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### 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	Obsolete
Core Processor	8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	UART/USART
Peripherals	WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 4V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	40-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	40-PDIP
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at89ls52-16pi">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at89ls52-16pi</a>

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

## 4.6 Port 3

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

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

Port 3 also serves the functions of various special features of the AT89LS52, as shown in the following table.

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

## 4.7 RST

Reset input. A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running resets the device. This pin drives High for 98 oscillator periods after the Watchdog times out. The DISRTO bit in SFR AUXR (address 8EH) can be used to disable this feature. In the default state of bit DISRTO, the RESET HIGH out feature is enabled.

## 4.8 ALE/ $\overline{PROG}$

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

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

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

## 4.9 $\overline{PSEN}$

Program Store Enable ( $\overline{PSEN}$ ) is the read strobe to external program memory.

When the AT89LS52 is executing code from external program memory,  $\overline{PSEN}$  is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two  $\overline{PSEN}$  activations are skipped during each access to external data memory.

#### 4.10 $\overline{EA}/VPP$

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

$\overline{EA}$  should be strapped to  $V_{CC}$  for internal program executions.

This pin also receives the 12-volt programming enable voltage ( $V_{PP}$ ) during Flash programming.

#### 4.11 XTAL1

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

#### 4.12 XTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

### 5. Special Function Registers

A map of the on-chip memory area called the Special Function Register (SFR) space is shown in Table 5-1.

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

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

**Timer 2 Registers:** Control and status bits are contained in registers T2CON (shown in Table 5-2) and T2MOD (shown in Table 10-2) for Timer 2. The register pair (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) are the Capture/Reload registers for Timer 2 in 16-bit capture mode or 16-bit auto-reload mode.

**Interrupt Registers:** The individual interrupt enable bits are in the IE register. Two priorities can be set for each of the six interrupt sources in the IP register.

**Table 5-4.** AUXR1: Auxiliary Register 1

AUXR1	Address = A2H	Reset Value = XXXXXXX0B						
	Not Bit Addressable							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	DPS
Bit		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
—	Reserved for future expansion							
DPS	Data Pointer Register Select							
	DPS							
	0	Selects DPTR Registers DP0L, DP0H						
	1	Selects DPTR Registers DP1L, DP1H						

## 6. Memory Organization

MCS-51 devices have a separate address space for Program and Data Memory. Up to 64K bytes each of external Program and Data Memory can be addressed.

### 6.1 Program Memory

If the  $\overline{EA}$  pin is connected to GND, all program fetches are directed to external memory.

On the AT89LS52, if  $\overline{EA}$  is connected to  $V_{CC}$ , program fetches to addresses 0000H through 1FFFH are directed to internal memory and fetches to addresses 2000H through FFFFH are directed to external memory.

### 6.2 Data Memory

The AT89LS52 implements 256 bytes of on-chip RAM. The upper 128 bytes occupy a parallel address space to the Special Function Registers. This means that the upper 128 bytes have the same addresses as the SFR space but are physically separate from SFR space.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 7. Watchdog Timer (One-time Enabled with Reset-out)

The WDT is intended as a recovery method in situations where the CPU may be subjected to software upsets. The WDT consists of a 14-bit counter and the Watchdog Timer Reset (WDTRST) SFR. The WDT is defaulted to disable from exiting reset. To enable the WDT, a user must write 01EH and 0E1H in sequence to the WDTRST register (SFR location 0A6H). When the WDT is enabled, it will increment every machine cycle while the oscillator is running. The WDT timeout period is dependent on the external clock frequency. There is no way to disable the WDT except through reset (either hardware reset or WDT overflow reset). When WDT overflows, it will drive an output RESET HIGH pulse at the RST pin.

### 7.1 Using the WDT

To enable the WDT, a user must write 01EH and 0E1H in sequence to the WDTRST register (SFR location 0A6H). When the WDT is enabled, the user needs to service it by writing 01EH and 0E1H to WDTRST to avoid a WDT overflow. The 14-bit counter overflows when it reaches 16383 (3FFFH), and this will reset the device. When the WDT is enabled, it will increment every machine cycle while the oscillator is running. This means the user must reset the WDT at least every 16383 machine cycles. To reset the WDT the user must write 01EH and 0E1H to WDTRST. WDTRST is a write-only register. The WDT counter cannot be read or written. When WDT overflows, it will generate an output RESET pulse at the RST pin. The RESET pulse duration is  $98 \times TOSC$ , where  $TOSC = 1/FOSC$ . To make the best use of the WDT, it should be serviced in those sections of code that will periodically be executed within the time required to prevent a WDT reset.

### 7.2 WDT During Power-down and Idle

In Power-down mode the oscillator stops, which means the WDT also stops. While in Power-down mode, the user does not need to service the WDT. There are two methods of exiting Power-down mode: by a hardware reset or via a level-activated external interrupt which is enabled prior to entering Power-down mode. When Power-down is exited with hardware reset, servicing the WDT should occur as it normally does whenever the AT89LS52 is reset. Exiting Power-down with an interrupt is significantly different. The interrupt is held low long enough for the oscillator to stabilize. When the interrupt is brought high, the interrupt is serviced. To prevent the WDT from resetting the device while the interrupt pin is held low, the WDT is not started until the interrupt is pulled high. It is suggested that the WDT be reset during the interrupt service for the interrupt used to exit Power-down mode.

To ensure that the WDT does not overflow within a few states of exiting Power-down, it is best to reset the WDT just before entering Power-down mode.

Before going into the IDLE mode, the WDIDLE bit in SFR AUXR is used to determine whether the WDT continues to count if enabled. The WDT keeps counting during IDLE (WDIDLE bit = 0) as the default state. To prevent the WDT from resetting the AT89LS52 while in IDLE mode, the user should always set up a timer that will periodically exit IDLE, service the WDT, and reenter IDLE mode.

With WDIDLE bit enabled, the WDT will stop to count in IDLE mode and resumes the count upon exit from IDLE.

