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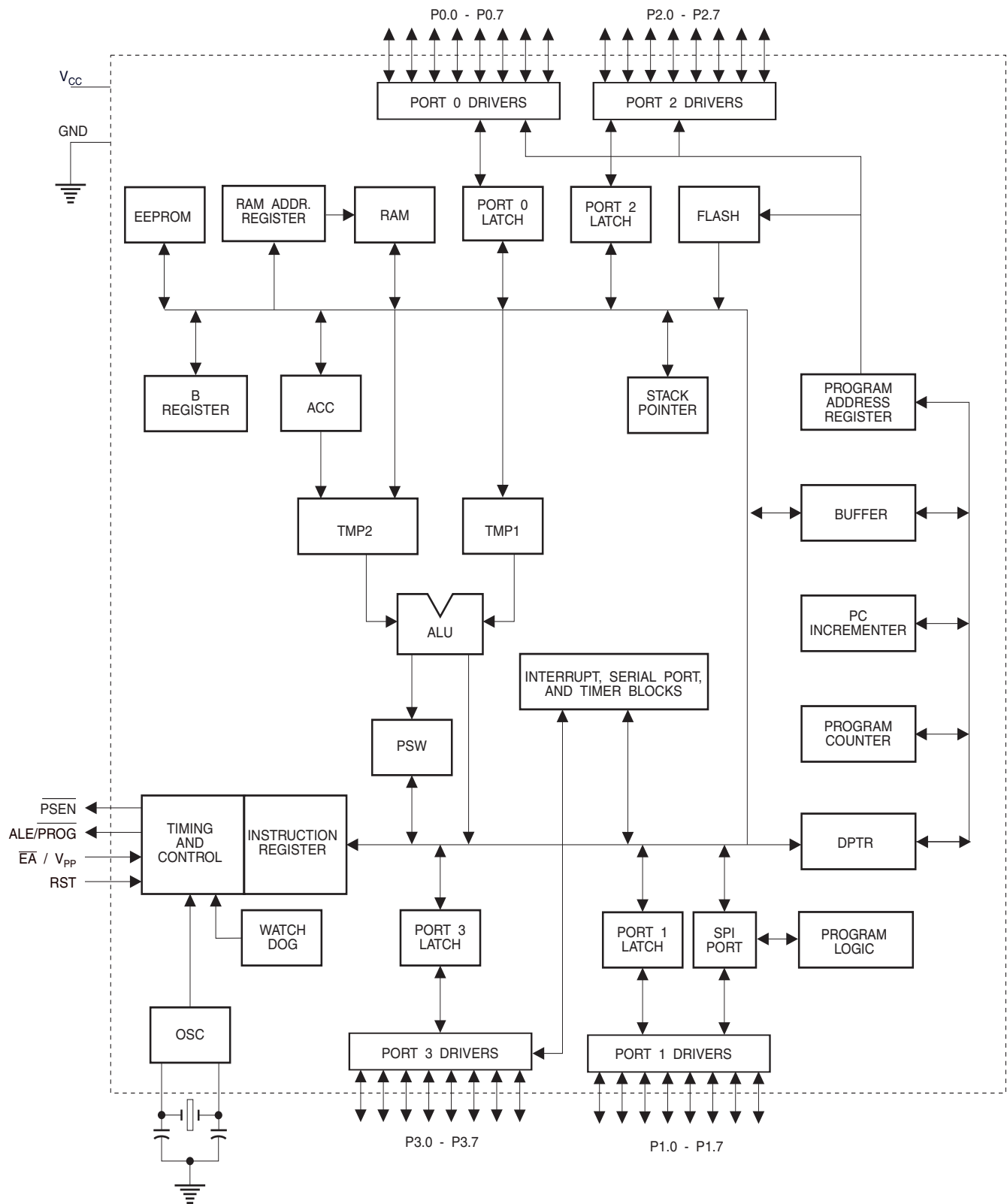
"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°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/at89ls8252-12ac

Block Diagram



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 AT89LS8252, 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.

PSEN

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

When the AT89LS8252 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.

XTAL1

Input to the inverting oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

XTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

Special Function Registers

A map of the on-chip memory area called the Special Function Register (SFR) space is shown in Table 1.

Note that not all of the addresses are occupied, and unoccupied addresses may not be implemented on the chip. Read accesses to these addresses will in general return random data, and write accesses will have an indeterminate effect.

Table 1. AT89LS8252 SFR Map and Reset Values

0F8H									0FFH
0F0H	B 00000000								0F7H
0E8H									0EFH
0E0H	ACC 00000000								0E7H
0D8H									0DFH
0D0H	PSW 00000000					SPCR 000001XX			0D7H
0C8H	T2CON 00000000	T2MOD XXXXXX00	RCAP2L 00000000	RCAP2H 00000000	TL2 00000000	TH2 00000000			0CFH
0C0H									0C7H
0B8H	IP XX000000								0BFH
0B0H	P3 11111111								0B7H
0A8H	IE 0X000000		SPSR 00XXXXXX						0AFH
0A0H	P2 11111111								0A7H
98H	SCON 00000000	SBUF XXXXXXXX							9FH
90H	P1 11111111						WMCON 00000010		97H
88H	TCON 00000000	TMOD 00000000	TL0 00000000	TL1 00000000	TH0 00000000	TH1 00000000			8FH
80H	P0 11111111	SP 00000111	DP0L 00000000	DP0H 00000000	DP1L 00000000	DP1H 00000000	SPDR XXXXXXXX	PCON 0XXX0000	87H

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 and Memory Control Register The WMCON register contains control bits for the Watchdog Timer (shown in Table 3). The EEMEN and EEMWE bits are used to select the 2K bytes on-chip EEPROM, and to enable byte-write. 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 = 0C8HReset 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.

Table 6. SPDR—SPI Data Register

SPDR Address = 86HReset Value = unchanged

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

Data Memory—EEPROM and RAM

The AT89LS8252 implements 2K bytes of on-chip EEPROM for data storage and 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.

The on-chip EEPROM data memory is selected by setting the EEMEN bit in the WMCON register at SFR address location 96H. The EEPROM address range is from 000H to 7FFH. The MOVX instructions are used to access the EEPROM. To access off-chip data memory with the MOVX instructions, the EEMEN bit needs to be set to “0”.

The EEMWE bit in the WMCON register needs to be set to “1” before any byte location in the EEPROM can be written. User software should reset EEMWE bit to “0” if no further EEPROM write is required. EEPROM write cycles in the serial programming mode are self-timed and typically take 2.5 ms. The progress of EEPROM write can be monitored by reading the RDY/BSY bit (read-only) in SFR WMCON. RDY/BSY = 0 means programming is still in progress and RDY/BSY = 1 means EEPROM write cycle is completed and another write cycle can be initiated.

