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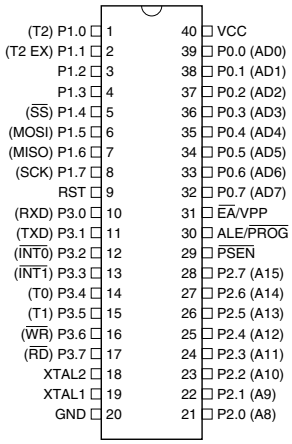
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

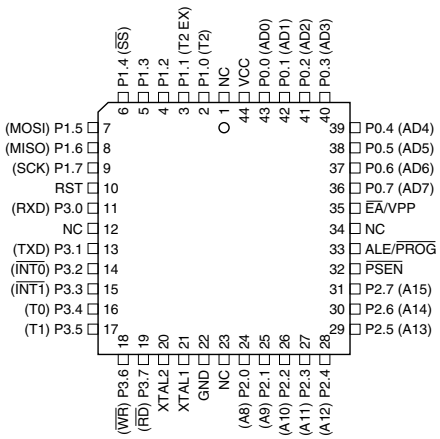
Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	12MHz
Connectivity	SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	12KB (12K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at89ls53-12ai

Pin Configurations

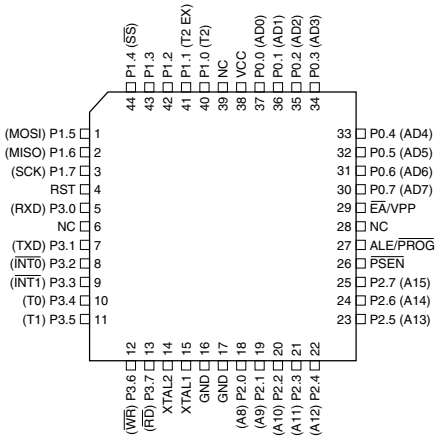
PDIP



PLCC



TQFP



Pin Description

V_{CC}
Supply voltage.

GND
Ground.

Port 0
Port 0 is an 8-bit open drain bidirectional I/O port. As an output port, each pin can sink eight TTL inputs. When 1s are written to port 0 pins, the pins can be used as high-impedance inputs.

Port 0 can also be configured to be the multiplexed low-order address/data bus during accesses to external program and data memory. In this mode, P0 has internal pullups.

Port 0 also receives the code bytes during Flash programming and outputs the code bytes during program verification. External pullups are required during program verification.

Port 1
Port 1 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pullups. The Port 1 output buffers can sink/source four TTL inputs. When 1s are written to Port 1 pins, they are pulled high by the internal pullups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 1 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current (I_{IL}) because of the internal pullups.

Some Port 1 pins provide additional functions. P1.0 and P1.1 can be configured to be the timer/counter 2 external count input (P1.0/T2) and the timer/counter 2 trigger input (P1.1/T2EX), respectively.

Pin Description

Furthermore, P1.4, P1.5, P1.6, and P1.7 can be configured as the SPI slave port select, data input/output and shift clock input/output pins as shown in the following table.

Port Pin	Alternate Functions
P1.0	T2 (external count input to Timer/Counter 2), clock-out
P1.1	T2EX (Timer/Counter 2 capture/reload trigger and direction control)
P1.4	$\overline{SS}$ (Slave port select input)
P1.5	MOSI (Master data output, slave data input pin for SPI channel)
P1.6	MISO (Master data input, slave data output pin for SPI channel)
P1.7	SCK (Master clock output, slave clock input pin for SPI channel)

Port 1 also receives the low-order address bytes during Flash programming and verification.

Port 2

Port 2 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pullups. The Port 2 output buffers can sink/source four TTL inputs. When 1s are written to Port 2 pins, they are pulled high by the internal pullups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 2 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current (I_{IL}) because of the internal pullups.

Port 2 emits the high-order address byte during fetches from external program memory and during accesses to external data memory that use 16-bit addresses (MOVX @ DPTR). In this application, Port 2 uses strong internal pullups when emitting 1s. During accesses to external data memory that use 8-bit addresses (MOVX @ RI), Port 2 emits the contents of the P2 Special Function Register.

Port 2 also receives the high-order address bits and some control signals during Flash programming and verification.

Port 3

Port 3 is an 8 bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pullups. The Port 3 output buffers can sink/source four TTL inputs. When 1s are written to Port 3 pins, they are pulled high by the internal pullups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 3 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current (I_{IL}) because of the pullups.

Port 3 also serves the functions of various special features of the AT89LS53, as shown in the following table.

Port 3 also receives some control signals for Flash programming and verification.

Port Pin	Alternate Functions
P3.0	RXD (serial input port)
P3.1	TXD (serial output port)
P3.2	$\overline{INT0}$ (external interrupt 0)
P3.3	$\overline{INT1}$ (external interrupt 1)
P3.4	T0 (timer 0 external input)
P3.5	T1 (timer 1 external input)
P3.6	$\overline{WR}$ (external data memory write strobe)
P3.7	$\overline{RD}$ (external data memory read strobe)

RST

Reset input. A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running resets the device.

ALE/$\overline{PROG}$

Address Latch Enable is an output pulse for latching the low byte of the address during accesses to external memory. This pin is also the program pulse input ($\overline{PROG}$) during Flash programming.

In normal operation, ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/6 the oscillator frequency and may be used for external timing or clocking purposes. Note, however, that one ALE pulse is skipped during each access to external data memory.

If desired, ALE operation can be disabled by setting bit 0 of SFR location 8EH. With the bit set, ALE is active only during a MOVX or MOVC instruction. Otherwise, the pin is weakly pulled high. Setting the ALE-disable bit has no effect if the microcontroller is in external execution mode.

$\overline{PSEN}$

Program Store Enable is the read strobe to external program memory.

When the AT89LS53 is executing code from external program memory, $\overline{PSEN}$ is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two $\overline{PSEN}$ activations are skipped during each access to external data memory.

$\overline{EA}$/V_{PP}

External Access Enable. $\overline{EA}$ must be strapped to GND in order to enable the device to fetch code from external program memory locations starting at 0000H up to FFFFH. Note, however, that if lock bit 1 is programmed, $\overline{EA}$ will be internally latched on reset.

$\overline{EA}$ should be strapped to V_{CC} for internal program executions. This pin also receives the 12-volt programming enable voltage (V_{PP}) during Flash programming when 12-volt programming is selected.

User software should not write 1s to these unlisted locations, since they may be used in future products to invoke new features. In that case, the reset or inactive values of the new bits will always be 0.

Timer 2 Registers Control and status bits are contained in registers T2CON (shown in Table 2) and T2MOD (shown in Table 9) for Timer 2. The register pair (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) are the Capture/Reload registers for Timer 2 in 16 bit capture mode or 16-bit auto-reload mode.

Watchdog Control Register The WCON register contains control bits for the Watchdog Timer (shown in Table 3). The DPS bit selects one of two DPTR registers available.

SPI Registers Control and status bits for the Serial Peripheral Interface are contained in registers SPCR (shown in Table 4) and SPSR (shown in Table 5). The SPI data bits are contained in the SPDR register. Writing the SPI data register during serial data transfer sets the Write Collision bit, WCOL, in the SPSR register. The SPDR is double buffered for writing and the values in SPDR are not changed by Reset.

