I^{2}C-Compatible (2-wire) Serial EEPROM

16Kbit (2048 X 8)

DATASHEET

Features

- Compatible with all I²C bidirectional data transfer protocol

- Memory array:
  - 16K bits (2048 X 8) of EEPROM
  - Page size: 16 bytes

- Single supply voltage and high speed:
  - 1 MHz

- Random and sequential Read modes

- Write:
  - Byte Write within 3 ms
  - Page Write within 3 ms
  - Partial Page Writes Allowed

- Write Protect Pin for Hardware Data Protection

- Schmitt Trigger, Filtered Inputs for Noise Suppression

- High-reliability
  - Endurance: 1 Million Write Cycles
  - Data Retention: 100 Years

- Enhanced ESD/Latch-up protection
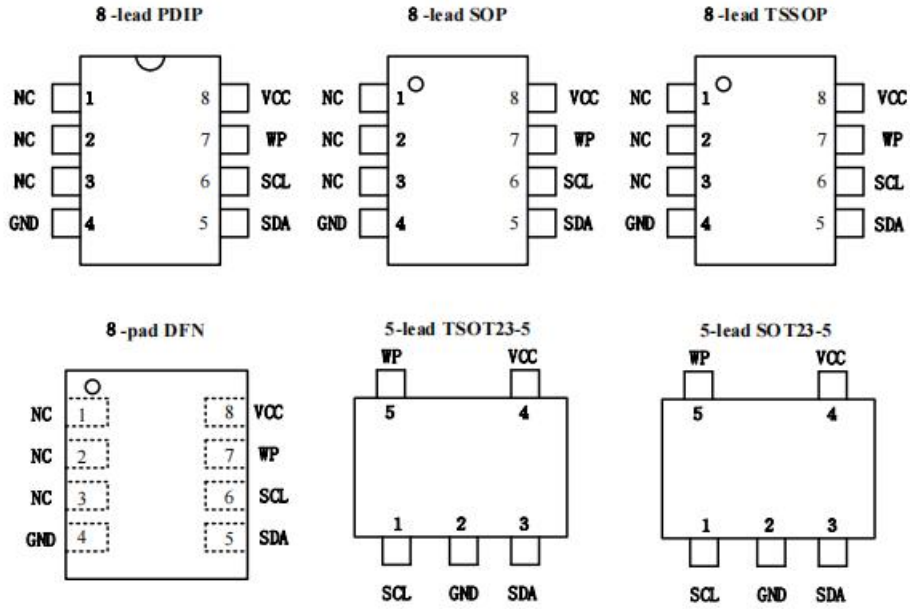 - HBM ±3000V
  - MM ±350V
  - CDM ±2000V

- 8-lead PDIP/SOP/TSSOP/ UDFN/SOT23-5 and TSOT23-5 packages

Description

- The ZD24C16A provides 16384 bits of serial electrically erasable and programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), organized as 2048 words of 8 bits each.

- The device is optimized for use in many industrial and commercial applications where low-power and low-voltage operation are essential

Pin Configuration

8-lead PDIP

NC	1	8	VCC
NC	2	7	WP
NC	3	6	SCL
GND	4	5	SDA

8-lead SOP

NC	1	8	VCC
NC	2	7	WP
NC	3	6	SCL
GND	4	5	SDA

8-lead TSSOP

NC	1	8	VCC
NC	2	7	WP
NC	3	6	SCL
GND	4	5	SDA

8-pad DFN

NC	1	8	VCC
NC	2	7	WP
NC	3	6	SCL
GND	4	5	SDA

5-lead TSOT23-5

WP 5   VCC 4

SCL 1   GND 2   SDA 3

5-lead SOT23-5

WP 5   VCC 4

SCL 1   GND 2   SDA 3

Pin Descriptions

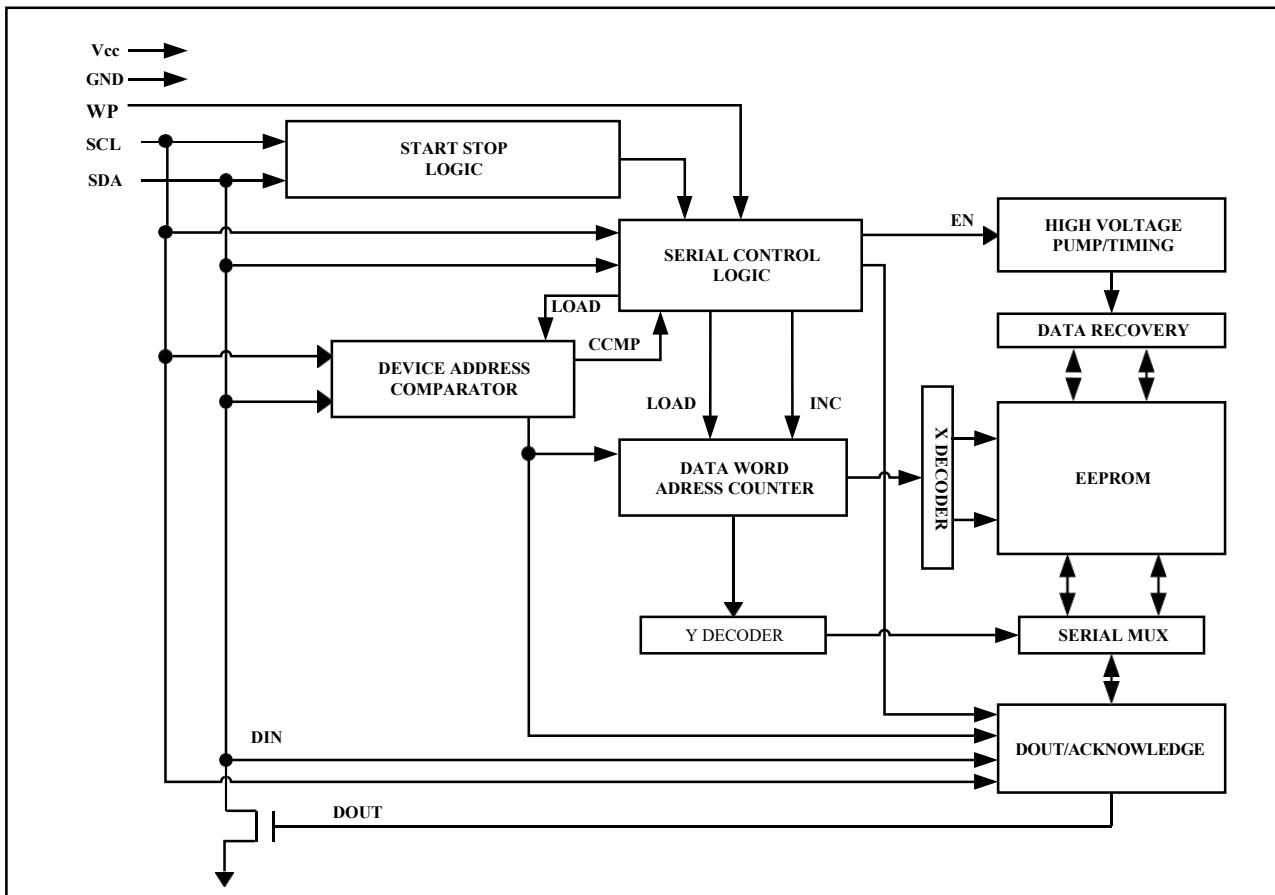| Pin Name	Type	Functions
SDA	Input/Output	Serial Data
SCL	Input	Serial Clock Input
WP	Input	Write Protect
GND	GND	Ground
Vcc	Power	Power Supply

