# 128 kb I<sup>2</sup>C CMOS Serial **EEPROM**

### Description

The CAT24C128 is a 128 kb Serial CMOS EEPROM, internally organized as 16,384 words of 8 bits each.

It features a 64-byte page write buffer and supports both the Standard (100 kHz), Fast (400 kHz) and Fast-Plus (1 MHz) I<sup>2</sup>C protocol.

Write operations can be inhibited by taking the WP pin High (this protects the entire memory).

On-Chip ECC (Error Correction Code) makes the device suitable for high reliability applications.\*

#### **Features**

- Supports Standard, Fast and Fast-Plus I<sup>2</sup>C Protocol
- 1.8 V to 5.5 V Supply Voltage Range
- 64-Byte Page Write Buffer
- Hardware Write Protection for Entire Memory
- Schmitt Triggers and Noise Suppression Filters on I<sup>2</sup>C Bus Inputs (SCL and SDA)
- Low Power CMOS Technology
- 1,000,000 Program/Erase Cycles
- 100 Year Data Retention
- Industrial and Extended Temperature Range
- 8-lead PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP, MSOP and UDFN Packages
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and RoHS Compliant\*\*

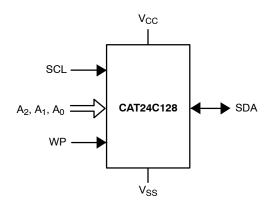


Figure 1. Functional Symbol



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PDIP-8 **L SUFFIX** CASE 646AA

UDFN-8 **HU4 SUFFIX** CASE 517AZ

TSSOP-8 **Y SUFFIX** CASE 948AL



SOIC-8 **W SUFFIX** CASE 751BD

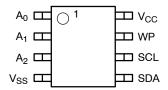


MSOP-8 **Z SUFFIX** CASE 846AD



UDFN-8\*\*\* **HU3 SUFFIX** CASE 517AX

### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



PDIP (L), SOIC (W), TSSOP (Y), MSOP (Z), UDFN (HU3\*\*\*), UDFN (HU4)

For the location of Pin 1, please consult the corresponding package drawing.

#### **PIN FUNCTION**

Pin Name <sup>†</sup>	Function
A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Device Address Inputs
SDA	Serial Data Input/Output
SCL	Serial Clock Input
WP	Write Protect Input
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply
$V_{SS}$	Ground

<sup>†</sup>The exposed pad for the TDFN/UDFN packages can be left floating or connected to Ground.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 16 of this data sheet.

<sup>\*</sup>Available for New Product (Rev. C)

<sup>\*\*</sup> For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Not recommended for new design.

**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

Parameter	Rating	Units
Storage Temperature	−65 to +150	°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground (Note 1)	-0.5 to +6.5	V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. The DC input voltage on any pin should not be lower than -0.5 V or higher than  $V_{CC} + 0.5$  V. During transitions, the voltage on any pin may undershoot to no less than -1.5 V or overshoot to no more than  $V_{CC} + 1.5$  V, for periods of less than 20 ns.

Table 2. RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Units
N <sub>END</sub> (Notes 3, 4)	Endurance	1,000,000	Program / Erase Cycles
T <sub>DR</sub>	Data Retention	100	Years

These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter according to appropriate AEC-Q100 and JEDEC test methods.

### Table 3. D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS - Mature Product (Rev B)

 $(V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise specified.})$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Cond	itions	Min	Max	Units
I <sub>CCR</sub>	Read Current	Read, f <sub>SCL</sub> =	400 kHz		1	mA
I <sub>CCW</sub>	Write Current	Write, f <sub>SCL</sub> =	400 kHz		3	mA
I <sub>SB</sub>	Standby Current	All I/O Pins at GND or V <sub>CC</sub>	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$		1	μΑ
			$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	
IL	I/O Pin Leakage	Pin at GND or $V_{CC}$ $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$			1	μΑ
			$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage			-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.3	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage			V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.7	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>OL1</sub>	Output Low Voltage	$V_{CC} \ge 2.5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 3.0 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
V <sub>OL2</sub>	Output Low Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> < 2.5 V, I <sub>OL</sub>	_ = 1.0 mA		0.2	V

