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DATA SHEET

P89C660/P89C662/P89C664/P89C668

80C51 8-bit Flash microcontroller family

16KB/32KB/64KB ISP/IAP FLASH with 512B/1KB/2KB/8KB RAM

Product data
Replaces P89C660/P89C662/P89C664 of 2001 Jul 19
and P89C668 of 2001 Jul 27

2002 Oct 28

Philips
Semiconductors

PHILIPS

DESCRIPTION

The P89C660/662/664/668 device contains a non-volatile 16KB/32KB/64KB Flash program memory that is both parallel programmable and serial In-System and In-Application Programmable. In-System Programming (ISP) allows the user to download new code while the microcontroller sits in the application. In-Application Programming (IAP) means that the microcontroller fetches new program code and reprograms itself while in the system. This allows for remote programming over a modem link. A default serial loader (boot loader) program in ROM allows serial In-System Programming of the Flash memory via the UART without the need for a loader in the Flash code. For In-Application Programming, the user program erases and reprograms the Flash memory by use of standard routines contained in ROM.

This device executes one instruction in 6 clock cycles, hence providing twice the speed of a conventional 80C51. An OTP configuration bit gives the user the option to select conventional 12-clock timing.

This device is a Single-Chip 8-Bit Microcontroller manufactured in advanced CMOS process and is a derivative of the 80C51 microcontroller family. The instruction set is 100% executing and timing compatible with the 80C51 instruction set.

The device also has four 8-bit I/O ports, three 16-bit timer/event counters, a multi-source, four-priority-level, nested interrupt structure, an enhanced UART and on-chip oscillator and timing circuits.

The added features of the P89C660/662/664/668 makes it a powerful microcontroller for applications that require pulse width modulation, high-speed I/O and up/down counting capabilities such as motor control.

FEATURES

- 80C51 Central Processing Unit
- On-chip Flash program memory with In-System Programming (ISP) and In-Application Programming (IAP) capability
- Boot ROM contains low level Flash programming routines for downloading via the UART
- Can be programmed by the end-user application (IAP)
- Parallel programming with 87C51 compatible hardware interface to programmer
- Six clocks per machine cycle operation (standard)
- 12 clocks per machine cycle operation (optional)
- Speed up to 20 MHz with 6 clock cycles per machine cycle (40 MHz equivalent performance); up to 33 MHz with 12 clocks per machine cycle
- Fully static operation
- RAM externally expandable to 64 kbytes
- Four interrupt priority levels
- Eight interrupt sources
- Four 8-bit I/O ports
- Full-duplex enhanced UART
  - Framing error detection
  - Automatic address recognition
- Power control modes
  - Clock can be stopped and resumed
  - Idle mode
  - Power-Down mode
- Programmable clock out
- Second DPTR register
- Asynchronous port reset
- Low EMI (inhibit ALE)
- I^2C serial interface
- Programmable Counter Array (PCA)
  - PWM
  - Capture/compare
- Well-suited for IPMI applications

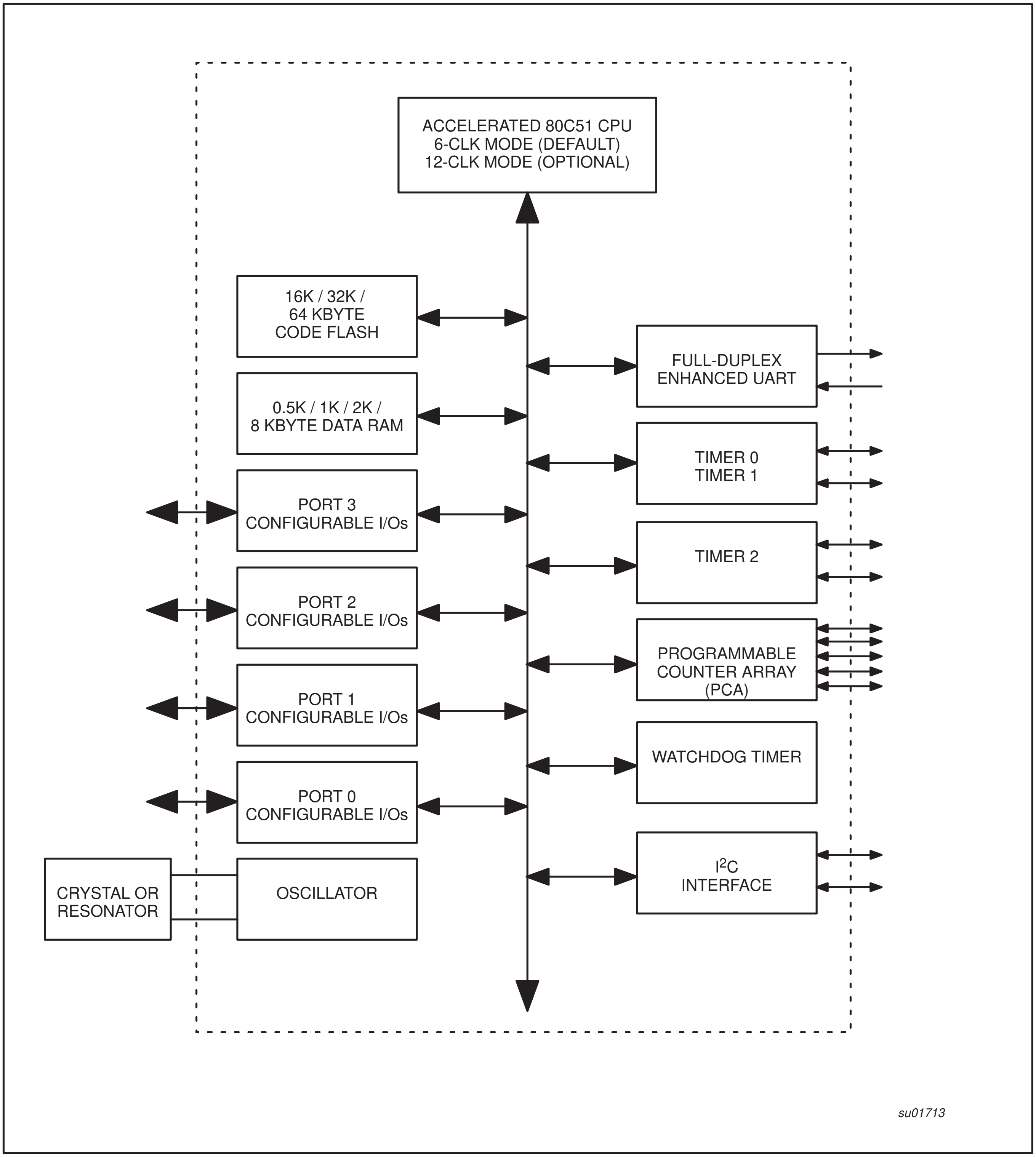
SELECTION TABLE

Type	Memory				Timers				Serial Interfaces												
	RAM	ROM	OTP	Flash	# of Timers	PWM	PCA	WD	UART	I²C	CAN	SPI	ADC bits/ch.	I/O Pins	Interrupts (External)	Program Security	Default Clock Rate	Optional Clock Rate	Reset active low/high?	Max. Freq. at 6-clk / 12-clk (MHz)	Freq. Range at 3V (MHz)	Freq. Range at 5V (MHz)
P89C668	8K	–	–	64K	4	√	√	√	√	√	–	–	–	32	8(2)/4	√	6-clk	12-clk	H	20/33	–	0-20/33
P89C664	2K	–	–	64K	4	√	√	√	√	√	–	–	–	32	8(2)/4	√	6-clk	12-clk	H	20/33	–	0-20/33
P89C662	1K	–	–	32K	4	√	√	√	√	√	–	–	–	32	8(2)/4	√	6-clk	12-clk	H	20/33	–	0-20/33
P89C660	512B	–	–	16K	4	√	√	√	√	√	–	–	–	32	8(2)/4	√	6-clk	12-clk	H	20/33	–	0-20/33

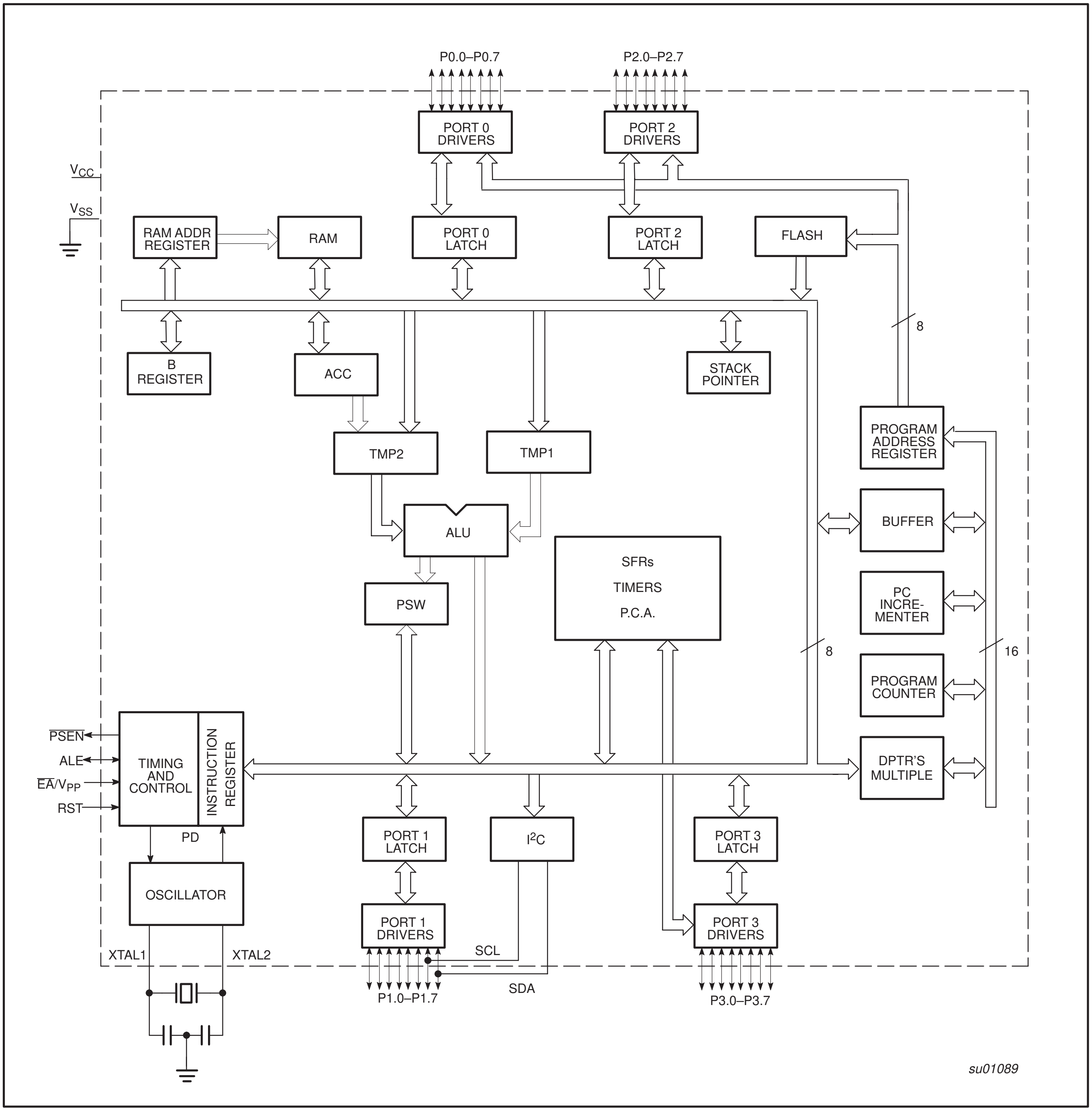
ORDERING INFORMATION

DEVICE	MEMORY		TEMPERATURE RANGE (°C) AND PACKAGE	VOLTAGE RANGE	FREQUENCY (MHz)		DWG #
	FLASH	RAM			6 CLOCK MODE	12 CLOCK MODE	
P89C660HBA	16 KB	512 B	0 to +70, PLCC	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C660HFA	16 KB	512 B	–40 to +85, PLCC	4.75–5.25 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C660HBBD	16 KB	512 B	0 to +70, LQFP	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT389-1
P89C662HBA	32 KB	1 KB	0 to +70, PLCC	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C662HFA	32 KB	1 KB	–40 to +85, PLCC	4.75–5.25 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C662HBBD	32 KB	1 KB	0 to +70, LQFP	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT389-1
P89C662HFBD	32 KB	1 KB	–40 to +85, LQFP	4.75–5.25 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT389-1
P89C664HBA	64 KB	2 KB	0 to +70, PLCC	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C664HFA	64 KB	2 KB	–40 to +85, PLCC	4.75–5.25 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C664HBBD	64 KB	2 KB	0 to +70, LQFP	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT389-1
P89C664HFBD	64 KB	2 KB	–40 to +85, LQFP	4.75–5.25 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT389-1
P89C668HBA	64 KB	8 KB	0 to +70, PLCC	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C668HFA	64 KB	8 KB	–40 to +85, PLCC	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT187-2
P89C668HBBD	64 KB	8 KB	0 to +70, LQFP	4.5–5.5 V	0 to 20 MHz	0 to 33 MHz	SOT389-1

