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ANALOG PERIPHERALS

- **SAR ADC**
 - 12-Bit (C8051F020/1)
 - 10-Bit (C8051F022/3)
 - ± 1 LSB INL
 - Programmable Throughput up to 100 ksp/s
 - Up to 8 External Inputs; Programmable as Single-Ended or Differential
 - Programmable Amplifier Gain: 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5
 - Data-Dependent Windowed Interrupt Generator
 - Built-in Temperature Sensor ($\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$)
 - **8-bit ADC**
 - Programmable Throughput up to 500 ksp/s
 - 8 External Inputs
 - Programmable Amplifier Gain: 4, 2, 1, 0.5
 - **Two 12-bit DACs**
 - Can Synchronize Outputs to Timers for Jitter-Free Waveform Generation
 - **Two Analog Comparators**
 - **Voltage Reference**
 - **Precision VDD Monitor/Brown-Out Detector**
- ON-CHIP JTAG DEBUG & BOUNDARY SCAN**
- On-Chip Debug Circuitry Facilitates Full-Speed, Non-Intrusive In-Circuit/In-System Debugging
 - Provides Breakpoints, Single-Stepping, Watchpoints, Stack Monitor; Inspect/Modify Memory and Registers
 - Superior Performance to Emulation Systems Using ICE-Chips, Target Pods, and Sockets
 - IEEE1149.1 Compliant Boundary Scan
 - Low-Cost, **Complete** Development Kit

HIGH SPEED 8051 μC CORE

- Pipelined Instruction Architecture; Executes 70% of Instruction Set in 1 or 2 System Clocks
- Up to 25 MIPS Throughput with 25 MHz Clock
- 22 Vectored Interrupt Sources

MEMORY

- 4352 Bytes Internal Data RAM (4k + 256)
- 64k Bytes FLASH; In-System programmable in 512-byte Sectors
- External 64k Byte Data Memory Interface (programmable multiplexed or non-multiplexed modes)

DIGITAL PERIPHERALS

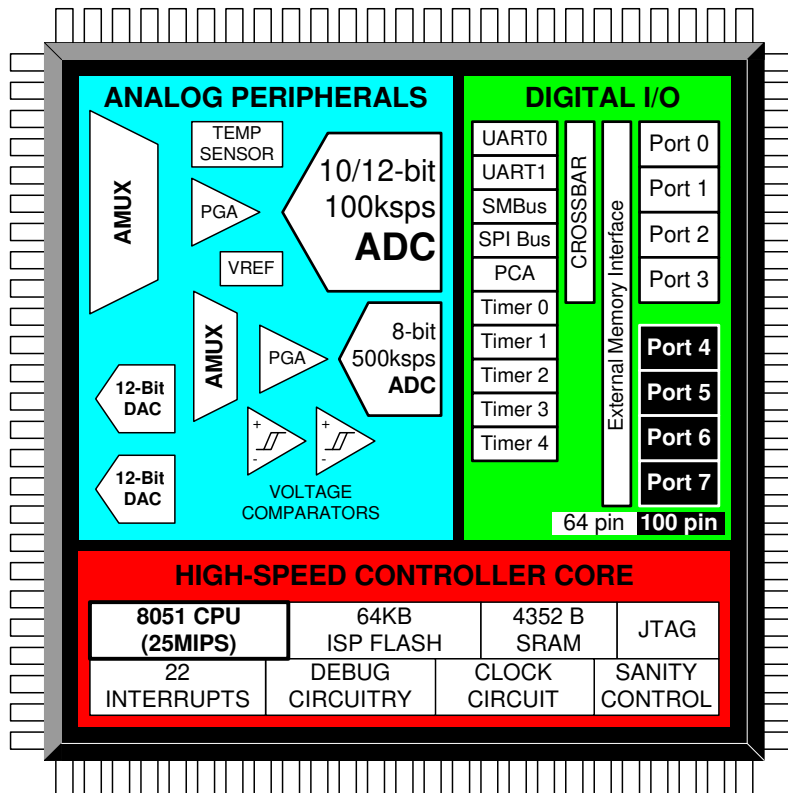
- 8 Byte-Wide Port I/O (C8051F020/2); 5V tolerant
- 4 Byte-Wide Port I/O (C8051F021/3); 5V tolerant
- Hardware SMBus™ (I²C™ Compatible), SPI™, and Two UART Serial Ports Available Concurrently
- Programmable 16-bit Counter/Timer Array with 5 Capture/Compare Modules
- 5 General Purpose 16-bit Counter/Timers
- Dedicated Watch-Dog Timer; Bi-directional Reset Pin

CLOCK SOURCES

- Internal Programmable Oscillator: 2-to-16 MHz
- External Oscillator: Crystal, RC, C, or Clock
- Real-Time Clock Mode using Timer 3 or PCA

SUPPLY VOLTAGE 2.7V TO 3.6V

- Typical Operating Current: 10 mA @ 20 MHz
 - Multiple Power Saving Sleep and Shutdown Modes
- 100-Pin TQFP and 64-Pin TQFP Packages Available
Temperature Range: -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$



Notes

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SYSTEM OVERVIEW	17
1.1. CIP-51™ Microcontroller Core	22
1.1.1. Fully 8051 Compatible	22
1.1.2. Improved Throughput	22
1.1.3. Additional Features	23
1.2. On-Chip Memory	24
1.3. JTAG Debug and Boundary Scan	25
1.4. Programmable Digital I/O and Crossbar	26
1.5. Programmable Counter Array	27
1.6. Serial Ports.....	27
1.7. 12-Bit Analog to Digital Converter.....	28
1.8. 8-Bit Analog to Digital Converter.....	29
1.9. Comparators and DACs.....	30
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	31
3. GLOBAL DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	32
4. PINOUT AND PACKAGE DEFINITIONS.....	33
5. ADC0 (12-BIT ADC, C8051F020/1 ONLY)	43
5.1. Analog Multiplexer and PGA.....	43
5.2. ADC Modes of Operation	44
5.2.1. Starting a Conversion.....	44
5.2.2. Tracking Modes	45
5.2.3. Settling Time Requirements	46
5.3. ADC0 Programmable Window Detector.....	53
6. ADC0 (10-BIT ADC, C8051F022/3 ONLY)	59
6.1. Analog Multiplexer and PGA.....	59
6.2. ADC Modes of Operation	60
6.2.1. Starting a Conversion.....	60
6.2.2. Tracking Modes	61
6.2.3. Settling Time Requirements	62
6.3. ADC0 Programmable Window Detector.....	69
7. ADC1 (8-BIT ADC)	75
7.1. Analog Multiplexer and PGA.....	75
7.2. ADC1 Modes of Operation	76
7.2.1. Starting a Conversion.....	76
7.2.2. Tracking Modes	76
7.2.3. Settling Time Requirements	78
8. DACS, 12-BIT VOLTAGE MODE.....	83
8.1. DAC Output Scheduling.....	83
8.1.1. Update Output On-Demand.....	84
8.1.2. Update Output Based on Timer Overflow	84
8.2. DAC Output Scaling/Justification.....	84
9. VOLTAGE REFERENCE (C8051F020/2).....	91

C8051F020/1/2/3

10. VOLTAGE REFERENCE (C8051F021/3)	93
11. COMPARATORS	95
12. CIP-51 MICROCONTROLLER	101
12.1. Instruction Set.....	102
12.1.1. Instruction and CPU Timing.....	102
12.1.2. MOVX Instruction and Program Memory.....	102
12.2. Memory Organization	107
12.2.1. Program Memory	107
12.2.2. Data Memory	108
12.2.3. General Purpose Registers	108
12.2.4. Bit Addressable Locations	108
12.2.5. Stack	108
12.2.6. Special Function Registers.....	109
12.2.7. Register Descriptions	113
12.3. Interrupt Handler	116
12.3.1. MCU Interrupt Sources and Vectors	116
12.3.2. External Interrupts	116
12.3.3. Interrupt Priorities.....	118
12.3.4. Interrupt Latency.....	118
12.3.5. Interrupt Register Descriptions.....	119
12.4. Power Management Modes	125
12.4.1. Idle Mode	125
12.4.2. Stop Mode.....	125
13. RESET SOURCES	127
13.1. Power-on Reset.....	128
13.2. Power-fail Reset	128
13.3. External Reset.....	129
13.4. Software Forced Reset.....	129
13.5. Missing Clock Detector Reset	129
13.6. Comparator0 Reset	129
13.7. External CNVSTR Pin Reset.....	129
13.8. Watchdog Timer Reset.....	129
13.8.1. Enable/Reset WDT	130
13.8.2. Disable WDT	130
13.8.3. Disable WDT Lockout.....	130
13.8.4. Setting WDT Interval.....	130
14. OSCILLATORS	135
14.1. External Crystal Example.....	138
14.2. External RC Example	138
14.3. External Capacitor Example.....	138
15. FLASH MEMORY	139
15.1. Programming The FLASH Memory	139
15.2. Non-volatile Data Storage	140
15.3. Security Options	140
16. EXTERNAL DATA MEMORY INTERFACE AND ON-CHIP XRAM	145