## 8. UART

The UART in the AT89LS52 operates the same way as the UART in the AT89C51 and AT89C52. For further information on the UART operation, please click on the document link below:

[http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod\\_documents/DOC4316.PDF](http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod_documents/DOC4316.PDF)

## 9. Timer 0 and 1

Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89LS52 operate the same way as Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89C51 and AT89C52. For further information on the timers' operation, please click on the document link below:

[http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod\\_documents/DOC4316.PDF](http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod_documents/DOC4316.PDF)

## 10. Timer 2

Timer 2 is a 16-bit Timer/Counter that can operate as either a timer or an event counter. The type of operation is selected by bit  $\overline{C/T2}$  in the SFR T2CON (shown in Table 5-2). Timer 2 has three operating modes: capture, auto-reload (up or down counting), and baud rate generator. The modes are selected by bits in T2CON, as shown in Table 5-2. Timer 2 consists of two 8-bit registers, TH2 and TL2. In the Timer function, the TL2 register is incremented every machine cycle. Since a machine cycle consists of 12 oscillator periods, the count rate is 1/12 of the oscillator frequency.

**Table 10-1.** Timer 2 Operating Modes

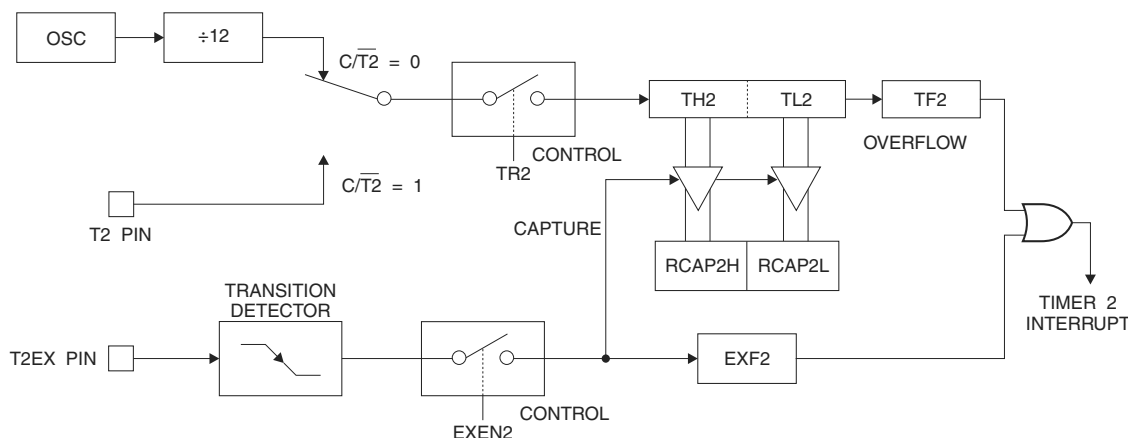
RCLK +TCLK	CP/RL2	TR2	MODE
0	0	1	16-bit Auto-reload
0	1	1	16-bit Capture
1	X	1	Baud Rate Generator
X	X	0	(Off)

In the Counter function, the register is incremented in response to a 1-to-0 transition at its corresponding external input pin, T2. In this function, the external input is sampled during S5P2 of every machine cycle. When the samples show a high in one cycle and a low in the next cycle, the count is incremented. The new count value appears in the register during S3P1 of the cycle following the one in which the transition was detected. Since two machine cycles (24 oscillator periods) are required to recognize a 1-to-0 transition, the maximum count rate is 1/24 of the oscillator frequency. To ensure that a given level is sampled at least once before it changes, the level should be held for at least one full machine cycle.

## 10.1 Capture Mode

In the capture mode, two options are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 is a 16-bit timer or counter which upon overflow sets bit TF2 in T2CON. This bit can then be used to generate an interrupt. If EXEN2 = 1, Timer 2 performs the same operation, but a 1-to-0 transition at external input T2EX also causes the current value in TH2 and TL2 to be captured into RCAP2H and RCAP2L, respectively. In addition, the transition at T2EX causes bit EXF2 in T2CON to be set. The EXF2 bit, like TF2, can generate an interrupt. The capture mode is illustrated in Figure 10-1.

**Figure 10-1.** Timer in Capture Mode



## 10.2 Auto-reload (Up or Down Counter)

Timer 2 can be programmed to count up or down when configured in its 16-bit auto-reload mode. This feature is invoked by the DCEN (Down Counter Enable) bit located in the SFR T2MOD (see Table 10-2). Upon reset, the DCEN bit is set to 0 so that timer 2 will default to count up. When DCEN is set, Timer 2 can count up or down, depending on the value of the T2EX pin.

