Serial EEPROM Series Standard EEPROM
I^2C BUS EEPROM (2-Wire)

BR24G256xxx-5 Series

General Description
BR24G256xxx-5 Series is a 256Kbit serial EEPROM of I^2C BUS Interface.

Features
- All Controls Available by 2 Ports of Serial Clock (SCL) and Serial Data (SDA)
- 1.6V to 5.5V Wide Limit of Operating Voltage, Possible 1MHz Operation
- Page Write Mode 64Byte
- Bit Format 32K x 8bit
- Low Current Consumption
- Prevention of Miswriting
  - WP (Write Protect) Function Added
  - Prevention of Miswriting at Low Voltage
- Noise Filter Built-in SCL / SDA Pin
- Initial Delivery State FFh

Applications
Ordinary Electronic Equipment (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.).

Typical Application Circuit

Key Specifications
- Write Cycles: 4 Million Times (Ta=25°C)
- Data Retention: 200 Years (Ta=55°C)
- Write Cycle Time: 5ms (Max)
- Supply Voltage: 1.6V to 5.5V
- Ambient Operating Temperature: -40°C to +85°C

Packages
- SOP8 5.00mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm
- SOP-J8 4.90mm x 6.00mm x 1.65mm
- TSSOP-B8 3.00mm x 6.40mm x 1.20mm
- MSOP8 2.90mm x 4.00mm x 0.90mm
- VSON008X2030 2.00mm x 3.00mm x 0.60mm

Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

* Connect A0, A1, A2 to VCC or GND.
These pins have pull-down elements inside the IC.
If pins are open, they are the same as when they are connected to GND.
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Pin Configuration

**Figure 3-(a). Pin Configuration (SOP8, SOP-J8, TSSOP-B8, MSOP8)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Input / Output</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Slave address setting <em>(Note 1)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Slave address setting <em>(Note 1)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Slave address setting <em>(Note 1)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Reference voltage of all input / output, 0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>Input / Output</td>
<td>Serial data input / serial data output <em>(Note 2)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Serial clock input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Write protect pin <em>(Note 3)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Connect the power source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXP-PAD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Leave as OPEN or connect to GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Note 1)* Connect to VCC or GND. There are pull-down elements inside the IC. If pins are open, they are the same as when they are connected to GND.
*(Note 2)* SDA is NMOS open drain, so it requires a pull-up resistor.
*(Note 3)* Connect to VCC or GND, or control to 'HIGH' level or 'LOW' level. There are pull-down elements inside the IC. If this pin is open, this input is recognized as 'LOW'.

**Figure 3-(b). Pin Configuration (VSON008X2030)**

**Block Diagram**

**Figure 4. Block Diagram**

- **256Kbit EEPROM Array**
- **Address Decoder**
- **Word Address Register**
- **Data Register**
- **Control Circuit**
- **High Voltage Generating Circuit**
- **Supply Voltage Detection**

VCC - WP - SCL - SDA

3/34
### Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>-0.3 to +6.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ta=25°C. The maximum value of input voltage/output voltage is not over than 6.5V. When the pulse width is 50ns or less, the minimum value of input voltage/output voltage is -1.0V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage / Output Voltage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-0.3 to VCC+1.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ta=25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electro Static Discharge (Human Body Model)</td>
<td>VESD</td>
<td>-3000 to +3000</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ta=25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Low Current (SDA)</td>
<td>IOLMAX</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>Ta=25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Junction Temperature</td>
<td>Tjmax</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td>-65 to +150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caution 1:** Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

**Caution 2:** Should by any chance the maximum junction temperature rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, design a PCB with thermal resistance taken into consideration by increasing board size and copper area so as not to exceed the maximum junction temperature rating.

### Thermal Resistance

**Note 4:** Based on JESD51-2A(Still-Air)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Thermal Resistance (Typ)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOP8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Ambient</td>
<td>θJA</td>
<td>197.4</td>
<td>109.8 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Top Characterization Parameter</td>
<td>ΨJT</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Ambient</td>
<td>θJA</td>
<td>149.3</td>
<td>76.9 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Top Characterization Parameter</td>
<td>ΨJT</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSSOP-B8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Ambient</td>
<td>θJA</td>
<td>251.9</td>
<td>152.1 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Top Characterization Parameter</td>
<td>ΨJT</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSOP8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Ambient</td>
<td>θJA</td>
<td>284.1</td>
<td>135.4 °C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Top Characterization Parameter</td>
<td>ΨJT</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11 °C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note 4) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-3

#### Layer Number of Measurement Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Board Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FR-4</td>
<td>114.3mm x 76.2mm x 1.57mmt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Notes 6, 7) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-7.
Thermal Resistance (Note 8) - continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Thermal Resistance (Typ)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VSON008X2030</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 (Note 10)</td>
<td>2s2p (Note 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Ambient</td>
<td>θJA</td>
<td>308.3</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Top Characterization Parameter (Note 9)</td>
<td>ΨJT</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note 8) Based on JESD51-2A (Still-Air)
(Note 9) The thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature at the top center of the outside surface of the component package.
(Note 10) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-3.
(Note 11) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-5, 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer Number of Measurement Board</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Board Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>FR-4</td>
<td>114.3mm x 76.2mm x 1.57mmt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top
Copper Pattern | Thickness | Footprints and Traces | 70μm |

