



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



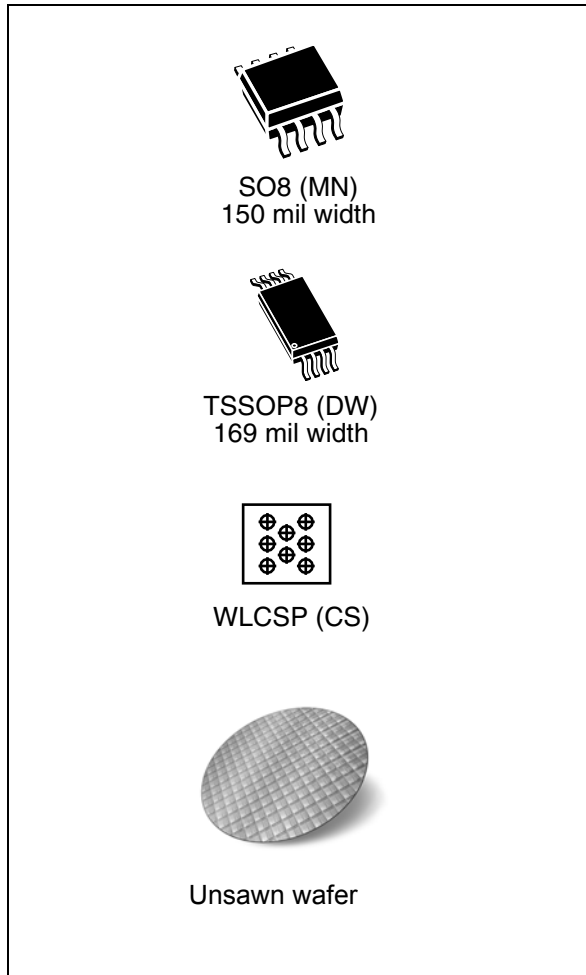
Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China





Features

- Compatible with all I²C bus modes:
 - 1 MHz
 - 400 kHz
 - 100 kHz
- Memory array:
 - 1 Mbit (128 Kbyte) of EEPROM
 - Page size: 256 byte
 - Additional Write lockable page (M24M01-D order codes)
- Single supply voltage and high speed:
 - 1 MHz clock from 1.7 V to 5.5 V
- Write:
 - Byte Write within 5 ms
 - Page Write within 5 ms
- Operating temperature range:
 - from -40 °C up to +85 °C
- Random and sequential Read modes
- Write protect of the whole memory array
- Enhanced ESD/Latch-Up protection
- More than 4 million Write cycles
- More than 200-years data retention

Packages

- SO8 ECOPACK2[®]
- TSSOP8 ECOPACK2[®]
- WLCSP ECOPACK2[®]
- Unsawn wafer (each die is tested)

Contents

1	Description	6
2	Signal description	8
2.1	Serial Clock (SCL)	8
2.2	Serial Data (SDA)	8
2.3	Chip Enable (E1, E2)	8
2.4	Write Control (\overline{WC})	8
2.5	V_{SS} (ground)	8
2.6	Supply voltage (V_{CC})	9
2.6.1	Operating supply voltage (V_{CC})	9
2.6.2	Power-up conditions	9
2.6.3	Device reset	9
2.6.4	Power-down conditions	9
3	Memory organization	10
4	Device operation	11
4.1	Start condition	12
4.2	Stop condition	12
4.3	Data input	12
4.4	Acknowledge bit (ACK)	12
4.5	Device addressing	13
5	Instructions	14
5.1	Write operations	14
5.1.1	Byte Write	15
5.1.2	Page Write	16
5.1.3	Write Identification Page (M24M01-D only)	17
5.1.4	Lock Identification Page (M24M01-D only)	17
5.1.5	ECC (Error Correction Code) and Write cycling	17
5.1.6	Minimizing Write delays by polling on ACK	18
5.2	Read operations	19
5.2.1	Random Address Read	20

5.2.2	Current Address Read	20
5.2.3	Sequential Read	20
5.3	Read Identification Page (M24M01-D only)	20
5.4	Read the lock status (M24M01-D only)	21
6	Initial delivery state	22
7	Maximum rating	23
8	DC and AC parameters	24
9	Package mechanical data	32
9.1	TSSOP8 package information	32
9.2	SO8N package information	34
9.3	WLCSP8 package information	36
10	Part numbering	40
11	Revision history	43

List of tables

Table 1.	Signal names	6
Table 2.	Device select code	13
Table 3.	Most significant address byte	14
Table 4.	Least significant address byte	14
Table 5.	Absolute maximum ratings	23
Table 6.	Operating conditions (voltage range R)	24
Table 7.	Operating conditions (voltage range F)	24
Table 8.	AC measurement conditions.	24
Table 9.	Input parameters.	24
Table 10.	Cycling performance.	25
Table 11.	Memory cell data retention	25
Table 12.	DC characteristics (M24M01-R, device grade 6)	26
Table 13.	DC characteristics (M24M01-DF, device grade 6)	27
Table 14.	400 kHz AC characteristics.	28
Table 15.	1 MHz AC characteristics	29
Table 16.	TSSOP8 – 3 x 4.4 mm, 0.65 mm pitch, 8-lead thin shrink small outline, package mechanical data	32
Table 17.	SO8N – 3.9x4.9 mm, 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package mechanical data	34
Table 18.	WLCSP- 8-bump, without BSC, 2.578 x 1.716 mm, wafer level chip scale package outline.	36
Table 19.	WLCSP- 8-bump, with BSC, 2.578 x 1.716 mm, wafer level chip scale package outline.	38
Table 20.	Ordering information scheme	40
Table 21.	Ordering information scheme (unsawn wafer)	41
Table 22.	Document revision history	43

List of figures

Figure 1.	Logic diagram	6
Figure 2.	8-pin package connections, top view	7
Figure 3.	WLCSP connections for M24M01 DFCS6TP/K (top view, marking side, with balls on the underside)	7
Figure 4.	Chip enable inputs connection	8
Figure 5.	Block diagram	10
Figure 6.	I ² C bus protocol	11
Figure 7.	Write mode sequences with $\overline{WC} = 0$ (data write enabled)	15
Figure 8.	Write mode sequences with $\overline{WC} = 1$ (data write inhibited)	16
Figure 9.	Write cycle polling flowchart using ACK	18
Figure 10.	Read mode sequences	19
Figure 11.	AC measurement I/O waveform	24
Figure 12.	Maximum R _{bus} value versus bus parasitic capacitance (C _{bus}) for an I ² C bus at maximum frequency f _C = 400 kHz	30
Figure 13.	Maximum R _{bus} value versus bus parasitic capacitance C _{bus}) for an I ² C bus at maximum frequency f _C = 1MHz	30
Figure 14.	AC waveforms	31
Figure 15.	TSSOP8 – 3x4.4 mm, 0.65 mm pitch, 8-lead thin shrink small outline, package outline	32
Figure 16.	SO8N – 3.9x4.9 mm, 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package outline	34
Figure 17.	SO8N – 3.9x4.9 mm, 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package recommended footprint	35
Figure 18.	WLCSP- 8-bump, without BSC, 2.578 x 1.716 mm, wafer level chip scale package outline	36
Figure 19.	WLCSP- 8-bump, with BSC, 2.578 x 1.716 mm, wafer level chip scale package outline	38
Figure 20.	WLCSP- 8-bump, 2.578 x 1.716 mm, wafer level chip scale package recommended footprint	39

1 Description

The M24M01 is a 1 Mbit I²C-compatible EEPROM (Electrically Erasable PROgrammable Memory) organized as 128 K × 8 bits.

