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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 "<u>Embedded -</u> <u>Microcontrollers</u>"

Details

Betails	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	40-DIP
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nuvoton-technology-corporation-america/w78l051c24dl

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The W78L051C is an 8-bit microcontroller which can accommodate a wide supply voltage range with low power consumption. The instruction set for the W78L051C is fully compatible with the standard 8051. The W78L051C contains an 4K bytes Flash EPROM; a 128 bytes RAM; four 8-bit bi-directional and bit-addressable I/O ports; an additional 4-bit I/O port P4; two 16-bit timer/counters; a hardware watchdog timer and a serial port. These peripherals are supported by seven sources two-level interrupt capability. To facilitate programming and verification, the Flash EPROM inside the W78L051C allows the program memory to be programmed and read electronically. Once the code is confirmed, the user can protect the code for security.

The W78L051C microcontroller has two power reduction modes, idle mode and power-down mode, both of which are software selectable. The idle mode turns off the processor clock but allows for continued peripheral operation. The power-down mode stops the crystal oscillator for minimum power consumption. The external clock can be stopped at any time and in any state without affecting the processor.

2. FEATURES

- Fully static design 8-bit CMOS microcontroller
- Wide supply voltage of 2.4V to 5.5V
- 128 bytes of on-chip scratchpad RAM
- 4 KB electrically erasable/programmable Flash EPROM
- 64 KB program memory address space
- 64 KB data memory address space
- Four 8-bit bi-directional ports
- One extra 4-bit bit-addressable I/O port, additional INT2 / INT3 (available on 44-pin PLCC/QFP package)
- Two 16-bit timer/counters
- One full duplex serial port (UART)
- Watchdog Timer
- seven sources, two-level interrupt capability
- EMI reduction mode
- Built-in power management
- Code protection mechanism
- Packages:
 - Lead Free (RoHS) DIP 40: W78L051C24DL
 - Lead Free (RoHS) PLCC 44: W78L051C24PL
 - Lead Free (RoHS) PQFP 44: W78L051C24FL

4. PIN DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTIONS
ĒĀ	EXTERNAL ACCESS ENABLE : This pin forces the processor to execute out of external ROM. It should be kept high to access internal ROM. The ROM address and
	data will not be presented on the bus if EA pin is high and the program counter is within on-chip ROM area.
PSEN	PROGRAM STORE ENABLE : PSEN enables the external ROM data onto the Port 0 address/ data bus during fetch and MOVC operations. When internal ROM access is performed, no PSEN strobe signal outputs from this pin.
ALE	ADDRESS LATCH ENABLE: ALE is used to enable the address latch that separates the address from the data on Port 0.
RST	RESET : A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running resets the device.
XTAL1	CRYSTAL1 : This is the crystal oscillator input. This pin may be driven by an external clock.
XTAL2	CRYSTAL2: This is the crystal oscillator output. It is the inversion of XTAL1.
Vss	GROUND: Ground potential
Vdd	POWER SUPPLY: Supply voltage for operation.
P0.0–P0.7	PORT 0 : Port 0 is a bi-directional I/O port which also provides a multiplexed low order address/data bus during accesses to external memory. The Port 0 is also an open-drain port and external pull-ups need to be connected while in programming.
	PORT 1 : Port 1 is a bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-ups. The bits have alternate functions which are described below:
P1.0–P1.7	T2(P1.0): Timer/Counter 2 external count input T2EX(P1.1): Timer/Counter 2 Reload/Capture control
P2.0-P2.7	PORT 2 : Port 2 is a bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-ups. This port also provides the upper address bits for accesses to external memory.
	PORT 3 : Port 3 is a bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-ups. All bits have alternate functions, which are described below: RXD(P3.0) : Serial Port receiver input TXD(P3.1) : Serial Port transmitter output
	INTO (P3.2) : External Interrupt 0
P3.0–P3.7	INT1(P3.3) : External Interrupt 1 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
P4.0–P4.3	PORT 4: Another bit-addressable bidirectional I/O port P4. P4.3 and P4.2 are alternative function pins. It can be used as general I/O port or external interrupt input sources $(\overline{INT2}/\overline{INT3})$.



5. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The W78L051C architecture consists of a core controller surrounded by various registers, five general purpose I/O ports, 128 bytes of RAM, two timer/counters, and a serial port. The processor supports 111 different opcodes and references both a 64K program address space and a 64K data storage space.

New Defined Peripheral

In order to be more suitable for I/O, an extra 4-bit bit-addressable port P4 and two external interrupt $\overline{INT2}$, $\overline{INT3}$ has been added to either the PLCC or QFP 44 pin package. And description follows:

1. INT2 / INT3

Two additional external interrupts, INT2 and INT3, whose functions are similar to those of external interrupt 0 and 1 in the standard 80C52. The functions/status of these interrupts are determined/shown by the bits in the XICON (External Interrupt Control) register. The XICON register is bit-addressable but is not a standard register in the standard 80C52. Its address is at 0C0H. To set/clear bits in the XICON register, one can use the "SETB (/CLR) bit" instruction. For example, "SETB 0C2H" sets the EX2 bit of XICON.

XICON - external interrupt control (C0H)

PX3 EX3 IE3 IT3 PX2 EX2 IE2 IT2

PX3: External interrupt 3 priority high if set

EX3: External interrupt 3 enable if set

IE3: If IT3 = 1, IE3 is set/cleared automatically by hardware when interrupt is detected/serviced

IT3: External interrupt 3 is falling-edge/low-level triggered when this bit is set/cleared by software

PX2: External interrupt 2 priority high if set

EX2: External interrupt 2 enable if set

IE2: If IT2 = 1, IE2 is set/cleared automatically by hardware when interrupt is detected/serviced

IT2: External interrupt 2 is falling-edge/low-level triggered when this bit is set/cleared by software

Eight-source interrupt informations:

INTERRUPT SOURCE	VECTOR ADDRESS	POLLING SEQUENCE WITHIN PRIORITY LEVEL	ENABLE REQUIRED SETTINGS	INTERRUPT TYPE EDGE/LEVEL
External Interrupt 0	03H	0 (highest)	IE.0	TCON.0
Timer/Counter 0	0BH	1	IE.1	-
External Interrupt 1	13H	2	IE.2	TCON.2
Timer/Counter 1	1BH	3	IE.3	-
Serial Port	23H	4	IE.4	-
External Interrupt 2	33H	5	XICON.2	XICON.0
External Interrupt 3	3BH	6 (lowest)	XICON.6	XICON.3



Watchdog Timer

The Watchdog timer is a free-running timer which can be programmed by the user to serve as a system monitor, a time-base generator or an event timer. It is basically a set of dividers that divide the system clock. The divider output is selectable and determines the time-out interval. When the time-out occurs a system reset can also be caused if it is enabled. The main use of the Watchdog timer is as a system monitor. This is important in real-time control applications. In case of power glitches or electromagnetic interference, the processor may begin to execute errant code. If this is left unchecked the entire system may crash. The watchdog time-out selection will result in different time-out values depending on the clock speed. The Watchdog timer will de disabled on reset. In general, software should restart the Watchdog timer to put it into a known state. The control bits that support the Watchdog timer are discussed below.

Watchdog Timer Control Register

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ENW	CLRW	WIDL	-	-	PS2	PS1	PS0
	Mnem	onic: WD	ГС	Addres	s: 8FH			

ENW : Enable watch-dog if set.

CLRW: Clear watch-dog timer and prescaler if set. This flag will be cleared automatically

WIDL : If this bit is set, watch-dog is enabled under IDLE mode. If cleared, watch-dog is disabled under IDLE mode. Default is cleared.

