types are 8-pin SOIC, TSSOP, UDFN,MSOP and SOT23.

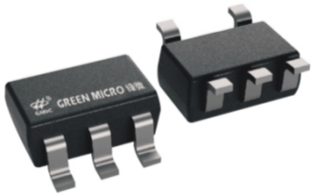
The 24C02 is compatible to the standard 2-wire bus protocol. The simple bus consists of Serial Clock (SCL) and Serial Data (SDA) signals. Utilizing such bus protocol, a Master device, such as a microcontroller, can usually control one or more Slave devices, alike this 24C02. The bit stream over the SDA line includes a series of bytes, which identifies a particular Slave device, an instruction, an address within that Slave device, and a series of data, if appropriate. The 24C02 also has a Write Protect function via WP pin to cease from overwriting the data stored inside the memory array.

In order to refrain the state machine from entering into a wrong state during power-up sequence or a power toggle off-on condition, a power on reset circuit is embedded. During power-up, the device does not respond to any instructions until the supply voltage (V_{CC}) has reached an acceptable stable level above the reset threshold voltage. Once V_{CC} passes the power on reset threshold, the device is reset and enters into the Standby mode. This would also avoid any inadvertent Write operations during power-up stage. During power-down process, the device will enter into standby mode, once VCC drops below the power on reset threshold voltage. In addition, the device will be in standby mode after receiving the Stop command, provided that no internal write operation is in progress. Nevertheless, it is illegal to send a command unless the V_{CC} is within its operating level.