Table 1

Block Diagram

Figure 1

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

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

WRITE PROTECT (WP): The ZD24C16A has a Write Protect pin that provides hardware data protection. The Write Protect pin allows normal read/write operations when connected to ground (GND). When the Write Protection pin is connected to Vcc, the write protection feature is enabled and operates as shown in the following **Table 2**.

WP Pin Status	ZD24C16A
At VCC	Full(16K)Array
At GND	Normal Read/Write Operations

<div align="center">Table 2</div>

Functional Description

1. Memory Organization

ZD24C16A, 16K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 128 pages of 16 bytes each, the 16K requires a 11-bit data word address for random word addressing.

2. Device Operation

CLOCK and DATA TRANSITIONS: The SDA pin is normally pulled high with an external device. Data on the SDA pin may change only during SCL low time periods (see Figure 2). Data changes during SCL high periods will indicate a start or stop condition as defined below.
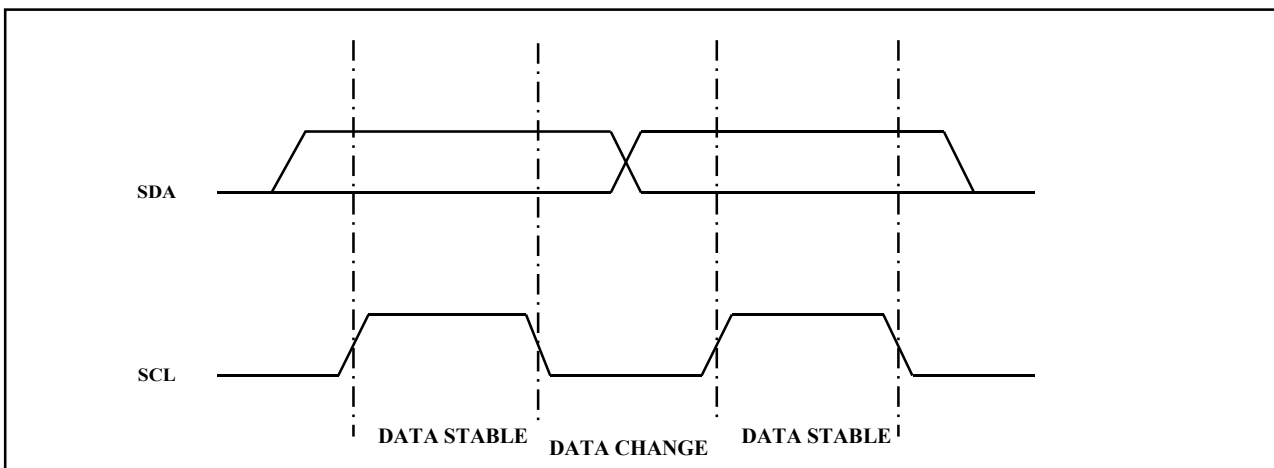

Figure 2. Data Validity

START CONDITION: A high-to-low transition of SDA with SCL high is a start condition which must precede any other command (see **Figure 3**).

STOP CONDITION: A low-to-high transition of SDA with SCL high is a stop condition. After a read sequence, the stop command will place the EEPROM in a standby power mode (see **Figure 3**).
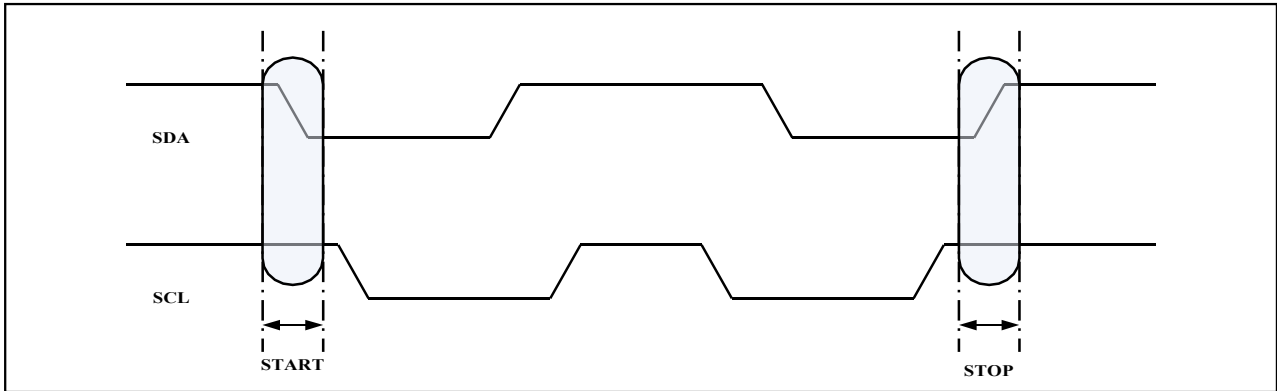

