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### What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

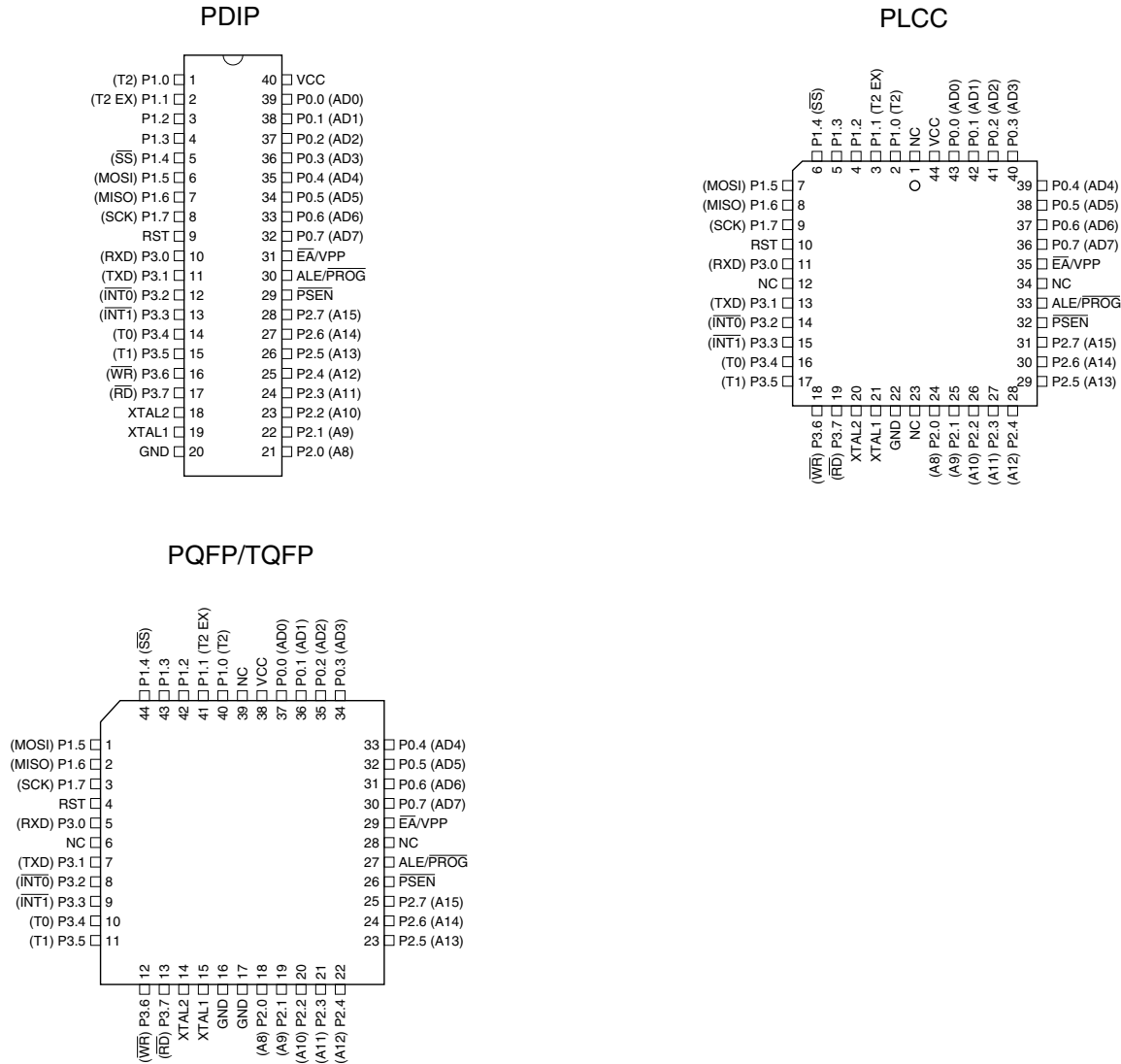
"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	24MHz
Connectivity	SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	44-PLCC (16.6x16.6)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at89s8252-24ji">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at89s8252-24ji</a>

## Pin Configurations



## Pin Description

### VCC

Supply voltage.

### GND

Ground.

### Port 0

Port 0 is an 8-bit open drain bi-directional I/O port. As an output port, each pin can sink eight TTL inputs. When 1s are written to port 0 pins, the pins can be used as high-impedance inputs.

Port 0 can also be configured to be the multiplexed low-order address/data bus during accesses to external

program and data memory. In this mode, P0 has internal pullups.

Port 0 also receives the code bytes during Flash programming and outputs the code bytes during program verification. External pullups are required during program verification.

### Port 1

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

gram memory locations starting at 0000H up to FFFFH. Note, however, that if lock bit 1 is programmed,  $\overline{EA}$  will be internally latched on reset.

$\overline{EA}$  should be strapped to  $V_{CC}$  for internal program executions. This pin also receives the 12-volt programming enable voltage ( $V_{PP}$ ) during Flash programming when 12-volt programming is selected.

## XTAL1

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

## XTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

**Table 1.** AT89S8252 SFR Map and Reset Values

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

## Special Function Registers

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

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

User software should not write 1s to these unlisted

locations, since they may be used in future products to invoke new features. In that case, the reset or inactive values of the new bits will always be 0.

**Timer 2 Registers** Control and status bits are contained in registers T2CON (shown in Table 2) and T2MOD (shown in Table 9) for Timer 2. The register pair (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) are the Capture/Reload registers for Timer 2 in 16 bit capture mode or 16-bit auto-reload mode.

**Table 2.** T2CON—Timer/Counter 2 Control Register

T2CON Address = 0C8H						Reset Value = 0000 0000B		
Bit Addressable								
	TF2	EXF2	RCLK	TCLK	EXEN2	TR2	$C/\overline{T2}$	$CP/\overline{RL2}$
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
TF2	Timer 2 overflow flag set by a Timer 2 overflow and must be cleared by software. TF2 will not be set when either RCLK = 1 or TCLK = 1.
EXF2	Timer 2 external flag set when either a capture or reload is caused by a negative transition on T2EX and EXEN2 = 1. When Timer 2 interrupt is enabled, EXF2 = 1 will cause the CPU to vector to the Timer 2 interrupt routine. EXF2 must be cleared by software. EXF2 does not cause an interrupt in up/down counter mode (DCEN = 1).
RCLK	Receive clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its receive clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. RCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflows to be used for the receive clock.
TCLK	Transmit clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its transmit clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. TCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflows to be used for the transmit clock.
EXEN2	Timer 2 external enable. When set, allows a capture or reload to occur as a result of a negative transition on T2EX if Timer 2 is not being used to clock the serial port. EXEN2 = 0 causes Timer 2 to ignore events at T2EX.
TR2	Start/Stop control for Timer 2. TR2 = 1 starts the timer.
$C/\overline{T2}$	Timer or counter select for Timer 2. $C/\overline{T2}$ = 0 for timer function. $C/\overline{T2}$ = 1 for external event counter (falling edge triggered).
$CP/\overline{RL2}$	Capture/Reload select. $CP/\overline{RL2}$ = 1 causes captures to occur on negative transitions at T2EX if EXEN2 = 1. $CP/\overline{RL2}$ = 0 causes automatic reloads to occur when Timer 2 overflows or negative transitions occur at T2EX when EXEN2 = 1. When either RCLK or TCLK = 1, this bit is ignored and the timer is forced to auto-reload on Timer 2 overflow.

**Watchdog and Memory Control Register** The WMCON register contains control bits for the Watchdog Timer (shown in Table 3). The EEMEN and EEMWE bits are used

to select the 2K bytes on-chip EEPROM, and to enable byte-write. The DPS bit selects one of two DPTR registers available.