The appearance of the product



SOP-8

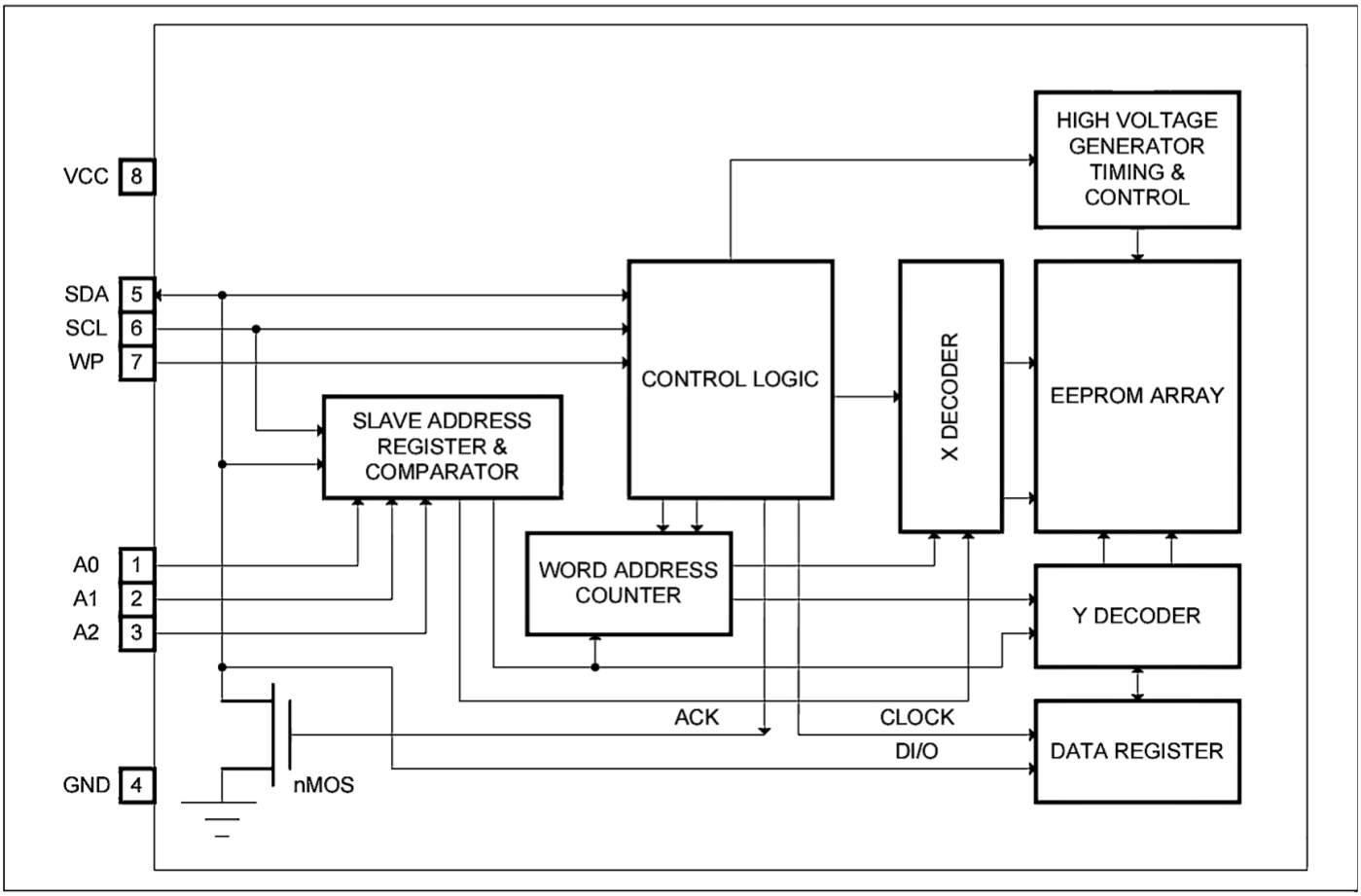


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Ordering Information

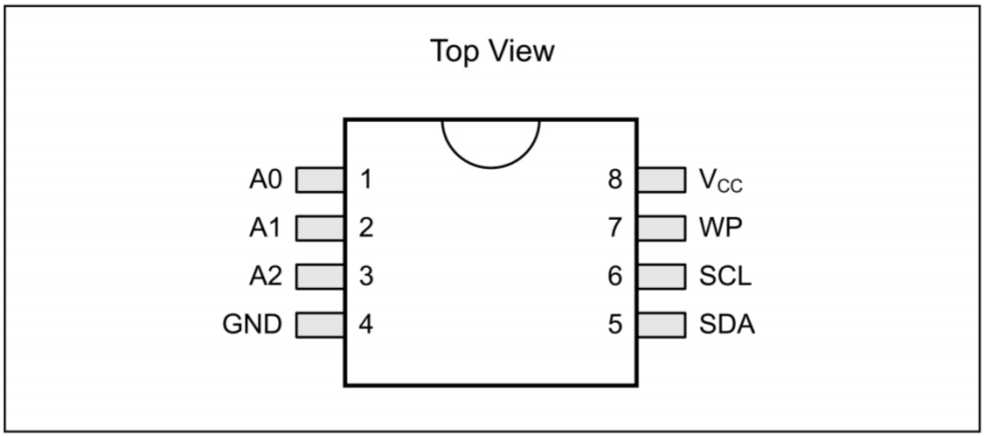
Product Model	Package Type	Packing	Packing Qty
AT24C02BS(GMIC)	SOP-8	REEL	4000PCS/REEL
AT24C02BCR(GMIC)	SOT-23-5	REEL	3000PCS/REEL
AT24C02	SOP-8	REEL	4000PCS/REEL

Functional Block Diagram

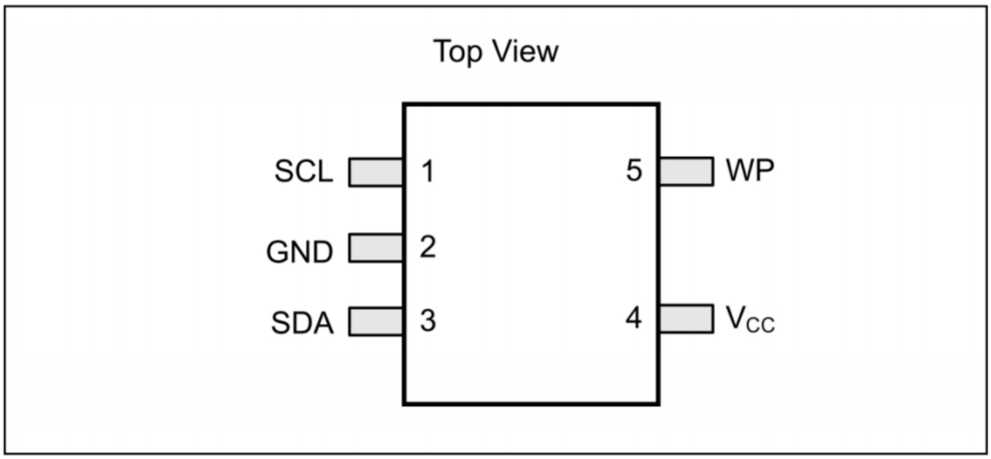


Pin Configuration

8-Pin SOIC, TSSOP, MSOP



5-Lead SOT23



Pin Definition

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Definition
1	A0	I	Device Address Input
2	A1	I	Device Address Input
3	A2	I	Device Address Input
4	GND	-	Ground
5	SDA	I/O	Serial Address, Data input and Data output
6	SCL	I	Serial Clock Input
7	WP	I	Write Protect Input
8	V_{CC}	-	Power Supply

Pin Descriptions

SCL

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

SDA

The SDA is a bi-directional pin used to transfer addresses and data into and out of the device. The SDA pin is an open drain output and can be wired with other open drain or open collector outputs. However, the SDA pin requires a pull-up resistor connected to the power supply.

A0, A1, A2

The A0, A1 and A2 are the device address inputs.
Typically, the A0, A1, and A2 pins are for hardware addressing and a total of 8 devices can be connected on a single bus system. When A0, A1, and A2 are left floating, the inputs are defaulted to zero.

WP

WP is the Write Protect pin. While the WP pin is connected to the power supply of 24C02, the entire array becomes Write Protected (i.e. the device becomes Read only). When WP is tied to Ground or left floating, the normal write operations are allowed.
Note: WP cannot be powered on earlier than Vcc, and the amplitude of WP cannot be greater than Vcc.

