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April 1st, 2010 Renesas Electronics Corporation

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RIEX24512ASASOI

Two-wire serial interface 512k EEPROM (64-kword × 8-bit)

REJ03C0330-0003 Preliminary Rev.0.03 Jan. 8, 2009

Description

R1EX24xxx series are two-wire serial interface EEPROM (Electrically Erasable and Programmable ROM). They realize high speed, low power consumption and a high level of reliability by employing advanced MNOS memory technology and CMOS process and low voltage circuitry technology. They also have a 128-byte page programming function to make their write operation faster.

Features

- Single supply: 1.8 V to 5.5 V
- Two-wire serial interface (I²C serial bus)
- Clock frequency: 1 MHz (2.5 V to 5.5 V)/400 kHz (1.8 V to 5.5 V)
- Power dissipation:
 - Standby: 2 µA (max)
 - Active (Read): 1 mA (max)
 - Active (Write): 5 mA (max)
- Automatic page write: 128-byte/page
- Write cycle time: 5 ms
- Endurance: 1,000k Cycles @25°C
- Data retention: 100 Years @25°C

Preliminary: The specifications of this device are subject to change without notice. Please contact your nearest Renesas Technology's Sales Dept. regarding specifications.

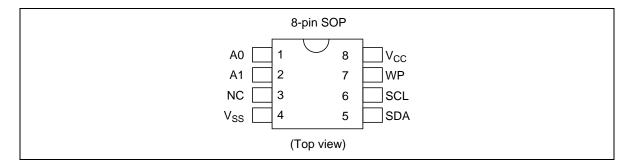


- Small size packages: SOP-8pin Shipping tape and reel
 - SOP 8-pin: 2,500 IC/reel
- Temperature range: $-40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Lead free products.

Ordering Information

Туре No.	Internal organization	Operating voltage	Frequency	Package
R1EX24512ASAS0I	512k bit	1.8 V to 5.5 V	400 kHz	150 mil 8-pin plastic SOP
(65536 × 8-b	(65536 × 8-bit)	2.5 V to 5.5 V	1 MHz	PRSP0008DF-B (FP-8DBV) Lead free

Pin Arrangement

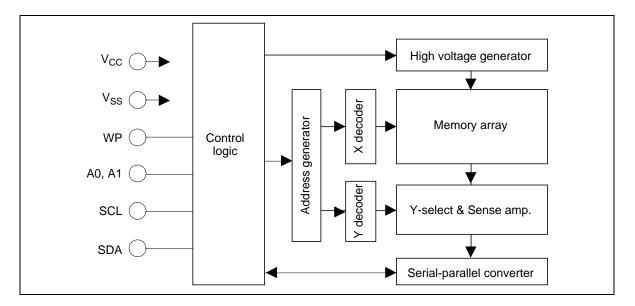


Pin Description

Pin name	Function	
A0 to A1	Device address	
SCL	Serial clock input	
SDA	Serial data input/output	
WP	Write protect	
V _{cc}	Power supply	
V _{cc} V _{ss} NC	Ground	
NC	No connection	



Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage relative to V_{ss}	V _{cc}	–0.6 to +7.0	V
Input voltage relative to $\rm V_{ss}$	Vin	-0.5* ² to +7.0* ³	V
Operating temperature range*1	Topr	-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	–55 to +125	°C

Notes: 1. Including electrical characteristics and data retention.

2. Vin (min): -3.0 V for pulse width ≤ 50 ns.

3. Should not exceed V_{cc} + 1.0 V.

DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V _{cc}	1.8	_	5.5	V
	V _{ss}	0	0	0	V
Input high voltage	V _{IH}	$V_{cc} imes 0.7$	_	V _{cc} + 0.5	V
Input low voltage	V	-0.3* ¹	_	$V_{cc} imes 0.3$	V
Operating temperature	Topr	-40		+85	°C

Notes: 1. V_{IL} (min): -1.0 V for pulse width \leq 50 ns.