In addition, during EEPROM programming, an attempted read from the EEPROM will fetch the byte being written with the MSB complemented. Once the write cycle is completed, true data are valid at all bit locations.

Programmable Watchdog Timer

The programmable Watchdog Timer (WDT) operates from an independent oscillator. The prescaler bits, PS0, PS1 and PS2 in SFR WMCON 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 $\pm 30\%$ 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 WMCON (address = 96H). The WDT is reset by setting the WDRST bit in WMCON. 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			Period (nominal)
PS2	PS1	PS0	
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 ($DCEN = 0$)

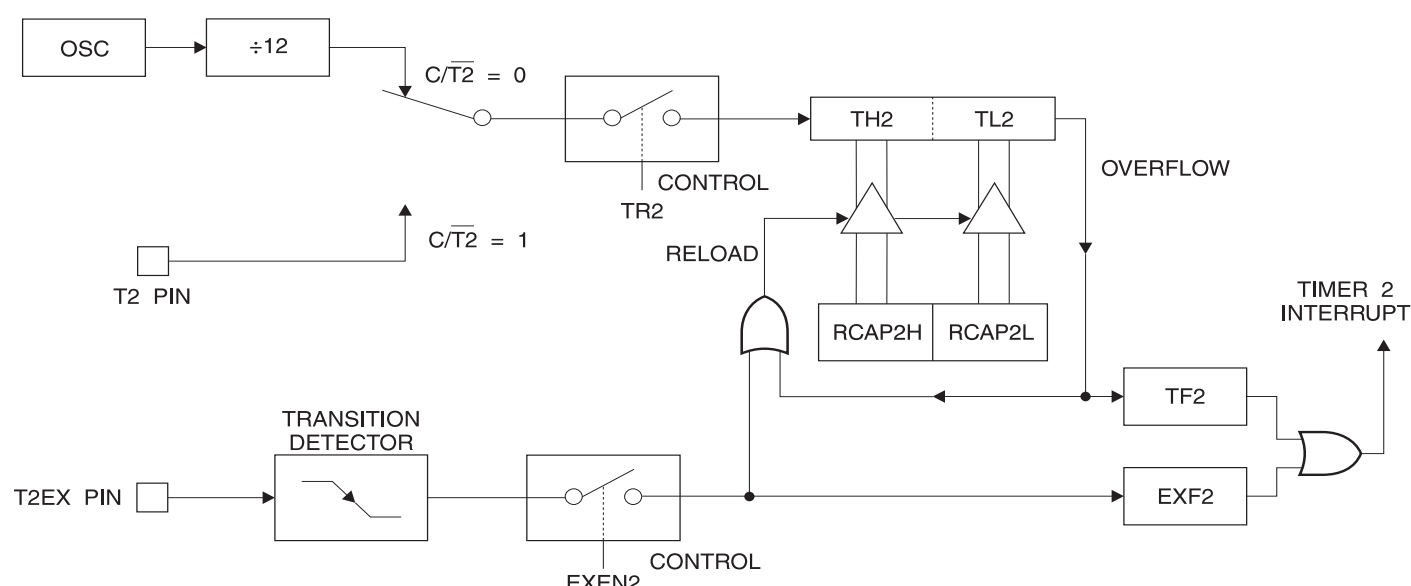


Table 9. T2MOD—Timer 2 Mode Control Register

T2MOD Address = 0C9HReset Value = XXXX XX00B								
Not Bit Addressable								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2OE	DCEN

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.

Figure 3. Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 1)

