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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	33MHz
Connectivity	UART/USART
Peripherals	POR
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	-
Program Memory Type	ROMless
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	40-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	40-DIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/p80c32ubpn-112

80C51 8-bit microcontroller family

128/256 byte RAM ROMless low voltage (2.7V–5.5V), low power, high speed (33 MHz)

80C31/80C32

DESCRIPTION

The Philips 80C31/32 is a high-performance static 80C51 design fabricated with Philips high-density CMOS technology with operation from 2.7 V to 5.5 V.

The 80C31/32 ROMless devices contain a 128×8 RAM/ 256×8 RAM, 32 I/O lines, three 16-bit counter/timers, a six-source, four-priority level nested interrupt structure, a serial I/O port for either multi-processor communications, I/O expansion or full duplex UART, and on-chip oscillator and clock circuits.

In addition, the device is a low power static design which offers a wide range of operating frequencies down to zero. Two software selectable modes of power reduction—idle mode and power-down mode are available. The idle mode freezes the CPU while allowing the RAM, timers, serial port, and interrupt system to continue functioning. The power-down mode saves the RAM contents but freezes the oscillator, causing all other chip functions to be inoperative. Since the design is static, the clock can be stopped without loss of user data and then the execution resumed from the point the clock was stopped.

SELECTION TABLE

For applications requiring more ROM and RAM, see the 8XC54/58 and 8XC51RA+/RB+/RC+/80C51RA+ data sheet.

ROM/EPROM Memory Size (X by 8)	RAM Size (X by 8)	Programmable Timer Counter (PCA)	Hardware Watch Dog Timer
80C31/8XC51			
0K/4K	128	No	No
80C32/8XC52/54/58			
0K/8K/16K/32K	256	No	No
80C51RA+/8XC51RA+/RB+/RC+			
0K/8K/16K/32K	512	Yes	Yes
8XC51RD+			
64K	1024	Yes	Yes

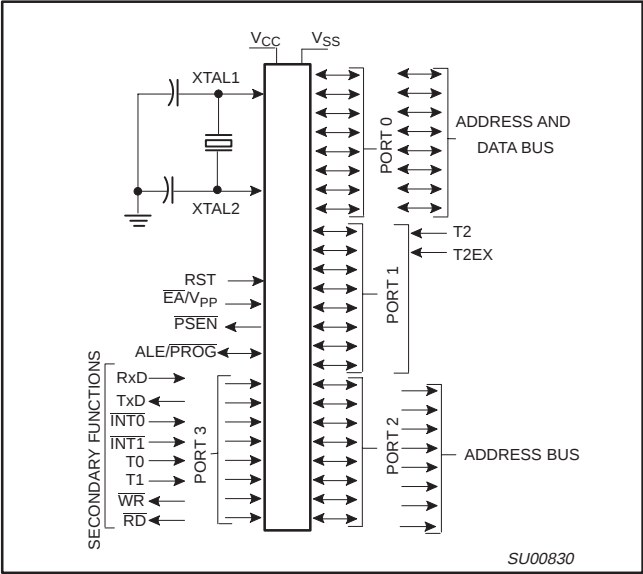
FEATURES

- 8051 Central Processing Unit
 - 128×8 RAM (80C31)
 - 256×8 RAM (80C32)
 - Three 16-bit counter/timers
 - Boolean processor
 - Full static operation
 - Low voltage (2.7 V to 5.5 V@ 16 MHz) operation
- Memory addressing capability
 - 64k ROM and 64k RAM
- Power control modes:
 - Clock can be stopped and resumed
 - Idle mode
 - Power-down mode
- CMOS and TTL compatible
- TWO speed ranges at $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$
 - 0 to 16 MHz
 - 0 to 33 MHz
- Three package styles
- Extended temperature ranges
- Dual Data Pointers
- 4 level priority interrupt
- 6 interrupt sources
- Four 8-bit I/O ports
- Full-duplex enhanced UART
 - Framing error detection
 - Automatic address recognition
- Programmable clock out
- Asynchronous port reset
- Low EMI (inhibit ALE)
- Wake-up from Power Down by an external interrupt

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LOGIC SYMBOL



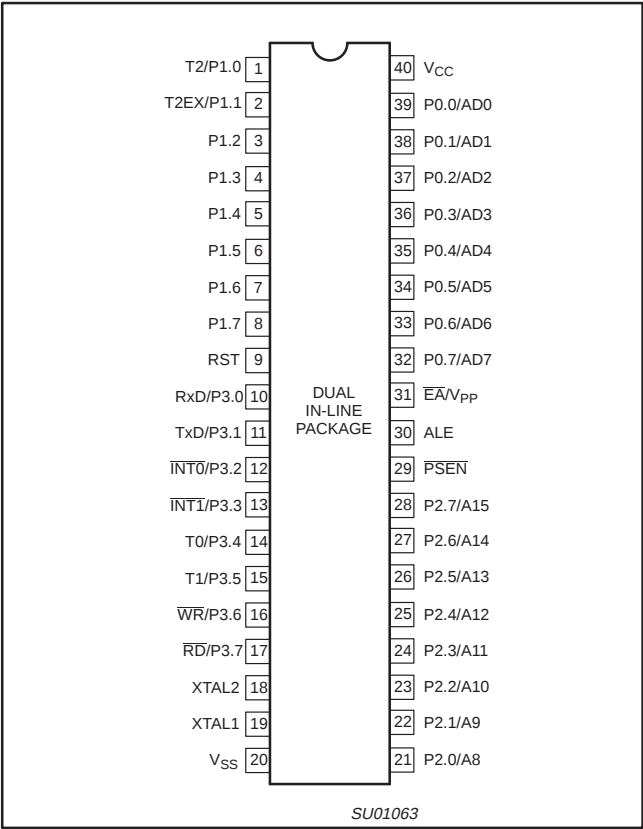
PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin	Function	Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	NIC*	16	P3.4/T0	31	P2.7/A15
2	P1.0/T2	17	P3.5/T1	32	PSEN
3	P1.1/T2EX	18	P3.6/WR	33	ALE
4	P1.2	19	P3.7/RD	34	NIC*
5	P1.3	20	XTAL2	35	EA/Vpp
6	P1.4	21	XTAL1	36	P0.7/AD7
7	P1.5	22	Vss	37	P0.6/AD6
8	P1.6	23	NIC*	38	P0.5/AD5
9	P1.7	24	P2.0/A8	39	P0.4/AD4
10	RST	25	P2.1/A9	40	P0.3/AD3
11	P3.0/RxD	26	P2.2/A10	41	P0.2/AD2
12	NIC*	27	P2.3/A11	42	P0.1/AD1
13	P3.1/TxD	28	P2.4/A12	43	P0.0/AD0
14	P3.2/INT0	29	P2.5/A13	44	Vcc
15	P3.3/INT1	30	P2.6/A14		

* NO INTERNAL CONNECTION

SU01062

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK
PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin	Function	Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	P1.5	16	Vss	31	P0.6/AD6
2	P1.6	17	NIC*	32	P0.5/AD5
3	P1.7	18	P2.0/A8	33	P0.4/AD4
4	RST	19	P2.1/A9	34	P0.3/AD3
5	P3.0/RxD	20	P2.2/A10	35	P0.2/AD2
6	NIC*	21	P2.3/A11	36	P0.1/AD1
7	P3.1/TxD	22	P2.4/A12	37	P0.0/AD0
8	P3.2/INT0	23	P2.5/A13	38	Vcc
9	P3.3/INT1	24	P2.6/A14	39	NIC*
10	P3.4/T0	25	P2.7/A15	40	P1.0/T2
11	P3.5/T1	26	PSEN	41	P1.1/T2EX
12	P3.6/WR	27	ALE	42	P1.2
13	P3.7/RD	28	NIC*	43	P1.3
14	XTAL2	29	EA/Vpp	44	P1.4
15	XTAL1	30	P0.7/AD7		

* NO INTERNAL CONNECTION

SU01064

80C51 8-bit microcontroller family
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80C31/80C32

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

MNEMONIC	PIN NUMBER			TYPE	NAME AND FUNCTION
	DIP	LCC	QFP		
V _{SS}	20	22	16	I	Ground: 0 V reference.
V _{CC}	40	44	38	I	Power Supply: This is the power supply voltage for normal, idle, and power-down operation.
P0.0–P0.7	39–32	43–36	37–30	I/O	Port 0: Port 0 is an open-drain, bidirectional I/O port with Schmitt trigger inputs. Port 0 pins that have 1s written to them float and can be used as high-impedance inputs. Port 0 is also the multiplexed low-order address and data bus during accesses to external program and data memory. In this application, it uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s.
P1.0–P1.7	1–8	2–9	40–44, 1–3	I/O	Port 1: Port 1 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups and Schmitt trigger inputs. Port 1 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 1 pins that are externally pulled low will source current because of the internal pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I _{IL}). Alternate functions for Port 1 include: T2 (P1.0): Timer/Counter 2 external count input/clockout (see Programmable Clock-Out) T2EX (P1.1): Timer/Counter 2 Reload/Capture/Direction control
P2.0–P2.7	21–28	24–31	18–25	I/O	Port 2: Port 2 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups and Schmitt trigger inputs. Port 2 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 2 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current because of the internal pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I _{IL}). 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, it uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s. During accesses to external data memory that use 8-bit addresses (MOV @Ri), port 2 emits the contents of the P2 special function register.
P3.0–P3.7	10–17	11, 13–19	5, 7–13	I/O	Port 3: Port 3 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups and Schmitt trigger inputs. Port 3 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 3 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current because of the pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I _{IL}). Port 3 also serves the special features of the 80C51 family, as listed below: RxD (P3.0): Serial input port TxD (P3.1): Serial output port INT0 (P3.2): External interrupt INT1 (P3.3): External interrupt T0 (P3.4): Timer 0 external input T1 (P3.5): Timer 1 external input WR (P3.6): External data memory write strobe RD (P3.7): External data memory read strobe
RST	9	10	4	I	Reset: A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running, resets the device. An internal diffused resistor to V _{SS} permits a power-on reset using only an external capacitor to V _{CC} .
ALE	30	33	27	O	Address Latch Enable: Output pulse for latching the low byte of the address during an access to external memory. In normal operation, ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/6 the oscillator frequency, and can be used for external timing or clocking. Note that one ALE pulse is skipped during each access to external data memory. ALE can be disabled by setting SFR auxiliary.0. With this bit set, ALE will be active only during a MOVX instruction.
PSEN	29	32	26	O	Program Store Enable: The read strobe to external program memory. When the 80C31/32 is executing code from the external program memory, PSEN is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two PSEN activations are skipped during each access to external data memory. PSEN is not activated during fetches from internal program memory.
EA/V _{PP}	31	35	29	I	External Access Enable/Programming Supply Voltage: EA must be externally held low to enable the device to fetch code from external program memory locations 0000H to 0FFFH.
XTAL1	19	21	15	I	Crystal 1: Input to the inverting oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock generator circuits.
XTAL2	18	20	14	O	Crystal 2: Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