VCC

Supply voltage

GND

Ground of supply voltage

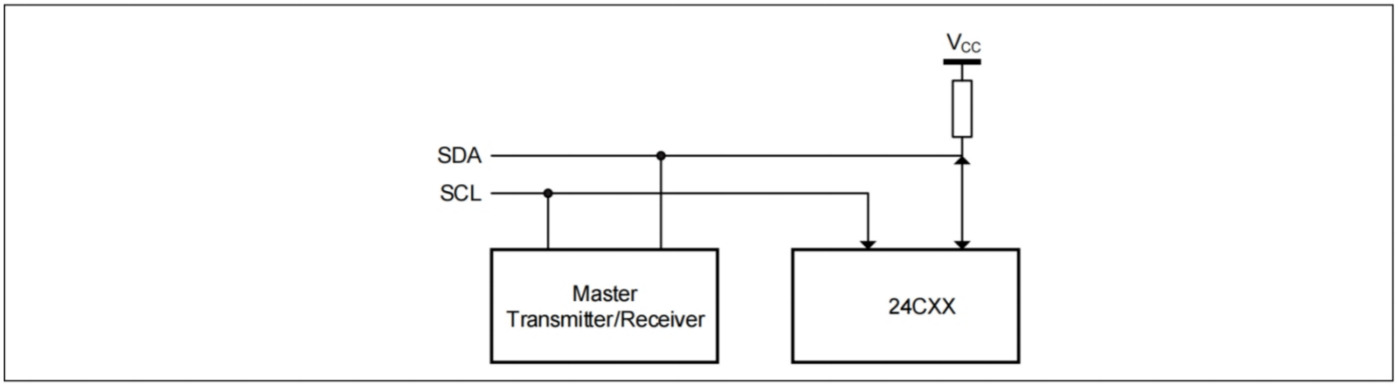
Device Operation

The 24C02 serial interface supports communications using industrial standard 2-wire bus protocol, such as I2C.

WIRE Bus

The two-wire bus is defined as Serial Data (SDA), and Serial Clock (SCL). The protocol defines any device that sends data onto the SDA bus as a transmitter, and the receiving devices as receivers. The bus is controlled by Master device that generates the SCL, controls the bus access, and generates the Start and Stop conditions. The 24C02 is the Slave device.

Figure . Typical System Bus Configuration

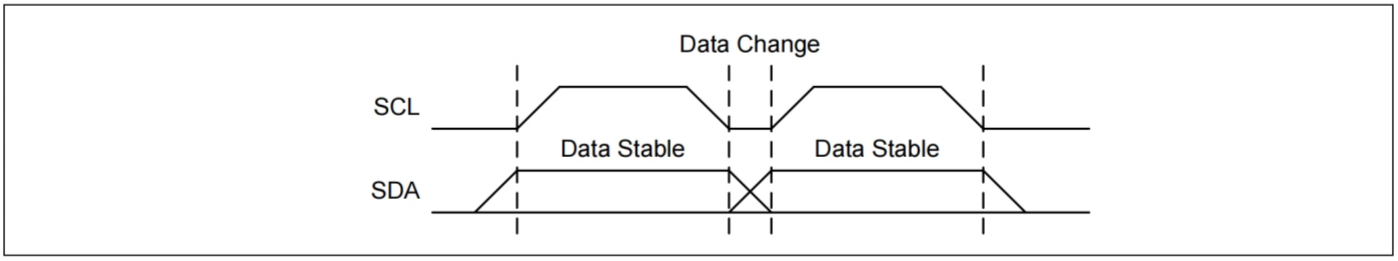


The Bus Protocol

Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.During a data transfer, the SDA line must remain stable whenever the SCL line is high. Any changes in the SDA line while the SCL line is high will be interpreted as a Start or Stop condition.

The state of the SDA line represents valid data after a Start condition. The SDA line must be stable for the duration of the High period of the clock signal. The data on the SDA line may 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 condition and terminated by a Stop condition.

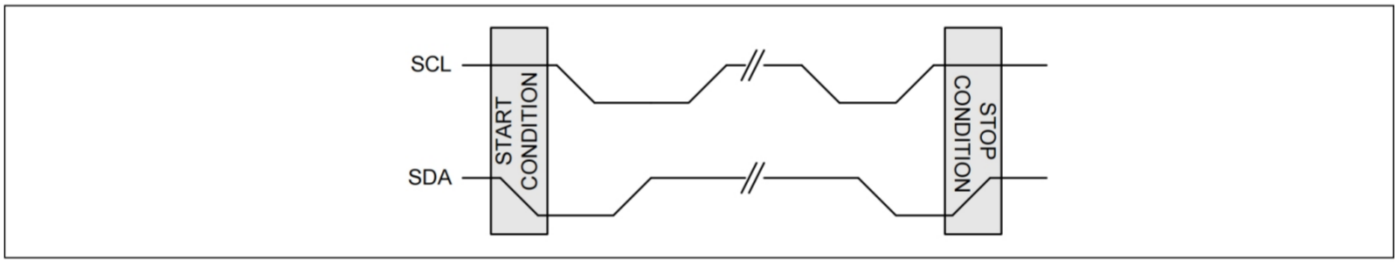
Figure . Data Validity Protocol



Start Condition

The Start condition precedes all commands to the device and is defined as a High to Low transition of SDA when SCL is High. The EEPROM monitors the SDA and SCL lines and will not respond until the Start condition is met.

Figure . Start and Stop Conditions



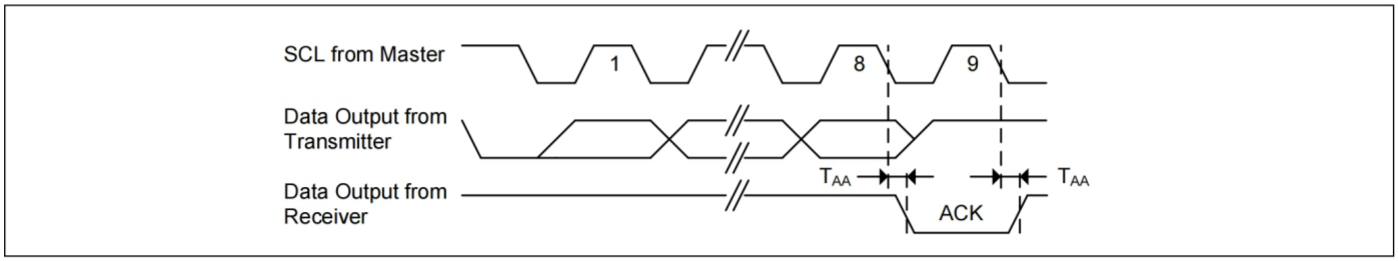
Stop Condition

The Stop condition is defined as a Low to High transition of SDA when SCL is High. All operations must end with a Stop condition.