Figure 3. Start and Stop Definition

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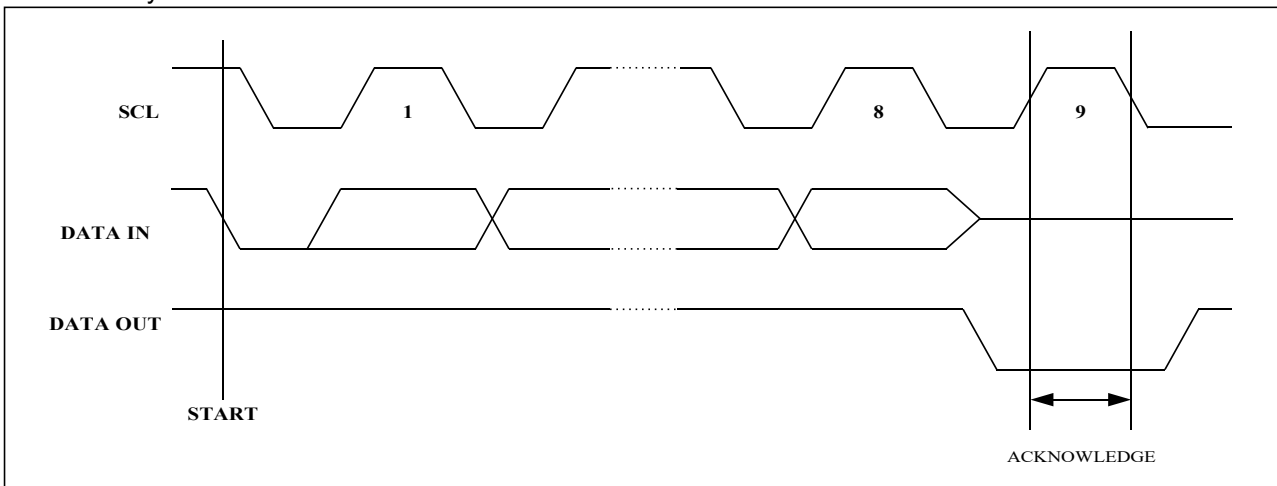

Figure 4. Output Acknowledge

STANDBY MODE: The ZD24C16A features a low-power standby mode which is enabled: (a) upon power-up;(b) after the receipt of the STOP bit and the completion of any internal operations.

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

1. Clock up to 9 cycles.

2. Lock SDA high in each cycle while SCL is high.

3. Create a start condition and a stop condition.

3. Device Addressing

The 16K EEPROM devices all require an 8-bit device address word following a start condition to enable the chip for a read or write operation (**Figure 5**).

MSB   **LSB**

1	0	1	0	B10	B9	B8	R/W
B7	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**

Figure 5. Device Address

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

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

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

DATA SECURITY: The ZD24C16A has a hardware data protection scheme that allows the user to write protect the entire memory when the WP pin is at VCC.

4. Write Operations

BYTE WRITE: A write operation requires an 11-bit data word address following the device address word and acknowledgment (**Figure 5**). Upon receipt of this address, the EEPROM will again respond with a "0" and then clock in the first 8-bit data word. Following receipt of the 8-bit data word, the EEPROM will output a "0" and the addressing device, such as a microcontroller, must terminate the write sequence with a stop condition. At this time the EEPROM enters an internally timed write cycle, tWR, to the nonvolatile memory. All inputs are disabled during this write cycle and the EEPROM will not respond until the write is complete (see **Figure 6**).
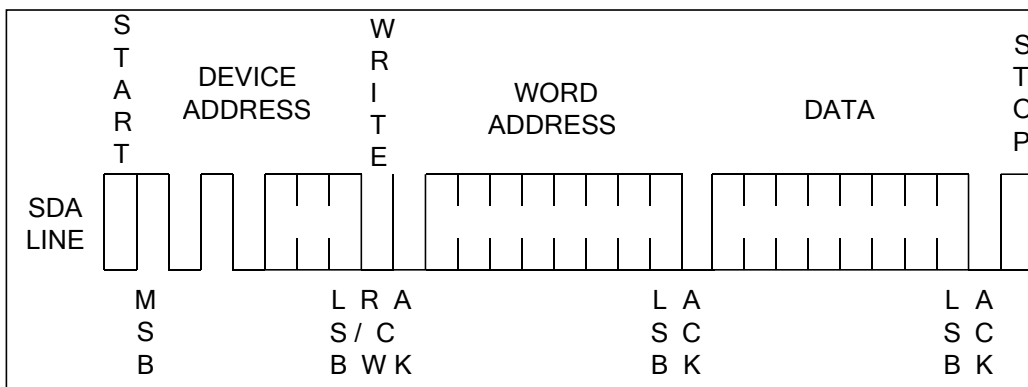

Figure 6. Byte Write

PAGE WRITE: The 16K devices are capable of 16-byte page writes. A page write is initiated the same as a byte write, but the microcontroller does not send a stop condition after the first data word is clocked in. Instead, after the EEPROM acknowledges receipt of the first data word, the microcontroller can transmit up to fifteen more data words. The EEPROM will respond with a "0" after each data word received. The microcontroller must terminate the page write sequence with a stop condition (see **Figure 7**).
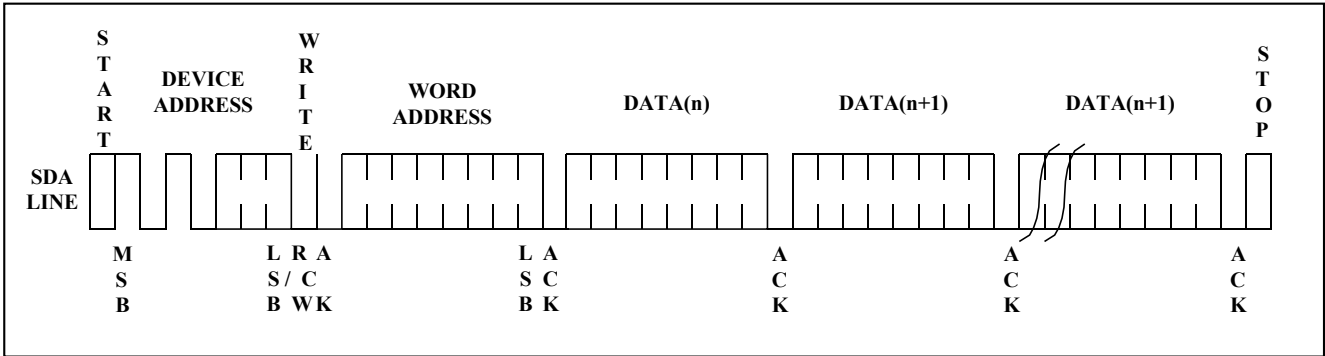
Figure 7. Page Write

The data word address lower four bits are internally incremented following the receipt of each data word. The higher data word address bits are not incremented, retaining the memory page row location. When the word address, internally generated, reaches the page boundary, the following byte is placed at the beginning of the same page. If more than sixteen data words are transmitted to the EEPROM, the data word address will "roll over" and previous data will be overwritten.