The M24M01-R can operate with a supply voltage from 1.8 V to 5.5 V, and the M24M01-DF can operate with a supply voltage from 1.7 V to 5.5 V, over an ambient temperature range of -40 °C / +85 °C.

The M24M01-D offers an additional page, named the Identification Page (256 byte). The Identification Page can be used to store sensitive application parameters which can be (later) permanently locked in Read-only mode.

Figure 1. Logic diagram

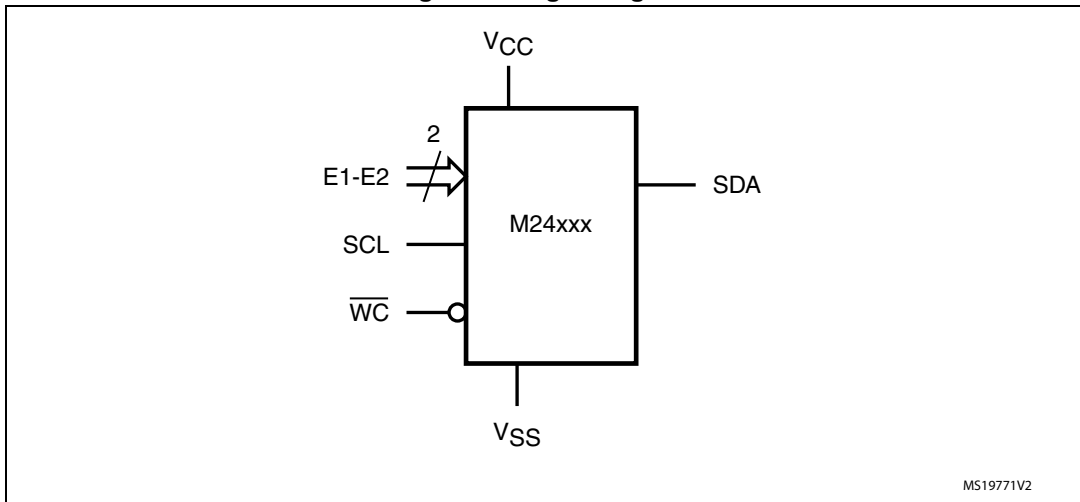
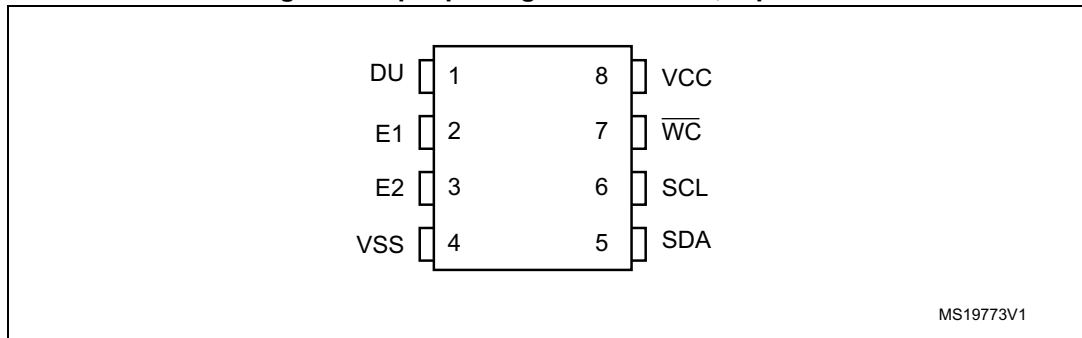


Table 1. Signal names

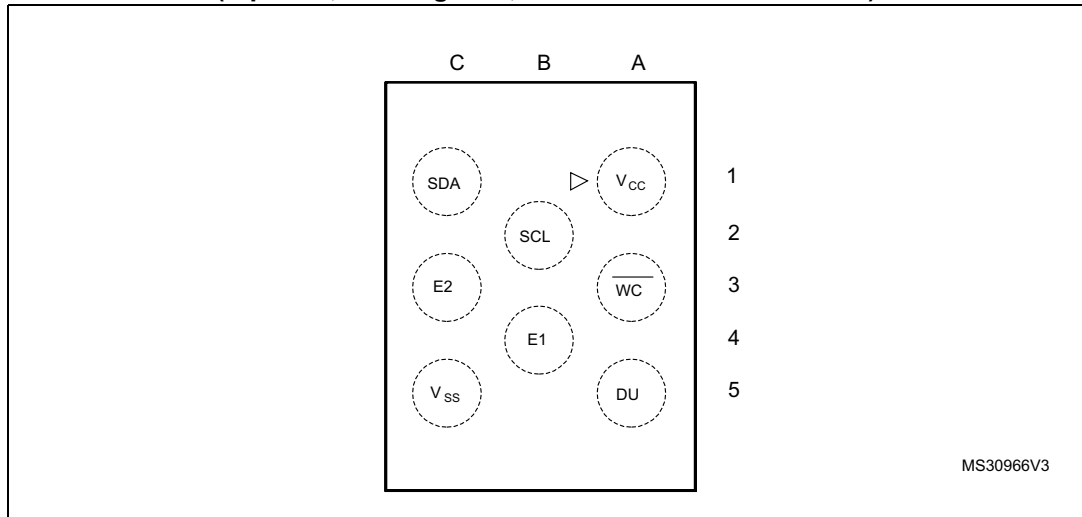
Signal name	Function	Direction
E1, E2	Chip Enable	Input
SDA	Serial Data	I/O
SCL	Serial Clock	Input
\overline{WC}	Write Control	Input
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	-
V _{SS}	Ground	-

Figure 2. 8-pin package connections, top view



1. DU: Don't use (no signal should be applied on this pin; if connected, must be connected to V_{SS})
2. See [Section 9: Package mechanical data](#) for package dimensions, and how to identify pin 1

Figure 3. WLCSP connections for M24M01 DFCS6TP/K (top view, marking side, with balls on the underside)



1. DU: Don't Use (if connected, must be connected to V_{SS})
2. See [Section 9: Package mechanical data](#) for package dimensions, and how to identify pin 1.

2 Signal description

2.1 Serial Clock (SCL)

The signal applied on the SCL input is used to strobe the data available on SDA(in) and to output the data on SDA(out).