PS2, PS1, PS0: Watch-dog prescaler timer select. Prescaler is selected when set PS2–0 as follows:

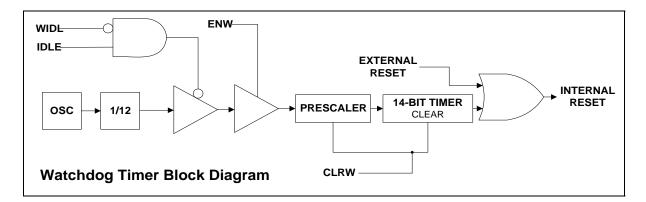
PS2 PS1 PS0	PRESCALER SELECT
0 0 0	2
0 0 1	4
0 1 0	8
0 1 1	16
1 0 0	32
1 0 1	64
1 1 0	128
1 1 1	256

The time-out period is obtained using the following equation:

$$\frac{1}{OSC} \times 2^{14} \times PRESCALER \times 1000 \times 12 \text{ mS}$$

Before Watchdog time-out occurs, the program must clear the 14-bit timer by writing 1 to WDTC.6 (CLRW). After 1 is written to this bit, the 14-bit timer, prescaler and this bit will be reset on the next instruction cycle. The Watchdog timer is cleared on reset.





Typical Watch-Dog time-out period when OSC = 20 MHz

PS2 PS1 PS0	WATCHDOG TIME-OUT PERIOD
0 0 0	19.66 mS
0 1 0	39.32 mS
0 0 1	78.64 mS
0 1 1	157.28 mS
1 0 0	314.57mS
1 0 1	629.14 mS
1 1 0	1.25 S
1 1 1	2.50 S

Clock

The W78L051C is designed to be used with either a crystal oscillator or an external clock. Internally, the clock is divided by two before it is used. This makes the W78L051C relatively insensitive to duty cycle variations in the clock. The W78L051C incorporates a built-in crystal oscillator. To make the oscillator work, a crystal must be connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2. In addition, a load capacitor must be connected from each pin to ground. An external clock source should be connected to pin XTAL1. Pin XTAL2 should be left unconnected. The XTAL1 input is a CMOS-type input, as required by the crystal oscillator.



Power Management

Idle Mode

The idle mode is entered by setting the IDL bit in the PCON register. In the idle mode, the internal clock to the processor is stopped. The peripherals and the interrupt logic continue to be clocked. The processor will exit idle mode when either an interrupt or a reset occurs.

Power-down Mode

When the PD bit of the PCON register is set, the processor enters the power-down mode. In this mode all of the clocks are stopped, including the oscillator. The only way to exit power-down mode is by a reset.

Reset

The external RESET signal is sampled at S5P2. To take effect, it must be held high for at least two machine cycles while the oscillator is running. An internal trigger circuit in the reset line is used to deglitch the reset line when the W78L051C is used with an external RC network. The reset logic also has a special glitch removal circuit that ignores glitches on the reset line.

During reset, the ports are initialized to FFH, the stack pointer to 07H, PCON (with the exception of bit 4) to 00H, and all of the other SFR registers except SBUF to 00H. SBUF is not reset.



Lock bit

This bit is used to protect the customer's program code in the W78L051C. It may be set after the programmer finishes the programming and verifies sequence. Once this bit is set to logic 0, both the Flash EPROM data and Special Setting Registers can not be accessed again.

MOVC Inhibit

This bit is used to restrict the accessible region of the MOVC instruction. It can prevent the MOVC instruction in external program memory from reading the internal program code. When this bit is set to logic 0, a MOVC instruction in external program memory space will be able to access code only in the external memory, not in the internal memory. A MOVC instruction in internal program memory space will always be able to access the ROM data in both internal and external memory. If this bit is logic 1, there are no restrictions on the MOVC instruction.

Encryption

This bit is used to enable/disable the encryption logic for code protection. Once encryption feature is enabled, the data presented on port 0 will be encoded via encryption logic. Only whole chip erase will reset this bit.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
DC Power Supply	VDD-VSS	-0.3	+7.0	V
Input Voltage	Vin	Vss -0.3	Vdd +0.3	V
Operating Temperature	ТА	0	70	°C
Storage Temperature	Tst	-55	+150	°C

8. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Note: Exposure to conditions beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may adversely affect the life and reliability of the device.

