# DATA SHEET


# SAA567x; SAA569x
## Enhanced TV microcontrollers with On-Screen Display (OSD)

Objective specification
Supersedes data of 2001 Dec 13

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**CONTENTS**

# Enhanced TV microcontrollers with On-Screen Display (OSD)

# SAA567x; SAA569x

## 1 FEATURES

- Single-chip higher frequency microcontroller with integrated On-Screen Display (OSD)
- Support for 50/60 Hz, 100/120 Hz and Progressive Scan display modes.
- Versions available with integrated Data Capture
- Both active HIGH and active LOW reset pins
- OTP memory for both Program ROM and character sets
- Easy connection of external ROM
- In-System Programming (ISP) option for the embedded OTP memories using IEEE1149 (JTAG: Joint Test Action Group) interface
- Single power supply: 3.0 to 3.6 V
- 5 V tolerant digital inputs and I/O
- 32 I/O ports via individual addressable controls
- Larger Character ROM, up to 1020 characters of $12 \times 10$ pixels
- Smoothing capability on sized characters
- Programmable I/O for push-pull, open-drain and quasi-bidirectional and high-impedance
- Two port lines with 8 mA sink (at <0.4 V) capability, for direct drive of LED
- Single crystal oscillator for microcontroller, OSD and Data Capture
- Power reduction modes: Idle, Standby and Power-down
- Byte level $I^2C$-bus up to 400 kHz dual port I/O
- 64 Dynamically Redefinable Characters for OSDs
- Increased special graphic characters allowing four colours per character
- Selectable character height 9, 10, 13 and 16 TV lines
- Pin compatibility throughout family
- Operating temperature: –20 to +70 °C.

## 2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SAA567x; SAA569x family of microcontrollers are a derivative of the Philips industry-standard 80C51 microcontroller and are intended for use as the central control mechanism in a television receiver. They provide control functions for the television system, OSD and incorporate an integrated Data Capture and display function for either Teletext or Closed Caption.

The devices offer all the features from the SAA56xx family with the addition of support for a range of Progressive Scan display modes.

The Data Capture hardware can decode and display both 525-line and 625-line World System Teletext (WST), Closed Caption information, Video Programming System (VPS) information and Wide Screen Signalling (WSS) information. The same display hardware is used for Teletext, Closed Caption and On-Screen Display, which means that the display features available give greater flexibility to differentiate the TV set. The VBI data services supported by each device is specified in Chapter 4

The family of devices offers a range of memory variants with Program ROM sizes of 128 and 192 kbytes, also up to 14 kbytes of RAM.

Another new feature in the SAA567x; SAA569x family of products supports the addition of external ROM to provide up to a total of 256 kbytes of program ROM (e.g. 192 kbytes internal + 64 kbytes external to the SAA567x; SAA569x) with no external logic.

## 3 QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Supply** | | | | | |
| $V_{DDX}$ | any supply voltage ($V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$) | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| $I_{DDP}$ | periphery supply current | 1.0 | – | – | mA |
| $I_{DDC}$ | core supply current | – | 15.0 | 18.0 | mA |
| $I_{DD(id)}$ | Idle mode supply current | – | 4.6 | 6.0 | mA |
| $I_{DD(pd)}$ | Power-down mode supply current | – | 0.76 | 1.0 | mA |
| $I_{DDA}$ | analog supply current | – | 45.0 | 48.0 | mA |
| $I_{DDA(id)}$ | Idle mode analog supply current | – | 0.87 | 1.0 | mA |
| $I_{DDA(pd)}$ | Power-down mode analog supply current | – | 0.45 | 0.7 | mA |
| $f_{xtal}$ | crystal frequency | – | 12.0 | – | MHz |
| $T_{amb}$ | operating ambient temperature | –20 | – | +70 | °C |
| $T_{stg}$ | storage temperature | –55 | – | +125 | °C |

## 4 ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER[1] | PACKAGE | | | ROM | DATA RAM | DATA CAPTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | VERSION | | | |
| SAA5675HL/nnnn | LQFP100 | plastic low profile quad flat package; 100 leads; body $14 \times 14 \times 1.4$ mm | SOT407-1 | 128-kbyte | 2-kbyte[2] | LINE 21 ONLY |
| SAA5677HL/nnnn | | | | 192-kbyte | | LINE 21 ONLY |
| SAA5697HL/nnnn | | | | 192-kbyte | | TXT and LINE 21 |
| SAA5695HL/nnnn | | | | 128-kbyte | | TXT ONLY |

**Notes**

1. ‘nnnn’ is a four digit number uniquely referencing the microcontroller program mask.
2. Extendible to 8 kbyte in external SRAM application, see Fig.8.