Acknowledge

After a successful data transfer, each receiving device is required to generate an ACK. The Acknowledging device pulls down the SDA line.

Figure . Output Acknowledge



Reset

The 24C02 contains a reset function in case the 2-wire bus transmission on is accidentally interrupted (e.g. a power loss), or needs to be terminated mid-stream. The reset is initiated when the Master device creates a Start condition. To do this, it may be necessary for the Master device to monitor the SDA line while cycling the SCL up to nine times. (For each clock signal transition to High, the Master checks for a High level on SDA.)

Standby Mode

While in standby mode, the power consumption is minimal. The 24C02 enters into standby mode during one of the following conditions: a) After Power-up, while no Op-code is sent; b) After the completion of an operation and followed by the Stop signal, provided that the previous operation is not Write related; or c) After the completion of any internal write operations.

Device Addressing

The Master begins a transmission on by sending a Start condition, then sends the address of the particular Slave devices to be communicated. The Slave device address is 8 bits format as shown in Figure. 5.
The four most significant bits of the Slave address are fixed (1010) for 24C02.
The next three bits, A0, A1 and A2, of the Slave address are specifically related to EEPROM. Up to eight 24C02 units can be connected to the 2-wire bus.
The last bit of the Slave address specifies whether a Read or Write operation is to be performed. When this bit is set to 1, Read operation is selected. While it is set to 0, Write operation is selected.
After the Master transmits the Start condition and Slave address byte appropriately, the associated 2-wire Slave device, 24C02, will respond with ACK on the SDA line. Then 24C02 will pull down the SDA on the ninth clock cycle, signaling that it received the eight bits of data.
The 24C02 then prepares for a Read or Write operation by monitoring the bus.

Figure . Slave Address

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	1	0	1	0	A2	A1	A0	R/$\overline{W}$

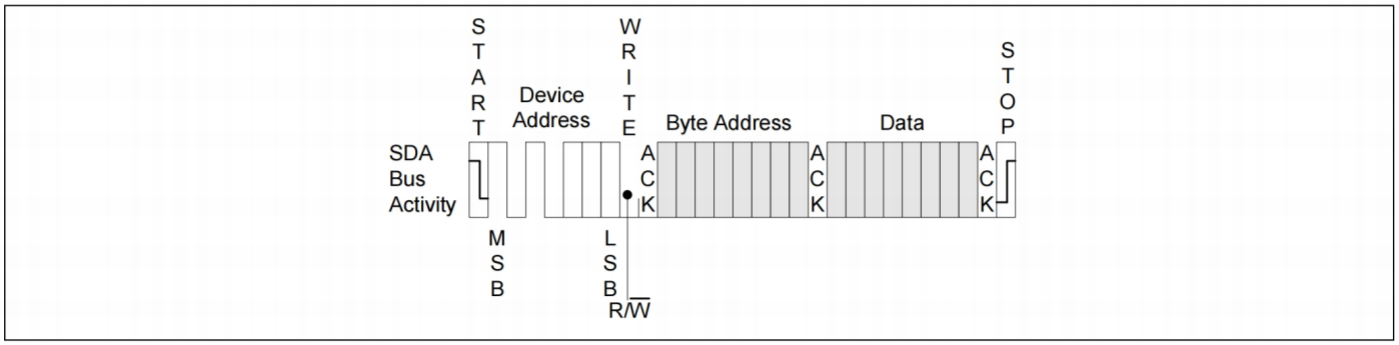
Note: 24C02 does not support the address 1001 100xb. x=R/W.

Write Operation

Byte Write

In the Byte Write mode, the Master device sends the Start condition and the Slave address information (with the R/W set to Zero) to the Slave device. After the Slave generates an ACK, the Master sends the byte address that is to be written into the address pointer of the 24C02. After receiving another ACK from the Slave, the Master device transmits the data byte to be written into the address memory location. The 24C02 acknowledges once more and the Master generates the Stop condition, at which time the device begins its internal programming cycle. While this internal cycle is in progress, the device will not respond to any request from the Master device.