Interrupt Registers The global interrupt enable bit and the individual interrupt enable bits are in the IE register. In addition, the individual interrupt enable bit for the SPI is in the SPCR register. Two priorities can be set for each of the six interrupt sources in the IP register.

Table 2. T2CON—Timer/Counter 2 Control Register

T2CON Address = 0C8H — Reset Value = 0000 0000B

Bit Addressable

	TF2	EXF2	RCLK	TCLK	EXEN2	TR2	C/$\overline{T2}$	CP/$\overline{RL2}$
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
TF2	Timer 2 overflow flag set by a Timer 2 overflow and must be cleared by software. TF2 will not be set when either RCLK = 1 or TCLK = 1.
EXF2	Timer 2 external flag set when either a capture or reload is caused by a negative transition on T2EX and EXEN2 = 1. When Timer 2 interrupt is enabled, EXF2 = 1 will cause the CPU to vector to the Timer 2 interrupt routine. EXF2 must be cleared by software. EXF2 does not cause an interrupt in up/down counter mode (DCEN = 1).
RCLK	Receive clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its receive clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. RCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflows to be used for the receive clock.
TCLK	Transmit clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its transmit clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. TCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflows to be used for the transmit clock.
EXEN2	Timer 2 external enable. When set, allows a capture or reload to occur as a result of a negative transition on T2EX if Timer 2 is not being used to clock the serial port. EXEN2 = 0 causes Timer 2 to ignore events at T2EX.
TR2	Start/Stop control for Timer 2. TR2 = 1 starts the timer.
C/$\overline{T2}$	Timer or counter select for Timer 2. C/$\overline{T2}$ = 0 for timer function. C/$\overline{T2}$ = 1 for external event counter (falling edge triggered).
CP/$\overline{RL2}$	Capture/Reload select. CP/$\overline{RL2}$ = 1 causes captures to occur on negative transitions at T2EX if EXEN2 = 1. CP/$\overline{RL2}$ = 0 causes automatic reloads to occur when Timer 2 overflows or negative transitions occur at T2EX when EXEN2 = 1. When either RCLK or TCLK = 1, this bit is ignored and the timer is forced to auto-reload on Timer 2 overflow.

Dual Data Pointer Registers To facilitate accessing external data memory, two banks of 16 bit Data Pointer Registers are provided: DP0 at SFR address locations 82H-83H and DP1 at 84H-85H. Bit DPS = 0 in SFR WCON selects DP0 and DPS = 1 selects DP1. The user should always initalize the DPS bit to the appropriate value before accessing the respective Data Pointer register.

Power Off Flag The Power Off Flag (POF) is located at bit_4 (PCON.4) in the PCON SFR. POF is set to "1" during power up. It can be set and reset under software control and is not affected by RESET.

Table 3. WCON—Watchdog Control Register

WCON Address = 96H — Reset Value = 0000 0010B

	PS2	PS1	PS0	reserved	reserved	DPS	WDTRST	WDTEN
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
PS2 PS1 PS0	Prescaler Bits for the Watchdog Timer. When all three bits are set to "0", the watchdog timer has a nominal period of 16 ms. When all three bits are set to "1", the nominal period is 2048 ms.
DPS	Data Pointer Register Select. DPS = 0 selects the first bank of Data Pointer Register, DP0, and DPS = 1 selects the second bank, DP1
WDTRST	Watchdog Timer Reset. Each time this bit is set to "1" by user software, a pulse is generated to reset the watchdog timer. The WDTRST bit is then automatically reset to "0" in the next instruction cycle. The WDTRST bit is Write-Only.
WDTEN	Watchdog Timer Enable Bit. WDTEN = 1 enables the watchdog timer and WDTEN = 0 disables the watchdog timer.

Table 4. SPCR—SPI Control Register

SPCR Address = D5H — Reset Value = 0000 01XXB

	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
SPIE	SPI Interrupt Enable. This bit, in conjunction with the ES bit in the IE register, enables SPI interrupts: SPIE = 1 and ES = 1 enable SPI interrupts. SPIE = 0 disables SPI interrupts.
SPE	SPI Enable. SPI = 1 enables the SPI channel and connects $\overline{SS}$, MOSI, MISO and SCK to pins P1.4, P1.5, P1.6, and P1.7. SPI = 0 disables the SPI channel.
DORD	Data Order. DORD = 1 selects LSB first data transmission. DORD = 0 selects MSB first data transmission.
MSTR	Master/Slave Select. MSTR = 1 selects Master SPI mode. MSTR = 0 selects Slave SPI mode.
CPOL	Clock Polarity. When CPOL = 1, SCK is high when idle. When CPOL = 0, SCK of the master device is low when not transmitting. Please refer to figure on SPI Clock Phase and Polarity Control.
CPHA	Clock Phase. The CPHA bit together with the CPOL bit controls the clock and data relationship between master and slave. Please refer to figure on SPI Clock Phase and Polarity Control.
SPR0 SPR1	SPI Clock Rate Select. These two bits control the SCK rate of the device configured as master. SPR1 and SPR0 have no effect on the slave. The relationship between SCK and the oscillator frequency, $F_{OSC.}$, is as follows: SPR1 SPR0 SCK = $F_{OSC.}$ divided by 0 0 4 0 1 16 1 0 64 1 1 128

Table 5. SPSR—SPI Status Register

SPSR Address = AAH — Reset Value = 00XX XXXXB

	SPIF	WCOL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
SPIF	SPI Interrupt Flag. When a serial transfer is complete, the SPIF bit is set and an interrupt is generated if SPIE = 1 and ES = 1. The SPIF bit is cleared by reading the SPI status register with SPIF and WCOL bits set, and then accessing the SPI data register.
WCOL	Write Collision Flag. The WCOL bit is set if the SPI data register is written during a data transfer. During data transfer, the result of reading the SPDR register may be incorrect, and writing to it has no effect. The WCOL bit (and the SPIF bit) are cleared by reading the SPI status register with SPIF and WCOL set, and then accessing the SPI data register.

Table 6. SPDR—SPI Data Register

SPDR Address = 86H — Reset Value = unchanged

	SPD7	SPD6	SPD5	SPD4	SPD3	SPD2	SPD1	SPD0
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Data Memory - RAM

The AT89LS53 implements 256 bytes of RAM. The upper 128 bytes of RAM occupy a parallel space to the Special Function Registers. That means the upper 128 bytes have the same addresses as the SFR space but are physically separate from SFR space.

When an instruction accesses an internal location above address 7FH, the address mode used in the instruction specifies whether the CPU accesses the upper 128 bytes of RAM or the SFR space. Instructions that use direct addressing access SFR space.

For example, the following direct addressing instruction accesses the SFR at location 0A0H (which is P2).

```
MOV 0A0H, #data
```

Instructions that use indirect addressing access the upper 128 bytes of RAM. For example, the following indirect addressing instruction, where R0 contains 0A0H, accesses the data byte at address 0A0H, rather than P2 (whose address is 0A0H).

```
MOV @R0, #data
```

Note that stack operations are examples of indirect addressing, so the upper 128 bytes of data RAM are available as stack space.

Programmable Watchdog Timer

The programmable Watchdog Timer (WDT) operates from an independent oscillator. The prescaler bits, PS0, PS1 and PS2 in SFR WCON are used to set the period of the Watchdog Timer from 16 ms to 2048 ms. The available timer periods are shown in the following table and the actual timer periods (at V_{CC} = 5V) are within ±30% of the nominal.