#### Table 4. PIN IMPEDANCE CHARACTERISTICS - Mature Product (Rev B)

(V<sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V to 5.5 V,  $T_A$  = -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max	Units
C <sub>IN</sub> (Note 5)	SDA I/O Pin Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	8	pF
C <sub>IN</sub> (Note 5)	Input Capacitance (other pins)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	6	pF
I <sub>WP</sub> (Note 6)	WP Input Current	$V_{IN} < V_{IH}$	200	μΑ
		$V_{IN} > V_{IH}$	1	μΑ

<sup>5.</sup> These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter according to appropriate AEC-Q100 and JEDEC test methods.

<sup>3.</sup> Page Mode, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, 25°C

<sup>4.</sup> The new product revision (C) uses ECC (Error Correction Code) logic with 6 ECC bits to correct one bit error in 4 data bytes. Therefore, when a single byte has to be written, 4 bytes (including the ECC bits) are re–programmed. It is recommended to write by multiple of 4 bytes in order to benefit from the maximum number of write cycles.

<sup>6.</sup> When not driven, the WP pin is pulled down to GND internally. For improved noise immunity, the internal pull-down is relatively strong; therefore the external driver must be able to supply the pull-down current when attempting to drive the input HIGH. To conserve power, as the input level exceeds the trip point of the CMOS input buffer (~ 0.5 x V<sub>CC</sub>), the strong pull-down reverts to a weak current source.

## Table 5. D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS - New Product (Rev C) (Note 7)

 $(V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ and } V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise specified.})$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Cond	itions	Min	Max	Units
I <sub>CCR</sub>	Read Current	Read, f <sub>SCL</sub> = 400 kHz/1 MHz			1	mA
I <sub>CCW</sub>	Write Current				3	mA
I <sub>SB</sub>	Standby Current	All I/O Pins at GND or V <sub>CC</sub>	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	μΑ
			$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$		5	
ΙL	I/O Pin Leakage	Pin at GND or $V_{CC}$ $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$			1	μΑ
			$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$		2	
V <sub>IL1</sub>	Input Low Voltage	$2.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{CC} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$		-0.5	0.3 V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IL2</sub>	Input Low Voltage	1.8 V ≤ V <sub>CC</sub> < 2.5 V		-0.5	0.25 V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IH1</sub>	Input High Voltage	$2.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{CC} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.7 V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>IH2</sub>	Input High Voltage	1.8 V ≤ V <sub>CC</sub> < 2.5 V		0.75 V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>OL1</sub>	Output Low Voltage	$V_{CC} \ge 2.5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 3.0 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
V <sub>OL2</sub>	Output Low Voltage	$V_{CC}$ < 2.5 V, $I_{OL}$ = 1.0 mA			0.2	V

## Table 6. PIN IMPEDANCE CHARACTERISTICS - New Product (Rev C) (Note 7)

 $(V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ and } V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C to } +125 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise specified.})$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max	Units
C <sub>IN</sub> (Note 8)	SDA I/O Pin Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	8	pF
C <sub>IN</sub> (Note 8)	Input Capacitance (other pins)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	6	pF
I <sub>WP</sub> , I <sub>A</sub> (Note 9)	WP Input Current, Address Input	V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>IH</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	75	μΑ
	Current (A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> )	V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>IH</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	50	
		V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>IH</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	25	
		V <sub>IN</sub> > V <sub>IH</sub>	2	

- 7. The product Rev C is identified by letter "C" or dedicated marking code on top of the package.
- 8. These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter according to appropriate AEC-Q100 and JEDEC test methods.
- 9. When not driven, the WP, A<sub>0</sub>, A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> pins are pulled down to GND internally. For improved noise immunity, the internal pull–down is relatively strong; therefore the external driver must be able to supply the pull–down current when attempting to drive the input HIGH. To conserve power, as the input level exceeds the trip point of the CMOS input buffer (~ 0.5 x V<sub>CC</sub>), the strong pull–down reverts to a weak current source.

