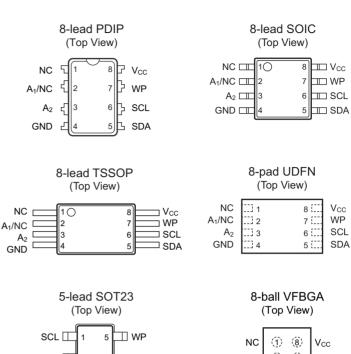
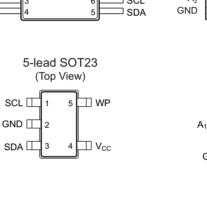
Pin Configurations and Pinouts 1.

| Pin Name | Function |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| NC | No Connect |
| A ₁ | Address Input (4K Only) |
| A ₂ | Address Input |
| SDA | Serial Data |
| SCL | Serial Clock Input |
| WP | Write Protect |
| GND | Ground |
| V _{CC} | Power Supply |



- Notes: 1. For use of 5-lead SOT23, the software A2 and A1 bits in the device address word must be set to zero to properly communicate.
 - Drawings are note to scale. 2.



| | _ | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|-----|
| NC | (f) | (8) | Vcc |
| A ₁ /NC | (<u>2</u>) | (7) | WP |
| A ₂ | (3) | <u>(6)</u> | SCL |
| GND | (() | (5) | SDA |
| | L | | I |

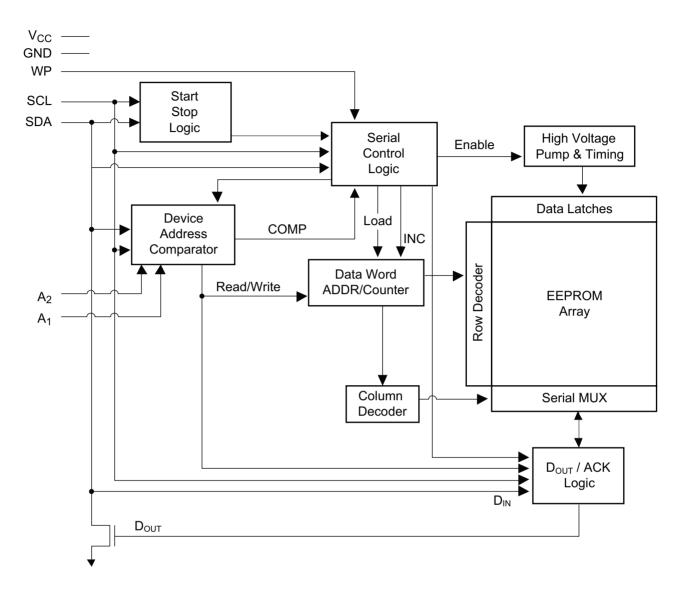
2. **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

| Operating Temperature55°C to +125°C |
|---|
| Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C |
| Voltage on any pin with respect to ground1.0V to +7.0V |
| Maximum Operating Voltage 6.25V |
| DC Output Current |

*Notice: Stresses beyond 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 conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.



3. Block Diagram



4. Pin Description

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.

Serial Data (SDA): The SDA pin is bidirectional 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.

Device/Page Addresses (A₂ and A₁): The AT24C04C uses the A₂ and A₁ inputs for hard wire addressing allowing a total of four 4K devices to be addressed on a single bus system. Pin 1 is a no connect and can be connected to ground (see Section 7. "Device Addressing" on page 10). The AT24C08C only uses the A₂ input for hardware addressing and a total of two 8K devices may be addressed on a single bus system. The A₀ and A₁ pins are no connects and can be connected to ground (see Section 7.).

Write Protect (WP): AT24C04C/08C 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 Protect pin is connected to V_{CC} , the write protection feature is enabled and operates as shown in Table 4-1.

| WP Pin Status | Part of the Array Protected |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| At V _{CC} | Full array |
| At GND | Normal read/write operations |

Table 4-1. Write Protect



5. Memory Organization

AT24C04C, 4K Serial EEPROM: Internally organized with 32 pages of 16 bytes each, the 4K requires a 9-bit data word address for random word addressing.

AT24C08C, 8K Serial EEPROM: Internally organized with 64 pages of 16 bytes each, the 8K requires a 10-bit data word address for random word addressing.

Table 5-1.Pin Capacitance⁽¹⁾

Applicable over recommended operating range from $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, f = 1.0MHz, $V_{CC} = +1.7V$ to +5.5V.

| Symbol | Test Condition | Мах | Units | Conditions |
|------------------|--|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| C _{I/O} | Input/Output capacitance (SDA) | 8 | pF | V _{I/O} = 0V |
| C _{IN} | Input capacitance (A ₀ , A ₁ , A ₂ , SCL) | 6 | pF | V _{IN} = 0V |

Note: 1. This parameter is characterized and is not 100% tested.

