Features

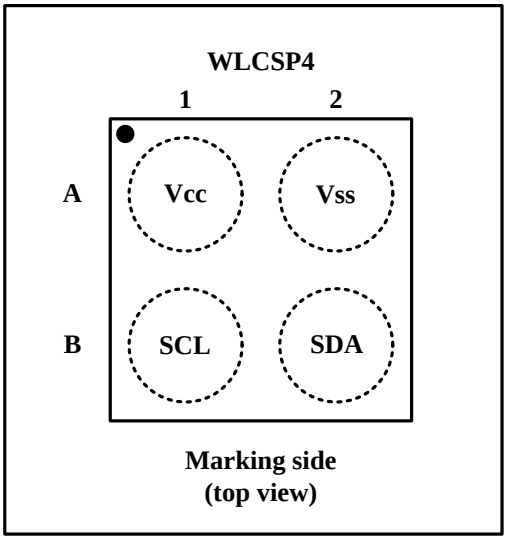
- Compatible with all I²C bidirectional data transfer protocol
- Memory array:
  - 64 Kbits (8 Kbytes) of EEPROM
  - Page size: 32 bytes
- Single supply voltage and high speed:
  - 1 MHz （1.7V）

  Random and sequential Read modes
- Write:
  - Byte Write within 3 ms
  - Page Write within 3 ms
  - Partial Page Writes Allowed
- Software 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 8000V
- WLCSP4 packages

Description

- The BL24S64 provides 65536 bits of serial electrically erasable and programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), organized as 8192 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



Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Type	Functions
SDA	I/O	Serial Data
SCL	I	Serial Clock Input
GND	P	Ground
Vcc	P	Power Supply