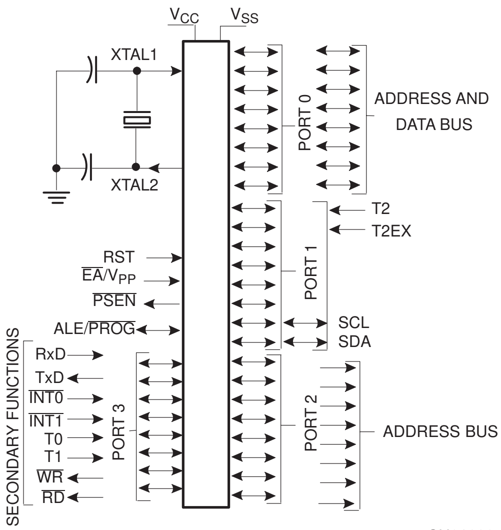
BLOCK DIAGRAM 1



BLOCK DIAGRAM (CPU-ORIENTED)

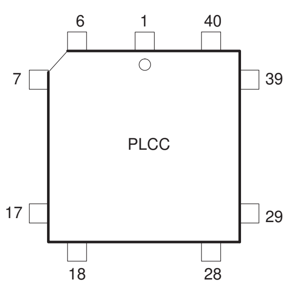


LOGIC SYMBOL



PINNING

Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier

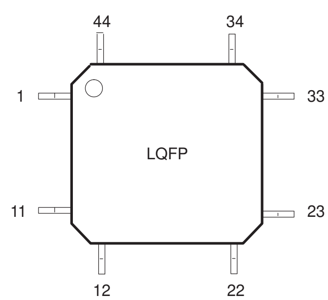


Pin	Function	Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	NIC*	16	P3.4/T0/CEX3	31	P2.7/A15
2	P1.0/T2	17	P3.5/T1/CEX4	32	$\overline{PSEN}$
3	P1.1/T2EX	18	P3.6/$\overline{WR}$	33	ALE
4	P1.2/ECI	19	P3.7/$\overline{RD}$	34	NIC*
5	P1.3/CEX0	20	XTAL2	35	$\overline{EA}/V_{PP}$
6	P1.4/CEX1	21	XTAL1	36	P0.7/AD7
7	P1.5/CEX2	22	V_{SS}	37	P0.6/AD6
8	P1.6/SCL	23	NIC*	38	P0.5/AD5
9	P1.7/SDA	24	P2.0/A8	39	P0.4/AD4
10	RST	25	P2.1/A9	40	P0.3/AD3
11	P3.0/RxD	26	P2.2/A10	41	P0.2/AD2
12	NIC*	27	P2.3/A11	42	P0.1/AD1
13	P3.1/TxD	28	P2.4/A12	43	P0.0/AD0
14	P3.2/$\overline{INT0}$	29	P2.5/A13	44	V_{CC}
15	P3.3/$\overline{INT1}$	30	P2.6/A14		

* NO INTERNAL CONNECTION

SU01091

Low Quad Flat Pack



Pin	Function	Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	P1.5/CEX2	16	V_{SS}	31	P0.6/AD6
2	P1.6/SCL	17	NIC*	32	P0.5/AD5
3	P1.7/SDA	18	P2.0/A8	33	P0.4/AD4
4	RST	19	P2.1/A9	34	P0.3/AD3
5	P3.0/RxD	20	P2.2/A10	35	P0.2/AD2
6	NIC*	21	P2.3/A11	36	P0.1/AD1
7	P3.1/TxD	22	P2.4/A12	37	P0.0/AD0
8	P3.2/$\overline{INT0}$	23	P2.5/A13	38	V_{CC}
9	P3.3/$\overline{INT1}$	24	P2.6/A14	39	NIC*
10	P3.4/T0/CEX3	25	P2.7/A15	40	P1.0/T2
11	P3.5/T1/CEX4	26	$\overline{PSEN}$	41	P1.1/T2EX
12	P3.6/$\overline{WR}$	27	ALE	42	P1.2/ECI
13	P3.7/$\overline{RD}$	28	NIC*	43	P1.3/CEX0
14	XTAL2	29	$\overline{EA}/V_{PP}$	44	P1.4/CEX1
15	XTAL1	30	P0.7/AD7		

* NO INTERNAL CONNECTION

SU01401

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

MNEMONIC	PIN NUMBER		TYPE	NAME AND FUNCTION
	PLCC	LQFP		
V_{SS}	22	16	I	**Ground:** 0 V reference.
V_{CC}	44	38	I	**Power Supply:** This is the power supply voltage for normal, idle, and power-down operation.
P0.0–0.7	43–36	37–30	I/O	**Port 0:** Port 0 is an open-drain, bidirectional I/O port. Port 0 pins that have 1s written to them float and can be used as high-impedance inputs. Port 0 is also the multiplexed low-order address and data bus during accesses to external program and data memory. In this application, it uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s.
P1.0–P1.7	2–9	40–44, 1–3	I/O	**Port 1:** Port 1 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups on all pins except P1.6 and P1.7 which are open drain. Port 1 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 1 pins that are externally pulled low will source current because of the internal pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I_{IL}).
				Alternate functions for P89C660/662/664/668 Port 1 include:
	2	40	I/O	**T2 (P1.0):** Timer/Counter 2 external count input/Clockout (see Programmable Clock-Out)
	3	41	I	**T2EX (P1.1):** Timer/Counter 2 Reload/Capture/Direction Control
	4	42	I	**ECI (P1.2):** External Clock Input to the PCA
	5	43	I/O	**CEX0 (P1.3):** Capture/Compare External I/O for PCA module 0
	6	44	I/O	**CEX1 (P1.4):** Capture/Compare External I/O for PCA module 1
	7	1	I/O	**CEX2 (P1.5):** Capture/Compare External I/O for PCA module 2
	8	2	I/O	**SCL (P1.6):** I^2C bus clock line (open drain)
	9	3	I/O	**SDA (P1.7):** I^2C bus data line (open drain)
P2.0–P2.7	24–31	18–25	I/O	**Port 2:** Port 2 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups. Port 2 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 2 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current because of the internal pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I_{IL}). Port 2 emits the high-order address byte during fetches from external program memory and during accesses to external data memory that use 16-bit addresses (MOVX @DPTR). In this application, it uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s. During accesses to external data memory that use 8-bit addresses (MOV @Ri), port 2 emits the contents of the P2 special function register.
P3.0–P3.7	11, 13–19	5, 7–13	I/O	**Port 3:** Port 3 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups. Port 3 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 3 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current because of the pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I_{IL}). Port 3 also serves the special features of the P89C660/662/664/668, as listed below:
	11	5	I	**RxD (P3.0):** Serial input port
	13	7	O	**TxD (P3.1):** Serial output port
	14	8	I	**$\overline{\text{INT0}}$ (P3.2):** External interrupt
	15	9	I	**$\overline{\text{INT1}}$ (P3.3):** External interrupt
	16	10	I	**CEX3/T0 (P3.4):** Timer 0 external input; Capture/Compare External I/O for PCA module 3
	17	11	I	**CEX4/T1 (P3.5):** Timer 1 external input; Capture/Compare External I/O for PCA module 4
	18	12	O	**$\overline{\text{WR}}$ (P3.6):** External data memory write strobe
	19	13	O	**$\overline{\text{RD}}$ (P3.7):** External data memory read strobe
RST	10	4	I	**Reset:** A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running, resets the device. An internal resistor to V_{SS} permits a power-on reset using only an external capacitor to V_{CC}.
ALE	33	27	O	**Address Latch Enable:** Output pulse for latching the low byte of the address during an access to external memory. In normal operation, ALE is emitted twice every machine cycle, and can be used for external timing or clocking. Note that one ALE pulse is skipped during each access to external data memory. ALE can be disabled by setting SFR auxiliary.0. With this bit set, ALE will be active only during a MOVX instruction.
$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$	32	26	O	**Program Store Enable:** The read strobe to external program memory. When executing code from the external program memory, $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ activations are skipped during each access to external data memory. $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ is not activated during fetches from internal program memory.

MNEMONIC	PIN NUMBER		TYPE	NAME AND FUNCTION
	PLCC	LQFP		
$\overline{EA}/V_{PP}$	35	29	I	**External Access Enable/Programming Supply Voltage:** $\overline{EA}$ must be externally held low to enable the device to fetch code from external program memory locations. If $\overline{EA}$ is held high, the device executes from internal program memory. The value on the $\overline{EA}$ pin is latched when RST is released and any subsequent changes have no effect. This pin also receives the programming supply voltage (V_{PP}) during Flash programming.
XTAL1	21	15	I	**Crystal 1:** Input to the inverting oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock generator circuits.
XTAL2	20	14	O	**Crystal 2:** Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

NOTE:
To avoid "latch-up" effect at power-on, the voltage on any pin (other than V_{PP}) must not be higher than V_{CC} + 0.5 V or less than V_{SS} – 0.5 V.