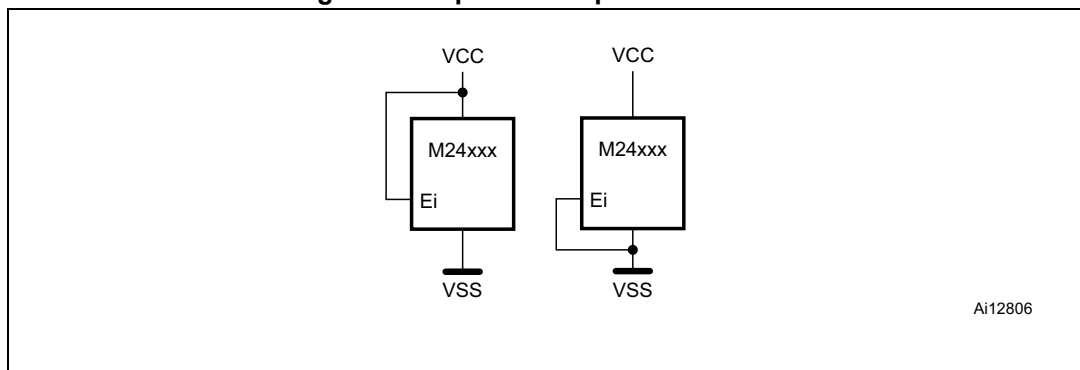
2.2 Serial Data (SDA)

SDA is an input/output used to transfer data in or data out of the device. SDA(out) is an open drain output that may be wire-OR'ed with other open drain or open collector signals on the bus. A pull-up resistor must be connected ([Figure 12](#) indicates how to calculate the value of the pull-up resistor).

2.3 Chip Enable (E1, E2)

These input signals are used to set the value that is to be looked for on the two bits (b3, b2) of the 7-bit device select code. These inputs must be tied to V_{CC} or V_{SS} , to establish the device select code as shown in [Figure 4](#). When not connected (left floating), These inputs are read as low (0,0).

Figure 4. Chip enable inputs connection



Ai12806

2.4 Write Control (\overline{WC})

This input signal is useful for protecting the entire contents of the memory from inadvertent write operations. Write operations are disabled to the entire memory array when Write Control (\overline{WC}) is driven high. Write operations are enabled when Write Control (\overline{WC}) is either driven low or left floating.

When Write Control (\overline{WC}) is driven high, device select and address bytes are acknowledged, Data bytes are not acknowledged.

2.5 V_{SS} (ground)

V_{SS} is the reference for the V_{CC} supply voltage.

2.6 Supply voltage (V_{CC})

2.6.1 Operating supply voltage (V_{CC})

Prior to selecting the memory and issuing instructions to it, a valid and stable V_{CC} voltage within the specified [$V_{CC}(\text{min})$, $V_{CC}(\text{max})$] range must be applied (see Operating conditions in [Section 8: DC and AC parameters](#)). In order to secure a stable DC supply voltage, it is recommended to decouple the V_{CC} line with a suitable capacitor (usually of the order of 10 nF to 100 nF) close to the V_{CC}/V_{SS} package pins.

This voltage must remain stable and valid until the end of the transmission of the instruction and, for a write instruction, until the completion of the internal write cycle (t_W).

2.6.2 Power-up conditions

The V_{CC} voltage has to rise continuously from 0 V up to the minimum V_{CC} operating voltage (see Operating conditions in [Section 8: DC and AC parameters](#)).

2.6.3 Device reset

In order to prevent inadvertent write operations during power-up, a power-on-reset (POR) circuit is included.

At power-up, the device does not respond to any instruction until V_{CC} has reached the internal reset threshold voltage. This threshold is lower than the minimum V_{CC} operating voltage (see Operating conditions in [Section 8: DC and AC parameters](#)). When V_{CC} passes over the POR threshold, the device is reset and enters the Standby Power mode; however, the device must not be accessed until V_{CC} reaches a valid and stable DC voltage within the specified [$V_{CC}(\text{min})$, $V_{CC}(\text{max})$] range (see Operating conditions in [Section 8: DC and AC parameters](#)).

In a similar way, during power-down (continuous decrease in V_{CC}), the device must not be accessed when V_{CC} drops below $V_{CC}(\text{min})$. When V_{CC} drops below the internal reset threshold voltage, the device stops responding to any instruction sent to it.

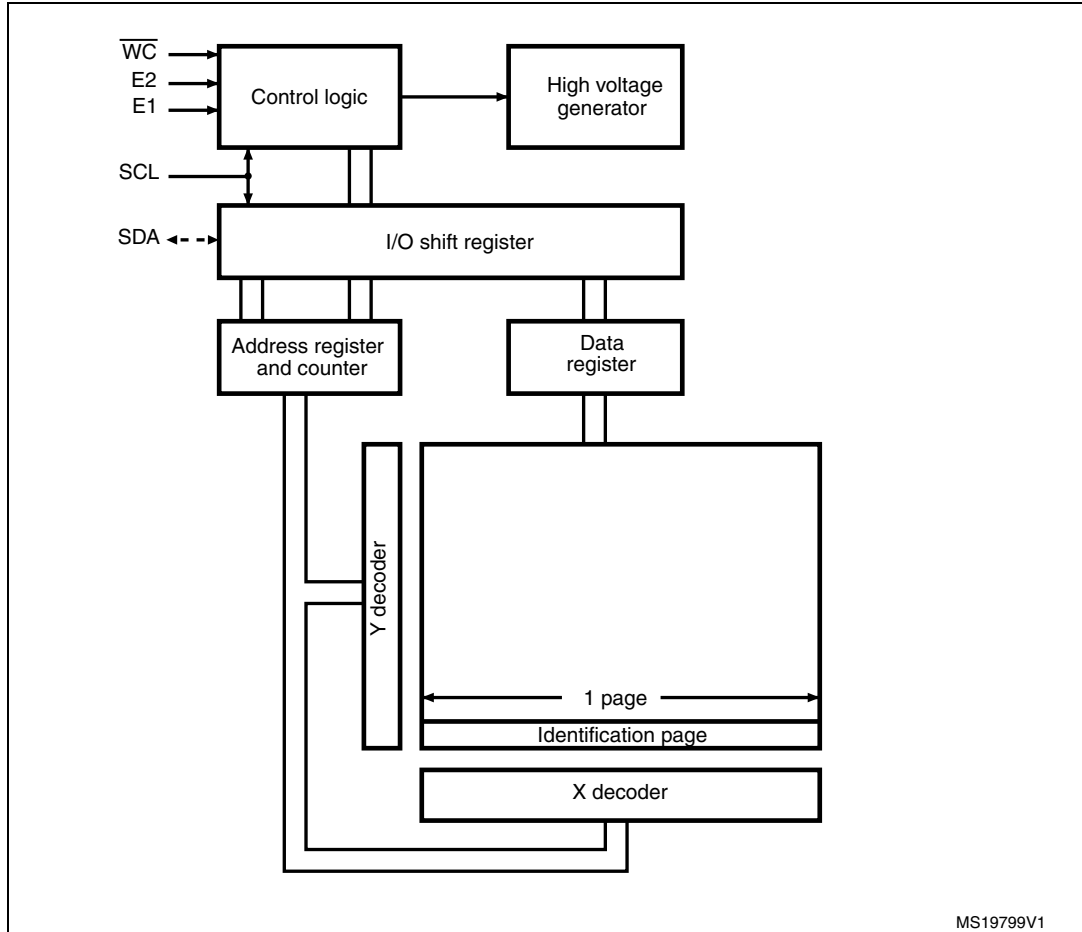
2.6.4 Power-down conditions

During power-down (continuous decrease in V_{CC}), the device must be in the Standby Power mode (mode reached after decoding a Stop condition, assuming that there is no internal write cycle in progress).

