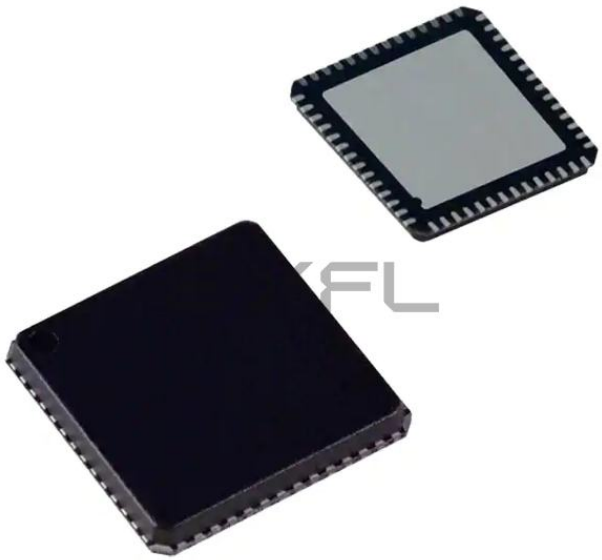


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	Active
Core Processor	8052
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	12.58MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PSM, PWM, Temp Sensor, WDT
Number of I/O	34
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	4K x 8
RAM Size	2.25K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.75V ~ 5.25V
Data Converters	A/D 10x16b; D/A 1x12b, 2x16b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	56-VFQFN Exposed Pad, CSP
Supplier Device Package	56-LFCSP-VQ (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/analog-devices/aduc848bcpz8-5

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
TRANSDUCER BURNOUT CURRENT SOURCES					
AIN+ Current		−100		nA	AIN+ is the selected positive input (AIN4 or AIN6 only) to the primary ADC
AIN− Current		100		nA	AIN− is the selected negative input (AIN5 or AIN7 only) to the primary ADC
Initial Tolerance at 25°C		±10		%	
Drift		0.03		%/°C	
EXCITATION CURRENT SOURCES					
Output Current		200		µA	Available from each current source
Initial Tolerance at 25°C		±10		%	
Drift		200		ppm/°C	
Initial Current Matching at 25°C		±1		%	Matching between both current sources
Drift Matching		20		ppm/°C	
Line Regulation (AV_{DD})		1		µA/V	AV_{DD} = 5 V ± 5%
Load Regulation		0.1		µA/V	
Output Compliance[2]	AGND		AV_{DD} − 0.6	V	
POWER SUPPLY MONITOR (PSM)					
AV_{DD} Trip Point Selection Range	2.63		4.63	V	Four trip points selectable in this range
AV_{DD} Trip Point Accuracy			±3.0	%	T_{MAX} = 85°C
			±4.0	%	T_{MAX} = 125°C
DV_{DD} Trip Point Selection Range	2.63		4.63	V	Four trip points selectable in this range
DV_{DD} Trip Point Accuracy			±3.0	%	T_{MAX} = 85°C
			±4.0	%	T_{MAX} = 125°C
CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR (XTAL1 AND XTAL2)					
Logic Inputs, XTAL1 Only[2]					
V_{INL}, Input Low Voltage			0.8	V	DV_{DD} = 5 V
			0.4	V	DV_{DD} = 3 V
V_{INH}, Input Low Voltage	3.5			V	DV_{DD} = 5 V
	2.5			V	DV_{DD} = 3 V
XTAL1 Input Capacitance		18		pF	
XTAL2 Output Capacitance		18		pF	
LOGIC INPUTS					
All Inputs Except SCLOCK, RESET, and XTAL1[2]					
V_{INL}, Input Low Voltage			0.8	V	DV_{DD} = 5 V
			0.4	V	DV_{DD} = 3 V
V_{INH}, Input Low Voltage	2.0			V	
SCLOCK and RESET Only (Schmidt Triggered Inputs)[2]					
V_{T+}	1.3		3.0	V	DV_{DD} = 5 V
	0.95		2.5	V	DV_{DD} = 3 V
V_{T-}	0.8		1.4	V	DV_{DD} = 5 V
	0.4		1.1	V	DV_{DD} = 3 V
$V_{T+} - V_{T-}$	0.3		0.85	V	DV_{DD} = 5 V or 3 V
Input Currents					
Port 0, P1.0 to P1.7, $\overline{EA}$			±10	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V or V_{DD}
RESET			±10	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, DV_{DD} = 5 V
	35		105	µA	V_{IN} = DV_{DD}, DV_{DD} = 5 V, internal pull-down
Port 2, Port 3			±10	µA	V_{IN} = DV_{DD}, DV_{DD} = 5 V
	−180		−660	µA	V_{IN} = 2 V, DV_{DD} = 5 V
	−20		−75	µA	V_{IN} = 0.45 V, DV_{DD} = 5 V
Input Capacitance		10		pF	All digital inputs

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

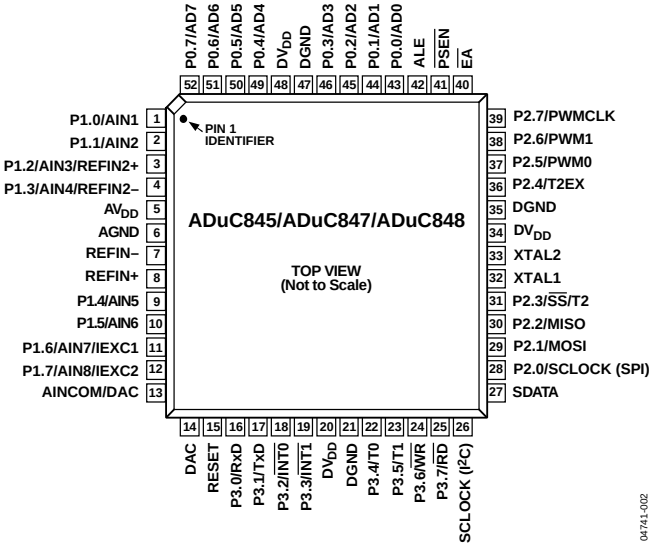


Figure 2. 52-Lead MQFP Pin Configuration

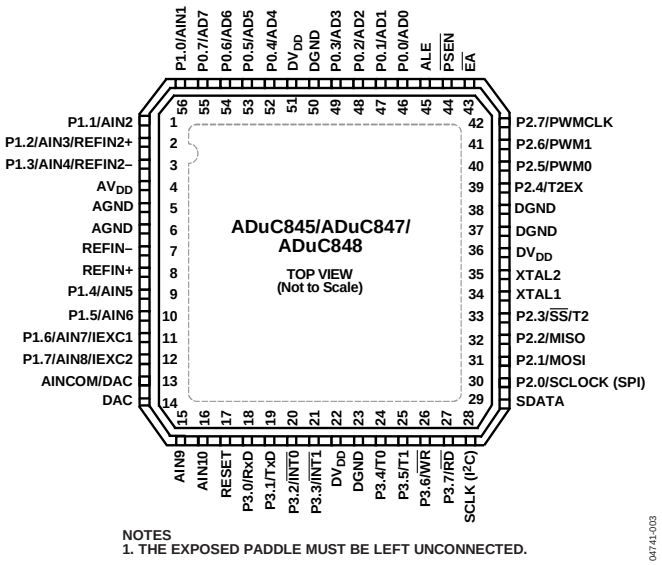


Figure 3. 56-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 3. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.				
52-MQFP	**56-LFCSP**	**Mnemonic**	**Type[1]**	**Description**
1	56	P1.0/AIN1	I	By power-on default, P1.0/AIN1 is configured as the AIN1 analog input. AIN1 can be used as a pseudo differential input when used with AINCOM or as the positive input of a fully differential pair when used with AIN2. P1.0 has no digital output driver. It can function as a digital input for which 0 must be written to the port bit. As a digital input, this pin must be driven high or low externally.
2	1	P1.1/AIN2	I	On power-on default, P1.1/AIN2 is configured as the AIN2 analog input. AIN2 can be used as a pseudo differential input when used with AINCOM or as the negative input of a fully differential pair when used with AIN1. P1.1 has no digital output driver. It can function as a digital input for which 0 must be written to the port bit. As a digital input, this pin must be driven high or low externally.
3	2	P1.2/AIN3/REFIN2+	I	On power-on default, P1.2/AIN3 is configured as the AIN3 analog input. AIN3 can be used as a pseudo differential input when used with AINCOM or as the positive input of a fully differential pair when used with AIN4. P1.2 has no digital output driver. It can function as a digital input for which 0 must be written to the port bit. As a digital input, this pin must be driven high or low externally. This pin also functions as a second external differential reference input, positive terminal.
4	3	P1.3/AIN4/REFIN2–	I	On power-on default, P1.3/AIN4 is configured as the AIN4 analog input. AIN4 can be used as a pseudo differential input when used with AINCOM or as the negative input of a fully differential pair when used with AIN3. P1.3 has no digital output driver. It can function as a digital input for which 0 must be written to the port bit. As a digital input, this pin must be driven high or low externally. This pin also functions as a second external differential reference input, negative terminal.
5	4	AV_{DD}	S	Analog Supply Voltage.
6	5	AGND	S	Analog Ground.
Not applicable	6	AGND	S	A second analog ground is provided with the LFCSP version only.
7	7	REFIN–	I	External Differential Reference Input, Negative Terminal.
8	8	REFIN+	I	External Differential Reference Input, Positive Terminal.