16.1. Accessing XRAM.....	145
16.1.1. 16-Bit MOVX Example.....	145
16.1.2. 8-Bit MOVX Example.....	145
16.2. Configuring the External Memory Interface	146
16.3. Port Selection and Configuration	146
16.4. Multiplexed and Non-multiplexed Selection.....	148
16.4.1. Multiplexed Configuration	148
16.4.2. Non-multiplexed Configuration.....	149
16.5. Memory Mode Selection	150
16.5.1. Internal XRAM Only	150
16.5.2. Split Mode without Bank Select	150
16.5.3. Split Mode with Bank Select	151
16.5.4. External Only	151
16.6. Timing	151
16.6.1. Non-multiplexed Mode.....	153
16.6.1.1. 16-bit MOVX: EMI0CF[4:2] = ‘101’, ‘110’, or ‘111’.....	153
16.6.1.2. 8-bit MOVX without Bank Select: EMI0CF[4:2] = ‘101’ or ‘111’.....	154
16.6.1.3. 8-bit MOVX with Bank Select: EMI0CF[4:2] = ‘110’.....	155
16.6.2. Multiplexed Mode.....	156
16.6.2.1. 16-bit MOVX: EMI0CF[4:2] = ‘001’, ‘010’, or ‘011’.....	156
16.6.2.2. 8-bit MOVX without Bank Select: EMI0CF[4:2] = ‘001’ or ‘011’.....	157
16.6.2.3. 8-bit MOVX with Bank Select: EMI0CF[4:2] = ‘010’.....	158
17. PORT INPUT/OUTPUT	161
17.1. Ports 0 through 3 and the Priority Crossbar Decoder.....	163
17.1.1. Crossbar Pin Assignment and Allocation	163
17.1.2. Configuring the Output Modes of the Port Pins	164
17.1.3. Configuring Port Pins as Digital Inputs	165
17.1.4. External Interrupts (IE6 and IE7)	165
17.1.5. Weak Pull-ups.....	165
17.1.6. Configuring Port 1 Pins as Analog Inputs (AIN1.[7:0]).....	165
17.1.7. External Memory Interface Pin Assignments	166
17.1.8. Crossbar Pin Assignment Example.....	168
17.2. Ports 4 through 7 (C8051F020/2 only).....	177
17.2.1. Configuring Ports which are not Pinned Out.....	177
17.2.2. Configuring the Output Modes of the Port Pins	177
17.2.3. Configuring Port Pins as Digital Inputs	178
17.2.4. Weak Pull-ups.....	178
17.2.5. External Memory Interface.....	178
18. SYSTEM MANAGEMENT BUS / I2C BUS (SMBUS0)	183
18.1. Supporting Documents	184
18.2. SMBus Protocol.....	185
18.2.1. Arbitration.....	185
18.2.2. Clock Low Extension.....	185
18.2.3. SCL Low Timeout	186
18.2.4. SCL High (SMBus Free) Timeout.....	186

C8051F020/1/2/3

18.3.SMBus Transfer Modes.....	187
18.3.1. Master Transmitter Mode	187
18.3.2. Master Receiver Mode.....	187
18.3.3. Slave Transmitter Mode.....	188
18.3.4. Slave Receiver Mode	188
18.4.SMBus Special Function Registers	189
18.4.1. Control Register	189
18.4.2. Clock Rate Register	192
18.4.3. Data Register.....	193
18.4.4. Address Register	193
18.4.5. Status Register	194
19. SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE BUS (SPI0)	197
19.1. Signal Descriptions.....	198
19.1.1. Master Out, Slave In (MOSI)	198
19.1.2. Master In, Slave Out (MISO)	198
19.1.3. Serial Clock (SCK)	198
19.1.4. Slave Select (NSS).....	198
19.2. SPI0 Operation	199
19.3. Serial Clock Timing	200
19.4. SPI Special Function Registers	201
20. UART0	205
20.1. UART0 Operational Modes	206
20.1.1. Mode 0: Synchronous Mode.....	206
20.1.2. Mode 1: 8-Bit UART, Variable Baud Rate	207
20.1.3. Mode 2: 9-Bit UART, Fixed Baud Rate	208
20.1.4. Mode 3: 9-Bit UART, Variable Baud Rate	209
20.2. Multiprocessor Communications.....	210
20.3. Frame and Transmission Error Detection.....	211
21. UART1	215
21.1. UART1 Operational Modes	216
21.1.1. Mode 0: Synchronous Mode.....	216
21.1.2. Mode 1: 8-Bit UART, Variable Baud Rate	217
21.1.3. Mode 2: 9-Bit UART, Fixed Baud Rate	218
21.1.4. Mode 3: 9-Bit UART, Variable Baud Rate	219
21.2. Multiprocessor Communications.....	220
21.3. Frame and Transmission Error Detection.....	221
22. TIMERS.....	225
22.1. Timer 0 and Timer 1	227
22.1.1. Mode 0: 13-bit Counter/Timer.....	227
22.1.2. Mode 1: 16-bit Counter/Timer.....	228
22.1.3. Mode 2: 8-bit Counter/Timer with Auto-Reload.....	229
22.1.4. Mode 3: Two 8-bit Counter/Timers (Timer 0 Only)	230
22.2. Timer 2	234
22.2.1. Mode 0: 16-bit Counter/Timer with Capture	235
22.2.2. Mode 1: 16-bit Counter/Timer with Auto-Reload.....	236

22.2.3. Mode 2: Baud Rate Generator	237
22.3. Timer 3	240
22.4. Timer 4	243
22.4.1. Mode 0: 16-bit Counter/Timer with Capture	244
22.4.2. Mode 1: 16-bit Counter/Timer with Auto-Reload	245
22.4.3. Mode 2: Baud Rate Generator	246
23. PROGRAMMABLE COUNTER ARRAY	249
23.1. PCA Counter/Timer.....	250
23.2. Capture/Compare Modules.....	252
23.2.1. Edge-triggered Capture Mode	253
23.2.2. Software Timer (Compare) Mode.....	254
23.2.3. High Speed Output Mode	255
23.2.4. Frequency Output Mode	256
23.2.5. 8-Bit Pulse Width Modulator Mode	257
23.2.6. 16-Bit Pulse Width Modulator Mode	258
23.3. Register Descriptions for PCA0	259
24. JTAG (IEEE 1149.1).....	265
24.1. Boundary Scan.....	266
24.1.1. EXTEST Instruction	267
24.1.2. SAMPLE Instruction	267
24.1.3. BYPASS Instruction	267
24.1.4. IDCODE Instruction	267
24.2. Flash Programming Commands	268
24.3. Debug Support.....	271