## 5 BLOCK DIAGRAM

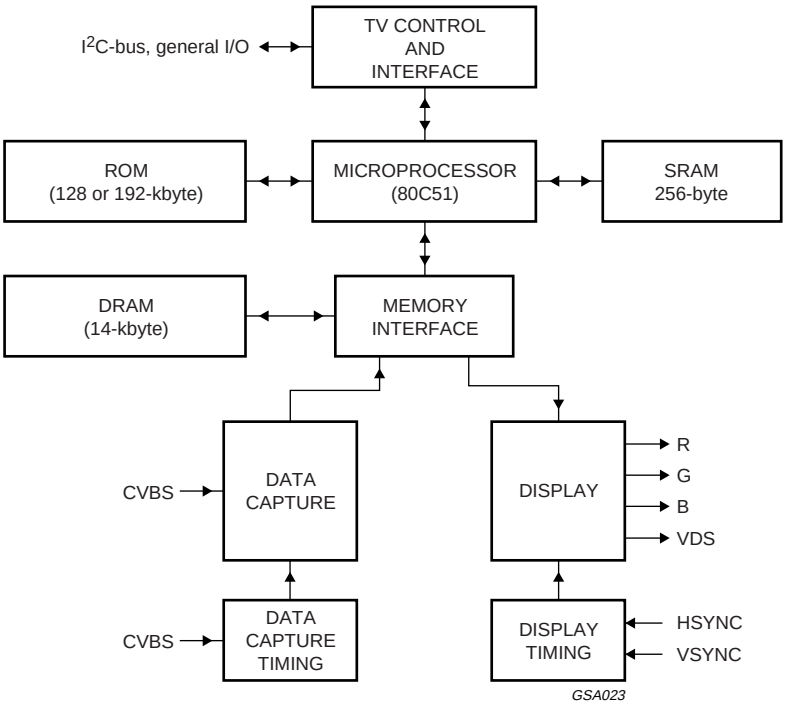



Fig.1 Block diagram (top level architecture).

## 6 PINNING INFORMATION

### 6.1 Pinning

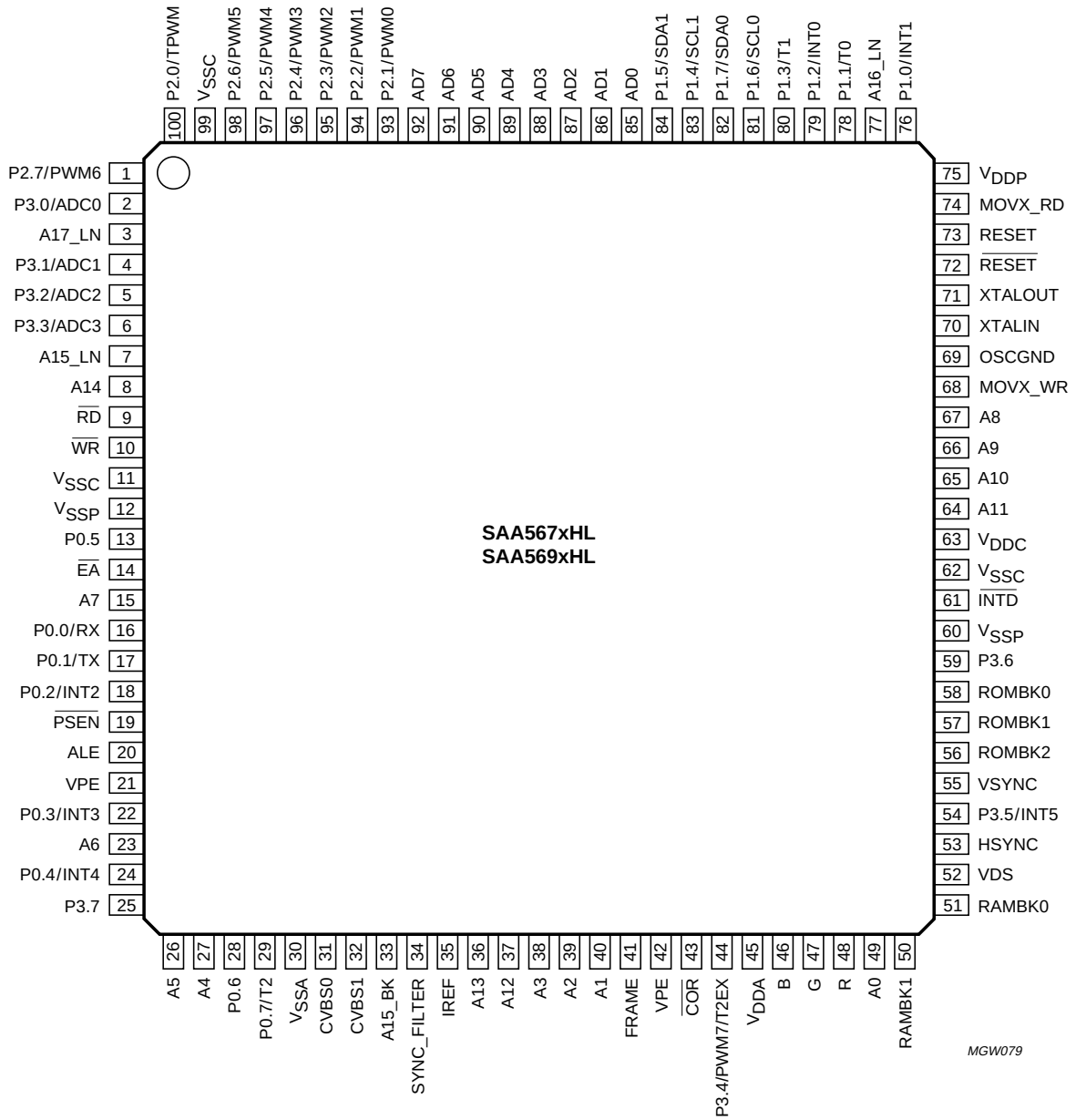



Fig.2 Pin configuration.