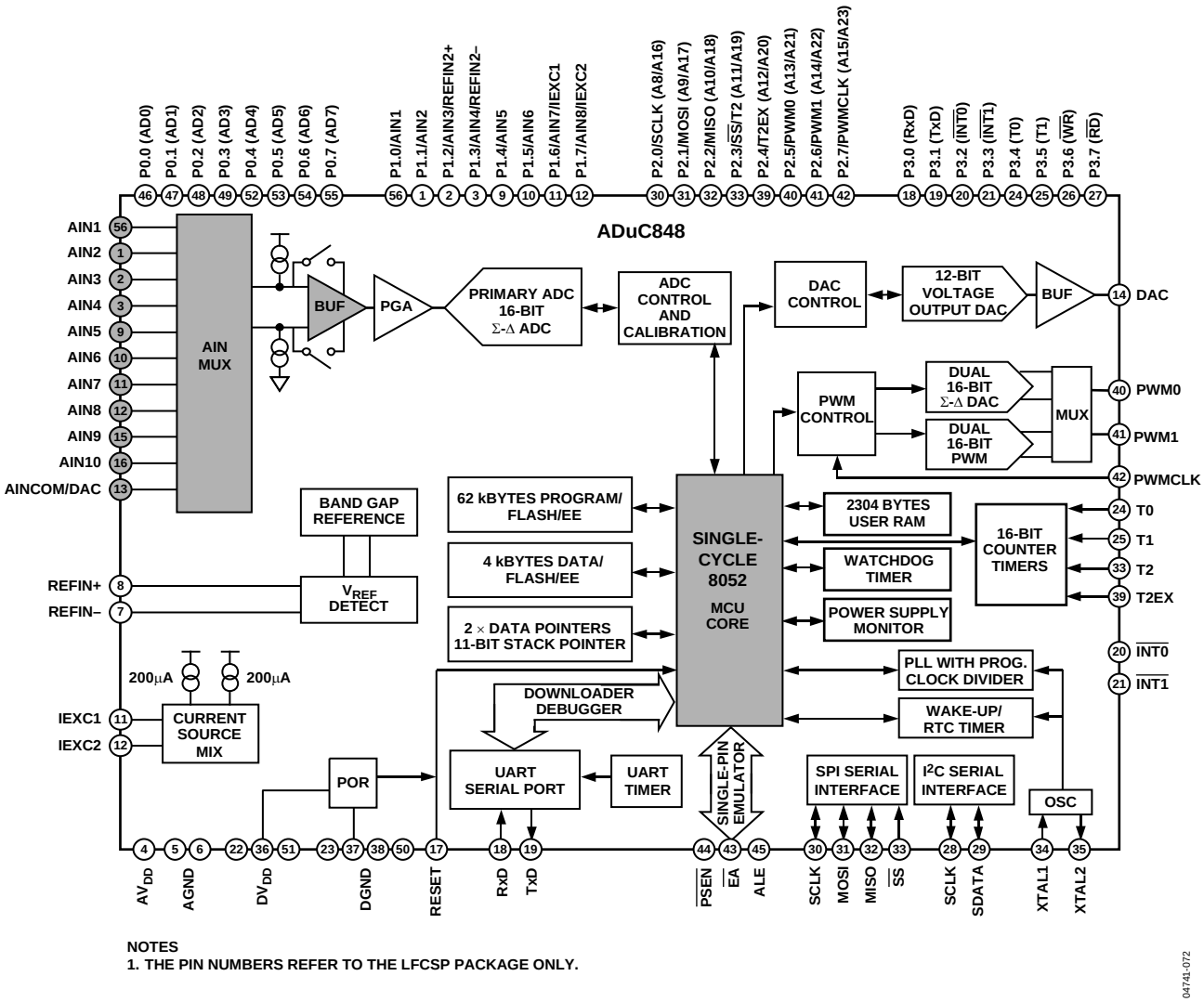


Figure 6. Detailed Block Diagram of the ADuC848

8052 INSTRUCTION SET

Table 4 documents the number of clock cycles required for each instruction. Most instructions are executed in one or two clock cycles resulting in 12.58 MIPs peak performance when operating at PLLCON = 00H.

TIMER OPERATION

Timers on a standard 8052 increment by one with each machine cycle. On the ADuC845, ADuC847, and ADuC848, one machine cycle is equal to one clock cycle; therefore, the timers increment at the same rate as the core clock.

ALE

On the ADuC834, the output on the ALE pin is a clock at 1/6th of the core operating frequency. On the ADuC845, ADuC847, and ADuC848, the ALE pin operates as follows. For a single machine cycle instruction, ALE is high for the entire machine cycle. For a two or more machine cycle instruction, ALE is high for the first machine cycle and then low for the remainder of the machine cycles.

EXTERNAL MEMORY ACCESS

The ADuC845, ADuC847, and ADuC848 do not support external program memory access, but the devices can access up to 16 MB (24 address bits) of external data memory. When accessing external RAM, the EWAIT register might need to be programmed to give extra machine cycles to MOVX commands to allow differing external RAM access speeds.

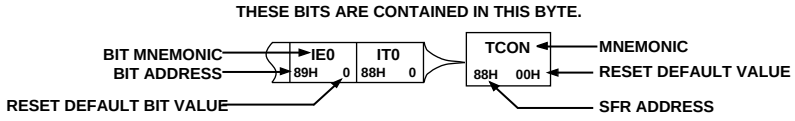
COMPLETE SFR MAP

ISPI FFH 0	WCOL FEH 0	SPE FDH 0	SPIM FCH 0	CPOL FBH 0	CPHA FAH 1	SPR1 F9H 0	SPR0 F8H 0	BITS
F7H 0	F6H 0	F5H 0	F4H 0	F3H 0	F2H 0	F1H 0	F0H 0	BITS
MDO EFH 0	MDE EEH 0	MCO EDH 0	MDI ECH 0	I2CM EBH 0	I2CRS EAH 0	I2CTX E9H 0	I2CI E8H 0	BITS
E7H 0	E6H 0	E5H 0	E4H 0	E3H 0	E2H 0	E1H 0	E0H 0	BITS
RDY0 DFH 0	RDY1 DEH 0	CAL DDH 0	NOXREF DCH 0	ERR0 DBH 0	ERR1 DAH 0	D9H 0	D8H 0	BITS
CY D7H 0	AC D6H 0	F0 D5H 0	RS1 D4H 0	RS0 D3H 0	OV D2H 0	FI D1H 0	P D0H 0	BITS
TF2 CFH 0	EXF2 CEH 0	RCLK CDH 0	TCLK CCH 0	EXEN2 CBH 0	TR2 CAH 0	CNT2 C9H 0	CAP2 C8H 0	BITS
PRE3 C7H 0	PRE2 C6H 0	PRE1 C5H 0	PRE0 C4H 1	WDIR C3H 0	WDS C2H 0	WDE C1H 0	WDWR C0H 0	BITS
BFH 0	PADC BEH 0	PT2 BDH 0	PS BCH 0	PT1 BBH 0	PX1 BAH 0	PT0 B9H 0	PX0 B8H 0	BITS
RD B7H 1	WR B6H 1	T1 B5H 1	T0 B4H 1	INT1 B3H 1	INT0 B2H 1	TxD B1H 1	RxD B0H 1	BITS
EA AFH 0	EADC AEH 0	ET2 ADH 0	ES ACH 0	ET1 ABH 0	EX1 AAH 0	ET0 A9H 0	EX0 A8H 0	BITS
A7H 1	A6H 1	A5H 1	A4H 1	A3H 1	A2H 1	A1H 1	A0H 1	BITS
SM0 9FH 0	SM1 9EH 0	SM2 9DH 0	REN 9CH 0	TB8 9BH 0	RB8 9AH 0	TI 99H 0	RI 98H 0	BITS
97H 1	96H 1	95H 1	94H 1	93H 1	92H 1	T2EX 91H 1	T2 90H 1	BITS
TF1 8FH 0	TR1 8EH 0	TF0 8DH 0	TR0 8CH 0	IE1 8BH 0	IT1 8AH 0	IE0 89H 0	IT0 88H 0	BITS
87H 1	86H 1	85H 1	84H 1	83H 1	82H 1	81H 1	80H 1	BITS