NOTE:

To avoid "latch-up" effect at power-on, the voltage on any pin at any time must not be higher than V_{CC} + 0.5 V or V_{SS} – 0.5 V, respectively.

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80C31/80C32

Table 1. 8XC51/80C31 Special Function Registers

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIRECT ADDRESS	BIT ADDRESS, SYMBOL, OR ALTERNATIVE PORT FUNCTION								RESET VALUE
			MSB				LSB				
ACC*	Accumulator	E0H	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	E0	00H
AUXR#	Auxiliary	8EH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	AO	xxxxxxx0B
AUXR1#	Auxiliary 1	A2H	—	—	—	—	WUPD ²	0	—	DPS	xxx000x0B
B*	B register	F0H	F7	F6	F5	F4	F3	F2	F1	F0	00H
DPTR: DPH DPL	Data Pointer (2 bytes)										
	Data Pointer High	83H									00H
	Data Pointer Low	82H									00H
IE*	Interrupt Enable	A8H	AF	AE	AD	AC	AB	AA	A9	A8	
			EA	—	ET2	ES	ET1	EX1	ET0	EX0	0x000000B
			BF	BE	BD	BC	BB	BA	B9	B8	
IP*	Interrupt Priority	B8H	—	—	PT2	PS	PT1	PX1	PT0	PX0	xx000000B
			B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	
IPH#	Interrupt Priority High	B7H	—	—	PT2H	PSH	PT1H	PX1H	PT0H	PX0H	xx000000B
			87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	
P0*	Port 0	80H	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	FFH
			97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	
P1*	Port 1	90H	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2EX	T2	FFH
			A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	
P2*	Port 2	A0H	AD15	AD14	AD13	AD12	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	FFH
			B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	
P3*	Port 3	B0H	RD	WR	T1	T0	INT1	INT0	TxD	RxD	FFH
PCON# ¹	Power Control	87H	SMOD1	SMOD0	—	POF	GF1	GF0	PD	IDL	00xx0000B
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
PSW*	Program Status Word	D0H	CY	AC	F0	RS1	RS0	OV	—	P	000000x0B
RACAP2H#	Timer 2 Capture High	CBH									00H
RACAP2L#	Timer 2 Capture Low	CAH									
SADDR#	Slave Address	A9H									
SADEN#	Slave Address Mask	B9H									
SBUF	Serial Data Buffer	99H									
SCON*	Serial Control	98H	9F	9E	9D	9C	9B	9A	99	98	
			SM0/FE	SM1	SM2	REN	TB8	RB8	TI	RI	00H
SP	Stack Pointer	81H									07H
			8F	8E	8D	8C	8B	8A	89	88	
TCON*	Timer Control	88H	TF1	TR1	TF0	TR0	IE1	IT1	IE0	IT0	00H
			CF	CE	CD	CC	CB	CA	C9	C8	
T2CON*	Timer 2 Control	C8H	TF2	EXF2	RCLK	TCLK	EXEN2	TR2	C/T2	CP/RL2	00H
T2MOD#	Timer 2 Mode Control	C9H	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2OE	DCEN	xxxxxx00B
TH0	Timer High 0	8CH									00H
TH1	Timer High 1	8DH									
TH2#	Timer High 2	CDH									
TL0	Timer Low 0	8AH									
TL1	Timer Low 1	8BH									
TL2#	Timer Low 2	CCH									
TMOD	Timer Mode	89H	GATE	C/T	M1	M0	GATE	C/T	M1	M0	00H

NOTE:

Unused register bits that are not defined should not be set by the user's program. If violated, the device could function incorrectly.

* SFRs are bit addressable.

SFRs are modified from or added to the 80C51 SFRs.

– Reserved bits.

1. Reset value depends on reset source.

2. Not available on 80C31.

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128/256 byte RAM ROMless low voltage (2.7V–5.5V),
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80C31/80C32

OSCILLATOR CHARACTERISTICS

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier. The pins can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in the logic symbol.

To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL1 should be driven while XTAL2 is left unconnected. There are no requirements on the duty cycle of the external clock signal, because the input to the internal clock circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop. However, minimum and maximum high and low times specified in the data sheet must be observed.

Reset

A reset is accomplished by holding the RST pin high for at least two machine cycles (24 oscillator periods), while the oscillator is running. To insure a good power-up reset, the RST pin must be high long enough to allow the oscillator time to start up (normally a few milliseconds) plus two machine cycles.

Stop Clock Mode

The static design enables the clock speed to be reduced down to 0 MHz (stopped). When the oscillator is stopped, the RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values. This mode allows step-by-step utilization and permits reduced system power consumption by lowering the clock frequency down to any value. For lowest power consumption the Power Down mode is suggested.

Idle Mode

In idle mode (see Table 2), the CPU puts itself to sleep while all of the on-chip peripherals stay active. The instruction to invoke the idle mode is the last instruction executed in the normal operating mode before the idle mode is activated. The CPU contents, the on-chip RAM, and all of the special function registers remain intact during this mode. The idle mode can be terminated either by any enabled interrupt (at which time the process is picked up at the interrupt service routine and continued), or by a hardware reset which starts the processor in the same manner as a power-on reset.

Power-Down Mode

To save even more power, a Power Down mode (see Table 2) can be invoked by software. In this mode, the oscillator is stopped and the instruction that invoked Power Down is the last instruction executed. The on-chip RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values down to 2.0 V and care must be taken to return V_{CC} to the minimum specified operating voltages before the Power Down Mode is terminated.

For the 80C31 or 80C32, either a hardware reset or external interrupt can be used to exit from Power Down. Reset redefines all the SFRs but does not change the on-chip RAM. An external interrupt allows both the SFRs and the on-chip RAM to retain their values. WUPD (AUXR1.3–Wakeup from Power Down) enables or disables the wakeup from power down with external interrupt. Where:

WUPD = 0 Disable

WUPD = 1 Enable

To properly terminate Power Down the reset or external interrupt should not be executed before V_{CC} is restored to its normal operating level and must be held active long enough for the oscillator to restart and stabilize (normally less than 10 ms).

With an external interrupt, INT0 or INT1 must be enabled and configured as level-sensitive. Holding the pin low restarts the oscillator but bringing the pin back high completes the exit. Once the interrupt is serviced, the next instruction to be executed after RETI will be the one following the instruction that put the device into Power Down.

For the 80C31, wakeup from power down is always enabled.

Design Consideration

- When the 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 when Idle is terminated by reset, the instruction following the one that invokes Idle should not be one that writes to a port pin or to external memory.

ONCE™ Mode

The ONCE (“On-Circuit Emulation”) Mode facilitates testing and debugging of systems without the device having to be removed from the circuit. The ONCE Mode is invoked by:

- Pull ALE low while the device is in reset and $\overline{PSEN}$ is high;
- Hold ALE low as RST is deactivated.

While the device is in ONCE Mode, the Port 0 pins go into a float state, and the other port pins and ALE and $\overline{PSEN}$ are weakly pulled high. The oscillator circuit remains active. While the 80C31/32 is in this mode, an emulator or test CPU can be used to drive the circuit. Normal operation is restored when a normal reset is applied.

Table 2. External Pin Status During Idle and Power-Down Modes

MODE	PROGRAM MEMORY	ALE	$\overline{PSEN}$	PORT 0	PORT 1	PORT 2	PORT 3
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

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Programmable Clock-Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on P1.0. This pin, besides being a regular I/O pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed:

1. to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2, or
2. to output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 61 Hz to 4 MHz at a 16 MHz operating frequency.

To configure the Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit C/T2 (in T2CON) must be cleared and bit T2OE in T2MOD must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) also must be set to start 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 this equation:

$$\frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{4 \times (65536 - \text{RCAP2H, RCAP2L})}$$

Where:

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

In the Clock-Out mode Timer 2 roll-overs will not generate an interrupt. This is similar to when it 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 the Clock-Out frequency will be the same.

TIMER 2 OPERATION

Timer 2

Timer 2 is a 16-bit Timer/Counter which can operate as either an event timer or an event counter, as selected by C/T2* in the special function register T2CON (see Figure 1). Timer 2 has three operating modes: Capture, Auto-reload (up or down counting), and Baud Rate Generator, which are selected by bits in the T2CON as shown in Table 3.