Layer Number of Measurement Board | Material | Board Size | Thermal Via (Note 12) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Layers</td>
<td>FR-4</td>
<td>114.3mm x 76.2mm x 1.6mmt</td>
<td>1.20mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top
2 Internal Layers
Bottom
Copper Pattern | Thickness | Copper Pattern | Thickness | Copper Pattern | Thickness
Footprints and Traces | 70μm | 74.2mm x 74.2mm | 35μm | 74.2mm x 74.2mm | 70μm

(Note 12) This thermal via connects with the copper pattern of all layers.

Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient Operating Temperature</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bypass capacitor (Note 13)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note 13) Connect a bypass capacitor between the IC’s VCC and GND pin.

Input / Output Capacitance (Ta=25°C, f=1MHz)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input / Output Capacitance (SDA) (Note 14)</td>
<td>CIO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td>VIO=GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Capacitance (SCL, A0, A1, A2, WP) (Note 14)</td>
<td>Cin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td>VIN=GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note 14) Not 100% TESTED.

Input Impedance (Unless otherwise specified, Ta=-40°C to +85°C, VCC=1.6V to 5.5V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance 1</td>
<td>ZIH</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td>0.7VCC≤VIN (A0, A1, A2, WP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance 2</td>
<td>ZIL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td>VIN≤0.3VCC (A0, A1, A2, WP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memory Cell Characteristics (VCC=1.6V to 5.5V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write Cycles (Note 15, 16)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Times</td>
<td>Ta=25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Retention (Note 15)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Ta=55°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note 15) Not 100% TESTED.
(Note 16) The Write Cycles is defined for unit of 4 data bytes with the same address bits of WA14 to WA2.
Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, \( Ta=40^\circ C \) to +85°C, \( V_{CC}=1.6V \) to 5.5V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input High Voltage 1</td>
<td>( V_{H1} )</td>
<td>0.7V_{CC}</td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{CC}+1.0 )</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1.7V_{CCs}(V_{CC}=5.5V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Low Voltage 1</td>
<td>( V_{L1} )</td>
<td>-0.3(^{\mathrm{Note} 17} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+0.3V_{CC}</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1.7V_{CCs}(V_{CC}=5.5V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input High Voltage 2</td>
<td>( V_{H2} )</td>
<td>0.8V_{CC}</td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{CC}+1.0 )</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1.6V_{CC}s(V_{CC}&lt;1.7V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Low Voltage 2</td>
<td>( V_{L2} )</td>
<td>-0.3(^{\mathrm{Note} 17} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+0.2V_{CC}</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1.6V_{CC}s(V_{CC}&lt;1.7V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Low Voltage 1</td>
<td>( V_{OL1} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>( I_{OL}=3.2,\mu A, ,2.5V_{CCs}(V_{CC}=5.5V ) (SDA) Standby Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Low Voltage 2</td>
<td>( V_{OL2} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>( I_{OL}=1.0mA, ,1.6V_{CC}&lt;2.5V ) (SDA) Standby Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Leakage Current 1</td>
<td>( I_{L1} )</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
<td>( V_{IN}=0 ) or ( V_{CC}=(A0, ,A1, ,A2, ,WP) ) Standby Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Leakage Current 2</td>
<td>( I_{L2} )</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
<td>( V_{IN}=0 ) to ( V_{CC} ) (SCL) Stdby Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Leakage Current</td>
<td>( I_{O} )</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
<td>( V_{OUT}=0 ) to ( V_{CC} ) (SDA) Stdby Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current (Write)</td>
<td>( I_{CC1} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>( mA )</td>
<td>( V_{CC}=5.5V, , t_{SCL}=1MHz, , t_{WR}=5ms, , Byte , Write, , Page , Write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current (Read)</td>
<td>( I_{CC2} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>( mA )</td>
<td>( V_{CC}=5.5V, , t_{SCL}=1MHz ) Random Read, Current Read, Sequential Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby Current</td>
<td>( I_{SB} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
<td>( V_{CC}=5.5V, , SDA, , SCL=V_{CC} ) Standby Mode A0, A1, A2, WP=GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{\mathrm{Note} 17}\) When the pulse width is 50ns or less, it is \(-1.0V\).

\(^{\mathrm{Note} 18}\) The average value during operation.