SPICON F8H 05H	RESERVED	RESERVED	DACL FBH 00H	DACH FCH 00H	DACCON FDH 00H	RESERVED	RESERVED
B F0H 00H	RESERVED	I2CADD1 F2H 7FH	NOT USED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	SPIDAT F7H 00H
I2CCON E8H 00H	GN0L[2] E9H xxH	GN0M[2] EAH xxH	GN0H[2] EBH xxH	GN1L[2] ADuC845 ONLY ECH xxH	GN1H[2] ADuC845 ONLY EDH xxH	RESERVED	RESERVED
ACC E0H 00H	OF0L E1H xxH	OF0M E2H xxH	OF0H E3H xxH	OF1L ADuC845 ONLY E4H xxH	OF1H ADuC845 ONLY E5H xxH	ADC0CON2 E6H 00H	RESERVED
ADCSTAT D8H 00H	ADC0L NOT AVAILABLE ON ADuC848 D9H 00H	ADC0M DAH 00H	ADC0H DBH 00H	ADC1M ADuC845 ONLY DCH 00H	ADC1H ADuC845 ONLY DDH 00H	ADC1L ADuC845 ONLY DEH 00H	PSMCON DFH DEH
PSW D0H 00H	ADCMODE D1H 08H	ADC0CON1 D2H 07H	ADC1CON ADuC845 ONLY D3H 00H	SF D4H 45H	ICON D5H 00H	RESERVED	PLLCON D7H 53H
T2CON C8H 00H	RESERVED	RCAP2L CAH 00H	RCAP2H CBH 00H	TL2 CCH 00H	TH2 CDH 00H	RESERVED	RESERVED
WDCON C0H 10H	RESERVED	CHIPID C2H A0H	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	EDARL C6H 00H	EDARH C7H 00H
IP B8H 00H	ECON B9H 00H	RESERVED	RESERVED	EDATA1 BCH 00H	EDATA2 BDH 00H	EDATA3 BEH 00H	EDATA4 BFH 00H
P3 B0H FFH	PWM0L B1H 00H	PWM0H B2H 00H	PWM1L B3H 00H	PWM1H B4H 00H	RESERVED	RESERVED	SPH B7H 00H
IE A8H 00H	IEIP2 A9H A 0H	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWMCON AEH 00H	CFG845/7/8 AFH 00H
P2 A0H FFH	TIMECON A1H 00H	HTHSEC[1] A2H 00H	SEC[1] A3H 00H	MIN[1] A4H 00H	HOUR[1] A5H 00H	INTVAL A6H 00H	DPCON A7H 00H
SCON 98H 00H	SBUF 99H 00H	I2CDAT 9AH 00H	I2CADD 9BH 55H	RESERVED	T3FD 9DH 00H	T3CON 9EH 00H	EWAIT 9FH 00H
P1 90H FFH	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
TCON 88H 00H	TMOD 89H 00H	TL0 8AH 00H	TL1 8BH 00H	TH0 8CH 00H	TH1 8DH 00H	RESERVED	RESERVED
P0 80H FFH	SP 81H 07H	DPL 82H 00H	DPH 83H 00H	DPP 84H 00H	RESERVED	RESERVED	PCON 87H 00H

[1] THESE SFRs MAINTAIN THEIR PRE-RESET VALUES AFTER A RESET IF TIMECON.0 = 1.
[2] CALIBRATION COEFFICIENTS ARE PRECONFIGURED ON POWER-UP TO FACTORY CALIBRATED VALUES.

SFR MAP KEY:



SFR NOTE:
SFRs WHOSE ADDRESSES END IN 0H OR 8H ARE BIT ADDRESSABLE.

04741-073

Figure 7. Complete SFR Map for the ADuC845, ADuC847, and ADuC848

Mnemonic	Description	Bytes	Cycles[1]
SJMP rel	Short jump (relative address)	2	3
JC rel	Jump on carry = 1	2	3
JNC rel	Jump on carry = 0	2	3
JZ rel	Jump on accumulator = 0	2	3
JNZ rel	Jump on accumulator ! = 0	2	3
DJNZ Rn,rel	Decrement register, JNZ relative	2	3
LJMP	Long jump unconditional	3	4
LCALL[3] addr16	Long jump to subroutine	3	4
JB bit,rel	Jump on direct bit = 1	3	4
JNB bit,rel	Jump on direct bit = 0	3	4
JBC bit,rel	Jump on direct bit = 1 and clear	3	4
CJNE A,dir,rel	Compare A, direct JNE relative	3	4
CJNE A,#data,rel	Compare A, immediate JNE relative	3	4
CJNE Rn,#data,rel	Compare register, immediate JNE relative	3	4
CJNE @Ri,#data,rel	Compare indirect, immediate JNE relative	3	4
DJNZ dir,rel	Decrement direct byte, JNZ relative	3	4
Miscellaneous			
NOP	No operation	1	1

[1] One cycle is one clock.
[2] MOVX instructions are four cycles when they have 0 wait state. Cycles of MOVX instructions are 4 + *n* cycles when they have *n* wait states as programmed via EWAIT.
[3] LCALL instructions are three cycles when the LCALL instruction comes from an interrupt.

MEMORY ORGANIZATION

The ADuC845, ADuC847, and ADuC848 contain four memory blocks:

- 62 kbytes/32 kbytes/8 kbytes of on-chip Flash/EE program memory
- 4 kbytes of on-chip Flash/EE data memory
- 256 bytes of general-purpose RAM
- 2 kbytes of internal XRAM

Flash/EE Program Memory

The devices provide up to 62 kbytes of Flash/EE program memory to run user code. All further references to Flash/EE program memory assume the 62-kbyte option.

When $\overline{EA}$ is pulled high externally during a power cycle or a hardware reset, the devices default to code execution from their internal 62 kbytes of Flash/EE program memory. The devices do not support the rollover from internal code space to external code space. No external code space is available on the devices. Permanently embedded firmware allows code to be serially downloaded to the 62 kbytes of internal code space via the UART serial port while the device is in-circuit. No external hardware is required.

During run time, 56 kbytes of the 62-kbyte program memory can be reprogrammed. This means that the code space can be upgraded in the field by using a user-defined protocol running on the devices, or it can be used as a data memory. For details, see the Nonvolatile Flash/EE Memory Overview section.

Flash/EE Data Memory

The user has 4 kbytes of Flash/EE data memory available that can be accessed indirectly by using a group of registers mapped into the special function register (SFR) space. For details, see the Nonvolatile Flash/EE Memory Overview section.

General-Purpose RAM

The general-purpose RAM is divided into two separate memories, the upper and the lower 128 bytes of RAM. The lower 128 bytes of RAM can be accessed through direct or indirect addressing. The upper 128 bytes of RAM can be accessed only through indirect addressing because it shares the same address space as the SFR space, which must be accessed through direct addressing.

The lower 128 bytes of internal data memory are mapped as shown in Figure 8. The lowest 32 bytes are grouped into four banks of eight registers addressed as R0 to R7. The next 16 bytes (128 bits), locations 20H to 2FH above the register banks, form a block of directly addressable bit locations at Bit Addresses 00H to 7FH. The stack can be located anywhere in the internal memory address space, and the stack depth can be expanded up to 2048 bytes.

Reset initializes the stack pointer to location 07H. Any call or push pre-increments the SP before loading the stack. Therefore, loading the stack starts from location 08H, which is also the first register (R0) of Register Bank 1. Thus, if one is going to use more than one register bank, the stack pointer should be initialized to an area of RAM not used for data storage.

ADC CIRCUIT INFORMATION

The ADuC845 incorporates two 10-channel (8-channel on the MQFP package) 24-bit Σ-Δ ADCs, while the ADuC847 and ADuC848 each incorporate a single 10-channel (8-channel on the MQFP package) 24-bit and 16-bit Σ-Δ ADC.

Each device also includes an on-chip programmable gain amplifier and configurable buffering (neither is available on the auxiliary ADC on the ADuC845). The devices also incorporate digital filtering intended for measuring wide dynamic range and low frequency signals such as those in weigh-scale, strain-gage, pressure transducer, or temperature measurement applications.

The ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 can be configured as four or five (MQFP/LFCSP package) fully-differential input channels or as eight or ten (MQFP/LFCSP package) pseudo differential input channels referenced to AINCOM. The ADC on each device (primary only on the ADuC845) can be fully buffered internally, and can be programmed for one of eight input ranges from ±20 mV to ±2.56 V (V_{REF} × 1.024). Buffering the input channel means that the device can handle significant source impedances on the selected analog input and that RC filtering (for noise rejection or RFI reduction) can be placed on the analog inputs. If the ADC is used with internal buffering disabled (ADC0CON1.7 = 1, ADC0CON1.6 = 0), these unbuffered inputs provide a dynamic load to the driving source. Therefore, resistor/capacitor combinations on the inputs can cause dc gain errors, depending on the output impedance of the source that is driving the ADC inputs.

Table 8 and Table 9 show the allowable external resistance/capacitance values for unbuffered mode such that no gain error at the 16-bit and 20-bit levels, respectively, is introduced. When used with internal buffering enabled, it is recommended that a capacitor (10 nF to 100 nF) be placed on the input to the ADC (usually as part of an antialiasing filter) to aid in noise performance.

The input channels are intended to convert signals directly from sensors without the need for external signal conditioning. With internal buffering disabled (relevant bits set/cleared in ADC0CON1), external buffering might be required.

When the internal buffer is enabled, it might be necessary to offset the negative input channel by +100 mV and to offset the positive channel by −100 mV if the reference range is AV_{DD}. This accounts for the restricted common-mode input range in the buffer. Some circuits, for example, bridge circuits, are inherently suitable to use without having to offset where the output voltage is balanced around $V_{REF}/2$ and is not sufficiently large to encroach on the supply rails. Internal buffering is not available on the auxiliary ADC (ADuC845 only). The auxiliary ADC (ADuC845 only) is fixed at a gain range of ±2.50 V.

The ADCs use a Σ-Δ conversion technique to realize up to 24 bits on the ADuC845 and the ADuC847, and up to 16 bits on the ADuC848 of no missing codes performance (20 Hz update rate, chop enabled). The Σ-Δ modulator converts the sampled input signal into a digital pulse train whose duty cycle contains the digital information. A $sinc^3$ programmable low-pass filter (see Table 28) is then used to decimate the modulator output data stream to give a valid data conversion result at programmable output rates. The signal chain has two modes of operation, chop enabled and chop disabled. The $\overline{CHOP}$ bit in the ADCMODE register enables or disables the chopping scheme.