The WDT is disabled by Power-on Reset and during Power Down. It is enabled by setting the WDTEN bit in SFR WCON (address = 96H). The WDT is reset by setting the WDTRST bit in WCON. When the WDT times out without being reset or disabled, an internal RST pulse is generated to reset the CPU.

Table 7. Watchdog Timer Period Selection

WDT Prescaler Bits			
PS2	**PS1**	**PS0**	**Period (nominal)**
0	0	0	16 ms
0	0	1	32 ms
0	1	0	64 ms
0	1	1	128 ms
1	0	0	256 ms
1	0	1	512 ms
1	1	0	1024 ms
1	1	1	2048 ms

Figure 2 shows Timer 2 automatically counting up when DCEN = 0. In this mode, two options are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 counts up to 0FFFFH and then sets the TF2 bit upon overflow. The overflow also causes the timer registers to be reloaded with the 16 bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The values in RCAP2H and RCAP2L are preset by software. If EXEN2 = 1, a 16 bit reload can be triggered either by an overflow or

by a 1-to-0 transition at external input T2EX. This transition also sets the EXF2 bit. Both the TF2 and EXF2 bits can generate an interrupt if enabled.

Setting the DCEN bit enables Timer 2 to count up or down, as shown in Figure 3. In this mode, the T2EX pin controls the direction of the count. A logic 1 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count up. The timer will overflow at 0FFFFH and set the TF2 bit. This overflow also causes the 16 bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L to be reloaded into the timer registers, TH2 and TL2, respectively.

A logic 0 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count down. The timer underflows when TH2 and TL2 equal the values stored in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The underflow sets the TF2 bit and causes 0FFFFH to be reloaded into the timer registers.

The EXF2 bit toggles whenever Timer 2 overflows or underflows and can be used as a 17th bit of resolution. In this operating mode, EXF2 does not flag an interrupt.

Figure 2. Timer 2 in Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 0)

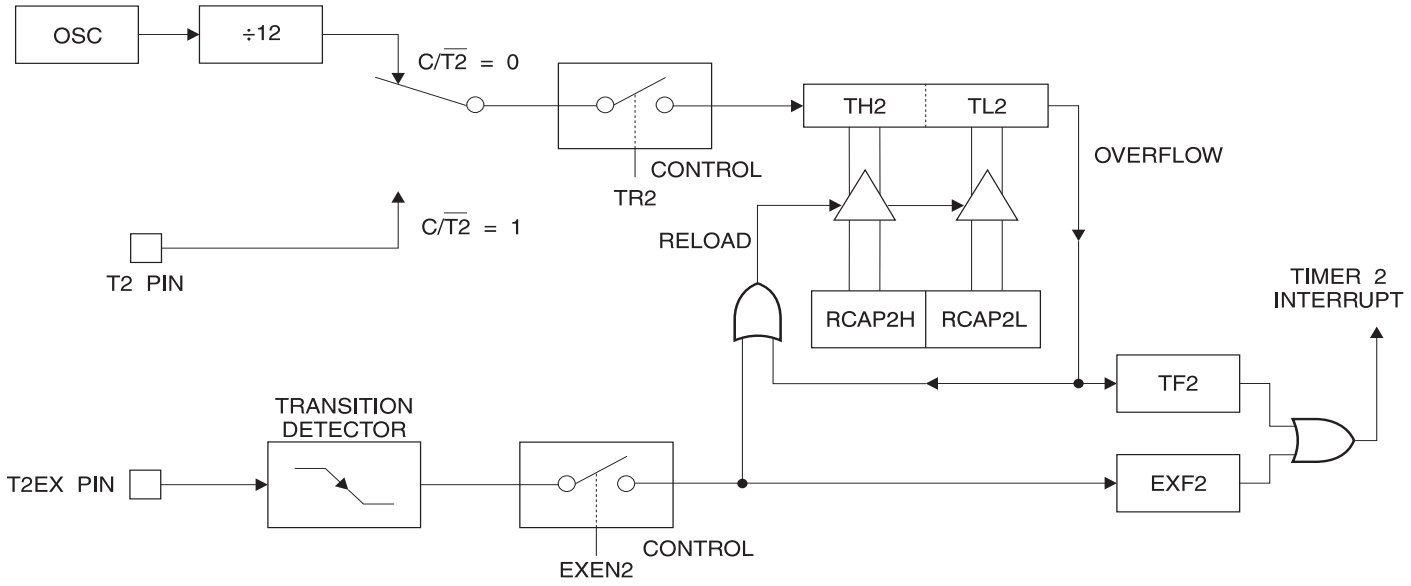


Table 9. T2MOD—Timer 2 Mode Control Register

T2MOD Address = 0C9H — Reset Value = XXXX XX00B

Not Bit Addressable

	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2OE	DCEN
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
—	Not implemented, reserved for future use.
T2OE	Timer 2 Output Enable bit.
DCEN	When set, this bit allows Timer 2 to be configured as an up/down counter.

Programmable Clock Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on P1.0, as shown in Figure 5. This pin, besides being a regular I/0 pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2 or to output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 61 Hz to 3 MHz at a 12 MHz operating frequency.

To configure the Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit C/$\overline{T2}$ (T2CON.1) must be cleared and bit T2OE (T2MOD.1) must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) starts and stops the timer.

The clock-out frequency depends on the oscillator frequency and the reload value of Timer 2 capture registers (RCAP2H, RCAP2L), as shown in the following equation.

$$\text{Clock-Out Frequency} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{4 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H,RCAP2L})]}$$

In the clock-out mode, Timer 2 rollovers will not generate an interrupt. This behavior is similar to when Timer 2 is used as a baud-rate generator. It is possible to use Timer 2 as a baud-rate generator and a clock generator simultaneously. Note, however, that the baud-rate and clock-out frequencies cannot be determined independently from one another since they both use RCAP2H and RCAP2L.

UART

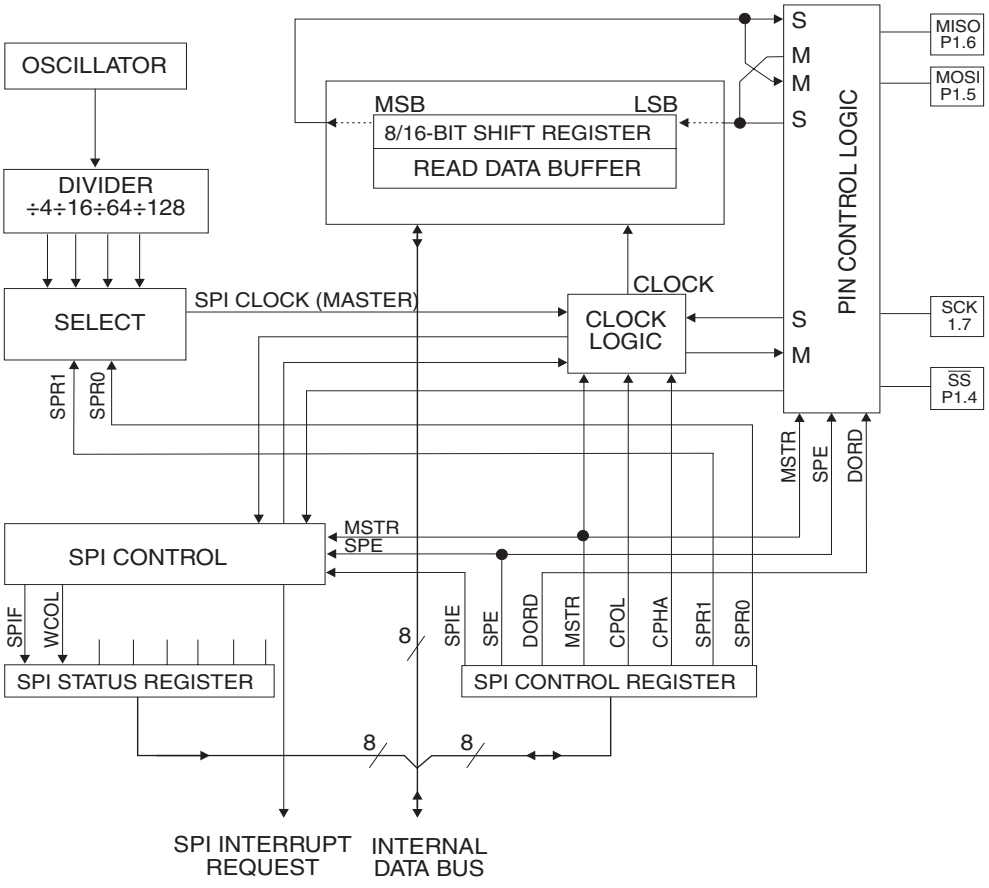
The UART in the AT89LS53 operates the same way as the UART in the AT89C51, AT89C52 and AT89C55. For further information, see the October 1995 Atmel Microcontroller Data Book, page 2-49, section titled, “Serial Interface.”