DC Characteristics (Ta = -40 to $+85^{\circ}$ C, V_{cc} = 1.8 V to 5.5 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit	Test conditions
Input leakage current	I _{LI}	_	—	2.0	μΑ	V_{cc} = 5.5 V, Vin = 0 to 5.5 V
Output leakage current	I _{LO}			2.0	μA	$V_{cc} = 5.5 \text{ V}, \text{ Vout} = 0 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}$
Standby V_{cc} current	I _{SB}		1.0	2.0	μΑ	Vin = V_{ss} or V_{cc}
Read V_{cc} current	I _{CC1}		_	1.0	mA	V_{cc} = 5.5 V, Read at 400 kHz
Write V_{cc} current	I _{CC2}	_		5.0	mA	V_{cc} = 5.5 V, Write at 400 kHz
Output low voltage	V _{OL2}	_		0.4	V	$V_{\rm cc}$ = 2.7 to 5.5 V, $I_{\rm oL}$ = 3.0 mA
	V _{OL1}			0.2	V	$V_{\rm cc}$ = 1.8 to 2.7 V, $I_{\rm oL}$ = 1.5 mA

Capacitance (Ta = +25°C, f = 1 MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Input capacitance (A0 to A1, SCL, WP)	Cin* ¹	_	_	6.0	pF	Vin = 0 V
Output capacitance (SDA)	C _{1/0} *1	_	_	6.0	pF	Vout = 0 V
Note: 1 Not 100% tested						

Note: 1. Not 100% tested.

Memory cell characteristics (V $_{cc}$ = 1.8 V to 5.5 V)

Ta=25 °C	Ta=85 °C	Notes
1,000k Cycles min.	100k Cycles min	1
100 Years min.	10 Years min.	1
	1,000k Cycles min.	1,000k Cycles min. 100k Cycles min

Note: 1. Not 100% tested.



AC Characteristics (Ta = -40 to $+85^{\circ}$ C, V_{cc} = 1.8 to 5.5 V)

Test Conditions

• Input pules levels:

$$V_{IL} = 0.2 \times V_{CC}$$

$$-V_{IH} = 0.8 \times V_{CC}$$

- Input rise and fall time: ≤ 20 ns
- Input and output timing reference levels: $0.5 \times V_{\rm cc}$
- Output load: TTL Gate + 100 pF

Symbol f _{SCL} t _{LOW}	Min 	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max		Mata
	_				чур	IVIAX	Unit	Notes
t, ow			400	_		1000	kHz	
LOW	1200	_		600			ns	
t _{HIGH}	600			400			ns	
t,	—	_	50			50	ns	1
t _{AA}	100	_	900	100		550	ns	
t _{BUF}	1200	_	_	500	_	_	ns	
t _{HD.STA}	600		_	250		_	ns	
	600		_	250		_	ns	
	0			0			ns	
t _{su.dat}	100			100			ns	
t _R			300			300	ns	1
t _F	_		300			100	ns	1
t _{su.sto}	600		_	250		_	ns	
t _{DH}	50		_	50		_	ns	
t _{HD.WP}	1200		_	600		_	ns	
	0		_	0		_	ns	
t _{wc}	_	_	5	_		5	ms	2
	t ₁ t _{AA} t _{BUF} t _{HD.STA} t _{SU.STA} t _{SU.STA} t _{SU.DAT} t _{SU.DAT} t _R t _{SU.STO} t _{DH} t _{DH} t _{SU.WP}	$\begin{array}{c} {}_{LUW} & {}^{LUW} \\ {}_{HIGH} & 600 \\ {}^{}_{I} & \\ {}^{}_{AA} & 100 \\ {}^{}_{I} & 1200 \\ {}^{}_{BUF} & 1200 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{BUF} & 600 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{SU.STA} & 600 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{SU.STA} & 600 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{SU.DAT} & 100 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{R} & \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{SU.DAT} & 600 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{R} & \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{SU.STO} & 600 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{DH} & 50 \\ {}^{}_{I} \\ {}^{}_{DH} & 1200 \\ {}^{}_{SU.WP} & 0 \\ \end{array}$	LOW 600 — t _{HIGH} 600 — t _{AA} 100 — t _{BUF} 1200 — t _{BUF} 1200 — t _{BUF} 600 — t _{BUF} 100 — t _{BUF} 600 — t _{BUF} 600 — t _{BUSTA} 600 — t _{SU.STA} 600 — t _{SU.DAT} 100 — t _{SU.DAT} 600 — t _{SU.DAT} 50 — t _{SU.WP} 1200 —	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				

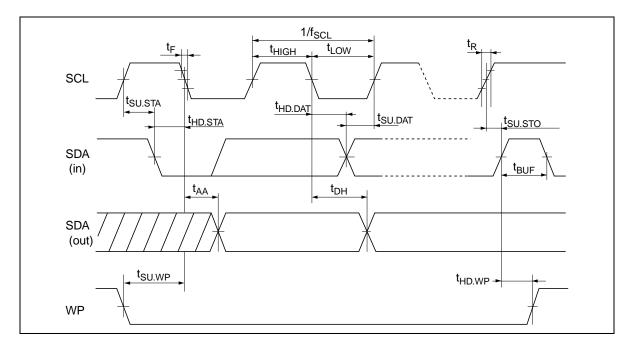
Notes: 1. Not 100% tested.