Table 8. Maximum Resistance for No 16-Bit Gain Error (Unbuffered Mode)

	External Capacitance					
Gain	**0 pF**	**50 pF**	**100 pF**	**500 pF**	**1000 pF**	**5000 pF**
1	111.3 kΩ	27.8 kΩ	16.7 kΩ	4.5 kΩ	2.58 kΩ	700 Ω
2	53.7 kΩ	13.5 kΩ	8.1 kΩ	2.2 kΩ	1.26 kΩ	360 Ω
4	25.4 kΩ	6.4 kΩ	3.9 kΩ	1.0 kΩ	600 Ω	170 Ω
8–128	10.7 kΩ	2.9 kΩ	1.7 kΩ	480 Ω	270 Ω	75 Ω

Table 9. Maximum Resistance for No 20-Bit Gain Error (Unbuffered Mode)

	External Capacitance					
Gain	**0 pF**	**50 pF**	**100 pF**	**500 pF**	**1000 pF**	**5000 pF**
1	84.9 kΩ	21.1 kΩ	12.5 kΩ	3.2 kΩ	1.77 kΩ	440 Ω
2	42.0 kΩ	10.4 kΩ	6.1 kΩ	1.6 kΩ	880 Ω	220 Ω
4	20.5 kΩ	5.0 kΩ	2.9 kΩ	790 Ω	430 Ω	110 Ω
8–128	8.8 kΩ	2.3 k Ω	1.3 k Ω	370 Ω	195 Ω	50 Ω

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

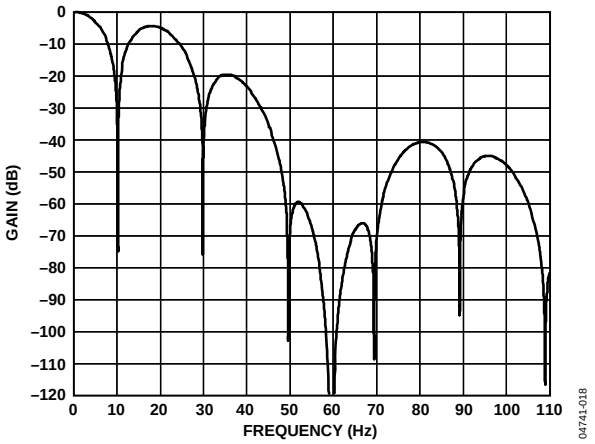


Figure 18. Filter Response, Chop On, SF = 69 Decimal

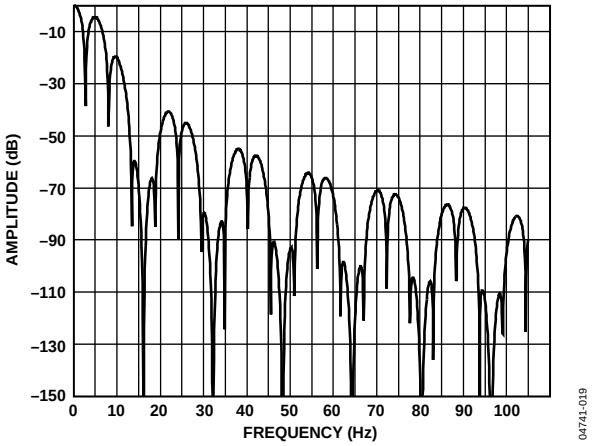


Figure 19. Filter Response, Chop On, SF = 255 Decimal

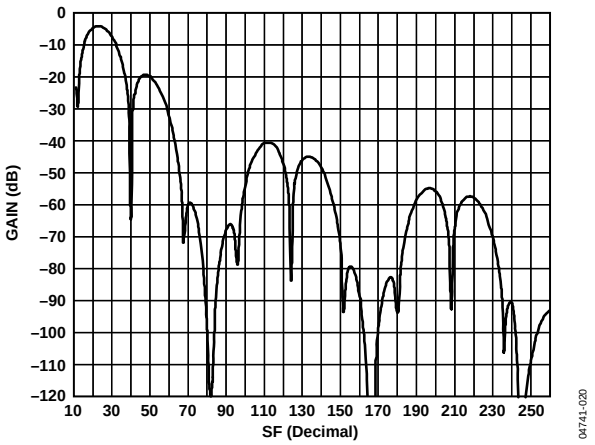


Figure 20. 50 Hz Normal Mode Rejection vs. SF Word, Chop On

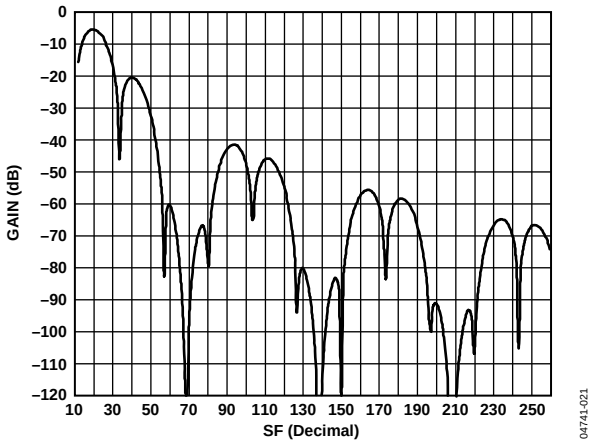


Figure 21. 60 Hz Normal Mode Rejection vs. SF, Chop On

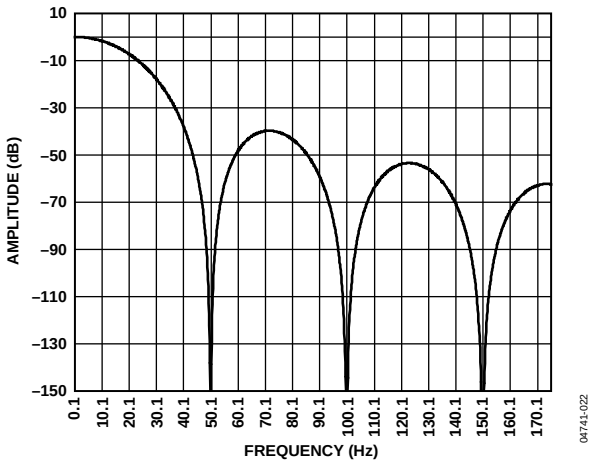


Figure 22. Chop Off, Fadc = 50 Hz, SF = 52H

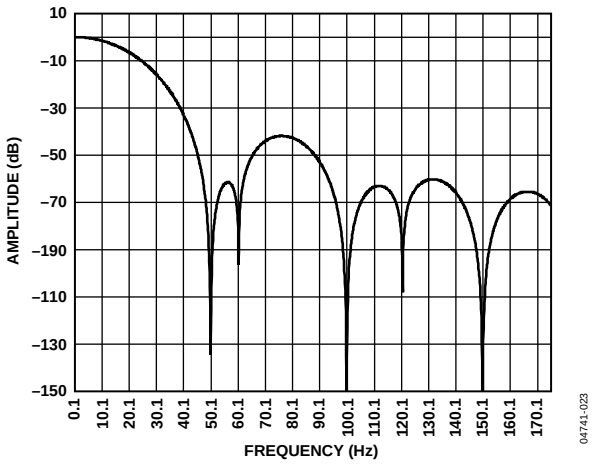


Figure 23. Chop Off, SF = 52H, REJ60 Enabled

ADCSTAT (ADC STATUS REGISTER)

This SFR reflects the status of both ADCs including data ready, calibration, and various (ADC-related) error and warning conditions including REFIN± reference detect and conversion overflow/underflow flags.

SFR Address: D8H
Power-On Default: 00H
Bit Addressable: Yes

Table 23. ADCSTAT SFR Bit Designation

Bit No.	Name	Description
7	RDY0	Ready Bit for the Primary ADC. Set by hardware on completion of conversion or calibration. Cleared directly by the user, or indirectly by a write to the mode bits, to start calibration. The primary ADC is inhibited from writing further results to its data or calibration registers until the RDY0 bit is cleared.
6	RDY1	Ready Bit for Auxiliary (ADuC845 only) ADC. Same definition as RDY0 referred to the auxiliary ADC. Valid on the ADuC845 only.
5	CAL	Calibration Status Bit. Set by hardware on completion of calibration. Cleared indirectly by a write to the mode bits to start another ADC conversion or calibration. Note that calibration with the temperature sensor selected (auxiliary ADC on the ADuC845 only) fails to complete.
4	NOXREF	No External Reference Bit (only active if primary or auxiliary (ADuC845 only) ADC is active). Set to indicate that one or both of the REFIN pins is floating or the applied voltage is below a specified threshold. When set, conversion results are clamped to all 1s. Only detects invalid REFIN±, does not check REFIN2±. Cleared to indicate valid V_{REF}.
3	ERR0	Primary ADC Error Bit. Set by hardware to indicate that the result written to the primary ADC data registers has been clamped to all 0s or all 1s. After a calibration, this bit also flags error conditions that caused the calibration registers not to be written. Cleared by a write to the mode bits to initiate a conversion or calibration.
2	ERR1	Auxiliary ADC Error Bit. Same definition as ERR0 referred to the auxiliary ADC. Valid on the ADuC845 only.
1	–––	Not Implemented. Write Don't Care.
0	–––	Not Implemented. Write Don't Care.

SF (ADC SINC FILTER CONTROL REGISTER)

The SF register is used to configure the decimation factor for the ADC, and therefore, has a direct influence on the ADC throughput rate.