### 6.2 Pin description

**Table 1** LQFP100 package

| SYMBOL | PIN | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| P2.0/TPWM | 100 | I/O | **Port 2:** 8-bit programmable bidirectional port with alternative functions.<br>P2.0/TPWM is the output for the 14-bit high precision PWM; P2.1/PWM0 to P2.7/PWM6 are the outputs for the 6-bit PWMs 0 to 6 |
| P2.1/PWM0 | 93 | I/O | |
| P2.2/PWM1 | 94 | I/O | |
| P2.3/PWM2 | 95 | I/O | |
| P2.4/PWM3 | 96 | I/O | |
| P2.5/PWM4 | 97 | I/O | |
| P2.6/PWM5 | 98 | I/O | |
| P2.7/PWM6 | 1 | I/O | |
| P3.0/ADC0 | 2 | I/O | **Port 3:** 8-bit programmable bidirectional port with alternative functions.<br>P3.0/ADC0 to P3.3/ADC3 are the inputs for the software ADC facility; P3.4/PWM7/T2EX is the output for the 6-bit PWM7 or the Timer 2 control; P3.5/INT5 is the external Interrupt 5; P3.6 and P3.7 have no alternative functions |
| P3.1/ADC1 | 4 | I/O | |
| P3.2/ADC2 | 5 | I/O | |
| P3.3/ADC3 | 6 | I/O | |
| P3.4/PWM7/T2EX | 44 | I/O | |
| P3.5/INT5 | 54 | I/O | |
| P3.6 | 59 | I/O | |
| P3.7 | 25 | I/O | |
| $V_{SSC}$ | 11, 62, 99 | – | core ground |
| P0.0/RX | 16 | I/O | **Port 0:** 8-bit programmable bidirectional port (with alternative functions).<br>P0.0/RX and P0.1/TX are respectively the serial transmit and receive lines for the UART; P0.2/INT2 to P0.4/INT4 are the external interrupts 2 to 4; P0.5 and P0.6 have no alternative functions and have 8 mA current sinking capability for direct drive of LEDs |
| P0.1/TX | 17 | I/O | |
| P0.2/INT2 | 18 | I/O | |
| P0.3/INT3 | 22 | I/O | |
| P0.4/INT4 | 24 | I/O | |
| P0.5 | 13 | I/O | |
| P0.6 | 28 | I/O | |
| P0.7/T2 | 29 | I/O | |
| $V_{SSA}$ | 30 | – | analog ground |
| CVBS0 | 31 | I | 2 composite video inputs selectable via SFR; a positive-going 1 V (peak-to-peak) input is required and connected via a 100 nF capacitor |
| CVBS1 | 32 | I | |
| SYNC_FILTER | 34 | I/O | CVBS sync filter input; this pin should be connected to $V_{SSA}$ via a 100 nF capacitor |
| IREF | 35 | I | reference current input for analog circuits and connected to $V_{SSA}$ via a 24 kΩ resistor |
| FRAME | 41 | O | de-interlace output synchronized with the VSYNC pulse to produce a non-interlaced display by adjustment of the vertical deflection circuits |
| VPE | 21, 42 | I | OTP programming voltage |
| $\overline{COR}$ | 43 | O | open-drain, active LOW output which allows selective contrast reduction of the TV picture to enhance a mixed mode display |
| $V_{DDA}$ | 45 | – | 3.3 V analog power supply |
| B | 46 | O | pixel rate output of the BLUE colour information |

| SYMBOL | PIN | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| G | 47 | O | pixel rate output of the GREEN colour information |
| R | 48 | O | pixel rate output of the RED colour information |
| VDS | 52 | O | video/data switch push-pull output for dot rate fast blanking |
| HSYNC | 53 | I | Schmitt-triggered input for a TTL-level version of the horizontal sync pulse; the polarity of this pulse is programmable by register bit TXT1.H POLARITY |
| VSYNC | 55 | I | Schmitt-triggered input for a TTL-level version of the vertical sync pulse; the polarity of this pulse is programmable by register bit TXT1.V POLARITY |
| $V_{SSP}$ | 12, 60 | – | periphery ground |
| $V_{DDC}$ | 63 | – | 3.3 V core power supply |
| OSCGND | 69 | – | crystal oscillator ground |
| XTALIN | 70 | I | 12 MHz crystal oscillator input |
| XTALOUT | 71 | O | 12 MHz crystal oscillator output |
| $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ | 72 | I | if the reset input is LOW for at least 24 crystal oscillator periods while the oscillator is running, the device is reset (internal pull-up) |
| RESET | 73 | I | if the reset input is HIGH for at least 24 crystal oscillator periods while the oscillator is running, the device is reset. This pin should be connected to $V_{DDC}$ via a capacitor if an active HIGH reset is required (internal pull-down). |
| $V_{DDP}$ | 75 | – | 3.3 V periphery power supply |
| P1.0/INT1 | 76 | I/O | **Port 1:** 8-bit programmable bidirectional port with alternative functions.<br>P1.0/INT1 is external interrupt 1 which can be triggered on the rising and falling edge of the pulse; P1.1/T0 is Timer/counter 0; P1.2/INT0 is external interrupt 0; P1.3/T1 is Timer/counter 1; P1.6/SCL0 is the serial clock input for the $I^2C$-bus; P1.7/SDA0 is the serial data port for the $I^2C$-bus; P1.4/SCL1 is the serial clock input for the $I^2C$-bus; P1.5/SDA1 is the serial data port for the $I^2C$-bus |
| P1.1/T0 | 78 | I/O | |
| P1.2/INT0 | 79 | I/O | |
| P1.3/T1 | 80 | I/O | |
| P1.6/SCL0 | 81 | I/O | |
| P1.7/SDA0 | 82 | I/O | |
| P1.4/SCL1 | 83 | I/O | |
| P1.5/SDA1 | 84 | I/O | |
| $\overline{\text{RD}}$ | 9 | O | read control signal to external data memory |
| $\overline{\text{WR}}$ | 10 | O | write control signal to external data memory |
| $\overline{\text{EA}}$ | 14 | I | control signal used to select external (LOW) or internal (HIGH) program memory (internal pull-up) |
| $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ | 19 | O | enable signal for external program memory |
| ALE | 20 | O | external latch enable signal; active HIGH |
| AD0 to AD7 | 85 to 92 | I/O | address lines A0 to A7 multiplexed with data lines D0 to D7 |
| A0 to A7 | 49, 40, 39, 38, 27, 26, 23, 15 | O | address lines A0 to A7 |
| A8 to A14 | 67 to 64, 37, 36, 8 | O | address lines A8 to A14 |
| A15_LN to A17_LN | 7, 77, 3 | O | address lines A15 to A17; note 1 |
| MOVX_WR | 68 | O | MOVX Write for Hitex 80C51 emulation (internal MOVX Write instruction) |
| MOVX_RD | 74 | O | MOVX Read for Hitex 80C51 emulation (internal MOVX Read instruction) |