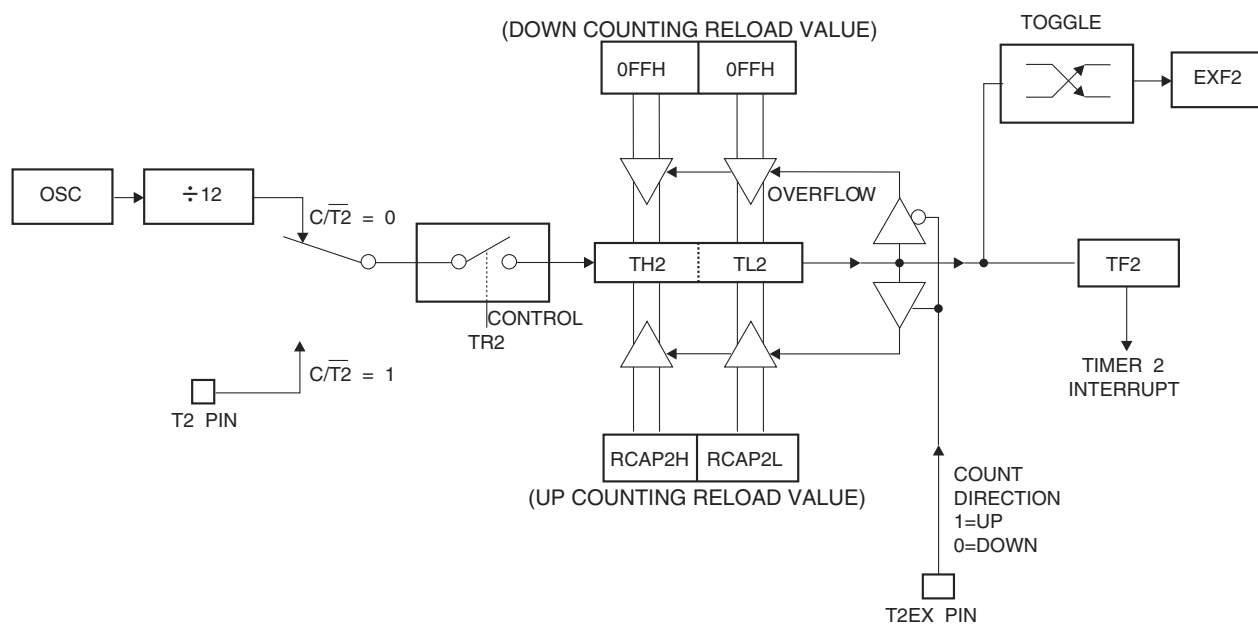
Figure 10-2 shows Timer 2 automatically counting up when DCEN=0. In this mode, two options are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 counts up to 0FFFFH and then sets the TF2 bit upon overflow. The overflow also causes the timer registers to be reloaded with the 16-bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The values in Timer in Capture Mode RCAP2H and RCAP2L are preset by software. If EXEN2 = 1, a 16-bit reload can be triggered either by an overflow or by a 1-to-0 transition at external input T2EX. This transition also sets the EXF2 bit. Both the TF2 and EXF2 bits can generate an interrupt if enabled.

Setting the DCEN bit enables Timer 2 to count up or down, as shown in Figure 10-2. In this mode, the T2EX pin controls the direction of the count. A logic 1 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count up. The timer will overflow at 0FFFFH and set the TF2 bit. This overflow also causes the 16-bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L to be reloaded into the timer registers, TH2 and TL2, respectively.

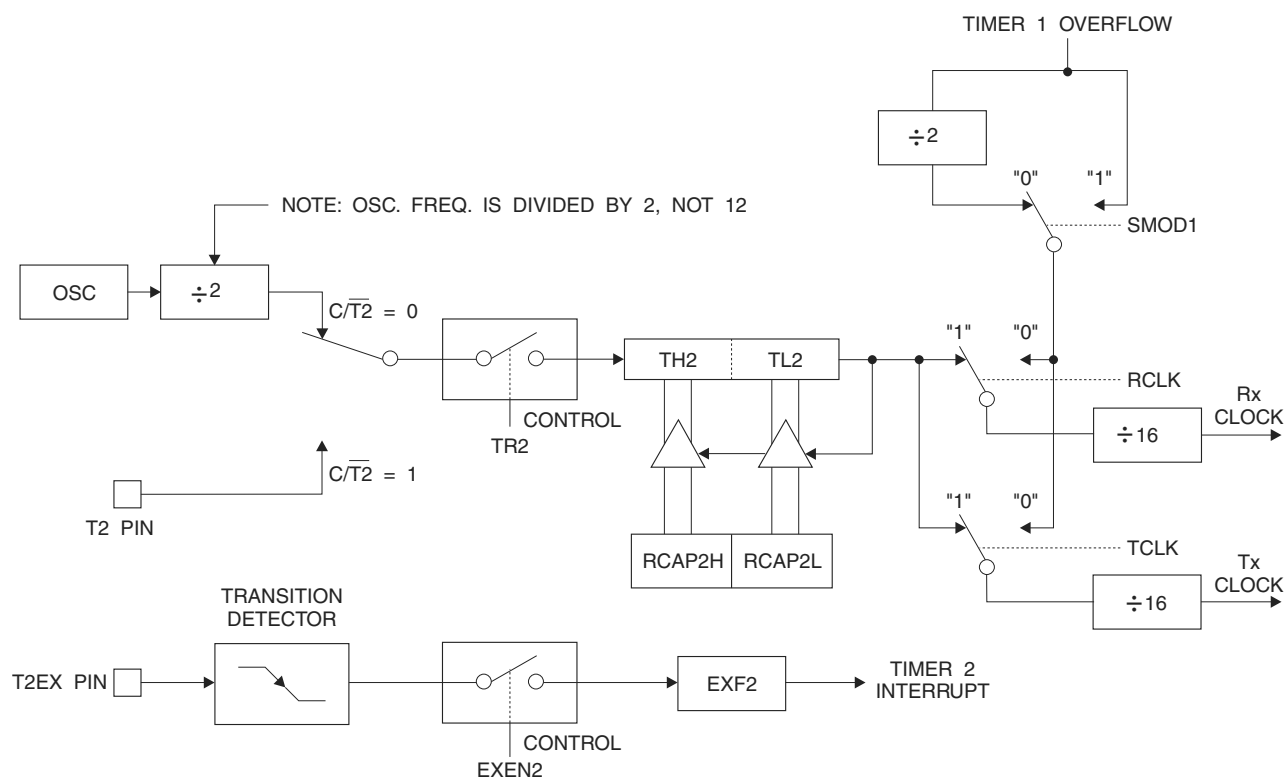
A logic 0 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count down. The timer underflows when TH2 and TL2 equal the values stored in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The underflow sets the TF2 bit and causes 0FFFFH to be reloaded into the timer registers.

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

**Figure 10-3.** Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 1)



**Figure 10-4.** Timer 2 in Baud Rate Generator Mode





## 13. Interrupts

The AT89LS52 has a total of six interrupt vectors: two external interrupts ( $\overline{INT0}$  and  $\overline{INT1}$ ), three timer interrupts (Timers 0, 1, and 2), and the serial port interrupt. These interrupts are all shown in Figure 13-1.

Each of these interrupt sources can be individually enabled or disabled by setting or clearing a bit in Special Function Register IE. IE also contains a global disable bit, EA, which disables all interrupts at once.

