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### Ultra Low Power Consumption

- 150  $\mu$ A/MHz in active mode (24.5 MHz clock)
- 2  $\mu$ s wakeup time
- 10 nA sleep mode with memory retention
- 50 nA sleep mode with brownout detector
- 300 nA sleep mode with LFO
- 600 nA sleep mode with external crystal

### Supply Voltage 1.8 to 3.6 V

- Built-in LDO regulator allows a high analog supply voltage and low digital core voltage
- 2 built-in supply monitors (brownout detector) for sleep mode and active modes

### 12-Bit or 10-Bit Analog to Digital Converter

- $\pm 1$  LSB INL (10-bit mode);  $\pm 1.5$  LSB INL (12-bit mode) no missing codes
- Programmable throughput up to 300 ksp/s (10-bit mode) or 75 ksp/s (12-bit mode)
- Up to 10 external inputs
- On-chip voltage reference; 0.5x gain allows measuring voltages up to twice the reference voltage
- 16-bit auto-averaging accumulator with burst mode provides increased ADC resolution
- Data dependent windowed interrupt generator
- Built-in temperature sensor

### Capacitive Sense Interface (F99x)

- Supports buttons, sliders, wheels, and capacitive proximity sensing
- Fast 40  $\mu$ s per channel conversion time
- 16-bit resolution, up to 14 input channels
- Auto scan and wake-on-touch
- Auto-accumulate up to 64x samples

### Analog Comparator

- Programmable hysteresis and response time
- Configurable as wake-up or reset source

### 6-Bit Programmable Current Reference

- Up to  $\pm 500$   $\mu$ A, can be used as a bias or for generating a custom reference voltage
- PWM enhanced resolution mode

### High-Speed 8051 $\mu$ C Core

- Pipelined instruction architecture; executes 70% of instructions in 1 or 2 system clocks
- Up to **25 MIPS** throughput with 25 MHz clock
- Expanded interrupt handler

### Memory

- 512 bytes RAM
- 8 kB (F990/1/6/7, F980/1/6/7), 4 kB (F982/3/8/9), or 2 kB (F985) Flash; in-system programmable

### Digital Peripherals

- Up to 17 port I/O; high sink current and programmable drive strength
- Hardware SMBus™/I<sup>2</sup>C™, SPI™, and UART serial ports available concurrently
- Four general purpose 16-bit counter/timers
- Programmable 16-bit counter/timer array with three capture/compare modules and watchdog timer

### Clock Sources

- Internal oscillators: 24.5 MHz, 2% accuracy supports UART operation; 20 MHz low power oscillator requires very little bias current.
- External oscillator: Crystal, RC, C, or CMOS Clock
- SmartClock oscillator: 32 kHz Crystal or internal
- Can switch between clock sources on-the-fly; useful in implementing various power saving modes

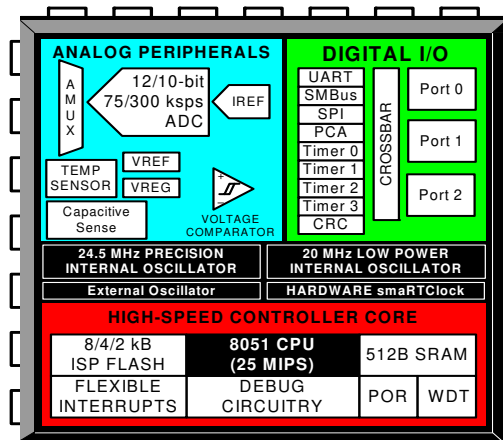
### On-Chip Debug

- On-chip debug circuitry facilitates full-speed, non-intrusive in-system debug (no emulator required)
- Provides breakpoints, single stepping
- Inspect/modify memory and registers
- Complete development kit

### Packages

- 20-pin QFN (3 x 3 mm)
- 24-pin QFN (4 x 4 mm)
- 24-pin QSOP (easy to hand-solder)

**Temperature Range: -40 to +85 °C**





# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

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## Table of Contents

<b>1. System Overview</b> .....	<b>17</b>
1.1. CIP-51™ Microcontroller Core.....	25
1.1.1. Fully 8051 Compatible.....	25
1.1.2. Improved Throughput.....	25
1.1.3. Additional Features .....	25
1.2. Port Input/Output.....	26
1.3. Serial Ports .....	27
1.4. Programmable Counter Array .....	27
1.5. SAR ADC with 16-bit Auto-Averaging Accumulator and Autonomous Low Power Burst Mode.....	28
1.6. Programmable Current Reference (IREF0) .....	29
1.7. Comparator .....	29
<b>2. Ordering Information</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>3. Pinout and Package Definitions</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>4. Electrical Characteristics</b> .....	<b>48</b>
4.1. Absolute Maximum Specifications .....	48
4.2. Electrical Characteristics.....	49
<b>5. SAR ADC with 16-bit Auto-Averaging Accumulator and Autonomous Low Power Burst Mode</b> .....	<b>66</b>
5.1. Output Code Formatting .....	67
5.2. Modes of Operation .....	68
5.2.1. Starting a Conversion.....	68
5.2.2. Tracking Modes.....	69
5.2.3. Burst Mode .....	70
5.2.4. Settling Time Requirements .....	71
5.2.5. Gain Setting.....	72
5.3. 8-Bit Mode.....	72
5.4. 12-Bit Mode (C8051F980/6 and C8051F990/6 devices only).....	72
5.5. Low Power Mode .....	72
5.6. Programmable Window Detector .....	80
5.6.1. Window Detector In Single-Ended Mode .....	82
5.6.2. ADC0 Specifications.....	82
5.7. ADC0 Analog Multiplexer.....	83
5.8. Temperature Sensor .....	85
5.8.1. Calibration .....	86
5.9. Voltage and Ground Reference Options.....	88
5.10. External Voltage Reference.....	89
5.11. Internal Voltage Reference.....	89
5.12. Analog Ground Reference.....	89
5.13. Temperature Sensor Enable .....	89
5.14. Voltage Reference Electrical Specifications .....	90
<b>6. Programmable Current Reference (IREF0)</b> .....	<b>91</b>
6.1. PWM Enhanced Mode .....	91

---

6.2. IREF0 Specifications.....	92
<b>7. Comparator .....</b>	<b>93</b>
7.1. Comparator Inputs .....	93
7.2. Comparator Outputs .....	94
7.3. Comparator Response Time.....	94
7.4. Comparator Hysteresis .....	94
7.5. Comparator Register Descriptions.....	95
7.6. Comparator0 Analog Multiplexer .....	98
<b>8. Capacitive Sense (CS0).....</b>	<b>100</b>
8.1. Configuring Port Pins as Capacitive Sense Inputs .....	101
8.2. Initializing the Capacitive Sensing Peripheral .....	101
8.3. Capacitive Sense Start-Of-Conversion Sources.....	101
8.4. CS0 Multiple Channel Enable .....	102
8.5. CS0 Gain Adjustment .....	102
8.6. Wake from Suspend .....	102
8.7. Using CS0 in Applications that Utilize Sleep Mode.....	102
8.8. Automatic Scanning (Method 1—CS0SMEN = 0) .....	103
8.9. Automatic Scanning (Method 2—CS0SMEN = 1) .....	104
8.10. CS0 Comparator.....	104
8.11. CS0 Conversion Accumulator .....	105
8.12. CS0 Pin Monitor .....	106
8.13. Adjusting CS0 For Special Situations.....	106
8.14. Capacitive Sense Multiplexer .....	117
<b>9. CIP-51 Microcontroller .....</b>	<b>119</b>
9.1. Performance .....	119
9.2. Programming and Debugging Support .....	120
9.3. Instruction Set.....	120
9.3.1. Instruction and CPU Timing .....	120
9.4. CIP-51 Register Descriptions.....	125
<b>10. Memory Organization.....</b>	<b>128</b>
10.1. Program Memory.....	129
10.1.1. MOVX Instruction and Program Memory .....	129
10.2. Data Memory .....	129
10.2.1. Internal RAM .....	129
10.2.2. External RAM.....	130
<b>11. On-Chip XRAM.....</b>	<b>131</b>
11.1. Accessing XRAM.....	131
11.1.1. 16-Bit MOVX Example .....	131
11.1.2. 8-Bit MOVX Example .....	131
<b>12. Special Function Registers .....</b>	<b>132</b>
12.1. SFR Paging .....	133
<b>13. Interrupt Handler .....</b>	<b>138</b>
13.1. Enabling Interrupt Sources .....	138
13.2. MCU Interrupt Sources and Vectors.....	138
13.3. Interrupt Priorities .....	139