3 Memory organization

The memory is organized as shown below.

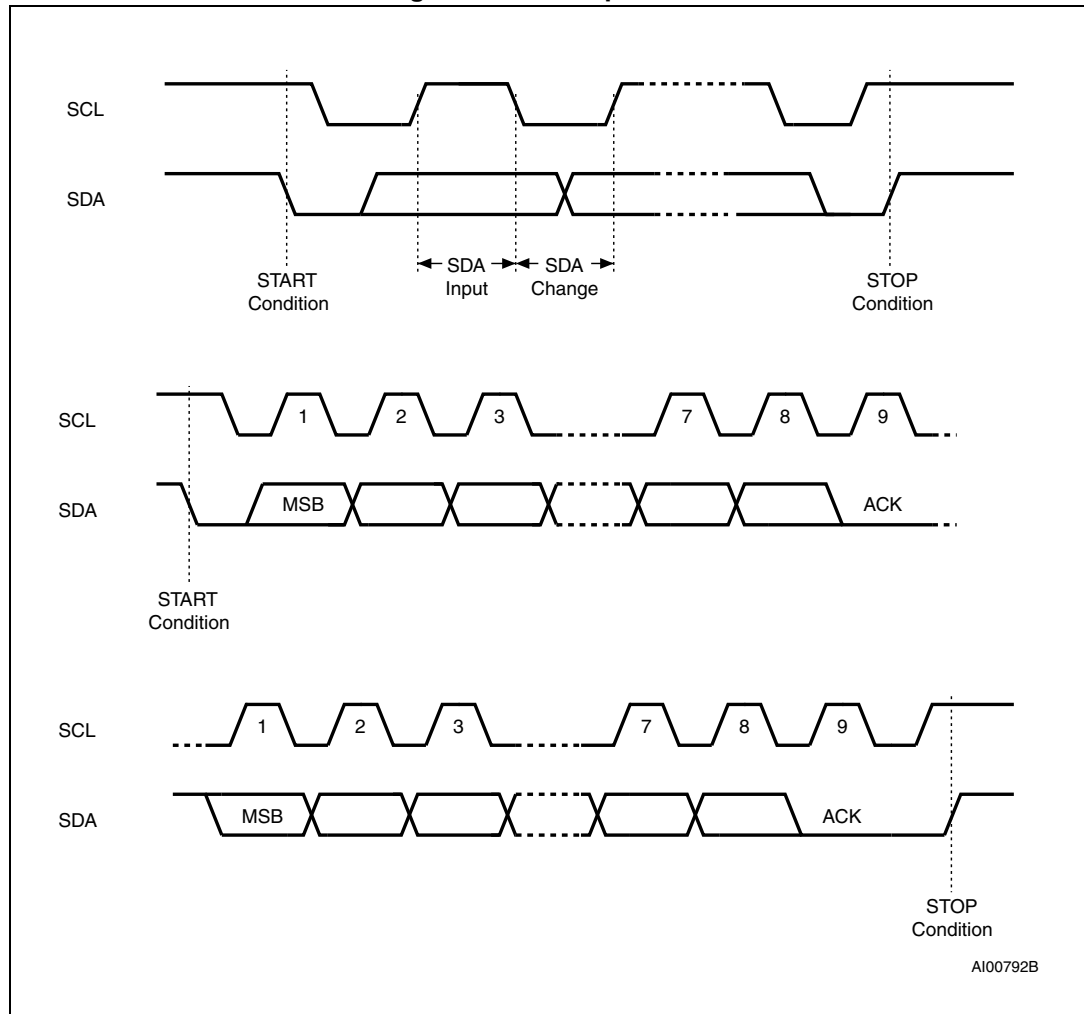
Figure 5. Block diagram



4 Device operation

The device supports the I²C protocol. This is summarized in [Figure 6](#). Any device that sends data on to the bus is defined to be a transmitter, and any device that reads the data to be a receiver. The device that controls the data transfer is known as the bus master, and the other as the slave device. A data transfer can only be initiated by the bus master, which will also provide the serial clock for synchronization. The device is always a slave in all communications.

Figure 6. I²C bus protocol



4.1 Start condition

Start is identified by a falling edge of Serial Data (SDA) while Serial Clock (SCL) is stable in the high state. A Start condition must precede any data transfer instruction. The device continuously monitors (except during a Write cycle) Serial Data (SDA) and Serial Clock (SCL) for a Start condition.

4.2 Stop condition

Stop is identified by a rising edge of Serial Data (SDA) while Serial Clock (SCL) is stable and driven high. A Stop condition terminates communication between the device and the bus master. A Read instruction that is followed by NoAck can be followed by a Stop condition to force the device into the Standby mode.

A Stop condition at the end of a Write instruction triggers the internal Write cycle.

4.3 Data input

During data input, the device samples Serial Data (SDA) on the rising edge of Serial Clock (SCL). For correct device operation, Serial Data (SDA) must be stable during the rising edge of Serial Clock (SCL), and the Serial Data (SDA) signal must change *only* when Serial Clock (SCL) is driven low.

4.4 Acknowledge bit (ACK)

The acknowledge bit is used to indicate a successful byte transfer. The bus transmitter, whether it be bus master or slave device, releases Serial Data (SDA) after sending eight bits of data. During the 9th clock pulse period, the receiver pulls Serial Data (SDA) low to acknowledge the receipt of the eight data bits.

4.5 Device addressing

To start communication between the bus master and the slave device, the bus master must initiate a Start condition. Following this, the bus master sends the device select code, shown in [Table 2](#) (most significant bit first).

Table 2. Device select code

	Device type identifier ⁽¹⁾				Chip Enable address ⁽²⁾		Address bit	\overline{RW}
	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
When accessing the memory	1	0	1	0	E2	E1	A16	\overline{RW}
When accessing the Identification page	1	0	1	1	E2	E1	X ⁽³⁾	\overline{RW}

1. The most significant bit, b7, is sent first.
2. E2,E1 are compared against the external pin on the memory device.
3. X = don't care.

When the device select code is received, the device only responds if the Chip Enable address is the same as the value on its Chip Enable E2,E1 inputs.