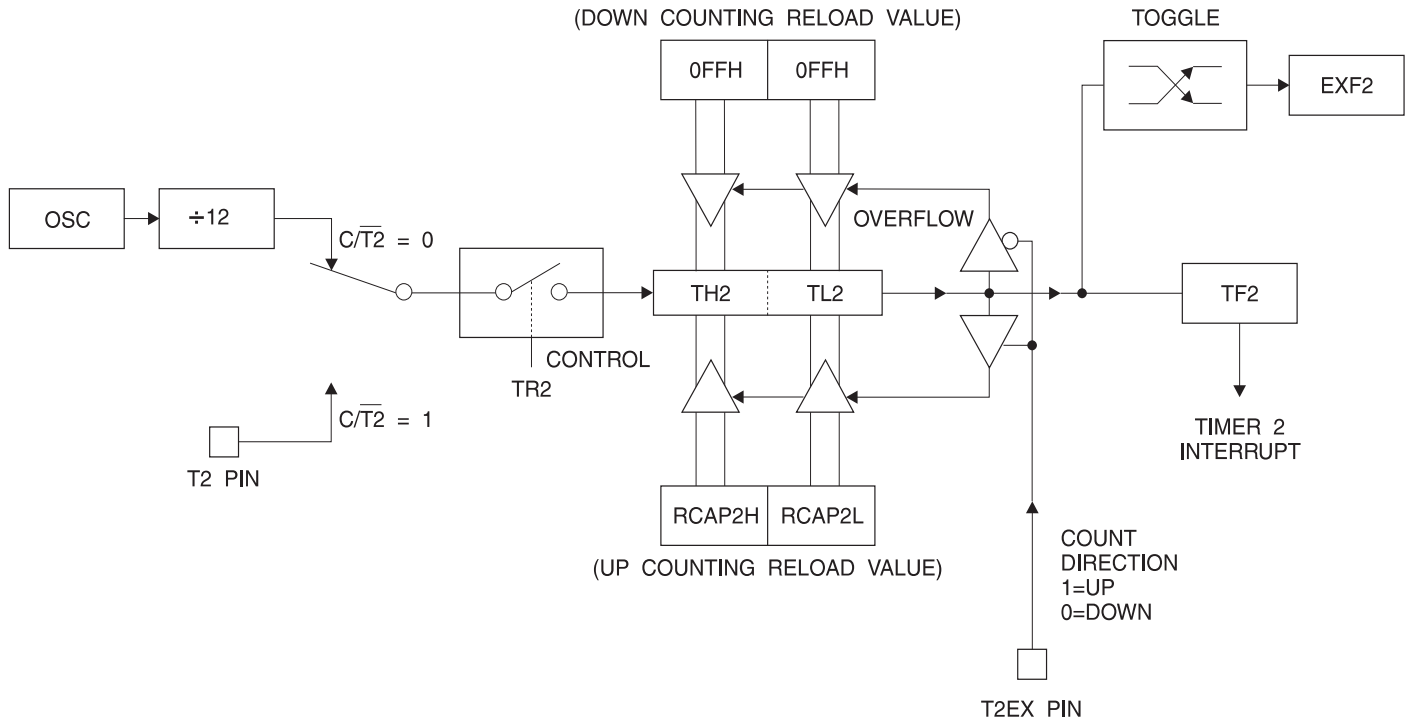
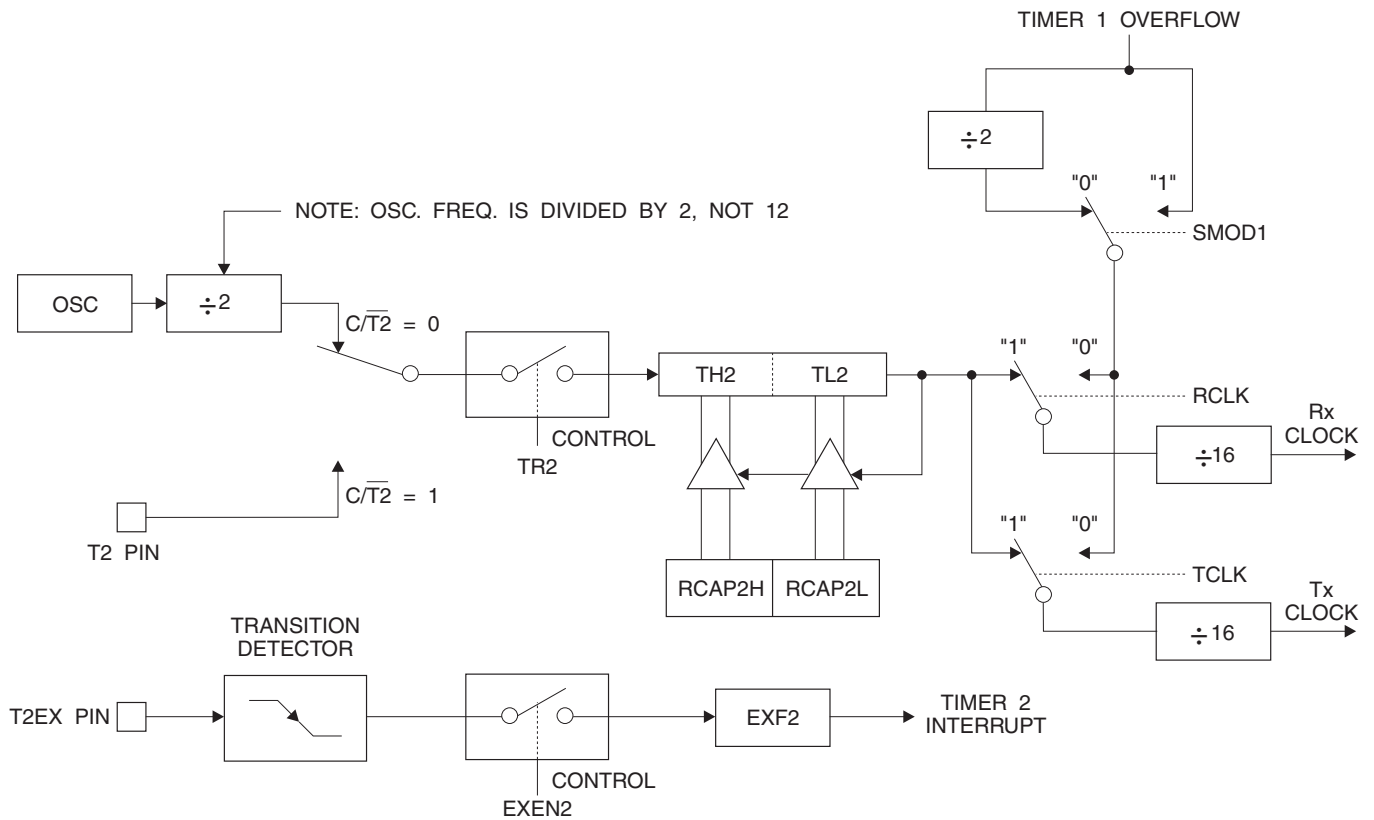


Figure 4. Timer 2 in Baud Rate Generator Mode



Baud Rate Generator

Timer 2 is selected as the baud rate generator by setting TCLK and/or RCLK in T2CON (Table 2). Note that the baud rates for transmit and receive can be different if Timer 2 is used for the receiver or transmitter and Timer 1 is used for the other function. Setting RCLK and/or TCLK puts Timer 2 into its baud rate generator mode, as shown in Figure 4.

The baud rate generator mode is similar to the auto-reload mode, in that a rollover in TH2 causes the Timer 2 registers to be reloaded with the 16 bit value in registers RCAP2H and RCAP2L, which are preset by software.

The baud rates in Modes 1 and 3 are determined by Timer 2's overflow rate according to the following equation.

$$\text{Modes 1 and 3 Baud Rates} = \frac{\text{Timer 2 Overflow Rate}}{16}$$

The Timer can be configured for either timer or counter operation. In most applications, it is configured for timer operation ($CP/\overline{T2} = 0$). The timer operation is different for Timer 2 when it is used as a baud rate generator. Normally, as a timer, it increments every machine cycle (at 1/12 the oscillator frequency). As a baud rate generator, however, it increments every state time (at 1/2 the oscillator frequency). The baud rate formula is given below.