---

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

---

13.4. Interrupt Latency.....	139
13.5. Interrupt Register Descriptions.....	141
13.6. External Interrupts INT0 and INT1.....	148
<b>14. Flash Memory .....</b>	<b>150</b>
14.1. Programming the Flash Memory .....	150
14.1.1. Flash Lock and Key Functions.....	150
14.1.2. Flash Erase Procedure .....	151
14.1.3. Flash Write Procedure .....	151
14.2. Non-volatile Data Storage .....	151
14.3. Security Options .....	152
14.4. Determining the Device Part Number at Run Time .....	154
14.5. Flash Write and Erase Guidelines.....	156
14.5.1. V <sub>DD</sub> Maintenance and the V <sub>DD</sub> Monitor .....	156
14.5.2. PSWE Maintenance .....	157
14.5.3. System Clock .....	157
14.6. Minimizing Flash Read Current .....	158
<b>15. Power Management.....</b>	<b>162</b>
15.1. Normal Mode .....	163
15.2. Idle Mode.....	164
15.3. Stop Mode .....	164
15.4. Suspend Mode .....	165
15.5. Sleep Mode .....	165
15.6. Configuring Wakeup Sources.....	166
15.7. Determining the Event that Caused the Last Wakeup.....	167
15.8. Power Management Specifications .....	171
<b>16. Cyclic Redundancy Check Unit (CRC0) .....</b>	<b>172</b>
16.1. CRC Algorithm.....	172
16.2. Preparing for a CRC Calculation .....	174
16.3. Performing a CRC Calculation .....	174
16.4. Accessing the CRC0 Result .....	174
16.5. CRC0 Bit Reverse Feature.....	179
<b>17. Voltage Regulator (VREG0) .....</b>	<b>180</b>
17.1. Voltage Regulator Electrical Specifications .....	180
<b>18. Reset Sources.....</b>	<b>181</b>
18.1. Power-On Reset .....	182
18.2. Power-Fail Reset.....	183
18.3. External Reset .....	184
18.4. Missing Clock Detector Reset .....	185
18.5. Comparator0 Reset .....	185
18.6. PCA Watchdog Timer Reset .....	185
18.7. Flash Error Reset .....	185
18.8. SmartClock (Real Time Clock) Reset .....	186
18.9. Software Reset.....	186
<b>19. Clocking Sources .....</b>	<b>188</b>
19.1. Programmable Precision Internal Oscillator .....	189

---

---

19.2.Low Power Internal Oscillator.....	189
19.3.External Oscillator Drive Circuit.....	189
19.3.1.External Crystal Mode.....	189
19.3.2.External RC Mode.....	191
19.3.3.External Capacitor Mode.....	192
19.3.4.External CMOS Clock Mode .....	192
19.4.Special Function Registers for Selecting and Configuring the System Clock	193
<b>20. SmarTClock (Real Time Clock) .....</b>	<b>197</b>
20.1.SmarTClock Interface .....	198
20.1.1.SmarTClock Lock and Key Functions.....	198
20.1.2.Using RTC0ADR and RTC0DAT to Access SmarTClock Internal Registers	
.....	199
20.1.3.RTC0ADR Short Strobe Feature.....	199
20.1.4.SmarTClock Interface Autoread Feature .....	199
20.1.5.RTC0ADR Autoincrement Feature.....	200
20.2.SmarTClock Clocking Sources .....	203
20.2.1.Using the SmarTClock Oscillator with a Crystal or External CMOS Clock	
.....	203
20.2.2.Using the SmarTClock Oscillator in Self-Oscillate Mode.....	204
20.2.3.Using the Low Frequency Oscillator (LFO) .....	204
20.2.4.Programmable Load Capacitance.....	205
20.2.5Automatic Gain Control (Crystal Mode Only) and SmarTClock Bias Dou-	
bling .....	206
20.2.6.Missing SmarTClock Detector .....	208
20.2.7.SmarTClock Oscillator Crystal Valid Detector .....	208
20.3.SmarTClock Timer and Alarm Function.....	208
20.3.1.Setting and Reading the SmarTClock Timer Value .....	208
20.3.2.Setting a SmarTClock Alarm .....	209
20.3.3.Software Considerations for using the SmarTClock Timer and Alarm .	210
<b>21. Port Input/Output.....</b>	<b>215</b>
21.1.Port I/O Modes of Operation.....	216
21.1.1.Port Pins Configured for Analog I/O.....	216
21.1.2.Port Pins Configured For Digital I/O.....	216
21.1.3.Interfacing Port I/O to 5 V Logic .....	217
21.1.4.Increasing Port I/O Drive Strength .....	217
21.2.Assigning Port I/O Pins to Analog and Digital Functions.....	217
21.2.1.Assigning Port I/O Pins to Analog Functions .....	217
21.2.2.Assigning Port I/O Pins to Digital Functions.....	218
21.2.3.Assigning Port I/O Pins to External Digital Event Capture Functions ....	218
21.3.Priority Crossbar Decoder .....	219
21.4.Port Match .....	225
21.5.Special Function Registers for Accessing and Configuring Port I/O .....	227
<b>22. SMBus .....</b>	<b>235</b>
22.1.Supporting Documents.....	236
22.2.SMBus Configuration.....	236

---

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

---

22.3.SMBus Operation .....	237
22.3.1.Transmitter vs. Receiver .....	237
22.3.2.Arbitration.....	238
22.3.3.Clock Low Extension.....	238
22.3.4.SCL Low Timeout.....	238
22.3.5.SCL High (SMBus Free) Timeout .....	238
22.4.Using the SMBus.....	239
22.4.1.SMBus Configuration Register.....	240
22.4.2.SMB0CN Control Register .....	243
22.4.3.Hardware Slave Address Recognition .....	246
22.4.4.Data Register .....	248
22.5.SMBus Transfer Modes.....	249
22.5.1.Write Sequence (Master) .....	249
22.5.2.Read Sequence (Master) .....	250
22.5.3.Write Sequence (Slave) .....	251
22.5.4.Read Sequence (Slave) .....	252
22.6.SMBus Status Decoding.....	252
<b>23. UART0.....</b>	<b>257</b>
23.1.Enhanced Baud Rate Generation.....	258
23.2.Operational Modes .....	259
23.2.1.8-Bit UART .....	259
23.2.2.9-Bit UART .....	260
23.3.Multiprocessor Communications .....	260
<b>24. Enhanced Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI0).....</b>	<b>265</b>
24.1.Signal Descriptions.....	266
24.1.1.Master Out, Slave In (MOSI).....	266
24.1.2.Master In, Slave Out (MISO).....	266
24.1.3.Serial Clock (SCK) .....	266
24.1.4.Slave Select (NSS) .....	266
24.2.SPI0 Master Mode Operation .....	266
24.3.SPI0 Slave Mode Operation .....	268
24.4.SPI0 Interrupt Sources .....	269
24.5.Serial Clock Phase and Polarity .....	269
24.6.SPI Special Function Registers .....	271
<b>25. Timers.....</b>	<b>278</b>
25.1.Timer 0 and Timer 1 .....	280
25.1.1.Mode 0: 13-bit Counter/Timer .....	280
25.1.2.Mode 1: 16-bit Counter/Timer .....	281
25.1.3.Mode 2: 8-bit Counter/Timer with Auto-Reload.....	282
25.1.4.Mode 3: Two 8-bit Counter/Timers (Timer 0 Only).....	283
25.2.Timer 2 .....	288
25.2.1.16-bit Timer with Auto-Reload.....	288
25.2.2.8-bit Timers with Auto-Reload.....	289
25.2.3.Comparator 0/SmaRTClock Capture Mode .....	290
25.3.Timer 3 .....	294

---

---

25.3.1.16-bit Timer with Auto-Reload.....	294
25.3.2.8-Bit Timers with Auto-Reload .....	295
25.3.3.SmaRTClock/External Oscillator Capture Mode.....	296
<b>26. Programmable Counter Array .....</b>	<b>300</b>
26.1.PCA Counter/Timer .....	301
26.2.PCA0 Interrupt Sources.....	302
26.3.Capture/Compare Modules .....	303
26.3.1.Edge-triggered Capture Mode.....	304
26.3.2.Software Timer (Compare) Mode.....	305
26.3.3.High-Speed Output Mode .....	306
26.3.4.Frequency Output Mode .....	306
26.3.5. 8-bit, 9-bit, 10-bit and 11-bit Pulse Width Modulator Modes .....	307
26.3.6. 16-Bit Pulse Width Modulator Mode.....	310
26.4.Watchdog Timer Mode .....	311
26.4.1.Watchdog Timer Operation .....	311
26.4.2.Watchdog Timer Usage .....	312
26.5.Register Descriptions for PCA0.....	313
<b>27. C2 Interface .....</b>	<b>319</b>
27.1.C2 Interface Registers.....	319
27.2.C2 Pin Sharing .....	322
<b>Document Change List.....</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Contact Information.....</b>	<b>325</b>



# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

## List of Figures

Figure 1.1. C8051F980 Block Diagram .....	18
Figure 1.2. C8051F981 Block Diagram .....	18
Figure 1.3. C8051F982 Block Diagram .....	19
Figure 1.4. C8051F983 Block Diagram .....	19
Figure 1.5. C8051F985 Block Diagram .....	20
Figure 1.6. C8051F986 Block Diagram .....	20
Figure 1.7. C8051F987 Block Diagram .....	21
Figure 1.8. C8051F988 Block Diagram .....	21
Figure 1.9. C8051F989 Block Diagram .....	22
Figure 1.10. C8051F990 Block Diagram .....	22
Figure 1.11. C8051F991 Block Diagram .....	23
Figure 1.12. C8051F996 Block Diagram .....	23
Figure 1.13. C8051F997 Block Diagram .....	24
Figure 1.14. Port I/O Functional Block Diagram .....	26
Figure 1.15. PCA Block Diagram.....	27
Figure 1.16. ADC0 Functional Block Diagram.....	28
Figure 1.17. ADC0 Multiplexer Block Diagram .....	29
Figure 1.18. Comparator 0 Functional Block Diagram .....	30
Figure 3.1. QFN-20 Pinout Diagram (Top View) .....	35
Figure 3.2. QFN-24 Pinout Diagram (Top View) .....	36
Figure 3.3. QSOP-24 Pinout Diagram (Top View).....	37
Figure 3.4. QFN-20 Package Marking Diagram .....	38
Figure 3.5. QFN-24 Package Marking Diagram .....	38
Figure 3.6. QSOP-24 Package Marking Diagram .....	39
Figure 3.7. QFN-20 Package Drawing .....	40
Figure 3.8. Typical QFN-20 Landing Diagram.....	41
Figure 3.9. QFN-24 Package Drawing .....	43
Figure 3.10. Typical QFN-24 Landing Diagram.....	44
Figure 3.11. QSOP-24 Package Diagram .....	46
Figure 3.12. QSOP-24 Landing Diagram .....	47
Figure 4.1. Active Mode Current (External CMOS Clock) .....	52
Figure 4.2. Idle Mode Current (External CMOS Clock) .....	53
Figure 4.3. Typical VOH Curves, 1.8–3.6 V .....	55
Figure 4.4. Typical VOL Curves, 1.8–3.6 V .....	56
Figure 5.1. ADC0 Functional Block Diagram.....	66
Figure 5.2. 10-Bit ADC Track and Conversion Example Timing (BURSTEN = 0)....	69
Figure 5.3. Burst Mode Tracking Example with Repeat Count Set to 4 .....	70
Figure 5.4. ADC0 Equivalent Input Circuits .....	71
Figure 5.5. ADC Window Compare Example: Right-Justified Single-Ended Data ...	82
Figure 5.6. ADC Window Compare Example: Left-Justified Single-Ended Data.....	82
Figure 5.7. ADC0 Multiplexer Block Diagram .....	83
Figure 5.8. Temperature Sensor Transfer Function .....	85
Figure 5.9. Temperature Sensor Error with 1-Point Calibration ( $V_{REF} = 1.65\text{ V}$ ) .....	86

---

Figure 5.10. Voltage Reference Functional Block Diagram.....	88
Figure 7.1. Comparator 0 Functional Block Diagram .....	93
Figure 7.2. Comparator Hysteresis Plot .....	95
Figure 7.3. CP0 Multiplexer Block Diagram.....	98
Figure 8.1. CS0 Block Diagram .....	100
Figure 8.2. Auto-Scan Example.....	103
Figure 8.3. CS0 Multiplexer Block Diagram.....	117
Figure 9.1. CIP-51 Block Diagram.....	119
Figure 10.1. C8051F99x-C8051F98x Memory Map.....	128
Figure 10.2. Flash Program Memory Map.....	129
Figure 14.1. Flash Program Memory Map (8 kB and smaller devices) .....	152
Figure 15.1. C8051F99x-C8051F98x Power Distribution.....	163
Figure 16.1. CRC0 Block Diagram .....	172
Figure 16.2. Bit Reverse Register .....	179
Figure 18.1. Reset Sources.....	181
Figure 18.2. Power-Fail Reset Timing Diagram .....	182
Figure 19.1. Clocking Sources Block Diagram .....	188
Figure 19.2. 25 MHz External Crystal Example.....	190
Figure 20.1. SmaRTClock Block Diagram.....	197
Figure 20.2. Interpreting Oscillation Robustness (Duty Cycle) Test Results.....	206
Figure 21.1. Port I/O Functional Block Diagram .....	215
Figure 21.2. Port I/O Cell Block Diagram .....	216
Figure 21.3. Peripheral Availability on Port I/O Pins.....	219
Figure 21.4. Crossbar Priority Decoder in Example Configuration (No Pins Skipped). 220	
Figure 21.5. Crossbar Priority Decoder in Example Configuration (4 Pins Skipped) .....	220
Figure 22.1. SMBus Block Diagram .....	235
Figure 22.2. Typical SMBus Configuration .....	236
Figure 22.3. SMBus Transaction.....	237
Figure 22.4. Typical SMBus SCL Generation.....	240
Figure 22.5. Typical Master Write Sequence .....	249
Figure 22.6. Typical Master Read Sequence .....	250
Figure 22.7. Typical Slave Write Sequence .....	251
Figure 22.8. Typical Slave Read Sequence .....	252
Figure 23.1. UART0 Block Diagram .....	257
Figure 23.2. UART0 Baud Rate Logic.....	258
Figure 23.3. UART Interconnect Diagram .....	259
Figure 23.4. 8-Bit UART Timing Diagram.....	259
Figure 23.5. 9-Bit UART Timing Diagram.....	260
Figure 23.6. UART Multi-Processor Mode Interconnect Diagram .....	261
Figure 24.1. SPI Block Diagram .....	265
Figure 24.2. Multiple-Master Mode Connection Diagram .....	267
Figure 24.3. 3-Wire Single Master and 3-Wire Single Slave Mode Connection Diagram 267	

---

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

---

Figure 24.4. 4-Wire Single Master Mode and 4-Wire Slave Mode Connection Diagram 268	
Figure 24.5. Master Mode Data/Clock Timing .....	270
Figure 24.6. Slave Mode Data/Clock Timing (CKPHA = 0) .....	270
Figure 24.7. Slave Mode Data/Clock Timing (CKPHA = 1) .....	271
Figure 24.8. SPI Master Timing (CKPHA = 0) .....	275
Figure 24.9. SPI Master Timing (CKPHA = 1) .....	275
Figure 24.10. SPI Slave Timing (CKPHA = 0) .....	276
Figure 24.11. SPI Slave Timing (CKPHA = 1) .....	276
Figure 25.1. T0 Mode 0 Block Diagram .....	281
Figure 25.2. T0 Mode 2 Block Diagram .....	282
Figure 25.3. T0 Mode 3 Block Diagram .....	283
Figure 25.4. Timer 2 16-Bit Mode Block Diagram .....	288
Figure 25.5. Timer 2 8-Bit Mode Block Diagram .....	289
Figure 25.6. Timer 2 Capture Mode Block Diagram .....	290
Figure 25.7. Timer 3 16-Bit Mode Block Diagram .....	294
Figure 25.8. Timer 3 8-Bit Mode Block Diagram .....	295
Figure 25.9. Timer 3 Capture Mode Block Diagram .....	296
Figure 26.1. PCA Block Diagram .....	300
Figure 26.2. PCA Counter/Timer Block Diagram .....	301
Figure 26.3. PCA Interrupt Block Diagram .....	302
Figure 26.4. PCA Capture Mode Diagram .....	304
Figure 26.5. PCA Software Timer Mode Diagram .....	305
Figure 26.6. PCA High-Speed Output Mode Diagram .....	306
Figure 26.7. PCA Frequency Output Mode .....	307
Figure 26.8. PCA 8-Bit PWM Mode Diagram .....	308
Figure 26.9. PCA 9, 10 and 11-Bit PWM Mode Diagram .....	309
Figure 26.10. PCA 16-Bit PWM Mode .....	310
Figure 26.11. PCA Module 2 with Watchdog Timer Enabled .....	311
Figure 27.1. Typical C2 Pin Sharing .....	322

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

## List of Tables

Table 2.1. Product Selection Guide .....	31
Table 3.1. Pin Definitions for the C8051F99x-C8051F98x .....	32
Table 3.2. QFN-20 Package Dimensions .....	40
Table 3.3. PCB Land Pattern .....	42
Table 3.4. QFN-24 Package Dimensions .....	43
Table 3.5. PCB Land Pattern .....	45
Table 3.6. QSOP-24 Package Dimensions .....	46
Table 3.7. PCB Land Pattern .....	47
Table 4.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	48
Table 4.2. Global Electrical Characteristics .....	49
Table 4.3. Port I/O DC Electrical Characteristics .....	54
Table 4.4. Reset Electrical Characteristics .....	57
Table 4.5. Power Management Electrical Specifications .....	58
Table 4.6. Flash Electrical Characteristics .....	58
Table 4.7. Internal Precision Oscillator Electrical Characteristics .....	58
Table 4.8. Internal Low-Power Oscillator Electrical Characteristics .....	58
Table 4.9. SmarTclock Characteristics .....	59
Table 4.10. ADC0 Electrical Characteristics .....	59
Table 4.11. Temperature Sensor Electrical Characteristics .....	60
Table 4.12. Voltage Reference Electrical Characteristics .....	61
Table 4.13. IREF0 Electrical Characteristics .....	62
Table 4.14. Comparator Electrical Characteristics .....	63
Table 4.15. VREG0 Electrical Characteristics .....	64
Table 4.16. Capacitive Sense Electrical Characteristics .....	65
Table 5.1. Representative Conversion Times and Energy Consumption for the SAR ADC with 1.65 V High-Speed VREF .....	73
Table 8.1. Operation with Auto-scan and Accumulate .....	105
Table 9.1. CIP-51 Instruction Set Summary .....	121
Table 12.1. Special Function Register (SFR) Memory Map (Page 0x0) .....	132
Table 12.2. Special Function Register (SFR) Memory Map (Page 0xF) .....	133
Table 12.3. Special Function Registers .....	134
Table 13.1. Interrupt Summary .....	140
Table 14.1. Flash Security Summary .....	153
Table 15.1. Power Modes .....	162
Table 16.1. Example 16-bit CRC Outputs .....	173
Table 19.1. Recommended XFCN Settings for Crystal Mode .....	190
Table 19.2. Recommended XFCN Settings for RC and C modes .....	191
Table 20.1. SmarTclock Internal Registers .....	198
Table 20.2. SmarTclock Load Capacitance Settings .....	205
Table 20.3. SmarTclock Bias Settings .....	207
Table 21.1. Port I/O Assignment for Analog Functions .....	217
Table 21.2. Port I/O Assignment for Digital Functions .....	218
Table 21.3. Port I/O Assignment for External Digital Event Capture Functions ..	218