| SYMBOL | PIN | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| A15_BK | 33 | O | address line A15 when using ROMBK outputs for external program ROM access |
| ROMBK0 to ROMBK2 | 58 to 56 | O | ROMBK SFR selection bits for external program ROM access >64 kbytes |
| RAMBK0 to RAMBK1 | 51, 50 | O | RAMBK SFR selection bits for external program SRAM data storage >64 kbytes; Use A0 to A14 and A15_BK as lower address bits |
| $\overline{\text{INTD}}$ | 61 | I | interrupt disable for emulation (internal pull-up) |

**Note**

1. A15_LN, A16_LN and A17_LN form a linear address space and may be used as an alternative to A15_BK (pin 33) and ROMBK2 to ROMBK0 (pins 56, 57 and 58) for external program ROM access.

## 7 MICROCONTROLLER

The functionality of the microcontroller used in this device is described here with reference to the industry standard 80C51 microcontroller. A full description of its functionality can be found in *"Handbook IC20 80C51-Based 8-bit Microcontrollers"*.

### 7.1 Microcontroller features

- 80C51 microcontroller core standard instruction set and timing
- 0.5 μs machine cycle
- Maximum 192 kbytes × 8-bit Program ROM, which can be extended to 256K with additional external ROM
- Maximum of 14 kbytes × 8-bit data and display RAM
- 15-level interrupt controller with individual enable/disable and two level priority
- Up to six external interrupts with programmable detection characteristics
- Three 16-bit Timer/counter registers
- Watchdog timer
- Auxiliary RAM page pointer
- 16-bit Data pointer
- Idle, Standby and Power-down modes
- 32 general I/O lines
- Eight 6-bit Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) outputs for control of TV analog signals
- One 14-bit PWM for Voltage Synthesis Tuner (VST) control
- 8-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) with four multiplexed inputs
- Two high current outputs for directly driving LEDs etc.
- $I^2C$-bus byte level interface with dual ports
- UART for asynchronous serial communication
- External ROM and SRAM compatibility.

## 8 MEMORY ORGANISATION

The device has the capability of a maximum of 192 kbyte Program ROM and 14 kbyte Data RAM internally.

### 8.1 ROM bank switching

The 128 kbyte Program ROM variant is arranged in four banks of 32 kbytes. One of the 32 kbyte banks is common and is always addressable. The other three banks (Bank 0, 1 and 2) can be selected with SFR ROMBK bits <2:0> (see Table 2 and Fig.3).

The 192 kbyte Program ROM variant is arranged in six banks of 32 kbytes. One of the 32 kbyte banks is common and is always addressable. The other five banks (Bank 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4) can be selected with SFR ROMBK bits <2:0> (see Table 2 and Fig.3). If this variant is used with an additional external ROM, then a further two banks (Bank 5 and 6) can be selected with SFR ROMBK bits <2:0> (see Table 2 and Fig.3).

**Table 2** ROM bank selection

| ROMBK2 | ROMBK1 | ROMBK0 | 0 to 32 kbytes | 32 to 64 kbytes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | common | Bank 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | common | Bank 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | common | Bank 2 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | common | Bank 3 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | common | Bank 4 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | common | Bank 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | common | Bank 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | reserved | reserved |

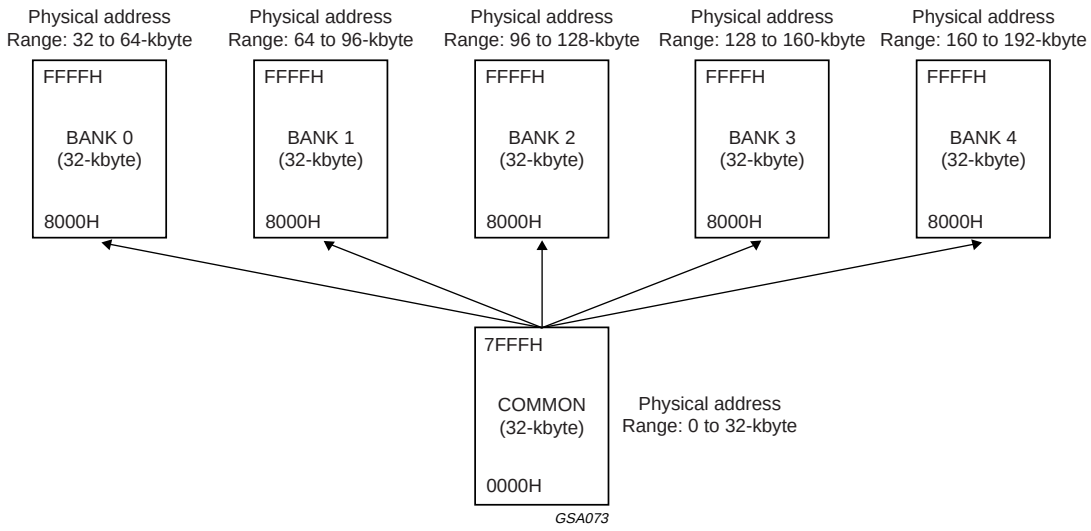



Fig.3 Internal program memory.

### 8.2 ROM protection and verification

SAA567x; SAA569x devices have a set of security bits allied with each section of the device, i.e. Program ROM, Character ROM and Packet 26 ROM. The security bits are used to prevent the ROM from being overwritten once programmed, and also the contents being verified once programmed.

The security bits can be programmed once only and **cannot** be erased.