Note that Table 13-1 shows that bit position IE.6 is unimplemented. User software should not write 1 to this bit position, since it may be used in future AT89 products.

Timer 2 interrupt is generated by the logical OR of bits TF2 and EXF2 in register T2CON. Neither of these flags is cleared by hardware when the service routine is vectored to. In fact, the service routine may have to determine whether it was TF2 or EXF2 that generated the interrupt, and that bit will have to be cleared in software.

The Timer 0 and Timer 1 flags, TF0 and TF1, are set at S5P2 of the cycle in which the timers overflow. The values are then polled by the circuitry in the next cycle. However, the Timer 2 flag, TF2, is set at S2P2 and is polled in the same cycle in which the timer overflows.

**Table 13-1.** Interrupt Enable (IE) Register

(MSB)

(LSB)

EA	–	ET2	ES	ET1	EX1	ET0	EX0
----	---	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Enable Bit = 1 enables the interrupt.

Enable Bit = 0 disables the interrupt.

Symbol	Position	Function
EA	IE.7	Disables all interrupts. If EA = 0, no interrupt is acknowledged. If EA = 1, each interrupt source is individually enabled or disabled by setting or clearing its enable bit.
–	IE.6	Reserved.
ET2	IE.5	Timer 2 interrupt enable bit.
ES	IE.4	Serial Port interrupt enable bit.
ET1	IE.3	Timer 1 interrupt enable bit.
EX1	IE.2	External interrupt 1 enable bit.
ET0	IE.1	Timer 0 interrupt enable bit.
EX0	IE.0	External interrupt 0 enable bit.

User software should never write 1s to reserved bits, because they may be used in future AT89 products.

## 19.1 Serial Programming Algorithm

To program and verify the AT89LS52 in the serial programming mode, the following sequence is recommended:

1. Power-up sequence:
  - a. Apply power between VCC and GND pins.
  - b. Set RST pin to "H".

If a crystal is not connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2, apply a 3 MHz to 16 MHz clock to XTAL1 pin and wait for at least 10 milliseconds.

2. Enable serial programming by sending the Programming Enable serial instruction to pin MOSI/P1.5. The frequency of the shift clock supplied at pin SCK/P1.7 needs to be less than the CPU clock at XTAL1 divided by 16.
3. The Code array is programmed one byte at a time in either the Byte or Page mode. The write cycle is self-timed and typically takes less than 1 ms at 2.7V.
4. Any memory location can be verified by using the Read instruction which returns the content at the selected address at serial output MISO/P1.6.
5. At the end of a programming session, RST can be set low to commence normal device operation.

Power-off sequence (if needed):

1. Set XTAL1 to "L" (if a crystal is not used).
2. Set RST to "L".
3. Turn V<sub>CC</sub> power off.

**Data Polling:** The  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling feature is also available in the serial mode. In this mode, during a byte write cycle an attempted read of the last byte written will result in the complement of the MSB of the serial output byte on MISO.

## 19.2 Serial Programming Instruction Set






The Instruction Set for Serial Programming follows a 4-byte protocol and is shown in Table 22-1.

## 20. Programming Interface – Parallel Mode

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

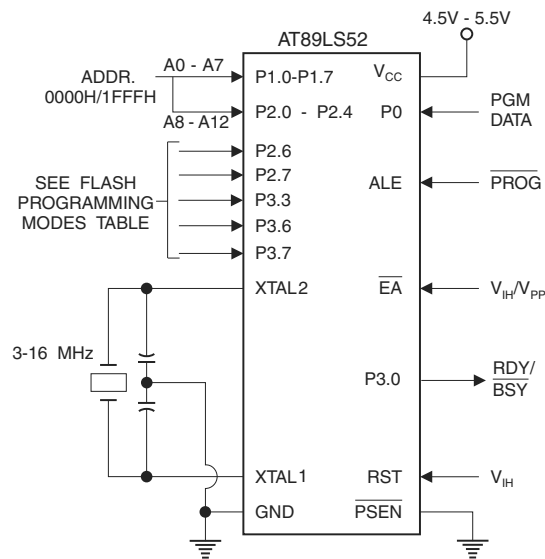
Most major worldwide programming vendors offer worldwide support for the Atmel microcontroller series. Please contact your local programming vendor for the appropriate software revision.

**Table 20-1.** Flash Programming Modes

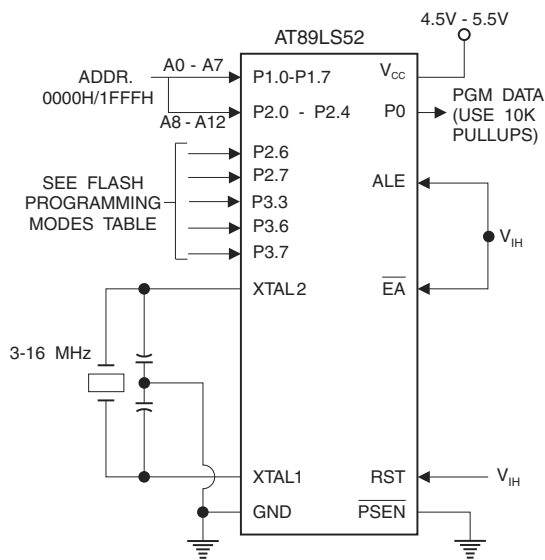
Mode	V <sub>CC</sub>	RST	$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$	ALE/ $\overline{\text{PROG}}$	$\overline{\text{EA}}/$ V <sub>PP</sub>	P2.6	P2.7	P3.3	P3.6	P3.7	P0.7-0 Data	P2.4-0	P1.7-0
												Address	
Write Code Data	5V	H	L	 <sup>(2)</sup>	12V	L	H	H	H	H	D <sub>IN</sub>	A12-8	A7-0
Read Code Data	5V	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	D <sub>OUT</sub>	A12-8	A7-0
Write Lock Bit 1	5V	H	L	 <sup>(3)</sup>	12V	H	H	H	H	H	X	X	X
Write Lock Bit 2	5V	H	L	 <sup>(3)</sup>	12V	H	H	H	L	L	X	X	X
Write Lock Bit 3	5V	H	L	 <sup>(3)</sup>	12V	H	L	H	H	L	X	X	X
Read Lock Bits 1, 2, 3	5V	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	L	P0.2, P0.3, P0.4	X	X
Chip Erase	5V	H	L	 <sup>(1)</sup>	12V	H	L	H	L	L	X	X	X
Read Atmel ID	5V	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	1EH	X 0000	00H
Read Device ID	5V	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	62H	X 0001	00H
Read Device ID	5V	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	06H	X 0010	00H