## Table 7. A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C and } V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C to } +125 ^{\circ}\text{C}) \text{ (Note 10)}$ 

			ndard 3 V – 5.5 V	Fast V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V - 5.5 V		Fast-Plus (Note 13) V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V - 5.5 V T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C			
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units	
F <sub>SCL</sub>	Clock Frequency		100		400		1,000	kHz	
t <sub>HD:STA</sub>	START Condition Hold Time	4		0.6		0.25		μs	
t <sub>LOW</sub>	Low Period of SCL Clock	4.7		1.3		0.45		μs	
tHIGH	High Period of SCL Clock	4		0.6		0.40		μs	
t <sub>SU:STA</sub>	START Condition Setup Time	4.7		0.6		0.25		μs	
t <sub>HD:DAT</sub>	Data In Hold Time	0		0		0		μs	
t <sub>SU:DAT</sub>	Data In Setup Time	250		100		50		ns	
t <sub>R</sub> (Note 11)	SDA and SCL Rise Time		1,000		300		100	ns	
t <sub>F</sub> (Note 11)	SDA and SCL Fall Time		300		300		100	ns	
t <sub>SU:STO</sub>	STOP Condition Setup Time	4		0.6		0.25		μs	
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus Free Time Between STOP and START	4.7		1.3		0.5		μS	
t <sub>AA</sub>	SCL Low to Data Out Valid		3.5		0.9		0.40	μs	
t <sub>DH</sub>	Data Out Hold Time	100		100		50		ns	
T <sub>i</sub> (Note 11)	Noise Pulse Filtered at SCL and SDA Inputs		100		100		50	ns	
t <sub>SU:WP</sub>	WP Setup Time	0		0		0		μs	
t <sub>HD:WP</sub>	WP Hold Time	2.5		2.5		1		μs	
t <sub>WR</sub>	Write Cycle Time		5		5		5	ms	
t <sub>PU</sub> (Notes 11, 12)	Power-up to Ready Mode		1		1	0.1	1	ms	

### **Table 8. A.C. TEST CONDITIONS**

Input Levels	0.2 x V <sub>CC</sub> to 0.8 x V <sub>CC</sub>
Input Rise and Fall Times	≤ 50 ns
Input Reference Levels	0.3 x V <sub>CC</sub> , 0.7 x V <sub>CC</sub>
Output Reference Levels	0.5 x V <sub>CC</sub>
Output Load	Current Source: $I_{OL}$ = 3 mA ( $V_{CC}$ $\geq$ 2.5 V); $I_{OL}$ = 1 mA ( $V_{CC}$ < 2.5 V); $C_L$ = 100 pF

<sup>10.</sup> Test conditions according to "A.C. Test Conditions" table.
11. Tested initially and after a design or process change that affects this parameter.
12. t<sub>PU</sub> is the delay between the time V<sub>CC</sub> is stable and the device is ready to accept commands.
13. Fast-Plus (1 MHz) speed class available for new product revision "C". The die revision "C" is identified by letter "C" or a dedicated marking code on top of the package.

### Power-On Reset (POR)

The CAT24C128 incorporates Power-On Reset (POR) circuitry which protects the device against powering up in the wrong state.

The CAT24C128 will power up into Standby mode after  $V_{CC}$  exceeds the POR trigger level and will power down into Reset mode when  $V_{CC}$  drops below the POR trigger level. This bi-directional POR feature protects the device against 'brown-out' failure following a temporary loss of power.

### **Pin Description**

**SCL**: The Serial Clock input pin accepts the Serial Clock generated by the Master.

**SDA**: The Serial Data I/O pin receives input data and transmits data stored in EEPROM. In transmit mode, this pin is open drain. Data is acquired on the positive edge, and is delivered on the negative edge of SCL.