Table 1

Block Diagram

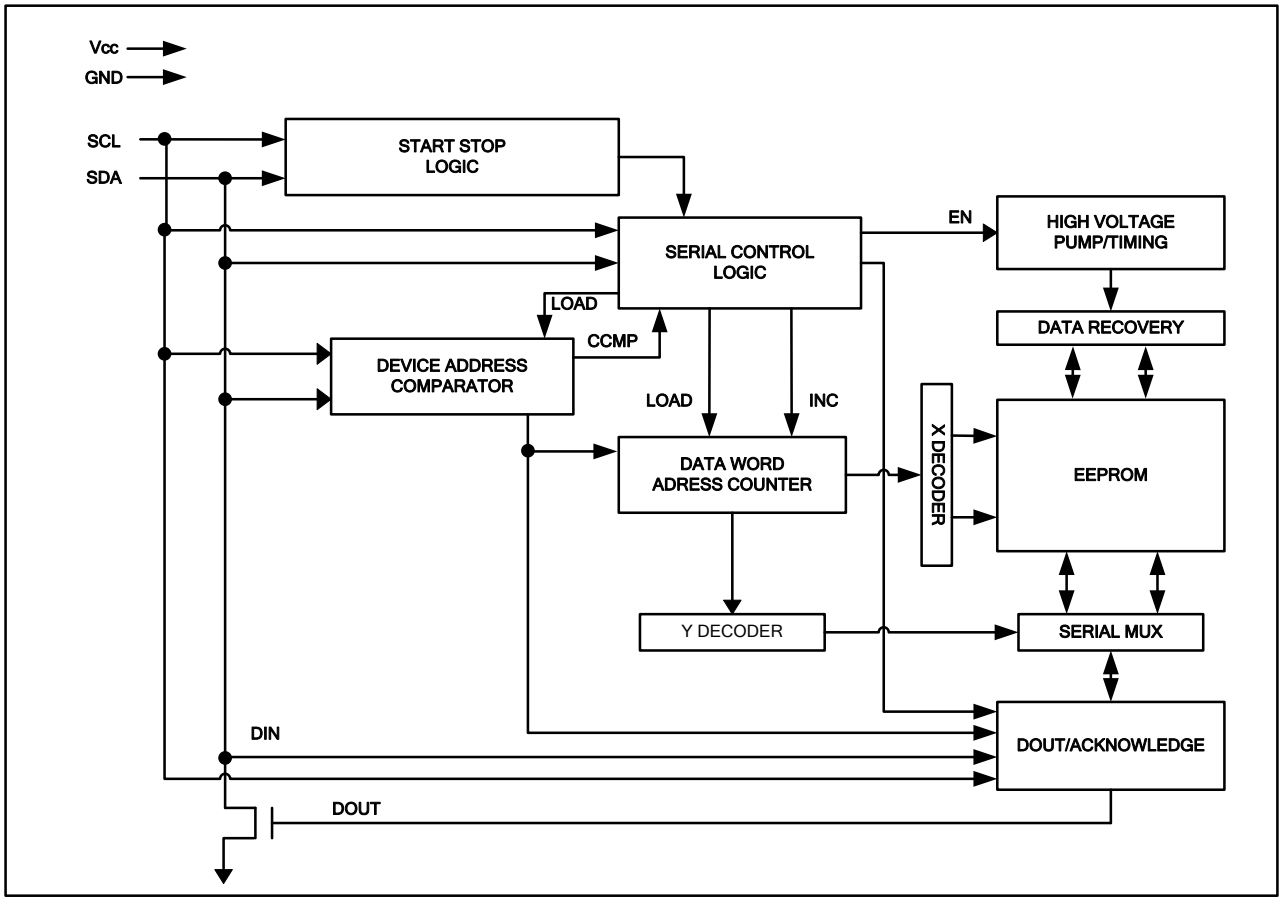


Figure 1

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.

Functional Description

1. Memory Organization

BL24S64, 64K SERIAL EEPROM: Internally organized with 256 pages of 32 bytes each, the 64K requires a 13-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.

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**).

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.

STANDBY MODE: The BL24S64 features a low-power standby mode which is enabled: (a) upon power-up and (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. Look for SDA high in each cycle while SCL is high.