The SAA567x; SAA569x security bits are set as shown in Fig.4 for production programmed devices and are set as shown in Fig.5 for production blank devices.

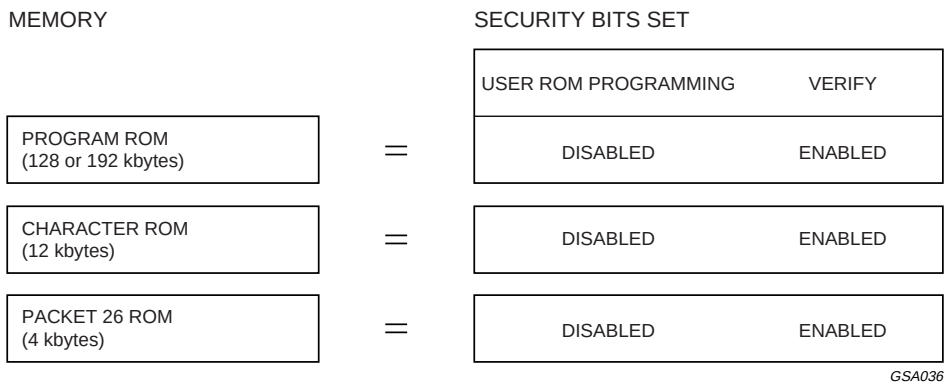



Fig.4 Security bits for production programmed devices.

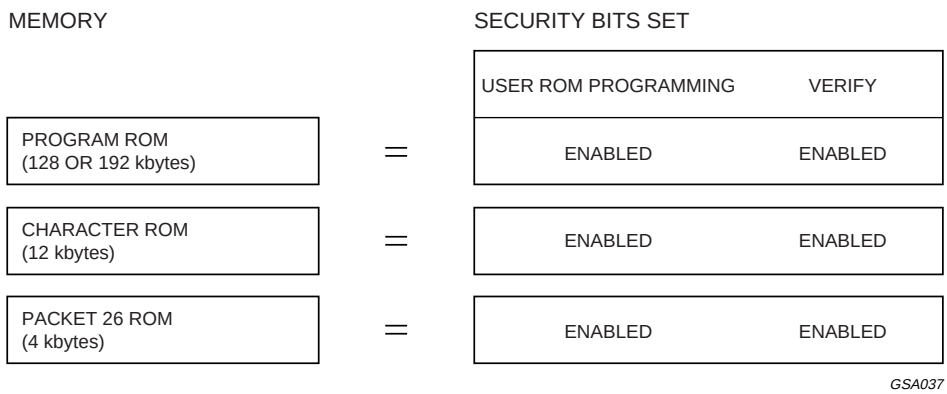



Fig.5 Security bits for production blank devices.

### 8.3 RAM organisation

Figure 6 shows the internal Data RAM is organised into two areas: Data memory and the Special Function Registers (SFRs).

### 8.4 Data memory

The Data memory (see Fig.6) is 256 × 8 bits and occupies address range 00H to FFH when using indirect addressing and 00H to 7FH when using direct addressing. The SFRs occupy the address range 80H to FFH and are accessible using direct addressing only.

The lower 128 bytes of Data memory are mapped as shown in Fig.7. The lowest 32 bytes are grouped into four banks of eight registers selectable via SFR PSW bits <4:3> (RS1/RS0; see Table 3), the next 16 bytes above the register banks form a block of bit addressable memory space.

The upper 128 bytes are not allocated for any special area or functions.

**Table 3** Bank selection

| RS1 | RS0 | BANK |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | Bank 0 |
| 0 | 1 | Bank 1 |
| 1 | 0 | Bank 2 |
| 1 | 1 | Bank 3 |

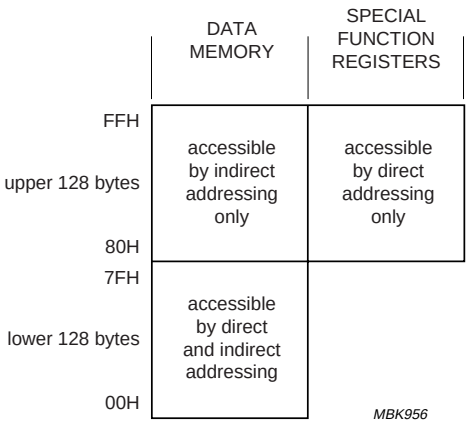



Fig.6 Internal Data memory.

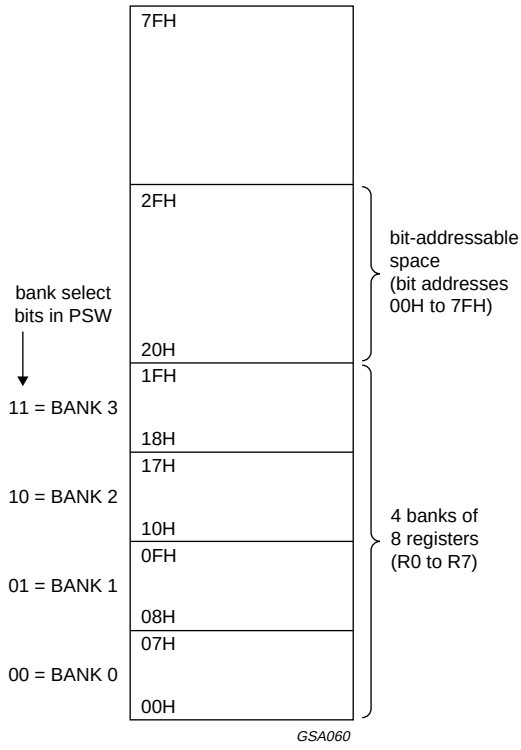



Fig.7 Lower 128 bytes of internal RAM.