**A<sub>0</sub>**, **A<sub>1</sub>** and **A<sub>2</sub>**: The Address pins accept the device address. When not driven, these pins are pulled LOW internally.

**WP**: The Write Protect input pin inhibits all write operations, when pulled HIGH. When not driven, this pin is pulled LOW internally.

### **Functional Description**

The CAT24C128 supports the Inter–Integrated Circuit ( $I^2C$ ) Bus data transmission protocol, which defines a device that sends data to the bus as a transmitter and a device receiving data as a receiver. Data flow is controlled by a Master device, which generates the serial clock and all START and STOP conditions. The CAT24C128 acts as a Slave device. Master and Slave alternate as either transmitter or receiver. Up to 8 devices may be connected to the bus as determined by the device address inputs  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ , and  $A_2$ .

## I<sup>2</sup>C Bus Protocol

The  $I^2C$  bus consists of two 'wires', SCL and SDA. The two wires are connected to the  $V_{CC}$  supply via pull-up

resistors. Master and Slave devices connect to the 2-wire bus via their respective SCL and SDA pins. The transmitting device pulls down the SDA line to 'transmit' a '0' and releases it to 'transmit' a '1'.

Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy (see A.C. Characteristics).

During data transfer, the SDA line must remain stable while the SCL line is HIGH. An SDA transition while SCL is HIGH will be interpreted as a START or STOP condition (Figure 2). The START condition precedes all commands. It consists of a HIGH to LOW transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH. The START acts as a 'wake-up' call to all receivers. Absent a START, a Slave will not respond to commands. The STOP condition completes all commands. It consists of a LOW to HIGH transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH.

### **Device Addressing**

The Master initiates data transfer by creating a START condition on the bus. The Master then broadcasts an 8-bit serial Slave address. The first 4 bits of the Slave address are set to 1010, for normal Read/Write operations (Figure 3). The next 3 bits,  $A_2$ ,  $A_1$  and  $A_0$ , select one of 8 possible Slave devices and must match the state of the external address pins. The last bit,  $R/\overline{W}$ , specifies whether a Read (1) or Write (0) operation is to be performed.

### Acknowledge

After processing the Slave address, the Slave responds with an acknowledge (ACK) by pulling down the SDA line during the 9<sup>th</sup> clock cycle (Figure 4). The Slave will also acknowledge all address bytes and every data byte presented in Write mode. In Read mode the Slave shifts out a data byte, and then releases the SDA line during the 9<sup>th</sup> clock cycle. As long as the Master acknowledges the data, the Slave will continue transmitting. The Master terminates the session by not acknowledging the last data byte (NoACK) and by issuing a STOP condition. Bus timing is illustrated in Figure 5.