Table 5-2. DC Characteristics

Applicable over recommended operating range from: $T_{AI} = -40^{\circ}$ C to $+85^{\circ}$ C, $V_{CC} = +1.7$ V to +5.5V (unless otherwise noted).

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Condition | Min | Тур | Мах | Units |
|------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|
| V _{CC1} | Supply Voltage | | 1.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| V _{CC2} | Supply Voltage | | 4.5 | | 5.5 | V |
| I _{CC} | Supply Current V_{CC} = 5.0V | Read at 100kHz | | 0.4 | 1.0 | mA |
| I _{CC} | Supply Current V_{CC} = 5.0V | Write at 100kHz | | 2.0 | 3.0 | mA |
| I _{SB1} | Standby Current V _{CC} = 1.7V | V_{IN} = V_{CC} or V_{SS} | | | 1.0 | μA |
| I _{SB2} | Standby Current V _{CC} = $5.5V$ | V_{IN} = V_{CC} or V_{SS} | | | 6.0 | μA |
| ILI | Input Leakage Current | V_{IN} = V_{CC} or V_{SS} | | 0.10 | 3.0 | μA |
| I _{LO} | Output Leakage Current | V_{OUT} = V_{CC} or V_{SS} | | 0.05 | 3.0 | μA |
| V _{IL} | Input Low Level ⁽¹⁾ | | -0.6 | | V _{CC} x 0.3 | V |
| V _{IH} | Input High Level ⁽¹⁾ | | V _{CC} x 0.7 | | V _{CC} + 0.5 | V |
| V _{OL2} | Output Low Level V _{CC} = $3.0V$ | I _{OL} = 2.1mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| V _{OL1} | Output Low Level V _{CC} = 1.7V | I _{OL} = 0.15mA | | | 0.2 | V |

Note: 1. V_{IL} min and V_{IH} max are reference only and are not tested.

Table 5-3.AC Characteristics

Applicable over recommended operating range from T_{AI} = -40°C to +85°C, V_{CC} = +1.7V to +5.5V, CL = 1TTL Gate and 100pF (unless otherwise noted).

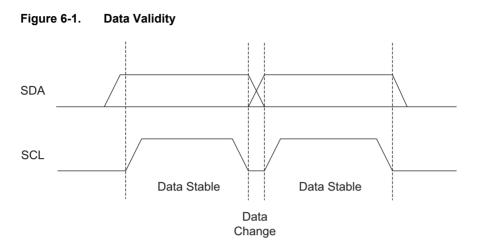
| | | 1. | 7V | 2.5V, 2.7 | 7V, 5.0V | |
|--------------------------|--|-----|-------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Min | Max | Units |
| f _{SCL} | Clock Frequency, SCL | | 400 | | 1000 | kHz |
| t _{LOW} | Clock Pulse Width Low | 1.2 | | 0.4 | | μs |
| t _{HIGH} | Clock Pulse Width High | 0.6 | | 0.4 | | μs |
| t _l | Noise Suppression Time | | 100 | | 50 | ns |
| t _{AA} | Clock Low to Data Out Valid | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.05 | 0.55 | μs |
| t _{BUF} | Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start. | 1.2 | | 0.5 | | μs |
| t _{HD.STA} | Start Hold Time | 0.6 | | 0.25 | | μs |
| t _{SU.STA} | Start Setup Time | 0.6 | | 0.25 | | μs |
| t _{HD.DAT} | Data In Hold Time | 0 | | 0 | | μs |
| t _{SU.DAT} | Data In Setup Time | 100 | | 100 | | ns |
| t _R | Inputs Rise Time ⁽¹⁾ | | 0.3 | | 0.3 | μs |
| t _F | Inputs Fall Time ⁽¹⁾ | | 300 | | 100 | ns |
| t _{SU.STO} | Stop Setup Time | 0.6 | | .25 | | μs |
| t _{DH} | Data Out Hold Time | 50 | | 50 | | ns |
| t _{WR} | Write Cycle Time | | 5 | | 5 | ms |
| Endurance ⁽¹⁾ | | | 1,000 |),000 | | Write Cycles |

Note: 1. This parameter is ensured by characterization only.



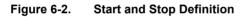
6. Device Operation

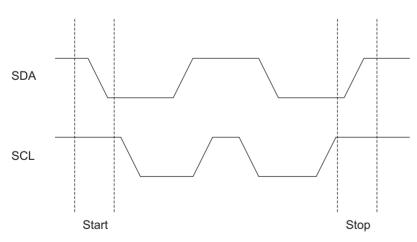
Clock and Data Transitions: The SDA pin is normally pulled high with an external device. Data on the SDA pin may change only during SCL low time periods. Data changes during SCL high periods will indicate a Start or Stop condition as defined below.



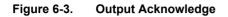
Start Condition: A high-to-low transition of SDA with SCL high is a Start condition which must precede any other command.