9. DC CHARACTERISTICS

Vss = 0V, TA = 25° C, unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	SYM.	SPECIF	ICATION	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
FARAMETER	5 T WI.	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
Operating Voltage	Vdd	2.4	5.5	V	
Operating Current	IDD	-	20	mA	No load VDD = 5.5V
Operating Current	עטו	-	3	mA	No load VDD = 2.4V
Idle Current		-	6	mA	VDD = 5.5V, Fosc = 20 MHz
	IIDLE	-	1.5	mA	VDD = 2.4V, Fosc = 12 MHz
Dower Down Current		-	50	μA	VDD = 5.5V, FOSC = 20 MHz
Power Down Current	IPWDN	-	20	μA	VDD = 2.4V, Fosc = 12 MHz
Input Current P1, P2, P3, P4	lin1	-50	+10	μA	VDD = 5.5V VIN = 0V or VDD
Input Current RST	lin2	-10	+300	μA	VDD = 5.5V 0 < VIN < VDD
Input Leakage Current P0, EA	Ilκ	-10	+10	μA	VDD = 5.5V 0V < VIN < VDD
Logic 1 to 0 Transition Current P1, P2, P3, P4	l⊤∟ [*4]	-500	-	μA	VDD = 5.5V VIN = 2.0V
Input Low Voltage		0	0.8	V	VDD = 4.5V
P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, ĒĀ	VIL1	0	0.5	V	VDD = 2.4V
Input Low Voltage		0	0.8	V	VDD = 4.5V
RST[*1]	VIL2	0	0.3	V	VDD = 2.4V
Input Low Voltage	VIL3	0	0.8	V	VDD = 4.5V
XTAL1 [*3]	VIL3	0	0.6	V	VDD = 2.4V
Input High Voltage	VIH1	2.4	Vdd +0.2	V	Vdd = 5.5V
P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, E A	VICI	1.4	Vdd +0.2	V	VDD = 2.4V
Input High Voltage	VIH2	3.5	Vdd +0.2	V	VDD = 5.5V
RST[*1]	V IH2	1.7	Vdd +0.2	V	VDD = 2.4V
Input High Voltage	VIH3	3.5	Vdd +0.2	V	VDD = 5.5V
XTAL1 [*3]	VIH3	1.6	Vdd +0.2	V	VDD = 2.4V

DC Characteristics, continued

PARAMETER	SYM.	SPECIF	ICATION	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
	01111	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	
Output Low Voltage	VOL1	-	0.45	V	VDD = 4.5V, $IOL = +2 mA$
P1, P2, P3, P4	VOLI	-	0.25	V	VDD = 2.4V, $IOL = +1 mA$
Output Low Voltage		-	0.45	V	VDD = 4.5V, $IOL = +4 mA$
P0, ALE, PSEN [*2]	VOL2	-	0.25	V	VDD = 2.4V, $IOL = +2 mA$
Sink Current	ISK1	4	12	mA	VDD = 4.5V, Vin = 0.45V
P1, P2, P3, P4	ISKI	1.8	5.4	mA	VDD = 2.4V, Vin = 0.45V
Sink Current	lovo	8	16	mA	VDD = 4.5V, Vin = 0.45V
P0, ALE, PSEN	ISK2	4.5	9	mA	VDD = 2.4V, Vin = 0.45V
Output High Voltage	Voh1	2.4	-	V	$VDD = 4.5V$, IOH = -100 μ A
P1, P2, P3, P4	VUHI	1.4	-	V	VDD = 2.4V, IOH = -8 μ A
Output High Voltage	Moure	2.4	-	V	$VDD = 4.5V$, IOH = -400 μ A
P0, ALE, PSEN [*2]	Voh2	1.4	-	V	VDD = 2.4V, IOH = -200 μ A
Source Current	ISR1	-100	-250	μA	VDD = 4.5V, Vin = 2.4V
P1, P2, P3, P4	15K1	-20	-50	μA	VDD = 2.4V, Vin = 1.4V
Source Current	long	-8	-14	mA	VDD = 4.5V, Vin = 2.4V
P0, ALE, PSEN	ISR2	-1.9	-3.8	mA	VDD = 2.4V, Vin = 1.4V

Notes:

*1. RST pin is a Schmitt trigger input.