Table 1. Special Function Registers

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIRECT ADDRESS	BIT ADDRESS, SYMBOL, OR ALTERNATIVE PORT FUNCTION MSB							LSB	RESET VALUE
ACC*	Accumulator	E0H	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	E0	00H
AUXR#	Auxiliary	8EH	–	–	–	–	–	–	EXTRAM	AO	xxxxxx10B
AUXR1#	Auxiliary 1	A2H	–	–	ENBOOT	–	GF2	0	–	DPS	xxxxx0x0B
B*	B register	F0H	F7	F6	F5	F4	F3	F2	F1	F0	00H
CCAP0H#	Module 0 Capture High	FAH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP1H#	Module 1 Capture High	FBH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP2H#	Module 2 Capture High	FCH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP3H#	Module 3 Capture High	FDH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP4H#	Module 4 Capture High	FEH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP0L#	Module 0 Capture Low	EAH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP1L#	Module 1 Capture Low	EBH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP2L#	Module 2 Capture Low	ECH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP3L#	Module 3 Capture Low	EDH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAP4L#	Module 4 Capture Low	EEH									xxxxxxxxB
CCAPM0#	Module 0 Mode	C2H	–	ECOM	CAPP	CAPN	MAT	TOG	PWM	ECCF	x0000000B
CCAPM1#	Module 1 Mode	C3H	–	ECOM	CAPP	CAPN	MAT	TOG	PWM	ECCF	x0000000B
CCAPM2#	Module 2 Mode	C4H	–	ECOM	CAPP	CAPN	MAT	TOG	PWM	ECCF	x0000000B
CCAPM3#	Module 3 Mode	C5H	–	ECOM	CAPP	CAPN	MAT	TOG	PWM	ECCF	x0000000B
CCAPM4#	Module 4 Mode	C6H	–	ECOM	CAPP	CAPN	MAT	TOG	PWM	ECCF	x0000000B
			C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0	
CCON*#	PCA Counter Control	C0H	CF	CR	–	CCF4	CCF3	CCF2	CCF1	CCF0	00x00000B
CH#	PCA Counter High	F9H									00H
CL#	PCA Counter Low	E9H									00H
CMOD#	PCA Counter Mode	C1H	CIDL	WDTE	–	–	–	CPS1	CPS0	ECF	00xxx000B
DPTR:	Data Pointer (2 bytes)										
DPH	Data Pointer High	83H									00H
DPL	Data Pointer Low	82H									00H
			AF	AE	AD	AC	AB	AA	A9	A8	
IEN0*	Interrupt Enable 0	A8H	EA	EC	ES1	ES0	ET1	EX1	ET0	EX0	00H
IEN1*	Interrupt Enable 1	E8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ET2	xxxxxxx0B
			BF	BE	BD	BC	BB	BA	B9	B8	
IP*	Interrupt Priority	B8H	PT2	PPC	PS1	PS0	PT1	PX1	PT0	PX0	x0000000B
IPH#	Interrupt Priority High	B7H	PT2H	PPCH	PS1H	PS0H	PT1H	PX1H	PT0H	PX0H	x0000000B
			87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	
P0*	Port 0	80H	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	FFH
			97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	
P1*	Port 1	90H	SDA	SCL	CEX2	CEX1	CEX0	ECI	T2EX	T2	FFH
			A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	
P2*	Port 2	A0H	AD15	AD14	AD13	AD12	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	FFH
			B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	
P3*	Port 3	B0H	$\overline{RD}$	$\overline{WR}$	T1/ CEX4	T0/ CEX3	$\overline{INT1}$	$\overline{INT0}$	TxD	RxD	FFH
PCON#[1]	Power Control	87H	SMOD1	SMOD0	–	POF	GF1	GF0	PD	IDL	00xxx000B

* SFRs are bit addressable.
\# SFRs are modified from or added to the 80C51 SFRs.
– Reserved bits.
1. Reset value depends on reset source.

Table 1 Special Function Registers (Continued)

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIRECT ADDRESS	BIT ADDRESS, SYMBOL, OR ALTERNATIVE PORT FUNCTION MSB							LSB	RESET VALUE
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
PSW*	Program Status Word	D0H	CY	AC	F0	RS1	RS0	OV	F1	P	00000000B
RCAP2H#	Timer 2 Capture High	CBH									00H
RCAP2L#	Timer 2 Capture Low	CAH									00H
SADDR#	Slave Address	A9H									00H
SADEN#	Slave Address Mask	B9H									00H
S0BUF	Serial Data Buffer	99H									xxxxxxxxB
			9F	9E	9D	9C	9B	9A	99	98	
S0CON*	Serial Control	98H	SM0/FE	SM1	SM2	REN	TB8	RB8	TI	RI	00H
SP	Stack Pointer	81H									07H
S1DAT#	Serial 1 Data	DAH									00H
S1ADR#	Serial 1 Address	DBH	SLAVE ADDRESS							GC	00H
S1STA#	Serial 1 Status	D9H	SC4	SC3	SC2	SC1	SC0	0	0	0	F8H
			DF	DE	DD	DC	DB	DA	D9	D8	
S1CON*#	Serial 1 Control	D8H	CR2	ENS1	STA	STO	SI	AA	CR1	CR0	00000000B
			8F	8E	8D	8C	8B	8A	89	88	
TCON*	Timer Control	88H	TF1	TR1	TF0	TR0	IE1	IT1	IE0	IT0	00H
			CF	CE	CD	CC	CB	CA	C9	C8	
T2CON*	Timer 2 Control	C8H	TF2	EXF2	RCLK	TCLK	EXEN2	TR2	$C/\overline{T2}$	$CP/\overline{RL2}$	00H
T2MOD#	Timer 2 Mode Control	C9H	–	–	–	–	–	–	T2OE	DCEN	xxxxxx00B
TH0	Timer High 0	8CH									00H
TH1	Timer High 1	8DH									00H
TH2#	Timer High 2	CDH									00H
TL0	Timer Low 0	8AH									00H
TL1	Timer Low 1	8BH									00H
TL2#	Timer Low 2	CCH									00H
TMOD	Timer Mode	89H	GATE	$C/\overline{T}$	M1	M0	GATE	$C/\overline{T}$	M1	M0	00H
WDTRST	Watchdog Timer Reset	A6H									

* SFRs are bit addressable.
\# SFRs are modified from or added to the 80C51 SFRs.
– Reserved bits.

OSCILLATOR CHARACTERISTICS

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier. The pins can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator.

To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL1 should be driven while XTAL2 is left unconnected. Minimum and maximum high and low times specified in the data sheet must be observed.

This device is configured at the factory to operate using 6 clock periods per machine cycle, referred to in this datasheet as “6 clock mode”. (This yields performance equivalent to twice that of standard 80C51 family devices). It may be optionally configured on commercially-available EPROM programming equipment to operate at 12 clock periods per machine cycle, referred to in this datasheet as “12 clock mode”. Once 12 clock mode has been configured, it cannot be changed back to 6 clock mode.

RESET

A reset is accomplished by holding the RST pin high for at least two machine cycles (12 oscillator periods in 6 clock mode, or 24 oscillator periods in 12 clock mode), while the oscillator is running. To insure a good power-on reset, the RST pin must be high long enough to allow the oscillator time to start up (normally a few milliseconds) plus two machine cycles. At power-on, the voltage on V_{CC} and RST must come up at the same time for a proper start-up. Ports 1, 2, and 3 will asynchronously be driven to their reset condition when a voltage above V_{IH1} (min.) is applied to RST.

The value on the $\overline{EA}$ pin is latched when RST is deasserted and has no further effect.

LOW POWER MODES

Stop Clock Mode

The static design enables the clock speed to be reduced down to 0 MHz (stopped). When the oscillator is stopped, the RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values. This mode allows step-by-step utilization and reduces system power consumption by lowering the clock frequency down to any value. For lowest power consumption the Power-Down mode is suggested.

Idle Mode

In the idle mode (see Table 2), the CPU puts itself to sleep while all of the on-chip peripherals stay active. The instruction to invoke the idle mode is the last instruction executed in the normal operating mode before the idle mode is activated. The CPU contents, the on-chip RAM, and all of the special function registers remain intact during this mode. The idle mode can be terminated either by any enabled interrupt (at which time the process is picked up at the interrupt service routine and continued), or by a hardware reset which starts the processor in the same manner as a power-on reset.

Power-Down Mode

To save even more power, a Power-Down mode (see Table 2) can be invoked by software. In this mode, the oscillator is stopped and the instruction that invoked Power-Down is the last instruction executed. The on-chip RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values down to 2.0 V and care must be taken to return V_{CC} to the minimum specified operating voltages before the Power-Down mode is terminated.

Either a hardware reset or external interrupt can be used to exit from Power-Down. Reset redefines all the SFRs but does not change the on-chip RAM. An external interrupt allows both the SFRs and the on-chip RAM to retain their values.

To properly terminate Power-Down the reset or external interrupt should not be executed before V_{CC} is restored to its normal operating level and must be held active long enough for the oscillator to restart and stabilize (normally less than 10ms).

With an external interrupt, INT0 and INT1 must be enabled and configured as level-sensitive. Holding the pin low restarts the oscillator, but bringing the pin back high completes the exit. Once the interrupt is serviced, the next instruction to be executed after RETI will be the one following the instruction that put the device into Power-Down.

POWER-ON FLAG

The Power-On Flag (POF) is set by on-chip circuitry when the V_{CC} level on the P89C660/662/664/668 rises from 0 to 5 V. The POF bit can be set or cleared by software allowing a user to determine if the reset is the result of a power-on or a warm start after Power-Down. The V_{CC} level must remain above 3 V for the POF to remain unaffected by the V_{CC} level.

Design Consideration

When the idle mode is terminated by a hardware reset, the device normally resumes program execution, from where it left off, up to two machine cycles before the internal reset algorithm takes control. On-chip hardware inhibits access to internal RAM in this event, however, access to the port pins is not inhibited. To eliminate the possibility of an unexpected write when the idle mode is terminated by reset, the instruction following the one that invokes the idle mode should not be one that writes to a port pin or to external memory.

ONCE™ Mode

The ONCE (“On-Circuit Emulation”) mode facilitates testing and debugging of systems without the device having to be removed from the circuit. The ONCE mode is invoked by:

1. Pulling ALE low while the device is in reset and $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ is high;
2. Holding ALE low as RST is deactivated.

While the device is in ONCE mode, the Port 0 pins go into a float state, and the other port pins and ALE and $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ are weakly pulled high. The oscillator circuit remains active. While the device is in this mode, an emulator or test CPU can be used to drive the circuit. Normal operation is restored when a normal reset is applied.

Programmable Clock-Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on P1.0. This pin, besides being a regular I/O pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed:

1. to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2, or
2. to output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 122 Hz to 8 MHz at a 16 MHz operating frequency (61 Hz to 4 MHz in 12 clock mode).

To configure the Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit C/$\overline{\text{T}}$2 (in T2CON) must be cleared and bit T20E in T2MOD must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) also must be set to start 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 this equation:

$$\frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{n \times (65536 (\text{RCAP2H, RCAP2L})}$$

n = 2 in 6 clock mode
4 in 12 clock mode

Where (RCAP2H,RCAP2L) = the content of RCAP2H and RCAP2L taken as a 16-bit unsigned integer.

In the Clock-Out mode Timer 2 roll-overs will not generate an interrupt. This is similar to when it 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 the Clock-Out frequency will be the same.

Table 2. External Pin Status During Idle and Power-Down mode

MODE	PROGRAM MEMORY	ALE	$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$	PORT 0	PORT 1	PORT 2	PORT 3
Idle	Internal	1	1	Data	Data	Data	Data
Idle	External	1	1	Float	Data	Address	Data
Power-Down	Internal	0	0	Data	Data	Data	Data
Power-Down	External	0	0	Float	Data	Data	Data

I²C SERIAL COMMUNICATION — SIO1

The I²C serial port is identical to the I²C serial port on the 8XC554, 8XC654, and 8XC652 devices.

Note that the P89C660/662/664/668 I²C pins are alternate functions to port pins P1.6 and P1.7. Because of this, P1.6 and P1.7 on these parts do not have a pull-up structure as found on the 80C51. Therefore P1.6 and P1.7 have open drain outputs on the P89C660/662/664/668.

The I²C bus uses two wires (SDA and SCL) to transfer information between devices connected to the bus. The main features of the bus are:

– Bidirectional data transfer between masters and slaves
– Multimaster bus (no central master)
– Arbitration between simultaneously transmitting masters without corruption of serial data on the bus
– Serial clock synchronization allows devices with different bit rates to communicate via one serial bus
– Serial clock synchronization can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer
– The I²C bus may be used for test and diagnostic purposes

The output latches of P1.6 and P1.7 must be set to logic 1 in order to enable SIO1.

The P89C66x on-chip I²C logic provides a serial interface that meets the I²C bus specification and supports all transfer modes (other than the low-speed mode) from and to the I²C bus. The SIO1 logic handles bytes transfer autonomously. It also keeps track of serial transfers, and a status register (S1STA) reflects the status of SIO1 and the I²C bus.