Notes

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

1. SYSTEM OVERVIEW	17
Table 1.1. Product Selection Guide	17
Figure 1.1. C8051F020 Block Diagram.....	18
Figure 1.2. C8051F021 Block Diagram.....	19
Figure 1.3. C8051F022 Block Diagram.....	20
Figure 1.4. C8051F023 Block Diagram.....	21
Figure 1.5. Comparison of Peak MCU Execution Speeds.....	22
Figure 1.6. On-Board Clock and Reset.....	23
Figure 1.7. On-Chip Memory Map.....	24
Figure 1.8. Development/In-System Debug Diagram	25
Figure 1.9. Digital Crossbar Diagram.....	26
Figure 1.10. PCA Block Diagram.....	27
Figure 1.11. 12-Bit ADC Block Diagram.....	28
Figure 1.12. 8-Bit ADC Diagram	29
Figure 1.13. Comparator and DAC Diagram.....	30
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS.....	31
Table 2.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings*	31
3. GLOBAL DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	32
Table 3.1. Global DC Electrical Characteristics.....	32
4. PINOUT AND PACKAGE DEFINITIONS.....	33
Table 4.1. Pin Definitions.....	33
Figure 4.1. TQFP-100 Pinout Diagram.....	38
Figure 4.2. TQFP-100 Package Drawing.....	39
Figure 4.3. TQFP-64 Pinout Diagram.....	40
Figure 4.4. TQFP-64 Package Drawing.....	41
5. ADC0 (12-BIT ADC, C8051F020/1 ONLY)	43
Figure 5.1. 12-Bit ADC0 Functional Block Diagram.....	43
Figure 5.2. Temperature Sensor Transfer Function	44
Figure 5.3. 12-Bit ADC Track and Conversion Example Timing.....	45
Figure 5.4. ADC0 Equivalent Input Circuits	46
Figure 5.5. AMX0CF: AMUX0 Configuration Register (C8051F020/1)	47
Figure 5.6. AMX0SL: AMUX0 Channel Select Register (C8051F020/1).....	48
Figure 5.7. ADC0CF: ADC0 Configuration Register (C8051F020/1).....	49
Figure 5.8. ADC0CN: ADC0 Control Register (C8051F020/1)	50
Figure 5.9. ADC0H: ADC0 Data Word MSB Register (C8051F020/1)	51
Figure 5.10. ADC0L: ADC0 Data Word LSB Register (C8051F020/1).....	51
Figure 5.11. ADC0 Data Word Example (C8051F020/1)	52
Figure 5.12. ADC0GTH: ADC0 Greater-Than Data High Byte Register (C8051F020/1)	53
Figure 5.13. ADC0GTL: ADC0 Greater-Than Data Low Byte Register (C8051F020/1)	53
Figure 5.14. ADC0LTH: ADC0 Less-Than Data High Byte Register (C8051F020/1)	53
Figure 5.15. ADC0LTL: ADC0 Less-Than Data Low Byte Register (C8051F020/1)	53
Figure 5.16. 12-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Right Justified Single-Ended Data	54

C8051F020/1/2/3

Figure 5.17. 12-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Right Justified Differential Data.....	55
Figure 5.18. 12-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Left Justified Single-Ended Data....	56
Figure 5.19. 12-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Left Justified Differential Data.....	57
Table 5.1. 12-Bit ADC0 Electrical Characteristics (C8051F020/1).....	58
6. ADC0 (10-BIT ADC, C8051F022/3 ONLY)	59
Figure 6.1. 10-Bit ADC0 Functional Block Diagram.....	59
Figure 6.2. Temperature Sensor Transfer Function	60
Figure 6.3. 10-Bit ADC Track and Conversion Example Timing.....	61
Figure 6.4. ADC0 Equivalent Input Circuits	62
Figure 6.5. AMX0CF: AMUX0 Configuration Register (C8051F022/3)	63
Figure 6.6. AMX0SL: AMUX0 Channel Select Register (C8051F022/3).....	64
Figure 6.7. ADC0CF: ADC0 Configuration Register (C8051F022/3).....	65
Figure 6.8. ADC0CN: ADC0 Control Register (C8051F022/3)	66
Figure 6.9. ADC0H: ADC0 Data Word MSB Register (C8051F022/3)	67
Figure 6.10. ADC0L: ADC0 Data Word LSB Register (C8051F022/3).....	67
Figure 6.11. ADC0 Data Word Example (C8051F022/3)	68
Figure 6.12. ADC0GTH: ADC0 Greater-Than Data High Byte Register (C8051F022/3)	69
Figure 6.13. ADC0GTL: ADC0 Greater-Than Data Low Byte Register (C8051F022/3)	69
Figure 6.14. ADC0LTH: ADC0 Less-Than Data High Byte Register (C8051F022/3)	69
Figure 6.15. ADC0LTL: ADC0 Less-Than Data Low Byte Register (C8051F022/3)	69
Figure 6.16. 10-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Right Justified Single-Ended Data ..	70
Figure 6.17. 10-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Right Justified Differential Data....	71
Figure 6.18. 10-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Left Justified Single-Ended Data....	72
Figure 6.19. 10-Bit ADC0 Window Interrupt Example: Left Justified Differential Data.....	73
Table 6.1. 10-Bit ADC0 Electrical Characteristics (C8051F022/3).....	74
7. ADC1 (8-BIT ADC)	75
Figure 7.1. ADC1 Functional Block Diagram	75
Figure 7.2. ADC1 Track and Conversion Example Timing	77
Figure 7.3. ADC1 Equivalent Input Circuit.....	78
Figure 7.4. ADC1CF: ADC1 Configuration Register (C8051F020/1/2/3).....	79
Figure 7.5. AMX1SL: AMUX1 Channel Select Register (C8051F020/1/2/3)	79
Figure 7.6. ADC1CN: ADC1 Control Register (C8051F020/1/2/3)	80
Figure 7.7. ADC1: ADC1 Data Word Register	81
Figure 7.8. ADC1 Data Word Example.....	81
Table 7.1. ADC1 Electrical Characteristics.....	82
8. DACS, 12-BIT VOLTAGE MODE.....	83
Figure 8.1. DAC Functional Block Diagram	83
Figure 8.2. DAC0H: DAC0 High Byte Register	85
Figure 8.3. DAC0L: DAC0 Low Byte Register	85
Figure 8.4. DAC0CN: DAC0 Control Register	86
Figure 8.5. DAC1H: DAC1 High Byte Register	87
Figure 8.6. DAC1L: DAC1 Low Byte Register	87
Figure 8.7. DAC1CN: DAC1 Control Register	88
Table 8.1. DAC Electrical Characteristics.....	89
9. VOLTAGE REFERENCE (C8051F020/2).....	91

Figure 9.1. Voltage Reference Functional Block Diagram.....	91
Figure 9.2. REF0CN: Reference Control Register	92
Table 9.1. Voltage Reference Electrical Characteristics	92
10. VOLTAGE REFERENCE (C8051F021/3).....	93
Figure 10.1. Voltage Reference Functional Block Diagram	93
Figure 10.2. REF0CN: Reference Control Register	94
Table 10.1. Voltage Reference Electrical Characteristics	94
11. COMPARATORS.....	95
Figure 11.1. Comparator Functional Block Diagram	95
Figure 11.2. Comparator Hysteresis Plot.....	96
Figure 11.3. CPT0CN: Comparator0 Control Register	97
Figure 11.4. CPT1CN: Comparator1 Control Register	98
Table 11.1. Comparator Electrical Characteristics.....	99
12. CIP-51 MICROCONTROLLER.....	101
Figure 12.1. CIP-51 Block Diagram.....	101
Table 12.1. CIP-51 Instruction Set Summary.....	103
Figure 12.2. Memory Map.....	107
Table 12.2. Special Function Register (SFR) Memory Map.....	109
Table 12.3. Special Function Registers	109
Figure 12.3. SP: Stack Pointer	113
Figure 12.4. DPL: Data Pointer Low Byte	113
Figure 12.5. DPH: Data Pointer High Byte	113
Figure 12.6. PSW: Program Status Word.....	114
Figure 12.7. ACC: Accumulator.....	115
Figure 12.8. B: B Register	115
Table 12.4. Interrupt Summary.....	117
Figure 12.9. IE: Interrupt Enable	119
Figure 12.10. IP: Interrupt Priority	120
Figure 12.11. EIE1: Extended Interrupt Enable 1	121
Figure 12.12. EIE2: Extended Interrupt Enable 2	122
Figure 12.13. EIP1: Extended Interrupt Priority 1.....	123
Figure 12.14. EIP2: Extended Interrupt Priority 2.....	124
Figure 12.15. PCON: Power Control.....	126
13. RESET SOURCES	127
Figure 13.1. Reset Sources	127
Figure 13.2. Reset Timing	128
Figure 13.3. WDTCN: Watchdog Timer Control Register	131
Figure 13.4. RSTSRC: Reset Source Register.....	132
Table 13.1. Reset Electrical Characteristics	133
14. OSCILLATORS.....	135
Figure 14.1. Oscillator Diagram	135
Figure 14.2. OSCICN: Internal Oscillator Control Register	136
Table 14.1. Internal Oscillator Electrical Characteristics.....	136
Figure 14.3. OSCXCN: External Oscillator Control Register.....	137
15. FLASH MEMORY	139