*2. P0, ALE and /PSEN are tested in the external access mode.

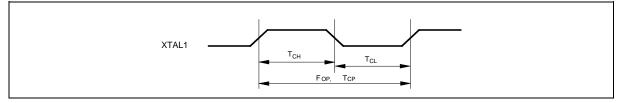
*3. XTAL1 is a CMOS input.

*4. Pins of P1, P2, P3, P4 can source a transition current when they are being externally driven from 1 to 0.

10. AC CHARACTERISTICS

The AC specifications are a function of the particular process used to manufacture the part, the ratings of the I/O buffers, the capacitive load, and the internal routing capacitance. Most of the specifications can be expressed in terms of multiple input clock periods (TCP), and actual parts will usually experience less than a ± 20 nS variation. The numbers below represent the performance expected from a 0.6micron CMOS process when using 2 and 4 mA output buffers.

Clock Input Waveform



PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Operating Speed	Fop	0	-	20	MHz	1
Clock Period	Тср	50	-	-	nS	2
Clock High	Тсн	25	-	-	nS	3
Clock Low	Tc∟	25	-	-	nS	3

Notes:

1. The clock may be stopped indefinitely in either state.

2. The TCP specification is used as a reference in other specifications.

3. There are no duty cycle requirements on the XTAL1 input.

Program Fetch Cycle

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Address Valid to ALE Low	TAAS	1 TCP - Δ	-	-	nS	4
Address Hold from ALE Low	Таан	1 Tcp -Δ	-	-	nS	1, 4
ALE Low to PSEN Low	TAPL	1 TCP - Δ	-	-	nS	4
PSEN Low to Data Valid	Tpda	-	-	2 TCP	nS	2
Data Hold after PSEN High	TPDH	0	-	1 TCP	nS	3
Data Float after PSEN High	Tpdz	0	-	1 TCP	nS	
ALE Pulse Width	TALW	2 TCP - Δ	2 TCP	-	nS	4
PSEN Pulse Width	TPSW	3 TCP - Δ	3 Тср	-	nS	4

Notes:

1. P0.0–P0.7, P2.0–P2.7 remain stable throughout entire memory cycle.

2. Memory access time is 3 TCP.

3. Data have been latched internally prior to $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ going high.

4. " Δ " (due to buffer driving delay and wire loading) is 20 nS.

Data Read Cycle

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
ALE Low to RD Low	TDAR	3 TCP - Δ	-	3 TCP + Δ	nS	1, 2
RD Low to Data Valid	Tdda	-	-	4 Tcp	nS	1
Data Hold from RD High	Tddh	0	-	2 TCP	nS	
Data Float from RD High	Tddz	0	-	2 TCP	nS	
RD Pulse Width	Tdrd	6 TCP - Δ	6 Тср	-	nS	2

Notes:

1. Data memory access time is 8 Tcp.

2. " Δ " (due to buffer driving delay and wire loading) is 20 nS.

Data Write Cycle

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
ALE Low to WR Low	TDAW	3 TCP - Δ	-	3 Tcp + Δ	nS
Data Valid to WR Low	Tdad	1 Tcp -Δ	-	-	nS
Data Hold from WR High	Towd	1 Tcp -Δ	-	-	nS
WR Pulse Width	TDWR	6 TCP - Δ	6 Тср	-	nS

Note: " Δ " (due to buffer driving delay and wire loading) is 20 nS.

Port Access Cycle

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Port Input Setup to ALE Low	TPDS	1 TCP	-	-	nS
Port Input Hold from ALE Low	Тррн	0	-	-	nS
Port Output to ALE	Tpda	1 TCP	-	-	nS

Note: Ports are read during S5P2, and output data becomes available at the end of S6P2. The timing data are referenced to ALE, since it provides a convenient reference.