Capture Mode

In the capture mode there are two options which are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2=0, then timer 2 is a 16-bit timer or counter (as selected by C/T2* in T2CON) which, upon overflowing sets bit TF2, the timer 2 overflow bit. This bit can be used to generate an interrupt (by enabling the Timer 2 interrupt bit in the IE register). If EXEN2= 1, Timer 2 operates as described above, but with the added feature that a 1- to -0 transition at external input T2EX causes the current value in the Timer 2 registers, TL2 and

TH2, to be captured into registers RCAP2L and RCAP2H, respectively. In addition, the transition at T2EX causes bit EXF2 in T2CON to be set, and EXF2 like TF2 can generate an interrupt (which vectors to the same location as Timer 2 overflow interrupt. The Timer 2 interrupt service routine can interrogate TF2 and EXF2 to determine which event caused the interrupt). The capture mode is illustrated in Figure 2 (There is no reload value for TL2 and TH2 in this mode. Even when a capture event occurs from T2EX, the counter keeps on counting T2EX pin transitions or osc/12 pulses.).

Auto-Reload Mode (Up or Down Counter)

In the 16-bit auto-reload mode, Timer 2 can be configured (as either a timer or counter (C/T2* in T2CON)) then programmed to count up or down. The counting direction is determined by bit DCEN (Down Counter Enable) which is located in the T2MOD register (see Figure 3). When reset is applied the DCEN=0 which means Timer 2 will default to counting up. If DCEN bit is set, Timer 2 can count up or down depending on the value of the T2EX pin.

Figure 4 shows Timer 2 which will count up automatically since DCEN=0. In this mode there are two options selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON register. If EXEN2=0, then Timer 2 counts up to 0FFFFH and sets the TF2 (Overflow Flag) bit upon overflow. This causes the Timer 2 registers to be reloaded with the 16-bit value in RCAP2L and RCAP2H. The values in RCAP2L and RCAP2H are preset by software means.

If EXEN2=1, then a 16-bit reload can be triggered either by an overflow or by a 1-to-0 transition at input T2EX. This transition also sets the EXF2 bit. The Timer 2 interrupt, if enabled, can be generated when either TF2 or EXF2 are 1.

In Figure 5 DCEN=1 which enables Timer 2 to count up or down. This mode allows pin T2EX to control the direction of count. When a logic 1 is applied at pin T2EX Timer 2 will count up. Timer 2 will overflow at 0FFFFH and set the TF2 flag, which can then generate an interrupt, if the interrupt is enabled. This timer overflow also causes the 16-bit value in RCAP2L and RCAP2H to be reloaded into the timer registers TL2 and TH2.

When a logic 0 is applied at pin T2EX this causes Timer 2 to count down. The timer will underflow when TL2 and TH2 become equal to the value stored in RCAP2L and RCAP2H. Timer 2 underflow sets the TF2 flag and causes 0FFFFH to be reloaded into the timer registers TL2 and TH2.

The external flag EXF2 toggles when Timer 2 underflows or overflows. This EXF2 bit can be used as a 17th bit of resolution if needed. The EXF2 flag does not generate an interrupt in this mode of operation.

Table 3. Timer 2 Operating Modes

RCLK + TCLK	CP/RL2	TR2	MODE
0	0	1	16-bit Auto-reload
0	1	1	16-bit Capture
1	X	1	Baud rate generator
X	X	0	(off)

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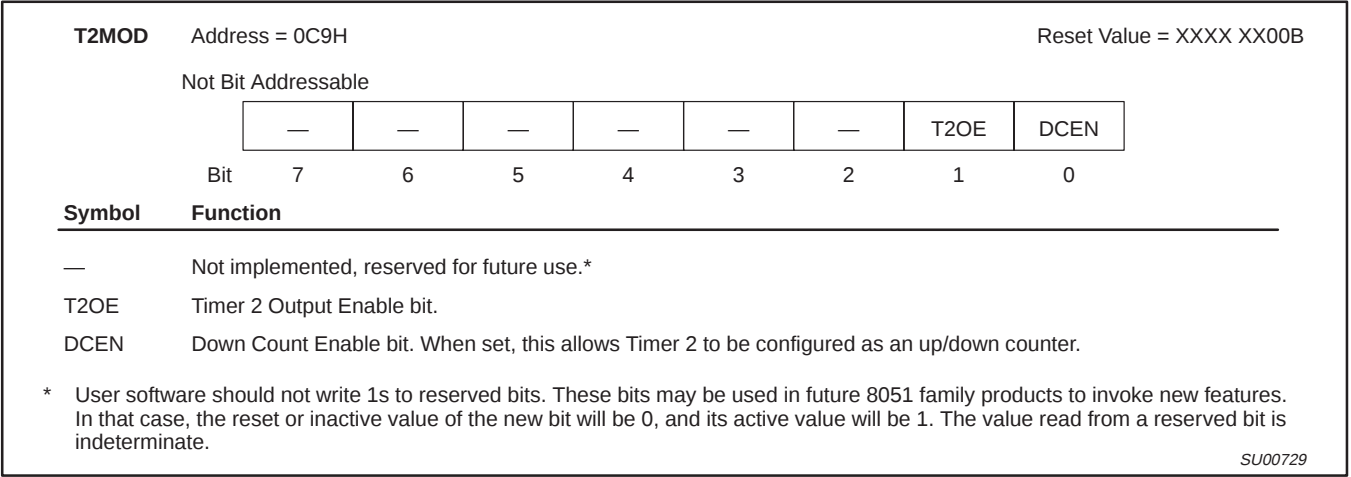


Figure 3. Timer 2 Mode (T2MOD) Control Register

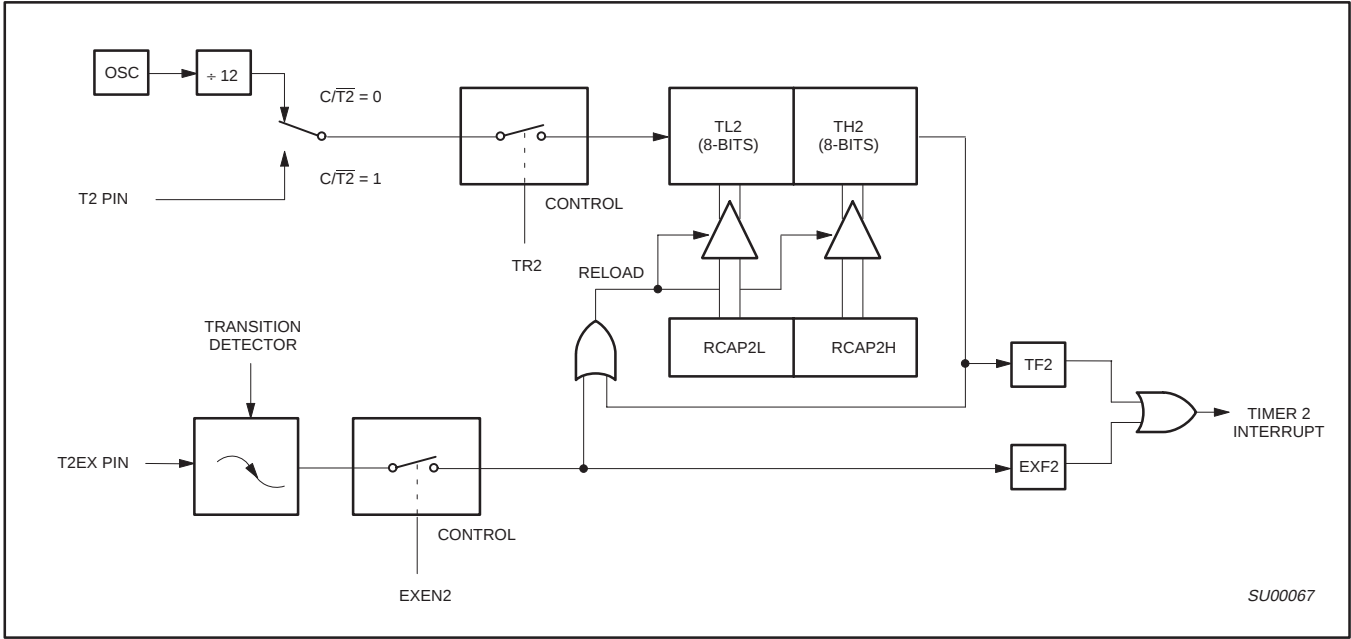


Figure 4. Timer 2 in Auto-Reload Mode (DCEN = 0)