AC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, \( Ta=40^\circ C \) to +85°C, \( V_{CC}=1.6V \) to 5.5V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clock Frequency</td>
<td>( f_{SCL} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Clock High Period</td>
<td>( t_{HIGH} )</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Clock Low Period</td>
<td>( t_{LOW} )</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA, SCL (input) Rise Time</td>
<td>( t_{R} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA, SCL (input) Fall Time</td>
<td>( t_{F} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA (output) Fall Time</td>
<td>( t_{F2} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Condition Hold Time</td>
<td>( t_{HD,STA} )</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Condition Setup Time</td>
<td>( t_{SU,STA} )</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Data Hold Time</td>
<td>( t_{HD,DATA} )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Data Setup Time</td>
<td>( t_{SU,DATA} )</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Data Delay Time</td>
<td>( t_{D} )</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>450 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Data Hold Time</td>
<td>( t_{D} )</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>450 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Condition Setup Time</td>
<td>( t_{SU,STO} )</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Free Time</td>
<td>( t_{BUF} )</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Cycle Time</td>
<td>( t_{WR} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Suppression Time (SCL, SDA)</td>
<td>( t_{i} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP Hold Time</td>
<td>( t_{HD,WP} )</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>( \mu s )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP Setup Time</td>
<td>( t_{SU,WP} )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>( \mu s )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP High Period</td>
<td>( t_{HIGH,WP} )</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>( \mu s )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{\mathrm{Note} 18}\) Not 100% TESTED.

AC Characteristics Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Load Capacitance</td>
<td>( C_{L} )</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Rise Time</td>
<td>( t_{R} )</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Fall Time</td>
<td>( t_{F} )</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{IL/VIH} )</td>
<td>0.2V_{CC}/0.8V_{CC}</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input / Output Data Timing Reference Level</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3V_{CC}/0.7V_{CC}</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input / Output Timing

Figure 5-(a). Input / Output Timing

○ Input read at the rise edge of SCL
○ Data output in sync with the fall of SCL

Figure 5-(b). Start-Stop Condition Timing

Figure 5-(c). Write Cycle Timing

Figure 5-(d). WP Timing at Write Execution

Figure 5-(e). WP Timing at Write Cancel
Typical Performance Curves

Figure 6. Input High Voltage 1,2 vs Supply Voltage

Figure 7. Input Low Voltage 1,2 vs Supply Voltage

Figure 8. Output Low Voltage 1 vs Output Low Current ($V_{CC}=2.5V$)

Figure 9. Output Low Voltage 2 vs Output Low Current ($V_{CC}=1.6V$)
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 10. Input Leakage Current 1 vs Input Voltage (Standby Mode)

Figure 11. Input Leakage Current 2 vs Input Voltage

Figure 12. Output Leakage Current vs Output Voltage

Figure 13. Supply Current (Write) vs Supply Voltage
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 14. Supply Current (Read) vs Supply Voltage
\(f_{SCL}=1\text{MHz}\)

Figure 15. Standby Current vs Supply Voltage

Figure 16. Clock Frequency vs Supply Voltage

Figure 17. Data Clock High Period vs Supply Voltage
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 18. Data Clock Low Period vs Supply Voltage

Figure 19. SDA (OUTPUT) Fall Time vs Supply Voltage

Figure 20. Start Condition Hold Time vs Supply Voltage

Figure 21. Start Condition Setup Time vs Supply Voltage
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 22. Input Data Hold Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA ‘LOW’ to ‘HIGH’)

Figure 23. Input Data Hold Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA ‘HIGH’ to ‘LOW’)

Figure 24. Input Data Setup Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA ‘LOW’ to ‘HIGH’)

Figure 25. Input Data Setup Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA ‘HIGH’ to ‘LOW’)

Supply Voltage : $V_{CC}$[V]
Input Data Hold Time : $t_{HD:DAT}$[ns]

SPEC
Ta=-40°C
Ta=+25°C
Ta=+85°C

Supply Voltage : $V_{CC}$[V]
Input Data Setup Time : $t_{SU:DAT}$[ns]

SPEC
Ta=-40°C
Ta=+25°C
Ta=+85°C
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 26. Output Data Delay Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA 'LOW' to 'HIGH')

Figure 27. Output Data Delay Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA 'HIGH' to 'LOW')

Figure 28. Output Data Hold Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA 'LOW' to 'HIGH')

Figure 29. Output Data Hold Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA 'HIGH' to 'LOW')
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 30. Stop Condition Setup Time vs Supply Voltage

Figure 31. Bus Free Time vs Supply Voltage

Figure 32. Write Cycle Time vs Supply Voltage

Figure 33. Noise Suppression Time vs Supply Voltage (SCL 'HIGH')
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 34. Noise Suppression Time vs Supply Voltage (SCL 'LOW')

Figure 35. Noise Suppression Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA 'HIGH')

Figure 36. Noise Suppression Time vs Supply Voltage (SDA 'LOW')

Figure 37. WP Hold Time vs Supply Voltage
Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 38. WP Setup Time vs Supply Voltage

Figure 39. WP High Period vs Supply Voltage
**I²C BUS Communication**

1. **I²C BUS Data Communication**
   - (1) I²C BUS data communication begins with start condition input, and ends at the stop condition input.
   - (2) The data is always 8bit long, and acknowledge is always required after each byte.
   - (3) I²C BUS data communication with several devices connected to the BUS is possible by connecting 2 communication lines: serial data (SDA) and serial clock (SCL).
   - (4) Among the devices, there is a “master” that generates clock and control communication start and end. The rest become “slave” which are controlled by an address peculiar to each device. EEPROM is a “slave”.
   - (5) The device that outputs data to the bus during data communication is called “transmitter”, and the device that receives data is called “receiver”.