The CPU interfaces to the I²C logic via the following four special function registers: S1CON (SIO1 control register), S1STA (SIO1 status register), S1DAT (SIO1 data register), and S1ADR (SIO1 slave address register). The SIO1 logic interfaces to the external I²C bus via two port 1 pins: P1.6/SCL (serial clock line) and P1.7/SDA (serial data line).

A typical I²C bus configuration is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows how a data transfer is accomplished on the bus. Depending on the state of the direction bit (R/W), two types of data transfers are possible on the I²C bus:

1. Data transfer from a master transmitter to a slave receiver. The first byte transmitted by the master is the slave address. Next follows a number of data bytes. The slave returns an acknowledge bit after each received byte.
2. Data transfer from a slave transmitter to a master receiver. The first byte (the slave address) is transmitted by the master. The slave then returns an acknowledge bit. Next follows the data bytes transmitted by the slave to the master. The master returns an acknowledge bit after all received bytes other than the last byte. At the end of the last received byte, a “not acknowledge” is returned.

The master device generates all of the serial clock pulses and the START and STOP conditions. A transfer is ended with a STOP condition or with a repeated START condition. Since a repeated START condition is also the beginning of the next serial transfer, the I²C bus will not be released.

Modes of Operation

The on-chip SIO1 logic may operate in the following four modes:

1. Master Transmitter mode:

   Serial data output through P1.7/SDA while P1.6/SCL outputs the serial clock. The first transmitted byte contains the slave address of the receiving device (7 bits) and the data direction bit. In this mode the data direction bit ($R/\overline{W}$) will be logic 0, and we say that a “W” is transmitted. Thus the first byte transmitted is SLA+W. Serial data is transmitted 8 bits at a time. After each byte is transmitted, an acknowledge bit is received. START and STOP conditions are output to indicate the beginning and the end of a serial transfer.

2. Master Receiver Mode:

   The first transmitted byte contains the slave address of the transmitting device (7 bits) and the data direction bit. In this mode the data direction bit ($R/\overline{W}$) will be logic 1, and we say that an “R” is transmitted. Thus the first byte transmitted is SLA+R. Serial data is received via P1.7/SDA while P1.6/SCL outputs the serial clock. Serial data is received 8 bits at a time. After each byte is received, an acknowledge bit is transmitted. START and STOP conditions are output to indicate the beginning and end of a serial transfer.

3. Slave Receiver mode:

   Serial data and the serial clock are received through P1.7/SDA and P1.6/SCL. After each byte is received, an acknowledge bit is transmitted. START and STOP conditions are recognized as the beginning and end of a serial transfer. Address recognition is performed by hardware after reception of the slave address and direction bit.

4. Slave Transmitter mode:

   The first byte is received and handled as in the Slave Receiver mode. However, in this mode, the direction bit will indicate that the transfer direction is reversed. Serial data is transmitted via P1.7/SDA while the serial clock is input through P1.6/SCL. START and STOP conditions are recognized as the beginning and end of a serial transfer.

In a given application, SIO1 may operate as a master and as a slave. In the Slave mode, the SIO1 hardware looks for its own slave address and the general call address. If one of these addresses is detected, an interrupt is requested. When the microcontroller wishes to become the bus master, the hardware waits until the bus is free before the Master mode is entered so that a possible slave action is not interrupted. If bus arbitration is lost in the Master mode, SIO1 switches to the Slave mode immediately and can detect its own slave address in the same serial transfer.

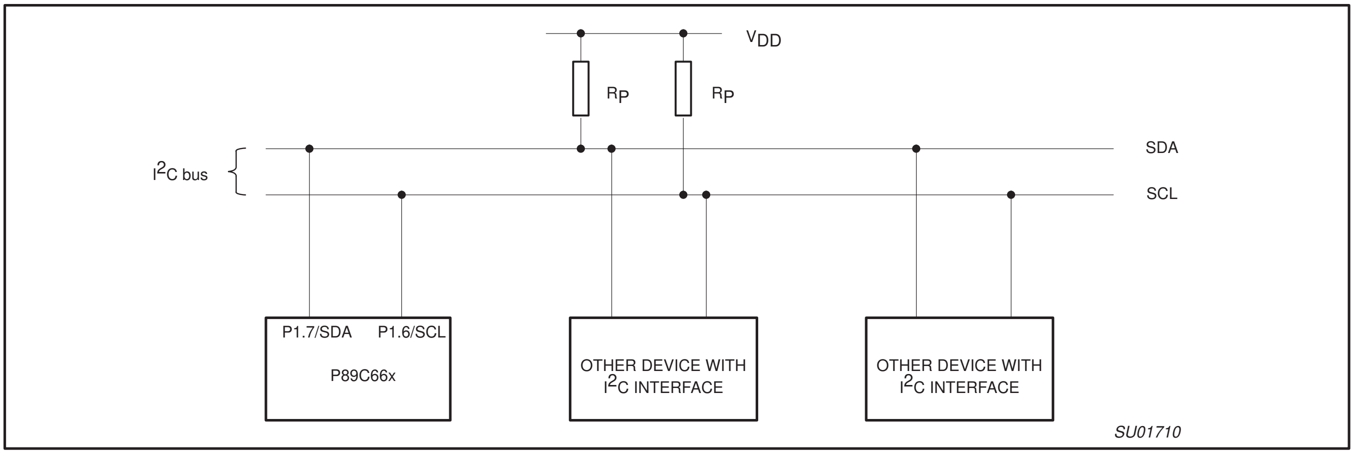


Figure 1. Typical I^{2}C Bus Configuration

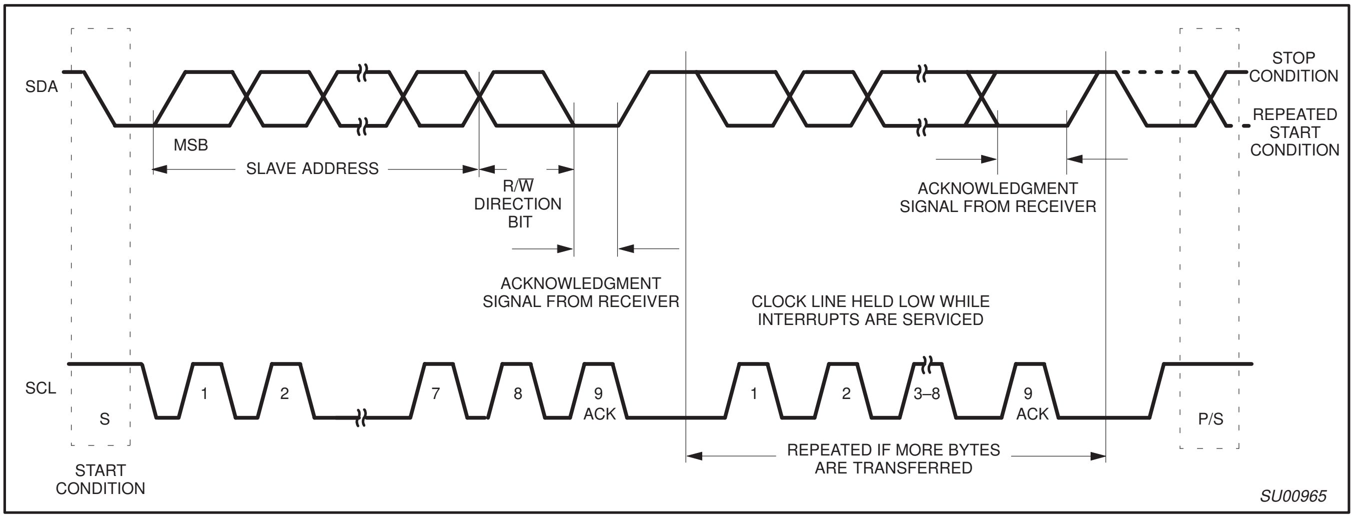


Figure 2. Data Transfer on the I^{2}C Bus

SIO1 Implementation and Operation

Figure 3 shows how the on-chip I^{2}C bus interface is implemented, and the following text describes the individual blocks.

Input Filters and Output Stages

The input filters have I^{2}C compatible input levels. If the input voltage is less than 1.5 V, the input logic level is interpreted as 0; if the input voltage is greater than 3.0 V, the input logic level is interpreted as 1. Input signals are synchronized with the internal clock (f_{OSC}/4), and spikes shorter than three oscillator periods are filtered out.

The output stages consist of open drain transistors that can sink 3mA at V_{OUT} < 0.4 V. These open drain outputs do not have clamping diodes to V_{DD}. Thus, if the device is connected to the I^{2}C bus and V_{DD} is switched off, the I^{2}C bus is not affected.

Address Register, S1ADR

This 8-bit special function register may be loaded with the 7-bit slave address (7 most significant bits) to which SIO1 will respond when programmed as a slave transmitter or receiver. The LSB (GC) is used to enable general call address (00H) recognition.

Comparator

The comparator compares the received 7-bit slave address with its own slave address (7 most significant bits in S1ADR). It also compares the first received 8-bit byte with the general call address (00H). If an equality is found, the appropriate status bits are set and an interrupt is requested.

Shift Register, S1DAT

This 8-bit special function register contains a byte of serial data to be transmitted or a byte which has just been received. Data in S1DAT is always shifted from right to left; the first bit to be transmitted is the MSB (bit 7) and, after a byte has been received, the first bit of received data is located at the MSB of S1DAT. While data is being shifted out, data on the bus is simultaneously being shifted in; S1DAT always contains the last byte present on the bus. Thus, in the event of lost arbitration, the transition from master transmitter to slave receiver is made with the correct data in S1DAT.