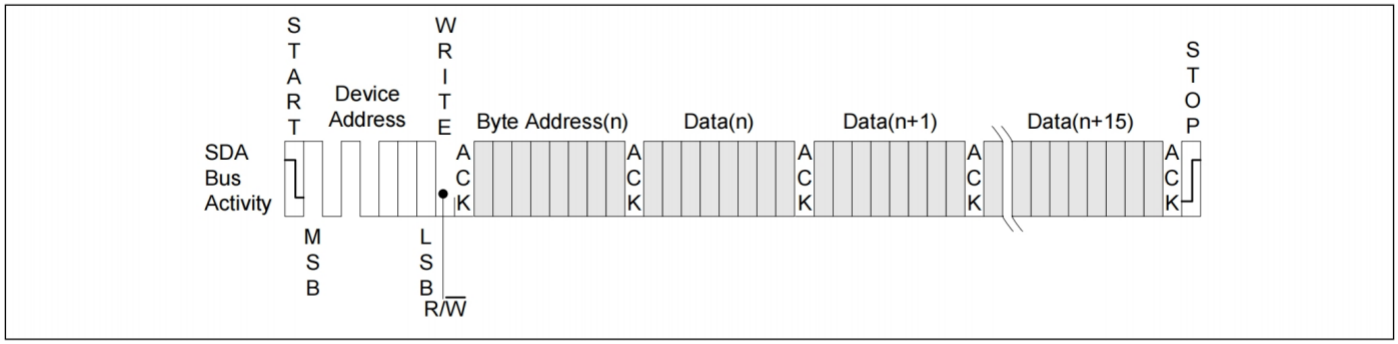
Figure . Byte Write



Page Write

The 24C02 is capable of 8byte Page-Write operation. A Page-Write is initiated in the same manner as a Byte Write, but instead of terminating the internal Write cycle after the first data word is transferred, the Master device can transmit up to 15 more bytes. After the receipt of each data word, the EEPROM responds immediately with an ACK on SDA line, and the four lower order data byte address bits are internally incremented by one, while the higher order bits of the data byte address remain constant. If a byte address is incremented from the last byte of a page, it returns to the first byte of that page. If the Master device should transmit more than 8 bytes prior to issuing the Stop condition, the address counter will "roll over," and the previously written data will be overwritten. Once all 8 bytes are received and the Stop condition has been sent by the Master, the internal programming cycle begins. At this point, all received data is written to the 24C02 in a single Write cycle. All inputs are disabled until completion of the internal Write cycle.

FFigure . Page Write



Acknowledge (ACK) Polling

The disabling of the inputs 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 24C02 initiates the internal Write cycle. ACK polling can be initiated immediately. This involves issuing the Start condition followed by the Slave address for a Write operation. If the EEPROM is still busy with the Write operation, no ACK will be returned. If the 24C02 has completed the Write operation, an ACK will be returned and the host can then proceed with the next Read or Write operation.

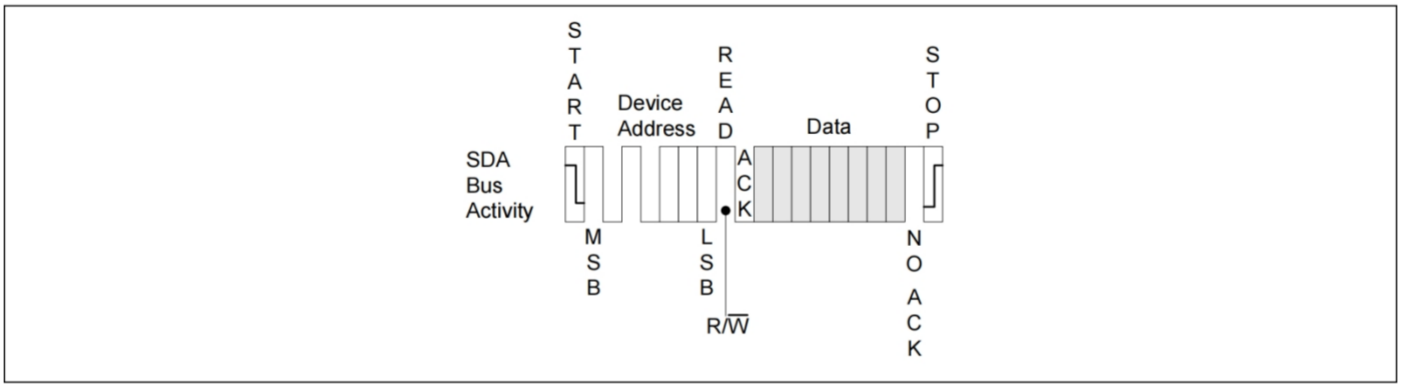
Read Operation

Read operations are initiated in the same manner as Write operations, except that the (R/W) bit of the Slave address is set to "1" . There are three Read operation options: current address read, random address read and sequential read.

Current Address Read

The 24C02 contains an internal address counter which maintains the address of the last byte accessed, incremented by one. For example, if the previous operation is either a Read or Write operation addressed to the address location n, the internal address counter would increment to address location n+1. When the EEPROM receives the Slave Addressing Byte with a Read operation (R/W bit set to “1”), it will respond an ACK and transmit the 8-bit data byte stored at address location n+1. The Master should not acknowledge the transfer but should generate a Stop condition so the 24C02 discontinues transmission. If 'n' is the last byte of the memory, the data from location '0' will be transmitted. (Refer to Figure 10. Current Address Read Diagram.)