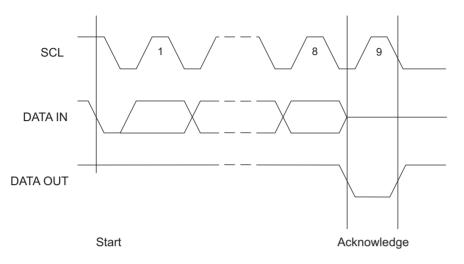
Stop Condition: A low-to-high transition of SDA with SCL high is a Stop condition. After a read sequence, the Stop command will place the EEPROM in a standby power mode.





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





Standby Mode: The Atmel AT24C04/08C features a low-power standby mode which is enabled:

- Upon power-up.
- After the receipt of the Stop condition and the completion of any internal operations.

2-wire Software Reset: After an interruption in protocol, power loss or system reset, any 2-wire part can be reset by following these steps:

- 1. Create a Start condition (if possible).
- 2. Clock nine cycles.
- 3. Create another Start condition followed by Stop condition as shown below.

The device should be ready for the next communication after above steps have been completed. In the event that the device is still non-responsive or remains active on the SDA bus, a power cycle must be used to reset the device.

Figure 6-4. Software Reset

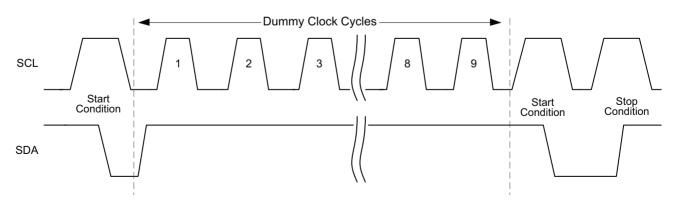
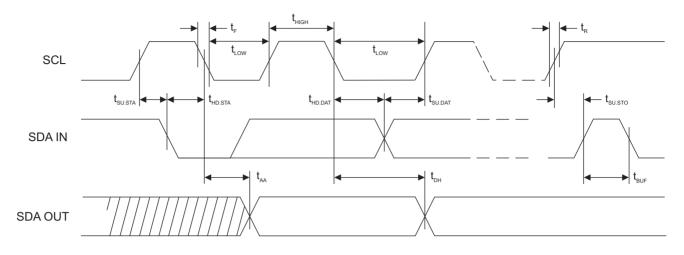




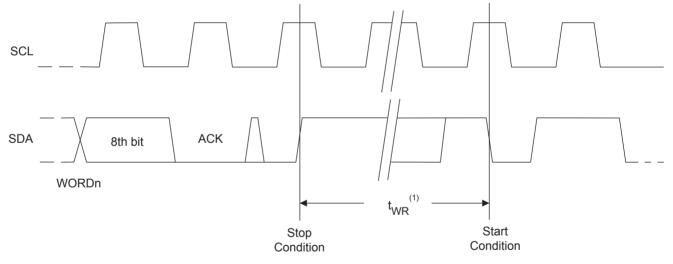
Figure 6-5. Bus Timing



SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O

Figure 6-6. Write Cycle Timing

SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O



Notes: 1. The write cycle time t_{WR} is the time from a valid Stop condition of a write sequence to the end of the internal clear/write cycle.

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7. Device Addressing

Standard EEPROM Access: The 4K and 8K EEPROM device requires an 8-bit device address word following a start condition to enable the chip for a read or write operation. The device address word consists of a mandatory "1010" (0xA) sequence for the first four Most Significant Bits (MSB) as shown in Figure 7-1. This is common to all the EEPROM devices.

The 4K EEPROM only uses the A2 and A1 device address bits with the third bit being a memory page address bit. The two device address bits must compare to their corresponding hard-wired input pins. The A_0 pin is no connect.

The 8K EEPROM only uses the A2 device address bit with the next two bits being for memory page addressing. The A2 address bit must compare to its corresponding hard-wired input pin. The A₁ and A₀ pins are no connect.

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 zero. If a compare is not made, the chip will return to a standby state.

For the SOT23 package offering, the 4K EEPROM software A2 and A1 bits in the device address word must be set to zero to properly communicate. The 8K EEPROM software A2 bit in the device address word must be set to zero to properly communicate.

| Density | Access Area | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 |
|---------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 4K | EEPROM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A ₂ | A ₁ | P0 | R/W |
| 8K | EEPROM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A ₂ | P1 | P0 | R/W |

Figure 7-1. Device Address

MSB

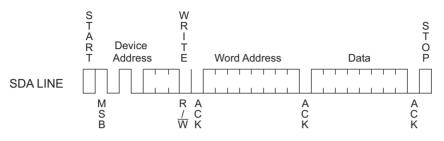
LSB



8. Write Operations

Byte Write: A write operation requires an 8-bit data word address following the device address word and acknowledgment. Upon receipt of this address, the EEPROM will again respond with a zero and then clock in the first 8-bit data word. Following receipt of the 8-bit data word, the EEPROM will output a zero 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, t_{WR} , to the nonvolatile memory. All inputs are disabled during this write cycle and the EEPROM will not respond until the write is complete.