**Table 3.** WMCON—Watchdog and Memory Control Register

WMCON Address = 96H				Reset Value = 0000 0010B				
	PS2	PS1	PS0	EEMWE	EEMEN	DPS	WDTRST	WDTEN
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
PS2 PS1 PS0	Prescaler Bits for the Watchdog Timer. When all three bits are set to “0”, the watchdog timer has a nominal period of 16 ms. When all three bits are set to “1”, the nominal period is 2048 ms.
EEMWE	EEPROM Data Memory Write Enable Bit. Set this bit to “1” before initiating byte write to on-chip EEPROM with the MOVX instruction. User software should set this bit to “0” after EEPROM write is completed.
EEMEN	Internal EEPROM Access Enable. When EEMEN = 1, the MOVX instruction with DPTR will access on-chip EEPROM instead of external data memory. When EEMEN = 0, MOVX with DPTR accesses external data memory.
DPS	Data Pointer Register Select. DPS = 0 selects the first bank of Data Pointer Register, DP0, and DPS = 1 selects the second bank, DP1
WDTRST RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$	Watchdog Timer Reset and EEPROM Ready/ $\overline{Busy}$ Flag. Each time this bit is set to “1” by user software, a pulse is generated to reset the watchdog timer. The WDTRST bit is then automatically reset to “0” in the next instruction cycle. The WDTRST bit is Write-Only. This bit also serves as the RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$ flag in a Read-Only mode during EEPROM write. RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$ = 1 means that the EEPROM is ready to be programmed. While programming operations are being executed, the RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$ bit equals “0” and is automatically reset to “1” when programming is completed.
WDTEN	Watchdog Timer Enable Bit. WDTEN = 1 enables the watchdog timer and WDTEN = 0 disables the watchdog timer.

**SPI Registers** Control and status bits for the Serial Peripheral Interface are contained in registers SPCR (shown in Table 4) and SPSR (shown in Table 5). The SPI data bits are contained in the SPDR register. Writing the SPI data register during serial data transfer sets the Write Collision bit, WCOL, in the SPSR register. The SPDR is double buffered for writing and the values in SPDR are not changed by Reset.

**Interrupt Registers** The global interrupt enable bit and the individual interrupt enable bits are in the IE register. In addition, the individual interrupt enable bit for the SPI is in the SPCR register. Two priorities can be set for each of the six interrupt sources in the IP register.

**Dual Data Pointer Registers** To facilitate accessing both internal EEPROM and external data memory, two banks of 16 bit Data Pointer Registers are provided: DP0 at SFR address locations 82H-83H and DP1 at 84H-85H. Bit DPS = 0 in SFR WMCON selects DP0 and DPS = 1 selects DP1. The user should always initialize the DPS bit to the appropriate value before accessing the respective Data Pointer Register.

**Power Off Flag** The Power Off Flag (POF) is located at bit\_4 (PCON.4) in the PCON SFR. POF is set to “1” during power up. It can be set and reset under software control and is not affected by RESET.

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.

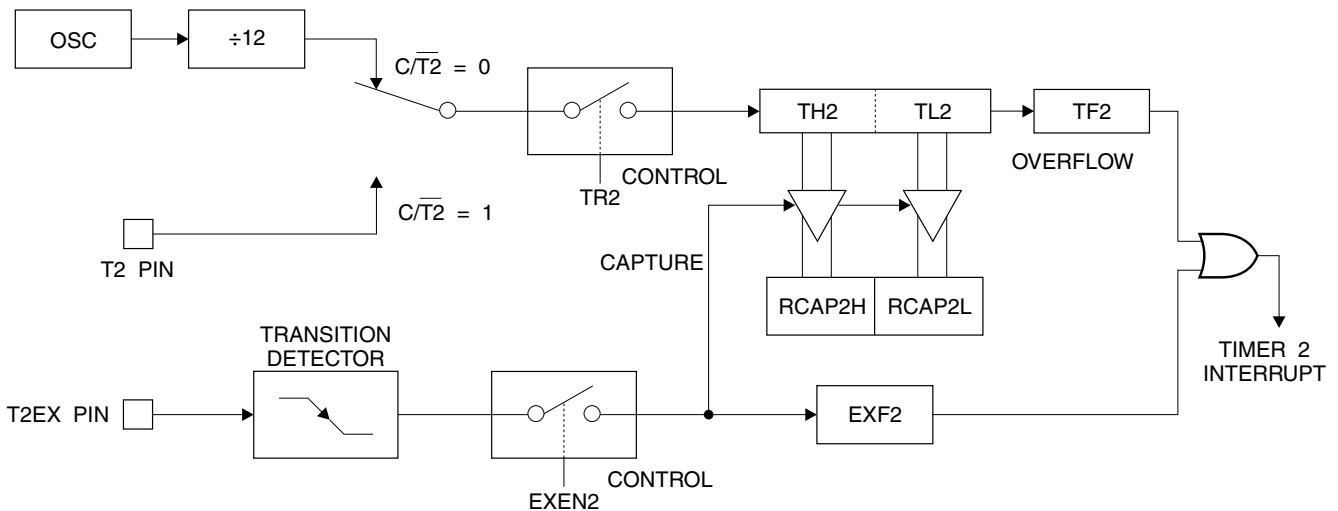
**Table 8.** Timer 2 Operating Modes

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)

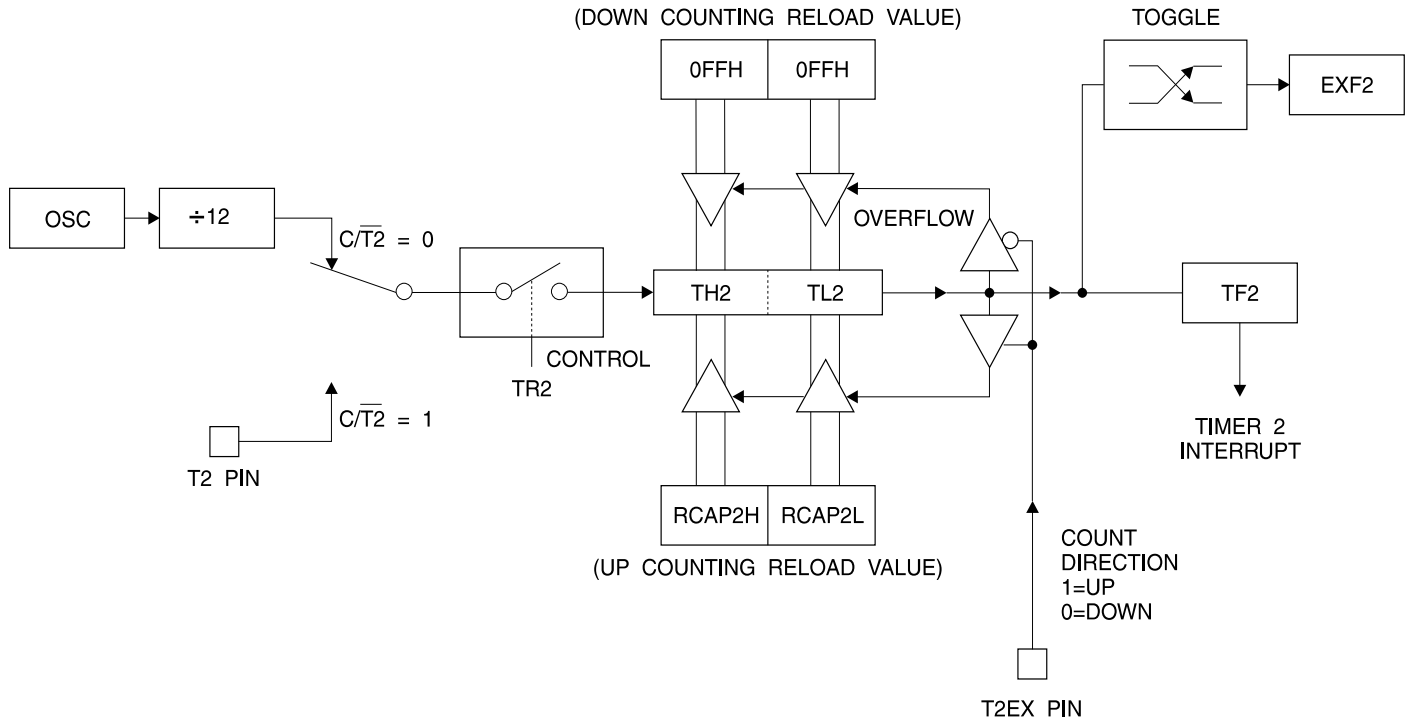
### Capture Mode

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 1.