ACKNOWLEDGE POLLING: Once the internally timed write cycle has started and the EEPROM inputs are disabled, acknowledge polling can be initiated. This involves sending a start condition followed by the device address word. The read/write bit is representative of the operation desired. Only if the internal write cycle has completed will the EEPROM respond with a "0", allowing the read or write sequence to continue.

5.   Read Operations

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

CURRENT ADDRESS READ: The internal data word address counter maintains the last address accessed during the last read or write operation, incremented by one. This address stays valid between operations as long as the chip power is maintained. The address "roll over" during read is from the last byte of the last memory page to the first byte of the first page. The address "roll over" during write is from the last byte of the current page to the first byte of the same page. Once the device address with the read/write select bit set to "1" is clocked in and acknowledged by the EEPROM, the current address data word is serially clocked out. The microcontroller does not respond with an input "0" but does generate a following stop condition (see **Figure 8**).
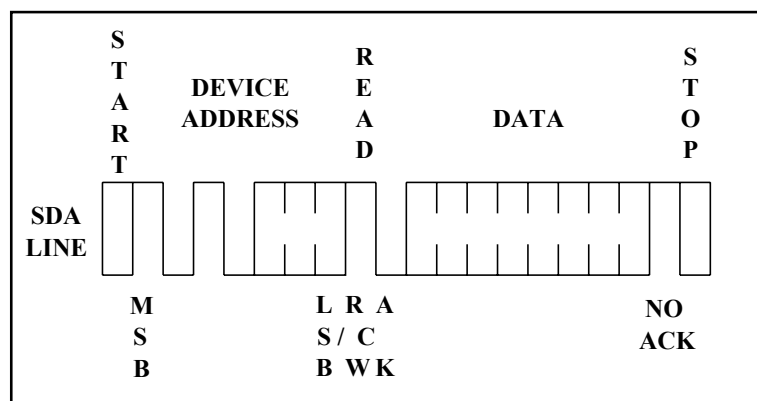

Figure 8. Current Address Read

RANDOM READ: A random read requires a "dummy" byte write sequence to load in the data word address. Once the device address word and data word address are clocked in and acknowledged by the EEPROM, the microcontroller must generate another start condition. The microcontroller now initiates a current address read by sending a device address with the read/write select bit high. The EEPROM acknowledges the device address and serially clocks out the data word. The microcontroller does not respond with a "0" but does generate a following stop condition (see **Figure 9**)
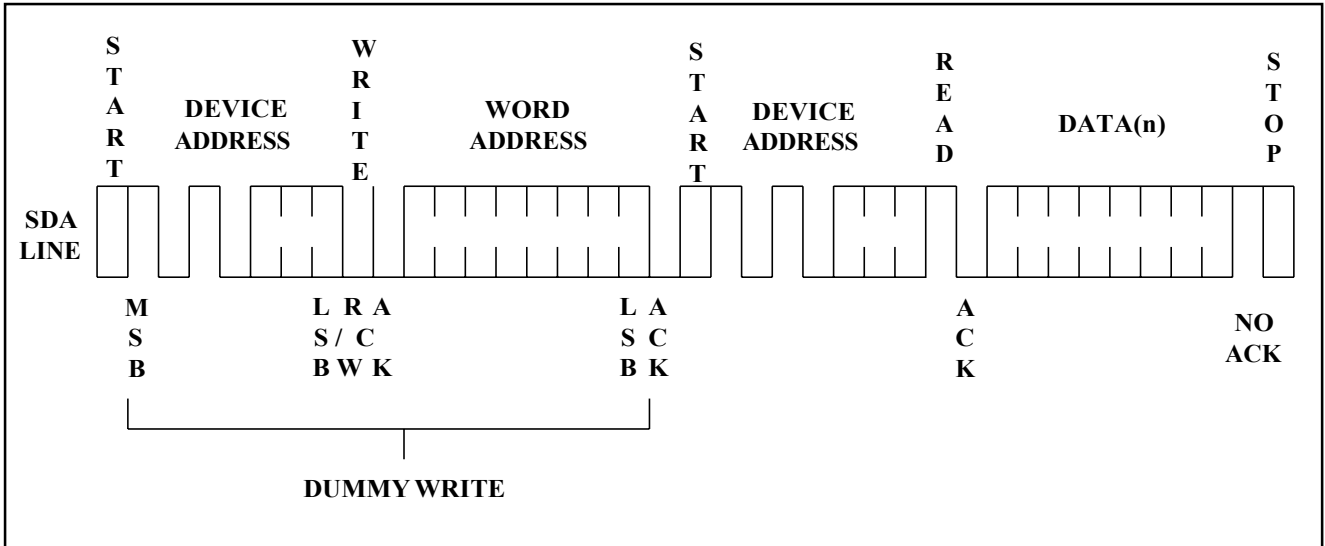
Figure 9. Random Read