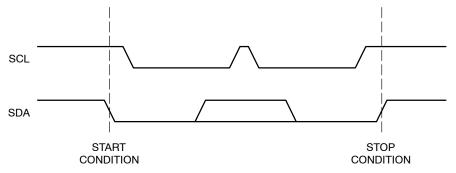


Figure 2. START/STOP Conditions

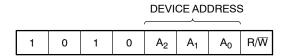


Figure 3. Slave Address Bits

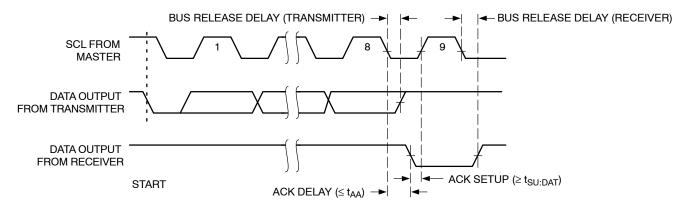


Figure 4. Acknowledge Timing

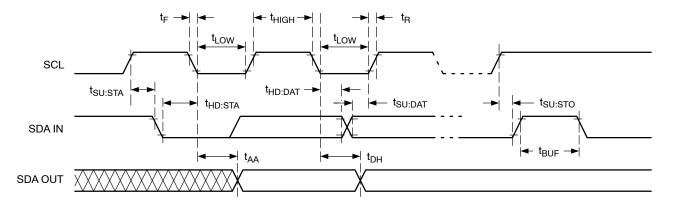


Figure 5. Bus Timing

#### **Write Operations**

### **Byte Write**

Upon receiving a Slave address with the  $R/\overline{W}$  bit set to '0', the CAT24C128 will interpret the next two bytes as address bytes. These bytes are used to initialize the internal address counter; the 2 most significant bits are 'don't care', the next 8 point to one of 256 available pages and the last 6 point to a location within a 64 byte page. A byte following the address bytes will be interpreted as data. The data will be loaded into the Page Write Buffer and will eventually be written to memory at the address specified by the 14 active address bits provided earlier. The CAT24C128 will acknowledge the Slave address, address bytes and data byte. The Master then starts the internal Write cycle by issuing a STOP condition (Figure 6). During the internal Write cycle ( $t_{WR}$ ), the SDA output will be tri–stated and additional Read or Write requests will be ignored (Figure 7).

#### **Page Write**

By continuing to load data into the Page Write Buffer after the 1<sup>st</sup> data byte and before issuing the STOP condition, up to 64 bytes can be written simultaneously during one internal Write cycle (Figure 8). If more data bytes are loaded than locations available to the end of page, then loading will continue from the beginning of page, i.e. the page address is latched and the address count automatically increments to and then wraps—around at the page boundary. Previously loaded data can thus be overwritten by new data. What is eventually written to memory reflects the latest Page Write Buffer contents. Only data loaded within the most recent Page Write sequence will be written to memory.

### **Acknowledge Polling**

The ready/busy status of the CAT24C128 can be ascertained by sending Read or Write requests immediately following the STOP condition that initiated the internal Write cycle. As long as internal Write is in progress, the CAT24C128 will not acknowledge the Slave address.

## **Hardware Write Protection**

With the WP pin held HIGH, the entire memory is protected against Write operations. If the WP pin is left floating or is grounded, it has no impact on the operation of the CAT24C128. The state of the WP pin is strobed on the last falling edge of SCL immediately preceding the first data byte (Figure 9). If the WP pin is HIGH during the strobe interval, the CAT24C128 will not acknowledge the data byte and the Write request will be rejected.

### **Delivery State**

The CAT24C128 is shipped erased, i.e., all bytes are FFh.

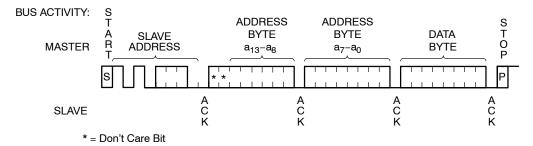


Figure 6. Byte Write Sequence

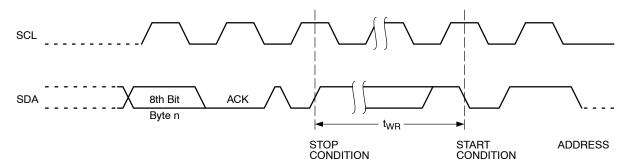
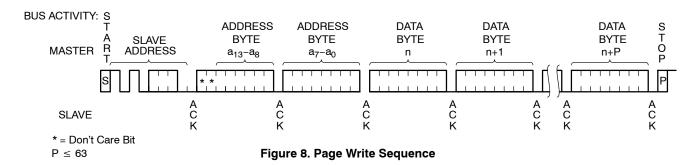


Figure 7. Write Cycle Timing



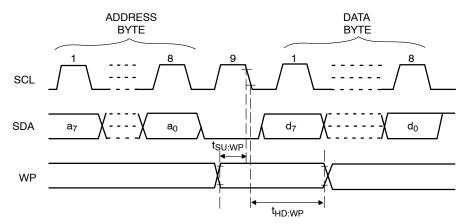


Figure 9. WP Timing

## **Read Operations**

#### **Immediate Read**

Upon receiving a Slave address with the  $R/\overline{W}$  bit set to '1', the CAT24C128 will interpret this as a request for data residing at the current byte address in memory. The CAT24C128 will acknowledge the Slave address, will immediately shift out the data residing at the current address, and will then wait for the Master to respond. If the Master does not acknowledge the data (NoACK) and then follows up with a STOP condition (Figure 10), the CAT24C128 returns to Standby mode.