SFR Address: D4H
Power-On Default: 45H
Bit Addressable: No

Table 28. Sinc Filter SFR Bit Designations

SF.7	SF.6	SF.5	SF.4	SF.3	SF.2	SF.1	SF.0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

The bits in this register set the decimation factor of the ADC. This has a direct bearing on the throughput rate of the ADC along with the chop setting. The equations used to determine the ADC throughput rate are

$$Fadc\ (Chop\ On) = \frac{1}{3 \times 8 \times SFword} \times 32.768\ \text{kHz}$$

where *SFword* is in decimal.

$$Fadc\ (Chop\ Off) = \frac{1}{8 \times SFword} \times 32.768\ \text{kHz}$$

where *SFword* is in decimal.

Table 29. SF SFR Bit Examples

Chop Enabled (ADCMODE.3 = 0)

SF (Decimal)	SF (Hexadecimal)	Fadc (Hz)	Tadc (ms)	Tsettle (ms)
13[1]	0D	105.3	9.52	19.04
69	45	19.79	50.53	101.1
82	52	16.65	60.06	120.1
255	FF	5.35	186.77	373.54

Chop Disabled (ADCMODE.3 = 1)

SF (Decimal)	SF (Hexadecimal)	Fadc (Hz)	Tadc (ms)	Tsettle (ms)
3	03	1365.3	0.73	2.2
69	45	59.36	16.84	50.52
82	52	49.95	20.02	60.06
255	FF	16.06	62.25	186.8

[1] With chop enabled, if an SF word smaller than 13 is written to this SF register, the filter automatically defaults to 13.

During ADC calibration, the user-programmed value of SF word is used. The SF word does not default to the maximum setting (255) as it did on previous MicroConverter® products. However, for optimum calibration results, it is recommended that the maximum SF word be set.

I2CADD—I²C Address Register 1

Function:	Holds one of the I²C peripheral addresses for the device. It may be overwritten by user code. The uC001 Application Note describes the format of the I²C standard 7-bit address.
SFR Address:	9BH
Power-On Default:	55H
Bit Addressable:	No

I2CADD1—I²C Address Register 2

Function:	Same as the I2CADD.
SFR Address:	F2H
Power-On Default:	7FH
Bit Addressable:	No

I2CDAT—I²C Data Register

Function:	The I2CDAT SFR is written to by user code to transmit data, or read by user code to read data just received by the I²C interface. Accessing I2CDAT automatically clears any pending I²C interrupt and the I2CI bit in the I2CCON SFR. User code should access I2CDAT only once per interrupt cycle.
SFR Address:	9AH
Power-On Default:	00H
Bit Addressable:	No

The main features of the MicroConverter I²C interface are

- Only two bus lines are required: a serial data line (SDATA) and a serial clock line (SCLOCK).
- An I²C master can communicate with multiple slave devices. Because each slave device has a unique 7-bit address, single master/slave relationships can exist at all times even in a multislave environment.
- The ability to respond to two separate addresses when operating in slave mode.
- On-chip filtering rejects <50 ns spikes on the SDATA and the SCLOCK lines to preserve data integrity.

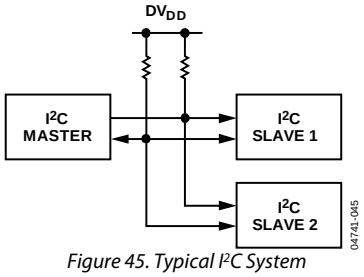


Figure 45. Typical I²C System

Software Master Mode

The ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 can be used as an I²C master device by configuring the I²C peripheral in master mode and writing software to output the data bit-by-bit. This is referred to as a software master. Master mode is enabled by setting the I2CM bit in the I2CCON register.

To transmit data on the SDATA line, MDE must be set to enable the output driver on the SDATA pin. If MDE is set, the SDATA pin is pulled high or low depending on whether the MDO bit is set or cleared. MCO controls the SCLOCK pin and is always configured as an output in master mode. In master mode, the SCLOCK pin is pulled high or low depending on the whether MCO is set or cleared.

To receive data, MDE must be cleared to disable the output driver on SDATA. Software must provide the clocks by toggling the MCO bit and reading the SDATA pin via the MDI bit. If MDE is cleared, MDI can be used to read the SDATA pin. The value of the SDATA pin is latched into MDI on a rising edge of SCLOCK. MDI is set if the SDATA pin is high on the last rising edge of SCLOCK. MDI is cleared if the SDATA pin is low on the last rising edge of SCLOCK.

Software must control MDO, MCO, and MDE appropriately to generate the start condition, slave address, acknowledge bits, data bytes, and stop conditions. These functions are described in the uC001 Application Note.

USING THE SPI INTERFACE

Depending on the configuration of the bits in the SPICON SFR shown in Table 41, the SPI interface transmits or receives data in a number of possible modes. Figure 46 shows all possible ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 SPI configurations and the timing relationships and synchronization among the signals involved. Also shown in this figure is the SPI interrupt bit (ISPI) and how it is triggered at the end of each byte-wide communication.

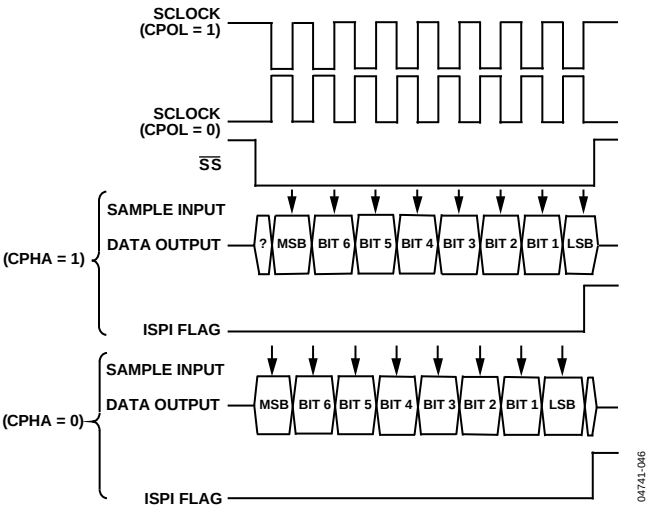


Figure 46. SPI Timing, All Modes

SPI Interface—Master Mode

In master mode, the SCLOCK pin is always an output and generates a burst of eight clocks whenever user code writes to the SPIDAT register. The SCLOCK bit rate is determined by SPR0 and SPR1 in SPICON. Also note that the $\overline{SS}$ pin is not used in master mode. If the devices need to assert the $\overline{SS}$ pin on an external slave device, use a port digital output pin.

In master mode, a byte transmission or reception is initiated by a byte write to SPIDAT. The hardware automatically generates eight clock periods via the SCLOCK pin, and the data is transmitted via MOSI. With each SCLOCK period, a data bit is also sampled via MISO. After eight clocks, the transmitted byte is completely transmitted (via MOSI), and the input byte (if required) is waiting in the input shift register (after being received via MISO). The ISPI flag is set automatically, and an interrupt occurs if enabled. The value in the input shift register is latched into SPIDAT.

SPI Interface—Slave Mode

In slave mode, the SCLOCK is an input. The $\overline{SS}$ pin must also be driven low externally during the byte communication. Transmission is also initiated by a write to SPIDAT. In slave mode, a data bit is transmitted via MISO, and a data bit is received via MOSI through each input SCLOCK period. After eight clocks, the transmitted byte is completely transmitted, and the input byte is waiting in the input shift register. The ISPI flag is set automatically, and an interrupt occurs, if enabled. The value in the shift register is latched into SPIDAT only when the transmission/reception of a byte has been completed. The end of transmission occurs after the eighth clock has been received if CPHA = 1, or when $\overline{SS}$ returns high if CPHA = 0.

INTVAL—User Timer Interval Select Register

Function:	User code writes the required time interval to this register. When the 8-bit interval counter is equal to the time interval value loaded in the INTVAL SFR, the TII bit (TIMECON.2) is set and generates an interrupt, if enabled.
SFR Address:	A6H
Power-On Default:	00H
Bit Addressable:	No
Valid Value:	0 to 255 decimal

HTHSEC—Hundredths of Seconds Time Register

Function:	This register is incremented in 1/128-second intervals once TCEN in TIMECON is active. The HTHSEC SFR counts from 0 to 127 before rolling over to increment the SEC time register.
SFR Address:	A2H
Power-On Default:	00H
Bit Addressable:	No
Valid Value:	0 to 127 decimal

SEC—Seconds Time Register

Function:	This register is incremented in 1-second intervals once TCEN in TIMECON is active. The SEC SFR counts from 0 to 59 before rolling over to increment the MIN time register.
SFR Address:	A3H
Power-On Default:	00H
Bit Addressable:	No
Valid Value:	0 to 59 decimal

MIN—Minutes Time Register

Function	This register is incremented in 1-minute intervals once TCEN in TIMECON is active. The MIN SFR counts from 0 to 59 before rolling over to increment the HOUR time register.
SFR Address:	A4H
Power-On Default:	00H
Bit Addressable:	No
Valid Value:	0 to 59 decimal

HOUR—Hours Time Register

Function:	This register is incremented in 1-hour intervals once TCEN in TIMECON is active. The HOUR SFR counts from 0 to 23 before rolling over to 0.
SFR Address:	A5H
Power-On Default:	00H
Bit Addressable:	No
Valid Value:	0 to 23 decimal

To enable the TIC as a real-time clock, the HOUR, MIN, SEC, and HTHSEC registers can be loaded with the current time. Once the TCEN bit is high, the TIC starts. To use the TIC as a time interval counter, select the count interval—hundredths of seconds, seconds, minutes, and hours via the ITS0 and ITS1 bits in the TIMECON SFR. Load the count required into the INTVAL SFR.