SEQUENTIAL READ: Sequential reads are initiated by either a current address read or a random address read. After the microcontroller receives a data word, it responds with an acknowledge. As long as the EEPROM receives an acknowledge, it will continue to increment the data word address and serially clock out sequential data words. When the memory address limit is reached, the data word address will "roll over" and the sequential read will continue. The sequential read operation is terminated when the microcontroller does not respond with a "0" but does generate a following stop condition (see **Figure 10**).
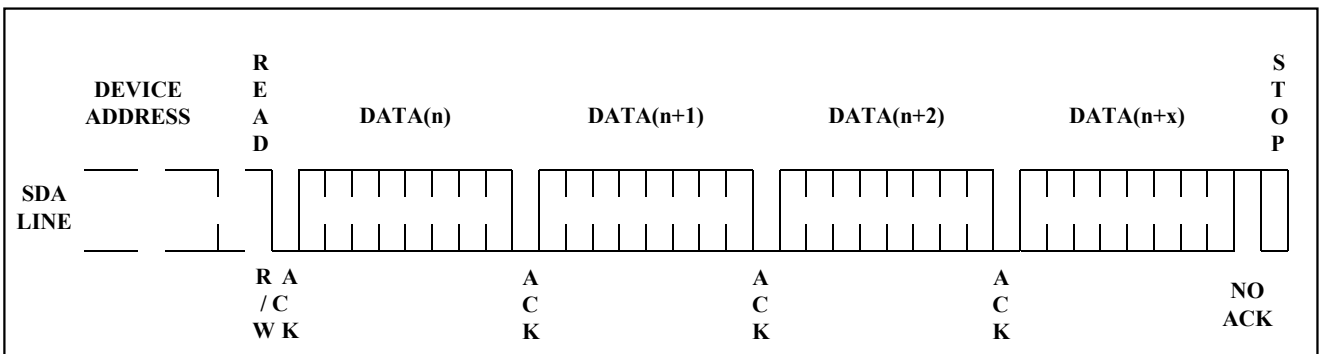
Figure 10. Sequential Read

Electrical Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings：

● DC Supply Voltage..V to +6.5V
● Input / Output Voltage...GND-0.3V to VCC+0.3V
● Storage Temperature.. .-65℃ to +150℃
● Ambient operating temperature... .. -55℃ to +130℃

Comments：

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to this device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of this device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied or intended. Exposure to the absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Applicable over recommended operating range from (unless otherwise noted):

ZD24C16A	T_A =-40℃ to +85℃	VCC = +1.7V to +5.5V@400kHz
ZD24C16AE1	T_A =-40℃ to +105℃	VCC = +2.5V to +5.5V@1MHz
ZD24C16AE0	T_A =-40℃ to +125℃	CL=100 pF

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Supply Current VCC=5.0V	I_{CC1}	-	0.14	0.35	mA	READ at 400KHZ
Supply Current VCC=5.0V	I_{CC2}	-	0.25	0.5	mA	WRITE at 400KHZ
Supply Current VCC=5.0V	I_{SB1}	-	0.02	0.53	µA	$V_{IN}=V_{CC}$ or V_{SS}
Input Leakage Current	I_{L1}	-	0.15	1.5	µA	$V_{IN}=V_{CC}$ or V_{SS}
Output Leakage Current	I_{LO}	-	0.05	1.5	µA	$V_{OUT}=V_{CC}$ or V_{SS}
Input Low Level	V_{IL1}	-0.3	-	$V_{CC}×0.3$	V	V_{CC}=1.7V to 5.5V
Input High Level	V_{IH1}	$V_{CC}×0.7$	-	$V_{CC}+0.3$	V	V_{CC}=1.7V to 5.5V
Output Low Level VCC=1.7V	V_{OL1}	-	-	0.2	V	I_{OL}=0.15mA
Output Low Level VCC=5.0V	V_{OL2}	-	-	0.4	V	I_{OL}=3.0mA

Table 3

Pin Capacitance

Applicable over recommended operating range from TA = 25℃, f = 1.0 MHz, VCC = +2.5V

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Input/Output Capacitance(SDA)	$C_{I/O}$	-	-	8	pF	V_{IO}=0V
Input Capacitance(A2,SCL)	C_{IN}	-	-	6	pF	V_{IN}=0V

Table 4

AC Electrical Characteristics

Applicable over recommended operating range from (unless otherwise noted):

ZD24C16A	T_A =-40℃ to +85℃	VCC = +1.7V to +5.5V@400kHz
ZD24C16AE1	T_A =-40℃ to +105℃	VCC = +2.5V to +5.5V@1MHz
ZD24C16AE0	T_A =-40℃ to +125℃	CL=100 pF

Parameter	Symbol	1.7V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.5V			2.5V ≤ V_{CC} < 5.5V			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Clock Frequency,SCL	f_{SCL}	-	-	400	-	-	1000	kHz
Clock Pulse Width Low	t_{LOW}	1.35	-	-	0.45	-	-	µs
Clock Pulse Width High	t_{HIGH}	0.65	-	-	0.25	-	-	µs
Noise Suppression Time	t_I	-	-	50	-	-	50	ns
Clock Low to Data Out Valid	t_{AA}	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.45	µs
Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start	t_{BUF}	1.35	-	-	0.65	-	-	µs
Start Hold Time	$t_{HD:STA}$	0.62	-	-	0.27	-	-	µs
Start Setup Time	$t_{SU:STA}$	0.6	-	-	0.25	-	-	µs
Data In Hold Time	$t_{HD:DAT}$	0	-	-	0	-	-	µs
Data in Setup Time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	100	-	-	100	-	-	ns
Input Rise Time(1)	t_R	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.12	µs
Input Fall Time(1)	t_F	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.12	µs
Stop Setup Time	$t_{Su:STO}$	0.63	-	-	0.25	-	-	µs
Data Out Hold Time	t_{DH}	50	-	-	50	-	-	ns
Write Cycle Time	t_{WR}	-	1.9	3	-	1.9	3	ms
5.0V,25℃,Byte Mode(1)	Endurance	1M	-	-	1M	-	-	Write Cycle

Table 5

Notes:

1. This parameter is characterized and is not 100% tested.
2. AC measurement conditions:
   RL (connects to VCC): 1.3 k
   Input pulse voltages: 0.3 VCC to 0.7 VCC
   Input rise and fall time: 50 ns
   Input and output timing reference voltages: 0.5 VCC
   The value of RL should be concerned according to the actual loading on the user's system.
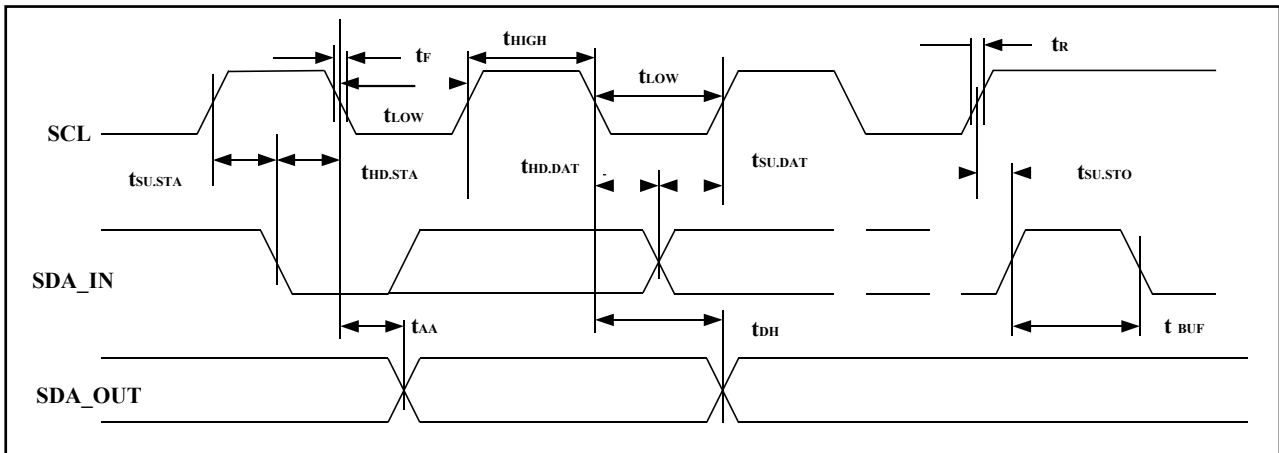
Bus Timing

Figure 11. SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O
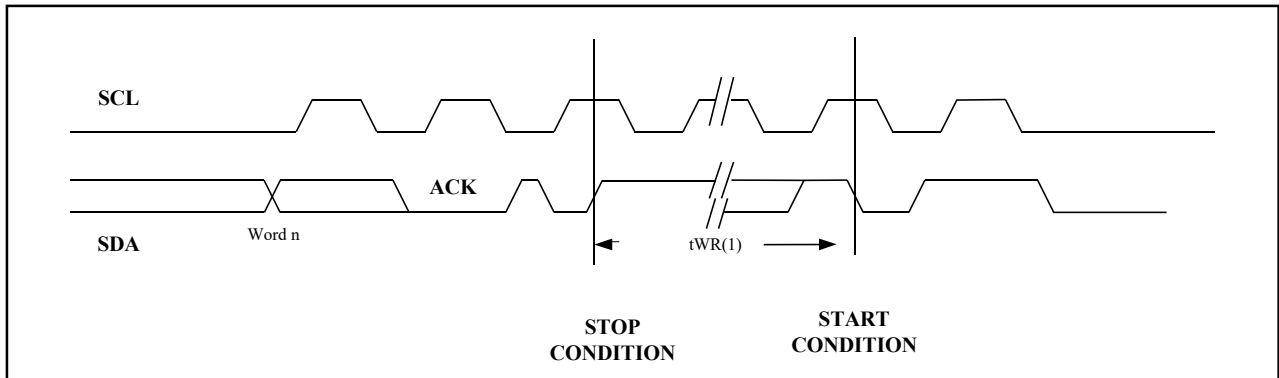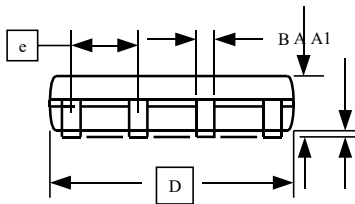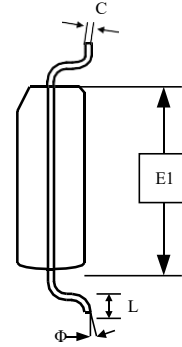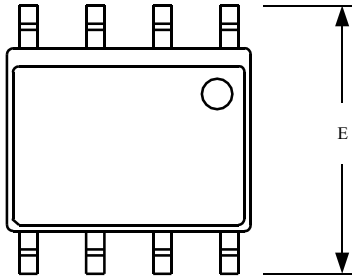
Write Cycle Timing

Figure 12. SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O

Notes:

The write cycle time tWR is the time from a valid stop condition of a write sequence to the end of the internal clear/write cycle.
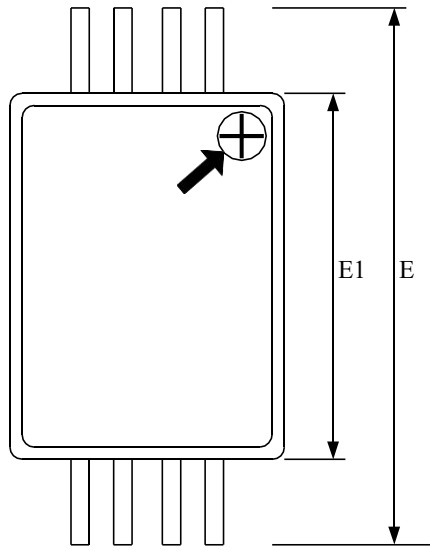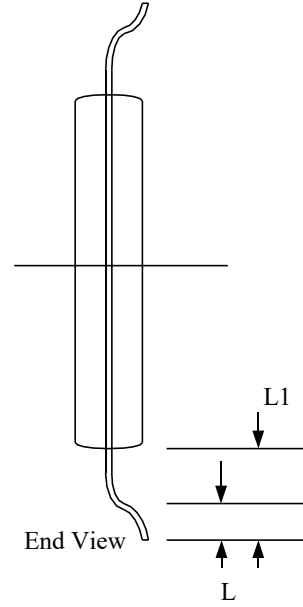
Package Information

SOP

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure=mm)

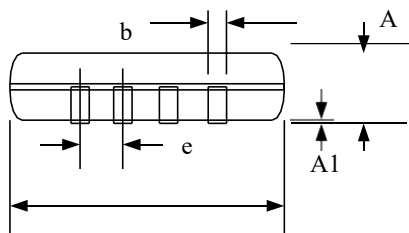| SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.35	–	1.75
A1	0.10	–	0.23
B	0.39	–	0.48
C	0.21	–	0.26
D	4.70	4.90	5.10
E1	3.70	3.90	4.10
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
e	1.27BSC		
L	0.50	–	0.80
Φ	0″	–	8″