## **Selective Read**

To read data residing at a specific location, the internal address counter must first be initialized as described under Byte Write. If rather than following up the two address bytes with data, the Master instead follows up with an Immediate Read sequence, then the CAT24C128 will use the 14 active address bits to initialize the internal address counter and will shift out data residing at the corresponding location. If the Master does not acknowledge the data (NoACK) and then follows up with a STOP condition (Figure 11), the CAT24C128 returns to Standby mode.

## **Sequential Read**

If during a Read session the Master acknowledges the 1<sup>st</sup> data byte, then the CAT24C128 will continue transmitting data residing at subsequent locations until the Master responds with a NoACK, followed by a STOP (Figure 12). In contrast to Page Write, during Sequential Read the address count will automatically increment to and then wrap–around at end of memory (rather than end of page).

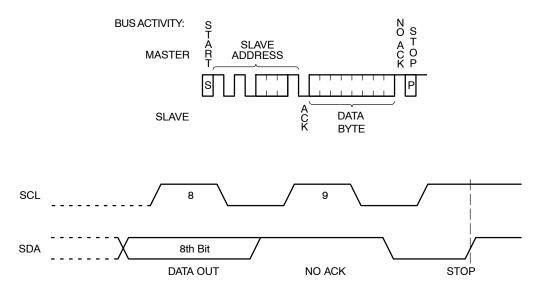


Figure 10. Immediate Read Sequence and Timing

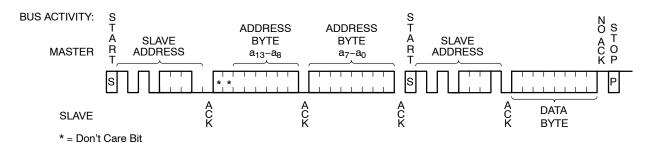


Figure 11. Selective Read Sequence

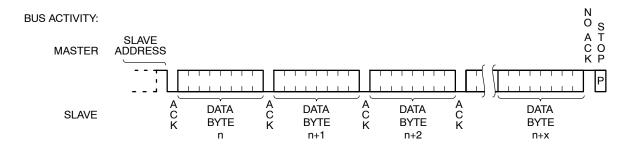
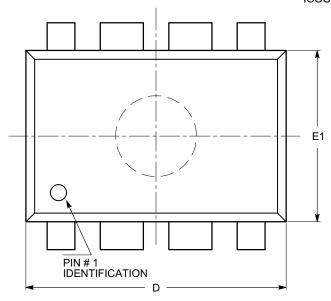


Figure 12. Sequential Read Sequence

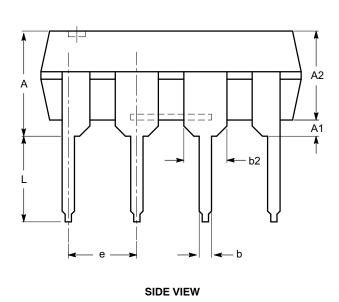
## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

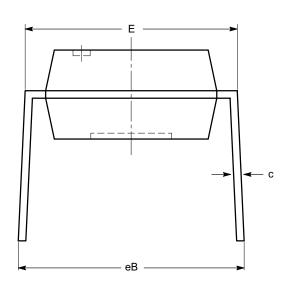
PDIP-8, 300 mils CASE 646AA-01 ISSUE A



SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Α			5.33	
A1	0.38			
A2	2.92	3.30	4.95	
b	0.36	0.46	0.56	
b2	1.14	1.52	1.78	
С	0.20	0.25	0.36	
D	9.02	9.27	10.16	
Е	7.62	7.87	8.25	
E1	6.10	6.35	7.11	
е	2.54 BSC			
eB	7.87		10.92	
L	2.92	3.30	3.80	

## **TOP VIEW**



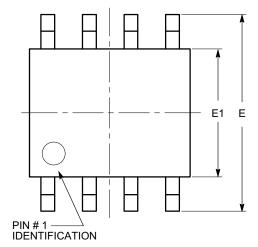


**END VIEW** 

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
- (2) Complies with JEDEC MS-001.