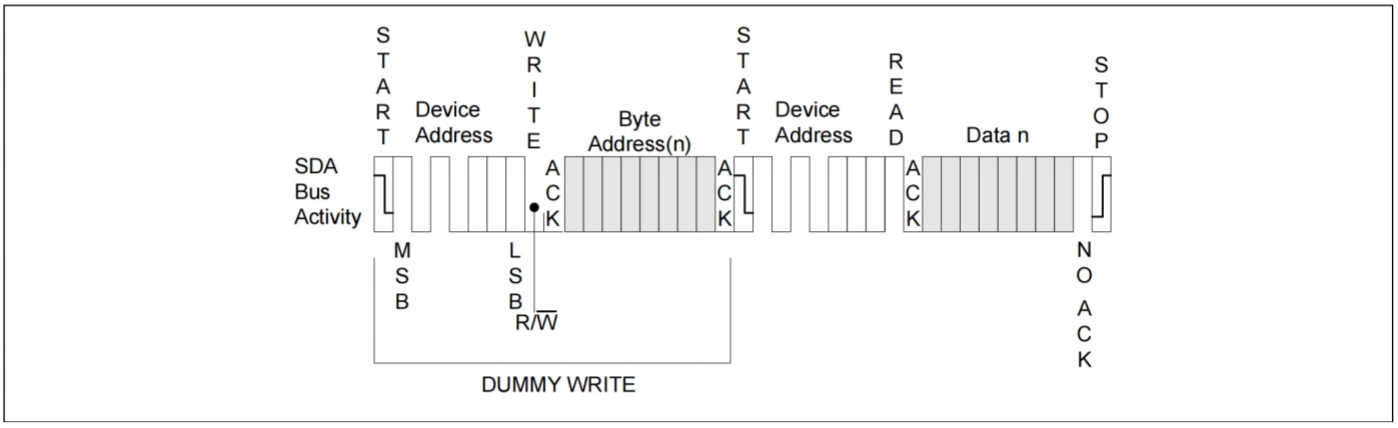
Figure . Current Address Read



Random Address 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 24C02 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 EEPROM then responds with its ACK and sends the data requested. The Master device does not send an ACK but will generate a Stop condition. (Refer to Figure 11. Random Address Read Diagram.)

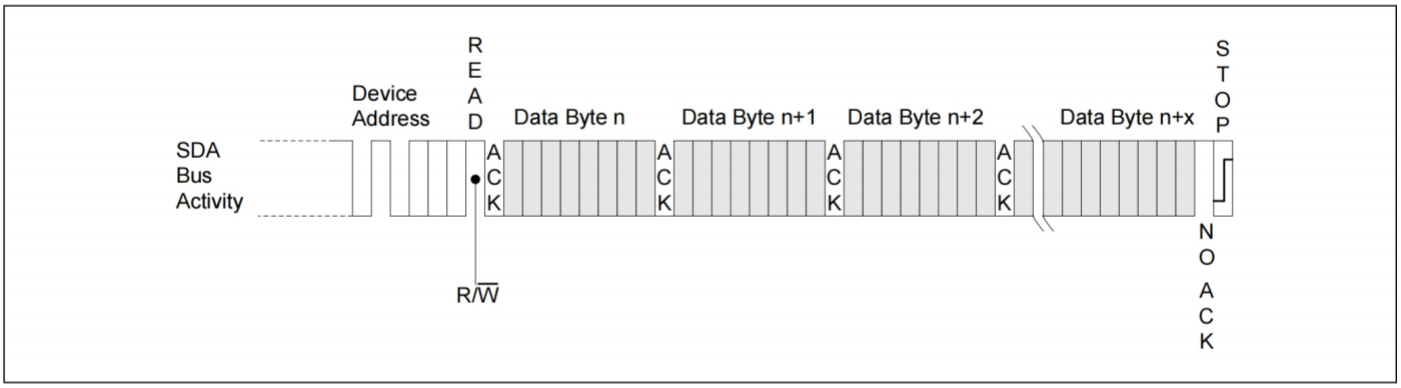
Figure . Random Address Read



Sequential Read

Sequential Reads can be initiated as either a Current Address Read or Random Address Read. After the 24C02 sends the initial byte sequence, the Master device now responds with an ACK indicating it requires additional data from the 24C02. The EEPROM continues to output data for each ACK received. The Master device terminates the sequential Read operation by pulling SDA High (no ACK) indicating the last data word to be read, followed by a Stop condition. The data output is sequential, with the data from address n followed by the data from address n+1,n+2 ... etc. The address counter increments by one automatically, allowing the entire memory contents to be serially read during sequential Read operation. When the memory address boundary of the array is reached, the address counter "rolls over" to address 0, and the device continues to output data. (Refer to Figure 12. Sequential Read Diagram).