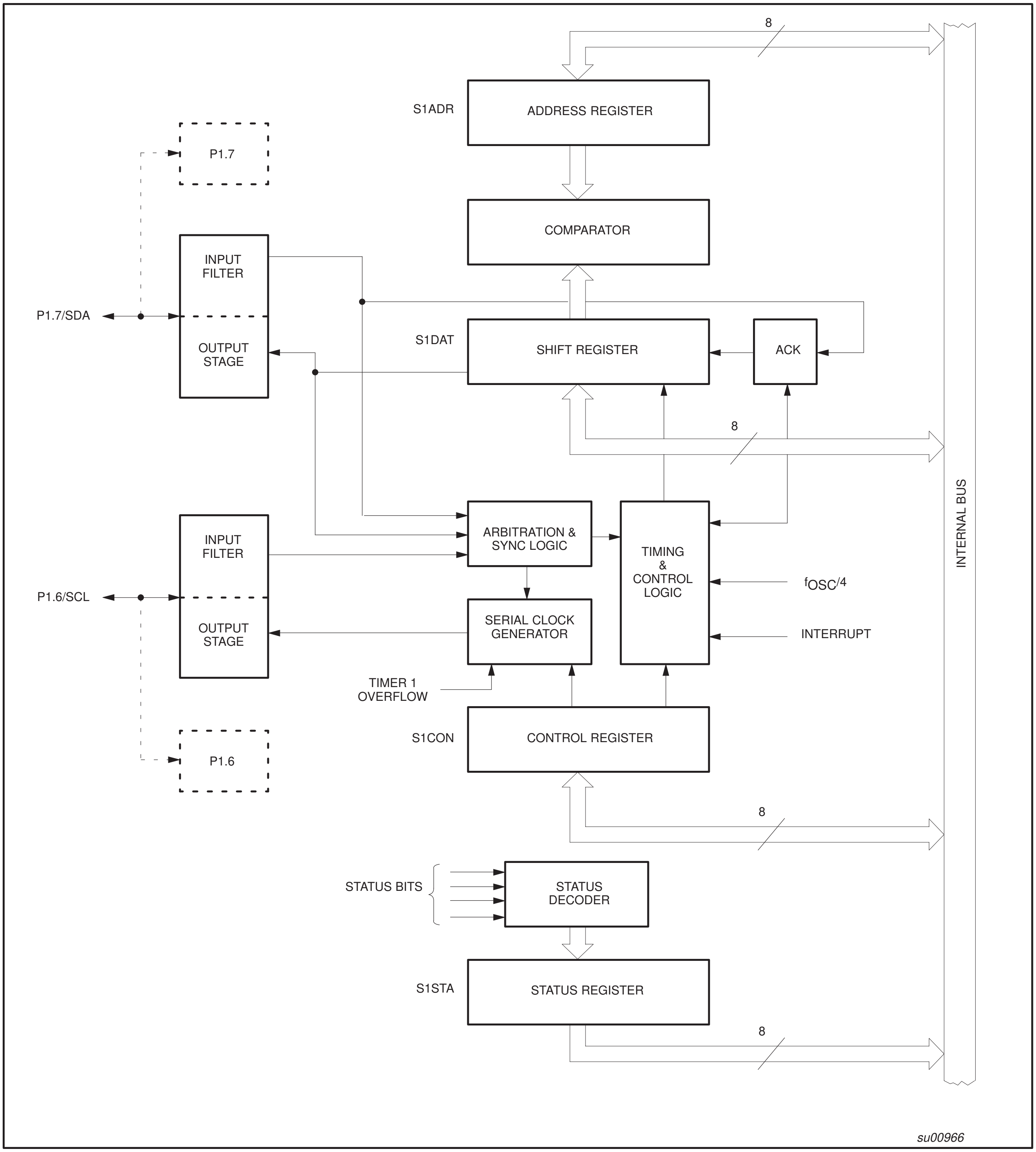


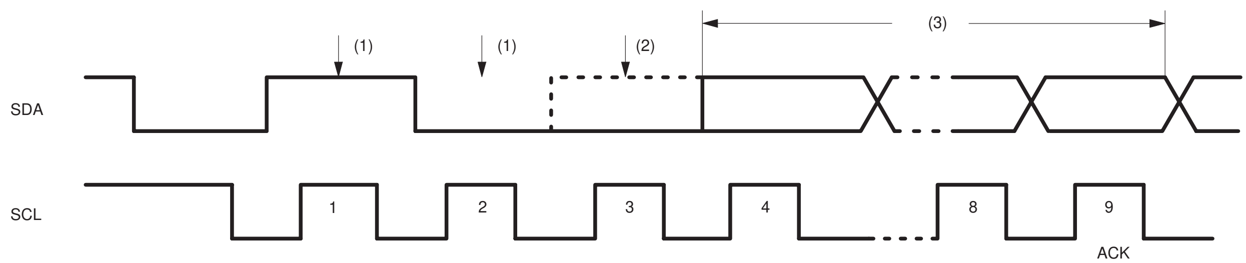
Figure 3. I²C Bus Serial Interface Block Diagram

Arbitration and Synchronization Logic
In the Master Transmitter mode, the arbitration logic checks that every transmitted logic 1 actually appears as a logic 1 on the I^{2}C bus. If another device on the bus overrules a logic 1 and pulls the SDA line low, arbitration is lost, and SIO1 immediately changes from master transmitter to slave receiver. SIO1 will continue to output clock pulses (on SCL) until transmission of the current serial byte is complete.

Arbitration may also be lost in the Master Receiver mode. Loss of arbitration in this mode can only occur while SIO1 is returning a “not acknowledge: (logic 1) to the bus. Arbitration is lost when another device on the bus pulls this signal LOW. Since this can occur only at the end of a serial byte, SIO1 generates no further clock pulses. Figure 4 shows the arbitration procedure.

The synchronization logic will synchronize the serial clock generator with the clock pulses on the SCL line from another device. If two or more master devices generate clock pulses, the “mark” duration is determined by the device that generates the shortest “marks,” and the “space” duration is determined by the device that generates the longest “spaces.” Figure 5 shows the synchronization procedure.

A slave may stretch the space duration to slow down the bus master. The space duration may also be stretched for handshaking purposes. This can be done after each bit or after a complete byte transfer. SIO1 will stretch the SCL space duration after a byte has been transmitted or received and the acknowledge bit has been transferred. The serial interrupt flag (SI) is set, and the stretching continues until the serial interrupt flag is cleared.



1. Another device transmits identical serial data.
2. Another device overrules a logic 1 (dotted line) transmitted by SIO1 (master) by pulling the SDA line low. Arbitration is lost, and SIO1 enters the slave receiver mode.
3. SIO1 is in the slave receiver mode but still generates clock pulses until the current byte has been transmitted. SIO1 will not generate clock pulses for the next byte. Data on SDA originates from the new master once it has won arbitration.

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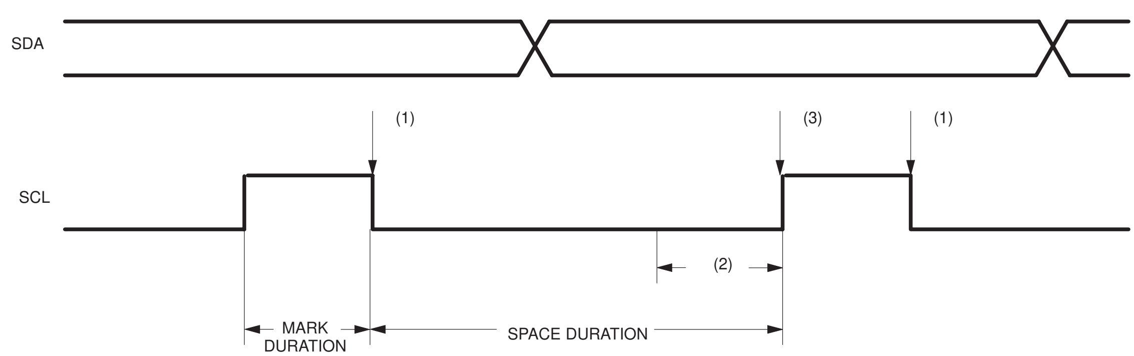
Figure 4. Arbitration Procedure



1. Another service pulls the SCL line low before the SIO1 “mark” duration is complete. The serial clock generator is immediately reset and commences with the “space” duration by pulling SCL low.
2. Another device still pulls the SCL line low after SIO1 releases SCL. The serial clock generator is forced into the wait state until the SCL line is released.
3. The SCL line is released, and the serial clock generator commences with the mark duration.

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Figure 5. Serial Clock Synchronization

Serial Clock Generator
This programmable clock pulse generator provides the SCL clock pulses when SIO1 is in the Master Transmitter or Master Receiver mode. It is switched off when SIO1 is in a Slave mode. The programmable output clock frequencies are: f_{OSC}/120, f_{OSC}/9600 (12-clock mode) or f_{OSC}/60, f_{OSC}/4800 (6-clock mode) and the Timer 1 overflow rate divided by eight. The output clock pulses have a 50% duty cycle unless the clock generator is synchronized with other SCL clock sources as described above.

Timing and Control
The timing and control logic generates the timing and control signals for serial byte handling. This logic block provides the shift pulses for S1DAT, enables the comparator, generates and detects start and stop conditions, receives and transmits acknowledge bits, controls the master and Slave modes, contains interrupt request logic, and monitors the I^2C bus status.

Control Register, S1CON
This 7-bit special function register is used by the microcontroller to control the following SIO1 functions: start and restart of a serial transfer, termination of a serial transfer, bit rate, address recognition, and acknowledgment.

Status Decoder and Status Register
The status decoder takes all of the internal status bits and compresses them into a 5-bit code. This code is unique for each I^2C bus status. The 5-bit code may be used to generate vector addresses for fast processing of the various service routines. Each service routine processes a particular bus status. There are 26 possible bus states if all four modes of SIO1 are used. The 5-bit status code is latched into the five most significant bits of the status register when the serial interrupt flag is set (by hardware) and remains stable until the interrupt flag is cleared by software. The three least significant bits of the status register are always zero. If the status code is used as a vector to service routines, then the routines are displaced by eight address locations. Eight bytes of code is sufficient for most of the service routines.

The Four SIO1 Special Function Registers

The microcontroller interfaces to SIO1 via four special function registers. These four SFRs (S1ADR, S1DAT, S1CON, and S1STA) are described individually in the following sections.

The Address Register, S1ADR
The CPU can read from and write to this 8-bit, directly addressable SFR. S1ADR is not affected by the SIO1 hardware. The contents of this register are irrelevant when SIO1 is in a Master mode. In the Slave modes, the seven most significant bits must be loaded with the microcontroller's own slave address, and, if the least significant bit is set, the general call address (00H) is recognized; otherwise it is ignored.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1ADR (DBH)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	GC
	own slave address							

The most significant bit corresponds to the first bit received from the I^2C bus after a start condition. A logic 1 in S1ADR corresponds to a high level on the I^2C bus, and a logic 0 corresponds to a low level on the bus.

The Data Register, S1DAT
S1DAT contains a byte of serial data to be transmitted or a byte which has just been received. The CPU can read from and write to this 8-bit, directly addressable SFR while it is not in the process of shifting a byte. This occurs when SIO1 is in a defined state and the serial interrupt flag is set. Data in S1DAT remains stable as long as SI is set. Data in S1DAT is always shifted from right to left: the first bit to be transmitted is the MSB (bit 7), and, after a byte has been received, the first bit of received data is located at the MSB of S1DAT. While data is being shifted out, data on the bus is simultaneously being shifted in; S1DAT always contains the last data byte present on the bus. Thus, in the event of lost arbitration, the transition from master transmitter to slave receiver is made with the correct data in S1DAT.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1DAT (DAH)	SD7	SD6	SD5	SD4	SD3	SD2	SD1	SD0
	← shift direction							

SD7 - SD0:
Eight bits to be transmitted or just received. A logic 1 in S1DAT corresponds to a high level on the I^2C bus, and a logic 0 corresponds to a low level on the bus. Serial data shifts through S1DAT from right to left. Figure 6 shows how data in S1DAT is serially transferred to and from the SDA line.

S1DAT and the ACK flag form a 9-bit shift register which shifts in or shifts out an 8-bit byte, followed by an acknowledge bit. The ACK flag is controlled by the SIO1 hardware and cannot be accessed by the CPU. Serial data is shifted through the ACK flag into S1DAT on the rising edges of serial clock pulses on the SCL line. When a byte has been shifted into S1DAT, the serial data is available in S1DAT, and the acknowledge bit is returned by the control logic during the ninth clock pulse. Serial data is shifted out from S1DAT via a buffer (BSD7) on the falling edges of clock pulses on the SCL line.

When the CPU writes to S1DAT, BSD7 is loaded with the content of S1DAT.7, which is the first bit to be transmitted to the SDA line (see Figure 7). After nine serial clock pulses, the eight bits in S1DAT will have been transmitted to the SDA line, and the acknowledge bit will be present in ACK. Note that the eight transmitted bits are shifted back into S1DAT.

The Control Register, S1CON
The CPU can read from and write to this 8-bit, directly addressable SFR. Two bits are affected by the SIO1 hardware: the SI bit is set when a serial interrupt is requested, and the STO bit is cleared when a STOP condition is present on the I^2C bus. The STO bit is also cleared when ENS1 = "0".

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1CON (D8H)	CR2	ENS1	STA	STO	SI	AA	CR1	CR0

ENS1, the SIO1 Enable Bit: ENS1 = "0": When ENS1 is "0", the SDA and SCL outputs are in a high impedance state. SDA and SCL input signals are ignored, SIO1 is in the "not addressed" slave state, and the STO bit in S1CON is forced to "0". No other bits are affected. P1.6 and P1.7 may be used as open drain I/O ports.

ENS1 = "1": When ENS1 is "1", SIO1 is enabled. The P1.6 and P1.7 port latches must be set to logic 1.