---

Table 22.1. SMBus Clock Source Selection .....	240
Table 22.2. Minimum SDA Setup and Hold Times .....	241
Table 22.3. Sources for Hardware Changes to SMB0CN .....	245
Table 22.4. Hardware Address Recognition Examples (EHACK = 1) .....	246
Table 22.5. SMBus Status Decoding With Hardware ACK Generation Disabled (EHACK = 0) .....	253
Table 22.6. SMBus Status Decoding With Hardware ACK Generation Enabled (EHACK = 1) .....	255
Table 23.1. Timer Settings for Standard Baud Rates Using The Internal 24.5 MHz Oscillator .....	264
Table 23.2. Timer Settings for Standard Baud Rates Using an External 22.1184 MHz Oscillator .....	264
Table 24.1. SPI Slave Timing Parameters .....	277
Table 25.1. Timer 0 Running Modes .....	280
Table 26.1. PCA Timebase Input Options .....	301
Table 26.2. PCA0CPM and PCA0PWM Bit Settings for PCA Capture/Compare Modules .....	303
Table 26.3. Watchdog Timer Timeout Intervals1 .....	312

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

## List of Registers

SFR Definition 5.1. ADC0CN: ADC0 Control	74
SFR Definition 5.2. ADC0CF: ADC0 Configuration	75
SFR Definition 5.3. ADC0AC: ADC0 Accumulator Configuration	76
SFR Definition 5.4. ADC0PWR: ADC0 Burst Mode Power-Up Time	77
SFR Definition 5.5. ADC0TK: ADC0 Burst Mode Track Time	78
SFR Definition 5.6. ADC0H: ADC0 Data Word High Byte	79
SFR Definition 5.7. ADC0L: ADC0 Data Word Low Byte	79
SFR Definition 5.8. ADC0GTH: ADC0 Greater-Than High Byte	80
SFR Definition 5.9. ADC0GTL: ADC0 Greater-Than Low Byte	80
SFR Definition 5.10. ADC0LTH: ADC0 Less-Than High Byte	81
SFR Definition 5.11. ADC0LTL: ADC0 Less-Than Low Byte	81
SFR Definition 5.12. ADC0MX: ADC0 Input Channel Select	84
SFR Definition 5.13. TOFFH: ADC0 Data Word High Byte	87
SFR Definition 5.14. TOFFL: ADC0 Data Word Low Byte	87
SFR Definition 5.15. REF0CN: Voltage Reference Control	90
SFR Definition 6.1. IREF0CN: Current Reference Control	91
SFR Definition 6.2. IREF0CF: Current Reference Configuration	92
SFR Definition 7.1. CPT0CN: Comparator 0 Control	96
SFR Definition 7.2. CPT0MD: Comparator 0 Mode Selection	97
SFR Definition 7.3. CPT0MX: Comparator0 Input Channel Select	99
SFR Definition 8.1. CS0CN: Capacitive Sense Control	107
SFR Definition 8.2. CS0CF: Capacitive Sense Configuration	108
SFR Definition 8.3. CS0DH: Capacitive Sense Data High Byte	109
SFR Definition 8.4. CS0DL: Capacitive Sense Data Low Byte	109
SFR Definition 8.5. CS0SCAN0: Capacitive Sense Channel Scan Mask 0	110
SFR Definition 8.6. CS0SCAN1: Capacitive Sense Channel Scan Mask 1	110
SFR Definition 8.7. CS0SS: Capacitive Sense Auto-Scan Start Channel	111
SFR Definition 8.8. CS0SE: Capacitive Sense Auto-Scan End Channel	111
SFR Definition 8.9. CS0THH: Capacitive Sense Comparator Threshold High Byte	112
SFR Definition 8.10. CS0THL: Capacitive Sense Comparator Threshold Low Byte	112
SFR Definition 8.11. CS0MD1: Capacitive Sense Mode 1	113
SFR Definition 8.12. CS0MD2: Capacitive Sense Mode 2	114
SFR Definition 8.13. CS0MD3: Capacitive Sense Mode 3	115
SFR Definition 8.14. CS0PM: Capacitive Sense Pin Monitor	116
SFR Definition 8.15. CS0MX: Capacitive Sense Mux Channel Select	118
SFR Definition 9.1. DPL: Data Pointer Low Byte	125
SFR Definition 9.2. DPH: Data Pointer High Byte	125
SFR Definition 9.3. SP: Stack Pointer	126
SFR Definition 9.4. ACC: Accumulator	126
SFR Definition 9.5. B: B Register	126
SFR Definition 9.6. PSW: Program Status Word	127
SFR Definition 12.1. SFR Page: SFR Page	134
SFR Definition 13.1. IE: Interrupt Enable	142

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

---

SFR Definition 13.2. IP: Interrupt Priority	143
SFR Definition 13.3. EIE1: Extended Interrupt Enable 1	144
SFR Definition 13.4. EIP1: Extended Interrupt Priority 1	145
SFR Definition 13.5. EIE2: Extended Interrupt Enable 2	146
SFR Definition 13.6. EIP2: Extended Interrupt Priority 2	147
SFR Definition 13.7. IT01CF: INT0/INT1 Configuration	149
SFR Definition 14.1. DEVICEID: Device Identification	154
SFR Definition 14.2. REVID: Revision Identification	155
SFR Definition 14.3. PSCTL: Program Store R/W Control	159
SFR Definition 14.4. FLKEY: Flash Lock and Key	160
SFR Definition 14.5. FLSCL: Flash Scale	161
SFR Definition 14.6. FLWR: Flash Write Only	161
SFR Definition 15.1. PMU0CF: Power Management Unit Configuration <sup>1,2,3</sup>	168
SFR Definition 15.2. PMU0FL: Power Management Unit Flag <sup>1,2</sup>	169
SFR Definition 15.3. PMU0MD: Power Management Unit Mode	170
SFR Definition 15.4. PCON: Power Management Control Register	171
SFR Definition 16.1. CRC0CN: CRC0 Control	175
SFR Definition 16.2. CRC0IN: CRC0 Data Input	176
SFR Definition 16.3. CRC0DAT: CRC0 Data Output	176
SFR Definition 16.4. CRC0AUTO: CRC0 Automatic Control	177
SFR Definition 16.5. CRC0CNT: CRC0 Automatic Flash Sector Count	178
SFR Definition 16.6. CRC0FLIP: CRC0 Bit Flip	179
SFR Definition 17.1. REG0CN: Voltage Regulator Control	180
SFR Definition 18.1. VDM0CN: VDD Supply Monitor Control	184
SFR Definition 18.2. RSTSRC: Reset Source	187
SFR Definition 19.1. CLKSEL: Clock Select	193
SFR Definition 19.2. OSCICN: Internal Oscillator Control	194
SFR Definition 19.3. OSCICL: Internal Oscillator Calibration	195
SFR Definition 19.4. OSCXCN: External Oscillator Control	196
SFR Definition 20.1. RTC0KEY: SmarTclock Lock and Key	201
SFR Definition 20.2. RTC0ADR: SmarTclock Address	202
SFR Definition 20.3. RTC0DAT: SmarTclock Data	202
Internal Register Definition 20.4. RTC0CN: SmarTclock Control	211
Internal Register Definition 20.5. RTC0XCN: SmarTclock Oscillator Control	212
Internal Register Definition 20.6. RTC0XCF: SmarTclock Oscillator Configuration	213
Internal Register Definition 20.7. CAPTUREn: SmarTclock Timer Capture	214
Internal Register Definition 20.8. ALARMn: SmarTclock Alarm Programmed Value	214
SFR Definition 21.1. XBR0: Port I/O Crossbar Register 0	222
SFR Definition 21.2. XBR1: Port I/O Crossbar Register 1	223
SFR Definition 21.3. XBR2: Port I/O Crossbar Register 2	224
SFR Definition 21.4. P0MASK: Port0 Mask Register	225
SFR Definition 21.5. P0MAT: Port0 Match Register	225
SFR Definition 21.6. P1MASK: Port1 Mask Register	226
SFR Definition 21.7. P1MAT: Port1 Match Register	226
SFR Definition 21.8. P0: Port0	228