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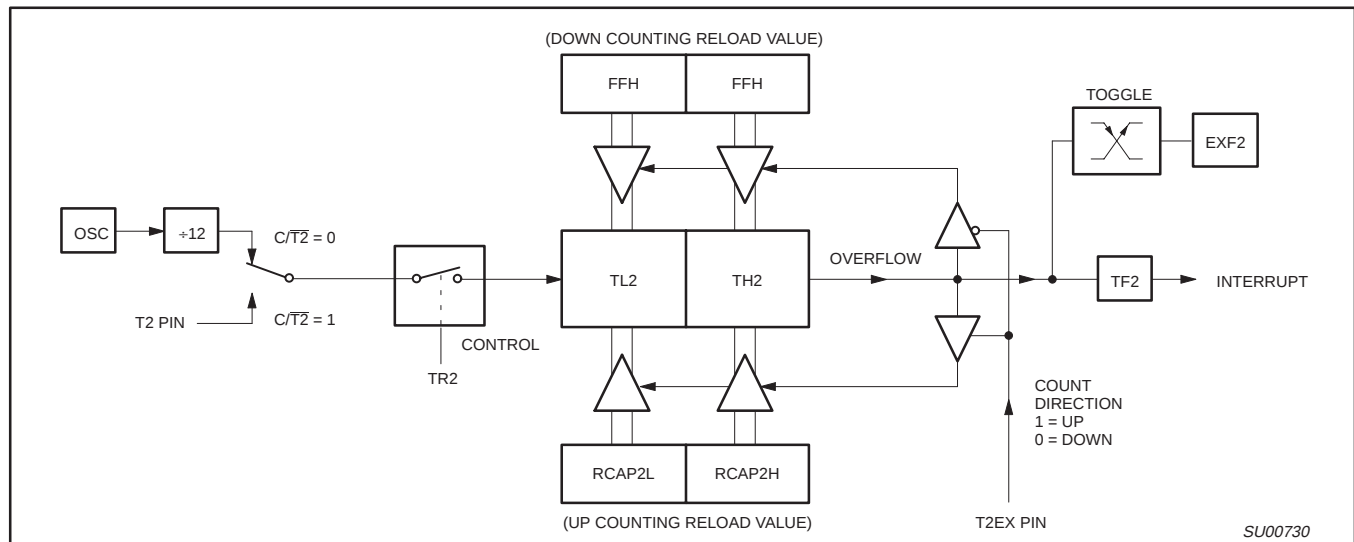


Figure 5. Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 1)

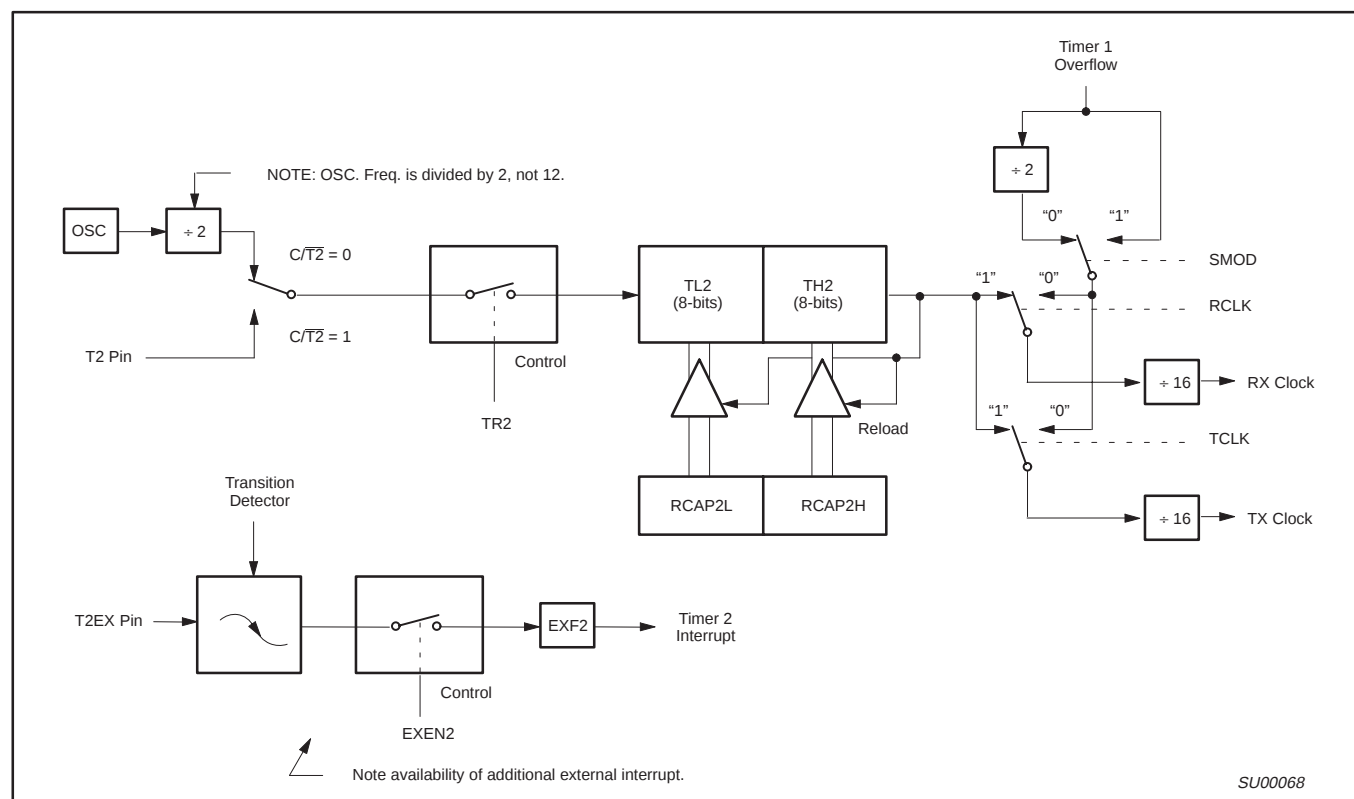


Figure 6. Timer 2 in Baud Rate Generator Mode

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Baud Rate Generator Mode

Bits TCLK and/or RCLK in T2CON (Table 3) allow the serial port transmit and receive baud rates to be derived from either Timer 1 or Timer 2. When TCLK= 0, Timer 1 is used as the serial port transmit baud rate generator. When TCLK= 1, Timer 2 is used as the serial port transmit baud rate generator. RCLK has the same effect for the serial port receive baud rate. With these two bits, the serial port can have different receive and transmit baud rates – one generated by Timer 1, the other by Timer 2.

Figure 6 shows the Timer 2 in baud rate generation mode. The baud rate generation mode is like 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 given below:

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

The timer can be configured for either "timer" or "counter" operation. In many applications, it is configured for "timer" operation ($C/\overline{T}2^*=0$). Timer operation is different for Timer 2 when it is being used as a baud rate generator.

Usually, as a timer it would increment every machine cycle (i.e., 1/12 the oscillator frequency). As a baud rate generator, it increments every state time (i.e., 1/2 the oscillator frequency). Thus the baud rate formula is as follows:

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

Where: (RCAP2H, RCAP2L)= The content of RCAP2H and RCAP2L taken as a 16-bit unsigned integer.

The Timer 2 as a baud rate generator mode shown in Figure 6, is valid only if RCLK and/or TCLK = 1 in T2CON register. Note that a rollover in TH2 does not set TF2, and will not generate an interrupt. Thus, the Timer 2 interrupt does not have to be disabled when Timer 2 is in the baud rate generator mode. Also if the EXEN2 (T2 external enable flag) is set, a 1-to-0 transition in T2EX (Timer/counter 2 trigger input) will set EXF2 (T2 external flag) but will not cause a reload from (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) to (TH2, TL2). Therefore when Timer 2 is in use as a baud rate generator, T2EX can be used as an additional external interrupt, if needed.

When Timer 2 is in the baud rate generator mode, one should not try to read or write TH2 and TL2. As a baud rate generator, Timer 2 is incremented every state time (osc/2) or asynchronously from pin T2;

under these conditions, a read or write of TH2 or TL2 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.

Table 4 shows commonly used baud rates and how they can be obtained from Timer 2.

Table 4. Timer 2 Generated Commonly Used Baud Rates

Baud Rate	Osc Freq	Timer 2	
		RCAP2H	RCAP2L
375 K	12 MHz	FF	FF
9.6 K	12 MHz	FF	D9
2.8 K	12 MHz	FF	B2
2.4 K	12 MHz	FF	64
1.2 K	12 MHz	FE	C8
300	12 MHz	FB	1E
110	12 MHz	F2	AF
300	6 MHz	FD	8F
110	6 MHz	F9	57

Summary Of Baud Rate Equations

Timer 2 is in baud rate generating mode. If Timer 2 is being clocked through pin T2(P1.0) the baud rate is:

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{\text{Timer 2 Overflow Rate}}{16}$$

If Timer 2 is being clocked internally, the baud rate is:

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{f_{\text{osc}}}{[32 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H}, \text{RCAP2L})]]}$$

Where f_{osc} = Oscillator Frequency

To obtain the reload value for RCAP2H and RCAP2L, the above equation can be rewritten as:

$$\text{RCAP2H, RCAP2L} = 65536 - \left(\frac{f_{\text{osc}}}{32 \times \text{Baud Rate}} \right)$$

Timer/Counter 2 Set-up

Except for the baud rate generator mode, the values given for T2CON do not include the setting of the TR2 bit. Therefore, bit TR2 must be set, separately, to turn the timer on. See Table 5 for set-up of Timer 2 as a timer. Also see Table 6 for set-up of Timer 2 as a counter.

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Table 5. Timer 2 as a Timer

MODE	T2CON	
	INTERNAL CONTROL (Note 1)	EXTERNAL CONTROL (Note 2)
16-bit Auto-Reload	00H	08H
16-bit Capture	01H	09H
Baud rate generator receive and transmit same baud rate	34H	36H
Receive only	24H	26H
Transmit only	14H	16H

Table 6. Timer 2 as a Counter

MODE	TMOD	
	INTERNAL CONTROL (Note 1)	EXTERNAL CONTROL (Note 2)
16-bit	02H	0AH
Auto-Reload	03H	0BH

NOTES:

1. Capture/reload occurs only on timer/counter overflow.
2. Capture/reload occurs on timer/counter overflow and a 1-to-0 transition on T2EX (P1.1) pin except when Timer 2 is used in the baud rate generator mode.

Enhanced UART

The UART operates in all of the usual modes that are described in the first section of *Data Handbook IC20, 80C51-Based 8-Bit Microcontrollers*. In addition the UART can perform framing error detect by looking for missing stop bits, and automatic address recognition. The 80C31/32 UART also fully supports multiprocessor communication.