Serial Peripheral Interface

The serial peripheral interface (SPI) allows high-speed synchronous data transfer between the AT89LS53 and peripheral devices or between several AT89LS53 devices. The AT89LS53 SPI features include the following:

- Full-Duplex, 3-Wire Synchronous Data Transfer
- Master or Slave Operation
- 1.5-MHz Bit Frequency (max.)
- LSB First or MSB First Data Transfer
- Four Programmable Bit Rates
- End of Transmission Interrupt Flag
- Write Collision Flag Protection
- Wakeup from Idle Mode (Slave Mode Only)

Figure 6. SPI Block Diagram



The interconnection between master and slave CPUs with SPI is shown in the following figure. The SCK pin is the clock output in the master mode but is the clock input in the slave mode. Writing to the SPI data register of the master CPU starts the SPI clock generator, and the data written shifts out of the MOSI pin and into the MOSI pin of the slave CPU. After shifting one byte, the SPI clock generator stops, setting the end of transmission flag (SPIF). If both the SPI interrupt enable bit (SPIE) and the serial port interrupt enable bit (ES) are set, an interrupt is requested.

The Slave Select input, $\overline{SS}$/P1.4, is set low to select an individual SPI device as a slave. When $\overline{SS}$/P1.4 is set high, the SPI port is deactivated and the MOSI/P1.5 pin can be used as an input.

There are four combinations of SCK phase and polarity with respect to serial data, which are determined by control bits CPHA and CPOL. The SPI data transfer formats are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 7. SPI Master-Slave Interconnection

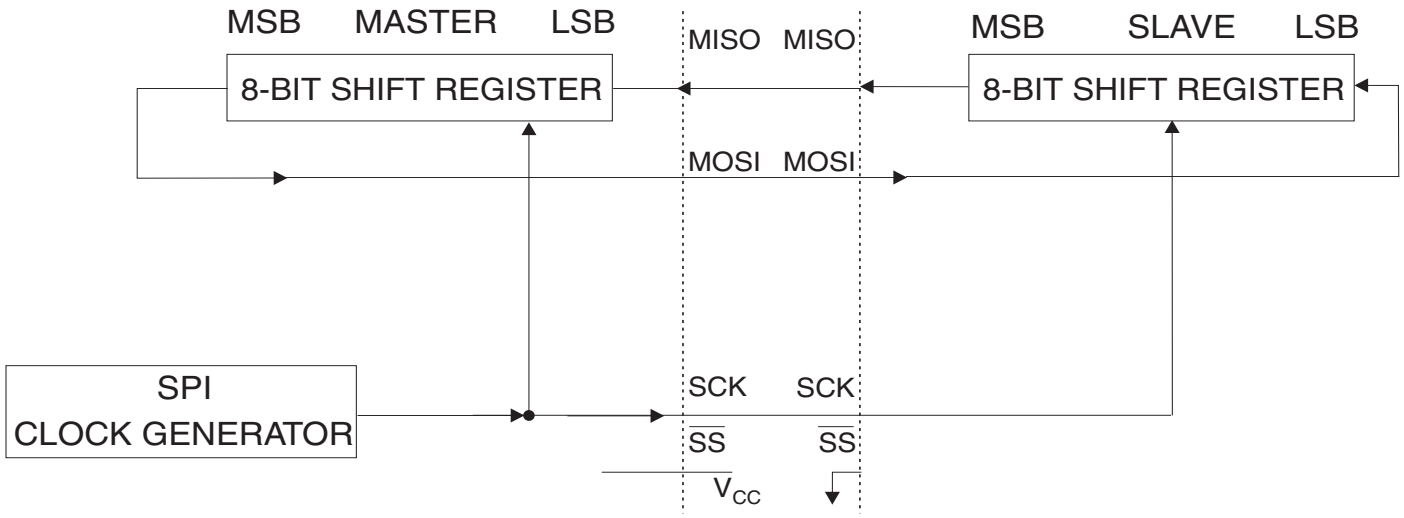
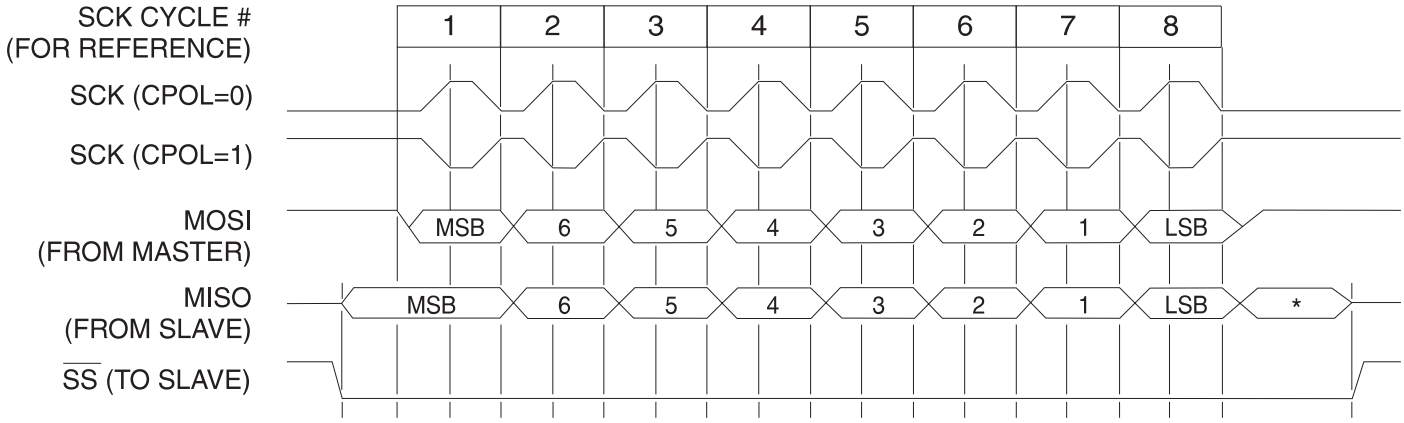