Figure . Sequential Read



Timing Diagrams

Figure . Bus Timing

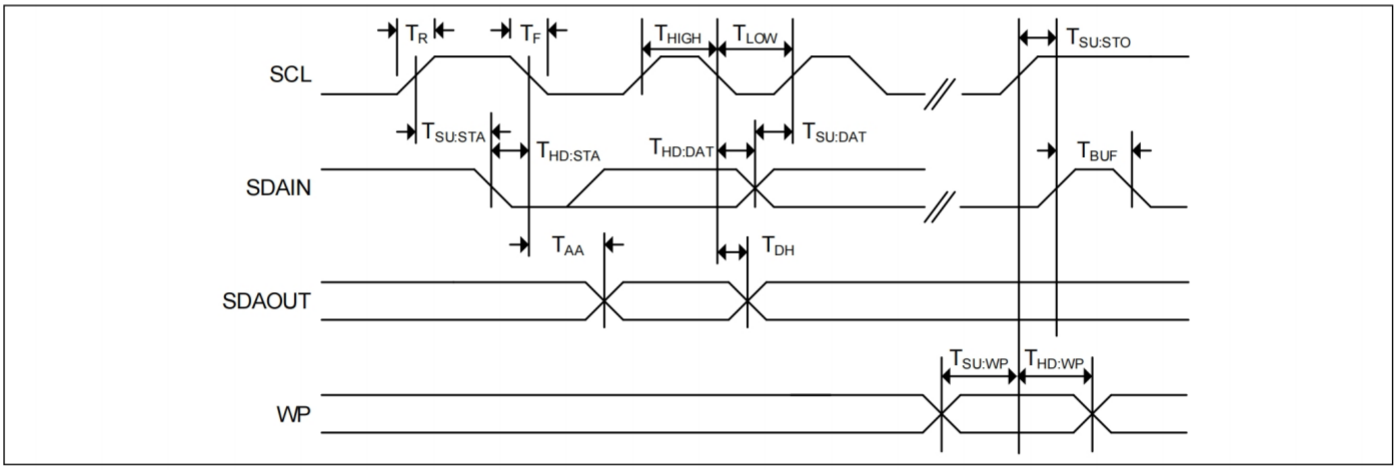
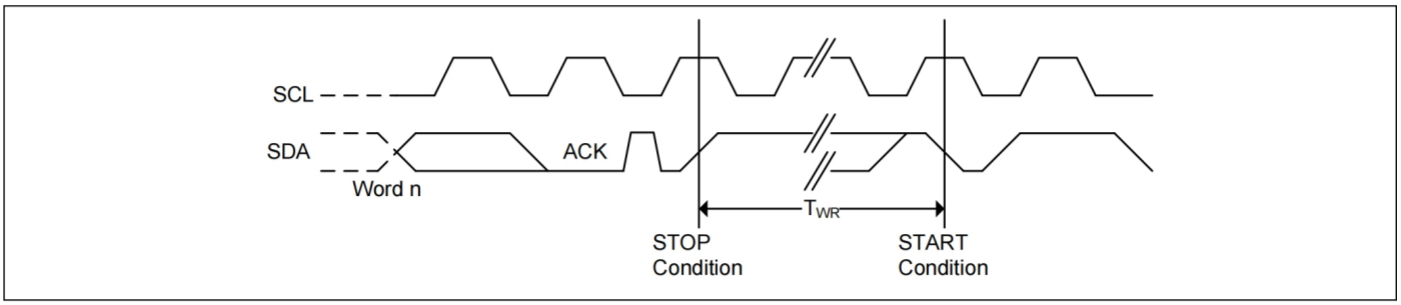


Figure . Write Cycle Timing



Electrical Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_S	Supply Voltage	-0.5 to + 6.5	V
V_P	Voltage on Any Pin	-0.5 to + 6.5	V
T_{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	–55 to +125	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	–65 to +150	°C
I_{OUT}	Output Current	5	mA

Note: Stress greater than 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 condition outside those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature (TA)	V_{CC}
Industrial	–40°C to +85°C	1.65V to 5.5V

Note: GREEN MICRO offers Industrial grade for Commercial applications (0°C to +70°C).

Capacitance

Symbol	Parameter[1, 2]	Conditions	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	V_{IN} = 0V	6	pF
$C_{I/O}$	Input / Output Capacitance	$V_{I/O}$ = 0V	8	pF

Notes: [1] Tested initially and after any design or process changes that may affect these parameters and not 100% tested.

[2]Test conditions: T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz, V_{CC} = 5.0V.

DC Electrical Characteristic

Industrial: T_A =–40°C to +85°C,V_{CC} =1.65V~5.5V

Symbol	Parameter [1]	VCC	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage			1.65		5.5	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage(WP and A0, A1,A2)			0.7*V_{CC}		V_{CC}+0.5	V
	Input High Voltage(SCL and SDA)			0.7*V_{CC}		V_{CC}+0.5	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			-0.5		0.3* V_{CC}	V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	5V	V_{IN} = VCC max			2	μA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	5V		—		2	μA
V_{OL1}	Output Low Voltage	1.65V	I_{OL} = 0.15 mA	—		0.2	V
V_{OL2}	Output Low Voltage	2.5V	I_{OL} = 2.1 mA	—		0.4	V
I_{SB1}	Standby Current	1.65V	V_{IN} = V_{CC} or GND		0.2	1	μA
I_{SB2}	Standby Current	2.5V	V_{IN} = V_{CC} or GND	—	0.3	1	μA
I_{SB3}	Standby Current	5.5V	V_{IN} = V_{CC} or GND	—	0.5	1	μA
I_{CC1}	Read Current	1.65V	Read at 400 KHz	—		0.15	mA
		5.5V	Read at 1 MHz			0.5	mA
I_{CC2}	Write Current	1.65V	Write at 400 KHz	—		0.3	mA
		2.5V	Write at 1 MHz	—		0.4	mA
		5.5V	Write at 1 MHz	—		0.8	mA

Note: The parameters are characterized but not 100% tested.

AC Electrical Characteristic

Industrial: T_A = −40°C to +85°C, Supply voltag=1.65V to 5.5V

Symbol	Parameter [1] [2]	1.65V≤V_{CC}≤5.5V				Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
FSCL	SCK Clock Frequency		400		1000	KHz
TLOW	Clock Low Period	1200	—	500	—	ns
THIGH	Clock High Period	600	—	260	—	ns
TR	Rise Time (SCL and SDA)	—	300	—	300	ns
TF	Fall Time (SCL and SDA)	—	300	—	100	ns
TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	500	—	250	—	ns
TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	500	—	250	—	ns
THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	500	—	250	—	ns
TSU:DAT	Data In Setup Time	100	—	100	—	ns
THD:DAT	Data In Hold Time	0	—	0	—	ns
TAA	Clock to Output Access time (SCL Low to SDA Data Out Valid)	100	900	50	400	ns
TDH	Data Out Hold Time (SCL Low to SDA Data Out Change)	100	—	50	—	ns
TWR	Write Cycle Time	—	5	—	5	ms
TBUF	Bus Free Time Before New Transmission	1000	—	400	—	ns
TSU:WP	WP pin Setup Time	1000	—	600		ns
THD:WP	WP pin Hold Time	1200		400		ns
T	Noise Suppression Time	—	100	—	50	ns

Notes:[1] The parameters are characterized but not 100% tested.