- Notes:
1. Each  $\overline{\text{PROG}}$  pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Chip Erase.
  2. Each  $\overline{\text{PROG}}$  pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Write Code Data.
  3. Each  $\overline{\text{PROG}}$  pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Write Lock Bits.
  4. RDY/BSY signal is output on P3.0 during programming.
  5. X = don't care.

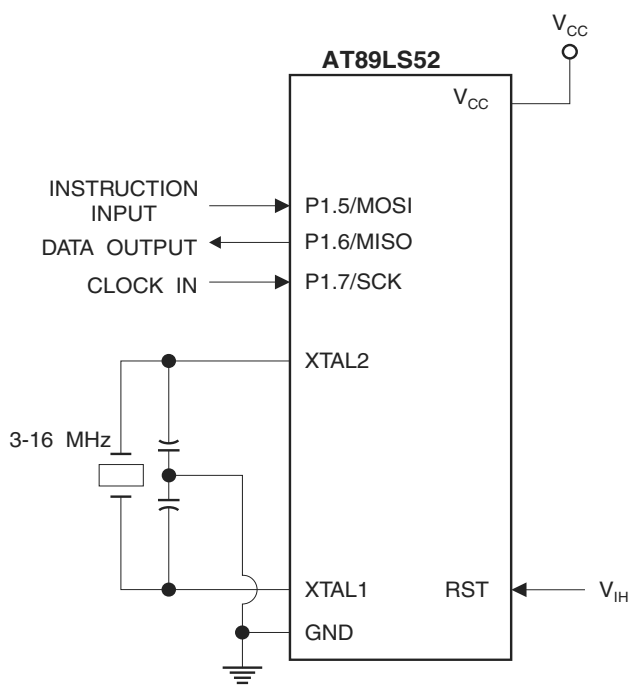
**Figure 20-1.** Programming the Flash Memory (Parallel Mode)



**Figure 20-2.** Verifying the Flash Memory (Parallel Mode)

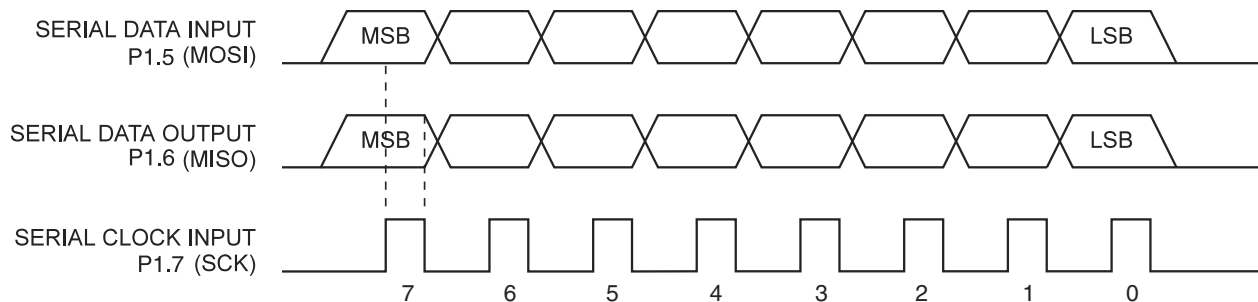


**Figure 21-2.** Flash Memory Serial Downloading



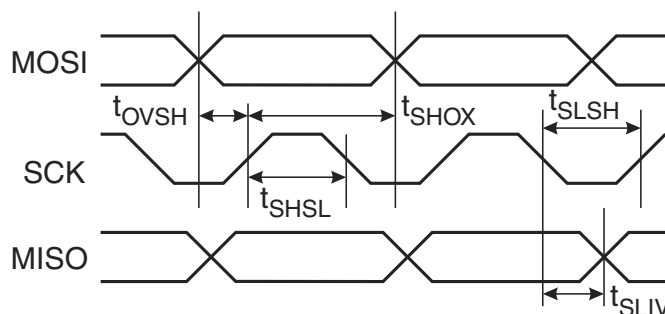
## 22. Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms – Serial Mode

**Figure 22-1.** Serial Programming Waveforms



## 23. Serial Programming Characteristics

**Figure 23-1.** Serial Programming Timing



**Table 23-1.** Serial Programming Characteristics,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V} - 4.0\text{V}$  (Unless otherwise noted)