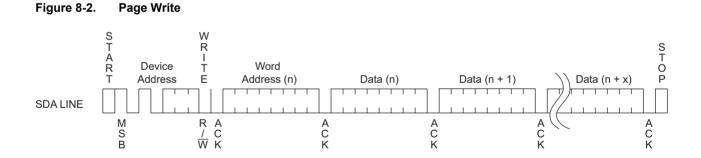
Figure 8-1. Byte Write



Page Write: The 4K and 8K EEPROM devices are capable of a 16-byte Page Write.

A Page Write is initiated in the same way 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 zero after each data word received. The microcontroller must terminate the Page Write sequence with a Stop condition.

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 16 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 zero allowing the read or write sequence to continue.

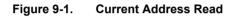
Atmel

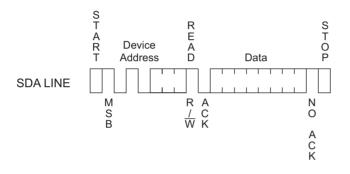
9. Read Operations

Read operations are initiated in the same way as write operations with the exception that the read/write select bit in the device address word is set to one. 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 one 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 zero but does generate a following stop condition.





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 zero but does generate a following stop condition.

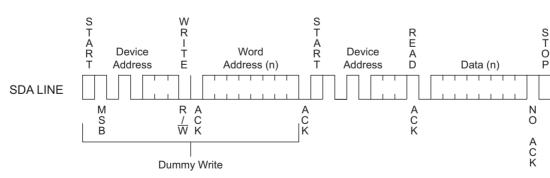
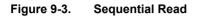
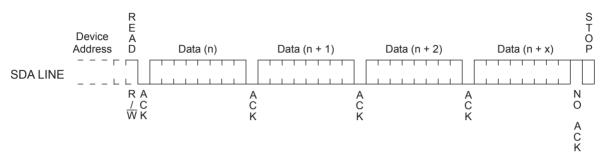


Figure 9-2. Random Read



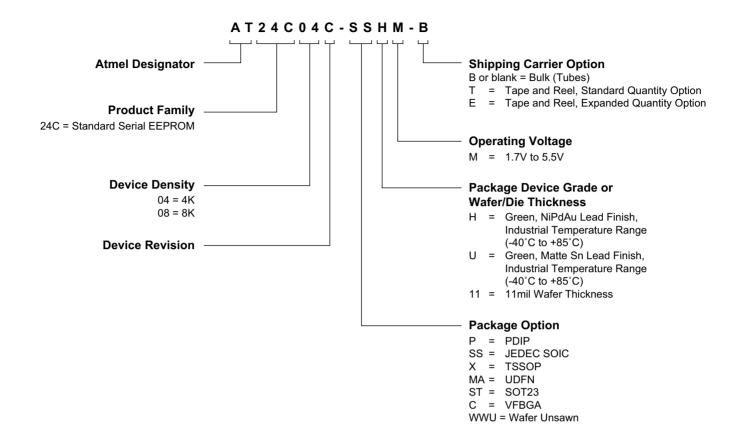
Sequential Read: Sequential Reads are initiated by either a Current Address Read or a Random Address Read. After the microcontroller receives a data word, it responds with an Acknowledge. As long as the EEPROM receives an Acknowledge, it will continue to increment the data word address and serially clock 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 zero but does generate a following Stop condition.