### 8.5 SFR memory

The Special Function Register (SFR) space is used for port latches, timer, peripheral control, acquisition control and display control, etc. These registers can only be accessed by direct addressing. Sixteen of the addresses in the SFR space are both bit and byte addressable. The bit addressable SFRs are those whose address ends in 0H or 8H. Table 4 presents the additional SFRs of the SAA567x; SAA569x family over the SAA56xx family of devices. Table 5 only presents the additional SFRs of the SAA56xx family over the SAA55xx family of devices. This SFR map table must therefore be read in conjunction with the SAA55xx SFR map table. A description of the new SFR bits is shown in Table 6, which presents the SFRs in alphabetical order.

**Table 4** New SFRs memory map

| ADD | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B2H | R/W | TXT18 | NOT3 | NOT2 | NOT1 | NOT0 | 0 | FORCE DISP FIELD | BS1 | BS0 | 00H |
| B9H | R/W | TXT17 | PROG SCAN CAPABLE | FORCE ACQ1 | FORCE ACQ0 | FORCE DISP1 | FORCE DISP0 | SCREEN COL2 | SCREEN COL1 | SCREEN COL0 | 00H |
| F8H | R/W | TXT13 | VPS RECEIVED | PAGE CLEARING | 525 DISPLAY | 525 TEXT | 625 TEXT | PKT 8/30 | FASTEXT | PROG SCAN MODE | XXXX XXX0 |

**Table 5** SFR memory map

| ADD | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80H | R/W | P0 | P07 | P06 | P05 | P04 | P03 | P02 | P01 | P00 | FFH |
| 81H | R/W | SP | SP7 | SP6 | SP5 | SP4 | SP3 | SP2 | SP1 | SP0 | 07H |
| 82H | R/W | DPL | DPL7 | DPL6 | DPL5 | DPL4 | DPL3 | DPL2 | DPL1 | DPL0 | 00H |
| 83H | R/W | DPH | DPH7 | DPH6 | DPH5 | DPH4 | DPH3 | DPH2 | DPH1 | DPH0 | 00H |
| 84H | R/W | IEN1 | EX5 | EX4 | EX3 | EX2 | EUTX | EURX | EUART | ET2 | 00H |
| 85H | R/W | IP1 | PX5 | PX4 | PX3 | PX2 | PUTX | PURX | PUART | PT2 | 00H |
| 86H | R/W | EXTINT | EX5CFG1 | EX5CFG0 | EX4CFG1 | EX4CFG0 | EX3CFG1 | EX3CFG0 | EX2CFG1 | EX2CFG0 | 00H |
| 87H | R/W | PCON | SMOD | ARD | RFI | WLE | GF1 | GF0 | PD | IDL | 00H |
| 88H | R/W | TCON | TF1 | TR1 | TF0 | TR0 | IE1 | IT1 | IE0 | IT0 | 00H |
| 89H | R/W | TMOD | GATE | C/$\overline{T}$ | M1 | M0 | GATE | C/$\overline{T}$ | M1 | M0 | 00H |
| 8AH | R/W | TL0 | TL07 | TL06 | TL05 | TL04 | TL03 | TL02 | TL01 | TL00 | 00H |
| 8BH | R/W | TL1 | TL17 | TL16 | TL15 | TL14 | TL13 | TL12 | TL11 | TL10 | 00H |
| 8CH | R/W | TH0 | TH07 | TH06 | TH05 | TH04 | TH03 | TH02 | TH01 | TH00 | 00H |
| 8DH | R/W | TH1 | TH17 | TH16 | TH15 | TH14 | TH13 | TH12 | TH11 | TH10 | 00H |
| 90H | R/W | P1 | P17 | P16 | P15 | P14 | P13 | P12 | P11 | P10 | FFH |
| 91H | R/W | GPR1 | GPR17 | GPR16 | GPR15 | GPR14 | GPR13 | GPR12 | GPR11 | GPR10 | 00H |
| 92H | R/W | GPR2 | GPR27 | GPR26 | GPR25 | GPR24 | GPR23 | GPR22 | GPR21 | GPR20 | 00H |