Table 15.1. FLASH Electrical Characteristics	140
Figure 15.1. FLASH Program Memory Map and Security Bytes	141
Figure 15.2. FLACL: FLASH Access Limit	142
Figure 15.3. FLACL: FLASH Access Limit	142
Figure 15.3. FLACL: FLASH Access Limit	142
Figure 15.4. PSCTL: Program Store Read/Write Control	144
16. EXTERNAL DATA MEMORY INTERFACE AND ON-CHIP XRAM.....	145
Figure 16.1. EMI0CN: External Memory Interface Control	147
Figure 16.2. EMI0CF: External Memory Configuration	147
Figure 16.3. Multiplexed Configuration Example.....	148
Figure 16.4. Non-multiplexed Configuration Example	149
Figure 16.5. EMIF Operating Modes.....	150
Figure 16.6. EMI0TC: External Memory Timing Control	152
Figure 16.7. Non-multiplexed 16-bit MOVX Timing	153
Figure 16.8. Non-multiplexed 8-bit MOVX without Bank Select Timing.....	154
Figure 16.9. Non-multiplexed 8-bit MOVX with Bank Select Timing.....	155
Figure 16.10. Multiplexed 16-bit MOVX Timing.....	156
Figure 16.11. Multiplexed 8-bit MOVX without Bank Select Timing	157
Figure 16.12. Multiplexed 8-bit MOVX with Bank Select Timing.....	158
Table 16.1. AC Parameters for External Memory Interface.....	159
17. PORT INPUT/OUTPUT	161
Figure 17.1. Port I/O Cell Block Diagram.....	161
Table 17.1. Port I/O DC Electrical Characteristics	161
Figure 17.2. Lower Port I/O Functional Block Diagram.....	162
Figure 17.3. Priority Crossbar Decode Table	163
Figure 17.4. Priority Crossbar Decode Table	166
Figure 17.5. Priority Crossbar Decode Table	167
Figure 17.6. Crossbar Example:	169
Figure 17.7. XBR0: Port I/O Crossbar Register 0	170
Figure 17.8. XBR1: Port I/O Crossbar Register 1	171
Figure 17.9. XBR2: Port I/O Crossbar Register 2	172
Figure 17.10. P0: Port0 Data Register	173
Figure 17.11. P0MDOUT: Port0 Output Mode Register.....	173
Figure 17.12. P1: Port1 Data Register	174
Figure 17.13. P1MDIN: Port1 Input Mode Register	174
Figure 17.14. P1MDOUT: Port1 Output Mode Register.....	175
Figure 17.15. P2: Port2 Data Register	175
Figure 17.16. P2MDOUT: Port2 Output Mode Register.....	175
Figure 17.17. P3: Port3 Data Register	176
Figure 17.18. P3MDOUT: Port3 Output Mode Register.....	176
Figure 17.19. P3IF: Port3 Interrupt Flag Register	177
Figure 17.20. P74OUT: Ports 7 - 4 Output Mode Register	179
Figure 17.21. P4: Port4 Data Register	180
Figure 17.22. P5: Port5 Data Register	180
Figure 17.23. P6: Port6 Data Register	181
Figure 17.24. P7: Port7 Data Register	181

18. SYSTEM MANAGEMENT BUS / I2C BUS (SMBUS0)	183
Figure 18.1. SMBus0 Block Diagram	183
Figure 18.2. Typical SMBus Configuration	184
Figure 18.3. SMBus Transaction	185
Figure 18.4. Typical Master Transmitter Sequence.....	187
Figure 18.5. Typical Master Receiver Sequence	187
Figure 18.6. Typical Slave Transmitter Sequence.....	188
Figure 18.7. Typical Slave Receiver Sequence	188
Figure 18.8. SMB0CN: SMBus0 Control Register	191
Figure 18.9. SMB0CR: SMBus0 Clock Rate Register.....	192
Figure 18.10. SMB0DAT: SMBus0 Data Register	193
Figure 18.11. SMB0ADR: SMBus0 Address Register.....	193
Figure 18.12. SMB0STA: SMBus0 Status Register.....	194
Table 18.1. SMB0STA Status Codes and States.....	195
19. SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE BUS (SPI0)	197
Figure 19.1. SPI Block Diagram.....	197
Figure 19.2. Typical SPI Interconnection.....	198
Figure 19.3. Full Duplex Operation.....	199
Figure 19.4. Data/Clock Timing Diagram	200
Figure 19.5. SPI0CFG: SPI0 Configuration Register.....	201
Figure 19.6. SPI0CN: SPI0 Control Register	202
Figure 19.7. SPI0CKR: SPI0 Clock Rate Register.....	203
Figure 19.8. SPI0DAT: SPI0 Data Register	203
20. UART0	205
Figure 20.1. UART0 Block Diagram.....	205
Table 20.1. UART0 Modes	206
Figure 20.2. UART0 Mode 0 Interconnect.....	206
Figure 20.3. UART0 Mode 0 Timing Diagram	206
Figure 20.4. UART0 Mode 1 Timing Diagram	207
Figure 20.5. UART Modes 2 and 3 Timing Diagram.....	208
Figure 20.6. UART Modes 1, 2, and 3 Interconnect Diagram	209
Figure 20.7. UART Multi-Processor Mode Interconnect Diagram	210
Table 20.2. Oscillator Frequencies for Standard Baud Rates.....	212
Figure 20.8. SCON0: UART0 Control Register.....	213
Figure 20.9. SBUF0: UART0 Data Buffer Register.....	214
Figure 20.10. SADDR0: UART0 Slave Address Register	214
Figure 20.11. SADEN0: UART0 Slave Address Enable Register	214
21. UART1	215
Figure 21.1. UART1 Block Diagram.....	215
Table 21.1. UART1 Modes	216
Figure 21.2. UART1 Mode 0 Interconnect.....	216
Figure 21.3. UART1 Mode 0 Timing Diagram	216
Figure 21.4. UART1 Mode 1 Timing Diagram	217
Figure 21.5. UART Modes 2 and 3 Timing Diagram.....	218
Figure 21.6. UART Modes 1, 2, and 3 Interconnect Diagram	219

Figure 21.7. UART Multi-Processor Mode Interconnect Diagram	220
Table 21.2. Oscillator Frequencies for Standard Baud Rates	222
Figure 21.8. SCON1: UART1 Control Register	223
Figure 21.9. SBUF1: UART1 Data Buffer Register	224
Figure 21.10. SADDR1: UART1 Slave Address Register	224
Figure 21.11. SADEN1: UART1 Slave Address Enable Register	224
22. TIMERS	225
Figure 22.1. CKCON: Clock Control Register	226
Figure 22.2. T0 Mode 0 Block Diagram	228
Figure 22.3. T0 Mode 2 (8-bit Auto-Reload) Block Diagram	229
Figure 22.4. T0 Mode 3 (Two 8-bit Timers) Block Diagram	230
Figure 22.5. TCON: Timer Control Register	231
Figure 22.6. TMOD: Timer Mode Register	232
Figure 22.7. TL0: Timer 0 Low Byte	233
Figure 22.8. TL1: Timer 1 Low Byte	233
Figure 22.9. TH0 Timer 0 High Byte	233
Figure 22.10. TH1: Timer 1 High Byte	233
Figure 22.11. T2 Mode 0 Block Diagram	235
Figure 22.12. T2 Mode 1 Block Diagram	236
Figure 22.13. T2 Mode 2 Block Diagram	237
Figure 22.14. T2CON: Timer 2 Control Register	238
Figure 22.15. RCAP2L: Timer 2 Capture Register Low Byte	239
Figure 22.16. RCAP2H: Timer 2 Capture Register High Byte	239
Figure 22.17. TL2: Timer 2 Low Byte	239
Figure 22.18. TH2 Timer 2 High Byte	239
Figure 22.19. Timer 3 Block Diagram	240
Figure 22.20. TMR3CN: Timer 3 Control Register	241
Figure 22.21. TMR3LL: Timer 3 Reload Register Low Byte	241
Figure 22.22. TMR3RLH: Timer 3 Reload Register High Byte	242
Figure 22.23. TMR3L: Timer 3 Low Byte	242
Figure 22.24. TMR3H: Timer 3 High Byte	242
Figure 22.25. T4 Mode 0 Block Diagram	244
Figure 22.26. T4 Mode 1 Block Diagram	245
Figure 22.27. T4 Mode 2 Block Diagram	246
Figure 22.28. T4CON: Timer 4 Control Register	247
Figure 22.29. RCAP4L: Timer 4 Capture Register Low Byte	248
Figure 22.30. RCAP4H: Timer 4 Capture Register High Byte	248
Figure 22.31. TL4: Timer 4 Low Byte	248
Figure 22.32. TH4 Timer 4 High Byte	248
23. PROGRAMMABLE COUNTER ARRAY	249
Figure 23.1. PCA Block Diagram	249
Figure 23.2. PCA Counter/Timer Block Diagram	250
Table 23.1. PCA Timebase Input Options	250
Figure 23.3. PCA Interrupt Block Diagram	252
Table 23.2. PCA0CPM Register Settings for PCA Capture/Compare Modules	252