When used for framing error detect the UART looks for missing stop bits in the communication. A missing bit will set the FE bit in the SCON register. The FE bit shares the SCON.7 bit with SM0 and the function of SCON.7 is determined by PCON.6 (SMOD0) (see Figure 7). If SMOD0 is set then SCON.7 functions as FE. SCON.7 functions as SM0 when SMOD0 is cleared. When used as FE SCON.7 can only be cleared by software. Refer to Figure 8.

Automatic Address Recognition

Automatic Address Recognition is a feature which allows the UART to recognize certain addresses in the serial bit stream by using hardware to make the comparisons. This feature saves a great deal of software overhead by eliminating the need for the software to examine every serial address which passes by the serial port. This feature is enabled by setting the SM2 bit in SCON. In the 9 bit UART modes, mode 2 and mode 3, the Receive Interrupt flag (RI) will be automatically set when the received byte contains either the "Given" address or the "Broadcast" address. The 9 bit mode requires that the 9th information bit is a 1 to indicate that the received information is an address and not data. Automatic address recognition is shown in Figure 9.

The 8 bit mode is called Mode 1. In this mode the RI flag will be set if SM2 is enabled and the information received has a valid stop bit following the 8 address bits and the information is either a Given or Broadcast address.

Mode 0 is the Shift Register mode and SM2 is ignored.

Using the Automatic Address Recognition feature allows a master to selectively communicate with one or more slaves by invoking the Given slave address or addresses. All of the slaves may be contacted by using the Broadcast address. Two special Function Registers are used to define the slave's address, SADDR, and the address mask, SADEN. SADEN is used to define which bits in the

SADDR are to be used and which bits are "don't care". The SADEN mask can be logically ANDed with the SADDR to create the "Given" address which the master will use for addressing each of the slaves. Use of the Given address allows multiple slaves to be recognized while excluding others. The following examples will help to show the versatility of this scheme:

Slave 0	SADDR =	1100 0000
	SADEN =	<u>1111 1101</u>
	Given =	1100 00X0
Slave 1	SADDR =	1100 0000
	SADEN =	<u>1111 1110</u>
	Given =	1100 000X

In the above example SADDR is the same and the SADEN data is used to differentiate between the two slaves. Slave 0 requires a 0 in bit 0 and it ignores bit 1. Slave 1 requires a 0 in bit 1 and bit 0 is ignored. A unique address for Slave 0 would be 1100 0010 since slave 1 requires a 0 in bit 1. A unique address for slave 1 would be 1100 0001 since a 1 in bit 0 will exclude slave 0. Both slaves can be selected at the same time by an address which has bit 0 = 0 (for slave 0) and bit 1 = 0 (for slave 1). Thus, both could be addressed with 1100 0000.

In a more complex system the following could be used to select slaves 1 and 2 while excluding slave 0:

Slave 0	SADDR =	1100 0000
	SADEN =	<u>1111 1001</u>
	Given =	1100 0XX0
Slave 1	SADDR =	1110 0000
	SADEN =	<u>1111 1010</u>
	Given =	1110 0XX0
Slave 2	SADDR =	1110 0000
	SADEN =	<u>1111 1100</u>
	Given =	1110 00XX

In the above example the differentiation among the 3 slaves is in the lower 3 address bits. Slave 0 requires that bit 0 = 0 and it can be uniquely addressed by 1110 0110. Slave 1 requires that bit 1 = 0 and it can be uniquely addressed by 1110 and 0101. Slave 2 requires that bit 2 = 0 and its unique address is 1110 0011. To select Slaves 0

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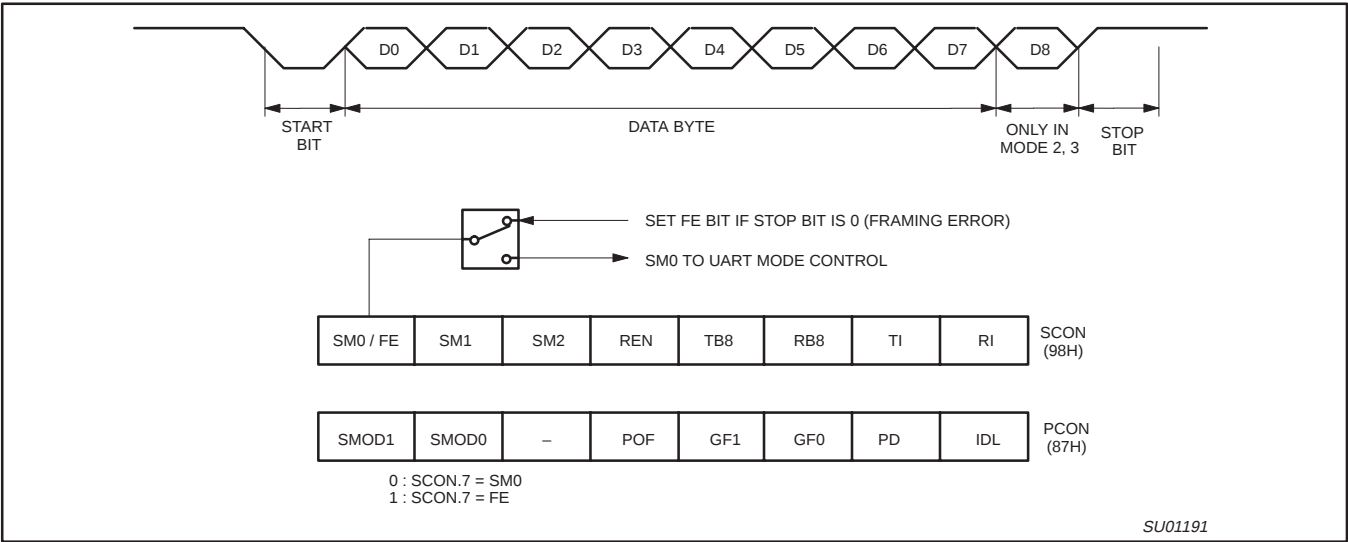


Figure 8. UART Framing Error Detection

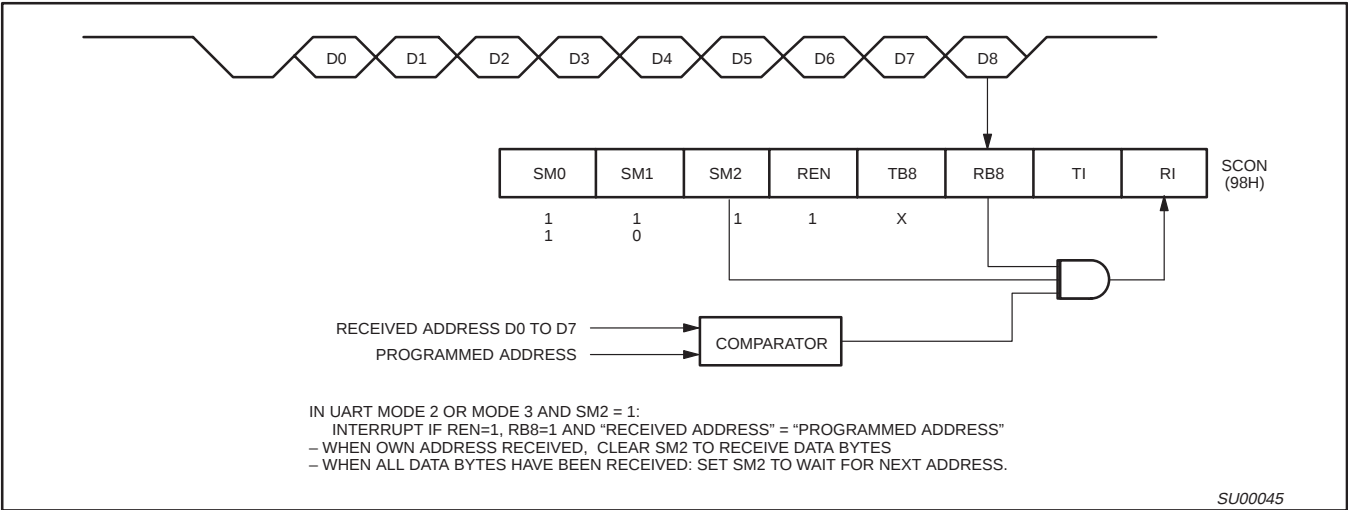


Figure 9. UART Multiprocessor Communication, Automatic Address Recognition

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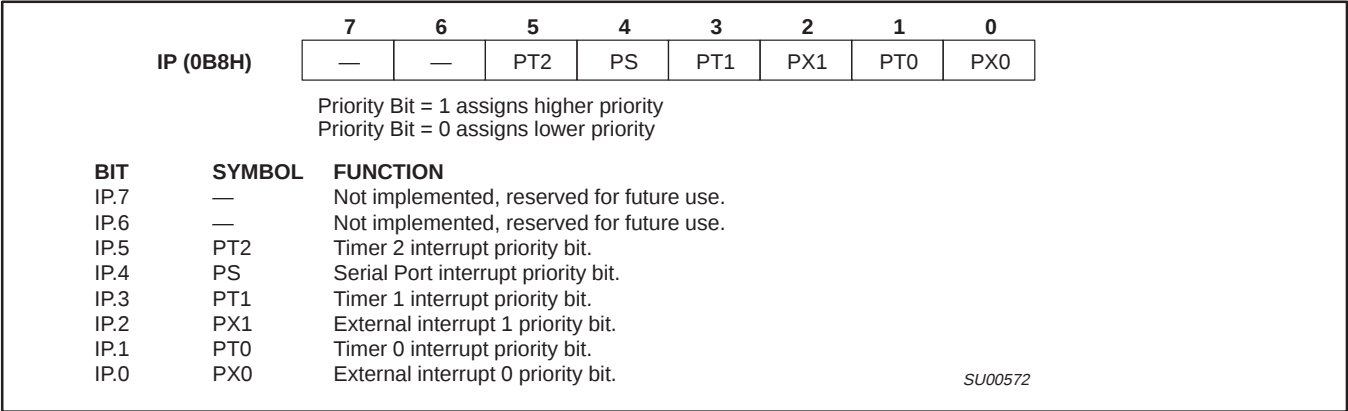