Figure 8. SPI transfer Format with CPHA = 0



*Not defined but normally MSB of character just received

Figure 11. Oscillator Connections

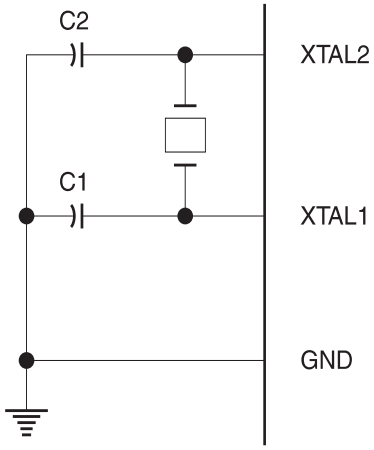
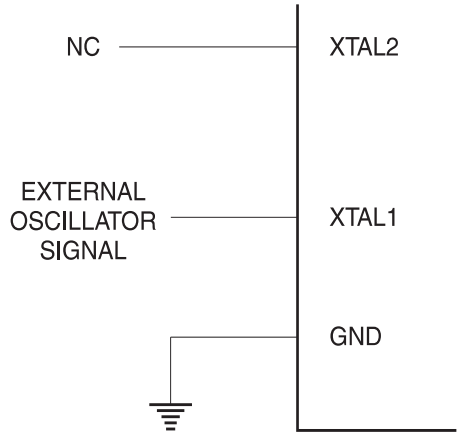


Figure 12. External Clock Drive Configuration



Note: C1, C2 = 30 pF ± 10 pF for Crystals
= 40 pF ± 10 pF for Ceramic Resonators

Oscillator Characteristics

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier that can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in Figure 11. Either a quartz crystal or ceramic resonator may be used. To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL2 should be left unconnected while XTAL1 is driven, as shown in Figure 12. There are no requirements on the duty cycle of the external clock signal, since the input to the internal clocking circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop, but minimum and maximum voltage high and low time specifications must be observed.

Idle Mode

In idle mode, the CPU puts itself to sleep while all the on-chip peripherals remain active. The mode is invoked by software. The content of the on-chip RAM and all the special functions registers remain unchanged during this mode. The idle mode can be terminated by any enabled interrupt or by a hardware reset.

Note that when idle mode is terminated by a hardware reset, the device normally resumes program execution from where it left off, up to two machine cycles before the internal reset algorithm takes control. On-chip hardware inhibits access to internal RAM in this event, but access to the port pins is not inhibited. To eliminate the possibility of an unexpected write to a port pin when idle mode is terminated by a reset, the instruction following the one that invokes idle mode should not write to a port pin or to external memory.

Power Down Mode

In the power down mode, the oscillator is stopped and the instruction that invokes power down is the last instruction executed. The on-chip RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values until the power down mode is terminated. Exit from power down can be initiated either by a hardware reset or by an enabled external interrupt. Reset redefines the SFRs but does not change the on-chip RAM. The reset should not be activated before V_{CC} is restored to its normal operating level and must be held active long enough to allow the oscillator to restart and stabilize.

To exit power down via an interrupt, the external interrupt must be enabled as level sensitive before entering power down. The interrupt service routine starts at 16 ms (nominal) after the enabled interrupt pin is activated.

Status of External Pins During Idle and Power Down Modes

Mode	Program Memory	ALE	$\overline{PSEN}$	PORT0	PORT1	PORT2	PORT3
Idle	Internal	1	1	Data	Data	Data	Data
Idle	External	1	1	Float	Data	Address	Data
Power Down	Internal	0	0	Data	Data	Data	Data
Power Down	External	0	0	Float	Data	Data	Data

7. To verify the byte just programmed, bring pin P2.7 to “L” and read the programmed data at pins P0.0 to P0.7.
8. Repeat steps 3 through 7 changing the address and data for the entire 12K-byte array or until the end of the object file is reached.
9. Power-off sequence:

   Set XTAL1 to “L”.

   Set RST and $\overline{EA}$ pins to “L”.

   Turn V_{CC} power off.

$\overline{DATA}$ Polling

The AT89LS53 features $\overline{DATA}$ Polling to indicate the end of a write cycle. During a write cycle in the parallel or serial programming mode, an attempted read of the last byte written will result in the complement of the written datum on P0.7 (parallel mode), and on the MSB of the serial output byte on MISO (serial mode). Once the write cycle has been completed, true data are valid on all outputs, and the next cycle may begin. $\overline{DATA}$ Polling may begin any time after a write cycle has been initiated.

Ready/$\overline{Busy}$

The progress of byte programming in the parallel programming mode can also be monitored by the RDY/$\overline{BSY}$ output signal. Pin P3.4 is pulled Low after ALE goes High during programming to indicate $\overline{BUSY}$. P3.4 is pulled High again when programming is done to indicate READY.

Program Verify

If lock bits LB1 and LB2 have not been programmed, the programmed Code can be read back via the address and data lines for verification. The state of the lock bits can also be verified directly in the parallel programming mode. In the serial programming mode, the state of the lock bits can only be verified indirectly by observing that the lock bit features are enabled.

Chip Erase

In the parallel programming mode, chip erase is initiated by using the proper combination of control signals and by holding ALE/$\overline{PROG}$ low for 10 ms. The Code array is written with all “1”s in the Chip Erase operation.

In the serial programming mode, a chip erase operation is initiated by issuing the Chip Erase instruction. In this mode, chip erase is self-timed and takes about 16 ms.

During chip erase, a serial read from any address location will return 00H at the data outputs.

Serial Programming Fuse

A programmable fuse is available to disable Serial Programming if the user needs maximum system security. The Serial Programming Fuse can only be programmed or erased in the Parallel Programming Mode.

The AT89LS53 is shipped with the Serial Programming Mode enabled.

Reading the Signature Bytes: The signature bytes are read by the same procedure as a normal verification of locations 030H and 031H, except that P3.6 and P3.7 must be pulled to a logic low. The values returned are as follows:

(030H) = 1EH indicates manufactured by Atmel
(031H) = 63H indicates 89LS53

Programming Interface

Every code byte in the Flash array can be written, and the entire array can be erased, by using the appropriate combination of control signals. The write operation cycle is self-timed and once initiated, will automatically time itself to completion.

All major programming vendors offer worldwide support for the Atmel microcontroller series. Please contact your local programming vendor for the appropriate software revision.

Serial Downloading

The Code memory array can be programmed using the serial SPI bus while RST is pulled to V_{CC}. The serial interface consists of pins SCK, MOSI (input) and MISO (output). After RST is set high, the Programming Enable instruction needs to be executed first before program/erase operations can be executed.

An auto-erase cycle is built into the self-timed programming operation (in the serial mode ONLY) and there is no need to first execute the Chip Erase instruction unless any of the lock bits have been programmed. The Chip Erase operation turns the content of every memory location in the Code array into FFH.

The Code memory array has an address space of 0000H to 2FFFH.

Either an external system clock is supplied at pin XTAL1 or a crystal needs to be connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2. The maximum serial clock (SCK) frequency should be less than 1/40 of the crystal frequency. With a 12 MHz oscillator clock, the maximum SCK frequency is 300 KHz.

Serial Programming Algorithm

To program and verify the AT89LS53 in the serial programming mode, the following sequence is recommended:

1. Power-up sequence:

   Apply power between V_{CC} and GND pins.