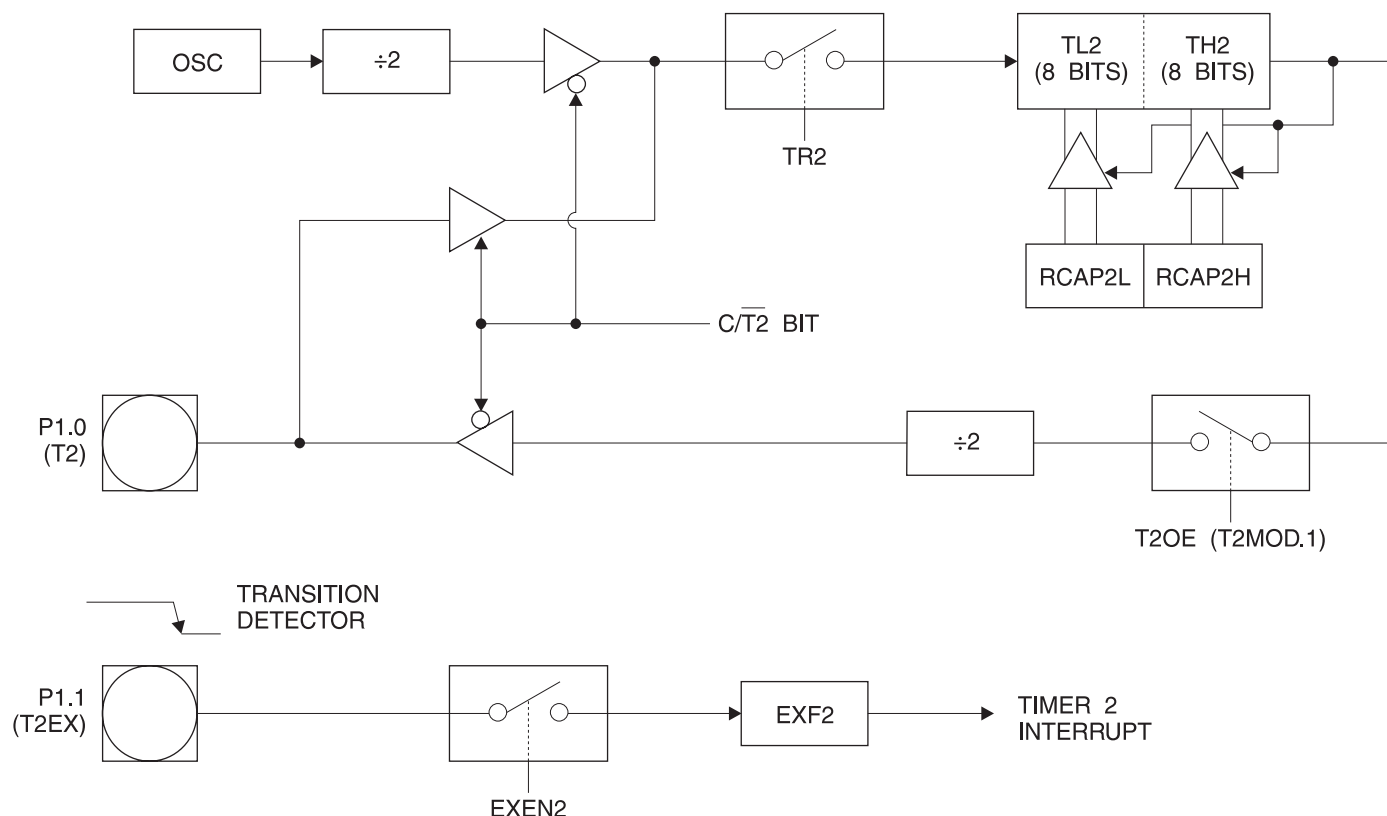
$$\frac{\text{Modes 1 and 3}}{\text{Baud Rate}} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{32 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H}, \text{RCAP2L})]}$$

where (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) is the content of RCAP2H and RCAP2L taken as a 16 bit unsigned integer.

Timer 2 as a baud rate generator is shown in Figure 4. This figure is valid only if RCLK or TCLK = 1 in T2CON. Note that a rollover in TH2 does not set TF2 and will not generate an interrupt. Note too, that if EXEN2 is set, a 1-to-0 transition in T2EX will set EXF2 but will not cause a reload from (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) to (TH2, TL2). Thus when Timer 2 is in use as a baud rate generator, T2EX can be used as an extra external interrupt.

Note that when Timer 2 is running ($TR2 = 1$) as a timer in the baud rate generator mode, TH2 or TL2 should not be read from or written to. Under these conditions, the Timer is incremented every state time, and the results of a read or write may not be accurate. The RCAP2 registers may be read but should not be written to, because a write might overlap a reload and cause write and/or reload errors. The timer should be turned off (clear TR2) before accessing the Timer 2 or RCAP2 registers.

Figure 5. Timer 2 in Clock-Out Mode



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

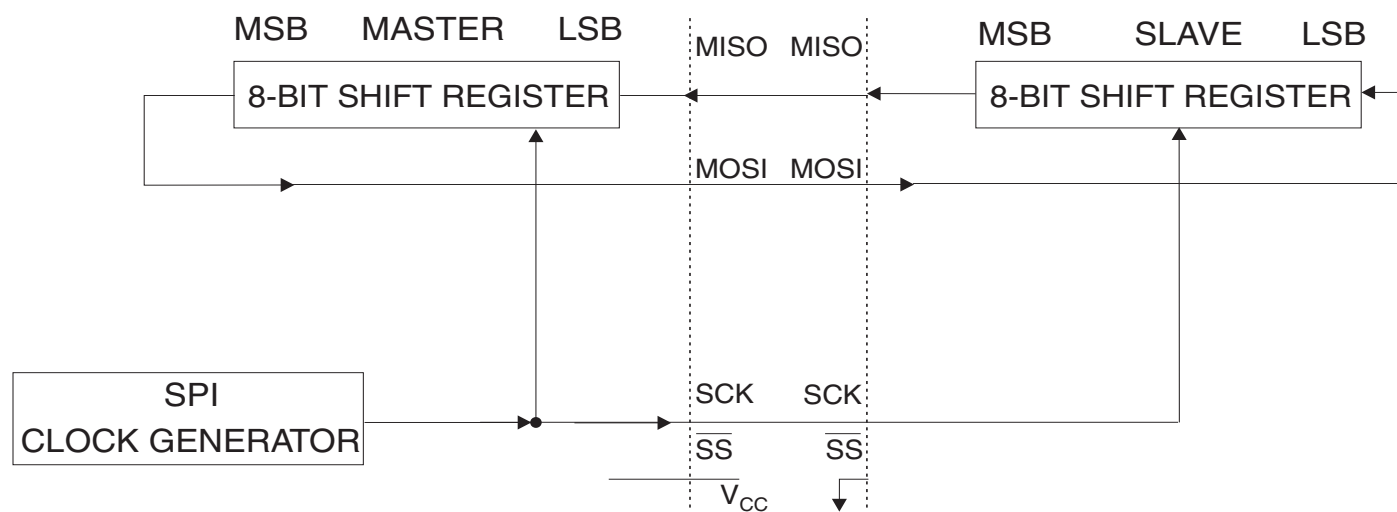
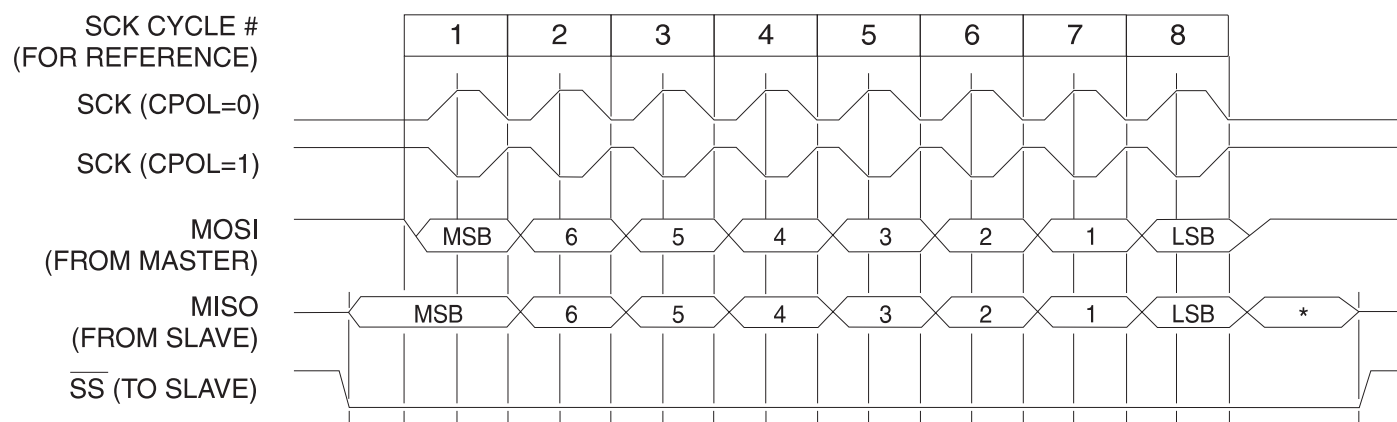