The 8th bit is the Read/Write bit (\overline{RW}). This bit is set to 1 for Read and 0 for Write operations.

If a match occurs on the device select code, the corresponding device gives an acknowledgment on Serial Data (SDA) during the 9th bit time. If the device does not match the device select code, the device deselects itself from the bus, and goes into Standby mode.

5 Instructions

5.1 Write operations

Following a Start condition the bus master sends a device select code with the $\overline{R/W}$ bit (\overline{RW}) reset to 0. The device acknowledges this, as shown in [Figure 7](#), and waits for two address bytes. The device responds to each address byte with an acknowledge bit, and then waits for the data byte.

Table 3. Most significant address byte

A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----

Table 4. Least significant address byte

A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

The 128 Kbytes (1 Mb) are addressed with 17 address bits, the 16 lower address bits being defined by the two address bytes and the most significant address bit (A16) being included in the Device Select code (see [Table 2](#)).

When the bus master generates a Stop condition immediately after a data byte Ack bit (in the “10th bit” time slot), either at the end of a Byte Write or a Page Write, the internal Write cycle t_W is triggered. A Stop condition at any other time slot does not trigger the internal Write cycle.

After the Stop condition and the successful completion of an internal Write cycle (t_W), the device internal address counter is automatically incremented to point to the next byte after the last modified byte.

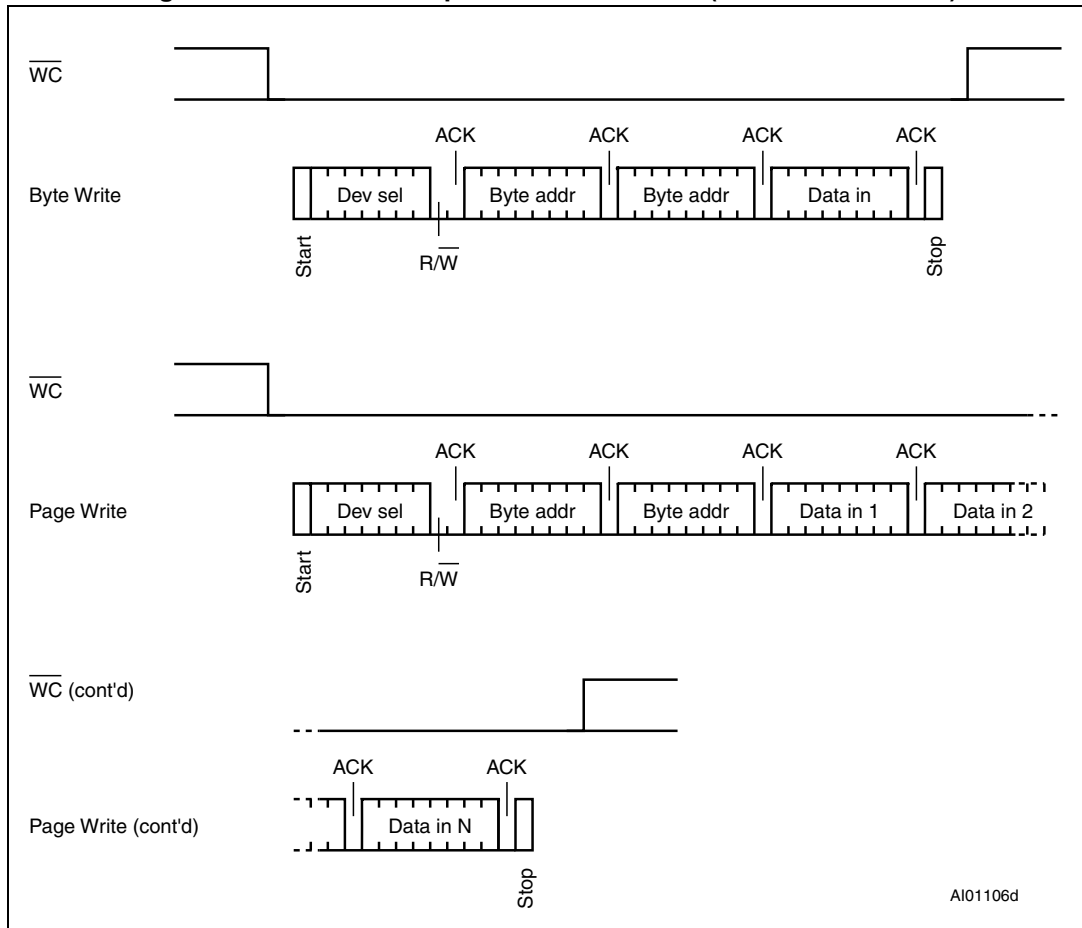
During the internal Write cycle, Serial Data (SDA) is disabled internally, and the device does not respond to any requests.

If the Write Control input (WC) is driven High, the Write instruction is not executed and the accompanying data bytes are *not* acknowledged, as shown in [Figure 8](#).

5.1.1 Byte Write

After the device select code and the address bytes, the bus master sends one data byte. If the addressed location is Write-protected, by Write Control (\overline{WC}) being driven high, the device replies with NoAck, and the location is not modified. If, instead, the addressed location is not Write-protected, the device replies with Ack. The bus master terminates the transfer by generating a Stop condition, as shown in [Figure 7](#).

Figure 7. Write mode sequences with $\overline{WC} = 0$ (data write enabled)