Figure 23.4. PCA Capture Mode Diagram	253
Figure 23.5. PCA Software Timer Mode Diagram.....	254
Figure 23.6. PCA High Speed Output Mode Diagram	255
Figure 23.7. PCA Frequency Output Mode	256
Figure 23.8. PCA 8-Bit PWM Mode Diagram	257
Figure 23.9. PCA 16-Bit PWM Mode	258
Figure 23.10. PCA0CN: PCA Control Register	259
Figure 23.11. PCA0MD: PCA0 Mode Register	260
Figure 23.12. PCA0CPMn: PCA0 Capture/Compare Mode Registers	261
Figure 23.13. PCA0L: PCA0 Counter/Timer Low Byte	262
Figure 23.14. PCA0H: PCA0 Counter/Timer High Byte	262
Figure 23.15. PCA0CPLn: PCA0 Capture Module Low Byte	263
Figure 23.16. PCA0CPHn: PCA0 Capture Module High Byte	263
24. JTAG (IEEE 1149.1).....	265
Figure 24.1. IR: JTAG Instruction Register	265
Table 24.1. Boundary Data Register Bit Definitions.....	266
Figure 24.2. DEVICEID: JTAG Device ID Register	267
Figure 24.3. FLASHCON: JTAG Flash Control Register.....	269
Figure 24.4. FLASHADR: JTAG Flash Address Register	270
Figure 24.5. FLASHDAT: JTAG Flash Data Register.....	270

Notes

1. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The C8051F020/1/2/3 devices are fully integrated mixed-signal System-on-a-Chip MCUs with 64 digital I/O pins (C8051F020/2) or 32 digital I/O pins (C8051F021/3). Highlighted features are listed below; refer to Table 1.1 for specific product feature selection.

- High-Speed pipelined 8051-compatible CIP-51 microcontroller core (up to 25 MIPS)
- In-system, full-speed, non-intrusive debug interface (on-chip)
- True 12-bit (C8051F020/1) or 10-bit (C8051F022/3) 100 ksps 8-channel ADC with PGA and analog multiplexer
- True 8-bit ADC 500 ksps 8-channel ADC with PGA and analog multiplexer
- Two 12-bit DACs with programmable update scheduling
- 64k bytes of in-system programmable FLASH memory
- 4352 (4096 + 256) bytes of on-chip RAM
- External Data Memory Interface with 64k byte address space
- SPI, SMBus/I²C, and (2) UART serial interfaces implemented in hardware
- Five general purpose 16-bit Timers
- Programmable Counter/Timer Array with five capture/compare modules
- On-chip Watchdog Timer, VDD Monitor, and Temperature Sensor

With on-chip VDD monitor, Watchdog Timer, and clock oscillator, the C8051F020/1/2/3 devices are truly stand-alone System-on-a-Chip solutions. All analog and digital peripherals are enabled/disabled and configured by user firmware. The FLASH memory can be reprogrammed even in-circuit, providing non-volatile data storage, and also allowing field upgrades of the 8051 firmware.

On-board JTAG debug circuitry allows non-intrusive (uses no on-chip resources), full speed, in-circuit debugging using the production MCU installed in the final application. This debug system supports inspection and modification of memory and registers, setting breakpoints, watchpoints, single stepping, run and halt commands. All analog and digital peripherals are fully functional while debugging using JTAG.

Each MCU is specified for 2.7 V-to-3.6 V operation over the industrial temperature range (-45° C to +85° C). The Port I/Os, /RST, and JTAG pins are tolerant for input signals up to 5 V. The C8051F020/2 are available in a 100-pin TQFP package (see block diagrams in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.3). The C8051F021/3 are available in a 64-pin TQFP package (see block diagrams in Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.4).

Table 1.1. Product Selection Guide

	MIPS (Peak)	FLASH Memory	RAM	External Memory Interface	SMBus/I ² C	SPI	UARTS	Timers (16-bit)	Programmable Counter Array	Digital Port I/O's	12-bit 100ksps ADC Inputs	10-bit 100ksps ADC Inputs	8-bit 500ksps ADC Inputs	Voltage Reference	Temperature Sensor	DAC Resolution (bits)	DAC Outputs	Analog Comparators	Package
C8051F020	25	64k	4352	✓	✓	✓	2	5	✓	64	8	-	8	✓	✓	12	2	2	100TQFP
C8051F021	25	64k	4352	✓	✓	✓	2	5	✓	32	8	-	8	✓	✓	12	2	2	64TQFP
C8051F022	25	64k	4352	✓	✓	✓	2	5	✓	64	-	8	8	✓	✓	12	2	2	100TQFP
C8051F023	25	64k	4352	✓	✓	✓	2	5	✓	32	-	8	8	✓	✓	12	2	2	64TQFP