TSSOP

Top View

Side View

End View

COMMON DIMENSION S
Unit of Measure=mm

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
D	2.90	3.00	3.10
E	6.20	6.40	6.60
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
A	–	–	1.20
A1	0.05	–	0.15
b	0.21	–	0.30
e		0.65BSC	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1		1.00REF	

UDFN

SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.50	0.55	0.60
A1	0	0.02	0.05
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
b1	0.18REF		
c	0.152REF		
D	1.90	2.00	2.10
D2	1.30	1.40	1.50
e	0.50BSC		
Nd	1.50BSC		
E	2.90	3.00	3.10
E2	1.20	1.30	1.40
L	0.25	0.30	0.35
R	0.20	0.25	0.30
K	0.55REF		

TOP VIEW

EXPOSED THERMAL
PAD ZONE

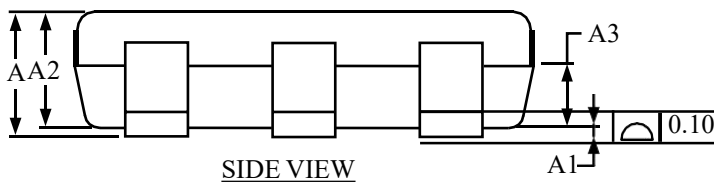BOTTOM VIEW

SIDE VIEW

PIN 1#
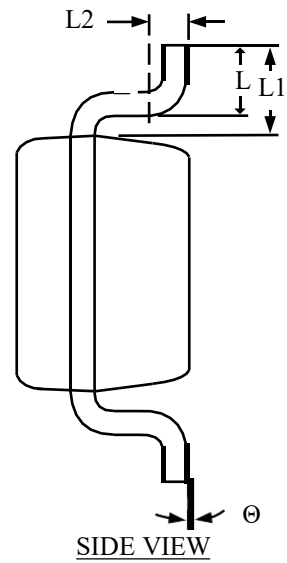Laser Mark

TSOT23-5

TOP VIEW

SIDE VIEW

SIDE VIEW
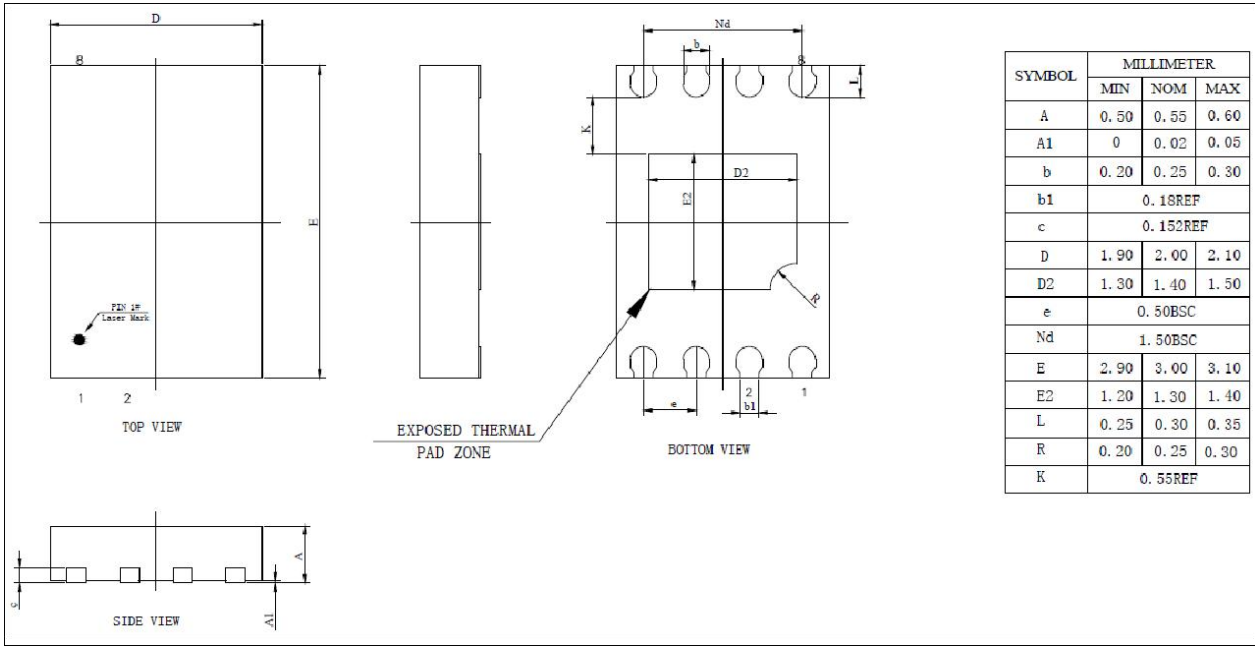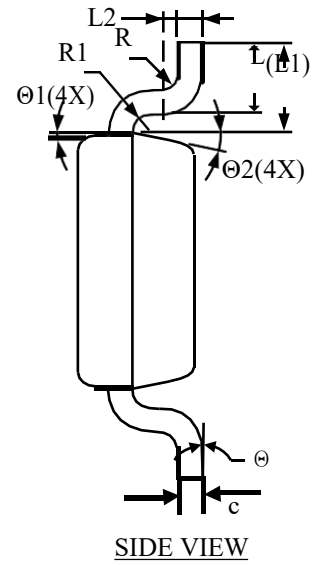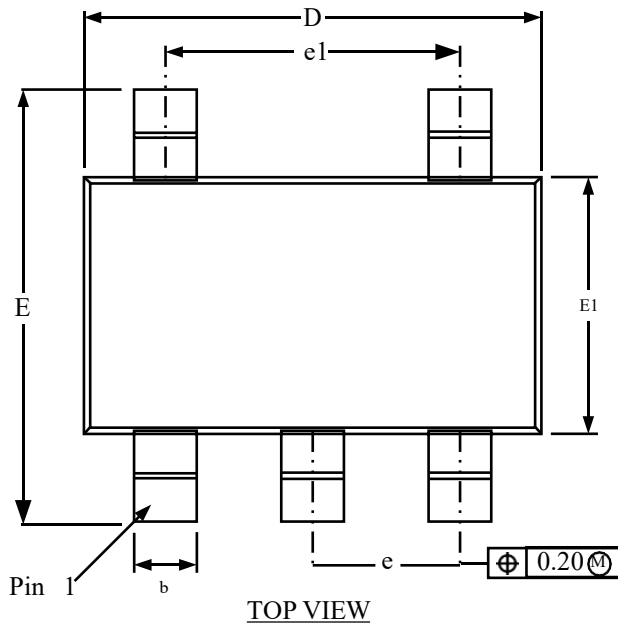
COMMON DIMENSIONS
(UNITS OF MEASURE = MILLIMETER)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	–	–	0.90
A1	0.00	–	0.10
A2	0.65	0.75	0.85
A3	0.35	0.40	0.45
b	0.30	0.44	0.50
c	0.14	–	0.20
D	2.85	2.95	3.05
E	2.65	2.80	2.95
E1	1.60	1.65	1.70
e	0.90	0.95	1.00
e1	1.80	1.90	2.00
L	0.30	0.45	0.60
L1	0.575REF		
L2	0.258BSC		
R	–	–	0.25
R1	–	–	0.25
Θ	0°	–	8°
$\Theta 1$	3°	5°	7°
$\Theta 2$	10°	12°	14°