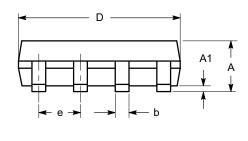
## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

**SOIC 8, 150 mils** CASE 751BD-01 ISSUE O

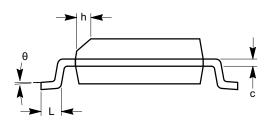


SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
Α	1.35		1.75
A1	0.10		0.25
b	0.33		0.51
С	0.19		0.25
D	4.80		5.00
Е	5.80		6.20
E1	3.80		4.00
е		1.27 BSC	
h	0.25		0.50
L	0.40		1.27
θ	0°		8°

**TOP VIEW** 



SIDE VIEW

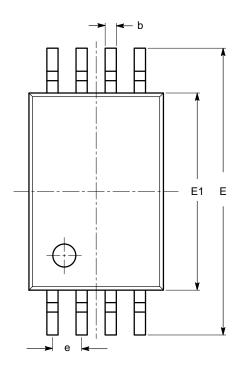


**END VIEW** 

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.(2) Complies with JEDEC MS-012.

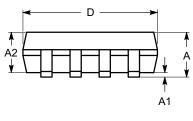
## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

TSSOP8, 4.4x3 CASE 948AL-01 ISSUE O

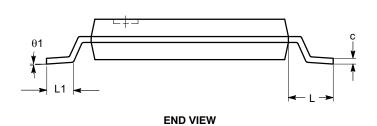


SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Α			1.20		
A1	0.05		0.15		
A2	0.80	0.90	1.05		
b	0.19		0.30		
С	0.09		0.20		
D	2.90	3.00	3.10		
Е	6.30	6.40	6.50		
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50		
е		0.65 BSC			
L	1.00 REF				
L1	0.50	0.60	0.75		
θ	0°		8°		





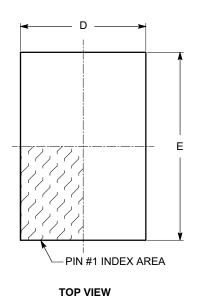
SIDE VIEW

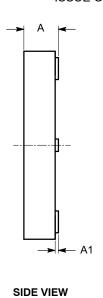


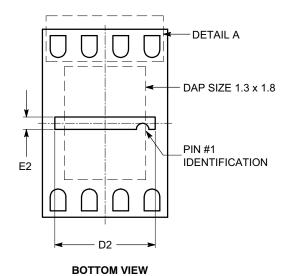
- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.(2) Complies with JEDEC MO-153.

## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

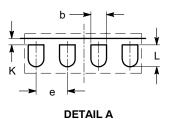
**UDFN8, 2x3** CASE 517AX-01 ISSUE O

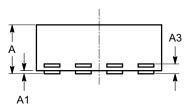






SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Α	0.45	0.50	0.55	
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	
АЗ	0.127 REF			
b	0.20	0.25	0.30	
D	1.90	2.00	2.10	
D2	1.50	1.60	1.70	
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	
E2	0.10	0.20	0.30	
е	0.50 TYP			
K	0.10 REF			
L	0.30 0.35 0.4		0.40	



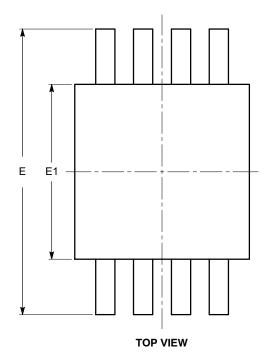


- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters.(2) Complies with JEDEC MO-229.