Note that INTVAL is only an 8-bit register, so user software must take into account any intervals longer than are possible with 8 bits. Therefore, to count an interval of 20 seconds, use the following procedure:

```
MOV TIMECON, #0D0H ;Enable 24Hour mode, count seconds, Clear TCEN.
MOV INTVAL,  #14H  ;Load INTVAL with required count interval...in this case 14H = 20
MOV TIMECON, #0D3H ;Start TIC counting and enable the 8bit INTVAL counter.
```

8052-COMPATIBLE ON-CHIP PERIPHERALS

This section gives a brief overview of the various secondary peripheral circuits that are available to the user on-chip. These features are mostly 8052-compatible (with a few additional features) and are controlled via standard 8052 SFR bit definitions.

Parallel I/O

The ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 use four input/output ports to exchange data with external devices. In addition to performing general-purpose I/O, some are capable of external memory operations, while others are multiplexed with alternate functions for the peripheral functions available on-chip. In general, when a peripheral is enabled, that pin cannot be used as a general-purpose I/O pin.

Port 0

Port 0 is an 8-bit open-drain bidirectional I/O port that is directly controlled via the Port 0 SFR (80H). Port 0 is also the multiplexed low-order address and data bus during accesses to external data memory.

Figure 48 shows a typical bit latch and I/O buffer for a Port 0 pin. The bit latch (one bit in the SFRof the port) is represented as a Type D flip-flop, which clocks in a value from the internal bus in response to a write to latch signal from the CPU. The Q output of the flip-flop is placed on the internal bus in response to a read latch signal from the CPU. The level of the port pin itself is placed on the internal bus in response to a read pin signal from the CPU. Some instructions that read a port activate the read latch signal, and others activate the read pin signal. See the Read-Modify-Write Instructions section for details.

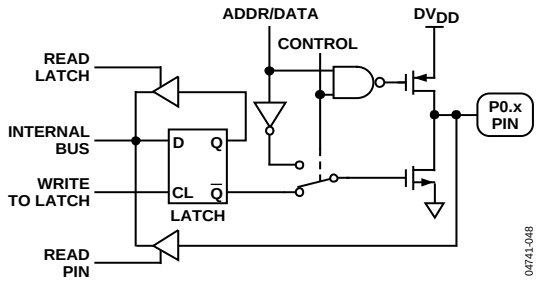


Figure 48. Port 0 Bit Latch and I/O Buffer

As shown in Figure 48, the output drivers of Port 0 pins are switchable to an internal ADDR and ADDR/DATA bus by an internal control signal for use in external memory accesses. During external memory accesses, the P0 SFR has 1s written to it; therefore, all its bit latches become 1. When accessing external memory, the control signal in Figure 48 goes high, enabling push-pull operation of the output pin from the internal address or data bus (ADDR/DATA line). Therefore, no external pull-ups are required on Port 0 for it to access external memory.

In general-purpose I/O port mode, Port 0 pins that have 1s written to them via the Port 0 SFR are configured as open-drain and, therefore, float. In this state, Port 0 pins can be used as high impedance inputs. This is represented in Figure 48 by the NAND gate whose output remains high as long as the control signal is low, thereby disabling the top FET. External pull-up resistors are, therefore, required when Port 0 pins are used as general-purpose outputs. Port 0 pins with 0s written to them drive a logic low output voltage (V_{OL}) and are capable of sinking 1.6 mA.

Port 1

Port 1 is also an 8-bit port directly controlled via the P1 SFR (90H). Port 1 digital output capability is not supported on this device. Port 1 pins can be configured as digital inputs or analog inputs. By (power-on) default, these pins are configured as analog inputs, that is, 1 is written to the corresponding Port 1 register bit. To configure any of these pins as digital inputs, the user should write a 0 to these port bits to configure the corresponding pin as a high impedance digital input. These pins also have various secondary functions aside from their analog input capability, as described in Table 46.

Table 46. Port 1 Alternate Functions

Pin No.	Alternate Function
P1.2	REFIN2+ (second reference input, postive)
P1.3	REFIN2− (second reference input, negative)
P1.6	IEXC1 (200 µA excitation current source)
P1.7	IEXC2 (200 µA excitation current source)

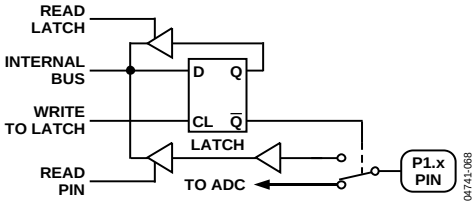


Figure 49. Port 1 Bit Latch and I/O Buffer

Port 2

Port 2 is a bidirectional port with internal pull-up resistors directly controlled via the P2 SFR. Port 2 also emits the middle- and high-order address bytes during accesses to the 24-bit external data memory space.

In general-purpose I/O port mode, Port 2 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups as shown in Figure 50 and, in that state, can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 2 pins pulled externally low source current because of the internal pull-up resistors. Port 2 pins with 0s written to them drive a logic low output voltage (V_{OL}) and are capable of sinking 1.6 mA.

P2.5 and P2.6 can also be used as PWM outputs, while P2.7 can act as an alternate PWM clock source. When selected as the PWM outputs, they overwrite anything written to P2.5 or P2.6.

Table 47. Port 2 Alternate Functions

Pin No.	Alternate Function
P2.0	SCLOCK for SPI
P2.1	MOSI for SPI
P2.2	MISO for SPI
P2.3	$\overline{SS}$ and T2 clock input
P2.4	T2EX alternate control for T2
P2.5	PWM0 output
P2.6	PWM1 output
P2.7	PWMCLK

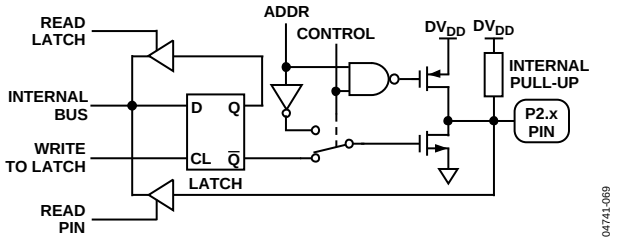


Figure 50. Port 2 Bit Latch and I/O Buffer

Port 3

Port 3 is a bidirectional port with internal pull-ups directly controlled via the P3 SFR (B0H). Port 3 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and, in that state, can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 3 pins pulled externally low source current because of the internal pull-ups.

Port 3 pins with 0s written to them drive a logic low output voltage (V_{OL}) and are capable of sinking 4 mA. Port 3 pins also have various secondary functions as described in Table 48. The alternate functions of Port 3 pins can be activated only if the corresponding bit latch in the P3 SFR contains a 1. Otherwise, the port pin remains at 0.

Table 48. Port 3 Alternate Functions

Pin No.	Alternate Function
P3.0	RxD (UART input pin, or serial data I/O in Mode 0)
P3.1	TxD (UART output pin, or serial clock output in Mode 0)
P3.2	$\overline{INT0}$ (External Interrupt 0)
P3.3	$\overline{INT1}$ (External Interrupt 1)
P3.4	T0 (Timer/Counter 0 external input)
P3.5	T1 (Timer/Counter 1 external input)
P3.6	$\overline{WR}$ (external data memory write strobe)
P3.7	$\overline{RD}$ (external data memory read strobe)

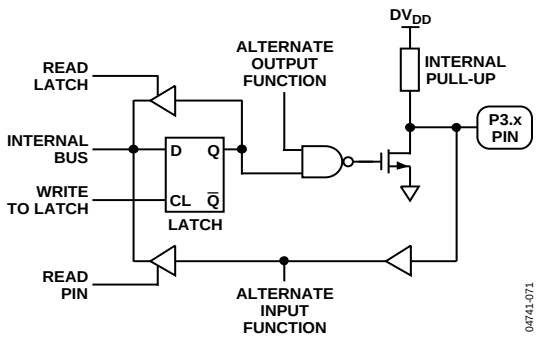


Figure 51. Port 3 Bit Latch and I/O Buffer

Read-Modify-Write Instructions

Some 8051 instructions read the latch while others read the pin. The instructions that read the latch rather than the pins are the ones that read a value, possibly change it, and rewrite it to the latch. These are called read-modify-write instructions, which are listed in Table 49. When the destination operand is a port or a port bit, these instructions read the latch rather than the pin.

Table 49. Read-Modify-Write Instructions

Instruction	Description
ANL	Logical AND, for example, ANL P1, A
ORL	Logical OR, for example, ORL P2, A
XRL	Logical EX-OR, for example, XRL P3, A
JBC	Jump if Bit = 1 and clear bit, for example, JBC P1.1, LABEL
CPL	Complement bit, for example, CPL P3.0
INC	Increment, for example, INC P2
DEC	Decrement, for example, DEC P2
DJNZ	Decrement and jump if not zero, for example, DJNZ P3, LABEL
MOV PX.Y, C[1]	Move Carry to Bit Y of Port X
CLR PX.Y[1]	Clear Bit Y of Port X
SETB PX.Y[1]	Set Bit Y of Port X

[1] These instructions read the port byte (all 8 bits), modify the addressed bit, and write the new byte back to the latch.