   Set RST pin to "H".

   If a crystal is not connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2, apply a 3 MHz to 12 MHz clock to XTAL1 pin and wait for at least 10 milliseconds.
2. Enable serial programming by sending the Programming Enable serial instruction to pin MOSI/P1.5. The frequency of the shift clock supplied at pin SCK/P1.7 needs to be less than the CPU clock at XTAL1 divided by 40.
3. The Code array is programmed one byte at a time by supplying the address and data together with the appropriate Write instruction. The selected memory location is first automatically erased before new data is written. The write cycle is self-timed and typically takes less than 2.5 ms at 5V and less than 10 ms at 2.7V.
4. Any memory location can be verified by using the Read instruction which returns the content at the selected address at serial output MISO/P1.6.
5. At the end of a programming session, RST can be set low to commence normal operation.

Power-off sequence (if needed):

Set XTAL1 to "L" (if a crystal is not used).

Set RST to "L".

Turn V_{CC} power off.

Serial Programming Instruction

The Instruction Set for Serial Programming follows a 3-byte protocol and is shown in the following table:

Instruction Set

Instruction	Input Format			Operation
	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	
Programming Enable	1010 1100	0101 0011	xxxx xxxx	Enable serial programming interface after RST goes high.
Chip Erase	1010 1100	xxxx x100	xxxx xxxx	Chip erase the 12K memory array.
Read Code Memory	A12 A11 A10 A9 A8 A13 01	low addr	xxxx xxxx	Read data from Code memory array at the selected address. The 6 MSBs of the first byte are the high order address bits. The low order address bits are in the second byte. Data are available at pin MISO during the third byte.
Write Code Memory	A12 A11 A10 A9 A8 A13 10	low addr	data in	Write data to Code memory location at selected address. The address bits are the 6 MSBs of the first byte together with the second byte.
Write Lock Bits	1010 1100	LB1 LB2 LB3 x x111	xxxx xxxx	Write lock bits. Set LB1, LB2 or LB3 = "0" to program lock bits.

Notes: 1. $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling is used to indicate the end of a write cycle which typically takes less than 10 ms at 2.7V.

2. "x" = don't care.

Flash Parallel Programming Modes“h” = weakly pulled “High” internally.

Mode	RST	$\overline{PSEN}$	ALE/$\overline{PROG}$	$\overline{EA}$/V_{PP}	P2.6	P2.7	P3.6	P3.7	Data I/O P0.7:0	Address P2.5:0 P1.7:0
Serial Prog. Modes	H	h ()	h ()	x						
Chip Erase	H	L	(2)	12V	H	L	L	L	X	X
Write (12K bytes) Memory	H	L		12V	L	H	H	H	DIN	ADDR
Read (12K bytes) Memory	H	L	H	12V	L	L	H	H	DOUT	ADDR
Write Lock Bits:	H	L		12V	H	L	H	L	DIN	X
Bit - 1									P0.7 = 0	X
Bit - 2									P0.6 = 0	X
Bit - 3									P0.5 = 0	X
Read Lock Bits:	H	L	H	12V	H	H	L	L	DOUT	X
Bit - 1									@P0.2	X
Bit - 2									@P0.1	X
Bit - 3									@P0.0	X
Read Atmel Code	H	L	H	12V	L	L	L	L	DOUT	30H
Read Device Code	H	L	H	12V	L	L	L	L	DOUT	31H
Serial Prog. Enable	H	L	(2)	12V	L	H	L	H	P0.0 = 0	X
Serial Prog. Disable	H	L	(2)	12V	L	H	L	H	P0.0 = 1	X
Read Serial Prog. Fuse	H	L	H	12V	H	H	L	H	@P0.0	X

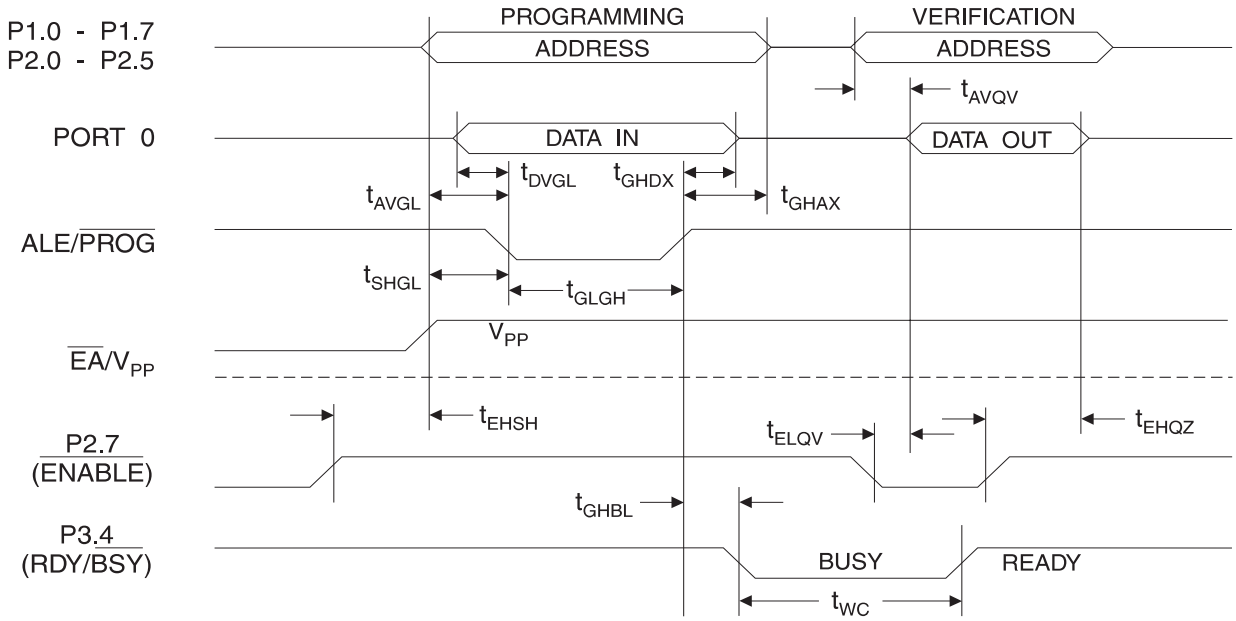
1. Chip Erase and Serial Programming Fuse require a 10-ms $\overline{PROG}$ pulse. Chip Erase needs to be performed first before reprogramming any byte with a content other than FFH.
2. P3.4 is pulled Low during programming to indicate RDY/$\overline{BSY}$.
3. “X” = don’t care