3. Create a start condition.

Figure 2. Data Validity

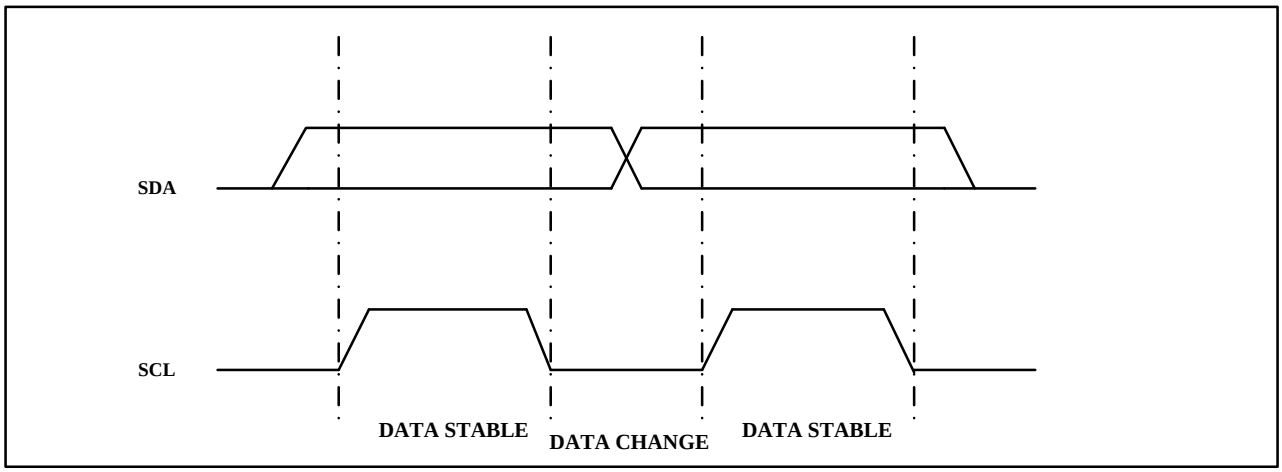


Figure 3. Start and Stop Definition

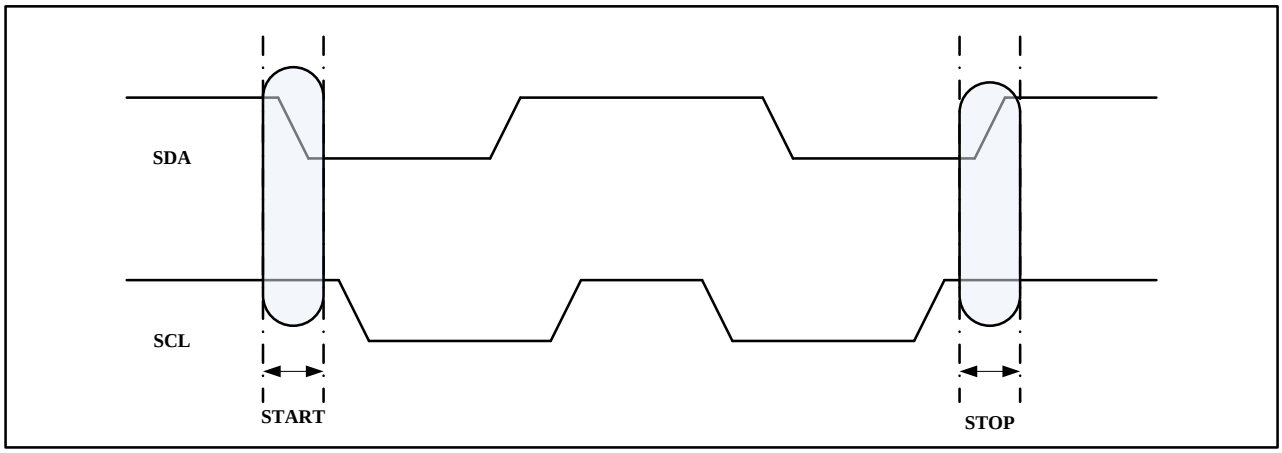
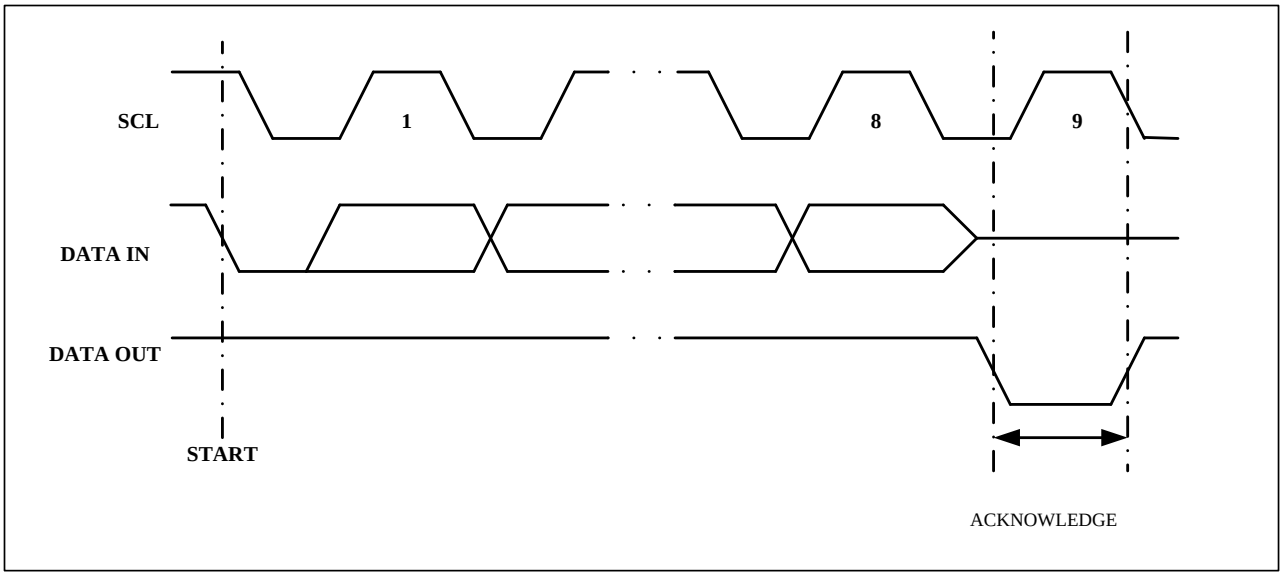