ENS1 should not be used to temporarily release SIO1 from the I2C bus since, when ENS1 is reset, the I2C bus status is lost. The AA flag should be used instead (see description of the AA flag in the following text).

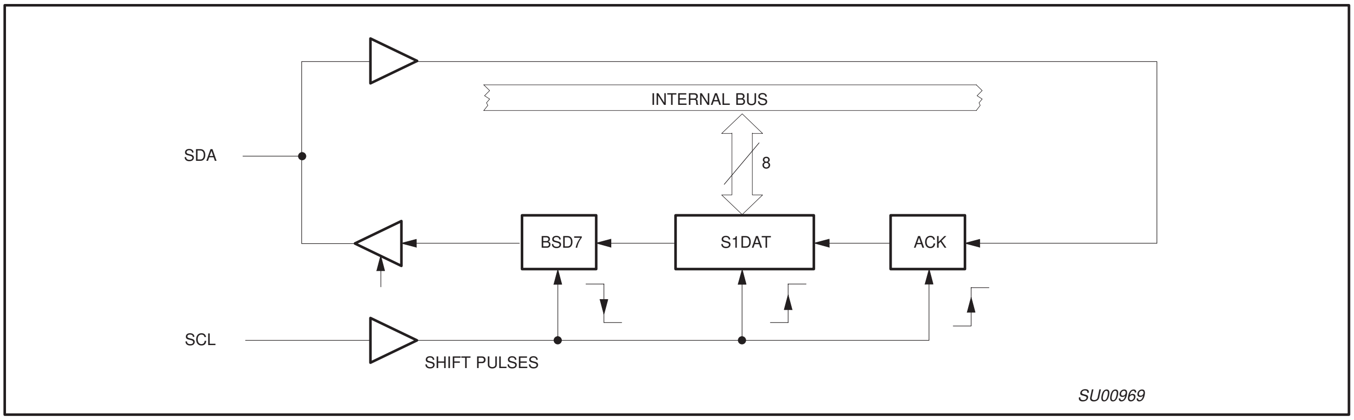

Figure 6. Serial Input/Output Configuration

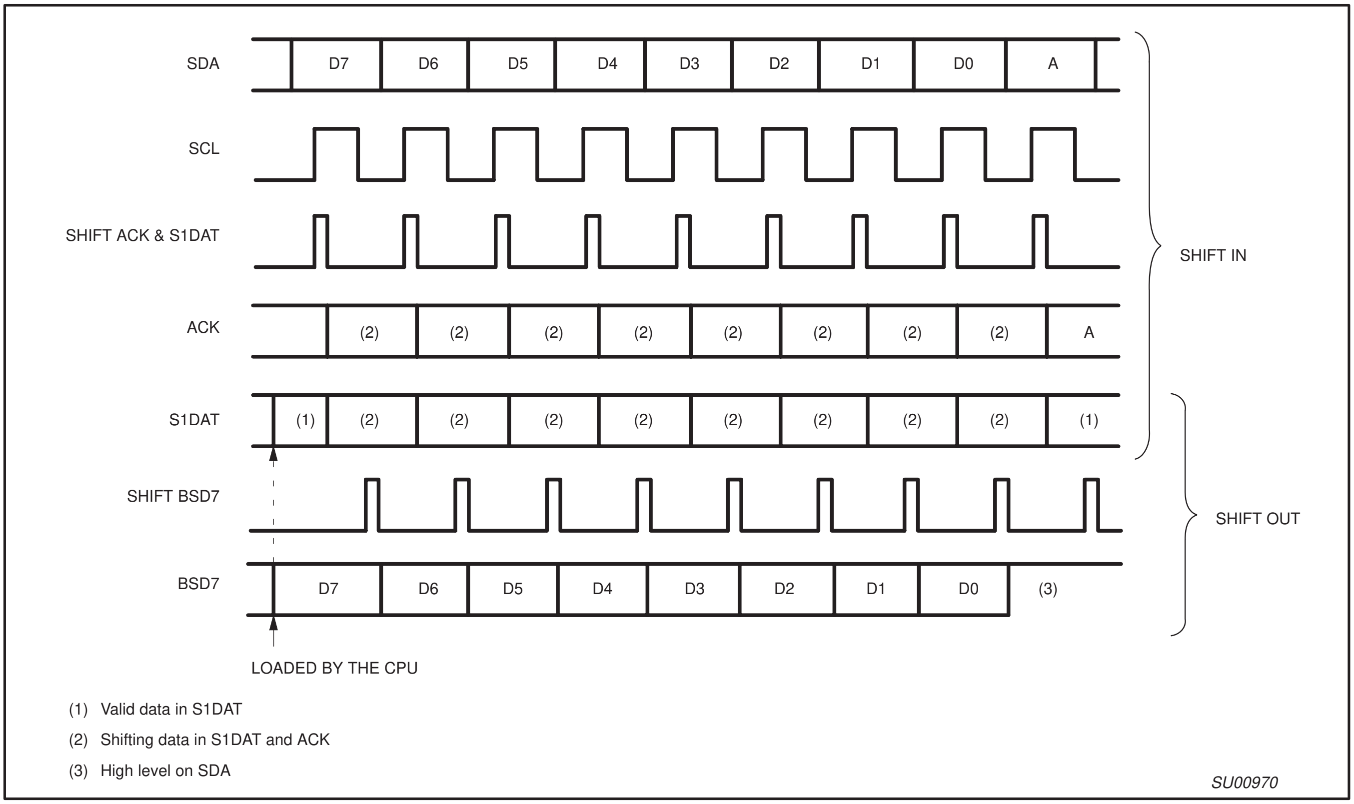

Figure 7. Shift-in and Shift-out Timing

In the following text, it is assumed that ENS1 = "1".

The "START" Flag, STA: STA = "1": When the STA bit is set to enter a Master mode, the SIO1 hardware checks the status of the I2C bus and generates a START condition if the bus is free. If the bus is not free, then SIO1 waits for a STOP condition (which will free the bus) and generates a START condition after a delay of half a clock period of the internal serial clock generator.

If STA is set while SIO1 is already in a Master mode and one or more bytes are transmitted or received, SIO1 transmits a repeated START condition. STA may be set at any time. STA may also be set when SIO1 is an addressed slave.

STA = "0": When the STA bit is reset, no START condition or repeated START condition will be generated.

The STOP Flag, STO: STO = "1": When the STO bit is set while SIO1 is in a Master mode, a STOP condition is transmitted to the I^2C bus. When the STOP condition is detected on the bus, the SIO1 hardware clears the STO flag. In a Slave mode, the STO flag may be set to recover from an error condition. In this case, no STOP condition is transmitted to the I^2C bus. However, the SIO1 hardware behaves as if a STOP condition has been received and switches to the defined "not addressed" Slave Receiver mode. The STO flag is automatically cleared by hardware.

If the STA and STO bits are both set, the a STOP condition is transmitted to the I^2C bus if SIO1 is in a Master mode (in a Slave mode, SIO1 generates an internal STOP condition which is not transmitted). SIO1 then transmits a START condition.

STO = "0": When the STO bit is reset, no STOP condition will be generated.

The Serial Interrupt Flag, SI: SI = "1": When the SI flag is set, then, if the EA and ES1 (interrupt enable register) bits are also set, a serial interrupt is requested. SI is set by hardware when one of 25 of the 26 possible SIO1 states is entered. The only state that does not cause SI to be set is state F8H, which indicates that no relevant state information is available.

While SI is set, the low period of the serial clock on the SCL line is stretched, and the serial transfer is suspended. A high level on the SCL line is unaffected by the serial interrupt flag. SI must be reset by software.

SI = "0": When the SI flag is reset, no serial interrupt is requested, and there is no stretching of the serial clock on the SCL line.

The Assert Acknowledge Flag, AA: AA = "1": If the AA flag is set, an acknowledge (low level to SDA) will be returned during the acknowledge clock pulse on the SCL line when:
- The "own slave address" has been received
- The general call address has been received while the general call bit (GC) in S1ADR is set
- A data byte has been received while SIO1 is in the Master Receiver mode
- A data byte has been received while SIO1 is in the addressed Slave Receiver mode

AA = "0": if the AA flag is reset, a not acknowledge (high level to SDA) will be returned during the acknowledge clock pulse on SCL when:
- A data has been received while SIO1 is in the Master Receiver mode
- A data byte has been received while SIO1 is in the addressed Slave Receiver mode

When SIO1 is in the addressed Slave Transmitter mode, state C8H will be entered after the last serial is transmitted (see Figure 11).

When SI is cleared, SIO1 leaves state C8H, enters the not addressed Slave Receiver mode, and the SDA line remains at a high level. In state C8H, the AA flag can be set again for future address recognition.

When SIO1 is in the not addressed Slave mode, its own slave address and the general call address are ignored. Consequently, no acknowledge is returned, and a serial interrupt is not requested. Thus, SIO1 can be temporarily released from the I^2C bus while the bus status is monitored. While SIO1 is released from the bus, START and STOP conditions are detected, and serial data is shifted in. Address recognition can be resumed at any time by setting the AA flag. If the AA flag is set when the part's own Slave address or the general call address has been partly received, the address will be recognized at the end of the byte transmission.

The Clock Rate Bits CR0, CR1, and CR2: These three bits determine the serial clock frequency when SIO1 is in a Master mode. The various serial rates are shown in Table 3.

A 12.5 kHz bit rate may be used by devices that interface to the I^2C bus via standard I/O port lines which are software driven and slow. 100 kHz is usually the maximum bit rate and can be derived from a 16 MHz, 12 MHz, or a 6 MHz oscillator. A variable bit rate (0.5 kHz to 62.5 kHz) may also be used if Timer 1 is not required for any other purpose while SIO1 is in a Master mode.

The frequencies shown in Table 3 are unimportant when SIO1 is in a Slave mode. In the Slave modes, SIO1 will automatically synchronize with any clock frequency up to 100 kHz.

The Status Register, S1STA

S1STA is an 8-bit read-only special function register. The three least significant bits are always zero. The five most significant bits contain the status code. There are 26 possible status codes. When S1STA contains F8H, no relevant state information is available and no serial interrupt is requested. All other S1STA values correspond to defined SIO1 states. When each of these states is entered, a serial interrupt is requested (SI = "1"). A valid status code is present in S1STA one machine cycle after SI is set by hardware and is still present one machine cycle after SI has been reset by software.

Table 3. Serial Clock Rates

6-clock mode

CR2	CR1	CR0	BIT FREQUENCY (kHz) AT f_{OSC} 3 MHz	6 MHz	8 MHz	12 MHz[2]	15 MHz[2]	f_{OSC} DIVIDED BY
0	0	0	23	47	62.5	94	117[1]	128
0	0	1	27	54	71	107[1]	134[1]	112
0	1	0	31	63	83.3	125[1]	156[1]	96
0	1	1	37	75	100	150[1]	188[1]	80
1	0	0	6.25	12.5	17	25	31	480
1	0	1	50	100	133[1]	200[1]	250[1]	60
1	1	0	100	200	267[1]	400[1]	500[1]	30
1	1	1	0.24 < 62.5 0 < 255	0.49 < 62.5 0 < 254	0.65 < 55.6 0 < 253	0.98 < 50.0 0 < 251	1.22 < 52.1 0 < 250	48 × (256 – (reload value Timer 1)) Reload value Timer 1 in Mode 2.