Figure 11. IP Registers

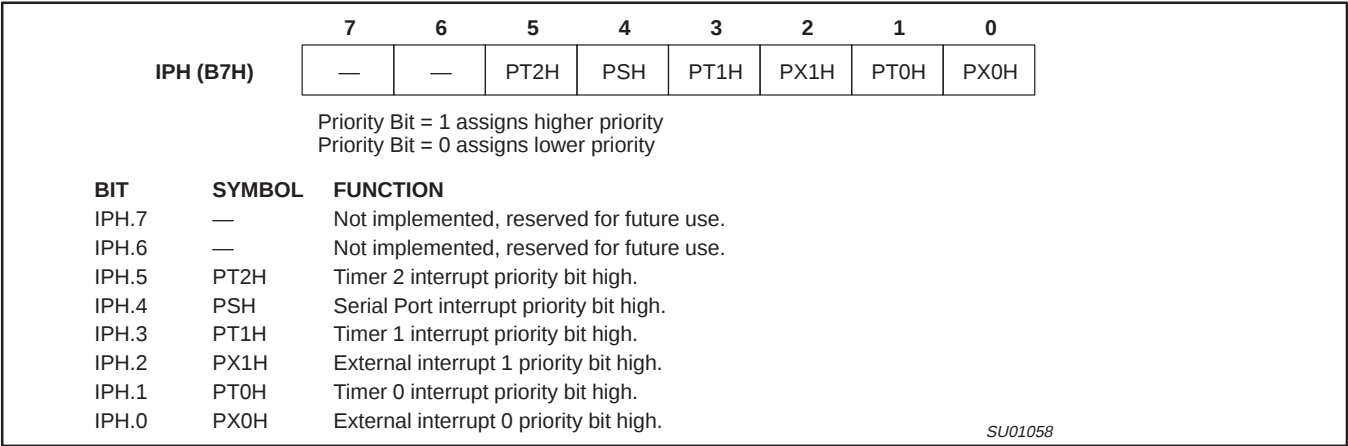


Figure 12. IPH Registers

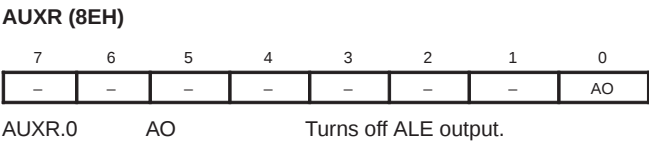
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Reduced EMI Mode

The AO bit (AUXR.0) in the AUXR register when set disables the ALE output.

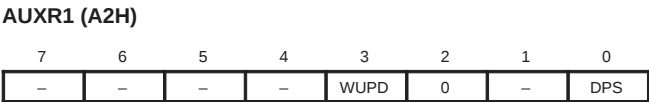
Reduced EMI Mode



Dual DPTR

The dual DPTR structure (see Figure 13) enables a way to specify the address of an external data memory location. There are two 16-bit DPTR registers that address the external memory, and a single bit called DPS = AUXR1/bit0 that allows the program code to switch between them.

- New Register Name: AUXR1#
- SFR Address: A2H
- Reset Value: xxx000x0B



Where:
DPS = AUXR1/bit0 = Switches between DPTR0 and DPTR1.

Select Reg	DPS
DPTR0	0
DPTR1	1

The DPS bit status should be saved by software when switching between DPTR0 and DPTR1.

Note that bit 2 is not writable and is always read as a zero. This allows the DPS bit to be quickly toggled simply by executing an INC DPTR instruction without affecting the WOPD or LPEP bits.

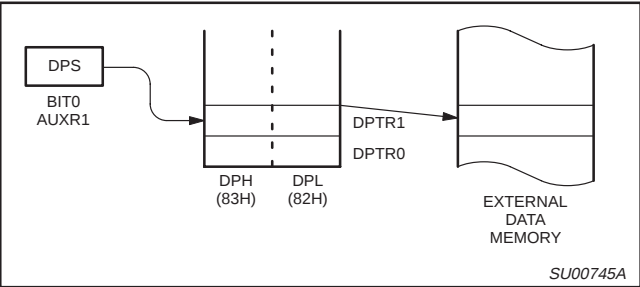


Figure 13.

DPTR Instructions

The instructions that refer to DPTR refer to the data pointer that is currently selected using the AUXR1/bit 0 register. The six instructions that use the DPTR are as follows:

INC DPTR	Increments the data pointer by 1
MOV DPTR, #data16	Loads the DPTR with a 16-bit constant
MOV A, @ A+DPTR	Move code byte relative to DPTR to ACC
MOVX A, @ DPTR	Move external RAM (16-bit address) to ACC
MOVX @ DPTR, A	Move ACC to external RAM (16-bit address)
JMP @ A + DPTR	Jump indirect relative to DPTR

The data pointer can be accessed on a byte-by-byte basis by specifying the low or high byte in an instruction which accesses the SFRs. See application note AN458 for more details.

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ or -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ (16 MHz devices)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS			UNIT
			MIN	TYP ¹	MAX	
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	$4.0\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 5.5\text{ V}$	-0.5		$0.2 V_{CC} - 0.1$	V
		$2.7\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 4.0\text{ V}$	-0.5		0.7	V
V_{IH}	Input high voltage (ports 0, 1, 2, 3, $\overline{\text{EA}}$)		$0.2 V_{CC} + 0.9$		$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
V_{IH1}	Input high voltage, XTAL1, RST		$0.7 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage, ports 1, 2, ⁸	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $I_{OL} = 1.6\text{ mA}^2$			0.4	V
V_{OL1}	Output low voltage, port 0, ALE, $\overline{\text{PSEN}}^8, 7$	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $I_{OL} = 3.2\text{ mA}^2$			0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage, ports 1, 2, 3 ³	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $I_{OH} = -20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CC} - 0.7$			V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OH} = -30\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CC} - 0.7$			V
V_{OH1}	Output high voltage (port 0 in external bus mode), ALE ⁹ , $\overline{\text{PSEN}}^3$	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $I_{OH} = -3.2\text{ mA}$	$V_{CC} - 0.7$			V
I_{IL}	Logical 0 input current, ports 1, 2, 3	$V_{IN} = 0.4\text{ V}$	-1		-50	μA
I_{TL}	Logical 1-to-0 transition current, ports 1, 2, 3 ⁶	$V_{IN} = 2.0\text{ V}$ See note 4			-650	μA
I_{LI}	Input leakage current, port 0	$0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{CC} - 0.3$			± 10	μA
I_{CC}	Power supply current (see Figure 21): Active mode @ 16 MHz Idle mode @ 16 MHz Power-down mode or clock stopped (see Figure 25 for conditions)	See note 5 $T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 70°C $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$		3		μA
					50 75	μA μA
R_{RST}	Internal reset pull-down resistor		40		225	k Ω
C_{IO}	Pin capacitance ¹⁰ (except $\overline{\text{EA}}$)				15	pF

NOTES:

- Typical ratings are not guaranteed. The values listed are at room temperature, 5 V.
- Capacitive loading on ports 0 and 2 may cause spurious noise to be superimposed on the V_{OL} s of ALE and ports 1 and 3. The noise is due to external bus capacitance discharging into the port 0 and port 2 pins when these pins make 1-to-0 transitions during bus operations. In the worst cases (capacitive loading $> 100\text{ pF}$), the noise pulse on the ALE pin may exceed 0.8 V. In such cases, it may be desirable to qualify ALE with a Schmitt Trigger, or use an address latch with a Schmitt Trigger STROBE input. I_{OL} can exceed these conditions provided that no single output sinks more than 5 mA and no more than two outputs exceed the test conditions.
- Capacitive loading on ports 0 and 2 may cause the V_{OH} on ALE and $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ to momentarily fall below the $V_{CC} - 0.7$ specification when the address bits are stabilizing.
- Pins of ports 1, 2 and 3 source a transition current when they are being externally driven from 1 to 0. The transition current reaches its maximum value when V_{IN} is approximately 2 V.
- See Figures 22 through 25 for I_{CC} test conditions.
Active mode: $I_{CC} = 0.9 \times \text{FREQ.} + 1.1\text{ mA}$
Idle mode: $I_{CC} = 0.18 \times \text{FREQ.} + 1.01\text{ mA}$; See Figure 21.
- This value applies to $T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$. For $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_{TL} = -750\text{ }\mu\text{A}$.
- Load capacitance for port 0, ALE, and $\overline{\text{PSEN}} = 100\text{ pF}$, load capacitance for all other outputs = 80 pF.
- Under steady state (non-transient) conditions, I_{OL} must be externally limited as follows:
Maximum I_{OL} per port pin: 15 mA (*NOTE: This is 85°C specification.)
Maximum I_{OL} per 8-bit port: 26 mA
Maximum total I_{OL} for all outputs: 71 mA
If I_{OL} exceeds the test condition, V_{OL} may exceed the related specification. Pins are not guaranteed to sink current greater than the listed test conditions.
- ALE is tested to V_{OH1} , except when ALE is off then V_{OH} is the voltage specification.
- Pin capacitance is characterized but not tested. Pin capacitance is less than 25 pF.