Figure 8. SPI transfer Format with CPHA = 0



*Not defined but normally MSB of character just received

Program Memory Lock Bits

The AT89LS8252 has three lock bits that can be left unprogrammed (U) or can be programmed (P) to obtain the additional features listed in the following table.

When lock bit 1 is programmed, the logic level at the \overline{EA} pin is sampled and latched during reset. If the device is powered up without a reset, the latch initializes to a random

value and holds that value until reset is activated. The latched value of \overline{EA} must agree with the current logic level at that pin in order for the device to function properly.

Once programmed, the lock bits can only be unprogrammed with the Chip Erase operations in either the parallel or serial modes.

Lock Bit Protection Modes ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

Program Lock Bits				Protection Type
	LB1	LB2	LB3	
1	U	U	U	No internal memory lock feature.
2	P	U	U	MOVC instructions executed from external program memory are disabled from fetching code bytes from internal memory. \overline{EA} is sampled and latched on reset and further programming of the Flash memory (parallel or serial mode) is disabled.
3	P	P	U	Same as Mode 2, but parallel or serial verify are also disabled.
4	P	P	P	Same as Mode 3, but external execution is also disabled.

Notes: 1. U = Unprogrammed
2. P = Programmed

Programming the Flash and EEPROM

Atmel's AT89LS8252 Flash Microcontroller offers 8K bytes of in-system reprogrammable Flash Code memory and 2K bytes of EEPROM Data memory.

The AT89LS8252 is normally shipped with the on-chip Flash Code and EEPROM Data memory arrays in the erased state (i.e. contents = FFH) and ready to be programmed. This device supports a High-Voltage (12V) Parallel programming mode and a Low-Voltage (2.7V to 6V) Serial programming mode. The serial programming mode provides a convenient way to download the AT89LS8252 inside the user's system. The parallel programming mode is compatible with conventional third party Flash or EPROM programmers.

The Code and Data memory arrays are mapped via separate address spaces in the serial programming mode. In the parallel programming mode, the two arrays occupy one contiguous address space: 0000H to 1FFFH for the Code array and 2000H to 27FFH for the Data array.

The Code and Data memory arrays on the AT89LS8252 are programmed byte-by-byte in either programming mode. An auto-erase cycle is provided with the self-timed programming operation in the serial programming mode. There is no need to perform the Chip Erase operation to reprogram any memory location in the serial programming mode unless any of the lock bits have been programmed.

In the parallel programming mode, there is no auto-erase cycle. To reprogram any non-blank byte, the user needs to use the Chip Erase operation first to erase both arrays.

Parallel Programming Algorithm

To program and verify the AT89LS8252 in the parallel programming mode, the following sequence is recommended:

1. Power-up sequence:
Apply power between V_{CC} and GND pins.
Set RST pin to "H".
Apply a 3 MHz to 12 MHz clock to XTAL1 pin and wait for at least 10 milliseconds.
2. Set \overline{PSEN} pin to "L"
ALE pin to "H"
 \overline{EA} pin to "H" and all other pins to "H".
3. Apply the appropriate combination of "H" or "L" logic levels to pins P2.6, P2.7, P3.6, P3.7 to select one of the programming operations shown in the Flash Programming Modes table.
4. Apply the desired byte address to pins P1.0 to P1.7 and P2.0 to P2.5.
Apply data to pins P0.0 to P0.7 for Write Code operation.
5. Raise \overline{EA}/V_{PP} to 12V to enable Flash programming, erase or verification.
6. Pulse ALE/ \overline{PROG} once to program a byte in the Code memory array, the Data memory array or the lock bits. The byte-write cycle is self-timed and typically takes 1.5 ms.

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 2K or 8K bytes 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.

In the parallel programming mode, there is no auto-erase cycle and to reprogram any non-blank byte, the user needs to use the Chip Erase operation first to erase both arrays.

DATA Polling

The AT89LS8252 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/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{BSY} . 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 or Data byte 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

Both Flash and EEPROM arrays are erased electrically at the same time. 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 and Data arrays are 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 AT89LS8252 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) = 82H indicates 89LS8252

Programming Interface

Every code byte in the Flash and EEPROM arrays 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

Both the Code and Data memory arrays 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 both the Code and Data arrays into FFH.

The Code and Data memory arrays have separate address spaces:

0000H to 1FFFH for Code memory and 000H to 7FFH for Data memory.

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.