Read-modify-write instructions are directed to the latch rather than to the pin to avoid a possible misinterpretation of the voltage level of a pin. For example, a port pin might be used to drive the base of a transistor. When 1 is written to the bit, the transistor is turned on. If the CPU reads the same port bit at the pin rather than the latch, it reads the base voltage of the transistor and interprets it as Logic 0. Reading the latch rather than the pin returns the correct value of 1.

INTERRUPT SYSTEM

The ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 provide nine interrupt sources with two priority levels. The control and configuration of the interrupt system is carried out through three interrupt-related SFRs:

IE Interrupt Enable Register
IP Interrupt Priority Register
IEIP2 Secondary Interrupt Enable Register

IE—Interrupt Enable Register

SFR Address: A8H
Power-On Default: 00H
Bit Addressable: Yes

Table 58. IE SFR Bit Designations

Bit No.	Name	Description
7	EA	Set by the user to enable all interrupt sources. Cleared by the user to disable all interrupt sources.
6	EADC	Set by the user to enable the ADC interrupt. Cleared by the user to disable the ADC interrupt.
5	ET2	Set by the user to enable the Timer 2 interrupt. Cleared by the user to disable the Timer 2 interrupt.
4	ES	Set by the user to enable the UART serial port interrupt. Cleared by the user to disable the UART serial port interrupt.
3	ET1	Set by the user to enable the Timer 1 interrupt. Cleared by the user to disable the Timer 1 interrupt.
2	EX1	Set by the user to enable External Interrupt 1 ($\overline{INT0}$). Cleared by the user to disable External Interrupt 1 ($\overline{INT0}$).
1	ET0	Set by the user to enable the Timer 0 interrupt. Cleared by the user to disable the Timer 0 interrupt.
0	EX0	Set by the user to enable External Interrupt 0 ($\overline{INT0}$). Cleared by the user to disable External Interrupt 0 ($\overline{INT0}$).

IP—Interrupt Priority Register

SFR Address: B8H
Power-On Default: 00H
Bit Addressable: Yes

Table 59. IP SFR Bit Designations

Bit No.	Name	Description
7	-----	Not Implemented. Write Don't Care.
6	PADC	ADC Interrupt Priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).
5	PT2	Timer 2 Interrupt Priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).
4	PS	UART Serial Port Interrupt Priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).
3	PT1	Timer 1 Interrupt Priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).
2	PX1	$\overline{INT0}$ (External Interrupt 1) priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).
1	PT0	Timer 0 Interrupt Priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).
0	PX0	$\overline{INT0}$ (External Interrupt 0) Priority (1 = High; 0 = Low).

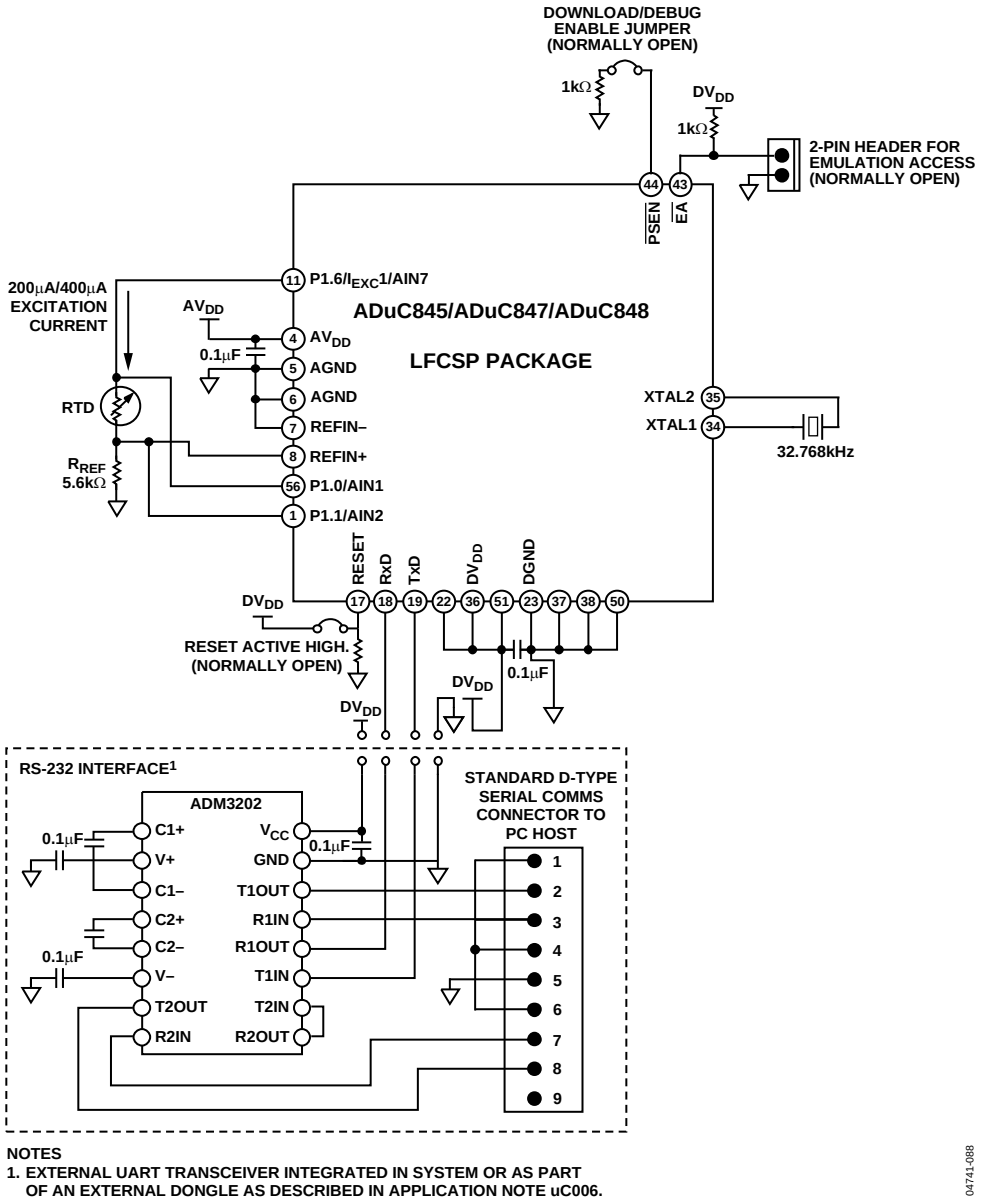


Figure 70. UART Connectivity in Typical System

In addition to the basic UART connections, users also need a way to trigger the chip into download mode. This is accomplished via a 1 kΩ pull-down resistor that can be jumpered onto the $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ pin, as shown in Figure 70. To get the devices into download mode, connect this jumper and power-cycle the device (or manually reset the device, if a manual reset button is available), and it is ready to receive a new program serially. With the jumper removed, the device powers on in normal mode (and runs the program) whenever power is cycled or RESET is toggled. Note that $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ is normally an output and that it is sampled as an input only on the falling edge of RESET, that is, at power-on or upon an external manual reset. Note also that if any external circuitry unintentionally pulls $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ low during power-on or reset events, it may cause the chip to enter download mode and fail to begin user code execution. To prevent this, ensure that no external signals are capable of pulling the $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ pin low, except for the external $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ jumper itself or the method of download entry in use during a reset or power-cycle condition.

Embedded Serial Port Debugger

From a hardware perspective, entry to serial port debug mode is identical to the serial download entry sequence described previously. In fact, both serial download and serial port debug modes are essentially one mode of operation used in two different ways.

The serial port debugger is fully contained on the device, unlike ROM monitor type debuggers, and, therefore, no external memory is needed to enable in-system debug sessions.

Single-Pin Emulation Mode

Built into the ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 is a dedicated controller for single-pin in-circuit emulation (ICE). In this mode, emulation access is gained by connection to a single pin, the $\overline{EA}$ pin. Normally on the 8051 standard, this pin is hardwired either high or low to select execution from internal or external program memory space. Note that external program memory or execution from external program memory is not allowed on the devices. To enable single-pin emulation mode, users need to pull the $\overline{EA}$ pin high through a 1 kΩ resistor as shown in Figure 70. The emulator then connects to the 2-pin header also shown in Figure 70. To be compatible with the standard connector that comes with the single-pin emulator available from Accutron Limited (www.accutron.com), use a 2-pin 0.1-inch pitch Friction Lock header from Molex (www.molex.com) such as part number 22-27-2021. Be sure to observe the polarity of this header. As shown in Figure 70, when the Friction Lock tab is at the right, the ground pin should be the lower of the two pins when viewed from the top.

Typical System Configuration

A typical ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 configuration is shown in Figure 70. Figure 70 also includes connections for a typical analog measurement application of the devices, namely an interface to a resistive temperature device (RTD). The arrangement shown is commonly referred to as a 4-wire RTD configuration.

Here, the on-chip excitation current sources are enabled to excite the sensor. The excitation current flows directly through the RTD generating a voltage across the RTD proportional to its resistance. This differential voltage is routed directly to one set of the positive and negative inputs of the ADC (AIN1, AIN2, respectively in this case). The same current that excited the RTD also flows through a series resistance, R_{REF}, generating a ratiometric voltage reference, V_{REF}. The ratiometric voltage reference ensures that variations in the excitation current do not affect the measurement system since the input voltage from the RTD and reference voltage across R_{REF} vary ratiometrically with the excitation current. Resistor R_{REF} must, however, have a low temperature coefficient to avoid errors in the reference voltage overtemperature. R_{REF} must also be large enough to generate at least a 1 V voltage reference.