Program Operation

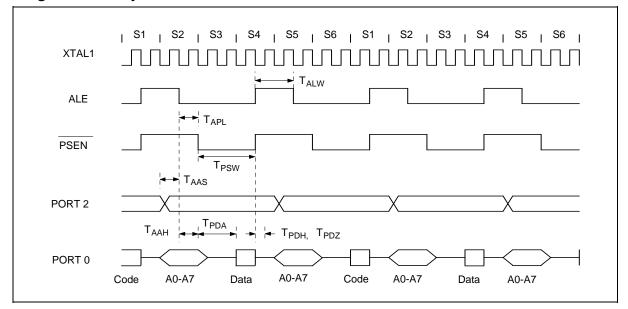
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
VPP Setup Time	TVPS	2.0	-	-	μS
Data Setup Time	TDS	2.0	-	-	μS
Data Hold Time	Тон	2.0	-	-	μS
Address Setup Time	TAS	2.0	-	-	μS
Address Hold Time	Тан	0	-	-	μS
CE Program Pulse Width for Program Operation	TPWP	290	300	310	μS
OECTRL Setup Time	Tocs	2.0	-	-	μS
OECTRL Hold Time	Тосн	2.0	-	-	μS
OE Setup Time	TOES	2.0	-	-	μS
OE High to Output Float	Tdfp	0	-	130	nS
Data Valid from OE	ΤΟΕν	-	-	150	nS

Note: Flash data can be accessed only in flash mode. The RST pin must pull in VIH status, the ALE pin must pull in VIL status, and the PSEN pin must pull in VIH status.

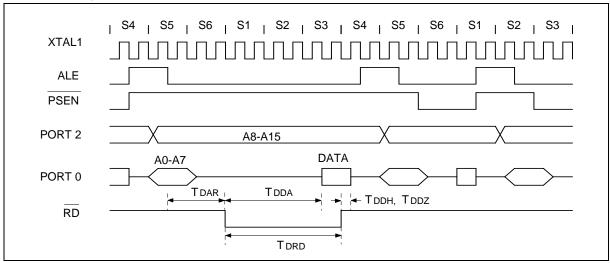


11. TIMING WAVEFORMS

Program Fetch Cycle

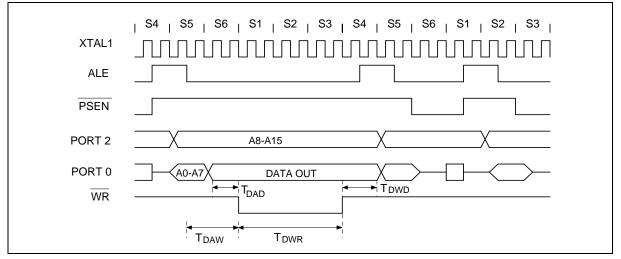


Data Read Cycle

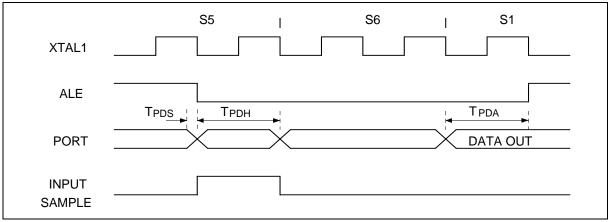




Data Write Cycle



Port Access Cycle





12. TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

Expanded External Program Memory and Crystal

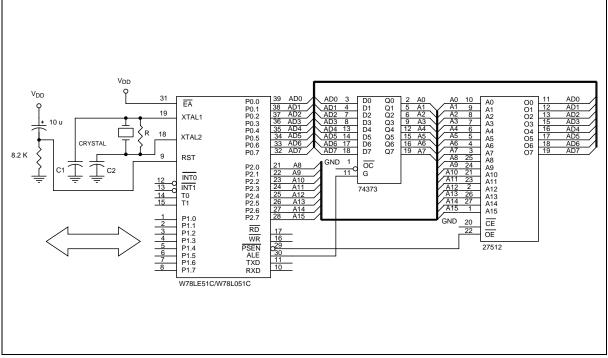


Figure A

CRYSTAL	C1	C2	R
16 MHz	30P	30P	-
20 MHz	15P	15P	-

Above table shows the reference values for crystal applications (full gain).