C8051F020/1/2/3

Figure 1.1. C8051F020 Block Diagram

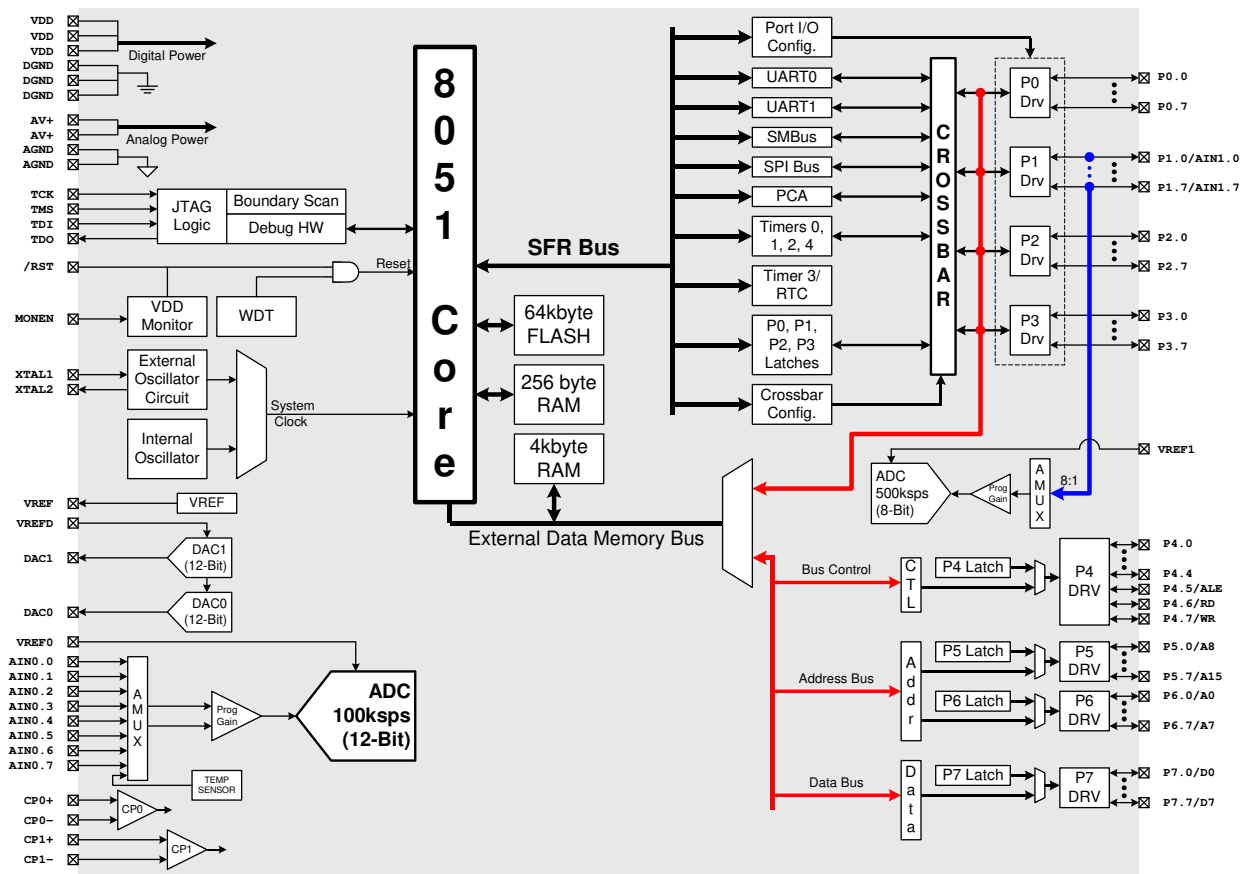


Figure 1.2. C8051F021 Block Diagram

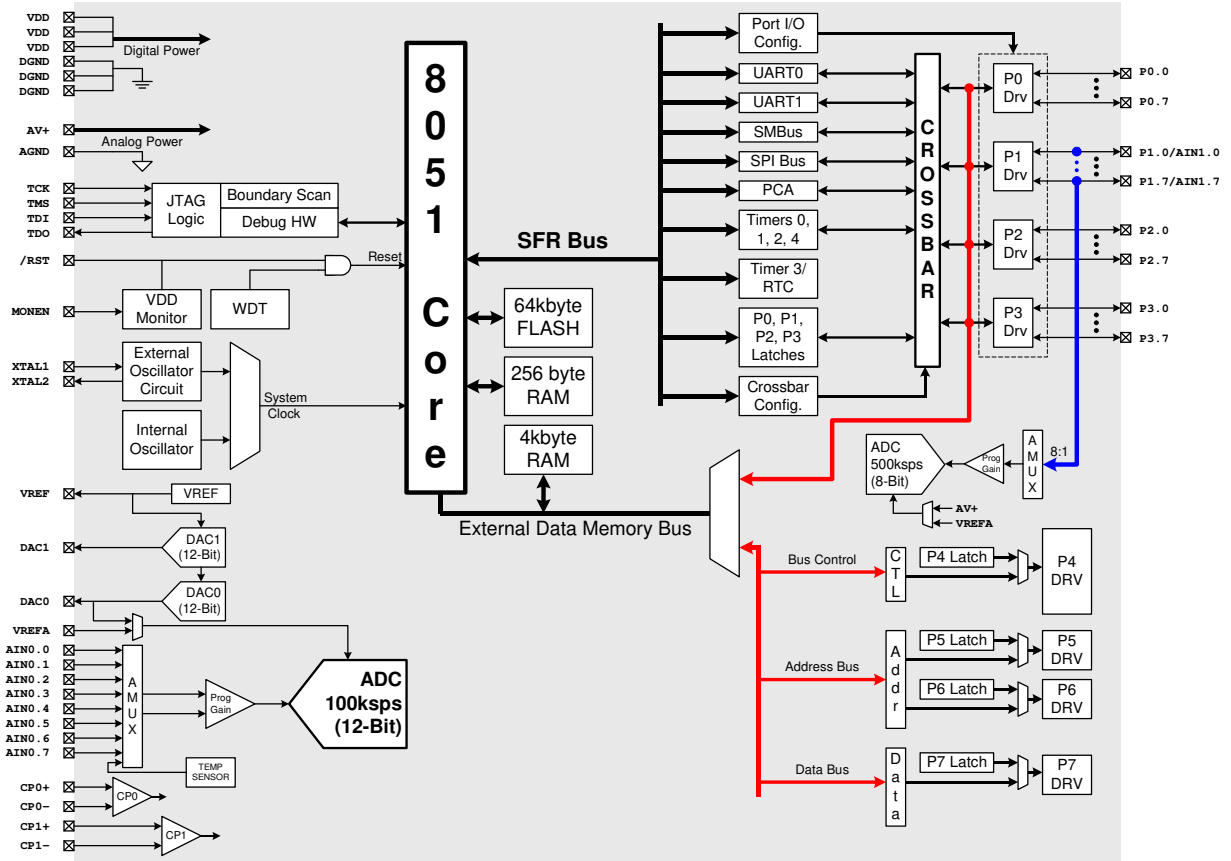


Figure 1.3. C8051F022 Block Diagram

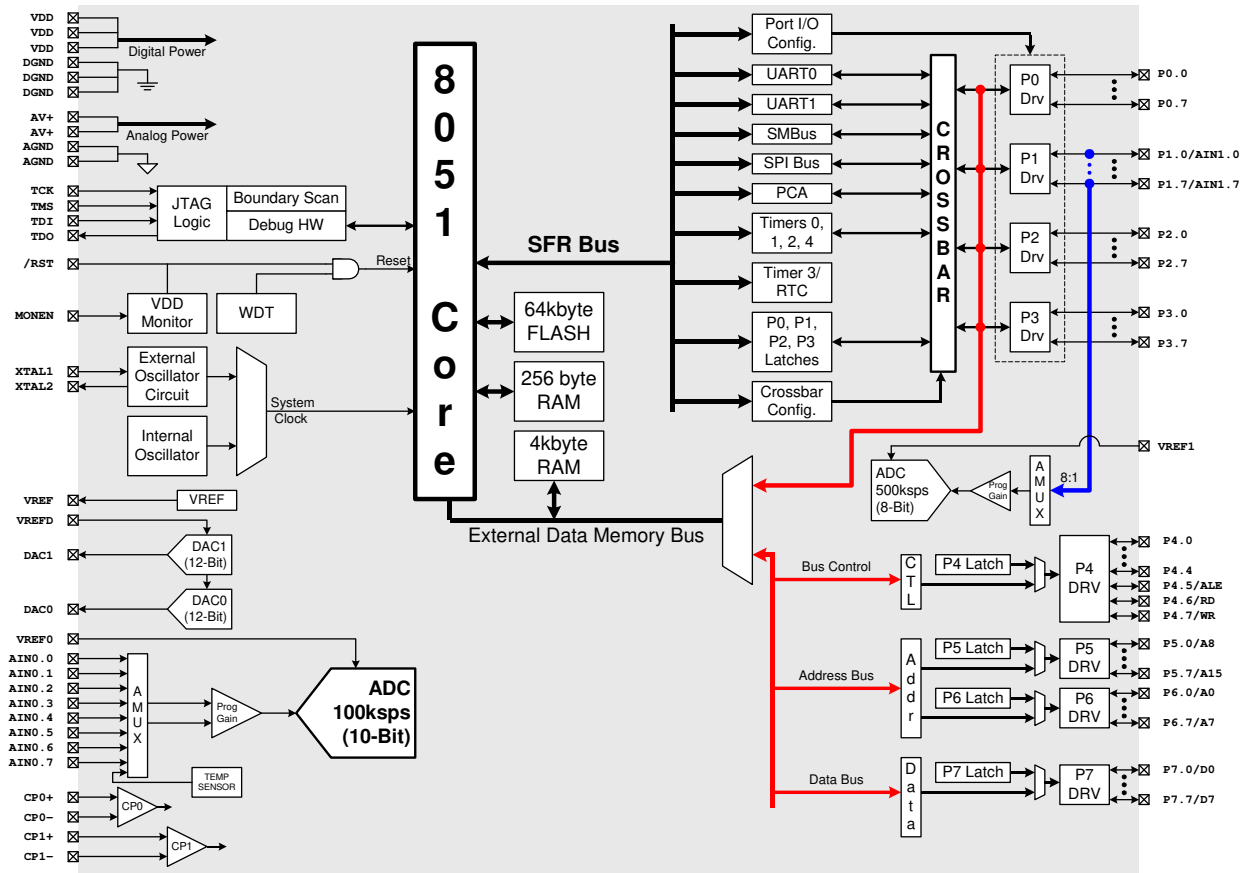
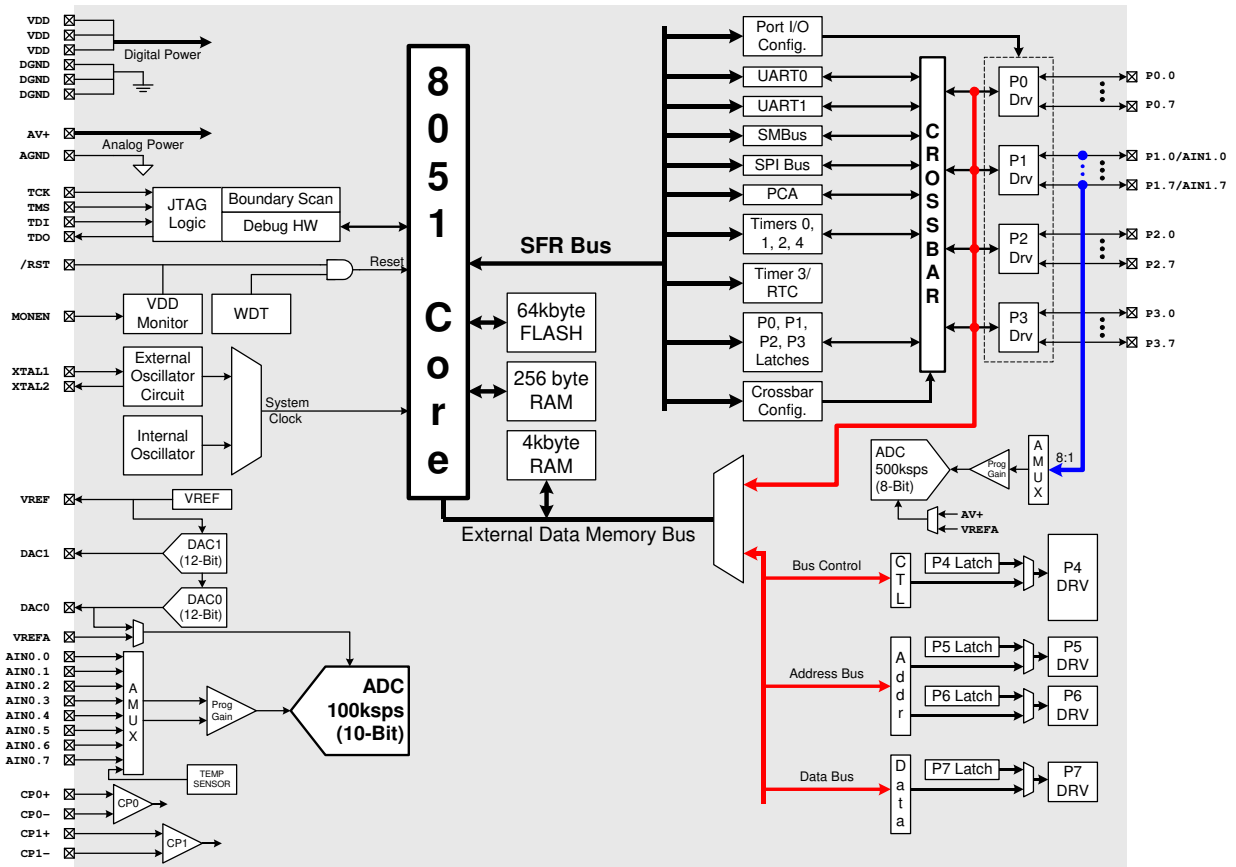