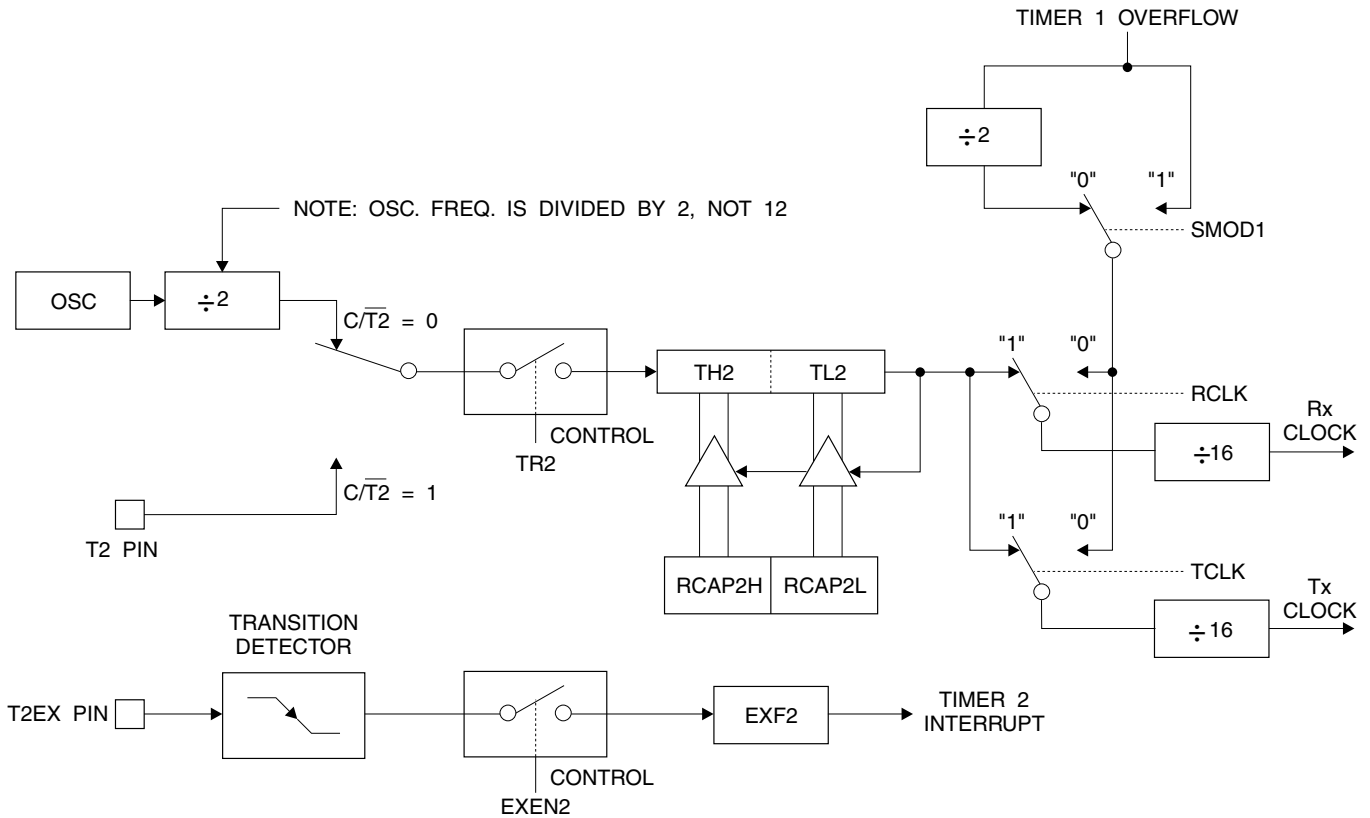
**Figure 1.** Timer 2 in Capture Mode



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



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



## Baud Rate Generator

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 is in use as a baud rate generator, T2EX can be used as an extra external interrupt.

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

## Programmable Clock Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on P1.0, as shown in Figure 5. This pin, besides being a regular I/O pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2 or to output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 61 Hz to 4 MHz at a 16 MHz operating frequency.

To configure the Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit C/T2 (T2CON.1) must be cleared and bit T2OE (T2MOD.1) must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) starts and stops the timer.

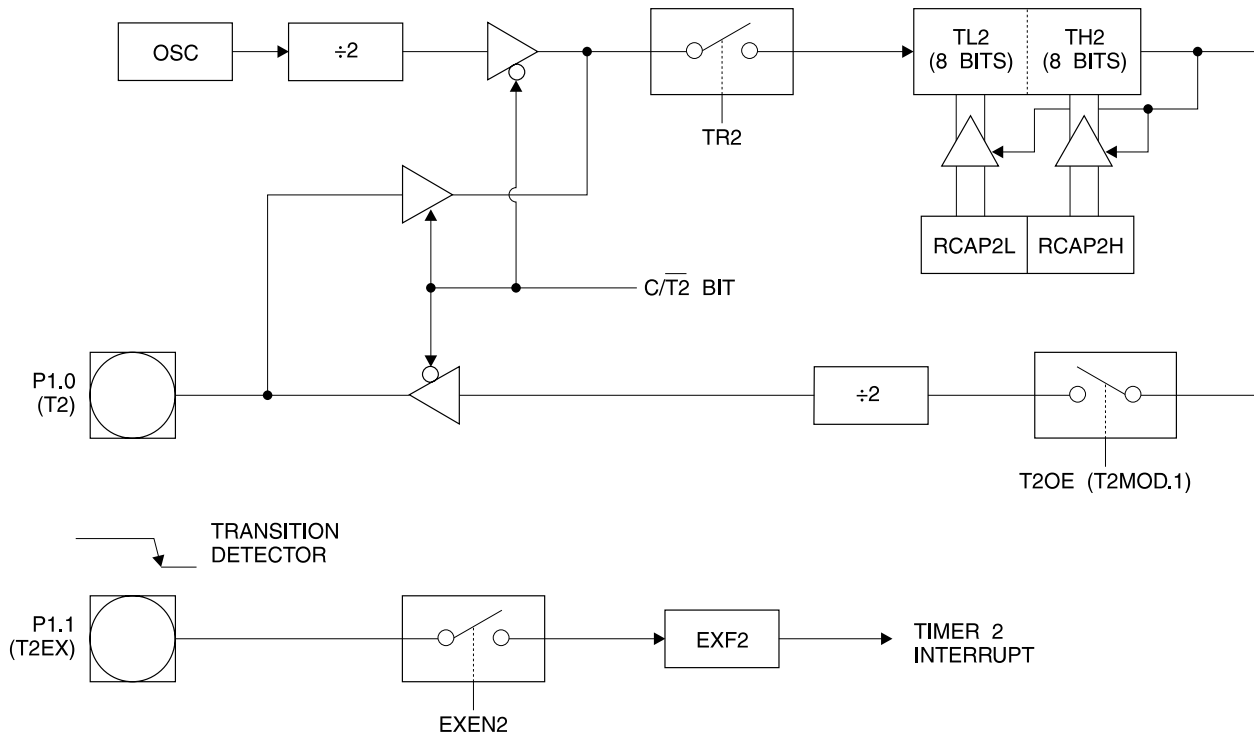
The clock-out frequency depends on the oscillator frequency and the reload value of Timer 2 capture registers (RCAP2H, RCAP2L), as shown in the following equation.