Figure 4. Output Acknowledge



3. Device Addressing

The 64K EEPROM devices all require an 8-bit device address word following a start condition to enable the chip for a read or write operation (see **Figure 5**)

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 fifth, sixth and seventh bits of the device address are set to "0".

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.

4. 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 "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**).

PAGE 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 "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 7**).

The data word address lower five 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 32 data words are transmitted to the EEPROM, the data word address will "roll over" and previous data will be overwritten.

5. Software Write Protection:

A write protection operation requires a command “0xF0” following the start, and the EEPROM only allow normal read operation. The EEPROM allows normal write/read operation when send command “0X80” following the start (see **Figure 8**).

6. 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 9**).

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 10**)

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 11**).

Table 2. FIRST WORD ADDRESS

0	0	0	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8

Table 3. SECOND WORD ADDRESS

B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0

Figure 5. Device Address

MSB LSB

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	R/W

Figure 6. Byte Write

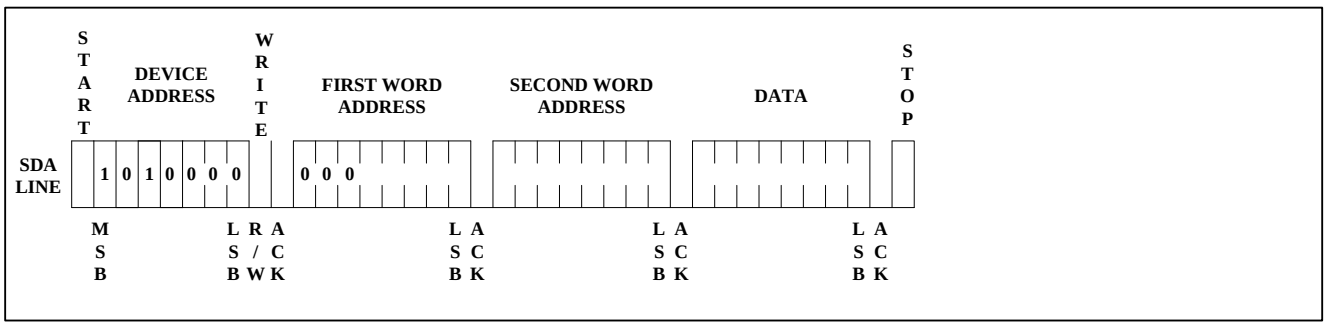


Figure 7. Page Write

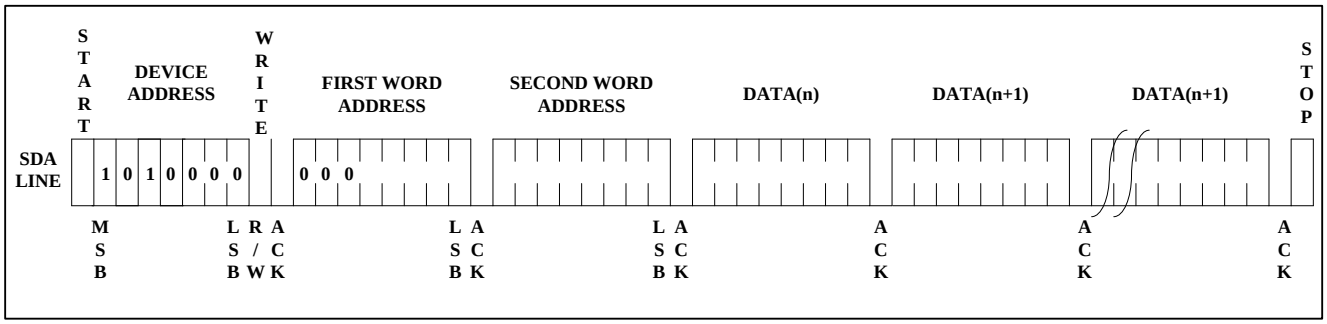


Figure 8. Soft Write Protection

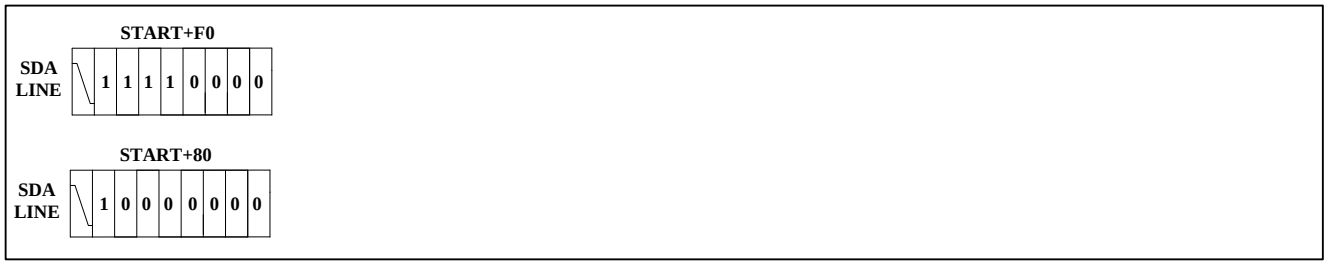


Figure 9. Current Address Read

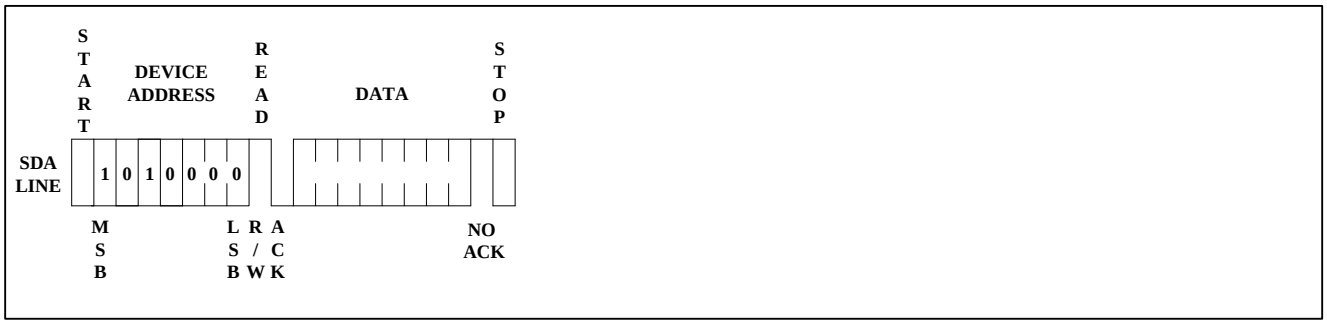


Figure 10. Random Read

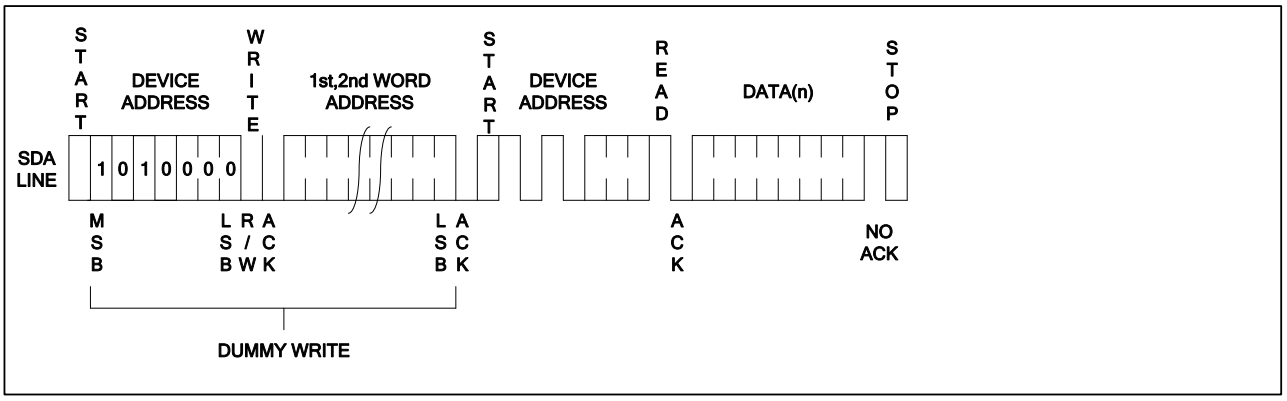
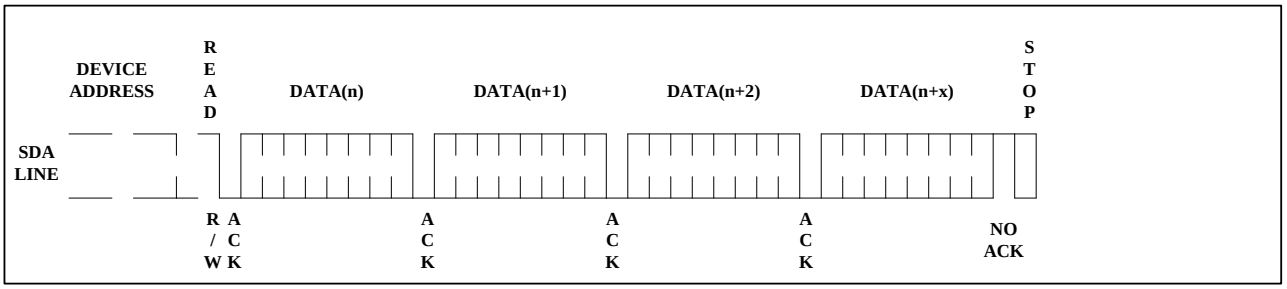


Figure 11. Sequential Read



Electrical Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings：

- DC Supply Voltage . . . . . .-0.3V to +6.5V