2. $t_{_{WC}}$ is the time from a stop condition to the end of internally controlled write cycle.

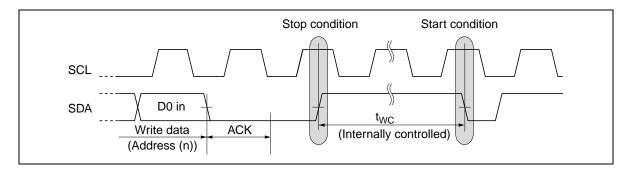


Timing Waveforms

Bus Timing



Write Cycle Timing





Pin Function

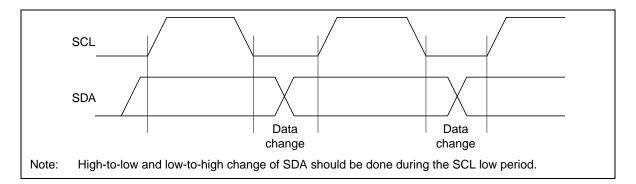
Serial Clock (SCL)

The SCL pin is used to control serial input/output data timing. The SCL input is used to positive edge clock data into EEPROM device and negative edge clock data out of each device. Maximum clock rate is 1 MHz.

Serial Input/Output Data (SDA)

The SDA pin is bidirectional for serial data transfer. The SDA pin needs to be pulled up by resistor as that pin is open-drain driven structure. Use proper resistor value for your system by considering V_{oL} , I_{oL} and the SDA pin capacitance. Except for a start condition and a stop condition which will be discussed later, the SDA transition needs to be completed during the SCL low period.

Data Validity (SDA data change timing waveform)





Device Address (A0, A1)

Eight devices can be wired for one common data bus line as maximum. Device address pins are used to distinguish each device and device address pins should be connected to V_{cc} or V_{ss} . When device address code provided from SDA pin matches corresponding hard-wired device address pins A0 to A1, that one device can be activated.

Pin Connections for A0 to A1

		Pin connection	ו			
Memory size	Max connect number	A1	A0	Note		
512k bit	4	V _{cc} /V _{ss}	V _{cc} /V _{ss}			
Note: 1. During floating, V_{cc}/V_{ss} are fixed to V_{ss} .						

Write Protect (WP)

When the Write Protect pin (WP) is high, the write protection feature is enabled and operates as shown in the following table.

Also, acknowledgment "0" is outputted after inputting device address and memory address. After inputting write data, acknowledgment "1""(NO ACK) is outputted.

When the WP is low, write operation for all memory arrays are allowed. The read operation is always activated irrespective of the WP pin status.

Write Protect Area

	Write protect area
WP pin status	512k bit
V _{IH}	Full (512k bit)
V _{IL}	Normal read/write operation



Functional Description

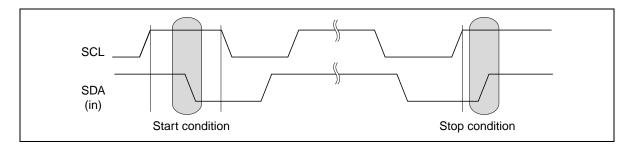
Start Condition

A high-to-low transition of the SDA with the SCL high is needed in order to start read, write operation (See start condition and stop condition).

Stop Condition

A low-to-high transition of the SDA with the SCL high is a stop condition. The stand-by operation starts after a read sequence by a stop condition. In the case of write operation, a stop condition terminates the write data inputs and place the device in a internally-timed write cycle to the memories. After the internally-timed write cycle which is specified as t_{wc} , the device enters a standby mode (See write cycle timing).