$$\text{Clock Out Frequency} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{4 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H}, \text{RCAP2L})]}$$

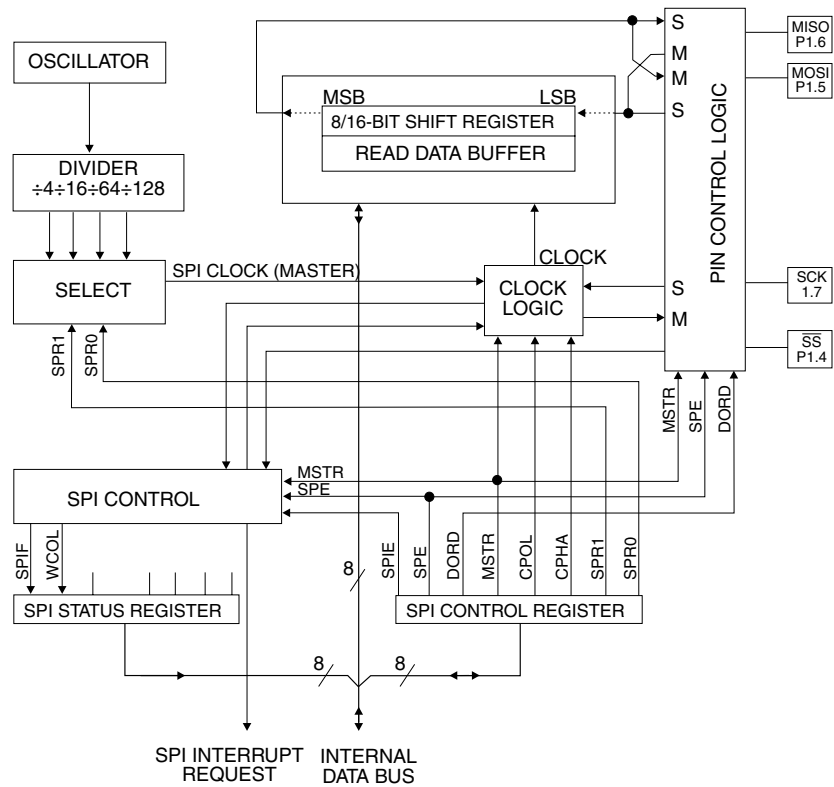
In the clock-out mode, Timer 2 rollovers will not generate an interrupt. This behavior is similar to when Timer 2 is used as a baud-rate generator. It is possible to use Timer 2 as a baud-rate generator and a clock generator simultaneously. Note, however, that the baud-rate and clock-out frequencies cannot be determined independently from one another since they both use RCAP2H and RCAP2L.



**Figure 5. Timer 2 in Clock-out Mode**



**Figure 6. SPI Block Diagram**



## UART

The UART in the AT89S8252 operates the same way as the UART in the AT89C51, AT89C52 and AT89C55. For further information, see the October 1995 Microcontroller Data Book, page 2-49, section titled, "Serial Interface."

## Serial Peripheral Interface

The serial peripheral interface (SPI) allows high-speed synchronous data transfer between the AT89S8252 and peripheral devices or between several AT89S8252 devices. The AT89S8252 SPI features include the following:

- Full-Duplex, 3-Wire Synchronous Data Transfer
- Master or Slave Operation
- 1.5 MHz Bit Frequency (max.)
- LSB First or MSB First Data Transfer
- Four Programmable Bit Rates
- End of Transmission Interrupt Flag

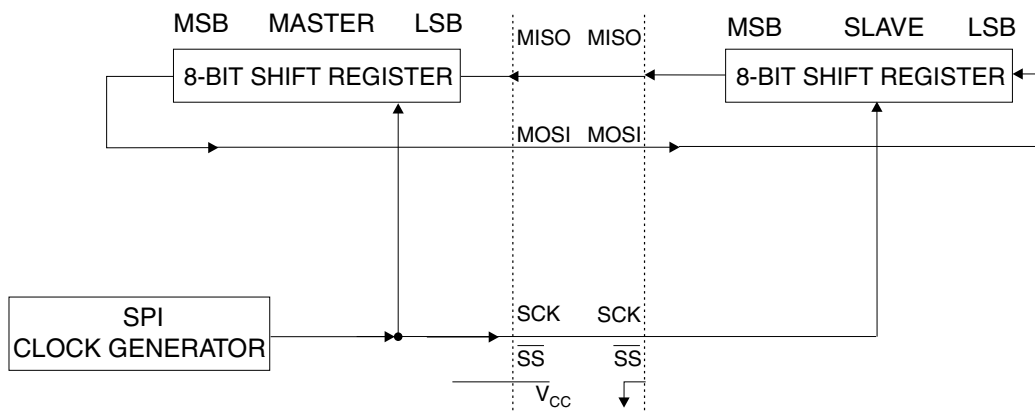
- Write Collision Flag Protection
- Wakeup from Idle Mode (Slave Mode Only)

The interconnection between master and slave CPUs with SPI is shown in the following figure. The SCK pin is the clock output in the master mode but is the clock input in the slave mode. Writing to the SPI data register of the master CPU starts the SPI clock generator, and the data written shifts out of the MOSI pin and into the MOSI pin of the slave CPU. After shifting one byte, the SPI clock generator stops, setting the end of transmission flag (SPIF). If both the SPI interrupt enable bit (SPIE) and the serial port interrupt enable bit (ES) are set, an interrupt is requested.

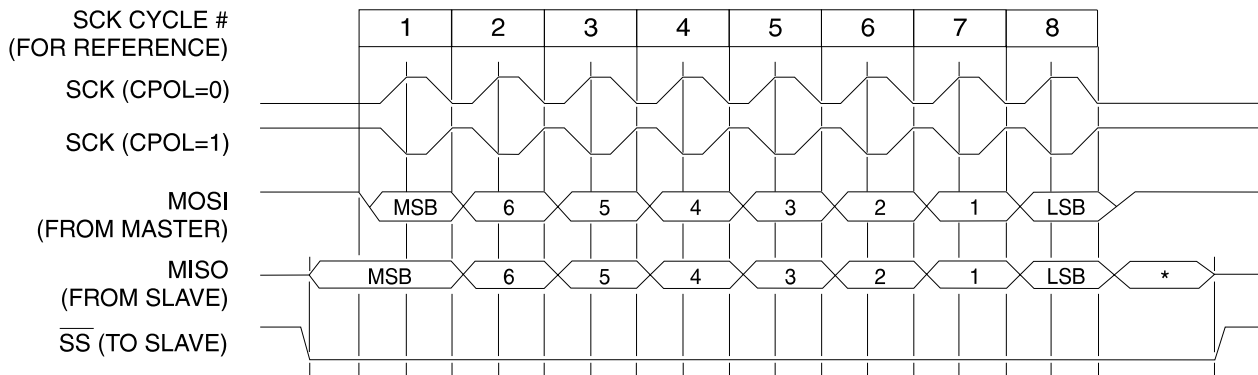
The Slave Select input,  $\overline{SS}/P1.4$ , is set low to select an individual SPI device as a slave. When  $\overline{SS}/P1.4$  is set high, the SPI port is deactivated and the MOSI/P1.5 pin can be used as an input.