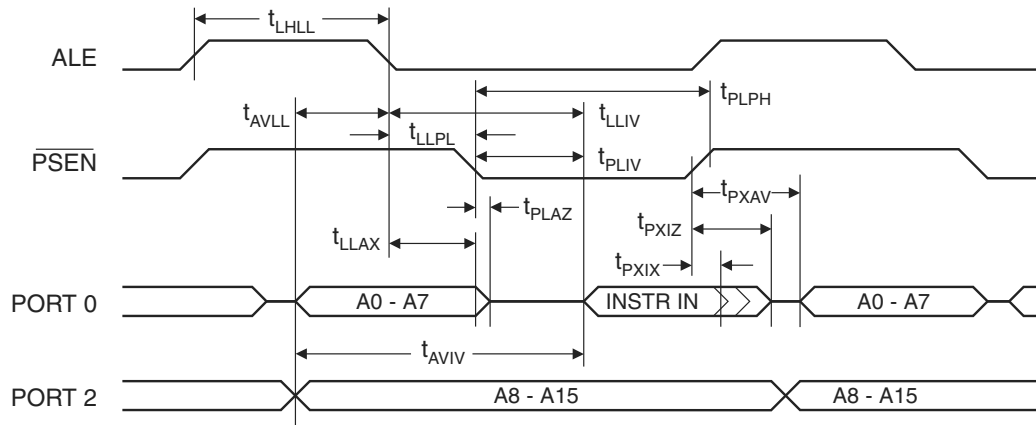
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	3		16	MHz
$t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Period	62.5			ns
$t_{SHSL}$	SCK Pulse Width High	$8 t_{CLCL}$			ns
$t_{SLSH}$	SCK Pulse Width Low	$8 t_{CLCL}$			ns
$t_{OVSH}$	MOSI Setup to SCK High	$t_{CLCL}$			ns
$t_{SHOX}$	MOSI Hold after SCK High	$2 t_{CLCL}$			ns
$t_{SLIV}$	SCK Low to MISO Valid	10	16	32	ns
$t_{ERASE}$	Chip Erase Instruction Cycle Time			500	ms
$t_{SWC}$	Serial Byte Write Cycle Time			$64 t_{CLCL} + 400$	$\mu\text{s}$

## 24. Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

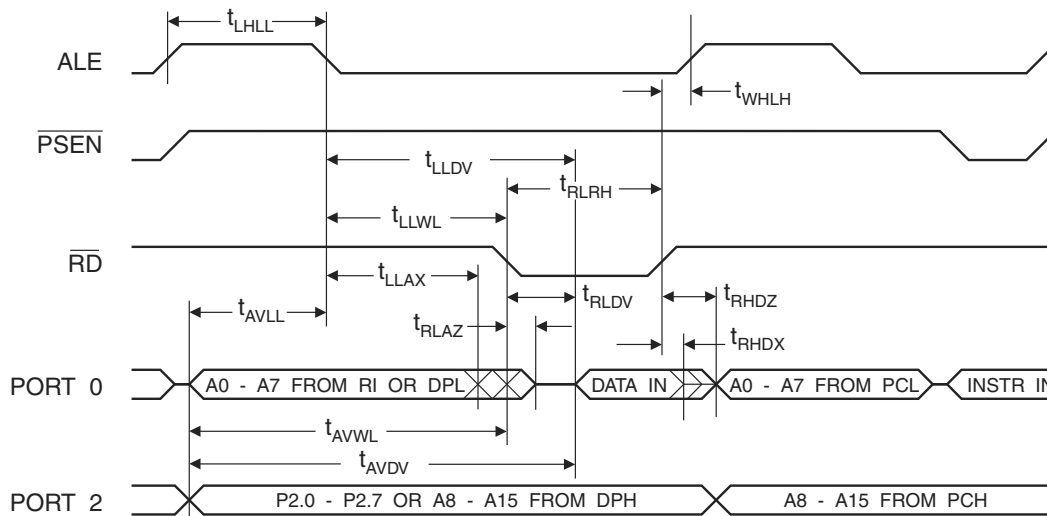
Operating Temperature .....	$-55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature .....	$-65^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground .....	$-1.0\text{V}$ to $+7.0\text{V}$
Maximum Operating Voltage .....	6.6V
DC Output Current.....	15.0 mA

**\*NOTICE:** Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

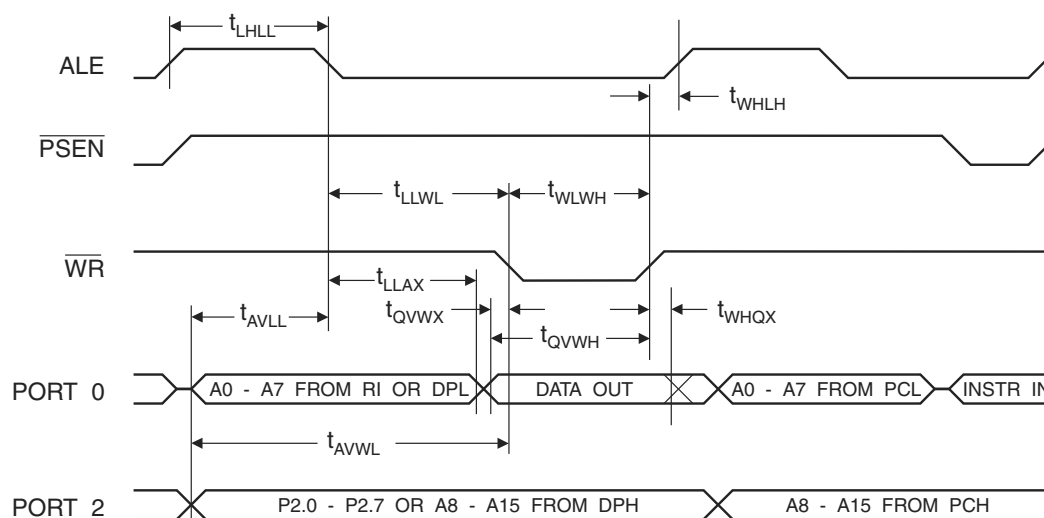
## 27. External Program Memory Read Cycle



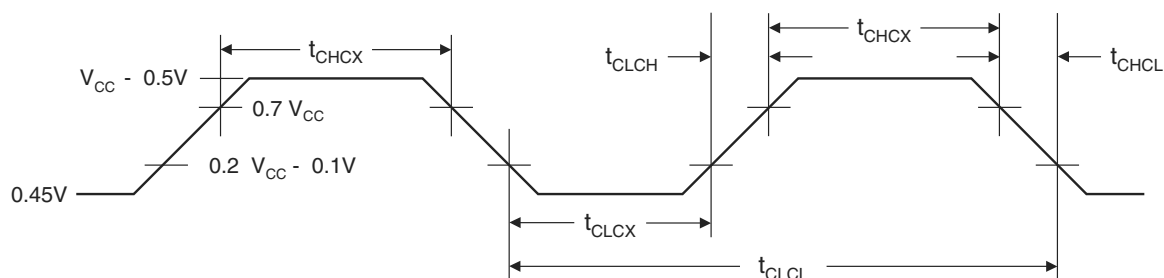
## 28. External Data Memory Read Cycle



## 29. External Data Memory Write Cycle



## 30. External Clock Drive Waveforms



## 31. External Clock Drive

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	0	16	MHz
$t_{CLCL}$	Clock Period	62.5		ns
$t_{CHCX}$	High Time	20		ns
$t_{CLCX}$	Low Time	20		ns
$t_{CLCH}$	Rise Time		20	ns
$t_{CHCL}$	Fall Time		20	ns