2. **Start Condition (Start Bit Recognition)**
   - (1) Before executing each command, start condition (start bit) where SDA goes down from ‘HIGH’ to ‘LOW’ while SCL is ‘HIGH’ is necessary.
   - (2) This IC always detects whether SDA and SCL are in start condition (start bit) or not, therefore, unless this condition is satisfied, any command cannot be executed.

3. **Stop Condition (Stop Bit Recognition)**
   Each command can be ended by a stop condition (stop bit) where SDA goes from ‘LOW’ to ‘HIGH’ while SCL is ‘HIGH’.

4. **Acknowledge (ACK) Signal**
   - (1) This acknowledge (ACK) signal is a software rule to indicate whether or not data transfer was performed normally. In both master and slave communication, the device at the transmitter (sending) side releases the bus after outputting 8-bit data. When a slave address of a write command or a read command is input, microcontroller is the device at the transmitter side. When data output for a read command, this IC is the device at the transmitter side.
   - (2) The device on the receiver (receiving) side sets SDA ‘LOW’ during the 9th clock cycle, and outputs an ACK signal showing that the 8-bit data has been received. When a slave address of a write command or a read command is input, this IC is the device at the receiver side. When data output for a read command, microcontroller is the device at the receiver side.
   - (3) This IC, after recognizing start condition and slave address (8bit), outputs ACK signal ‘LOW’.
   - (4) Each write operation outputs ACK signal ‘LOW every 8bit data (a word address and write data) reception.
   - (5) During read operation, this IC outputs 8bit data (read data) and detects the ACK signal ‘LOW’. When ACK signal is detected, and no stop condition is sent from the master (microcontroller) side, this IC will continue to output data. If the ACK signal is not detected, this IC stops data transfer, recognizes the stop condition (stop bit), and ends the read operation. Then this IC becomes ready for another transmission.

5. **Device Addressing**
   - (1) From the master, input the slave address after the start condition.
   - (2) The significant 4 bits of slave address are used for recognizing a device type. The device code of this IC is fixed to ‘1010’.
   - (3) The next slave addresses (A2 A1 A0 --- device address) are for selecting devices, and multiple devices can be used on the same bus according to the number of device addresses. It is possible to select and operate only device whose ‘VCC’ ‘GND’ input conditions of the A0, A1, A2 pin match the ‘HIGH’ ‘LOW’ input conditions of slave address sent from the master.
   - (4) The least significant bit (R / W --- READ/WRITE) of slave address is used for designating write or read operation, and is as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slave address</th>
<th>Maximum number of Connected buses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 0 1 0 A2 A1 A0 R/W</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write Command

1. Write
   (1) Arbitrary data can be written to EEPROM. When writing only 1 byte, Byte Write is normally used, and when writing continuous data of 2 bytes or more, simultaneous write is possible by Page Write. Up to 64 arbitrary bytes can be written.

   ![Figure 41. Byte Write](image1)

   ![Figure 42. Page Write](image2)

   (2) During internal write execution, all input commands are ignored, therefore ACK is not returned.
   (3) Data is written to the address designated by word address (n-th address)
   (4) By issuing stop bit after 8bit data input, internal write to memory cell starts.
   (5) When internal write is started, command is not accepted for tWR (5ms at maximum).
   (6) Using page write, it is possible to write one lump sum up to 64 bytes. When data of more than 64 bytes is sent, the excess of the bytes is overwritten the data sent already from first byte. (Refer to "Internal Address Increment").
   (7) As for page write where 2 or more bytes of data is intended to be written, after the word address are designated arbitrarily, only the value of 6 least significant bits in the address is incremented internally, so that data up to 64 bytes of memory only can be written.
   (8) When VCC is turned off during tWR, data at the designated address is not guaranteed, please write it again.

   1 page=64bytes, but the write time of page write is 5ms at maximum for 64byte batch write.
   It is not equal to 5ms at maximum x 64byte=320ms(Max).

2. Internal Address Increment
   Page write mode

   ![Increment](image3)

   For example, when starting from address 3Eh, then, 3Eh→3Fh→00h→01h... Please take note that it will be incremented.

   *3Eh...3E in hexadecimal, therefore, 00111110 becomes a binary number.