12-clock mode

CR2	CR1	CR0	BIT FREQUENCY (kHz) AT f_{OSC} 6 MHz	12 MHz	16 MHz	24 MHz[3]	30 MHz[3]	f_{OSC} DIVIDED BY
0	0	0	23	47	62.5	94	117[1]	256
0	0	1	27	54	71	107[1]	134[1]	224
0	1	0	31	63	83.3	125[1]	156[1]	192
0	1	1	37	75	100	150[1]	188[1]	160
1	0	0	6.25	12.5	17	25	31	960
1	0	1	50	100	133[1]	200[1]	250[1]	120
1	1	0	100	200	267[1]	400[1]	500[1]	60
1	1	1	0.24 < 62.5 0 < 255	0.49 < 62.5 0 < 254	0.65 < 55.6 0 < 253	0.98 < 50.0 0 < 251	1.22 < 52.1 0 < 250	96 × (256 – (reload value Timer 1)) Reload value Timer 1 in Mode 2.

NOTES:
1. These frequencies exceed the upper limit of 100 kHz of the I^2C-bus specification and cannot be used in an I^2C-bus application.
2. At f_{OSC} = 12 MHz/15 MHz the maximum I^2C bus rate of 100 kHz cannot be realized due to the fixed divider rates.
3. At f_{OSC} = 24 MHz/30 MHz the maximum I^2C bus rate of 100 kHz cannot be realized due to the fixed divider rates.

More Information on SIO1 Operating Modes

The four operating modes are:

– Master Transmitter

– Master Receiver

– Slave Receiver

– Slave Transmitter

Data transfers in each mode of operation are shown in Figures 8-11. These figures contain the following abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Explanation
S	Start condition
SLA	7-bit slave address
R	Read bit (high level at SDA)
W	Write bit (low level at SDA)
A	Acknowledge bit (low level at SDA)
$\overline{A}$	Not acknowledge bit (high level at SDA)
Data	8-bit data byte
P	Stop condition

In Figures 8-11, circles are used to indicate when the serial interrupt flag is set. The numbers in the circles show the status code held in the S1STA register. At these points, a service routine must be executed to continue or complete the serial transfer. These service routines are not critical since the serial transfer is suspended until the serial interrupt flag is cleared by software.

When a serial interrupt routine is entered, the status code in S1STA is used to branch to the appropriate service routine. For each status code, the required software action and details of the following serial transfer are given in Tables 4-8.

Master Transmitter mode

In the Master Transmitter mode, a number of data bytes are transmitted to a slave receiver (see Figure 8). Before the Master Transmitter mode can be entered, S1CON must be initialized as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1CON (D8H)	CR2	ENS1	STA	STO	SI	AA	CR1	CR0
	bit rate	1	0	0	0	X	bit rate	

CR0, CR1, and CR2 define the serial bit rate. ENS1 must be set to logic 1 to enable SIO1. If the AA bit is reset, SIO1 will not acknowledge its own slave address or the general call address in the event of another device becoming master of the bus. In other words, if AA is reset, SIO0 cannot enter a Slave mode. STA, STO, and SI must be reset.

The Master Transmitter mode may now be entered by setting the STA bit using the SETB instruction. The SIO1 logic will now test the I^2C bus and generate a start condition as soon as the bus becomes free. When a START condition is transmitted, the serial interrupt flag (SI) is set, and the status code in the status register (S1STA) will be 08H. This status code must be used to vector to an interrupt service routine that loads S1DAT with the slave address and the data direction bit (SLA+W). The SI bit in S1CON must then be reset before the serial transfer can continue.

When the slave address and the direction bit have been transmitted and an acknowledgment bit has been received, the serial interrupt flag (SI) is set again, and a number of status codes in S1STA are possible. There are 18H, 20H, or 38H for the Master mode and also 68H, 78H, or B0H if the Slave mode was enabled (AA = logic 1). The appropriate action to be taken for each of these status codes is detailed in Table 4. After a repeated start condition (state 10H). SIO1 may switch to the Master Receiver mode by loading S1DAT with SLA+R).

Master Receiver mode

In the Master Receiver mode, a number of data bytes are received from a slave transmitter (see Figure 9). The transfer is initialized as in the Master Transmitter mode. When the start condition has been transmitted, the interrupt service routine must load S1DAT with the 7-bit slave address and the data direction bit (SLA+R). The SI bit in S1CON must then be cleared before the serial transfer can continue.

When the slave address and the data direction bit have been transmitted and an acknowledgment bit has been received, the serial interrupt flag (SI) is set again, and a number of status codes in S1STA are possible. These are 40H, 48H, or 38H for the Master mode and also 68H, 78H, or B0H if the Slave mode was enabled (AA = logic 1). The appropriate action to be taken for each of these status codes is detailed in Table 5. ENS1, CR1, and CR0 are not affected by the serial transfer and are not referred to in Table 5. After a repeated start condition (state 10H), SIO1 may switch to the Master Transmitter mode by loading S1DAT with SLA+W.

Slave Receiver mode

In the Slave Receiver mode, a number of data bytes are received from a master transmitter (see Figure 10). To initiate the Slave Receiver mode, S1ADR and S1CON must be loaded as follows:

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1ADR (DBH)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	GC
	own slave address							

The upper 7 bits are the address to which SIO1 will respond when addressed by a master. If the LSB (GC) is set, SIO1 will respond to the general call address (00H); otherwise it ignores the general call address.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1CON (D8H)	CR2	ENS1	STA	STO	SI	AA	CR1	CR0
	X	1	0	0	0	1	X	X

CR0, CR1, and CR2 do not affect SIO1 in the Slave mode. ENS1 must be set to logic 1 to enable SIO1. The AA bit must be set to enable SIO1 to acknowledge its own slave address or the general call address. STA, STO, and SI must be reset.

When S1ADR and S1CON have been initialized, SIO1 waits until it is addressed by its own slave address followed by the data direction bit which must be “0” (W) for SIO1 to operate in the Slave Receiver mode. After its own slave address and the W bit have been received, the serial interrupt flag (I) is set and a valid status code can be read from S1STA. This status code is used to vector to an interrupt service routine, and the appropriate action to be taken for each of these status codes is detailed in Table 6. The Slave Receiver mode may also be entered if arbitration is lost while SIO1 is in the Master mode (see status 68H and 78H).

If the AA bit is reset during a transfer, SIO1 will return a not acknowledge (logic 1) to SDA after the next received data byte. While AA is reset, SIO1 does not respond to its own slave address or a general call address. However, the I^2C bus is still monitored and address recognition may be resumed at any time by setting AA. This means that the AA bit may be used to temporarily isolate SIO1 from the I^2C bus.