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ or -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, 33 MHz devices; 5 V $\pm 10\%$; $V_{SS} = 0$ V

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS			UNIT
			MIN	TYP ¹	MAX	
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	$4.5\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 5.5\text{ V}$	-0.5		$0.2 V_{CC} - 0.1$	V
V_{IH}	Input high voltage (ports 0, 1, 2, 3, EA)		$0.2 V_{CC} + 0.9$		$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
V_{IH1}	Input high voltage, XTAL1, RST		$0.7 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage, ports 1, 2, 3 ⁸	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OL} = 1.6\text{ mA}^2$			0.4	V
V_{OL1}	Output low voltage, port 0, ALE, PSEN ^{7, 8}	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OL} = 3.2\text{ mA}^2$			0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage, ports 1, 2, 3 ³	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OH} = -30\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CC} - 0.7$			V
V_{OH1}	Output high voltage (port 0 in external bus mode), ALE ⁹ , PSEN ³	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OH} = -3.2\text{ mA}$	$V_{CC} - 0.7$			V
I_{IL}	Logical 0 input current, ports 1, 2, 3	$V_{IN} = 0.4\text{ V}$	-1		-50	μA
I_{TL}	Logical 1-to-0 transition current, ports 1, 2, 3 ⁶	$V_{IN} = 2.0\text{ V}$ See note 4			-650	μA
I_{LI}	Input leakage current, port 0	$0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{CC} - 0.3$			± 10	μA
I_{CC}	Power supply current (see Figure 21): Active mode (see Note 5) Idle mode (see Note 5) Power-down mode or clock stopped (see Figure 25 for conditions)	See note 5 $T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 70°C $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$		3	50 75	μA μA
R_{RST}	Internal reset pull-down resistor		40		225	$\text{k}\Omega$
C_{IO}	Pin capacitance ¹⁰ (except EA)				15	pF

NOTES:

- Typical ratings are not guaranteed. The values listed are at room temperature, 5 V.
- Capacitive loading on ports 0 and 2 may cause spurious noise to be superimposed on the V_{OL} s of ALE and ports 1 and 3. The noise is due to external bus capacitance discharging into the port 0 and port 2 pins when these pins make 1-to-0 transitions during bus operations. In the worst cases (capacitive loading > 100 pF), the noise pulse on the ALE pin may exceed 0.8 V. In such cases, it may be desirable to qualify ALE with a Schmitt Trigger, or use an address latch with a Schmitt Trigger STROBE input. I_{OL} can exceed these conditions provided that no single output sinks more than 5mA and no more than two outputs exceed the test conditions.
- Capacitive loading on ports 0 and 2 may cause the V_{OH} on ALE and PSEN to momentarily fall below the $V_{CC} - 0.7$ specification when the address bits are stabilizing.
- Pins of ports 1, 2 and 3 source a transition current when they are being externally driven from 1 to 0. The transition current reaches its maximum value when V_{IN} is approximately 2 V.
- See Figures 22 through 25 for I_{CC} test conditions.
Active mode: $I_{CC(MAX)} = 0.9 \times \text{FREQ.} + 1.1\text{ mA}$
Idle mode: $I_{CC(MAX)} = 0.18 \times \text{FREQ.} + 1.0\text{ mA}$; See Figure 21.
- This value applies to $T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$. For $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_{TL} = -750\text{ }\mu\text{A}$.
- Load capacitance for port 0, ALE, and PSEN = 100 pF, load capacitance for all other outputs = 80 pF.
- Under steady state (non-transient) conditions, I_{OL} must be externally limited as follows:
Maximum I_{OL} per port pin: 15 mA (*NOTE: This is 85°C specification.)
Maximum I_{OL} per 8-bit port: 26 mA
Maximum total I_{OL} for all outputs: 71 mA
If I_{OL} exceeds the test condition, V_{OL} may exceed the related specification. Pins are not guaranteed to sink current greater than the listed test conditions.
- ALE is tested to V_{OH1} , except when ALE is off then V_{OH} is the voltage specification.
- Pin capacitance is characterized but not tested. Pin capacitance is less than 25 pF. Pin capacitance of ceramic package is less than 15 pF (except EA is 25 pF).

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } +70^{\circ}\text{C or } -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +2.7\text{ V to } +5.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ^{1, 2, 3}

SYMBOL	FIGURE	PARAMETER	16 MHz CLOCK		VARIABLE CLOCK		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$1/t_{CLCL}$	14	Oscillator frequency ⁵ Speed versions :S			3.5	16	MHz
t_{LHLL}	14	ALE pulse width	85		$2t_{CLCL}-40$		ns
t_{AVLL}	14	Address valid to ALE low	22		$t_{CLCL}-40$		ns
t_{LLAX}	14	Address hold after ALE low	32		$t_{CLCL}-30$		ns
t_{LLIV}	14	ALE low to valid instruction in		150		$4t_{CLCL}-100$	ns
t_{LLPL}	14	ALE low to PSEN low	32		$t_{CLCL}-30$		ns
t_{PLPH}	14	PSEN pulse width	142		$3t_{CLCL}-45$		ns
t_{PLIV}	14	PSEN low to valid instruction in		82		$3t_{CLCL}-105$	ns
t_{PXIX}	14	Input instruction hold after PSEN	0		0		ns
t_{PXIZ}	14	Input instruction float after PSEN		37		$t_{CLCL}-25$	ns
t_{AVIV} ⁴	14	Address to valid instruction in		207		$5t_{CLCL}-105$	ns
t_{PLAZ}	14	PSEN low to address float		10		10	ns
Data Memory							
t_{RLRH}	15, 16	$\overline{RD}$ pulse width	275		$6t_{CLCL}-100$		ns
t_{WLWH}	15, 16	$\overline{WR}$ pulse width	275		$6t_{CLCL}-100$		ns
t_{RLDV}	15, 16	$\overline{RD}$ low to valid data in		147		$5t_{CLCL}-165$	ns
t_{RHDX}	15, 16	Data hold after $\overline{RD}$	0		0		ns
t_{RHDZ}	15, 16	Data float after $\overline{RD}$		65		$2t_{CLCL}-60$	ns
t_{LLDV}	15, 16	ALE low to valid data in		350		$8t_{CLCL}-150$	ns
t_{AVDV}	15, 16	Address to valid data in		397		$9t_{CLCL}-165$	ns
t_{LLWL}	15, 16	ALE low to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ low	137	239	$3t_{CLCL}-50$	$3t_{CLCL}+50$	ns
t_{AVWL}	15, 16	Address valid to $\overline{WR}$ low or $\overline{RD}$ low	122		$4t_{CLCL}-130$		ns
t_{QVWX}	15, 16	Data valid to $\overline{WR}$ transition	13		$t_{CLCL}-50$		ns
t_{WHQX}	15, 16	Data hold after $\overline{WR}$	13		$t_{CLCL}-50$		ns
t_{QVWH}	16	Data valid to $\overline{WR}$ high	287		$7t_{CLCL}-150$		ns
t_{RLAZ}	15, 16	$\overline{RD}$ low to address float		0		0	ns
t_{WHLH}	15, 16	$\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ high to ALE high	23	103	$t_{CLCL}-40$	$t_{CLCL}+40$	ns
External Clock							
t_{CHCX}	18	High time	20		20	$t_{CLCL}-t_{CLCX}$	ns
t_{CLCX}	18	Low time	20		20	$t_{CLCL}-t_{CHCX}$	ns
t_{CLCH}	18	Rise time		20		20	ns
t_{CHCL}	18	Fall time		20		20	ns
Shift Register							
t_{XLXL}	17	Serial port clock cycle time	750		$12t_{CLCL}$		ns
t_{QVXH}	17	Output data setup to clock rising edge	492		$10t_{CLCL}-133$		ns
t_{XHQX}	17	Output data hold after clock rising edge	8		$2t_{CLCL}-117$		ns
t_{XHDX}	17	Input data hold after clock rising edge	0		0		ns
t_{XHDV}	17	Clock rising edge to input data valid		492		$10t_{CLCL}-133$	ns

NOTES:

- Parameters are valid over operating temperature range unless otherwise specified.
- Load capacitance for port 0, ALE, and PSEN = 100 pF, load capacitance for all other outputs = 80 pF.
- Interfacing the 80C31 and 80C32 to devices with float times up to 45ns is permitted. This limited bus contention will not cause damage to Port 0 drivers.
- See application note AN457 for external memory interface.
- Parts are guaranteed to operate down to 0 Hz. When an external clock source is used, the RST pin should be held high for a minimum of 20 μ s for power-on or wakeup from power down.

128/256 byte RAM ROMless low voltage (2.7V–5.5V),
low power, high speed (33 MHz)

80C31/80C32

Each timing symbol has five characters. The first character is always 't' (= time). The other characters, depending on their positions, indicate the name of a signal or the logical status of that signal. The designations are:

L – Logic level low, or ALE

Z – Float

$t_{1|PI}$ = Time for ALE low to $\overline{PSEN}$ low.