---

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

---

SFR Definition 21.9. P0SKIP: Port0 Skip	228
SFR Definition 21.10. P0MDIN: Port0 Input Mode	229
SFR Definition 21.11. P0MDOUT: Port0 Output Mode	229
SFR Definition 21.12. P0DRV: Port0 Drive Strength	230
SFR Definition 21.13. P1: Port1	231
SFR Definition 21.14. P1SKIP: Port1 Skip	231
SFR Definition 21.15. P1MDIN: Port1 Input Mode	232
SFR Definition 21.16. P1MDOUT: Port1 Output Mode	232
SFR Definition 21.17. P1DRV: Port1 Drive Strength	233
SFR Definition 21.18. P2: Port2	233
SFR Definition 21.19. P2MDOUT: Port2 Output Mode	234
SFR Definition 21.20. P2DRV: Port2 Drive Strength	234
SFR Definition 22.1. SMB0CF: SMBus Clock/Configuration	242
SFR Definition 22.2. SMB0CN: SMBus Control	244
SFR Definition 22.3. SMB0ADR: SMBus Slave Address	247
SFR Definition 22.4. SMB0ADM: SMBus Slave Address Mask	247
SFR Definition 22.5. SMB0DAT: SMBus Data	248
SFR Definition 23.1. SCON0: Serial Port 0 Control	262
SFR Definition 23.2. SBUF0: Serial (UART0) Port Data Buffer	263
SFR Definition 24.1. SPI0CFG: SPI0 Configuration	272
SFR Definition 24.2. SPI0CN: SPI0 Control	273
SFR Definition 24.3. SPI0CKR: SPI0 Clock Rate	274
SFR Definition 24.4. SPI0DAT: SPI0 Data	274
SFR Definition 25.1. CKCON: Clock Control	279
SFR Definition 25.2. TCON: Timer Control	284
SFR Definition 25.3. TMOD: Timer Mode	285
SFR Definition 25.4. TL0: Timer 0 Low Byte	286
SFR Definition 25.5. TL1: Timer 1 Low Byte	286
SFR Definition 25.6. TH0: Timer 0 High Byte	287
SFR Definition 25.7. TH1: Timer 1 High Byte	287
SFR Definition 25.8. TMR2CN: Timer 2 Control	291
SFR Definition 25.9. TMR2RLL: Timer 2 Reload Register Low Byte	292
SFR Definition 25.10. TMR2RLH: Timer 2 Reload Register High Byte	292
SFR Definition 25.11. TMR2L: Timer 2 Low Byte	293
SFR Definition 25.12. TMR2H: Timer 2 High Byte	293
SFR Definition 25.13. TMR3CN: Timer 3 Control	297
SFR Definition 25.14. TMR3RLL: Timer 3 Reload Register Low Byte	298
SFR Definition 25.15. TMR3RLH: Timer 3 Reload Register High Byte	298
SFR Definition 25.16. TMR3L: Timer 3 Low Byte	299
SFR Definition 25.17. TMR3H: Timer 3 High Byte	299
SFR Definition 26.1. PCA0CN: PCA Control	313
SFR Definition 26.2. PCA0MD: PCA Mode	314
SFR Definition 26.3. PCA0PWM: PCA PWM Configuration	315
SFR Definition 26.4. PCA0CPMn: PCA Capture/Compare Mode	316
SFR Definition 26.5. PCA0L: PCA Counter/Timer Low Byte	317

---



# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

---

SFR Definition 26.6. PCA0H: PCA Counter/Timer High Byte . . . . .	317
SFR Definition 26.7. PCA0CPLn: PCA Capture Module Low Byte . . . . .	318
SFR Definition 26.8. PCA0CPHn: PCA Capture Module High Byte . . . . .	318
C2 Register Definition 27.1. C2ADD: C2 Address . . . . .	319
C2 Register Definition 27.2. DEVICEID: C2 Device ID . . . . .	320
C2 Register Definition 27.3. REVID: C2 Revision ID . . . . .	320
C2 Register Definition 27.4. FPCTL: C2 Flash Programming Control . . . . .	321
C2 Register Definition 27.5. FPDAT: C2 Flash Programming Data . . . . .	321

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

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## 1. System Overview

C8051F99x-C8051F98x devices are fully integrated mixed-signal system-on-a-chip MCUs. Highlighted features are listed below. Refer to Table 2.1 for specific product feature selection and part ordering numbers.

- Ultra low power consumption in active and sleep modes.
- High-speed pipelined 8051-compatible microcontroller core (up to 25 MIPS)
- In-system, full-speed, non-intrusive debug interface (on-chip)
- 10-bit 300 ksps or 12-bit 75 ksps single-ended ADC with analog multiplexer
- 6-bit programmable current reference (resolution can be increased with PWM)
- Precision programmable 24.5 MHz internal oscillator with spread spectrum technology.
- 8 kB, 4 kB, or 2 kB of on-chip Flash memory
- 512 bytes of on-chip RAM
- SMBus/I<sup>2</sup>C, Enhanced UART, and Enhanced SPI serial interfaces implemented in hardware
- Four general-purpose 16-bit timers
- Programmable counter/timer array (PCA) with three capture/compare modules and watchdog timer function
- On-chip power-on reset, V<sub>DD</sub> monitor, and temperature sensor
- One on-chip voltage comparator
- Up to 14 Capacitive Touch Inputs
- Up to 17 Port I/O

With on-chip power-on reset, V<sub>DD</sub> monitor, watchdog timer, and clock oscillator, the C8051F99x-C8051F98x devices are truly stand-alone system-on-a-chip solutions. The Flash memory can be reprogrammed even in-circuit, providing non-volatile data storage, and also allowing field upgrades of the 8051 firmware. User software has complete control of all peripherals, and may individually shut down any or all peripherals for power savings.

The on-chip Silicon Labs 2-Wire (C2) Development Interface allows non-intrusive (uses no on-chip resources), full speed, in-circuit debugging using the production MCU installed in the final application. This debug logic supports inspection and modification of memory and registers, setting breakpoints, single stepping, run and halt commands. All analog and digital peripherals are fully functional while debugging using C2. The two C2 interface pins can be shared with user functions, allowing in-system debugging without occupying package pins.

Each device is specified for 1.8 to 3.6 V operation over the industrial temperature range (–40 to +85 °C). The Port I/O and RST pins are powered from the supply voltage. The C8051F99x-C8051F98x devices are available in 20-pin or 24-pin QFN or 24-pin QSOP packages. All package options are lead-free and RoHS compliant. See Table 2.1 for ordering information. Block diagrams are included in Figure 1.1 through Figure 1.9.