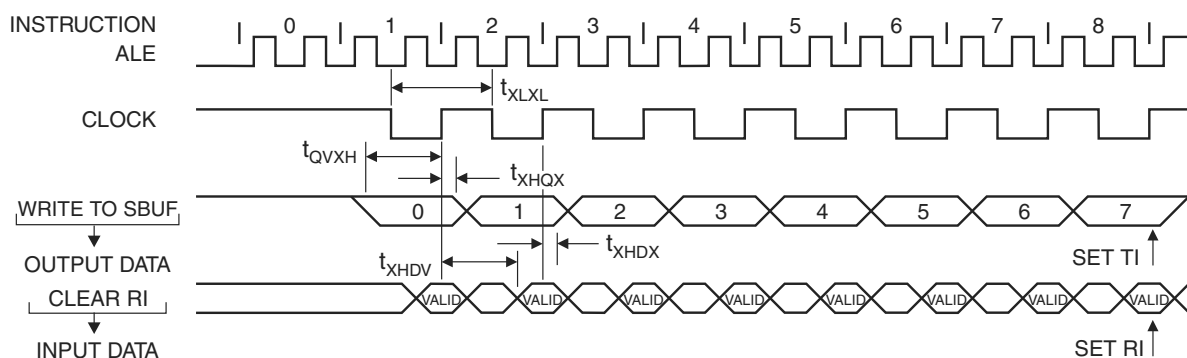


## 32. Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

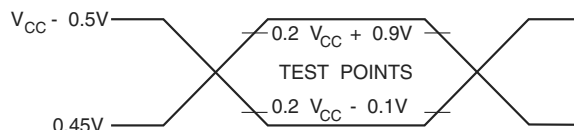
The values in this table are valid for  $V_{CC} = 2.7V$  to  $4.0V$  and Load Capacitance =  $80\text{ pF}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	12 MHz Osc		Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{XLXL}$	Serial Port Clock Cycle Time	1.0		$12 t_{CLCL}$		$\mu s$
$t_{QVXH}$	Output Data Setup to Clock Rising Edge	700		$10 t_{CLCL} - 133$		ns
$t_{XHGX}$	Output Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge	50		$2 t_{CLCL} - 80$		ns
$t_{XHDX}$	Input Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge	0		0		ns
$t_{XHDV}$	Clock Rising Edge to Input Data Valid		700		$10 t_{CLCL} - 133$	ns