- Input / Output Voltage . . . . . .GND-0.3V to VCC+0.3V
- Operating Ambient Temperature . . . . . -40℃ to +85℃
- Storage Temperature . . . . . -65℃ to +150℃
- Electrostatic pulse (Human Body model) 8000V

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: TA = -40℃ to +85℃, VCC = +1.7V to +5.5V (unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Supply Voltage	V_{CC1}	1.7	-	5.5	V	-
Supply Voltage	V_{CC2}	2.5	-	5.5	V	-
Supply Current VCC=5.0V	I_{CC1}	-	0.14	0.3	mA	READ at 400KHZ
Supply Current VCC=5.0V	I_{CC2}	-	0.28	0.5	mA	WRITE at 400KHZ
Supply Current VCC=5.0V	I_{SB1}	-	0.03	0.5	μA	V_{IN}=V_{CC} or V_{SS}
Input Leakage Current	I_{L1}	-	0.10	1.0	μA	V_{IN}=V_{CC} or V_{SS}
Output Leakage Current	I_{LO}	-	0.05	1.0	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 4

Pin Capacitance

Applicable over recommended operating range from TA = 25℃, f = 1.0 MHz, VCC = +1.7V

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Input/Output Capacitance(SDA)	$C_{I/O}$	-	-	8	pF	V_{IO}=0V
Input Capacitance(A0,A1,A2,SCL)	C_{IN}	-	-	6	pF	V_{IN}=0V