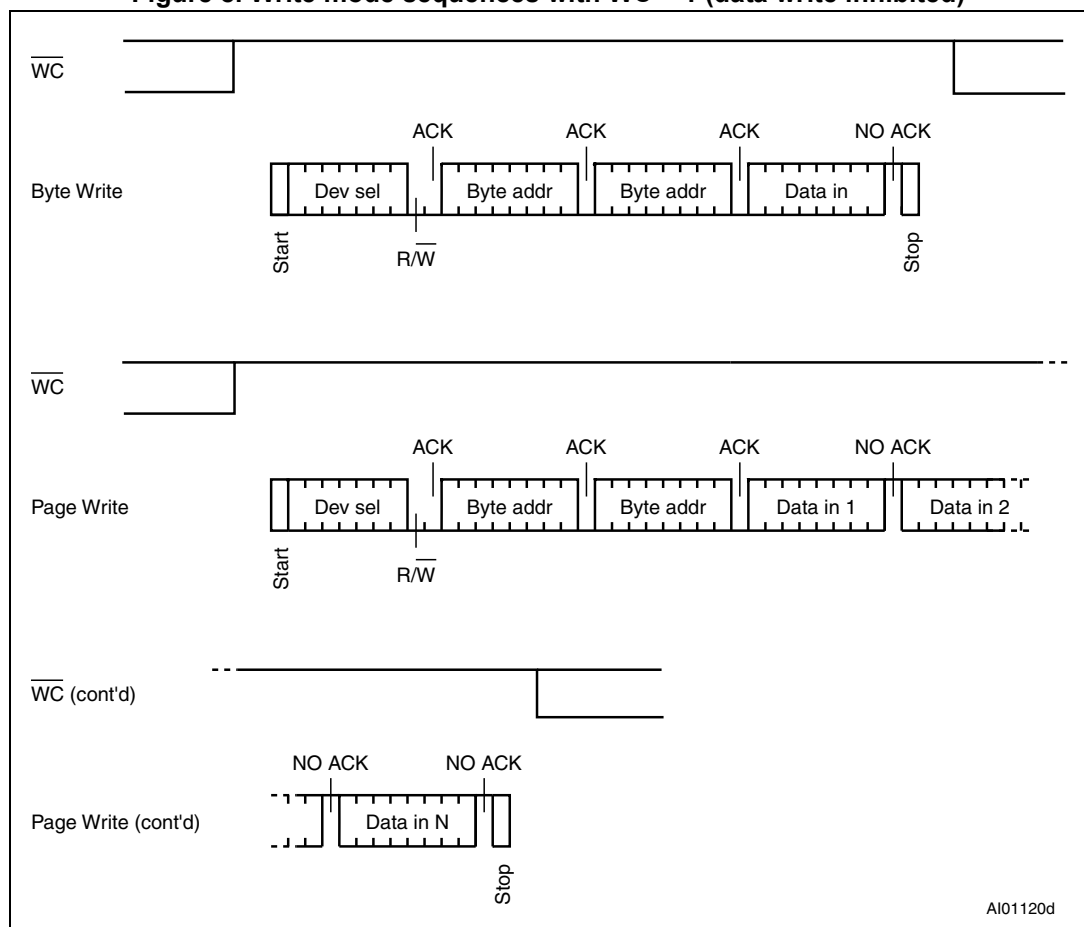
5.1.2 Page Write

The Page Write mode allows up to 256 byte to be written in a single Write cycle, provided that they are all located in the same page in the memory: that is, the most significant memory address bits, b16-b8, are the same. If more bytes are sent than will fit up to the end of the page, a “roll-over” occurs, i.e. the bytes exceeding the page end are written on the same page, from location 0.

The bus master sends from 1 to 256 byte of data, each of which is acknowledged by the device if Write Control (\overline{WC}) is low. If Write Control (\overline{WC}) is high, the contents of the addressed memory location are not modified, and each data byte is followed by a NoAck, as shown in [Figure 8](#). After each transferred byte, the internal page address counter is incremented.

The transfer is terminated by the bus master generating a Stop condition.

Figure 8. Write mode sequences with $\overline{WC} = 1$ (data write inhibited)



5.1.3 Write Identification Page (M24M01-D only)

The Identification Page (256 byte) is an additional page which can be written and (later) permanently locked in Read-only mode. It is written by issuing the Write Identification Page instruction. This instruction uses the same protocol and format as Page Write (into memory array), except for the following differences:

- Device type identifier = 1011b
- MSB address bits A16/A8 are don't care except for address bit A10 which must be '0'. LSB address bits A7/A0 define the byte address inside the Identification page.

If the Identification page is locked, the data bytes transferred during the Write Identification Page instruction are not acknowledged (NoAck).

5.1.4 Lock Identification Page (M24M01-D only)

The Lock Identification Page instruction (Lock ID) permanently locks the Identification page in Read-only mode. The Lock ID instruction is similar to Byte Write (into memory array) with the following specific conditions:

- Device type identifier = 1011b
- Address bit A10 must be '1'; all other address bits are don't care
- The data byte must be equal to the binary value xxxx xx1x, where x is don't care

5.1.5 ECC (Error Correction Code) and Write cycling⁽¹⁾

The Error Correction Code (ECC) is an internal logic function which is transparent for the I²C communication protocol.

The ECC logic is implemented on each group of four EEPROM bytes⁽²⁾. Inside a group, if a single bit out of the four bytes happens to be erroneous during a Read operation, the ECC detects this bit and replaces it with the correct value. The read reliability is therefore much improved.

Even if the ECC function is performed on groups of four bytes, a single byte can be written/cycled independently. In this case, the ECC function also writes/cycles the three other bytes located in the same group⁽²⁾. As a consequence, the maximum cycling budget is defined at group level and the cycling can be distributed over the 4 bytes of the group: the sum of the cycles seen by byte0, byte1, byte2 and byte3 of the same group must remain below the maximum value defined [Table 10: Cycling performance](#).

1. Only for devices identified with process letter K

2. A group of four bytes is located at addresses [4*N, 4*N+1, 4*N+2, 4*N+3], where N is an integer.

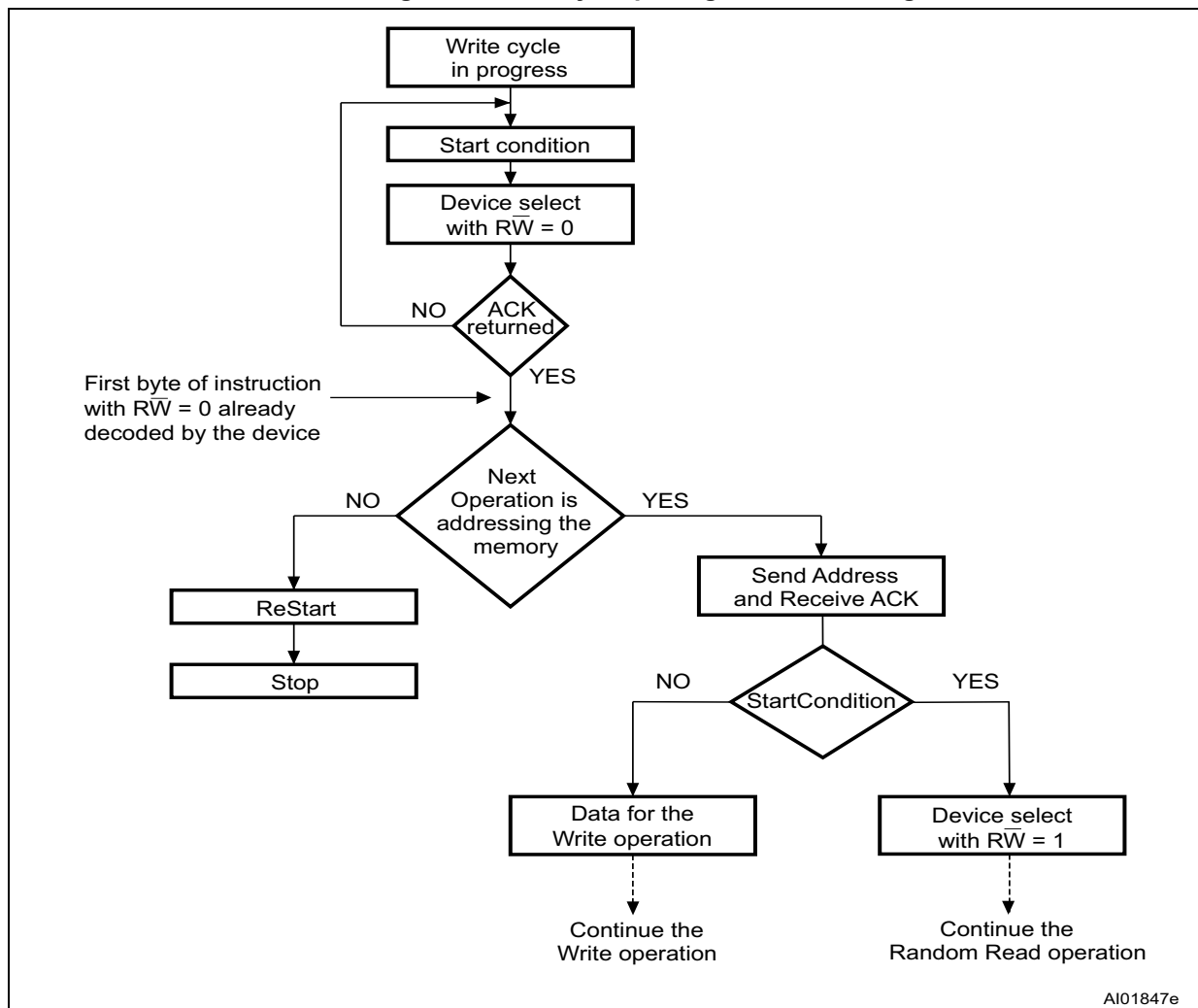
5.1.6 Minimizing Write delays by polling on ACK