10. Ordering Code Detail





11. Product Markings

| Image: Second control of the second secon | ATMILUYWW ATMILUYWW ATMANAAAA ATMANAAAAA B-pad UDFN 5-lead SOT-23 8-ball VFBGA 20x30 mm Body Image: state stat | | 8-lead PDIP | 8-lead SOIC | 8-lead TSSOP | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline \hline \\ $ | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | | ###% @ АААААААА | ATMLHYWW ###% @ | ATHYWW ###% @ | |
| Image: Second Secon | Image: Second secon | | 8-pad UDFN | 5-lead SOT-23 | 8-ball VFBGA | |
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| 6: 2016 0: 2020 A: January 02: Week 2 M: 1.7V min 7: 2017 1: 2021 B: February 04: Week 4 8: 2018 2: 2022 9: 2019 3: 2023 L: December 52: Week 52 Grade/Lead Finish Material @ = Country of Assembly AAAA = Atmel Wafer Lot Number U: Industrial/Matte Tin/Sn/H: Industrial/Matte Tin/Sn/H: Industrial/NiPdAu Trace Code XX = Trace Code (Atmel Lot Numbers Correspond to Code) ATM: Atmel Example: AA, AB YZ, ZZ ATM: Atmel | 6: 2016 0: 2020 A: January 02: Week 2 M: 1.7V min 7: 2017 1: 2021 B: February 04: Week 4 8: 2018 2: 2022 9: 2019 3: 2023 L: December 52: Week 52 Grade/Lead Finish Material @ = Country of Assembly AAAA = Atmel Wafer Lot Number U: Industrial/Matte Tin/Sn. H: Industrial/NiPdAu Trace Code XX = Trace Code (Atmel Lot Numbers Correspond to Code) Example: AA, AB YZ, ZZ ATMel Atmel ATML: Atmel | Note Catalog Number Trur AT24C04C AT24C08C | 9 3: For SOT23 package with date codes befo | Truncation Code ###: 04C / a | ##: 4C ##: 8C | nark on the top line. |
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| XX = Trace Code (Atmel Lot Numbers Correspond to Code) AT: Atmel Example: AA, AB YZ, ZZ ATM: Atmel ATML: Atmel ATML: Atmel | XX = Trace Code (Atmel Lot Numbers Correspond to Code) AT: Atmel Example: AA, AB YZ, ZZ ATM: Atmel ATML: Atmel | Date Codes Y = Year 6: 2016 0: 2020 7: 2017 1: 2021 8: 2018 2: 2022 9: 2019 3: 2023 | M = Month A: January B: February L: December | Truncation Code ###: 04C / ; Truncation Code ###: 08C / # WW = Work Week of Assemt 02: Week 2 04: Week 4 52: Week 52 | ##: 4C ##: 8C Voltages bly % = Minim M: 1.7V n | um Voltage nin |
| XX = Trace Code (Atmel Lot Numbers Correspond to Code) AT: Atmel Example: AA, AB YZ, ZZ ATM: Atmel ATML: Atmel ATML: Atmel | XX = Trace Code (Atmel Lot Numbers Correspond to Code) AT: Atmel Example: AA, AB YZ, ZZ ATML: Atmel ATML: Atmel ATML: Atmel | Catalog Number Trun AT24C04C AT24C08C Date Codes Qate Codes Y = Year 6: 2016 0: 2020 7: 2017 1: 2021 8: 2018 2: 2022 9: 2019 3: 2023 Country of Assembly | M = Month A: January B: February L: December | Truncation Code ###: 04C / a Truncation Code ###: 08C / # WW = Work Week of Assemt 02: Week 2 04: Week 4 52: Week 52 Number | ##: 4C ##: 8C Voltages oly % = Minim M: 1.7V n Grade/Lead Fir U: Indust | um Voltage nin nish Material rial/Matte Tin/SnA |
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| | | Note Catalog Number Trur AT24C04C A AT24C08C Date Codes Date Codes Y = Year 0: 2020 6: 2016 0: 2020 7: 2017 1: 2021 8: 2018 2: 2022 9: 2019 3: 2023 Country of Assembly @ = Country of Assembly @ = Country of Assembly XX = Trace Code (Atm | a 3: For SOT23 package with date codes before Incation M = Month A: January B: February L: December v Lot Numbers Correspondent | Truncation Code ###: 04C / ; Truncation Code ###: 08C / # WW = Work Week of Assemb 02: Week 2 04: Week 4 52: Week 52 Number A = Atmel Wafer Lot Number | ##: 4C ##: 8C Voltages bly % = Minim M: 1.7V n Grade/Lead Fin U: Indust H: Indust H: Indust Atmel Truncati AT: Atmel ATM: Atmel | um Voltage nin nish Material rial/Matte Tin/SnA rial/NiPdAu |

12. Ordering Information

| | | | Delivery I | Information | Operation |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Atmel Ordering Code | Lead Finish | Package | Form | Quantity | Range |
| AT24C04C-SSHM-B | | 001 | Bulk (Tubes) | 100 per Tube | |
| AT24C04C-SSHM-T | | 8S1 | Tape and Reel | 4,000 per Reel | - |
| AT24C04C-XHM-B | NiPdAu | 0.7 | Bulk (Tubes) | 100 per Tube | |
| AT24C04C-XHM-T | (Lead-free/Halogen-free) | 8X | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | |
| AT24C04C-MAHM-T | - | 91400 | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | Industrial |
| AT24C04C-MAHM-E | - | 8MA2 | Tape and Reel | 15,000 per Reel | Temperature (-40°C to 85°C) |
| AT24C04C-PUM | Matte Tin | 8P3 | Bulk (Tubes) | 50 per Tube | (|
| AT24C04C-STUM-T | (Lead-free/Halogen-free) | 5TS1 | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | |
| AT24C04C-CUM-T | SnAgCu Ball (Lead-free/Halogen-free) | 8U3-1 | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | - |
| AT24C04C-WWU11M ⁽¹⁾ | N/A | Wafer Sale | No | ote 1 | - |
| AT24C08C-SSHM-B | | | Bulk (Tubes) | 100 per Tube | |
| AT24C08C-SSHM-T | - | 8S1 | Tape and Reel | 4,000 per Reel | |
| AT24C08C-XHM-B | NiPdAu | | Bulk (Tubes) | 100 per Tube | - |
| AT24C08C-XHM-T | (Lead-free/Halogen-free) | 8X | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | - |
| AT24C08C-MAHM-T | - | | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | Industrial |
| AT24C08C-MAHM-E | - | 8MA2 | Tape and Reel | 15,000 per Reel | Temperature (-40°C to 85°C) |
| AT24C08C-PUM | Matte Tin | 8P3 | Bulk (Tubes) | 50 per Tube | (40 0 10 00 0) |
| AT24C08C-STUM-T | (Lead-free/Halogen-free) | 5TS1 | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | |
| AT24C08C-CUM-T | SnAgCu Ball (Lead-free/Halogen-free) | 8U3-1 | Tape and Reel | 5,000 per Reel | |
| AT24C08C-WWU11M ⁽¹⁾ | N/A | Wafer Sale | No | ote 1 | |