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

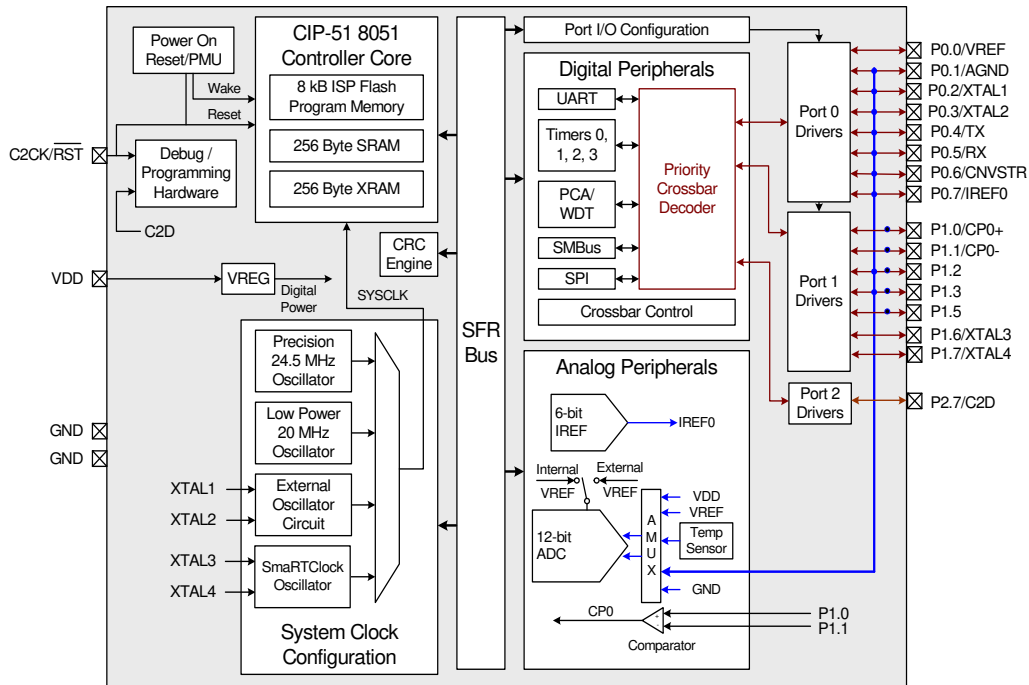


Figure 1.1. C8051F980 Block Diagram

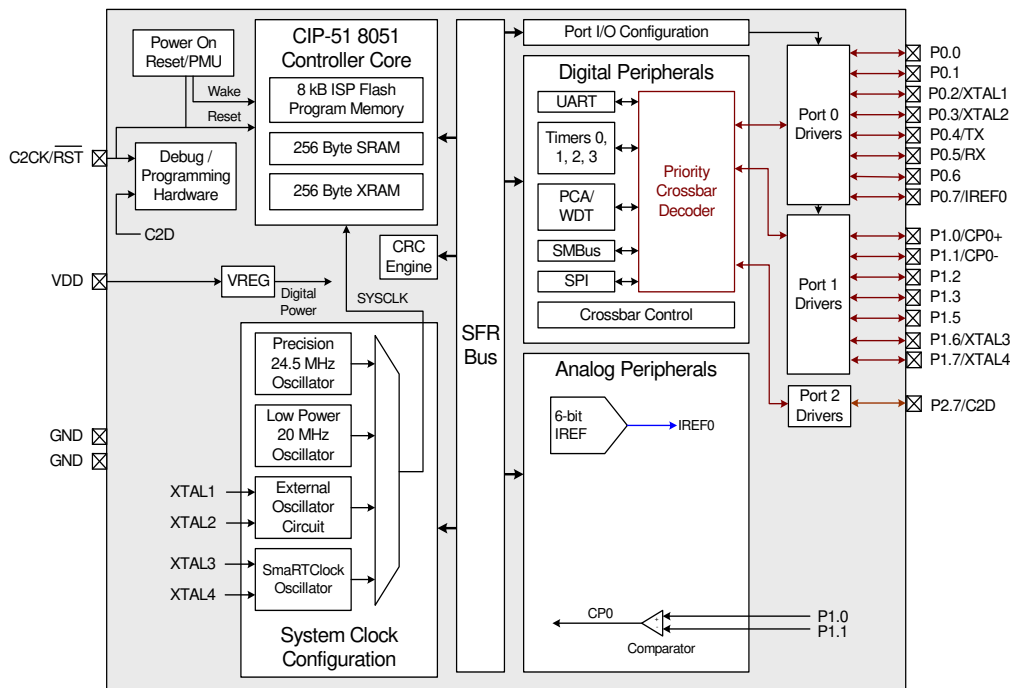


Figure 1.2. C8051F981 Block Diagram

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

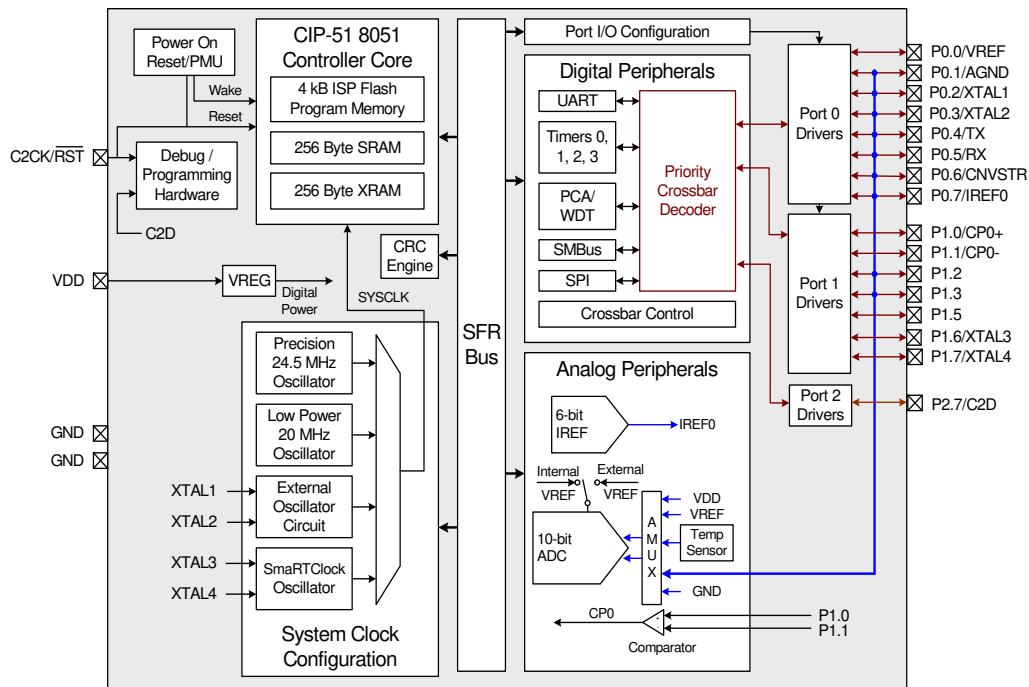


Figure 1.3. C8051F982 Block Diagram

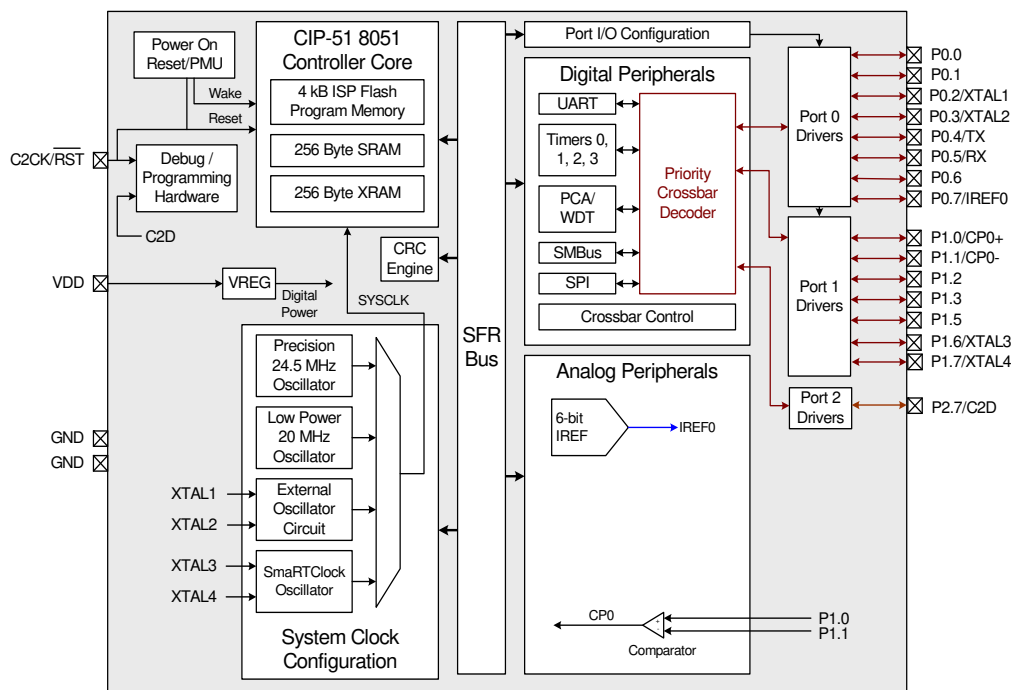


Figure 1.4. C8051F983 Block Diagram



# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

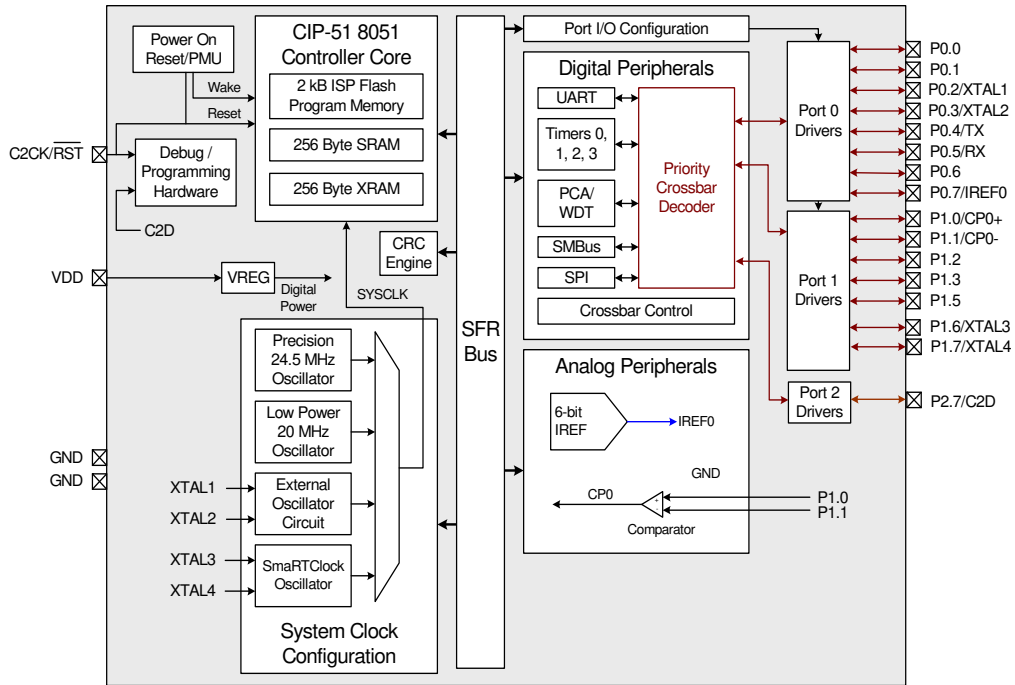


Figure 1.5. C8051F985 Block Diagram

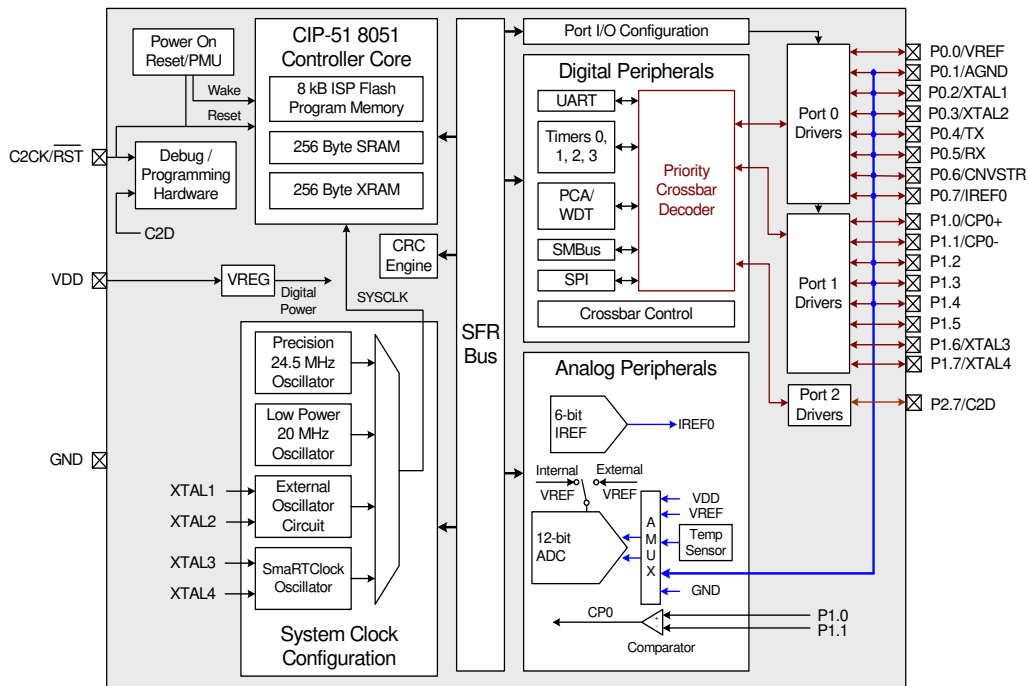


Figure 1.6. C8051F986 Block Diagram

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

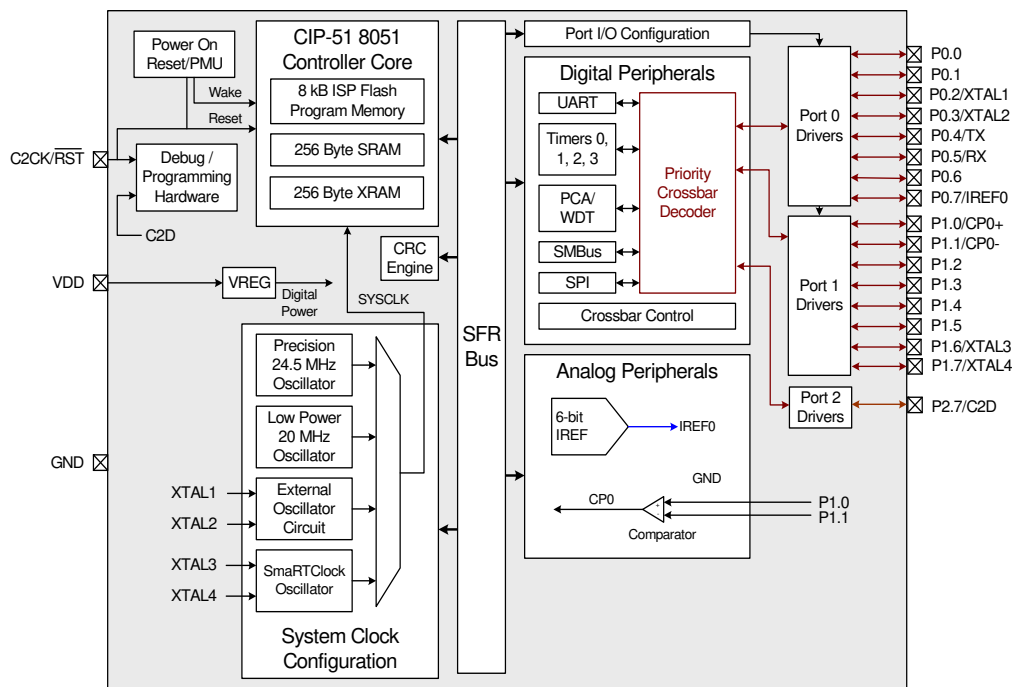


Figure 1.7. C8051F987 Block Diagram

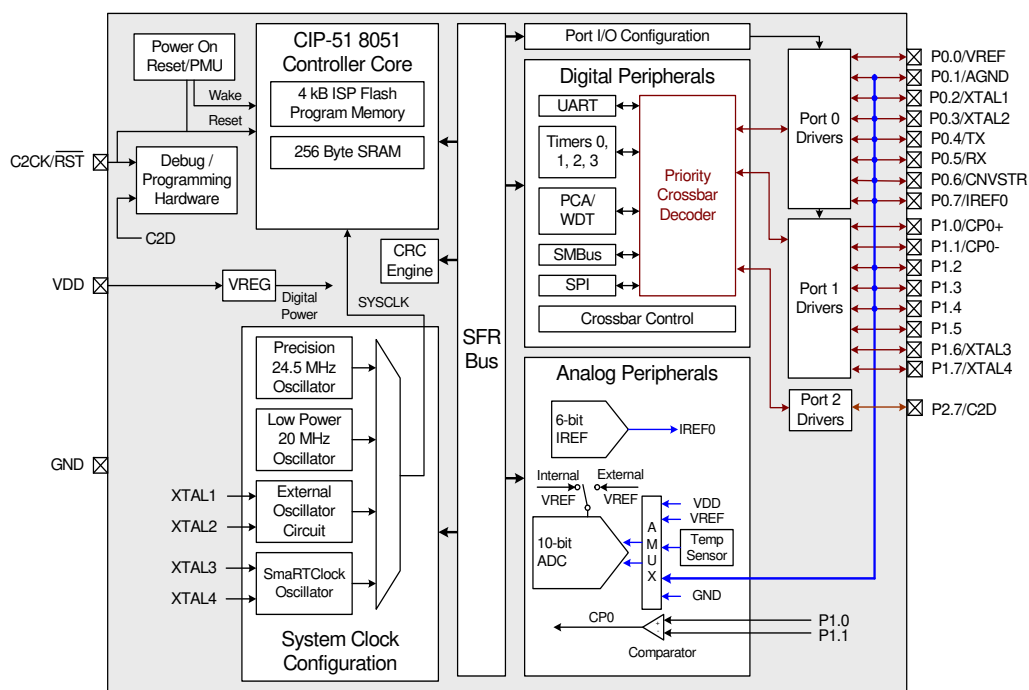


Figure 1.8. C8051F988 Block Diagram

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

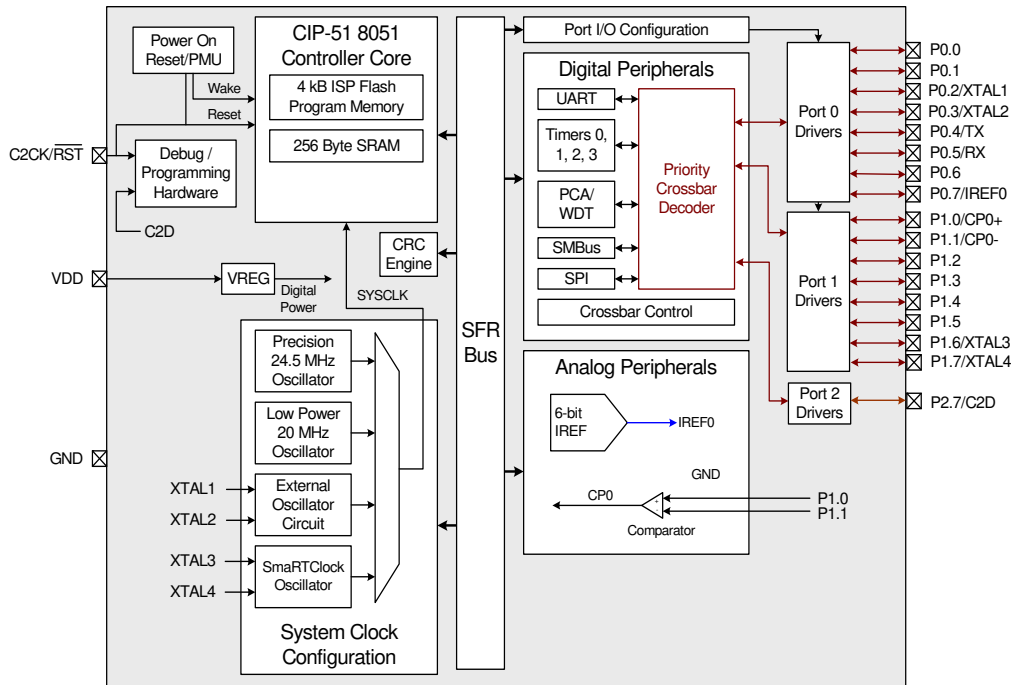


Figure 1.9. C8051F989 Block Diagram

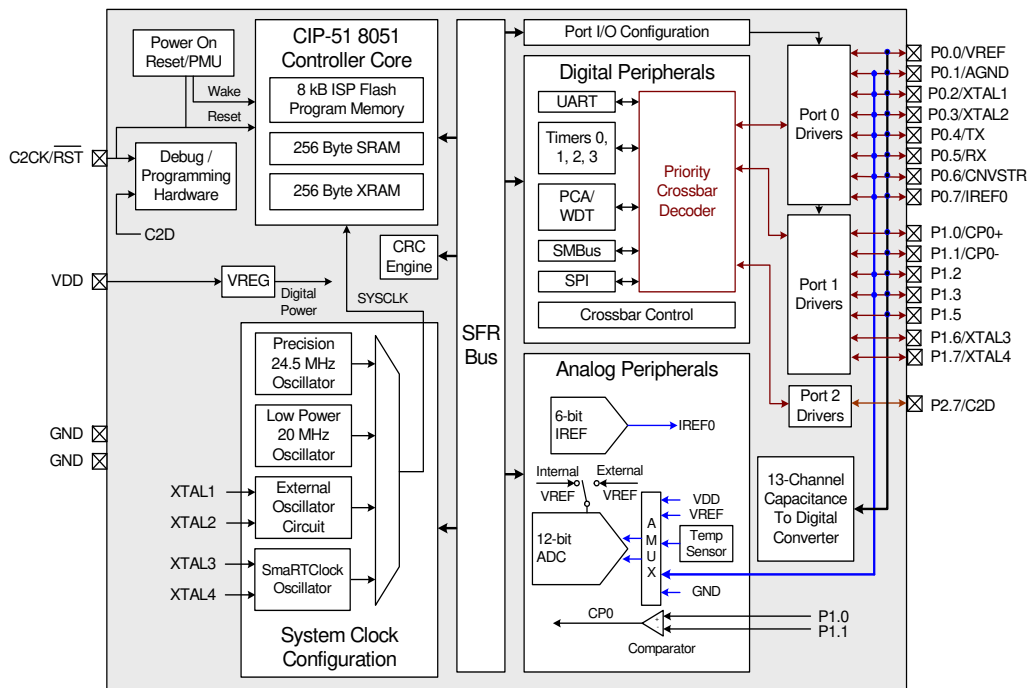


Figure 1.10. C8051F990 Block Diagram

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

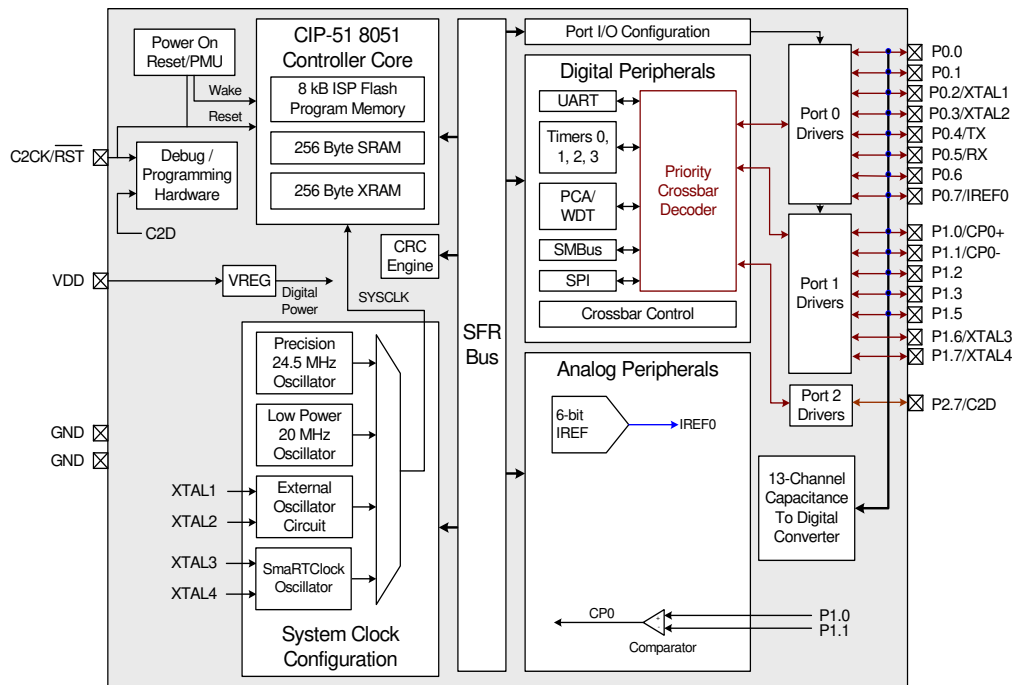