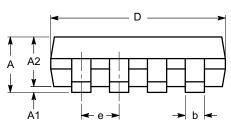
**FRONT VIEW** 

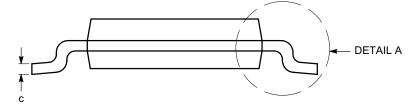
## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

MSOP 8, 3x3 CASE 846AD-01 ISSUE O

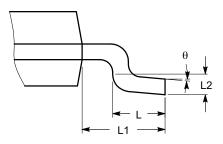


SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
А			1.10
A1	0.05	0.10	0.15
A2	0.75	0.85	0.95
b	0.22		0.38
С	0.13		0.23
D	2.90	3.00	3.10
Е	4.80	4.90	5.00
E1	2.90	3.00	3.10
е	0.65 BSC		
L	0.40	0.60	0.80
L1	0.95 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC		
θ	0° 6°		





#### SIDE VIEW **END VIEW**

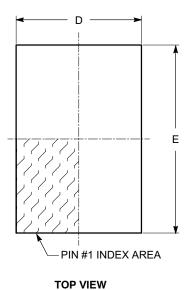


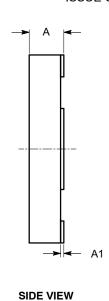
- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.(2) Complies with JEDEC MO-187.

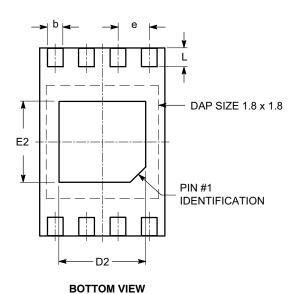
## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

## **UDFN8, 2x3 EXTENDED PAD**

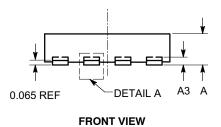
CASE 517AZ-01 ISSUE O

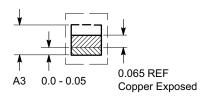






SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Α	0.45	0.50	0.55	
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	
А3	0.127 REF			
b	0.20	0.25	0.30	
D	1.95	2.00	2.05	
D2	1.35	1.40	1.45	
E	2.95	3.00	3.05	
E2	1.25	1.30	1.35	
е	0.50 REF			
ı	0.25	0.30	0.35	





#### **DETAIL A**

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters.(2) Refer JEDEC MO-236/MO-252.

### **ORDERING INFORMATION** (Notes 14 thru 19)

Device Order Number	Specific Device Marking*	Package Type	Temperature Range	Lead Finish	Shipping
CAT24C128LI-G	24128C	PDIP-8	I = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tube, 50 Units / Tube
CAT24C128LE-G	24128C	PDIP-8	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tube, 50 Units / Tube
CAT24C128WI-GT3	24128C	SOIC-8, JEDEC	I = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128WE-GT3	24128C	SOIC-8, JEDEC	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128YI-GT3	C28C	TSSOP-8	I = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128YE-GT3	C28C	TSSOP-8	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128HU4IGT3 (Note 19)	C7U	UDFN-8	I = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128HU4EGT3 (Note 19)	C7U	UDFN-8	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128HU3IGT3**	BB	UDFN-8	I = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128ZI-GT3	C7	MSOP-8	I = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel
CAT24C128ZE-GT3	C7	MSOP-8	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3,000 Units / Reel

<sup>14.</sup> All packages are RoHS-compliant (Lead-free, Halogen-free).

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<sup>15.</sup> The standard lead finish is NiPdAu.

<sup>16.</sup> For additional package and temperature options, please contact your nearest ON Semiconductor Sales office.

<sup>17.</sup> For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

<sup>18.</sup> For detailed information and a breakdown of device nomenclature and numbering systems, please see the ON Semiconductor Device Nomenclature document, TND310/D, available at www.onsemi.com

<sup>19.</sup> There are NO hyphens in the orderable part numbers.

<sup>\*</sup>Marking for New Product (Rev C).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not recommended for new designs.