Figure 14. Programming the Flash/EEPROM Memory

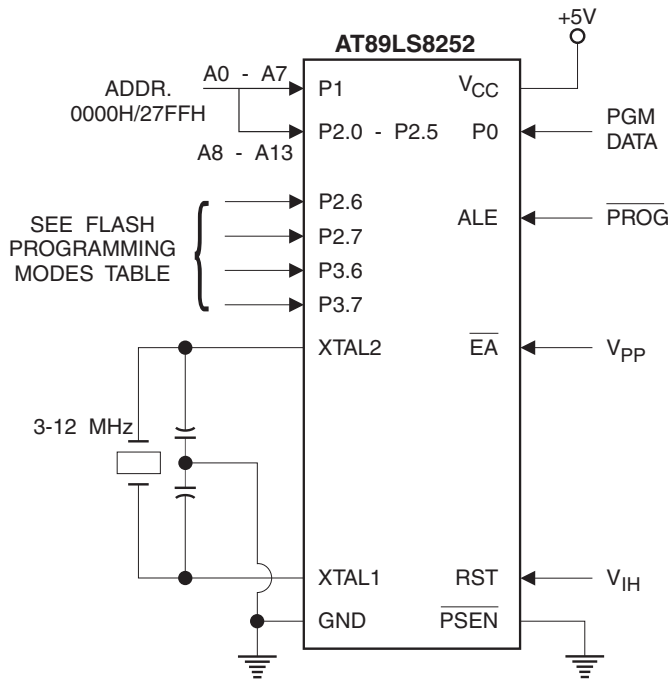


Figure 15. Flash/EEPROM Serial Downloading

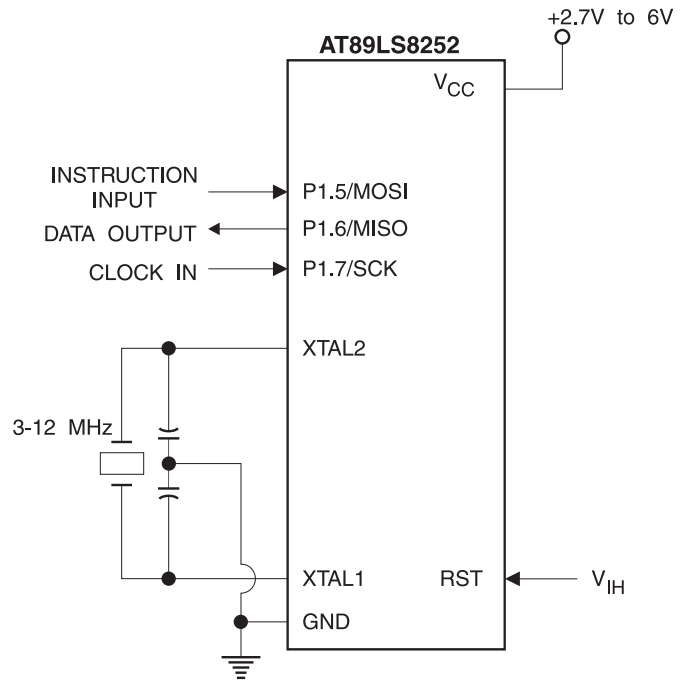
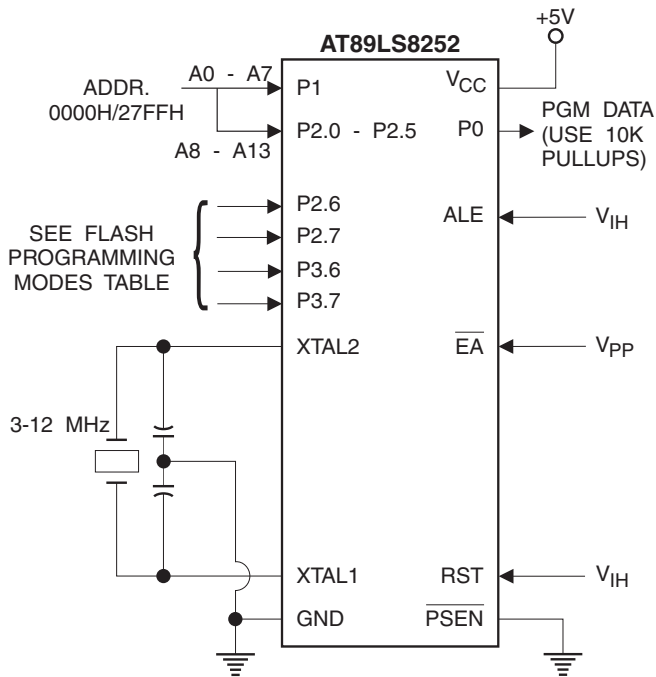


Figure 16. Verifying the Flash/EEPROM Memory



Flash Programming and Verification Characteristics - Parallel Mode

$T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 70°C , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V} \pm 10\%$

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 $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{GHAX}	Address Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{DVGL}	Data Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{GHDX}	Data Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{EHSB}	P2.7 ($\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$) High to V_{PP}	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{SHGL}	V_{PP} Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low	10		μs
t_{GLGH}	$\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Width	1	110	μs
t_{AVQV}	Address to Data Valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{ELQV}	$\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ Low to Data Valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{EHQZ}	Data Float After $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$	0	$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{GHBL}	$\overline{\text{PROG}}$ High to $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Low		1.0	μs
t_{WC}	Byte Write Cycle Time		2.0	ms