The maximum Write time (t_w) is shown in AC characteristics tables in [Section 8: DC and AC parameters](#), but the typical time is shorter. To make use of this, a polling sequence can be used by the bus master.

The sequence, as shown in [Figure 9](#), is:

- Initial condition: a Write cycle is in progress.
- Step 1: the bus master issues a Start condition followed by a device select code (the first byte of the new instruction).
- Step 2: if the device is busy with the internal Write cycle, no Ack will be returned and the bus master goes back to Step 1. If the device has terminated the internal Write cycle, it responds with an Ack, indicating that the device is ready to receive the second part of the instruction (the first byte of this instruction having been sent during Step 1).

Figure 9. Write cycle polling flowchart using ACK



1. The seven most significant bits of the Device Select code of a Random Read (bottom right box in the figure) must be identical to the seven most significant bits of the Device Select code of the Write (polling instruction in the figure).

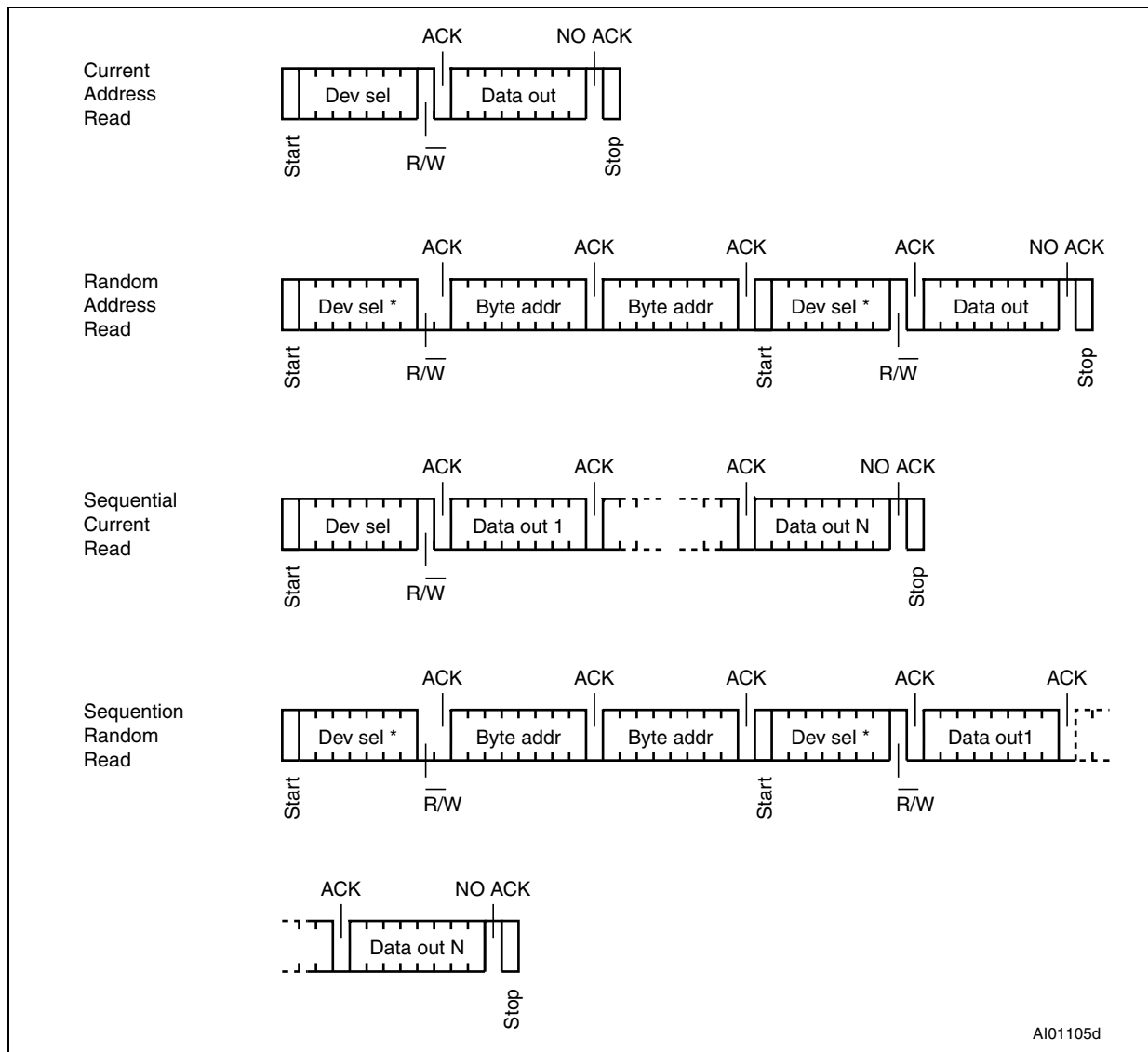
5.2 Read operations

Read operations are performed independently of the state of the Write Control (\overline{WC}) signal.

After the successful completion of a Read operation, the device internal address counter is incremented by one, to point to the next byte address.

For the Read instructions, after each byte read (data out), the device waits for an acknowledgment (data in) during the 9th bit time. If the bus master does not acknowledge during this 9th time, the device terminates the data transfer and switches to its Standby mode.

Figure 10. Read mode sequences



5.2.1 Random Address Read

A dummy Write is first performed to load the address into this address counter (as shown in [Figure 10](#)) but *without* sending a Stop condition. Then, the bus master sends another Start condition, and repeats the device select code, with the \overline{RW} bit set to 1. The device acknowledges this, and outputs the contents of the addressed byte. The bus master must *not* acknowledge the byte, and terminates the transfer with a Stop condition.