Table 5

AC Electrical Characteristics

Applicable over recommended operating range from TA = -40℃ to +85℃, VCC = +1.7V to +5.5V, CL = 1 TTL Gate and 100 pF (unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	1.7V≤Vcc﹤2.5V			2.5V≤Vcc﹤5.5V			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Clock Frequency,SCL	f_{SCL}	-	-	400	-	-	1000	KHZ
Clock Pulse Width Low	t_{LOW}	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	μs
Clock Pulse Width High	t_{HIGH}	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	μs
Noise Suppression Time	t_I	-	-	50	-	-	50	ns
Clock Low to Data Out Valid	t_{AA}	0.1	-	0.55	0.1	-	0.55	μs
Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start	t_{BUF}	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	μs
Start Hold Time	$t_{HD:STA}$	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-	μs
Start Setup Time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	0.25	-	-	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	-	-	0.3	μs
Input Fall Time(1)	t_F	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	μs
Stop Setup Time	$t_{Su:STO}$	0.25	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	Write Cycle

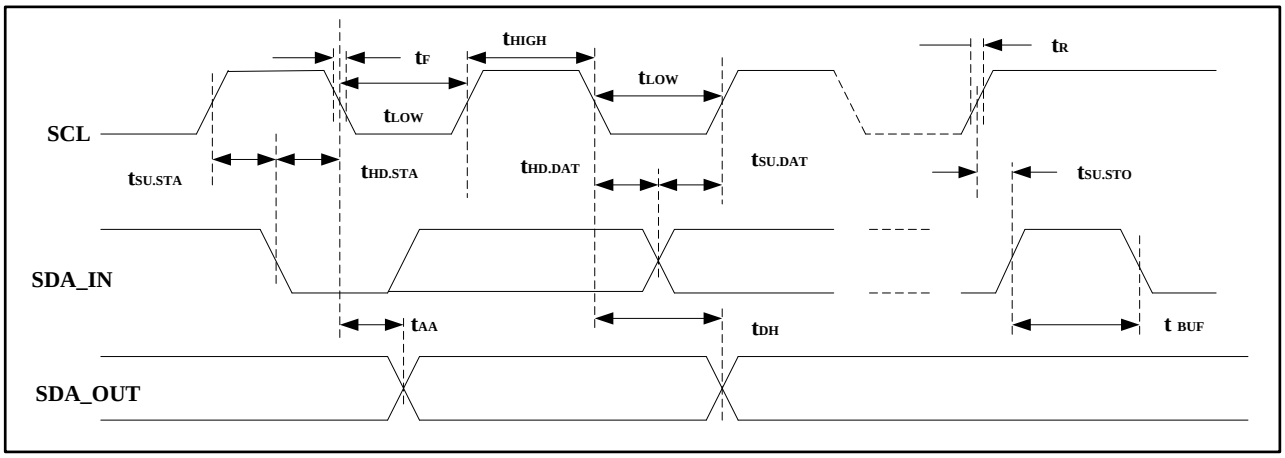
Table 6

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.