Start Condition and Stop Condition

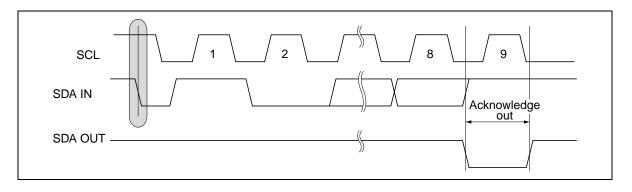




Acknowledge

All addresses and data words are serially transmitted to and from in 8-bit words. The receiver sends a zero to acknowledge that it has received each word. This happens during ninth clock cycle. The transmitter keeps bus open to receive acknowledgment from the receiver at the ninth clock. In the write operation, EEPROM sends a zero to acknowledge after receiving every 8-bit words. In the read operation, EEPROM sends a zero to acknowledge after receiving the device address word. After sending read data, the EEPROM waits acknowledgment by keeping bus open. If the EEPROM receives zero as an acknowledge, it sends read data of next address. If the EEPROM receives acknowledgment "1" (no acknowledgment) and a following stop condition, it stops the read operation and enters a stand-by mode. If the EEPROM receives neither acknowledgment "0" nor a stop condition, the EEPROM keeps bus open without sending read data.

Acknowledge Timing Waveform





Device Addressing

The EEPROM device requires an 8-bit device address word following a start condition to enable the chip for a read or a write operation. The device address word consists of 4-bit device code, 3-bit device address code and 1-bit read/write(R/W) code. The most significant 4-bit of the device address word are used to distinguish device type and this EEPROM uses "1010" fixed code. The device address word is followed by the 3-bit device address code. The device address code selects one device out of all devices which are connected to the bus. This means that the device is selected if the inputted 3-bit device address code is equal to the corresponding hard-wired A1-A0 pin status. The eighth bit of the device address word is initiated if this bit is high. Upon a compare of the device address word, the EEPROM enters the read or write operation after outputting the zero as an acknowledge. The EEPROM turns to a stand-by state if the device code is not "1010" or device address code doesn't coincide with status of the correspond hard-wired device address pins A0 to A1.

Device Address Word

Device address word (8-bit)

	Devic	e code (fix	(ed)		Device	Device address code			
512k	1	0	1	0	0* ²	A1	A0	R/W	

Notes: 1. R/W="1" is read and R/W = "0" is write.

2. Don't care bit

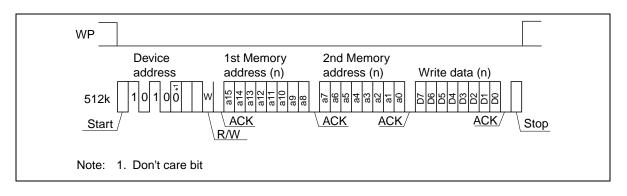


Write Operations(WP=Low)

Byte Write: (Write operation during WP=Low status)

A write operation requires an 8-bit device address word with R/W = "0". Then the EEPROM sends acknowledgment "0" at the ninth clock cycle. After these, the EEPROMs receive 2 sequence 8-bit memory address words. Upon receipt of this memory address, the EEPROM outputs acknowledgment "0" and receives a following 8-bit write data. After receipt of write data, the EEPROM outputs acknowledgment "0". If the EEPROM receives a stop condition, the EEPROM enters an internally-timed write cycle and terminates receipt of SCL, SDA inputs until completion of the write cycle. The EEPROM returns to a standby mode after completion of the write cycle.

Byte Write Operation

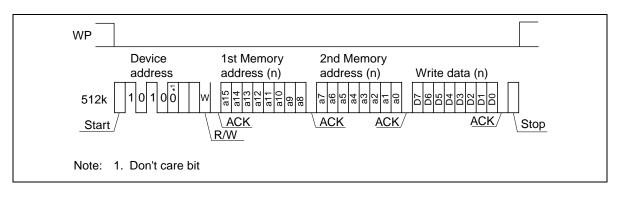




Page Write:

The EEPROM is capable of the page write operation which allows any number of bytes up to 128 bytes to be written in a single write cycle. The page write is the same sequence as the byte write except for inputting the more write data. The page write is initiated by a start condition, device address word, memory address(n) and write data (Dn) with every ninth bit acknowledgment. The EEPROM enters the page write operation if the EEPROM receives more write data (Dn+1) instead of receiving a stop condition. The a0 to a6 address bits are automatically incremented upon receiving write data (Dn+1). The EEPROM can continue to receive write data up to 128 bytes. If the a0 to a6 address bits reaches the last address of the page, the a0 to a6 address bits will roll over to the first address of the same page and previous write data will be overwritten. Upon receiving a stop condition, the EEPROM stops receiving write data and enters internally-timed write cycle.