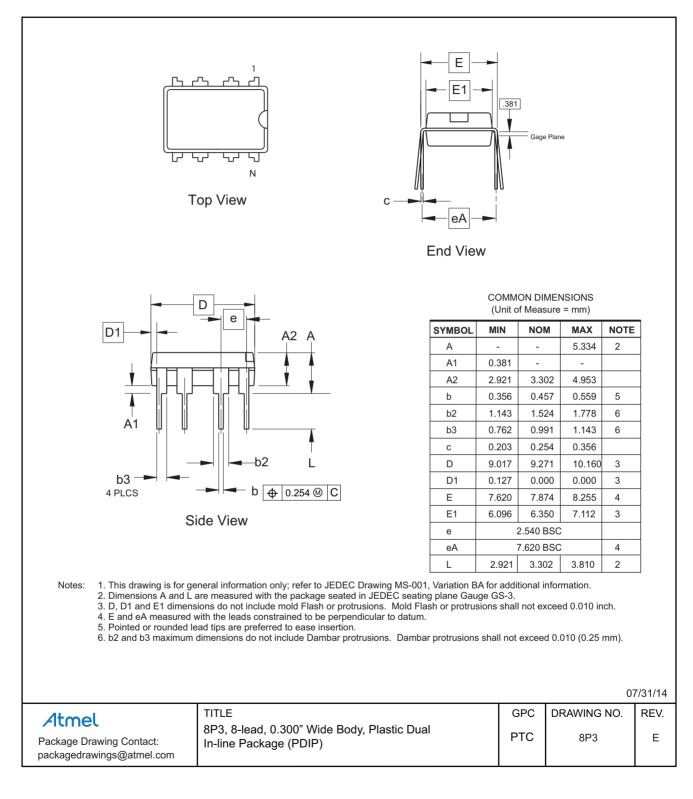
Note: 1. For Wafer sales, please contact Atmel Sales.

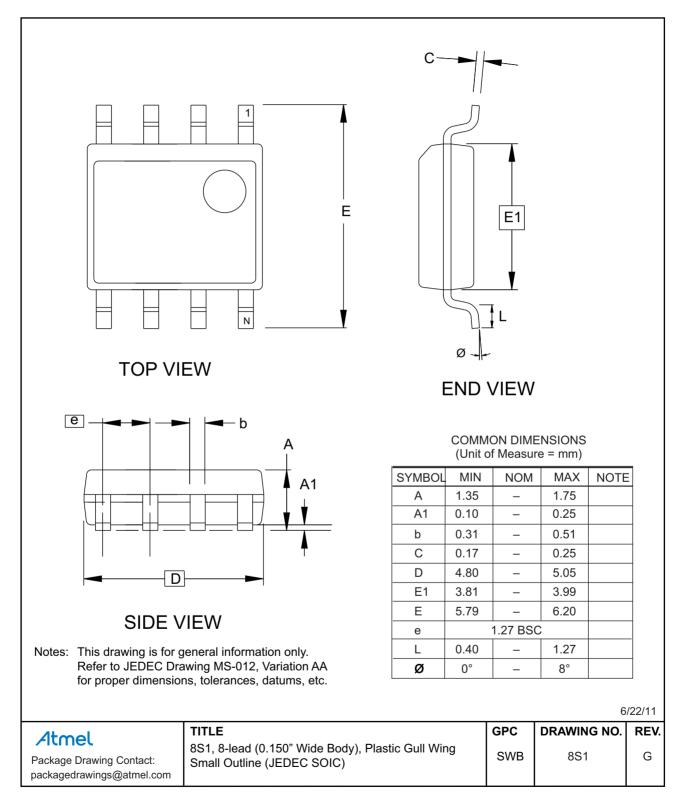
| | Package Type |
|-------|--|
| 8P3 | 8-lead, 0.300" wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP) |
| 8S1 | 8-lead, 0.150" wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (JEDEC SOIC) |
| 8X | 8-lead, 4.4mm body, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP) |
| 8MA2 | 8-pad, 2.00mm x 3.00mm body, 0.50mm pitch, Plastic Ultra Thin Dual Flat No Lead (UDFN) |
| 5TS1 | 5-lead, 2.90mm x 1.60mm body, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (SOT23) |
| 8U3-1 | 8-ball, 1.50mm x 2.00mm body, 0.50mm pitch, Die Ball Grid Array (VFBGA) |