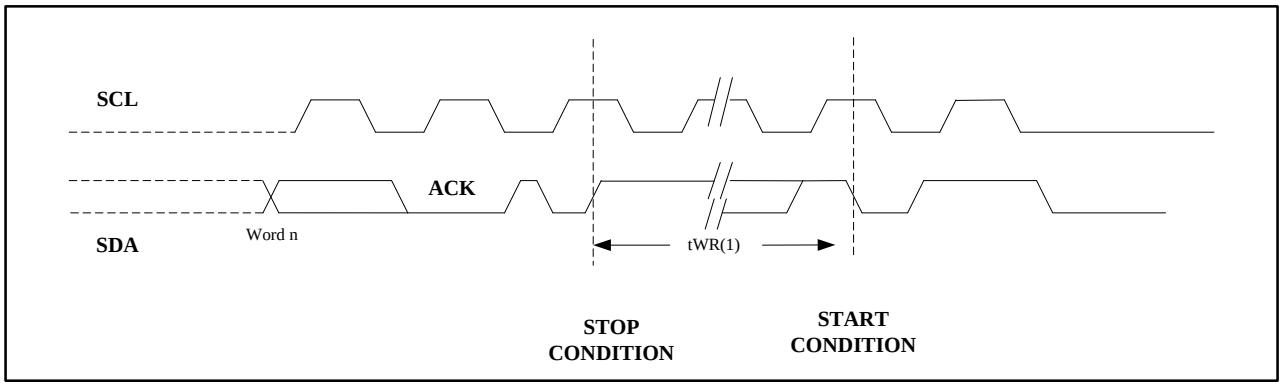
Bus Timing

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



Write Cycle Timing

Figure 13. SCL: Serial Clock, SDA: Serial Data I/O

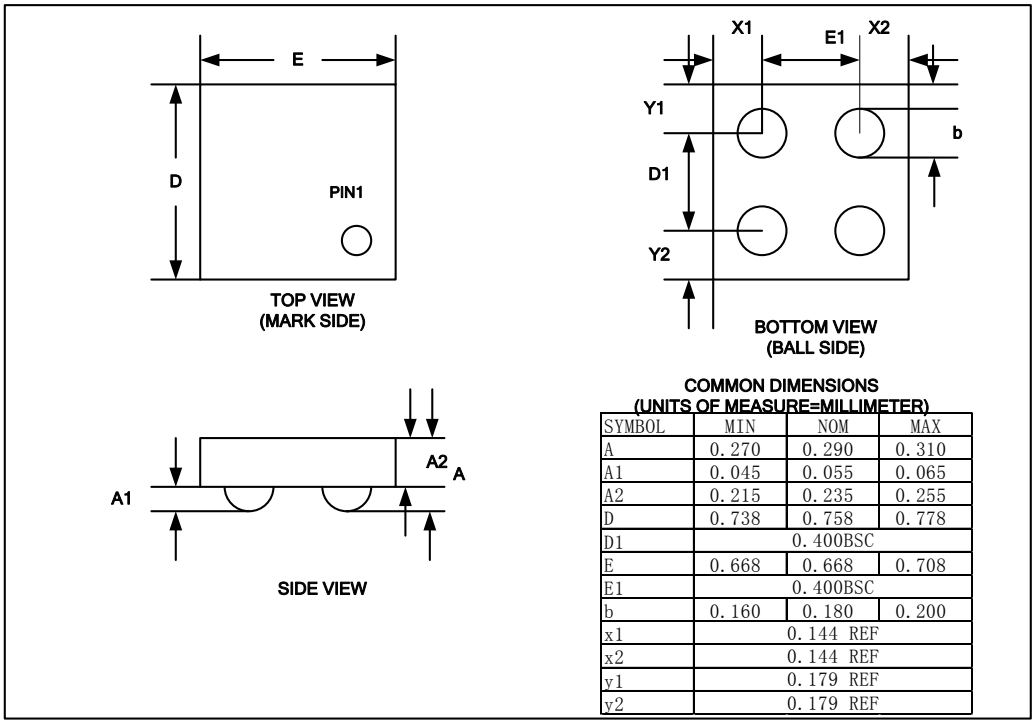


Notes:

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

WLCSP



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(UNITS OF MEASURE=MILLIMETER)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.270	0.290	0.310
A1	0.045	0.055	0.065
A2	0.215	0.235	0.255
D	0.738	0.758	0.778
D1		0.400BSC	
E	0.668	0.668	0.708
E1		0.400BSC	
b	0.160	0.180	0.200
x1		0.144 REF	
x2		0.144 REF	
y1		0.179 REF	
y2		0.179 REF	

Figure 14

NOTES:

All wafer orientation notch down

Ordering Information

BL24S64 [1] [2] [3]

Code	Description
1	CS: WLCSP-4
2	Packing type R: Tape and Reel T: Tube
3	Feature S: Standard (default, Pb Free RoHS Std.) C: Green (Halogen Free)