3. Write Protect (WP) Function
   When WP pin is set at VCC ("HIGH" level), data rewrite of all addresses is prohibited. When it is set GND ("LOW" level), data rewrite of all address is enabled. Be sure to connect this pin to VCC or GND, or control it to 'HIGH' level or 'LOW' level. If WP pin is open, this input is recognized as 'LOW'.
   In case of using it as ROM, by connect it to pull-up or VCC, write error can be prevented.
   At extremely low voltage at power ON/OFF, by setting the WP pin 'HIGH', write error can be prevented.
4. ECC Function

This IC has ECC bits for Error Correction every 4 bytes with the same address bits of WA14 to WA2. In read operation, if 1 bit of error data exists in 4 bytes, this error data will be corrected by the ECC function and outputs the correct data. In write operation, only 1 byte of data is to be written, 4 bytes of data will be written as one group with the same address bits of WA14 to WA2 (the data to be written in the remaining 3 bytes will be the same as its previous stored data). Therefore, the number of write cycle times is guaranteed every 4 bytes with the same address bits of WA14 to WA2.

Initial Delivery State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>0000h</th>
<th>0001h</th>
<th>0002h</th>
<th>0003h</th>
<th>0004h</th>
<th>0005h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of remaining write cycles</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After 1 Million Times using Byte Write in Address 0000h

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>0000h</th>
<th>0001h</th>
<th>0002h</th>
<th>0003h</th>
<th>0004h</th>
<th>0005h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of remaining write cycles</td>
<td>3 Million Times</td>
<td>3 Million Times</td>
<td>3 Million Times</td>
<td>3 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
<td>4 Million Times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even if only 1 byte of data is to be written in address 0000h, the addresses 0000h to 0003h are written as one group. Therefore, the number of write cycle times at addresses 0001h to 0003h decreases.

Figure 43. Example of data write and number of remaining write cycles

Read Command

Read the EEPROM data. Read has a random read and a current read functions. Random read is commonly used in commands that specify addresses and read data. The current read is a command to read data of the internal address register without specifying an address. In both read functions, sequential read is possible where the next address data can be read in succession.

(1) In random read, data of designated word address can be read.
(2) When the command just before current read is random read or current read (each including sequential read), if last read address is (n)-th, data of the incremented address (n+1)-th is outputted.
(3) When ACK signal ‘LOW’ after D0 is detected, and stop condition is not sent from master (microcontroller) side, the next address data can be read in succession.
(4) Read is ended by stop condition where ‘HIGH’ is input to ACK signal after D0 and SDA signal goes from ‘LOW’ to ‘HIGH’ while at SCL signal is ‘HIGH’.
(5) When ‘LOW’ is input at ACK signal after D0 without ‘HIGH’ input, sequential read gets in, and the next data is outputted. Therefore, read command cannot be ended. To end read command, be sure to input ‘HIGH’ to ACK signal after D0, and the stop condition where SDA goes from ‘LOW’ to ‘HIGH’ while SCL signal is ‘HIGH’.
(6) Sequential read is ended by stop condition where ‘HIGH’ is input to ACK signal after arbitrary D0 and SDA goes from ‘LOW’ to ‘HIGH’ while SCL signal is ‘HIGH’.

Figure 44. Random Read

Figure 45. Current Read

Figure 46. Sequential Read (in the Case of Current Read)
Method of Reset
This IC can be reset by sending the stop condition after executing the start condition. Please execute it when it is necessary to reset after power-up, or during command input timing. However, the start condition and stop condition could not be applied because ‘HIGH’ input of microcontroller and ‘LOW’ output of EEPROM collide when EEPROM is ‘LOW’ in ACK output section and data reading. In that case, input SCL clock until SDA bus is released (‘HIGH’ by pull-up). After confirming that SDA is released, send the stop condition after inputting the start condition. If SDA bus could not be confirmed whether released or not in microcontroller, input the software reset. If software reset is run, EEPROM can be reset without confirming the SDA state because SDA bus is always released in either of the two start conditions. The method of reset is shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of SDA</th>
<th>Method of reset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDA bus released (‘HIGH’ by pull-up)</td>
<td>Send the stop condition after executing the start condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘LOW’</td>
<td>Input SCL clock until SDA bus is released, confirm that SDA bus is released, and send the stop condition after inputting start condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcontroller cannot confirm SDA bus is released or not</td>
<td>Using the software reset shown in the figure below, the start condition can be always executed. Within the dummy clock input area, the SDA bus is needed to be released (‘HIGH’ by pull-up). For normal commands, start with the start condition input.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 47. Input timing of software reset](image)

Acknowledgment Polling
During internal write execution, all input commands are ignored, therefore ACK is not returned. During internal automatic write execution after write input, next command (slave address) is sent. If the first ACK signal sends back ‘LOW’, then it means end of write operation, else ‘HIGH’ is returned, which means writing is still in progress. By the use of acknowledge polling, next command can be executed without waiting for \( t_{\text{WR}} = 5\text{ms} \).

To write continuously, slave address with \( R/W = 0 \), then to carry out current read after write, slave address with \( R/W = 1 \) is sent. If ACK signal sends back ‘LOW’, then execute word address input and data output and so forth.