## 33. Shift Register Mode Timing Waveforms

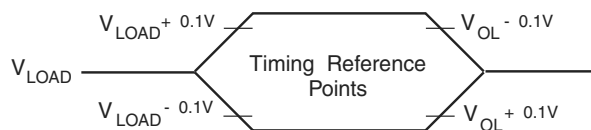


## 34. AC Testing Input/Output Waveforms<sup>(1)</sup>



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

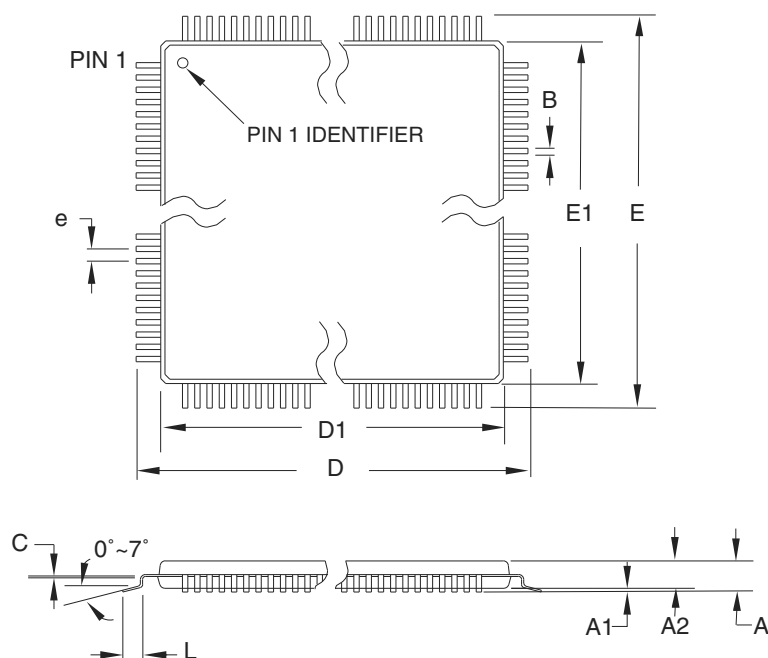
## 35. Float Waveforms<sup>(1)</sup>



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

## 37. Packaging Information

### 37.1 44A



**COMMON DIMENSIONS**  
(Unit of Measure = mm)

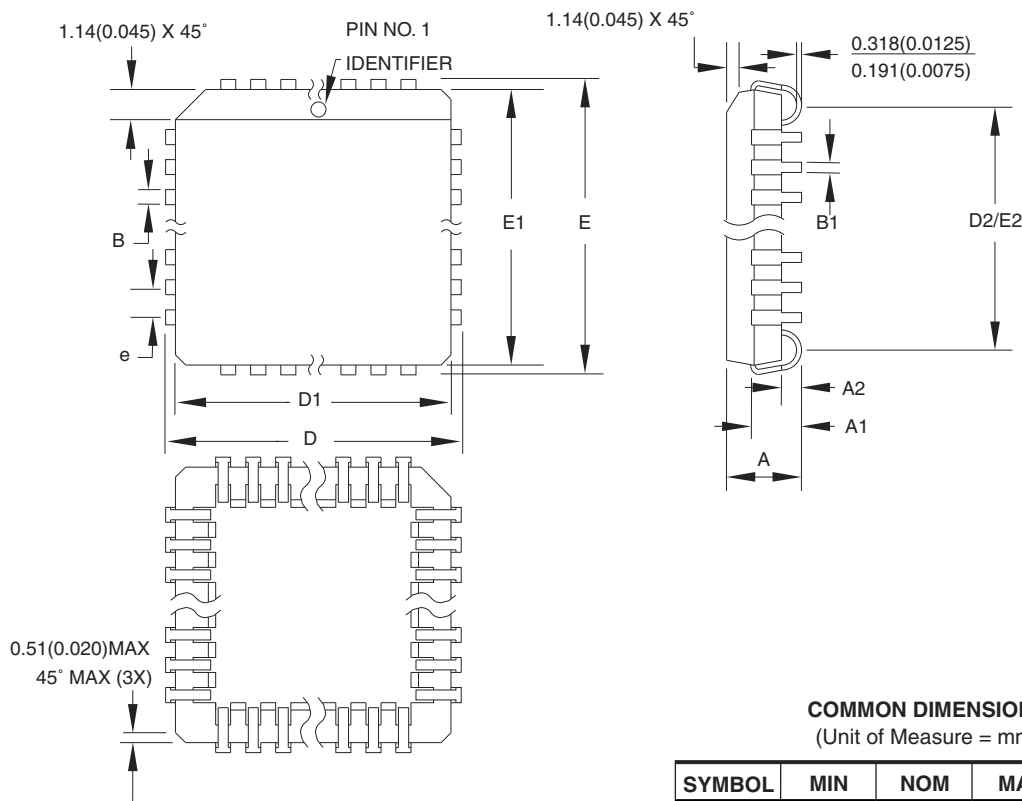
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	—	—	1.20	
A1	0.05	—	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	11.75	12.00	12.25	
D1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
E	11.75	12.00	12.25	
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
B	0.30	—	0.45	
C	0.09	—	0.20	
L	0.45	—	0.75	
e	0.80 TYP			

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

10/5/2001

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	<b>TITLE</b> <b>44A</b> , 44-lead, 10 x 10 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness, 0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)	<b>DRAWING NO.</b> 44A	<b>REV.</b> B
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## 37.2 44J



**COMMON DIMENSIONS**  
(Unit of Measure = mm)

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

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

10/04/01

2325 Orchard Parkway  
San Jose, CA 95131

**TITLE**

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

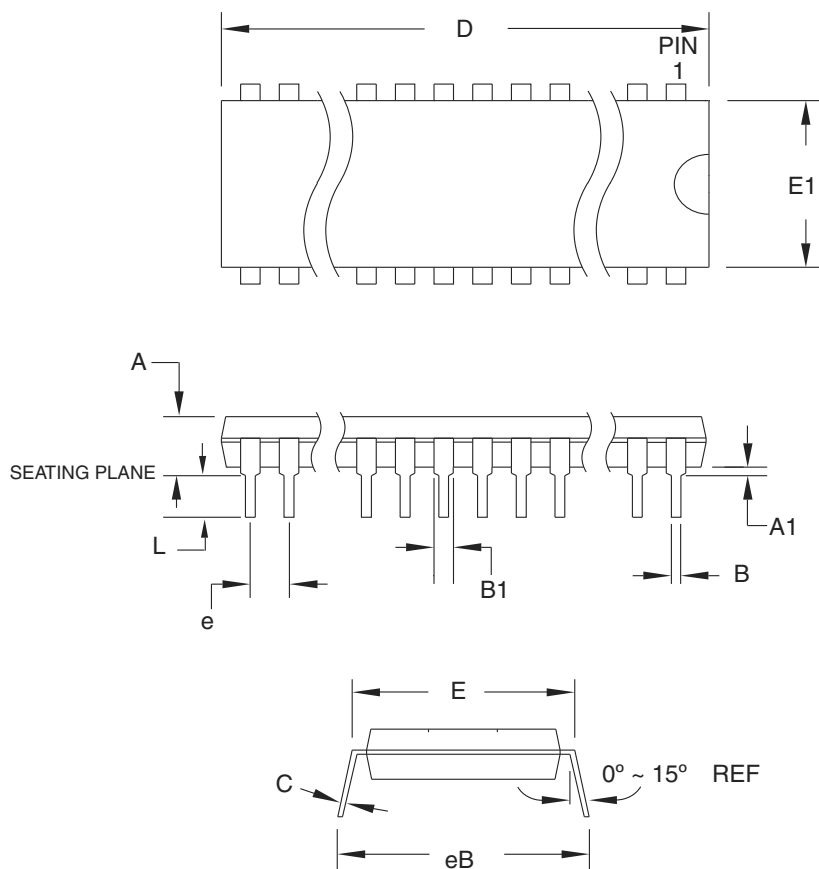
**DRAWING NO.**

44J

**REV.**

B

## 37.3 40P6



**COMMON DIMENSIONS**  
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	—	—	4.826	
A1	0.381	—	—	
D	52.070	—	52.578	Note 2
E	15.240	—	15.875	
E1	13.462	—	13.970	Note 2
B	0.356	—	0.559	
B1	1.041	—	1.651	
L	3.048	—	3.556	
C	0.203	—	0.381	
eB	15.494	—	17.526	
e	2.540 TYP			

- Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-011, Variation AC.
  2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold Flash or Protrusion.  
Mold Flash or Protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 mm (0.010").

09/28/01

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	<b>TITLE</b> <b>40P6</b> , 40-lead (0.600"/15.24 mm Wide) Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)	<b>DRAWING NO.</b> 40P6	<b>REV.</b> B
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