The preceding example shows just a single differential ADC connection using a single reference input pair. The ADuC845/ADuC847/ADuC848 have the capability of connecting to five differential inputs directly or ten single-ended inputs (LFCSP package only) as well as having a second reference input. This arrangement means that different sensors with different reference ranges can be connected to the device with the need for external multiplexing circuitry. This arrangement is shown in Figure 71. The bridge sensor shown can be a load cell or a pressure sensor. The RTD is shown using a reference voltage derived from the R_{REF} resistor via the REFIN± inputs, and the bridge sensor is shown using a divided down AV_{DD} reference via the REFIN2± inputs.

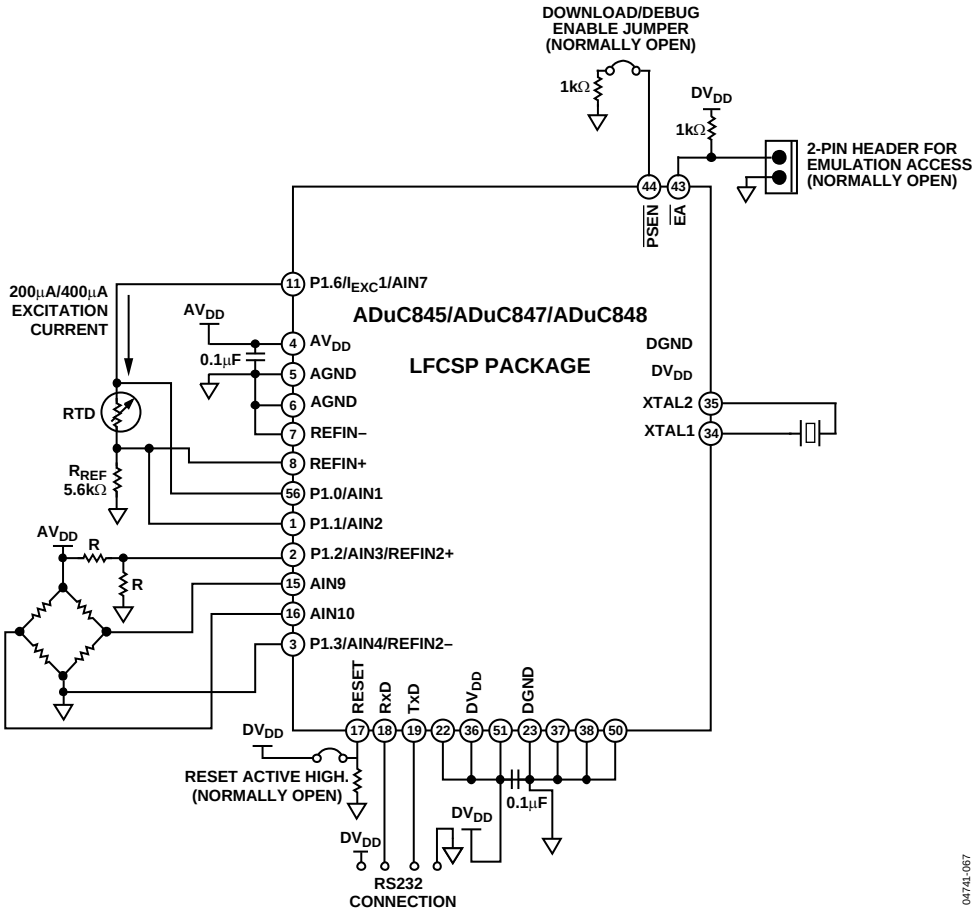


Figure 71. Dual Reference Typical Connectivity

Table 66. EXTERNAL DATA MEMORY WRITE CYCLE Parameter

		12.58 MHz Core Clock		6.29 MHz Core Clock		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
t_{WLWH}	$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width	65		130		ns
t_{AVLL}	Address Valid After ALE Low	60		120		ns
t_{LLAX}	Address Hold After ALE Low	65		135		ns
t_{LLWL}	ALE Low to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ Low		130		260	ns
t_{AVWL}	Address Valid to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ Low	190		375		ns
t_{QVWX}	Data Valid to $\overline{WR}$ Transition	60		120		ns
t_{QVWH}	Data Setup Before $\overline{WR}$	120		250		ns
t_{WHQX}	Data and Address Hold After $\overline{WR}$	380		755		ns
t_{WHLH}	$\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ High to ALE High	60		125		ns

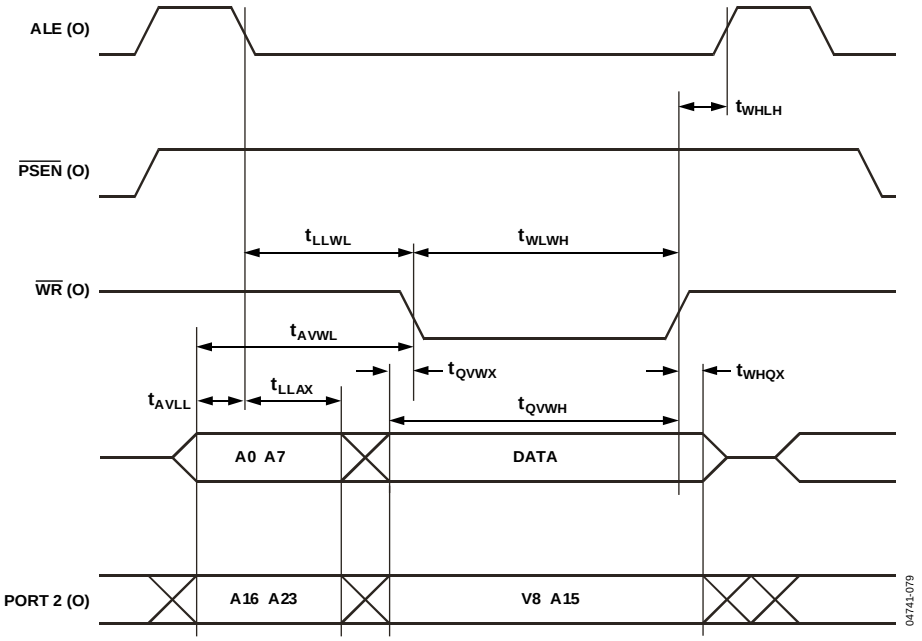


Figure 74. External Data Memory Write Cycle

Table 67. I²C-COMPATIBLE INTERFACE TIMING Parameter

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
t_L	SCLCK Low Pulse Width	1.3		µs
t_H	SCLCK High Pulse Width	0.6		µs
t_{SHD}	Start Condition Hold Time	0.6		µs
t_{DSU}	Data Setup Time	100		µs
t_{DHD}	Data Hold Time		0.9	µs
t_{RSU}	Setup Time for Repeated Start	0.6		µs
t_{PSU}	Stop Condition Setup Time	0.6		µs
t_{BUF}	Bus Free Time Between a Stop Condition and a Start Condition	1.3		µs
t_R	Rise Time of Both SCLCK and SDATA		300	ns
t_F	Fall Time of Both SCLCK and SDATA		300	ns
t_{SUP}[1]	Pulse Width of Spike Suppressed		50	ns

[1] Input filtering on both the SCLOCK and SDATA inputs suppresses noise spikes less than 50 ns.

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1, 2, 3]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADuC845BSZ62-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC845BSZ62-5-RL	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC845BSZ62-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC845BSZ8-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC845BSZ8-5-RL	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC845BSZ8-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC845BCPZ62-5	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	CP-56-11
ADuC845BCPZ62-3	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 3 V	CP-56-11
ADuC845BCPZ8-5	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	CP-56-11
ADuC845BCPZ8-3	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 3 V	CP-56-11
ADuC847BSZ62-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC847BSZ62-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC847BSZ32-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 32-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC847BSZ32-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 32-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC847BSZ8-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC847BSZ8-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC847BCPZ62-5	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	CP-56-11
ADuC847BCPZ62-3	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 3 V	CP-56-11
ADuC847BCPZ8-5	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	CP-56-11
ADuC847BCPZ8-3	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 3 V	CP-56-11
ADuC848BSZ62-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC848BSZ62-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC848BSZ32-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 32-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC848BSZ32-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 32-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC848BSZ8-5	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	S-52-2
ADuC848BSZ8-3	−40°C to +125°C	52-Lead MQFP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 3 V	S-52-2
ADuC848BCPZ62-5	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 5 V	CP-56-11
ADuC848BCPZ62-3	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 62-kbyte, 3 V	CP-56-11
ADuC848BCPZ8-5	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 5 V	CP-56-11
ADuC848BCPZ8-3	−40°C to +85°C	56-Lead LFCSP, Lead Free, 8-kbyte, 3 V	CP-56-11
EVAL-ADuC845QSZ		QuickStart Development System	
EVAL-ADuC845QSPZ		QuickStart-PLUS Development System	
EVAL-ADuC847QSZ		QuickStart Development System	
EVAL-ADUC-CABLE1Z		ADuC Serial Downloader Cable for UART	

[1] The -3 and -5 in the Model column indicate the DV_{DD} operating voltage.
[2] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.
[3] The QuickStart Plus system can only be ordered directly from Accutron. It can be purchased from the website http://www.accutron.com.