Figure 1.4. C8051F023 Block Diagram



C8051F020/1/2/3

1.1. CIP-51™ Microcontroller Core

1.1.1. Fully 8051 Compatible

The C8051F020 family utilizes Silicon Labs' proprietary CIP-51 microcontroller core. The CIP-51 is fully compatible with the MCS-51™ instruction set; standard 803x/805x assemblers and compilers can be used to develop software. The core has all the peripherals included with a standard 8052, including five 16-bit counter/timers, two full-duplex UARTs, 256 bytes of internal RAM, 128 byte Special Function Register (SFR) address space, and 8/4 byte-wide I/O Ports.

1.1.2. Improved Throughput

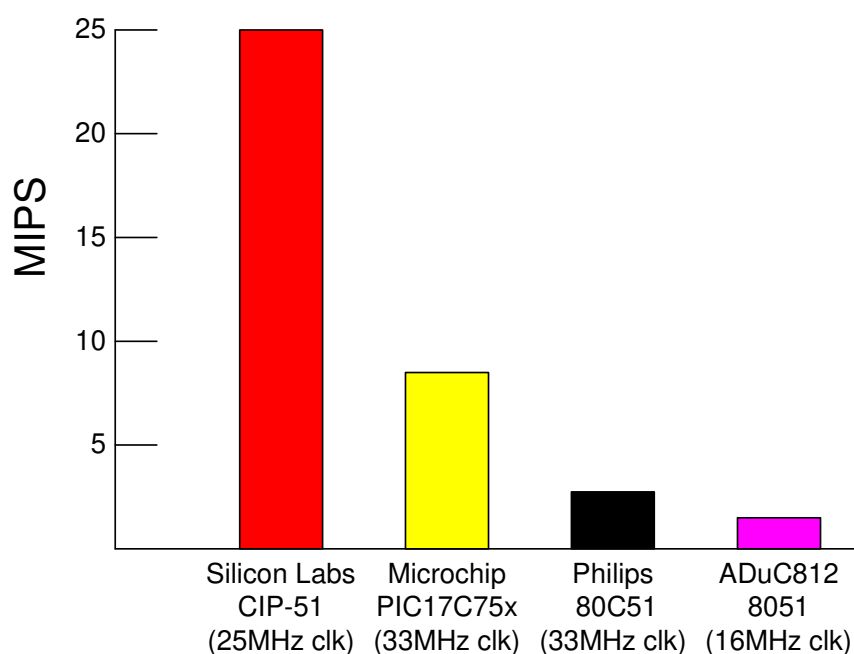
The CIP-51 employs a pipelined architecture that greatly increases its instruction throughput over the standard 8051 architecture. In a standard 8051, all instructions except for MUL and DIV take 12 or 24 system clock cycles to execute with a maximum system clock of 12-to-24 MHz. By contrast, the CIP-51 core executes 70% of its instructions in one or two system clock cycles, with only four instructions taking more than four system clock cycles.

The CIP-51 has a total of 109 instructions. The table below shows the total number of instructions that require each execution time.

Clocks to Execute	1	2	2/3	3	3/4	4	4/5	5	8
Number of Instructions	26	50	5	14	7	3	1	2	1

With the CIP-51's maximum system clock at 25 MHz, it has a peak throughput of 25 MIPS. Figure 1.5 shows a comparison of peak throughputs of various 8-bit microcontroller cores with their maximum system clocks.

Figure 1.5. Comparison of Peak MCU Execution Speeds



1.1.3. Additional Features

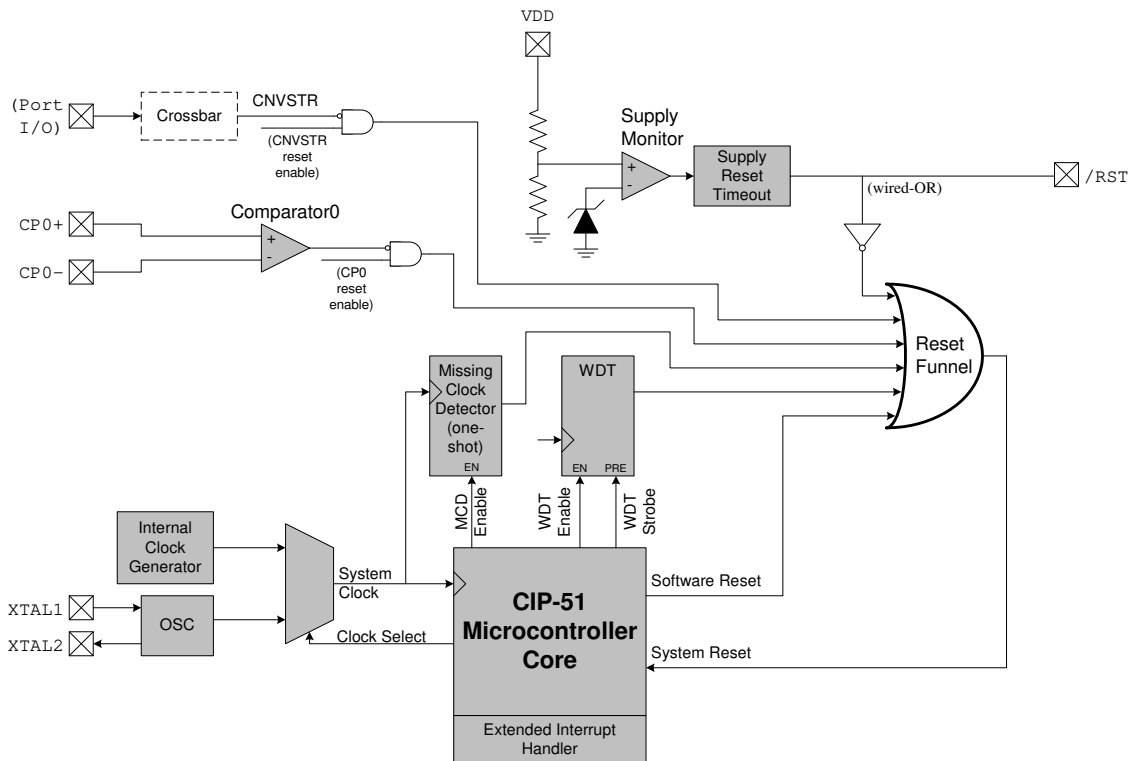
The C8051F020 MCU family includes several key enhancements to the CIP-51 core and peripherals to improve overall performance and ease of use in end applications.