There are four combinations of SCK phase and polarity with respect to serial data, which are determined by control bits CPHA and CPOL. The SPI data transfer formats are shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

**Figure 7.** SPI Master-slave Interconnection

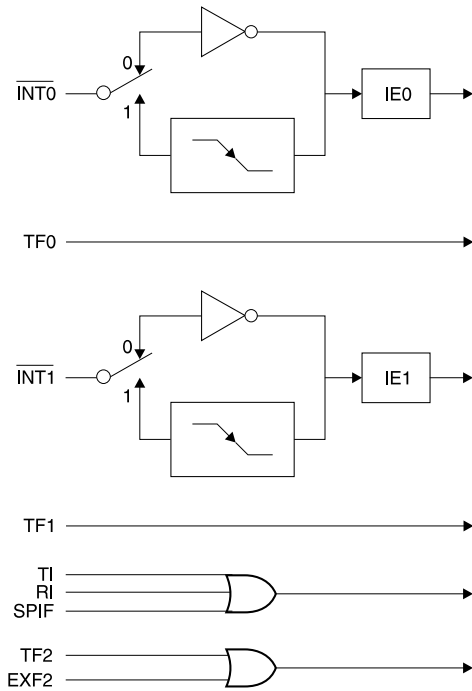


**Figure 8.** SPI transfer Format with CPHA = 0



\*Not defined but normally MSB of character just received

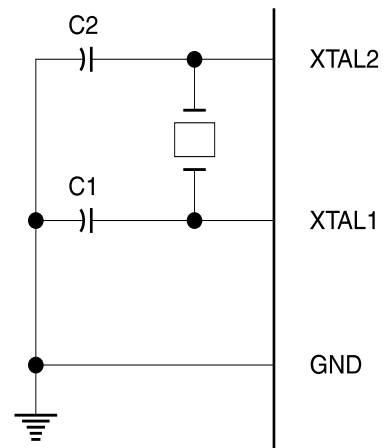
Figure 10. Interrupt Sources



**Oscillator Characteristics**

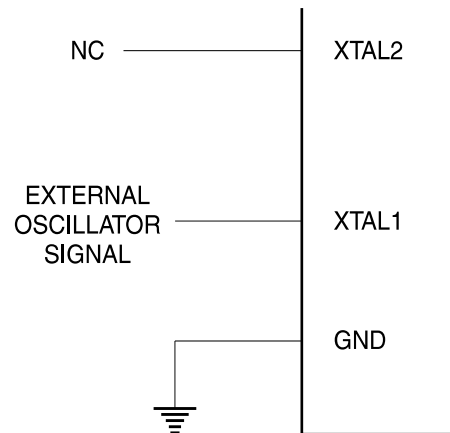
XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier that can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in Figure 11. Either a quartz crystal or ceramic resonator may be used. To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL2 should be left unconnected while XTAL1 is driven, as shown in Figure 12. There are no requirements on the duty cycle of the external clock signal, since the input to the internal clocking circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop, but minimum and maximum voltage high and low time specifications must be observed.

Figure 11. Oscillator Connections



Note: Note: C1, C2 = 30 pF ± 10 pF for Crystals  
= 40 pF ± 10 pF for Ceramic Resonators

Figure 12. External Clock Drive Configuration



In the serial programming mode, a chip erase operation is initiated by issuing the Chip Erase instruction. In this mode, chip erase is self-timed and takes about 16 ms.

During chip erase, a serial read from any address location will return 00H at the data outputs.

**Serial Programming Fuse:** A programmable fuse is available to disable Serial Programming if the user needs maximum system security. The Serial Programming Fuse can only be programmed or erased in the Parallel Programming Mode.

*The AT89S8252 is shipped with the Serial Programming Mode enabled.*

**Reading the Signature Bytes:** The signature bytes are read by the same procedure as a normal verification of locations 030H and 031H, except that P3.6 and P3.7 must be pulled to a logic low. The values returned are as follows:

(030H) = 1EH indicates manufactured by Atmel

(031H) = 72H indicates 89S8252

## Programming Interface

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

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

## Serial Downloading

Both the Code and Data memory arrays can be programmed using the serial SPI bus while RST is pulled to  $V_{CC}$ . The serial interface consists of pins SCK, MOSI (input) and MISO (output). After RST is set high, the Programming Enable instruction needs to be executed first before program/erase operations can be executed.

An auto-erase cycle is built into the self-timed programming operation (in the serial mode ONLY) and there is no need to first execute the Chip Erase instruction unless any of the lock bits have been programmed. The Chip Erase operation turns the content of every memory location in both the Code and Data arrays into FFH.

The Code and Data memory arrays have separate address spaces:

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

Either an external system clock is supplied at pin XTAL1 or a crystal needs to be connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2. The maximum serial clock (SCK) frequency should be less than 1/40 of the crystal frequency. With a 24 MHz oscillator clock, the maximum SCK frequency is 600 kHz.

## Serial Programming Algorithm

To program and verify the AT89S8252 in the serial programming mode, the following sequence is recommended:

1. Power-up sequence:  
Apply power between VCC and GND pins.  
Set RST pin to "H".  
If a crystal is not connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2, apply a 3 MHz to 24 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 40.
3. The Code or Data array is programmed one byte at a time by supplying the address and data together with the appropriate Write instruction. The selected memory location is first automatically erased before new data is written. The write cycle is self-timed and typically takes less than 2.5 ms at 5V.
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 operation.

Power-off sequence (if needed):

Set XTAL1 to "L" (if a crystal is not used).

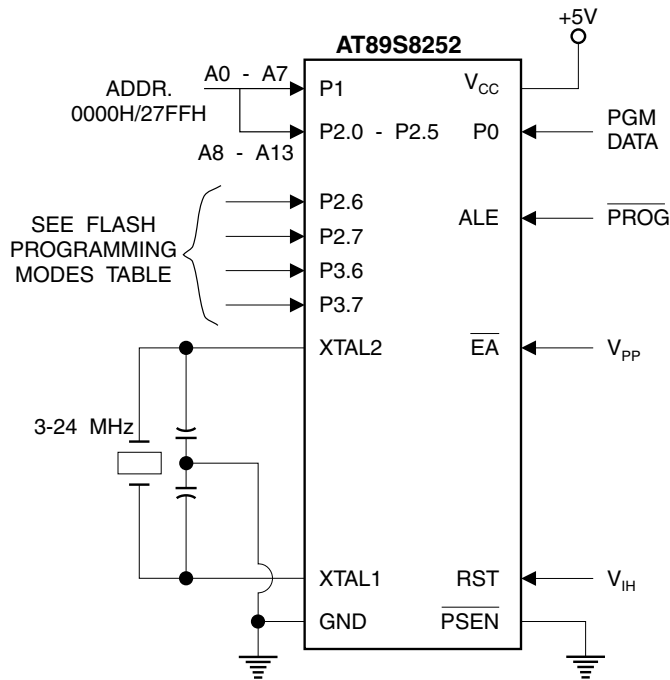
Set RST to "L".

Turn  $V_{CC}$  power off.