5.2.2 Current Address Read

For the Current Address Read operation, following a Start condition, the bus master only sends a device select code with the \overline{RW} bit set to 1. The device acknowledges this, and outputs the byte addressed by the internal address counter. The counter is then incremented. The bus master terminates the transfer with a Stop condition, as shown in [Figure 10](#), *without* acknowledging the byte.

Note that the address counter value is defined by instructions accessing either the memory or the Identification page. When accessing the Identification page, the address counter value is loaded with the byte location in the Identification page, therefore the next Current Address Read in the memory uses this new address counter value. When accessing the memory, it is safer to always use the Random Address Read instruction (this instruction loads the address counter with the byte location to read in the memory, see [Section 5.2.1](#)) instead of the Current Address Read instruction.

5.2.3 Sequential Read

This operation can be used after a Current Address Read or a Random Address Read. The bus master *does* acknowledge the data byte output, and sends additional clock pulses so that the device continues to output the next byte in sequence. To terminate the stream of bytes, the bus master must *not* acknowledge the last byte, and *must* generate a Stop condition, as shown in [Figure 10](#).

The output data comes from consecutive addresses, with the internal address counter automatically incremented after each byte output. After the last memory address, the address counter “rolls-over”, and the device continues to output data from memory address 00h.

5.3 Read Identification Page (M24M01-D only)

The Identification Page (256 bytes) is an additional page which can be written and (later) permanently locked in Read-only mode.

The Identification Page can be read by issuing an Read Identification Page instruction. This instruction uses the same protocol and format as the Random Address Read (from memory array) with device type identifier defined as 1011b. The MSB address bits A16/A8 are don't care, the LSB address bits A7/A0 define the byte address inside the Identification Page. The number of bytes to read in the ID page must not exceed the page boundary (e.g.: when reading the Identification Page from location 100d, the number of bytes should be less than or equal to 156, as the ID page boundary is 256 bytes).

5.4 Read the lock status (M24M01-D only)

The locked/unlocked status of the Identification page can be checked by transmitting a specific truncated command [Identification Page Write instruction + one data byte] to the device. The device returns an acknowledge bit if the Identification page is unlocked, otherwise a NoAck bit if the Identification page is locked.

Right after this, it is recommended to transmit to the device a Start condition followed by a Stop condition, so that:

- Start: the truncated command is not executed because the Start condition resets the device internal logic,
- Stop: the device is then set back into Standby mode by the Stop condition.

6 Initial delivery state

The device is delivered with all the memory array bits and Identification page bits set to 1 (each byte contains FFh).

7 Maximum rating

Stressing the device outside the ratings listed in [Table 5](#) may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and operation of the device at these, or any other conditions outside those indicated in the operating sections of this specification, is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 5. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Ambient operating temperature	-40	130	°C
T _{STG}	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C
T _{LEAD}	Lead temperature during soldering	see note ⁽¹⁾		°C
I _{OL}	DC output current (SDA = 0)	-	-	mA
V _{IO}	Input or output range	-0.50	V _{CC} +0.6	V
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	-0.50	6.5	V
V _{ESD}	Electrostatic pulse (Human Body model) ⁽²⁾	-	4000 ⁽³⁾	V

1. Compliant with JEDEC Std J-STD-020D (for small body, Sn-Pb or Pb-free assembly), the ST ECOPACK® 7191395 specification, and the European directive on Restrictions of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive 2011/65/EU of July 2011).
2. Positive and negative pulses applied on different combinations of pin connections, according to AEC-Q100-002 (compliant with ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2012 standard, C1=100 pF, R1=1500 Ω).
3. 3000 V for previous devices (process letter A or B).

8 DC and AC parameters

This section summarizes the operating and measurement conditions, and the DC and AC characteristics of the device.

Table 6. Operating conditions (voltage range R)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	1.8	5.5	V
T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40	85	°C
f_C	Operating clock frequency	-	1	MHz

Table 7. Operating conditions (voltage range F)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	1.7	5.5	V
T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40	85	°C
f_C	Operating clock frequency	-	1	MHz

Table 8. AC measurement conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
C_{bus}	Load capacitance	100		pF
-	SCL input rise/fall time, SDA input fall time	-	50	ns
-	Input levels	0.2 V_{CC} to 0.8 V_{CC}		V
-	Input and output timing reference levels	0.3 V_{CC} to 0.7 V_{CC}		V

Figure 11. AC measurement I/O waveform

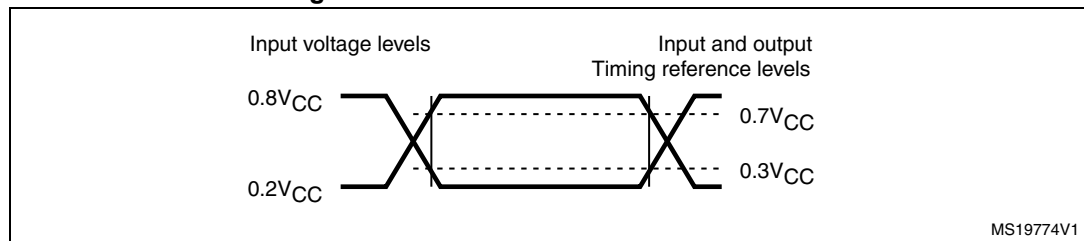


Table 9. Input parameters

Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	Test condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance (SDA)	-	-	8	pF
C_{IN}	Input capacitance (other pins)	-	-	6	pF
Z_L	Input impedance (\overline{WC})	$V_{IN} < 0.3 V_{CC}$	30	-	kΩ
Z_H		$V_{IN} > 0.7 V_{CC}$	400	-	kΩ

1. Sampled only, not 100% tested.

Table 10. Cycling performance

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Unit
Ncycle	Write cycle endurance ⁽²⁾	$T_A \leq 25\text{ °C}, V_{CC(\min)} < V_{CC} < V_{CC(\max)}$	4,000,000	Write cycle ⁽³⁾
		$T_A = 85\text{ °C}, V_{CC(\min)} < V_{CC} < V_{CC(\max)}$	1,200,000	

- Cycling performance for products identified by process letter K
- The write cycle endurance is defined for group of four bytes located at addresses $[4*N, 4*N+1, 4*N+2, 4*N+3]$ where N is an integer. The Write cycle endurance is defined by characterization and qualification.
- A Write cycle is executed when either a Page Write, a Byte write, a Write Identification Page or a Lock Identification Page instruction is decoded. When using the Byte Write, the Page Write or the Write Identification Page, refer also to [Section 5.1.5: ECC \(Error Correction Code\) and Write cycling](#)

Table 11. Memory cell data retention

Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Unit
Data retention ⁽¹⁾	$T_A = 55\text{ °C}$	200	Year

- For products identified by process letter . The data retention behavior is checked in production, while the 200-year limit is defined from characterization and qualification results.