![Figure 48. The Case of Continuous Write by Acknowledge Polling](image)
WP Valid Timing (Write Cancel)

WP is usually fixed to ‘HIGH’ or ‘LOW’, but when WP is controlled and used for write cancel and so on, pay attention to the following WP valid timing. Write can be cancelled by setting WP=‘HIGH’ while it is executed and in WP valid area. In both byte write and page write, the area from the first start condition of command to the rise of clock which take in D0 of data (in page write, the first byte data) is the WP invalid area. WP input in this area becomes ‘Don’t care’. The area from the rise of clock to take in D0 to the stop condition input is the WP valid area. Furthermore, after the execution of forced end by WP, the IC enters standby status.

![WP Valid Timing Diagram]

**Figure 49. WP Valid Timing**

Command Cancel by Start Condition and Stop Condition

During command input, by continuously inputting start condition and stop condition, command can be cancelled. However, within ACK output area and during data read, SDA bus may output ‘LOW’. In this case, start condition and stop condition cannot be inputted, so reset is not available. Therefore, execution of reset is needed referring “Method of Reset”. When command is cancelled by start-stop condition during random read, sequential read, or current read, internal setting address is not determined. Therefore, it is not possible to carry out current read in succession. To carry out read in succession, carry out random read.

![Command Cancel Diagram]

**Figure 50. The Case of Cancel by Start, Stop Condition during Slave Address Input**
Application Examples

1. I/O Peripheral Circuit

(1) Pull-up Resistance of SDA Pin

SDA is NMOS open drain, so it requires a pull-up resistor. As for this resistor value (R_{PU}), select an appropriate value from microcontroller V_{IL}, I_{L}, and V_{OL-IOL} characteristics of this IC. If R_{PU} is large, operating frequency is limited. The smaller the R_{PU} increases the supply current.

(2) Maximum Value of R_{PU}

The maximum value of R_{PU} is determined by the following factors.

(a) SDA rise time determined by the capacitance (C_{BUS}) of bus line of SDA and R_{PU} should be t_{R} or lower. Furthermore, AC timing should be satisfied even when SDA rise time is slow.

(b) The bus electric potential (A) to be determined by input current leak total (I_{L}) of the device connected to bus at output of ‘HIGH’ to SDA line and R_{PU} should sufficiently secure the input ‘HIGH’ level (V_{IH}) of microcontroller and EEPROM including recommended noise margin of 0.2V_{CC}.

\[ V_{CC} - I_{L}R_{PU} - 0.2V_{CC} \geq V_{IH} \]

\[ \therefore R_{PU} \leq \frac{0.8V_{CC} - V_{IH}}{I_{L}} \]

Ex.) V_{CC}=3V, I_{L}=10\mu A, V_{IH}=0.7V_{CC}

\[ \therefore R_{PU} \leq \frac{0.8 \times 3 - 0.7 \times 3}{10 \times 10^{-6}} \]

\[ \leq 30 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]} \]

(3) Minimum Value of R_{PU}

The minimum value of R_{PU} is determined by the following factors.

(a) When IC outputs ‘LOW’, the bus electric potential (A) should be equal to or less than output ‘LOW’ level (V_{OL}) of EEPROM.

\[ \frac{V_{CC} - V_{OL}}{R_{PU}} \leq I_{OL} \]

\[ \therefore R_{PU} \geq \frac{V_{CC} - V_{OL}}{I_{OL}} \]

Ex.) V_{CC}=3V, V_{OL}=0.4V, I_{OL}=3.2mA, microcontroller, EEPROM V_{IL}=0.3V_{CC}

\[ \therefore R_{PU} \geq \frac{3 - 0.4}{3.2 \times 10^{-3}} \]

\[ \geq 812.5 \text{ [}\Omega\text{]} \]

(4) Pull-up Resistance of SCL Pin

When SCL control is made at the CMOS output port, there is no need for a pull-up resistor. But when there is a time where SCL becomes ‘Hi-Z’, add a pull-up resistor. As for the pull-up resistor value, decide with the balance with drive performance of output port of microcontroller.
2. Cautions on Microcontroller Connection

(1) Rs
In IC BUS, it is recommended that SDA port is of open drain input/output. However, when using CMOS input/output of tri state to SDA port, insert a series resistance Rs between the pull-up resistor RP\(_U\) and the SDA pin of EEPROM. This is to control over current that may occur when PMOS of the microcontroller and NMOS of EEPROM are turned ON simultaneously. Rs also plays the role of protecting the SDA pin against surge. Therefore, even when SDA port is open drain input/output, Rs can be used.

![I/O Circuit Diagram](image1)

![I/O Collision Timing](image2)

(2) Maximum Value of Rs
The maximum value of Rs is determined by the following relations.

(a) SDA rise time determined by the capacitance (C\(_{BUS}\)) of bus line of SDA and RP\(_U\) should be tr or lower. Furthermore, AC timing should be satisfied even when SDA rise time is slow.