SOT23-5

TOP VIEW

SIDE VIEW

SIDE VIEW

SECTION B-B
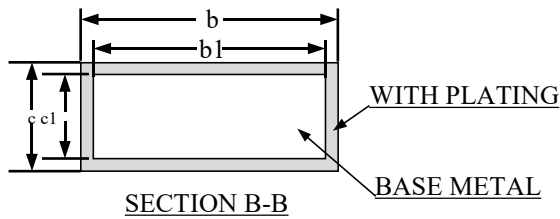
WITH PLATING

BASE METAL
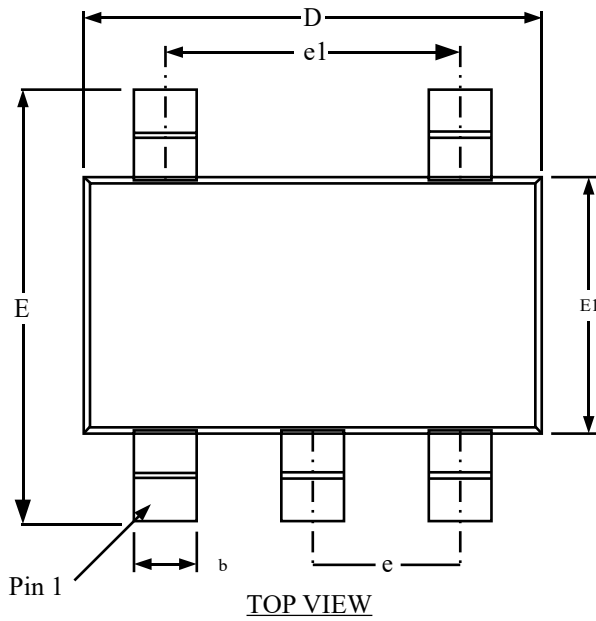
COMMON DIMENSIONS
(UNITS OF MEASURE = MILLIMETER)

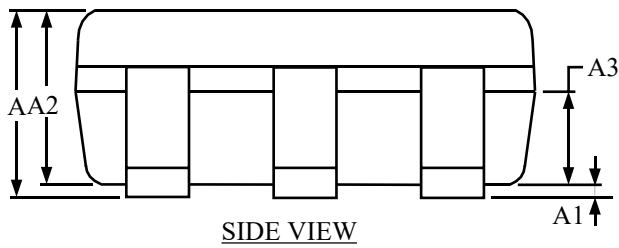| SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	–	–	1.35
A1	0.04	–	0.15
A2	1.00	1.10	1.20
A3	0.55	0.65	0.75
b	0.38	–	0.48
b1	0.37	0.40	0.43
c	0.11	–	0.21
c1	0.10	0.13	0.16
D	2.72	2.92	3.12
E	2.60	2.80	3.00
E1	1.40	1.60	1.80
e	0.95BSC		
e1	1.90BSC		
L	0.30	–	0.60
L1	0.575REF		
L2	0.258BSC		
Θ	0°	–	8°

Ordering Information

ZD 24C 16 A - SS G M T

Zetta Designator

Product Family
24C = Standard I^{2}C-compatible
Serial EEPROM

Device Density

Device Revision

Shipping Carrier Option
T = Tape and Reel, Standard Quantity Option
B = Tubes

Operating Voltage
M = 1.7V to 5.5V

Package Device Grade
G = Low-halogen, Lead(Pb)-free
P = Lead (Pb) - free

Package Option
SS = JEDEC SOIC
X = TSSOP
MA = 2.0mm x 3.0mm UDFN
P = PDIP
ST = SOT23
C = VFBGA
U = 3x3 Grid, 5-ball WLCSP
U1 = 2x2 Grid, 4-ball WLCSP
WU = Wafer Unsawn

Revision history

Rev.	Date	Description
1.0	2021-10-10	Initial Release
1.1	2022-01-02	Modify Package Information

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N21C21ASNDT3G NV24M01MUW3VTBG S-93A66BD0A-K8T2U3 NV24C32UVLT2G BR25H128NUX-5ACTR BR24G512FVT-5AE2
BR25H256FJ-5ACE2 CAT24C512C8UTR BR24G1MFVT-5AE2 GT24C04A-2ZLI-TR M95160-DWDW4TP/K CAT24C16WE-GT3
CAT24C512XI CAT25M01YE-GT3 GX2431G HG24C08CMM/TR AT24C08CMM/TR HG24C08CM/TR HG24LC64M/TR
AT24C08CM/TR FT24C512A-TSR-T AT24C128AN AT24C128AM/TR FT93C66A-USR-T FT24C04A-KTR-T FT24C64A-EDR-B
FT24C16A-EPR-T FT24C04A-TLR-T FT93C46A-UTR-T FT24C16A-KSG-T FT24C128A-TSR-B FT24C64A-TTR-T FT93C46A-USR-T
FT24C1024A-TTR-T GX2505 GX2431P