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13. Packaging Information

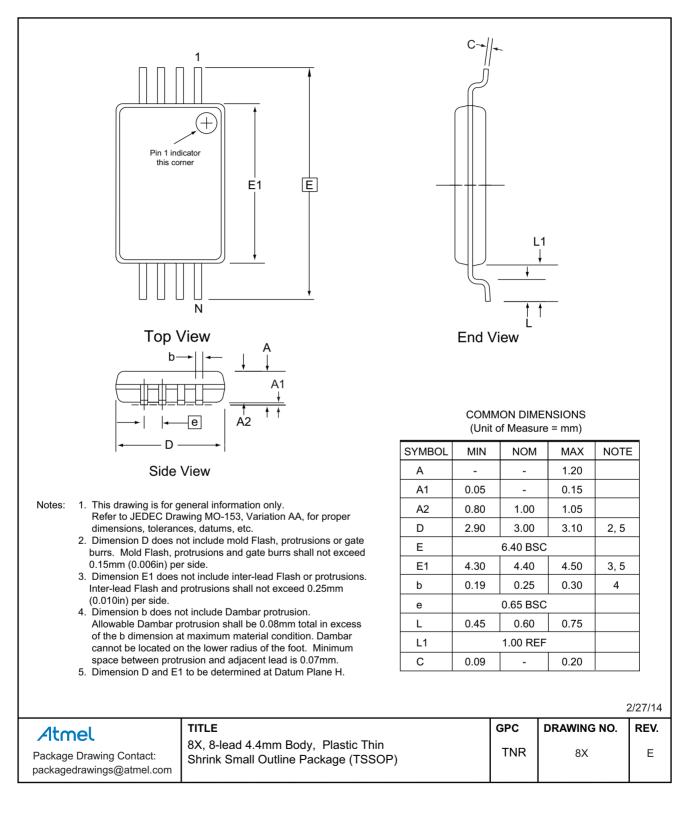
13.1 8P3 — 8-lead PDIP

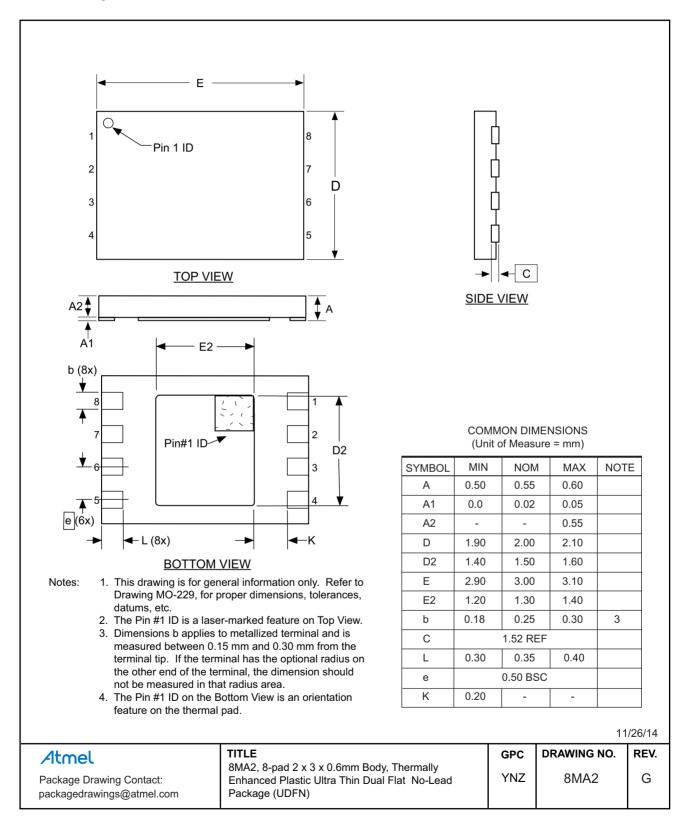




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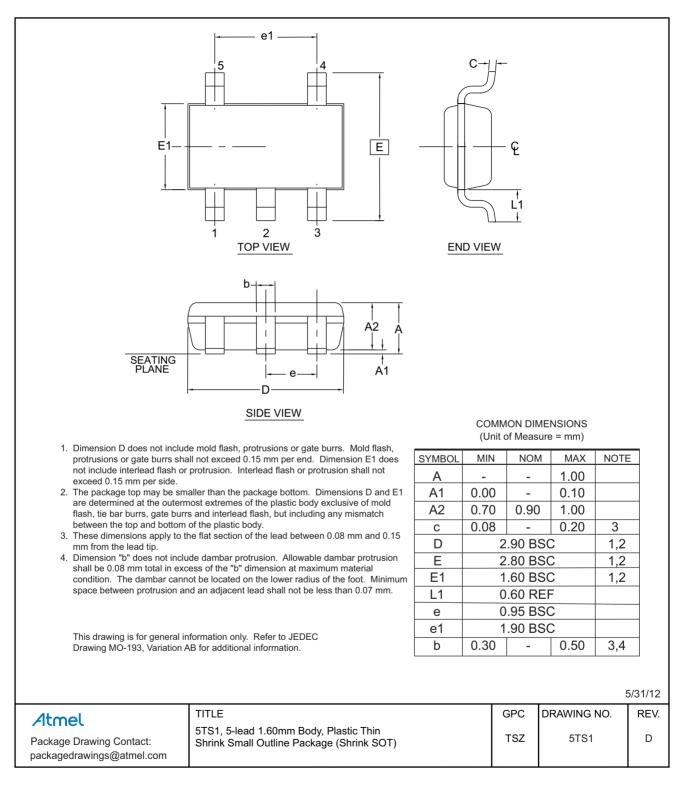
13.3 8X — 8-lead TSSOP





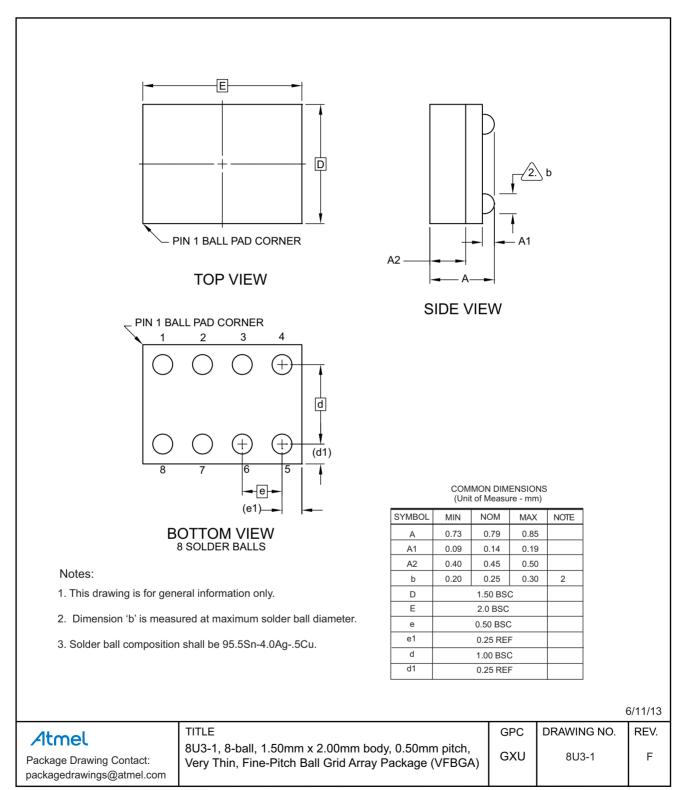
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13.5 5TS1 — 5-lead SOT23



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13.6 8U3-1 — 8-ball VFBGA



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14. Revision History

| Doc. Rev. | Date | Comments |
|-----------|---------|---|
| 8787F | 12/2016 | Part marking SOT23: - Moved backside mark (YMXX) to front side line2. - Added @ = Country of Assembly. |
| 8787E | 01/2015 | Add the UDFN expanded quantity options and update the ordering information section. No change in functional or electrical specification. Update the 8P3, 8X, 8MA2, and 8U3-1 package outline drawings and the disclaimer page. |
| 8787D | 04/2013 | In the Page Write description, correct from eight to 16 data words. Update ordering code table, footers, and disclaimer page. |
| 8787C | 07/2012 | Correct ordering codes: - AT24C04C-WWU11, Die Sale to AT24C04C-WWU11M, Wafer Sale. - AT24C08C-WWU11, Die Sale to AT24C08C-WWU11M, Wafer Sale. Remove WDT from ordering code detail. Update Atmel logos and disclaimer page. |
| 8787B | 05/2012 | Remove preliminary status. Remove A ₀ signal from the block diagram. I _{SB2} parameter measured at 5.5V. In AC Characteristics table, changed 1.7V, 2.5V, 2.7V to 1.7 and 5.0V to 2.5V, 2.7V, 5.0V. Increase t ₁ maximum value from 50ns to 100ns. Endurance parameter is studied at 3.3V, to +25°C, Page mode. Remove Serial Number Read from read operations. Update product markings. Update 8X and 8U3-1 package drawings. Update template. |
| 8787A | 10/2011 | Initial document release. |

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