(b) The bus electric potential α to be determined by RP\(_U\) and Rs when EEPROM outputs ‘LOW’ to SDA bus should sufficiently secure the input ‘LOW’ level (V\(_{IL}\)) of microcontroller including recommended noise margin of 0.1V\(_{CC}\).

\[
\frac{(V_{CC} - V_{OL}) \times R_s}{R_P U + R_s} + V_{OL} + 0.1V_{CC} \leq V_{IL}
\]

\[
\therefore R_s \leq \frac{V_{IL} - V_{OL} - 0.1V_{CC}}{1.1V_{CC} - V_{IL}} \times R_P U
\]

Ex.) V\(_{CC}\)=3V  V\(_{IL}\)=0.3V\(_{CC}\)  V\(_{OL}\)=0.4V  R\(_{PU}\)=20kΩ

\[
R_s \leq \frac{0.3 \times 3 - 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 3}{1.1 \times 3 - 0.3 \times 3} \times 20 \times 10^3
\]

\[
\leq 1.67 \text{ [kΩ]}
\]

(3) Minimum Value of Rs
The minimum value of Rs is determined by over current at bus collision. When over current flows, noises in power source line and instantaneous power failure of power source may occur. When allowable over current is defined as I, the following relation must be satisfied. Determine the allowable current in consideration of the impedance of power source line in set and so forth.

\[
\frac{V_{CC}}{R_s} \leq I
\]

\[
\therefore R_s \geq \frac{V_{CC}}{I}
\]

Ex.) V\(_{CC}\)=3V  I=10mA

\[
R_s \geq \frac{3}{10 \times 10^{-3}}
\]

\[
\geq 300 \text{ [Ω]}
\]
Caution on Power-Up Conditions

At power-up, as the \( V_{CC} \) rises, the IC's internal circuits may go through unstable low voltage area, making the IC's internal circuit not completely reset, hence, malfunction like miswriting and misread may occur. To prevent it, this IC is equipped with Power-on Reset circuit. In order to ensure its operation, at power-up, please observe the conditions below. In addition, set the power supply rise so that the supply voltage constantly increases from \( V_{bot} \) to \( V_{CC} \) level. Furthermore, \( t_{INIT} \) is the time from the power become stable to the start of the first command input.

![Rise Waveform Diagram](image)

**Figure 56. Rise Waveform Diagram**

### Power-Up Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage at Power OFF</td>
<td>( V_{bot} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power OFF Time</td>
<td>( t_{POFF} )</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initialize Time</td>
<td>( t_{INIT} )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage Rising Time</td>
<td>( t_{R:VCC} )</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note 20) Not 100% TESTED

If the above conditions are not followed, the POR circuit will not operate properly, the logic circuit of internal IC becomes undefined. At this time, there is a possibility that IC may not be able to input commands because EEPROM may output 'LOW' and it collide with 'HIGH' input of microcontroller. However, SDA bus can be released by resetting the IC. Refer to the page “Method of Reset” for reset details.

**Low Voltage Malfunction Prevention Function**

LVCC circuit prevents data rewrite operation at low power, and prevents write error. At LVCC voltage (Typ = 1.2V) or below, data rewrite is prevented.
I/O Equivalence Circuits

1. Input (A0, A1, A2, WP)

   ![Input Pin Circuit Diagram (A0, A1, A2, WP)]

   Figure 57. Input Pin Circuit Diagram (A0, A1, A2, WP)

2. Input (SCL)

   ![Input Pin Circuit Diagram (SCL)]

   Figure 58. Input Pin Circuit Diagram (SCL)

3. Input / Output (SDA)

   ![Input / Output Pin Circuit Diagram (SDA)]

   Figure 59. Input / Output Pin Circuit Diagram (SDA)
Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply
   Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC’s power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines
   Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage
   Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern
   When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Operating Conditions
   The function and operation of the IC are guaranteed within the range specified by the operating conditions. The characteristic values are guaranteed only under the conditions of each item specified by the electrical characteristics.

6. Inrush Current
   When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

7. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field
   Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

8. Testing on Application Boards
   When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC’s power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

9. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors
   Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

10. Unused Input Pins
    Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

11. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC
    In the construction of this IC, P-N junctions are inevitably formed creating parasitic diodes or transistors. The operation of these parasitic elements can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions which cause these parasitic elements to operate, such as applying a voltage to an input pin lower than the ground voltage should be avoided. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input pins when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. Even if the power supply voltage is applied, make sure that the input pins have voltages within the values specified in the electrical characteristics of this IC.