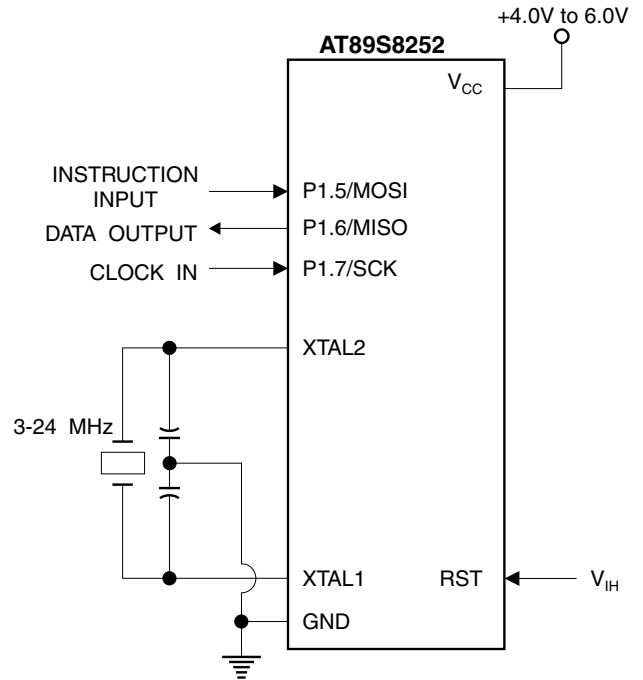
## Serial Programming Instruction

The Instruction Set for Serial Programming follows a 3-byte protocol and is shown in the following table:

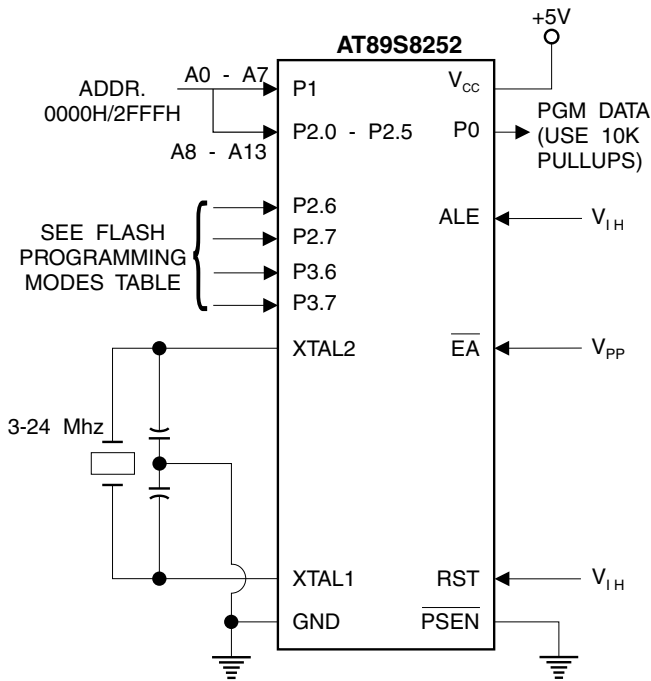
**Figure 13.** Programming the Flash/EEPROM Memory



**Figure 15.** Flash/EEPROM Serial Downloading



**Figure 14.** Verifying the Flash/EEPROM Memory

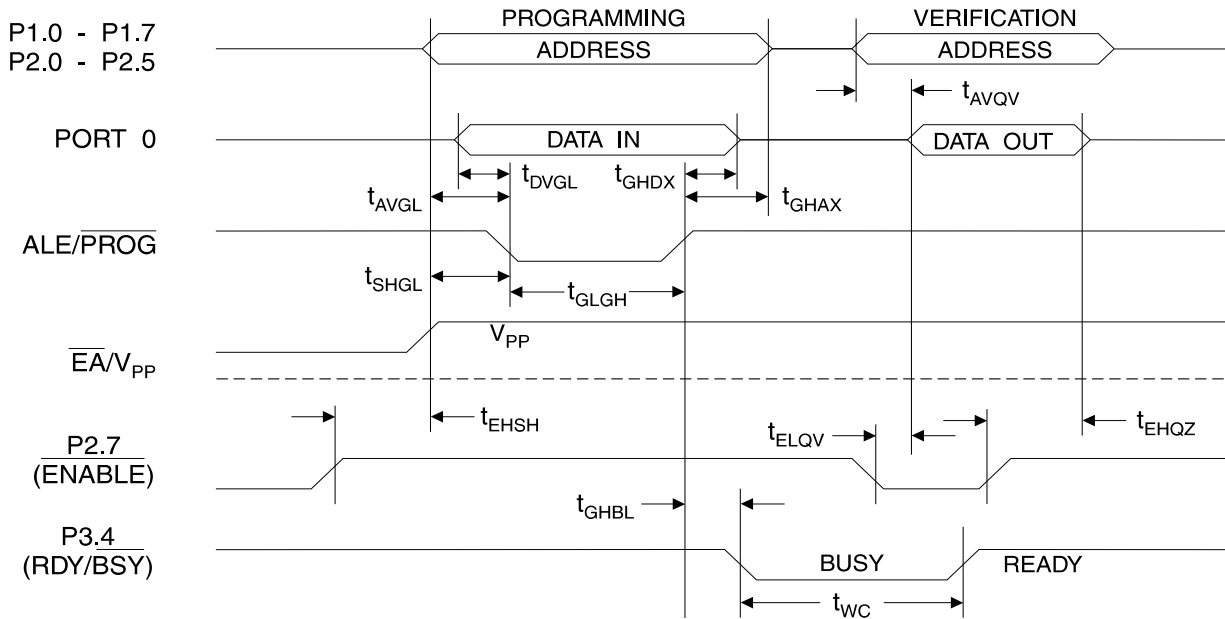


## Flash Programming and Verification Characteristics – Parallel Mode

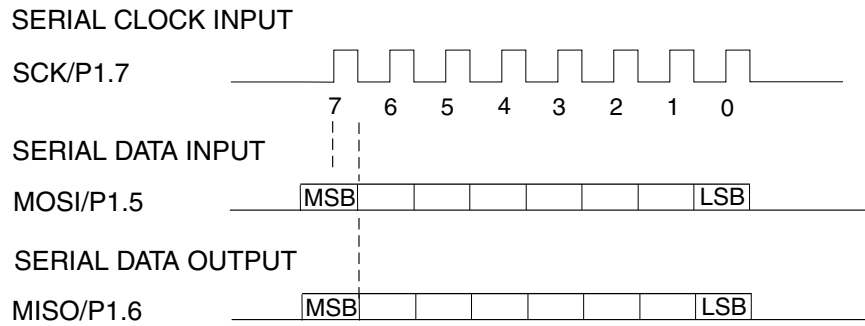
$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
$V_{PP}$	Programming Enable Voltage	11.5	12.5	V
$I_{PP}$	Programming Enable Current		1.0	mA
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	3	24	MHz
$t_{AVGL}$	Address Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
$t_{GHAX}$	Address Hold after $\overline{\text{PROG}}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
$t_{DVGL}$	Data Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
$t_{GHDX}$	Data Hold after $\overline{\text{PROG}}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
$t_{EHSB}$	P2.7 ( $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ ) High to $V_{PP}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
$t_{SHGL}$	$V_{PP}$ Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low	10		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{GLGH}$	$\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Width	1	110	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{AVQV}$	Address to Data Valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
$t_{ELQV}$	$\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ Low to Data Valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
$t_{EHQZ}$	Data Float after $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$	0	$48t_{CLCL}$	
$t_{GHBL}$	$\overline{\text{PROG}}$ High to $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Low		1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{WC}$	Byte Write Cycle Time		2.0	ms

### Flash/EEPROM Programming and Verification Waveforms – Parallel Mode



### Serial Downloading Waveforms





## Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

Operating Temperature.....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature.....	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground.....	-1.0V to +7.0V
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.