Page Write Operation





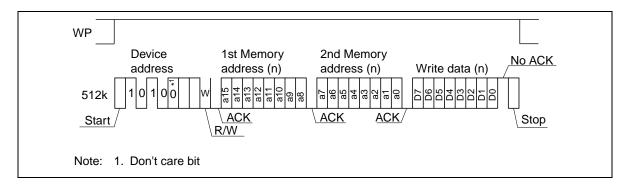
Write Operations(WP=High)

Byte Write: (Write operation during WP=High status)

A write operation requires an 8-bit device address word with R/W = "0". Then the EEPROM sends acknowledgment "0" at the ninth clock cycle. After these, the 512kbit EEPROM receives 2 sequence 8-bit memory address words.

Upon receipt of this memory address, the EEPROM outputs acknowledgment "0". After receipt of 8-bit write data, the EEPROM outputs acknowledgment "1"(**NO ACK**). Then the EEPROM write operations are not allowed.

Byte Write Operation

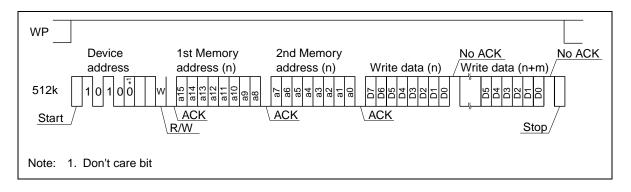




Page Write:

The page write is the same sequence as the byte write. The page write is initiated by a start condition, device address word and memory address(n) with every ninth bit acknowledgment"0". But after inputting write data(Dn), the EEPROM outputs acknowledgment "1"(**NO ACK**). Then the EEPROM write operations are not allowed.

Page Write Operation

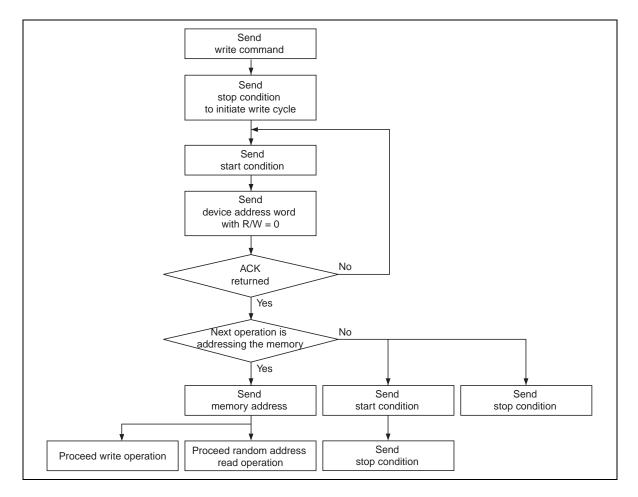




Acknowledge Polling:

Acknowledge polling feature is used to show if the EEPROM is in a internally-timed write cycle or not. This feature is initiated by the stop condition after inputting write data. This requires the 8-bit device address word following the start condition during a internally-timed write cycle. Acknowledge polling will operate when the R/W code = "0". Acknowledgment "1" (no acknowledgment) shows the EEPROM is in a internally-timed write cycle and acknowledgment "0" shows that the internally-timed write cycle has completed. See Write Cycle Polling using ACK.

Write Cycle Polling Using ACK





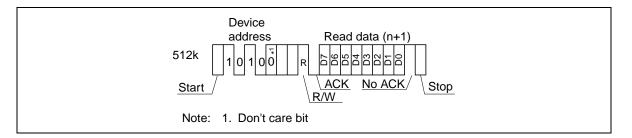
Read Operation

There are three read operations: current address read, random read, and sequential read. Read operations are initiated the same way as write operations with the exception of R/W = "1".

Current Address Read:

The internal address counter maintains the last address accessed during the last read or write operation, with incremented by one. Current address read accesses the address kept by the internal address counter. After receiving a start condition and the device address word (R/W is "1"), the EEPROM outputs the 8-bit current address data from the most significant bit following acknowledgment "0". If the EEPROM receives acknowledgment "1" (no acknowledgment) and a following stop condition, the EEPROM stops the read operation and is turned to a standby state. In case the EEPROM has accessed the last address of the last page at previous read operation, the current address will roll over and returns to zero address. In case the EEPROM has accessed the last address of the page at previous write operation, the current address will roll over within page addressing and returns to the first address in the same page. The current address is valid while power is on. The current address after power on will be indefinite. The random read operation described below is necessary to define the memory address.