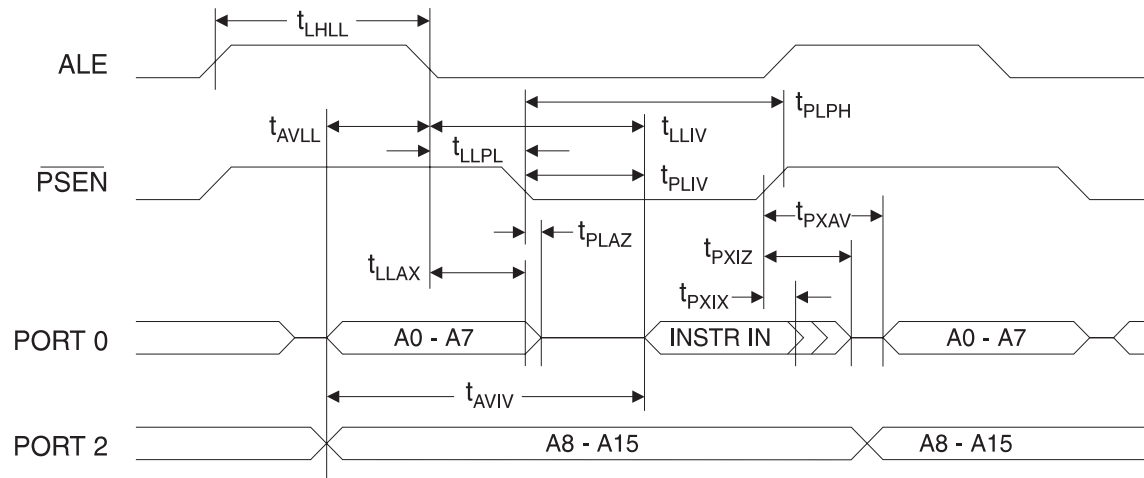
AC Characteristics

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

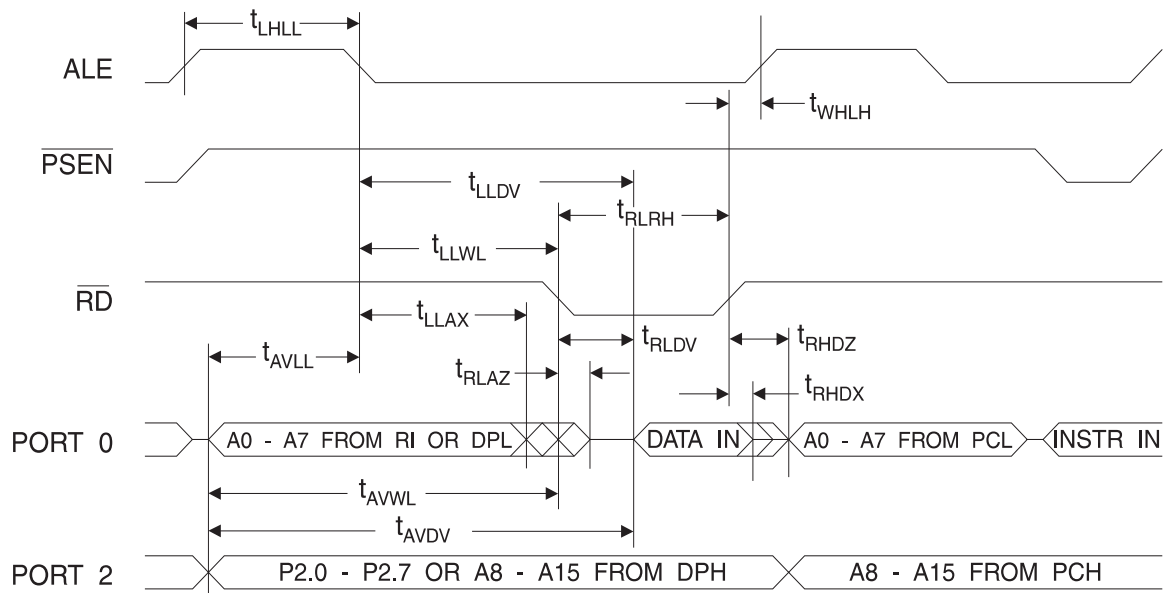
External Program and Data Memory Characteristics

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

External Program Memory Read Cycle



External Data Memory Read Cycle

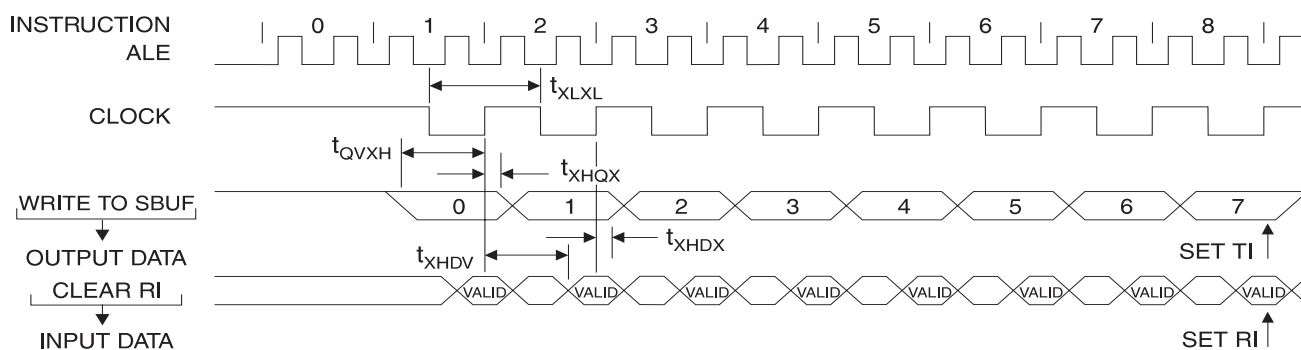


Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

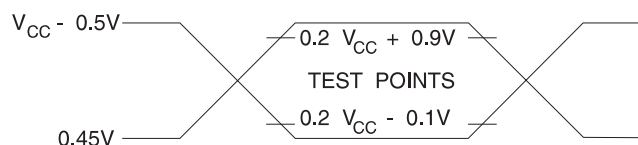
The values in this table are valid for $V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $6V$ and Load Capacitance = 80 pF .

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_{XHGX}	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_{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

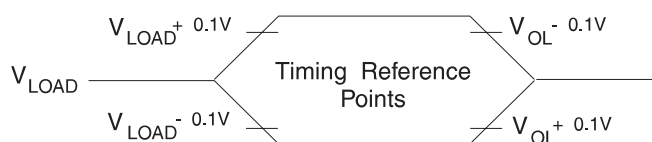


AC Testing Input/Output Waveforms ⁽¹⁾



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.

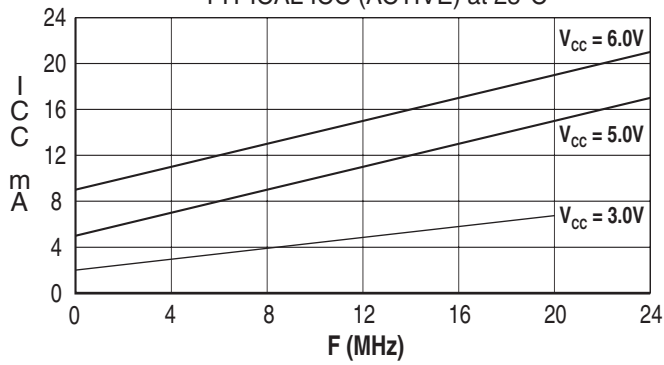
Float Waveforms ⁽¹⁾



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.

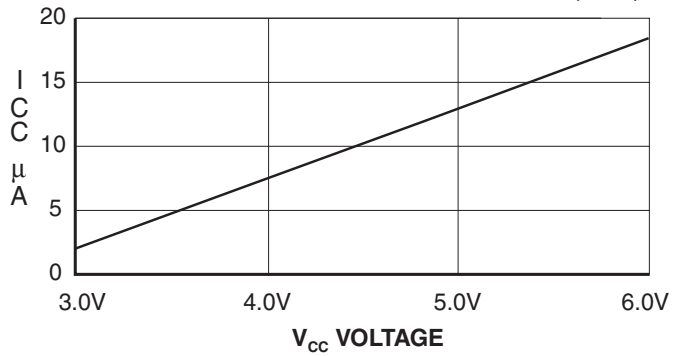
AT89LS8252

TYPICAL I_{CC} (ACTIVE) at 25°C



AT89LS8252

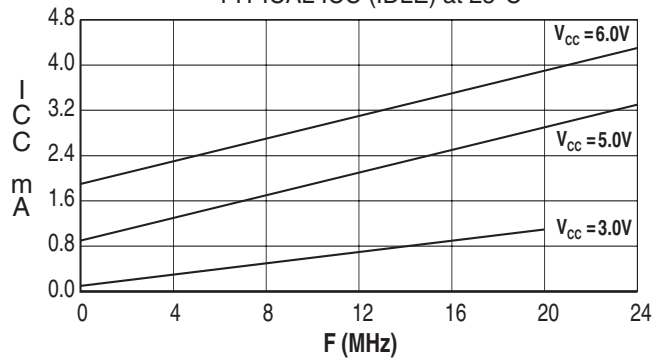
TYPICAL I_{CC} vs. VOLTAGE - POWER DOWN (85°C)