Figure 1.11. C8051F991 Block Diagram

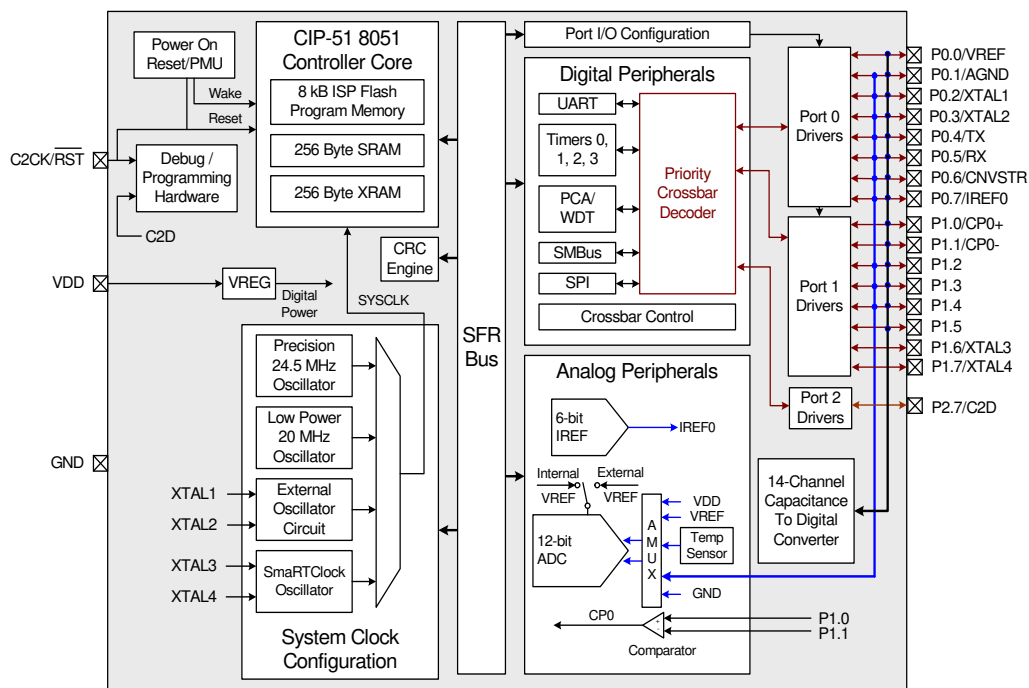


Figure 1.12. C8051F996 Block Diagram



# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

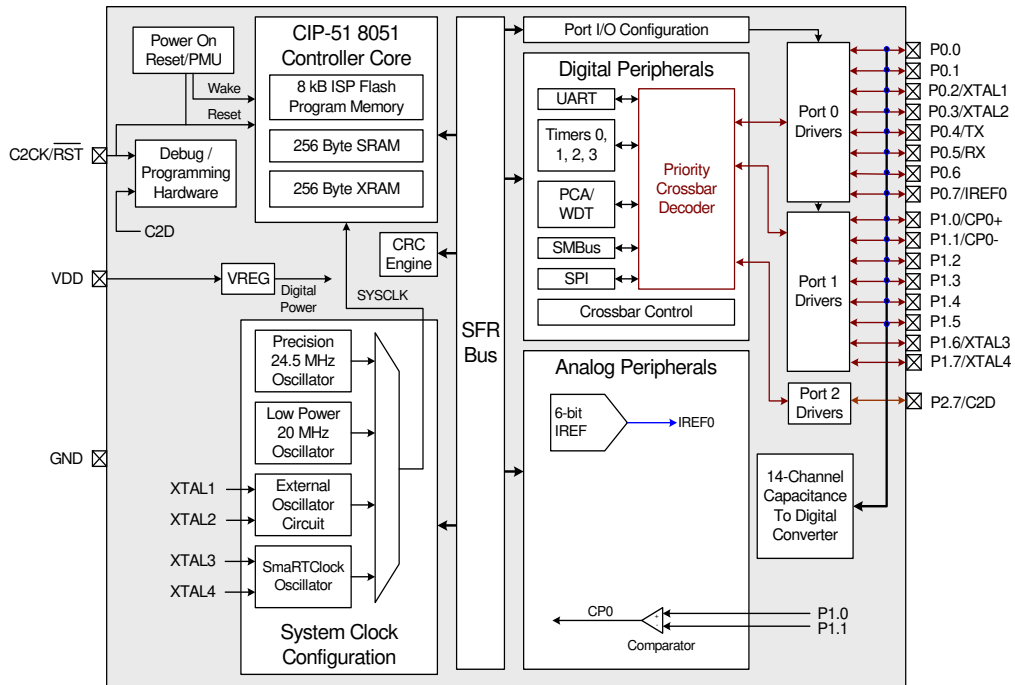


Figure 1.13. C8051F997 Block Diagram

# C8051F99x-C8051F98x

## 1.1. CIP-51™ Microcontroller Core

### 1.1.1. Fully 8051 Compatible

The C8051F99x-C8051F98x 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 CIP-51 core offers all the peripherals included with a standard 8052.

### 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.

### 1.1.3. Additional Features

The C8051F99x-C8051F98x SoC family includes several key enhancements to the CIP-51 core and peripherals to improve performance and ease of use in end applications.

The extended interrupt handler provides multiple interrupt sources into the CIP-51 allowing 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.

Eight reset sources are available: power-on reset circuitry (POR), an on-chip  $V_{DD}$  monitor (forces reset when power supply voltage drops below safe levels), a Watchdog Timer, a Missing Clock Detector, SmaRTClock oscillator fail or alarm, a voltage level detection from Comparator0, a forced software reset, an external reset pin, and an illegal Flash access protection circuit. Each reset source except for the POR, Reset Input Pin, or Flash error may be disabled by the user in software. The WDT may be permanently disabled in software after a power-on reset during MCU initialization.

The internal oscillator is factory calibrated to 24.5 MHz and is accurate to  $\pm 2\%$  over the full temperature and supply range. The internal oscillator period can also be adjusted by user firmware. An additional 20 MHz low power oscillator is also available which facilitates low-power operation. An external oscillator drive circuit is included, allowing an external crystal, ceramic resonator, capacitor, RC, or CMOS clock source to generate the system clock. If desired, the system clock source may be switched on-the-fly between both internal and external oscillator circuits. An external oscillator can also be extremely useful in low power applications, allowing the MCU to run from a slow (power saving) source, while periodically switching to the fast (up to 25 MHz) internal oscillator as needed.