Current Address Read Operation

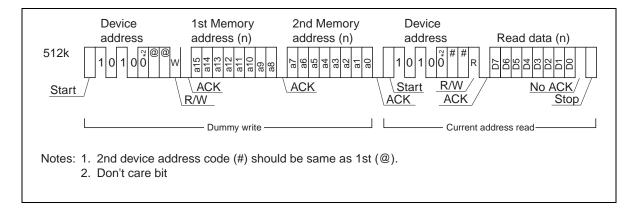




Random Read:

This is a read operation with defined read address. A random read requires a dummy write to set read address. The EEPROM receives a start condition, device address word (R/W=0) and memory address 2×8 -bit sequentially. The EEPROM outputs acknowledgment "0" after receiving memory address then enters a current address read with receiving a start condition. The EEPROM outputs the read data of the address which was defined in the dummy write operation. After receiving acknowledgment "1"(no acknowledgment) and a following stop condition, the EEPROM stops the random read operation and returns to a standby state.

Random Read Operation

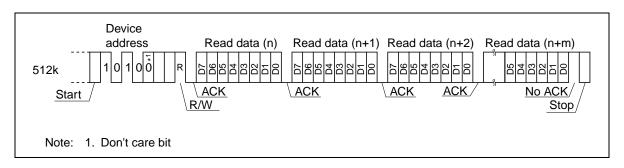




Sequential Read:

Sequential reads are initiated by either a current address read or a random read. If the EEPROM receives acknowledgment "0" after 8-bit read data, the read address is incremented and the next 8-bit read data are coming out. This operation can be continued as long as the EEPROM receives acknowledgment "0". The address will roll over and returns address zero if it reaches the last address of the last page. The sequential read can be continued after roll over. The sequential read is terminated if the EEPROM receives acknowledgment "1" (no acknowledgment) and a following stop condition.

Sequential Read Operation





Notes

Data Protection at $V_{\rm\scriptscriptstyle CC}$ On/Off

When V_{cc} is turned on or off, noise on the SCL and SDA inputs generated by external circuits (CPU, etc) may act as a trigger and turn the EEPROM to unintentional program mode. To prevent this unintentional programming, this EEPROM has a power on reset function. Be careful of the notices described below in order for the power on reset function to operate correctly.

- SCL and SDA should be fixed to V_{cc} or V_{ss} during V_{cc} on/off. Low to high or high to low transition during V_{cc} on/off may cause the trigger for the unintentional programming.
- V_{cc} should be turned off after the EEPROM is placed in a standby state.
- V_{cc} should be turned on from the ground level(V_{ss}) in order for the EEPROM not to enter the unintentional programming mode.
- V_{cc} turn on speed should be longer than 10 µs.

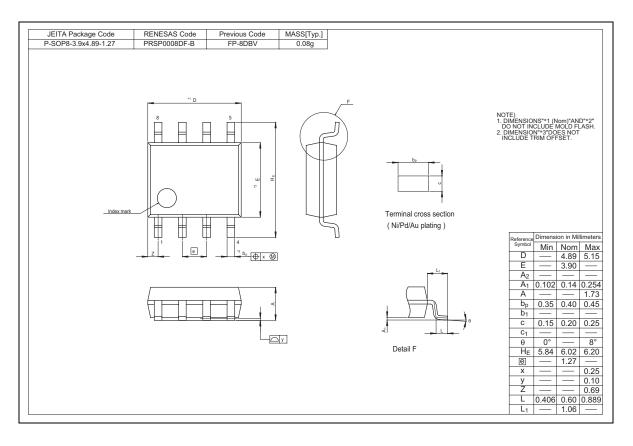
Noise Suppression Time

This EEPROM have a noise suppression function at SCL and SDA inputs, that cut noise of width less than 50 ns. Be careful not to allow noise of width more than 50 ns.



Package Dimensions

R1EX24512ASAS0I (PRSP0008DF-B / Previous Code: FP-8DBV)





Revision History

R1EX24512AxxS0I Data Sheet

Rev.	Date	Conter	nts of Modification
		Page	Description
0.01	Jan.10, 2008	—	Initial issue
0.02	May.10, 2008	_	Delete R1EX24512ATBS0A
0.03	Jan. 08, 2009	P1	Features
			Endurance cycles change 10 [°] cycles to 1,000k cycles @ 25°C.
			Data retentions years change 10 years to 100 years @ 25°C.
		P2	Pin arrangement Pin name change A2 to NC.
		P4	Memory cell characteristics new is described.
		P5/P6	AC characteristics
			Erase/Write endurance is deleted.
			Notes1. change Not 100% tested.
			Notes3 deleted.

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