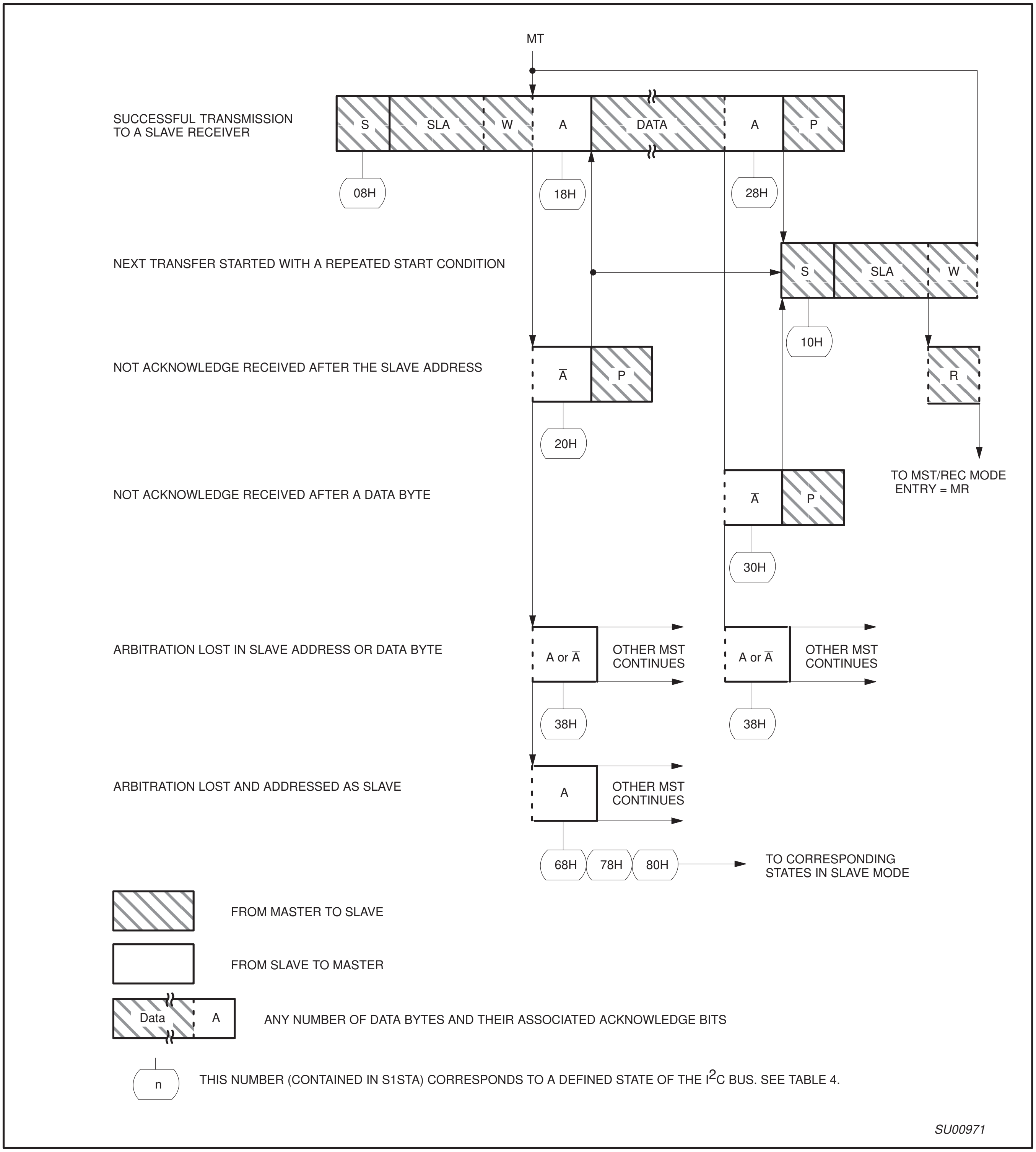

Figure 8. Format and States in the Master Transmitter mode

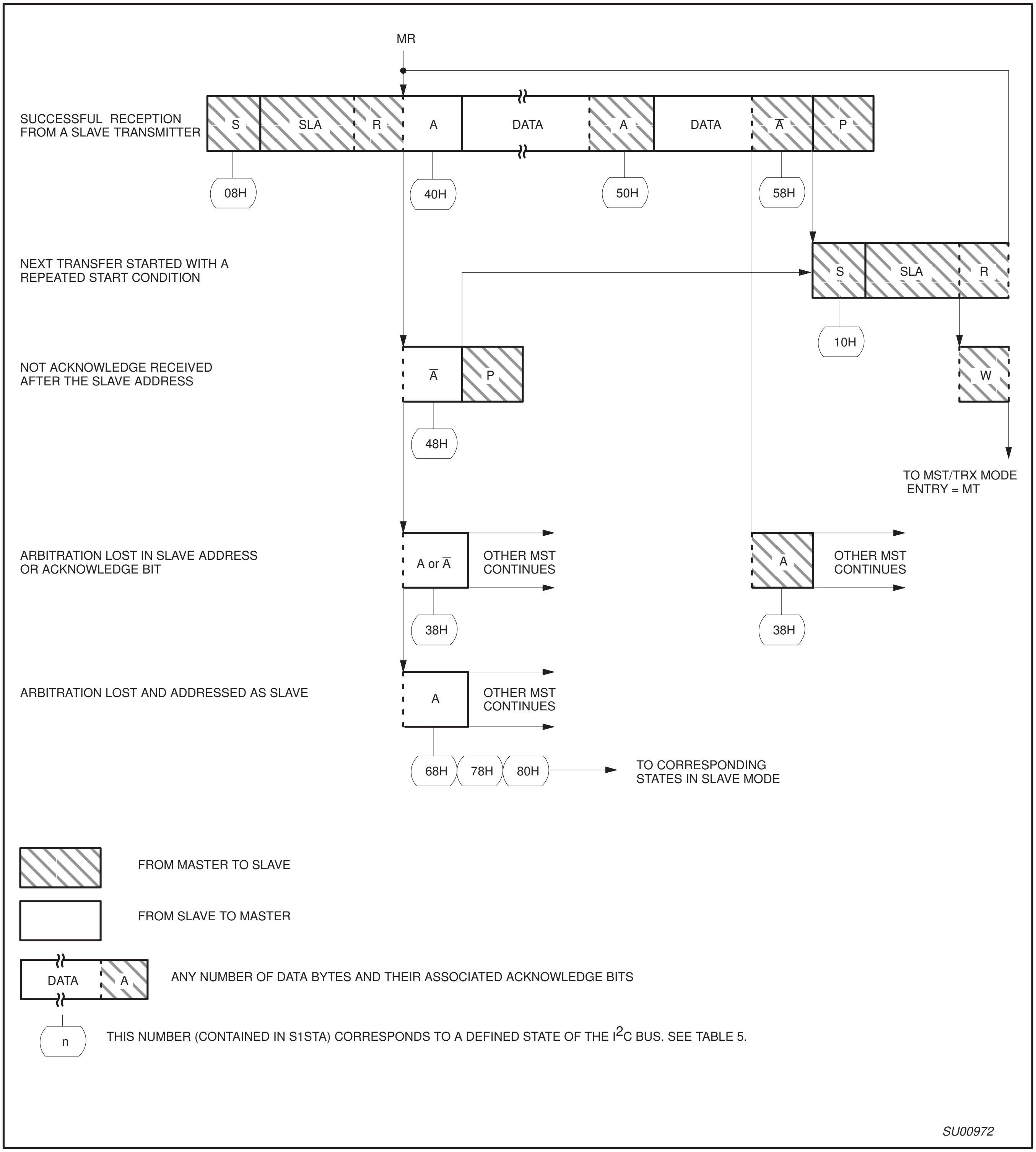

Figure 9. Format and States in the Master Receiver Mode

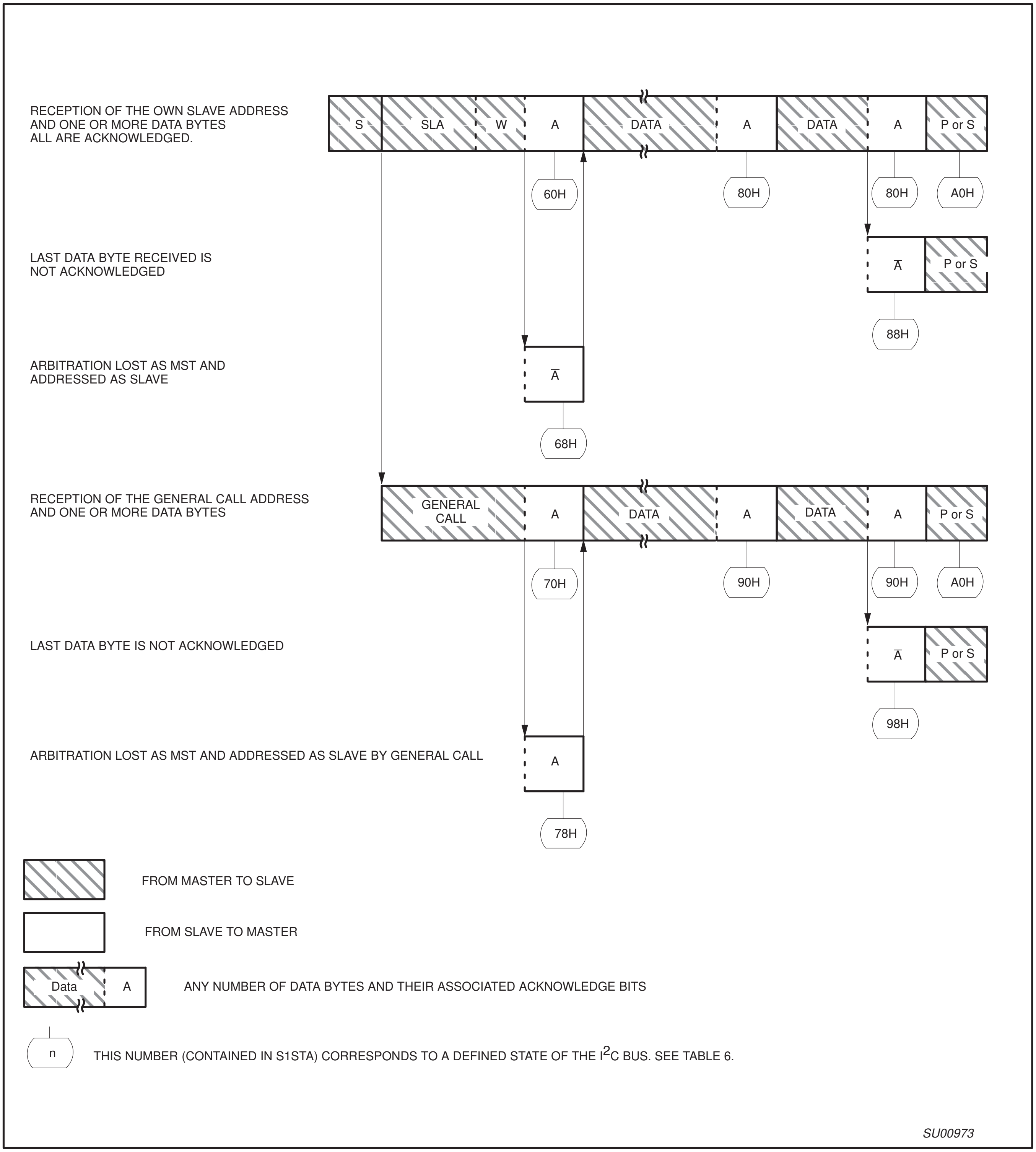

Figure 10. Format and States in the Slave Receiver mode

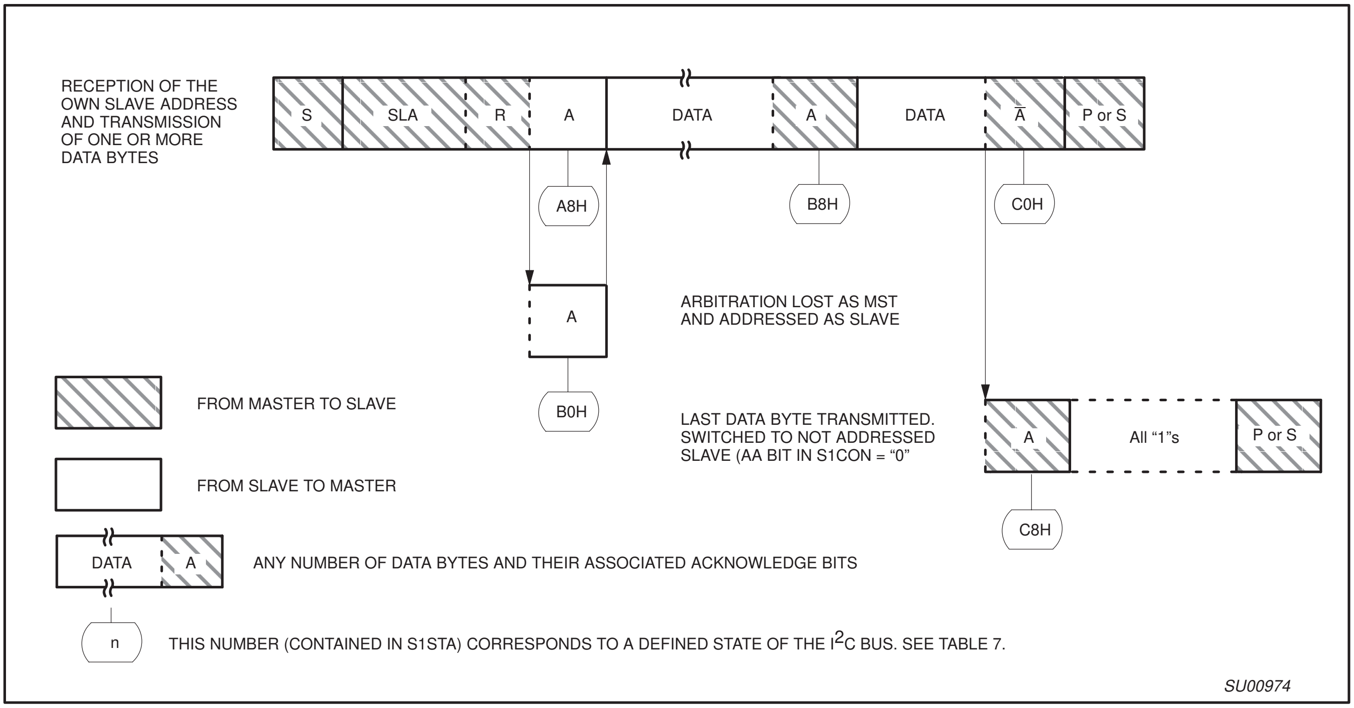

Figure 11. Format and States of the Slave Transmitter mode

Table 4. Master Transmitter mode

STATUS CODE (S1STA)	STATUS OF THE I^2C BUS AND SIO1 HARDWARE	APPLICATION SOFTWARE RESPONSE					NEXT ACTION TAKEN BY SIO1 HARDWARE
		TO/FROM S1DAT	TO S1CON				
			STA	STO	SI	AA	
08H	A START condition has been transmitted	Load SLA+W	X	0	0	X	SLA+W will be transmitted; ACK bit will be received
10H	A repeated START condition has been transmitted	Load SLA+W or	X	0	0	X	As above
		Load SLA+R	X	0	0	X	SLA+W will be transmitted; SIO1 will be switched to MST/REC mode
18H	SLA+W has been transmitted; ACK has been received	Load data byte or	0	0	0	X	Data byte will be transmitted; ACK bit will be received
		no S1DAT action or	1	0	0	X	Repeated START will be transmitted;
		no S1DAT action or	0	1	0	X	STOP condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
		no S1DAT action	1	1	0	X	STOP condition followed by a START condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
20H	SLA+W has been transmitted; NOT ACK has been received	Load data byte or	0	0	0	X	Data byte will be transmitted; ACK bit will be received
		no S1DAT action or	1	0	0	X	Repeated START will be transmitted;
		no S1DAT action or	0	1	0	X	STOP condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
		no S1DAT action	1	1	0	X	STOP condition followed by a START condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
28H	Data byte in S1DAT has been transmitted; ACK has been received	Load data byte or	0	0	0	X	Data byte will be transmitted; ACK bit will be received
		no S1DAT action or	1	0	0	X	Repeated START will be transmitted;
		no S1DAT action or	0	1	0	X	STOP condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
		no S1DAT action	1	1	0	X	STOP condition followed by a START condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
30H	Data byte in S1DAT has been transmitted; NOT ACK has been received	Load data byte or	0	0	0	X	Data byte will be transmitted; ACK bit will be received
		no S1DAT action or	1	0	0	X	Repeated START will be transmitted;
		no S1DAT action or	0	1	0	X	STOP condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
		no S1DAT action	1	1	0	X	STOP condition followed by a START condition will be transmitted; STO flag will be reset
38H	Arbitration lost in SLA+R/$\overline{W}$ or Data bytes	No S1DAT action or	0	0	0	X	I^2C bus will be released; not addressed slave will be entered
		No S1DAT action	1	0	0	X	A START condition will be transmitted when the bus becomes free