12. Ceramic Capacitor
    When using a ceramic capacitor, determine a capacitance value considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.
BR24G256xxx-5 Series

Ordering Information

BUS Type
24 : FC

Ambient Operating Temperature
/ Supply Voltage
-40°C~+85°C
/ 1.6V~5.5V

Capacity
256=256Kbit

Package
F : SOP8
FJ : SOP-J8
FVT : TSSOP-B8
FVM : MSOP8
NUX : VSON008X2030

Process Code

Packaging and Forming Specification
E2 : Embossed tape and reel (SOP8, SOP-J8, TSSOP-B8)
TR : Embossed tape and reel (MSOP8, VSON008X2030)

Lineup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Orderable Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP8</td>
<td>Reel of 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP-J8</td>
<td>Reel of 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSSOP-B8</td>
<td>Reel of 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSOP8</td>
<td>Reel of 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSON008X2030</td>
<td>Reel of 4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marking Diagrams

**SOP8 (TOP VIEW)**
- Part Number Marking
- LOT Number
- Pin 1 Mark

**MSOP8 (TOP VIEW)**
- Part Number Marking
- LOT Number
- Pin 1 Mark

**SOP-J8 (TOP VIEW)**
- Part Number Marking
- LOT Number
- Pin 1 Mark

**VSON008X2030 (TOP VIEW)**
- Part Number Marking
- LOT Number
- Pin 1 Mark

**TSSOP-B8 (TOP VIEW)**
- Part Number Marking
- LOT Number
- Pin 1 Mark
BR24G256xxx-5 Series

Physical Dimension and Packing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Name</th>
<th>SOP8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Diagram of SOP8 package](image)

(UNIT: mm)
PKG: SOP8
Drawing No.: EX112-5001-1

<Tape and Reel Information>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape</th>
<th>Embossed carrier tape</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>2000pcs</td>
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</table>
| Direction of feed | E2
   The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold
   reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand  |

![Diagram of tape and reel](image)
Physical Dimension and Packing Information - continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Name</th>
<th>SOP-J8</th>
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</thead>
</table>

![Diagram of physical dimensions and packing information for SOP-J8 package](image)

**Tape and Reel information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape</th>
<th>Embossed carrier tape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>2500pcs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Direction of feed**

- **E2**
  - The direction is the 1 pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand.

---

**Drawing No.** EX111-5002
Physical Dimension and Packing Information - continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Name</th>
<th>TSSOP-B8</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### Physical Dimension

[Unit: mm]

**Front View:**
- Dimensions: 6.4 x 4.4 mm
- Marking: T1-MARK

**Side View:**
- Dimensions: 1.0 x 0.8 mm
- Marking: S

### Tape and Reel Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape</th>
<th>Embossed carrier tape</th>
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<td>Quantity</td>
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<td>Direction of feed</td>
<td>E2</td>
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</table>

- The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand.

---

**Reel and Pocket Quadrants:**

- Direction of feed:
  - E1: Top Left
  - E2: Top Right
  - TR: Top Right

---

(UNIT: mm) PRG:TSSOP-B8 Drawing No.EX165-5002
Physical Dimension and Packing Information - continued

<table>
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<th>Package Name</th>
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![Diagram Image](image-url)

**<Tape and Reel information>**

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<th>Tape</th>
<th>Embossed carrier tape</th>
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<td>The direction is the 1 pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand</td>
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</table>

![Diagram Image](image-url)
Physical Dimension and Packing Information – continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Name</th>
<th>VSON008X2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<Reel information>

- Tape: Embossed carrier tape
- Quantity: 4000pcs
- Direction of feed: TR
  - The direction is the 1-pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand

---

**Note:** The diagrams and specifications are for reference only and may not reflect the actual dimensions or details.
## Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>27.Sep.2017</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>New Release</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.Apr.2018</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>P.1 Add ambient operating temperature to key specifications</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P.1 Correction of error in package name</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.24 Modify the caution on power-up conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Change the fonts and format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve the notation, implement grammar checking in all pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.Dec.2019</td>
<td>004</td>
<td>P.5 Deleted the comments on columns for condition of Input Impedance 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Input Impedance 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Change the fonts and format</td>
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<tr>
<td>05.Jun.2020</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>P.19 Correction of error in Number of remaining write cycles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.Jul.2021</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>Updated packages and part numbers</td>
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## Ordering Information

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<th>Z</th>
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<td>/ Supply Voltage</td>
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<td>/ 1.6V~5.5V</td>
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<td>Packaging and Forming Specification</td>
<td>E2 : Embossed tape and reel</td>
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</table>

### Marking Diagrams

**SOP-J8A (TOP VIEW)***

- Part Number Marking
- LOT Number
- Pin 1 Mark
Physical Dimension and Packing Information

| Package Name | SOP-J8A |

---

< Tape and Reel Information >

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape</th>
<th>Embossed carrier tape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>2500pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction of feed</td>
<td>E2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The direction is the pin 1 of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand.
Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipment (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment (Note 1), transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM’s Products for Specific Applications.

(Note 1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAPAN</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>EU</th>
<th>CHINA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLASS III</td>
<td>CLASS III</td>
<td>CLASS II b</td>
<td>CLASS III</td>
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2. ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
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   [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure

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   [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
   [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
   [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
   [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
   [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
   [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.) ; or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
   [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation

4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.

5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.

6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse, is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

7. De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.

8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.

9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification
Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.

2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
   [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, and NO2;
   [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM;
   [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation;
   [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic.

2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.

4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

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