Flash Programming and Verification Characteristics - Parallel Mode

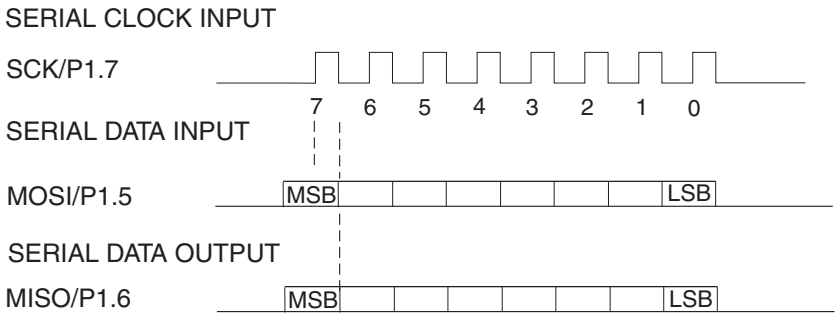
T_A = 0°C to 70°C, V_{CC} = 5.0V ± 10%

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
V_{PP}	Programming Enable Voltage	11.5	12.5	V
I_{PP}	Programming Enable Current		1.0	mA
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	3	12	MHz
t_{AVGL}	Address Setup to $\overline{PROG}$ Low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{GHAX}	Address Hold After $\overline{PROG}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{DVGL}	Data Setup to $\overline{PROG}$ Low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{GHDX}	Data Hold After $\overline{PROG}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{EHSH}	P2.7 ($\overline{ENABLE}$) High to V_{PP}	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{SHGL}	V_{PP} Setup to $\overline{PROG}$ Low	10		µs
t_{GLGH}	$\overline{PROG}$ Width	1	110	µs
t_{AVQV}	Address to Data Valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{ELQV}	$\overline{ENABLE}$ Low to Data Valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{EHQZ}	Data Float After $\overline{ENABLE}$	0	$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{GHBL}	$\overline{PROG}$ High to $\overline{BUSY}$ Low		1.0	µs
t_{WC}	Byte Write Cycle Time		2.0	ms

Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms - Parallel Mode



Serial Downloading Waveforms



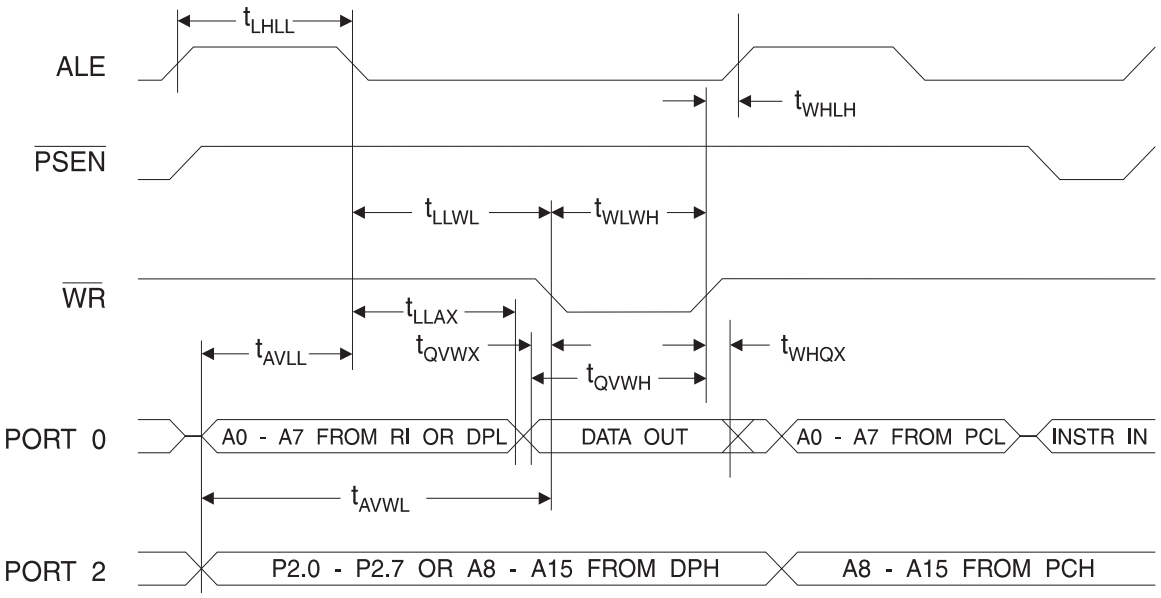
AC Characteristics

Under operating conditions, load capacitance for Port 0, ALE/$\overline{PROG}$, and $\overline{PSEN}$ = 100 pF; load capacitance for all other outputs = 80 pF.

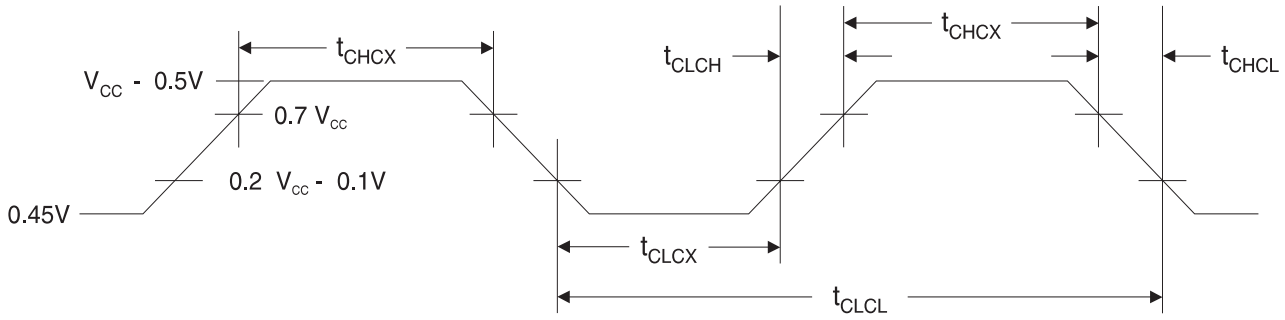
External Program and Data Memory Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	12MHz Oscillator		Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency			0	12	MHz
t_{LHLL}	ALE Pulse Width	127		$2t_{CLCL}$ - 40		ns
t_{AVLL}	Address Valid to ALE Low	43		t_{CLCL} - 40		ns
t_{LLAX}	Address Hold After ALE Low	48		t_{CLCL} - 35		ns
t_{LLIV}	ALE Low to Valid Instruction In		233		$4t_{CLCL}$ - 100	ns
t_{LLPL}	ALE Low to $\overline{PSEN}$ Low	43		t_{CLCL} - 40		ns
t_{PLPH}	$\overline{PSEN}$ Pulse Width	205		$3t_{CLCL}$ - 45		ns
t_{PLIV}	$\overline{PSEN}$ Low to Valid Instruction In		145		$3t_{CLCL}$ - 105	ns
t_{PXIX}	Input Instruction Hold After $\overline{PSEN}$	0		0		ns
t_{PXIZ}	Input Instruction Float After $\overline{PSEN}$		59		t_{CLCL} - 25	ns
t_{PXAV}	$\overline{PSEN}$ to Address Valid	75		t_{CLCL} - 8		ns
t_{AVIV}	Address to Valid Instruction In		312		$5t_{CLCL}$ - 105	ns
t_{PLAZ}	$\overline{PSEN}$ Low to Address Float		10		10	ns
t_{RLRH}	$\overline{RD}$ Pulse Width	400		$6t_{CLCL}$ - 100		ns
t_{WLWH}	$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width	400		$6t_{CLCL}$ - 100		ns
t_{RLDV}	$\overline{RD}$ Low to Valid Data In		252		$5t_{CLCL}$ - 165	ns
t_{RHDX}	Data Hold After $\overline{RD}$	0		0		ns
t_{RHDZ}	Data Float After $\overline{RD}$		97		$2t_{CLCL}$ - 70	ns
t_{LLDV}	ALE Low to Valid Data In		517		$8t_{CLCL}$ - 150	ns
t_{AVDV}	Address to Valid Data In		585		$9t_{CLCL}$ - 165	ns
t_{LLWL}	ALE Low to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ Low	200	300	$3t_{CLCL}$ - 50	$3t_{CLCL}$ + 50	ns
t_{AVWL}	Address to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ Low	203		$4t_{CLCL}$ - 130		ns
t_{QVWX}	Data Valid to $\overline{WR}$ Transition	23		t_{CLCL} - 60		ns
t_{QVWH}	Data Valid to $\overline{WR}$ High	433		$7t_{CLCL}$ - 150		ns
t_{WHQX}	Data Hold After $\overline{WR}$	33		t_{CLCL} - 50		ns
t_{RLAZ}	$\overline{RD}$ Low to Address Float		0		0	ns
t_{WHLH}	$\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ High to ALE High	43	123	t_{CLCL} - 40	t_{CLCL} + 40	ns