## DC Characteristics

The values shown in this table are valid for  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V} \pm 20\%$ , unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units	
$V_{IL}$	Input Low-voltage	(Except $\overline{EA}$ )	-0.5	$0.2 V_{CC} - 0.1$	V	
$V_{IL1}$	Input Low-voltage ( $\overline{EA}$ )		-0.5	$0.2 V_{CC} - 0.3$	V	
$V_{IH}$	Input High-voltage	(Except XTAL1, RST)	$0.2 V_{CC} + 0.9$	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V	
$V_{IH1}$	Input High-voltage	(XTAL1, RST)	$0.7 V_{CC}$	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V	
$V_{OL}$	Output Low-voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (Ports 1,2,3)	$I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$		0.5	V	
$V_{OL1}$	Output Low-voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (Port 0, ALE, $\overline{PSEN}$ )	$I_{OL} = 3.2 \text{ mA}$		0.5	V	
$V_{OH}$	Output High-voltage (Ports 1,2,3, ALE, $\overline{PSEN}$ )	$I_{OH} = -60 \mu\text{A}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$	2.4		V	
		$I_{OH} = -25 \mu\text{A}$	$0.75 V_{CC}$		V	
		$I_{OH} = -10 \mu\text{A}$	$0.9 V_{CC}$		V	
$V_{OH1}$	Output High-voltage (Port 0 in External Bus Mode)	$I_{OH} = -800 \mu\text{A}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$	2.4		V	
		$I_{OH} = -300 \mu\text{A}$	$0.75 V_{CC}$		V	
		$I_{OH} = -80 \mu\text{A}$	$0.9 V_{CC}$		V	
$I_{IL}$	Logical 0 Input Current (Ports 1,2,3)	$V_{IN} = 0.45\text{V}$		-50	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{TL}$	Logical 1 to 0 Transition Current (Ports 1,2,3)	$V_{IN} = 2\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$		-650	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{LI}$	Input Leakage Current (Port 0, $\overline{EA}$ )	$0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$		$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$	
RRST	Reset Pull-down Resistor		50	300	$\text{K}\Omega$	
$C_{IO}$	Pin Capacitance	Test Freq. = 1 MHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		10	pF	
$I_{CC}$	Power Supply Current	Active Mode, 12 MHz		25	mA	
		Idle Mode, 12 MHz		6.5	mA	
	Power-down Mode <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$			100	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$			40	$\mu\text{A}$

Notes: 1. Under steady state (non-transient) conditions,  $I_{OL}$  must be externally limited as follows:  
 Maximum  $I_{OL}$  per port pin: 10 mA  
 Maximum  $I_{OL}$  per 8-bit port:  
 Port 0: 26 mA  
 Ports 1, 2, 3: 15 mA

Maximum total  $I_{OL}$  for all output pins: 71 mA  
 If  $I_{OL}$  exceeds the test condition,  $V_{OL}$  may exceed the related specification. Pins are not guaranteed to sink current greater than the listed test conditions.

2. Minimum  $V_{CC}$  for Power-down is 2V



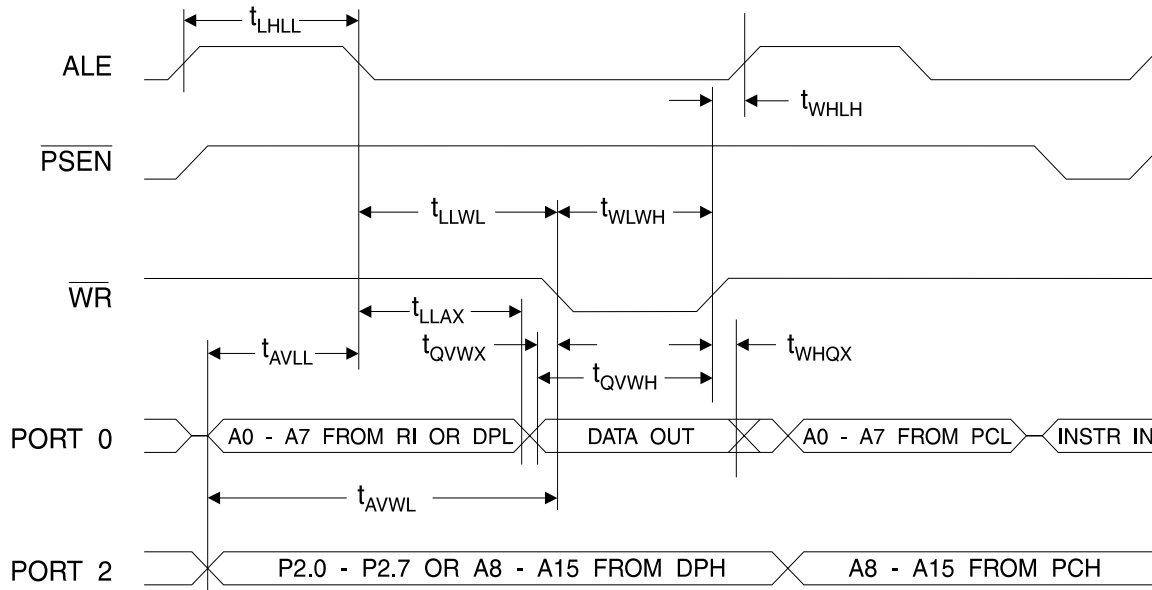
## AC Characteristics

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

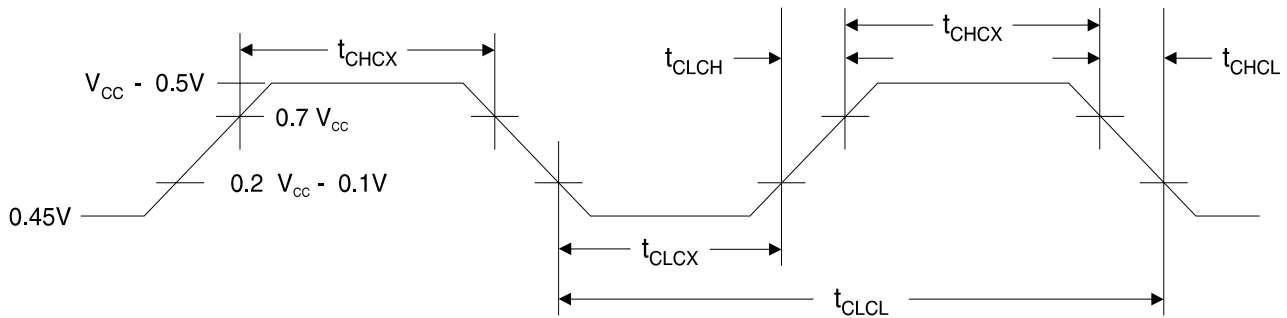
## External Program and Data Memory Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	
$1/t_{\text{CLCL}}$	Oscillator Frequency	0	24	MHz
$t_{\text{LHLL}}$	ALE Pulse Width	$2t_{\text{CLCL}} - 40$		ns
$t_{\text{AVLL}}$	Address Valid to ALE Low	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 13$		ns
$t_{\text{LLAX}}$	Address Hold after ALE Low	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 20$		ns
$t_{\text{LLIV}}$	ALE Low to Valid Instruction In		$4t_{\text{CLCL}} - 65$	ns
$t_{\text{LLPL}}$	ALE Low to $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Low	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 13$		ns
$t_{\text{PLPH}}$	$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Pulse Width	$3t_{\text{CLCL}} - 20$		ns
$t_{\text{PLIV}}$	$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Low to Valid Instruction In		$3t_{\text{CLCL}} - 45$	ns
$t_{\text{PXIX}}$	Input Instruction Hold after $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$	0		ns
$t_{\text{PXIZ}}$	Input Instruction Float after $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$		$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 10$	ns
$t_{\text{PXAV}}$	$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ to Address Valid	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 8$		ns
$t_{\text{AVIV}}$	Address to Valid Instruction In		$5t_{\text{CLCL}} - 55$	ns
$t_{\text{PLAZ}}$	$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Low to Address Float		10	ns
$t_{\text{RLRH}}$	$\overline{\text{RD}}$ Pulse Width	$6t_{\text{CLCL}} - 100$		ns
$t_{\text{WLWH}}$	$\overline{\text{WR}}$ Pulse Width	$6t_{\text{CLCL}} - 100$		ns
$t_{\text{RLDV}}$	$\overline{\text{RD}}$ Low to Valid Data In		$5t_{\text{CLCL}} - 90$	ns
$t_{\text{RHDX}}$	Data Hold after $\overline{\text{RD}}$	0		ns
$t_{\text{RHDZ}}$	Data Float after $\overline{\text{RD}}$		$2t_{\text{CLCL}} - 28$	ns
$t_{\text{LLDV}}$	ALE Low to Valid Data In		$8t_{\text{CLCL}} - 150$	ns
$t_{\text{AVDV}}$	Address to Valid Data In		$9t_{\text{CLCL}} - 165$	ns
$t_{\text{LLWL}}$	ALE Low to $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Low	$3t_{\text{CLCL}} - 50$	$3t_{\text{CLCL}} + 50$	ns
$t_{\text{AVWL}}$	Address to $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Low	$4t_{\text{CLCL}} - 75$		ns
$t_{\text{QVWX}}$	Data Valid to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Transition	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 20$		ns
$t_{\text{QVWH}}$	Data Valid to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ High	$7t_{\text{CLCL}} - 120$		ns
$t_{\text{WHQX}}$	Data Hold after $\overline{\text{WR}}$	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 20$		ns
$t_{\text{RLAZ}}$	$\overline{\text{RD}}$ Low to Address Float		0	ns
$t_{\text{WHLH}}$	$\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ High to ALE High	$t_{\text{CLCL}} - 20$	$t_{\text{CLCL}} + 25$	ns