The extended interrupt handler provides 22 interrupt sources into the CIP-51 (as opposed to 7 for the standard 8051), allowing the numerous analog and digital peripherals to interrupt the controller. An interrupt driven system requires less intervention by the MCU, giving it more effective throughput. The extra interrupt sources are very useful when building multi-tasking, real-time systems.

There are up to seven reset sources for the MCU: an on-board VDD monitor, a Watchdog Timer, a missing clock detector, a voltage level detection from Comparator0, a forced software reset, the CNVSTR input pin, and the /RST pin. The /RST pin is bi-directional, accommodating an external reset, or allowing the internally generated POR to be output on the /RST pin. Each reset source except for the VDD monitor and Reset Input pin may be disabled by the user in software; the VDD monitor is enabled/disabled via the MONEN pin. The Watchdog Timer may be permanently enabled in software after a power-on reset during MCU initialization.

The MCU has an internal, stand alone clock generator which is used by default as the system clock after any reset. If desired, the clock source may be switched on the fly to the external oscillator, which can use a crystal, ceramic resonator, capacitor, RC, or external clock source to generate the system clock. This can be extremely useful in low power applications, allowing the MCU to run from a slow (power saving) external crystal source, while periodically switching to the fast (up to 16 MHz) internal oscillator as needed.

Figure 1.6. On-Board Clock and Reset



C8051F020/1/2/3

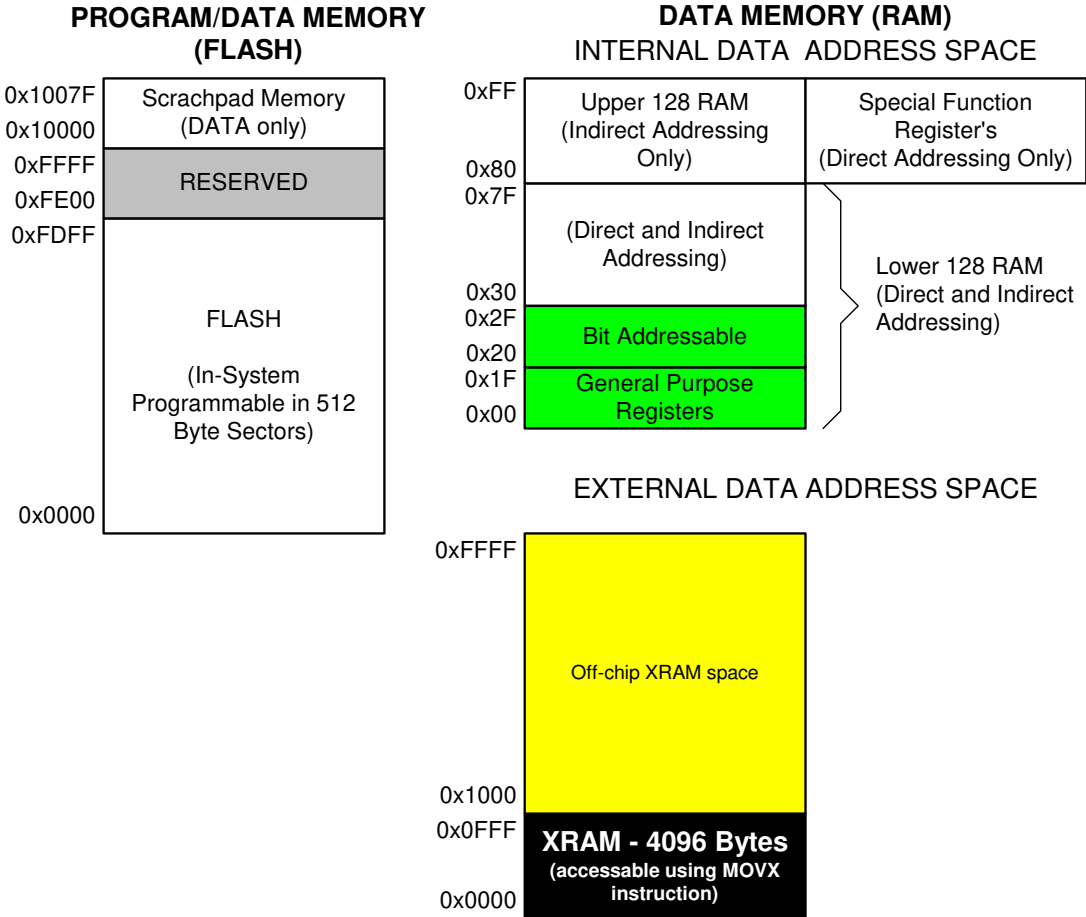
1.2. On-Chip Memory

The CIP-51 has a standard 8051 program and data address configuration. It includes 256 bytes of data RAM, with the upper 128 bytes dual-mapped. Indirect addressing accesses the upper 128 bytes of general purpose RAM, and direct addressing accesses the 128 byte SFR address space. The lower 128 bytes of RAM are accessible via direct and indirect addressing. The first 32 bytes are addressable as four banks of general purpose registers, and the next 16 bytes can be byte addressable or bit addressable.

The CIP-51 in the C8051F020/1/2/3 MCUs additionally has an on-chip 4k byte RAM block and an external memory interface (EMIF) for accessing off-chip data memory. The on-chip 4k byte block can be addressed over the entire 64k external data memory address range (overlapping 4k boundaries). External data memory address space can be mapped to on-chip memory only, off-chip memory only, or a combination of the two (addresses up to 4k directed to on-chip, above 4k directed to EMIF). The EMIF is also configurable for multiplexed or non-multiplexed address/data lines.

The MCU’s program memory consists of 64k bytes of FLASH. This memory may be reprogrammed in-system in 512 byte sectors, and requires no special off-chip programming voltage. The 512 bytes from addresses 0xFE00 to 0xFFFF are reserved for factory use. There is also a single 128 byte sector at address 0x10000 to 0x1007F, which may be useful as a small table for software constants. See Figure 1.7 for the MCU system memory map.

Figure 1.7. On-Chip Memory Map



1.3. JTAG Debug and Boundary Scan

The C8051F020 family has on-chip JTAG boundary scan and debug circuitry that provides *non-intrusive, full speed, in-circuit debugging using the production part installed in the end application*, via the four-pin JTAG interface. The JTAG port is fully compliant to IEEE 1149.1, providing full boundary scan for test and manufacturing purposes.

Silicon Labs' debugging system supports inspection and modification of memory and registers, breakpoints, watchpoints, a stack monitor, and single stepping. No additional target RAM, program memory, timers, or communications channels are required. All the digital and analog peripherals are functional and work correctly while debugging. All the peripherals (except for the ADC and SMBus) are stalled when the MCU is halted, during single stepping, or at a breakpoint in order to keep them synchronized.

The C8051F020DK development kit provides all the hardware and software necessary to develop application code and perform in-circuit debugging with the C8051F020/1/2/3 MCUs. The kit includes software with a developer's studio and debugger, an integrated 8051 assembler, and an RS-232 to JTAG serial adapter. It also has a target application board with the associated MCU installed, plus the RS-232 and JTAG cables, and wall-mount power supply. The Development Kit requires a Windows 95/98/NT/ME/2000 computer with one available RS-232 serial port. As shown in Figure 1.8, the PC is connected via RS-232 to the Serial Adapter. A six-inch ribbon cable connects the Serial Adapter to the user's application board, picking up the four JTAG pins and VDD and GND. The Serial Adapter takes its power from the application board; it requires roughly 20 mA at 2.7-3.6 V. For applications where there is not sufficient power available from the target system, the provided power supply can be connected directly to the Serial Adapter.

Silicon Labs' debug environment is a vastly superior configuration for developing and debugging embedded applications compared to standard MCU emulators, which use on-board "ICE Chips" and target cables and require the MCU in the application board to be socketed. Silicon Labs' debug environment both increases ease of use and preserves the performance of the precision analog peripherals.

Figure 1.8. Development/In-System Debug Diagram