| ADD | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 93H | R/W | GPR3 | GPR37 | GPR36 | GPR35 | GPR34 | GPR33 | GPR32 | GPR31 | GPR30 | 00H |
| 94H | R/W | GPR4 | GPR47 | GPR46 | GPR45 | GPR44 | GPR43 | GPR42 | GPR41 | GPR40 | 00H |
| 95H | R/W | GPR5 | GPR57 | GPR56 | GPR55 | GPR54 | GPR53 | GPR52 | GPR51 | GPR50 | 00H |
| 96H | R/W | P0CFGA | P0CFGA7 | P0CFGA6 | P0CFGA5 | P0CFGA4 | P0CFGA3 | P0CFGA2 | P0CFGA1 | P0CFGA0 | FFH |
| 97H | R/W | P0CFGB | P0CFGB7 | P0CFGB6 | P0CFGB5 | P0CFGB4 | P0CFGB3 | P0CFGB2 | P0CFGB1 | P0CFGB0 | 00H |
| 98H | R/W | SADB | 0 | 0 | 0 | DC_COMP | SAD3 | SAD2 | SAD1 | SAD0 | 00H |
| 99H | R/W | S0CON | SM0 | SM1 | SM2 | REN | TB8 | RB8 | TI | RI | 00H |
| 9AH | R/W | S0BUF | S0BUF | S0BUF6 | S0BUF5 | S0BUF4 | S0BUF3 | S0BUF2 | S0BUF1 | S0BUF0 | 00H |
| 9CH | R/W | GPR6 | GPR67 | GPR66 | GPR65 | GPR64 | GPR63 | GPR62 | GPR61 | GPR60 | 00H |
| 9DH | R/W | GPR7 | GPR77 | GPR76 | GPR75 | GPR74 | GPR73 | GPR72 | GPR71 | GPR70 | 00H |
| 9EH | R/W | P1CFGA | P1CFGA7 | P1CFGA6 | P1CFGA5 | P1CFGA4 | P1CFGA3 | P1CFGA2 | P1CFGA1 | P1CFGA0 | FFH |
| 9FH | R/W | P1CFGB | P1CFGB7 | P1CFGB6 | P1CFGB5 | P1CFGB4 | P1CFGB3 | P1CFGB2 | P1CFGB1 | P1CFGB0 | 00H |
| A0H | R/W | P2 | P27 | P26 | P25 | P24 | P23 | P22 | P21 | P20 | FFH |
| A1H | R | TXT31 | – | – | – | – | GPF11 | GPF10 | GPF9 | GPF8 | 00H |
| A2H | R | TXT32 | 9FE11 | 9FF11 | 9FF10 | 9FF9 | 9FF8 | 9FF7 | 9FF6 | 9FF5 | 00H |
| A3H | R | TXT33 | BFE7 | BFE6 | BFE5 | BFE4 | BFE3 | BFE2 | BFE1 | BFE0 | 00H |
| A4H | R | TXT34 | – | – | – | – | BFE11 | BFE10 | BFE9 | BFE8 | 00H |
| A5H | R/W | GPR8 | GPR87 | GPR86 | GPR85 | GPR84 | GPR83 | GPR82 | GPR81 | GPR80 | 00H |
| A6H | R/W | P2CFGA | P2CFGA7 | P2CFGA6 | P2CFGA5 | P2CFGA4 | P2CFGA3 | P2CFGA2 | P2CFGA1 | P2CFGA0 | FFH |
| A7H | R/W | P2CFGB | P2CFGB7 | P2CFGB6 | P2CFGB5 | P2CFGB4 | P2CFGB3 | P2CFGB2 | P2CFGB1 | P2CFGB0 | 00H |
| A8H | R/W | IEN0 | EA | EBUSY | ES2 | ECC | ET1 | EX1 | ET0 | EX0 | 00H |
| A9H | R/W | TXT23 | NOT B 3 | NOT B 2 | NOT B 1 | NOT B 0 | $\overline{\text{EAST}}/\overline{\text{WEST}}$ B | DRCS B ENABLE | BS B1 | BS B0 | 00H |
| AAH | R/W | TXT24 | BKGND OUT B | BKGND IN B | CORB OUT B | CORB IN B | TEXT OUT B | TEXT IN B | PICTURE ON OUT B | PICTURE ON IN B | 00H |
| ABH | R/W | TXT25 | BKGND OUT B | BKGND IN B | CORB OUT B | CORB IN B | TEXT OUT B | TEXT IN B | PICTURE ON OUT B | PICTURE ON IN B | 00H |
| ACH | R/W | TXT26 | EXTENDED DRCS | TRANS B | C MESH ENABLE B | B MESH ENABLE B | SHADOW ENABLE B | BOX ON 24 B | BOX ON 1 B to 23 B | BOX ON 0 B | 00H |
| ADH | R/W | TXT28 | MULTI PAGE | CC_TXT B | ACTIVE PAGE | DISPLAY BANK B | PAGE B3 | PAGE B2 | PAGE B1 | PAGE B0 | 00H |
| B0H | R/W | P3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | P34 | P33 | P32 | P31 | P30 | FFH |
| B1H | R/W | TXT27 | – | – | – | – | – | SCRB2 | SCRB1 | SCRB0 | 00H |

| ADD | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B2H | R/W | TXT18 | NOT3 | NOT2 | NOT1 | NOT0 | 0 | 0 | BS1 | BS0 | 00H |
| B3H | R/W | TXT19 | TEN | TC2 | TC1 | TC0 | 0 | 0 | TS1 | TS0 | 00H |
| B4H | R/W | TXT20 | DRCS ENABLE | OSD PLANES | EXTENDED SPECIAL GRAPHICS | CHAR SELECT ENABLE | OSD LANG ENABLE | OSD LAN2 | OSD LAN1 | OSD LAN0 | 00H |
| B5H | R/W | TXT21 | DISP LINES1 | DISP LINES0 | CHAR SIZE1 | CHAR SIZE0 | $I^2C$ PORT 1 | CC ON | $I^2C$ PORT 0 | CC/TXT | 02H |
| B6H | R | TXT22 | GPF7 | GPF6 | GPF5 | GPF4 | GPF3 | GPF2 | GPF1 | GPFO | XXH |
| B7H | R/W | CCLIN | 0 | 0 | 0 | CS4 | CS3 | CS2 | CS1 | CS0 | 15H |
| B8H | R/W | IP | 0 | PBUSY | PES2 | PCC | PT1 | PX1 | PT0 | PX0 | 00H |
| B9H | R/W | TXT17 | 0 | FORCE ACQ1 | FORCE ACQ0 | FORCE DISP1 | FORCE DISP0 | SCREEN COL2 | SCREEN COL1 | SCREEN COL0 | 00H |
| BAH | R | WSS1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WSS<3:0> ERROR | WSS3 | WSS2 | WSS1 | WSS0 | 00H |
| BBH | R | WSS2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WSS<7:4> ERROR | WSS7 | WSS6 | WSS5 | WSS4 | 00H |
| BCH | R | WSS3 | WSS<13:11> ERROR | WSS13 | WSS12 | WSS11 | WSS<10:8> ERROR | WSS10 | WSS9 | WSS8 | 00H |
| BDH | R/W | GPR9 | GPR97 | GPR96 | GPR95 | GPR94 | GPR93 | GPR92 | GPR91 | GPR90 | 00H |
| BEH | R/W | P3CFGA | P3CFGA7 | P3CFGA6 | P3CFGA5 | P3CFGA4 | P3CFGA3 | P3CFGA2 | P3CFGA1 | P3CFGA0 | FFH |
| BFH | R/W | P3CFGB | P3CFGB7 | P3CFGB6 | P3CFGB5 | P3CFGB4 | P3CFGB3 | P3CFGB2 | P3CFGB1 | P3CFGB0 | 00H |
| C0H | R/W | TXT0 | X24 POSN | DISPLAY X24 | AUTO FRAME | DISABLE HEADER ROLL | DISPLAY STATUS ROW ONLY | DISABLE FRAME | VPS ON | INV ON | 00H |
| C1H | R/W | TXT1 | EXT PKT OFF | 8-BIT | ACQ OFF | X26 OFF | FULL FIELD | FIELD POLARITY | H POLARITY | V POLARITY | 00H |
| C2H | R/W | TXT2 | ACQ BANK | REQ3 | REQ2 | REQ1 | REQ0 | SC2 | SC1 | SC0 | 00H |
| C3H | W | TXT3 | – | – | – | PRD4 | PRD3 | PRD2 | PRD1 | PRD0 | 00H |
| C4H | R/W | TXT4 | OSD BANK ENABLE | QUAD WIDTH ENABLE | EAST/$\overline{\text{WEST}}$ | DISABLE DOUBLE HEIGHT | B MESH ENABLE | C MESH ENABLE | TRANS ENABLE | SHADOW ENABLE | 00H |
| C5H | R/W | TXT5 | BKGND OUT | BKGND IN | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ OUT | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ IN | TEXT OUT | TEXT IN | PICTURE ON OUT | PICTURE ON IN | 03H |
| C6H | R/W | TXT6 | BKGND OUT | BKGND IN | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ OUT | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ IN | TEXT OUT | TEXT IN | PICTURE ON OUT | PICTURE ON IN | 03H |