[2] AC measurement conditions:

R_L (connects to VCC): 1.3 kΩ (2.5V, 5.0V), 10 kΩ (1.65V)

C_L = 100 pF

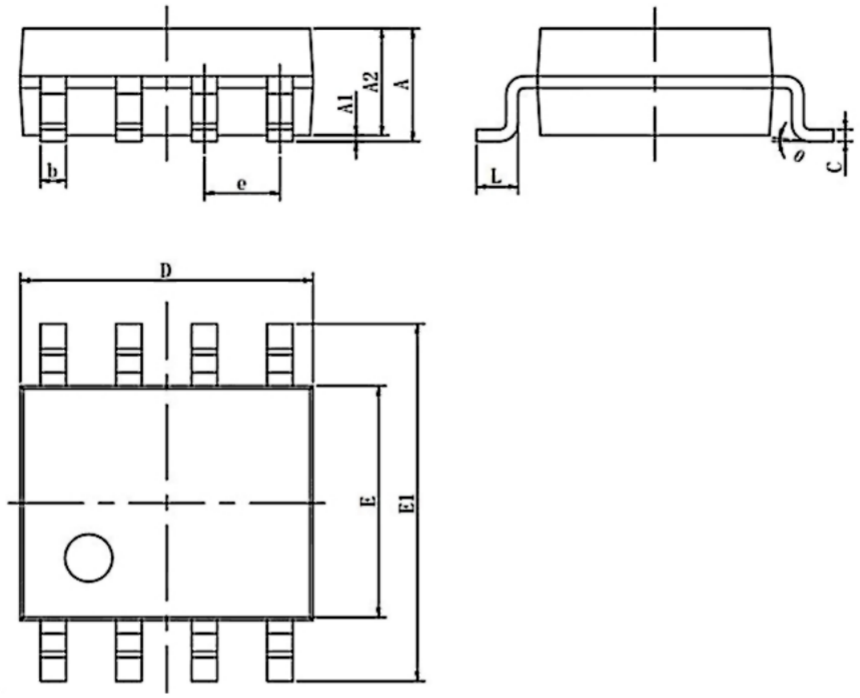
Input pulse voltages: 0.3*V_{CC} to 0.7*V_{CC}

Input rise and fall times: ≤ 50 ns

Timing reference voltages: half V_{CC} level

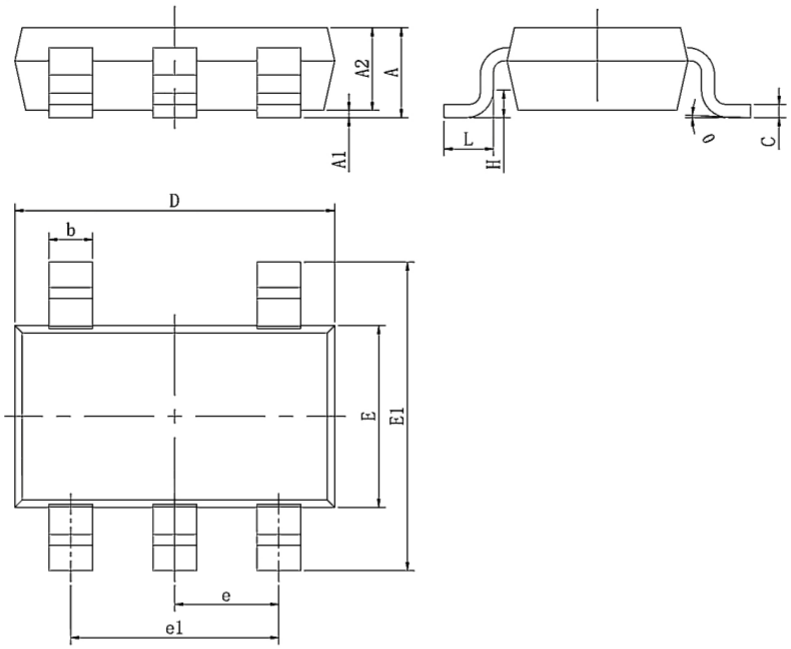
Outline Dimensions

SOP-8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.800	0.053	0.071
A1	0.050	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.250	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
C	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.780	5.000	0.185	0.197
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.300	0.228	0.244
e	1.270(BSC)		0.050(BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

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Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.130	0.000	0.005
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
c	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.95（BSC）		0.037(BSC)	
e1	1.90（BSC）		0.075(BSC)	
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

Important Notice

- Green Micro chip reserves the right to change products and documents without notice. Customers should obtain and verify the completeness of the latest technical information before placing orders. Meanwhile, Green Micro chip shall not assume any responsibility or obligation for non-officially revised documents.

- Any parameters in the entire product specification are for reference only, and actual application testing shall prevail. When customers use the products for system design, they must comply with safety regulations and independently assume the following responsibilities: selecting suitable Green Micro chip products according to application requirements; completing design verification and full-link testing of the application; and ensuring that the application complies with safety regulations or other requirements of the target market. Customers shall bear all personal or property losses caused by design defects or illegal operations, which shall have no relation to Green Micro chip.

- Green Micro chip products are prohibited from being used in scenarios such as life support, military equipment, and key aerospace applications. All accidents and legal liabilities arising from out-of-scope use shall be borne by the user, and Green Micro chip shall not be held responsible.

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