### External Data Memory Write Cycle



### External Clock Drive Waveforms



### External Clock Drive

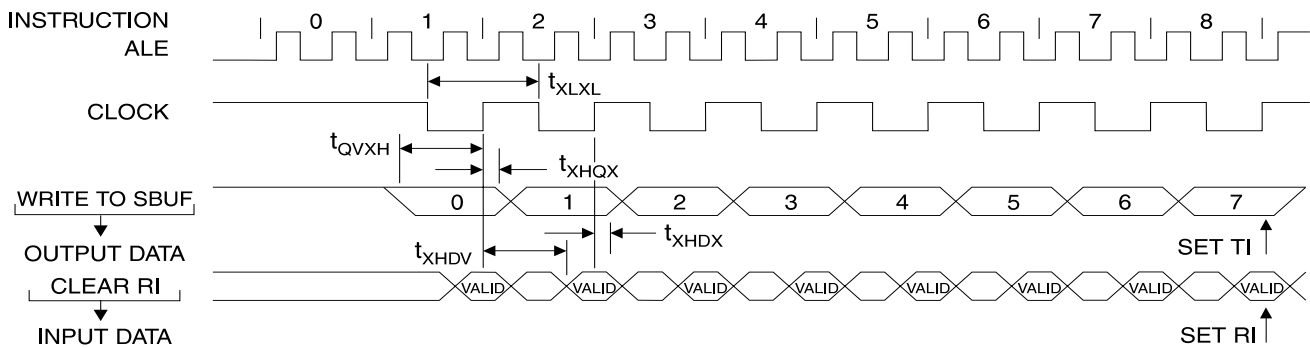
Symbol	Parameter	$V_{CC} = 4.0V \text{ to } 6.0V$		Units
		Min	Max	
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	0	24	MHz
$t_{CLCL}$	Clock Period	41.6		ns
$t_{CHCX}$	High Time	15		ns
$t_{CLCX}$	Low Time	15		ns
$t_{CLCH}$	Rise Time		20	ns
$t_{CHCL}$	Fall Time		20	ns

## Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

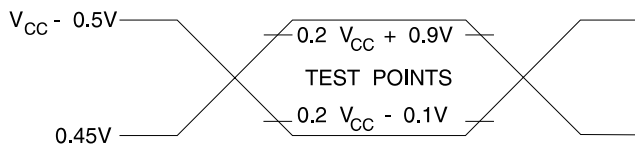
The values in this table are valid for  $V_{CC} = 4.0V$  to  $6V$  and Load Capacitance =  $80\text{ pF}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	
$t_{XLXL}$	Serial Port Clock Cycle Time	$12t_{CLCL}$		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{QVXH}$	Output Data Setup to Clock Rising Edge	$10t_{CLCL} - 133$		ns
$t_{XHQX}$	Output Data Hold after Clock Rising Edge	$2t_{CLCL} - 117$		ns
$t_{XHDX}$	Input Data Hold after Clock Rising Edge	0		ns
$t_{XHDV}$	Clock Rising Edge to Input Data Valid		$10t_{CLCL} - 133$	ns

## Shift Register Mode Timing Waveforms

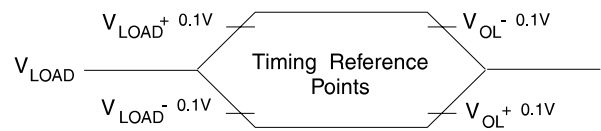


## AC Testing Input/Output Waveforms<sup>(1)</sup>

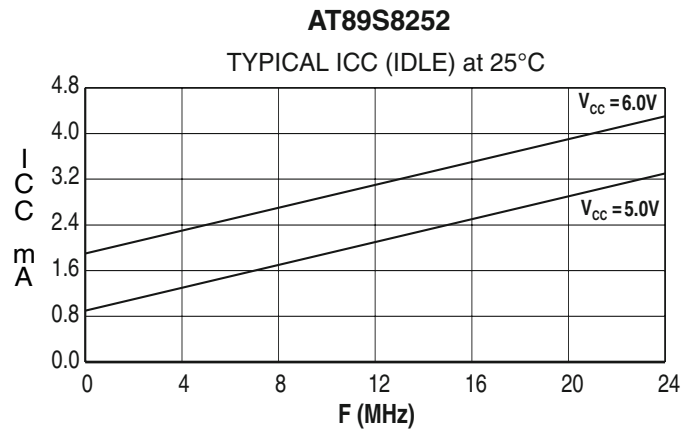
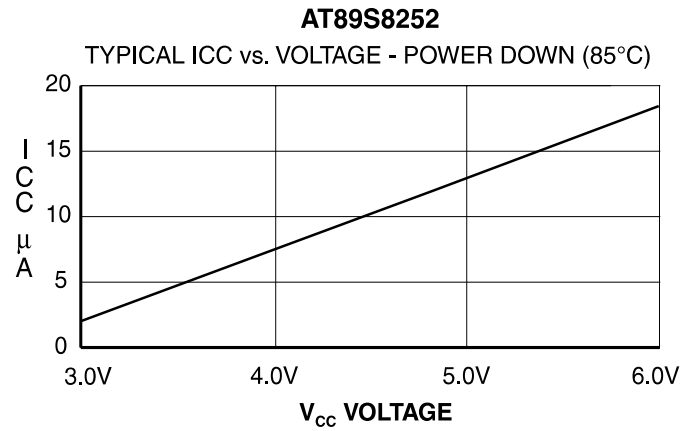
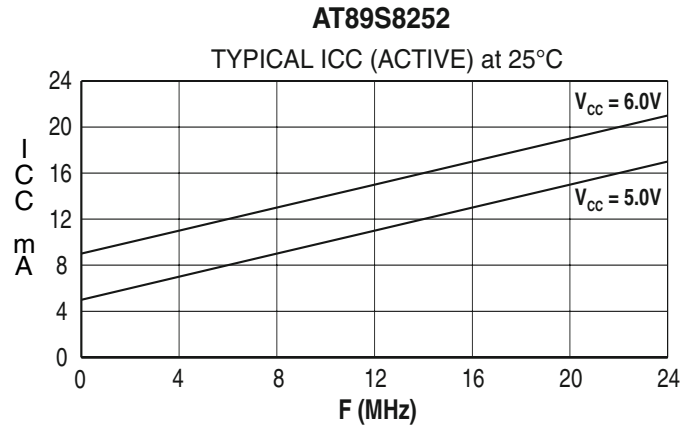


Notes: 1. AC Inputs during testing are driven at  $V_{CC} - 0.5V$  for a logic 1 and  $0.45V$  for a logic 0. Timing measurements are made at  $V_{IH}$  min. for a logic 1 and  $V_{IL}$  max. for a logic 0.

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



Notes: 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.



- Notes:
1. XTAL1 tied to GND for I<sub>cc</sub> (power-down)
  2. Lock bits programmed



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