Note: C1, C2, R components refer to Figure A.



Expanded External Data Memory and Oscillator

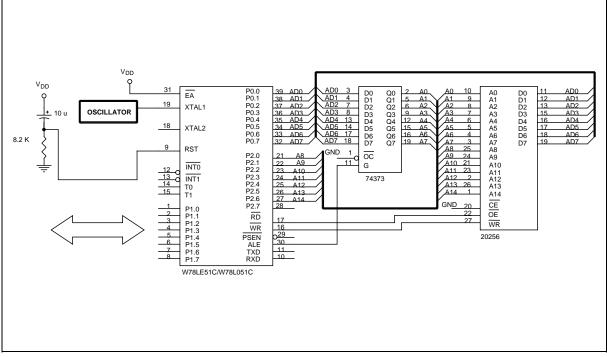
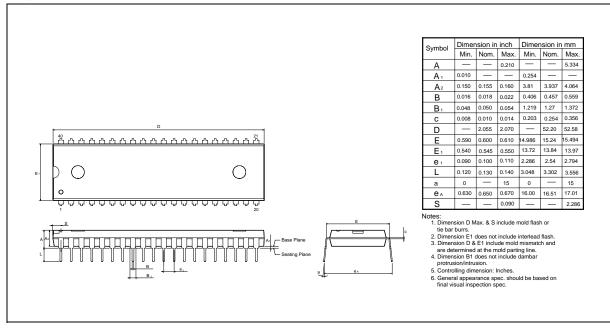


Figure B

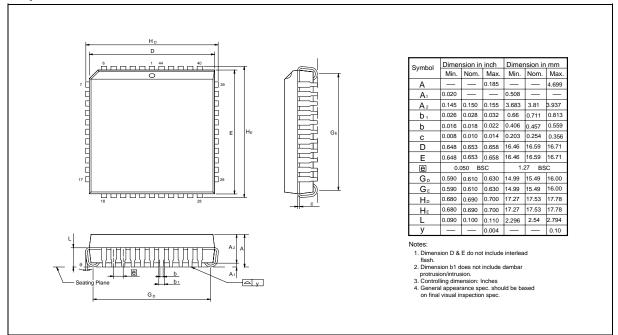


13. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

40-pin DIP



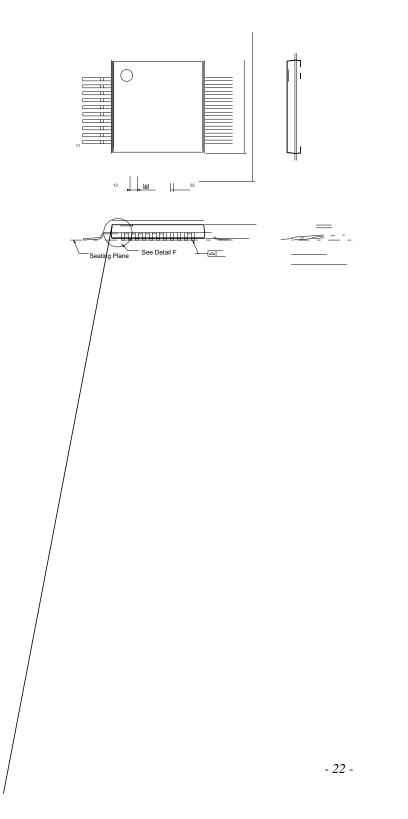
44-pin PLCC



- 21 -



44-pin PQFP





14. REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	PAGE	REASONS FOR CHANGE
A1	May 19, 2005		Initial Issued
A2	October 2, 2006		Remove block diagram
			Change operating frequency into 20MHz
A3	December 4, 2006	2	Remove all Leaded package parts

Important Notice

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