80C51 8-bit microcontroller family
128/256 byte RAM ROMless low voltage (2.7V–5.5V),
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80C31/80C32

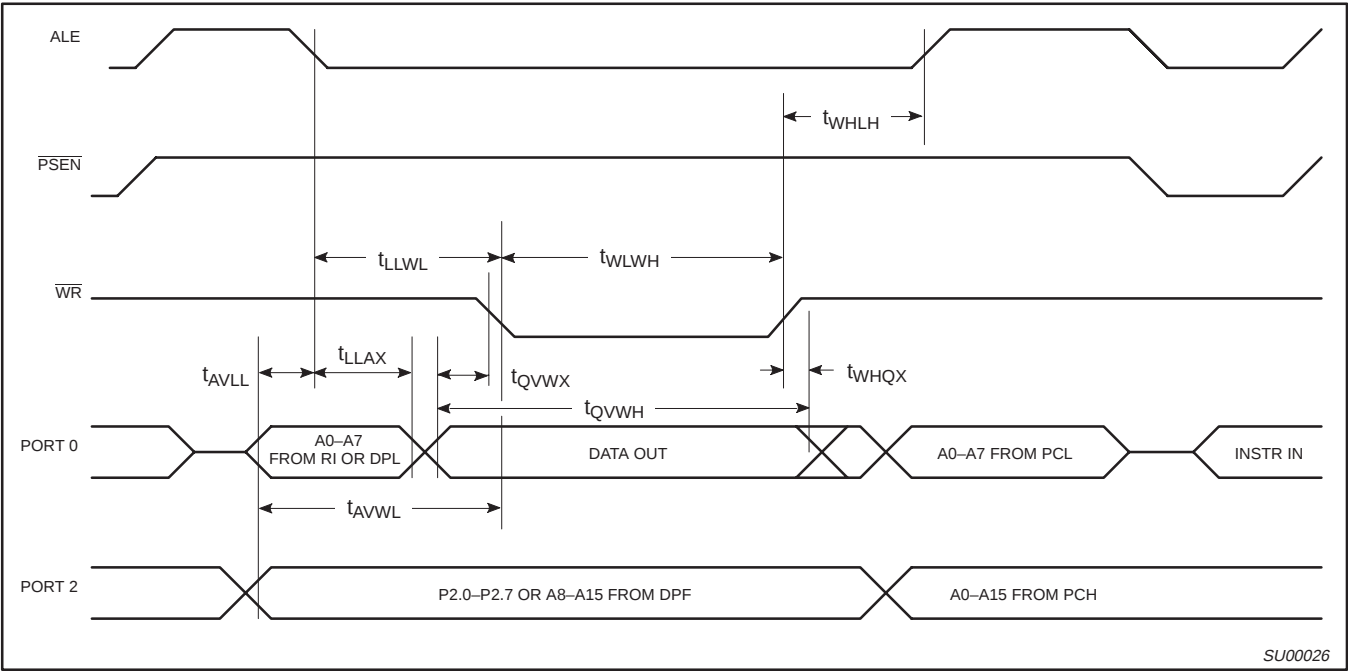


Figure 16. External Data Memory Write Cycle

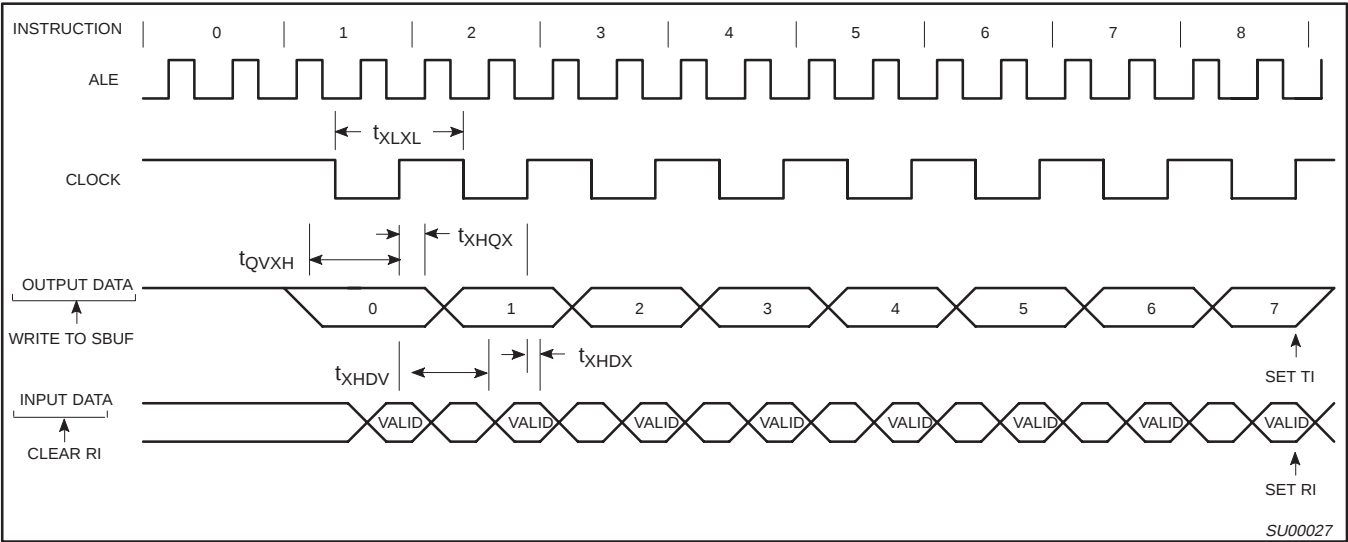


Figure 17. Shift Register Mode Timing

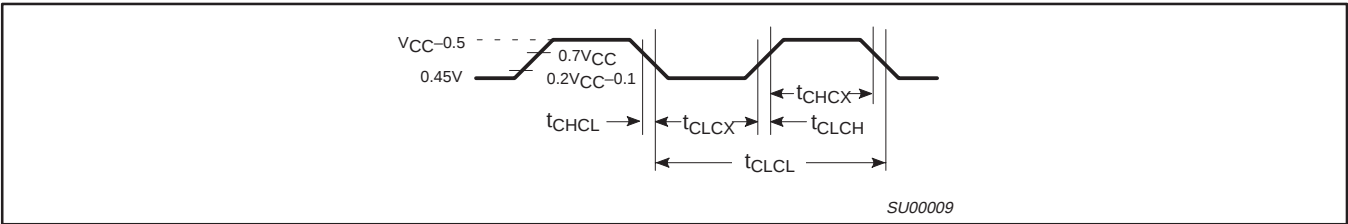


Figure 18. External Clock Drive

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80C31/80C32

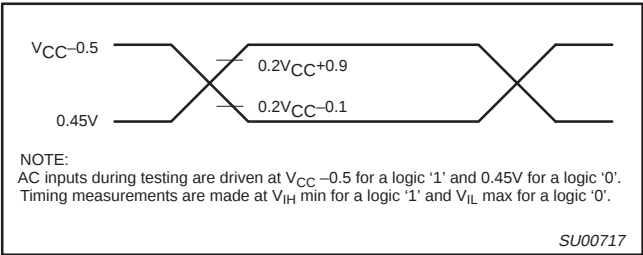


Figure 19. AC Testing Input/Output

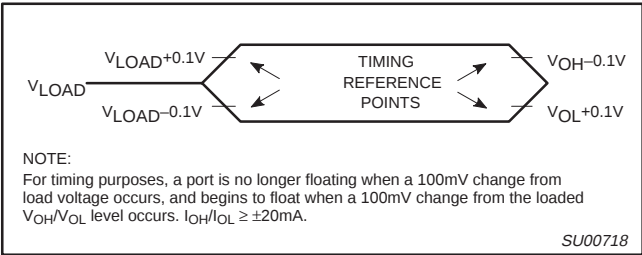


Figure 20. Float Waveform

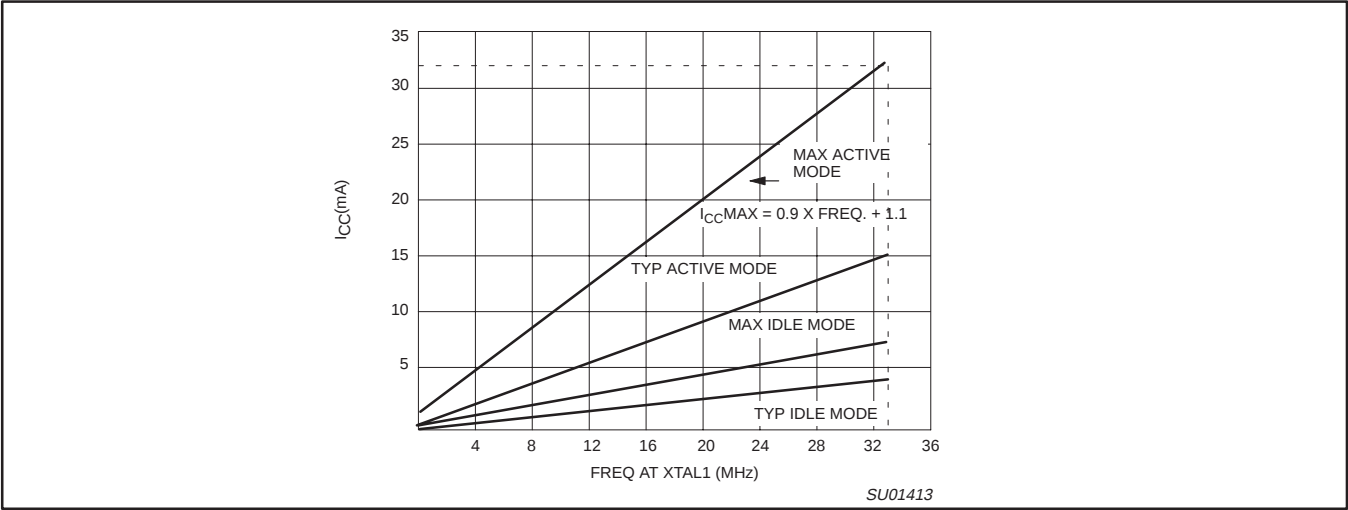


Figure 21. I_{CC} vs. FREQ
Valid only within frequency specifications of the device under test

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80C31/80C32

QFP44: plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 x 10 x 1.75 mm

SOT307-2