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

AT89LS8252

TYPICAL I_{CC} (IDLE) at 25°C



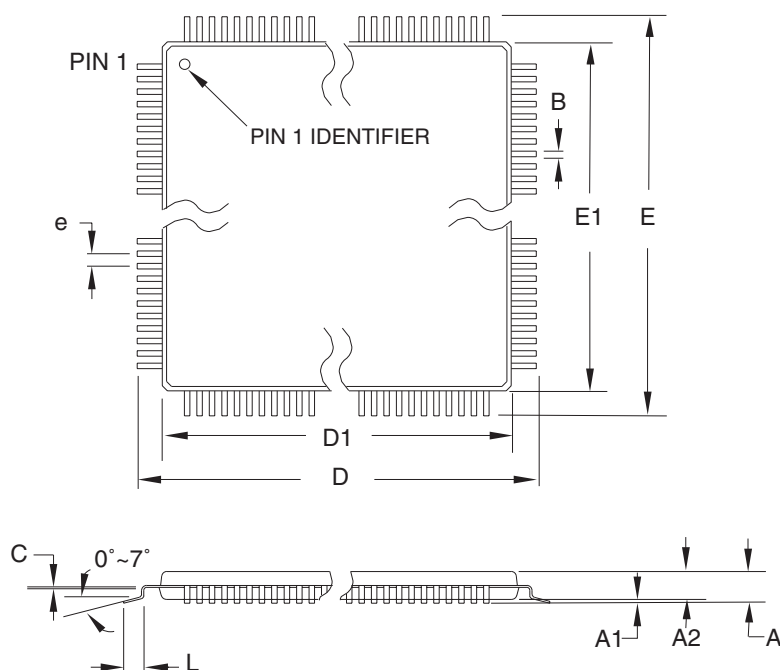
Ordering Information

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
12	2.7V to 6.0V	AT89LS8252-12AC AT89LS8252-12JC AT89LS8252-12PC	44A 44J 40P6	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
	2.7V to 6.0V	AT89LS8252-12AI AT89LS8252-12JI AT89LS8252-12PI	44A 44J 40P6	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Package Type	
44A	44 Lead, Thin Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (TQFP)
44J	44 Lead, Plastic J-Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
40P6	40 Lead, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

Packaging Information

44A – TQFP



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	1.20	
A1	0.05	–	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	11.75	12.00	12.25	
D1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
E	11.75	12.00	12.25	
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
B	0.30	–	0.45	
C	0.09	–	0.20	
L	0.45	–	0.75	
e	0.80 TYP			

- Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation ACB.
 2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25 mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
 3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10 mm maximum.

10/5/2001



2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131

TITLE

44A, 44-lead, 10 x 10 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness,
0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)

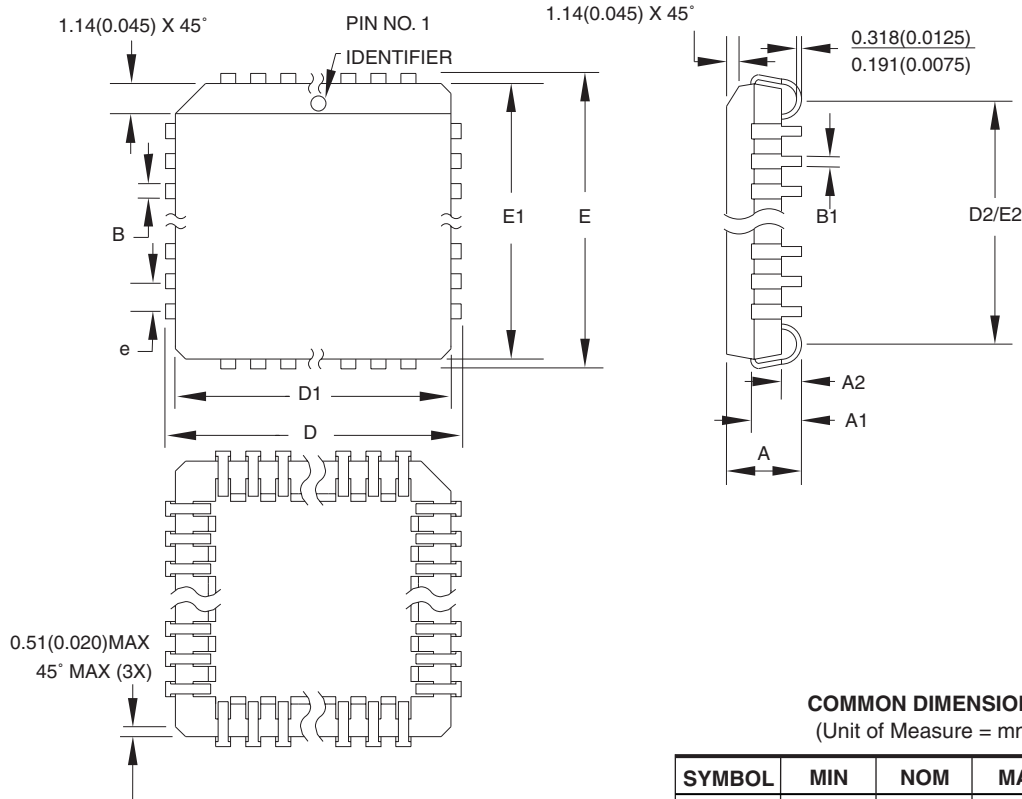
DRAWING NO.

44A

REV.

B

44J – PLCC



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	4.191	—	4.572	
A1	2.286	—	3.048	
A2	0.508	—	—	
D	17.399	—	17.653	
D1	16.510	—	16.662	Note 2
E	17.399	—	17.653	
E1	16.510	—	16.662	Note 2
D2/E2	14.986	—	16.002	
B	0.660	—	0.813	
B1	0.330	—	0.533	
e	1.270 TYP			

- Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-018, Variation AC.
 2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is .010" (0.254 mm) per side. Dimension D1 and E1 include mold mismatch and are measured at the extreme material condition at the upper or lower parting line.
 3. Lead coplanarity is 0.004" (0.102 mm) maximum.

10/04/01



2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131

TITLE

44J, 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)

DRAWING NO.

44J

REV.

B