External Data Memory Write Cycle



External Clock Drive Waveforms



External Clock Drive

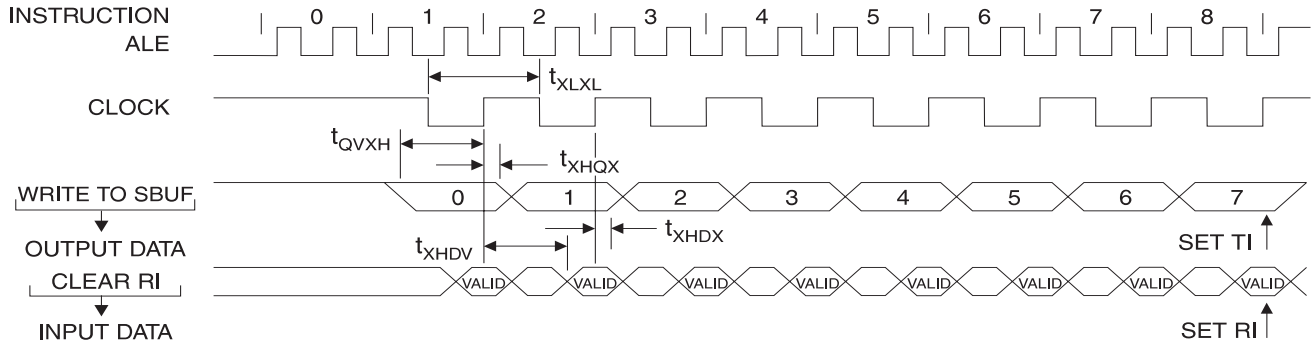
Symbol	Parameter	V_{CC} = 2.7V to 6.0V		
		Min	Max	Units
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	0	12	MHz
t_{CLCL}	Clock Period	83.3		ns
t_{CHCX}	High Time	30		ns
t_{CLCX}	Low Time	30		ns
t_{CLCH}	Rise Time		20	ns
t_{CHCL}	Fall Time		20	ns

Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

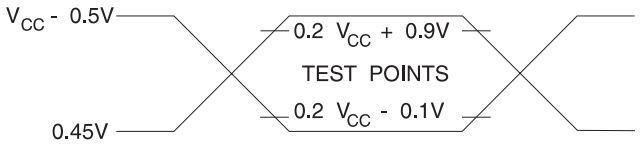
The values in this table are valid for V_{CC} = 2.7V to 6V and Load Capacitance = 80 pF.

Symbol	Parameter	12 MHz Oscillator		Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{XLXL}	Serial Port Clock Cycle Time	1.0		$12t_{CLCL}$		µs
t_{QVXH}	Output Data Setup to Clock Rising Edge	700		$10t_{CLCL}$ - 133		ns
t_{XHQX}	Output Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge	50		$2t_{CLCL}$ - 117		ns
t_{XHDX}	Input Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge	0		0		ns
t_{XHDV}	Clock Rising Edge to Input Data Valid		700		$10t_{CLCL}$ - 133	ns

Shift Register Mode Timing Waveforms

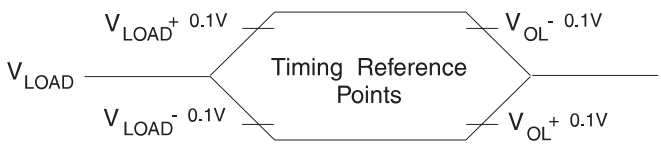


AC Testing Input/Output Waveforms (1)



Notes: 1. AC Inputs during testing are driven at V_{CC} - 0.5V for a logic 1 and 0.45V for a logic 0. Timing measurements are made at V_{IH} min. for a logic 1 and V_{IL} max. for a logic 0.

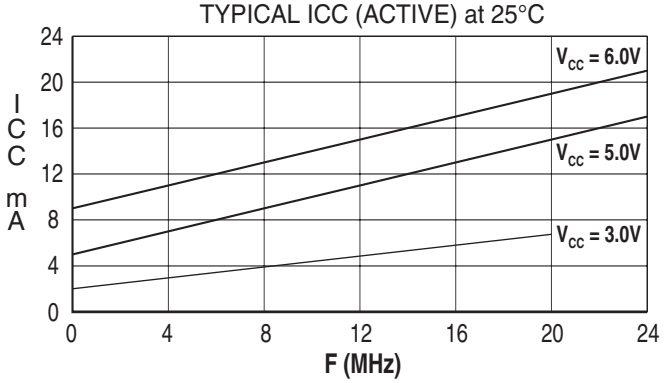
Float Waveforms (1)



Notes: 1. For timing purposes, a port pin is no longer floating when a 100 mV change from load voltage occurs. A port pin begins to float when a 100 mV change from the loaded V_{OH}/V_{OL} level occurs.

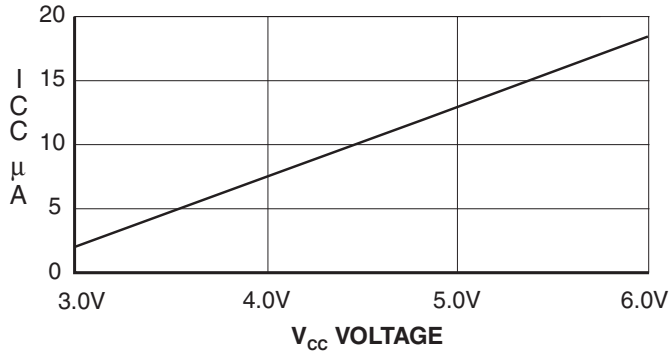
AT89LS53

TYPICAL ICC (ACTIVE) at 25°C



AT89LS53

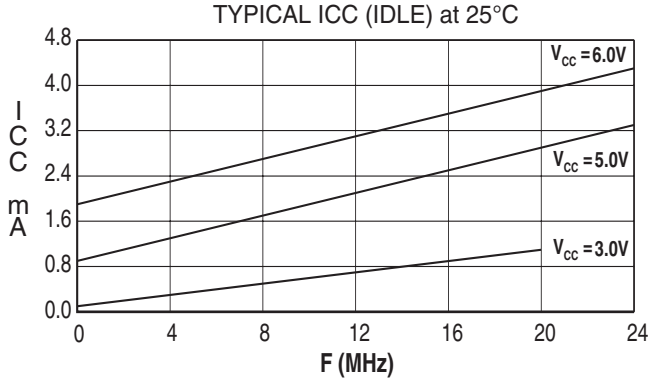
TYPICAL ICC vs. VOLTAGE - POWER DOWN (85°C)



Notes: 1. XTAL1 tied to GND for I_{CC} (power down)
2. Lock bits programmed

AT89LS53

TYPICAL ICC (IDLE) at 25°C



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