| ADD | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C7H | R/W | TXT7 | STATUS ROW TOP | CURSOR ON | REVEAL | BOTTOM/ $\overline{\text{TOP}}$ | DOUBLE HEIGHT | BOX ON 24 | BOX ON 1-23 | BOX ON 0 | 00H |
| C8H | R/W | TXT8 | (reserved) 0 | $\overline{\text{FLICKER STOP ON}}$ | (reserved) 0 | DISABLE SPANISH | PKT 26 RECEIVED | WSS RECEIVED | WSS ON | CVBS1/ $\overline{\text{CVBS0}}$ | 00H |
| C9H | R/W | TXT9 | CURSOR FREEZE | CLEAR MEMORY | A0 | R4 | R3 | R2 | R1 | R0 | 00H |
| CAH | R/W | TXT10 | 0 | 0 | C5 | C4 | C3 | C2 | C1 | C0 | 00H |
| CBH | R/W | TXT11 | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | 00H |
| CCH | R | TXT12 | 525/$\overline{625}$ SYNC | SPANISH | ROM VER3 | ROM VER2 | ROM VER1 | ROM VER0 | 1 | VIDEO SIGNAL QUALITY | XXXX XX1X |
| CDH | R/W | TXT14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DISPLAY BANK | PAGE3 | PAGE2 | PAGE1 | PAGE0 | 00H |
| CEH | R/W | TXT15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | MICRO BANK | BLOCK3 | BLOCK2 | BLOCK1 | BLOCK0 | 00H |
| CFH | R/W | CCBASE | CCBASE7 | CCBASE6 | CCBASE5 | CCBASE4 | CCBASE3 | CCBASE2 | CCBASE1 | CCBASE0 | 20H |
| D0H | R/W | PSW | C | AC | F0 | RS1 | RS0 | OV | – | P | 00H |
| D1H | R/W | GPR10 | GPR107 | GPR106 | GPR105 | GPR104 | GPR103 | GPR102 | GPR101 | GPR100 | 00H |
| D2H | R/W | TDACL | TD7 | TD6 | TD5 | TD4 | TD3 | TD2 | TD1 | TD0 | 00H |
| D3H | R/W | TDACH | TPWE | 1 | TD13 | TD12 | TD11 | TD10 | TD9 | TD8 | 40H |
| D4H | R/W | PWM7 | PW7E | 1 | PW7V5 | PW7V4 | PW7V3 | PW7V2 | PW7V1 | PW7V0 | 40H |
| D5H | R/W | PWM0 | PW0E | 1 | PW0V5 | PW0V4 | PW0V3 | PW0V2 | PW0V1 | PW0V0 | 40H |
| D6H | R/W | PWM1 | PW1E | 1 | PW1V5 | PW1V4 | PW1V3 | PW1V2 | PW1V1 | PW1V0 | 40H |
| D7H | R | CCDAT1 | CCD17 | CCD16 | CCD15 | CCD14 | CCD13 | CCD12 | CCD11 | CCD10 | 00H |
| D8H | R/W | S1CON | CR2 | ENSI | STA | STO | SI | AA | CR1 | CR0 | 00H |
| D9H | R | S1STA | STAT4 | STAT3 | STAT2 | STAT1 | STAT0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | F8H |
| DAH | R/W | S1DAT | DAT7 | DAT6 | DAT5 | DAT4 | DAT3 | DAT2 | DAT1 | DAT0 | 00H |
| DBH | R/W | S1ADR | ADR6 | ADR5 | ADR4 | ADR3 | ADR2 | ADR1 | ADR0 | GC | 00H |
| DCH | R/W | PWM3 | PW3E | 1 | PW3V5 | PW3V4 | PW3V3 | PW3V2 | PW3V1 | PW3V0 | 40H |
| DDH | R/W | PWM4 | PW4E | 1 | PW4V5 | PW4V4 | PW4V3 | PW4V2 | PW4V1 | PW4V0 | 40H |
| DEH | R/W | PWM5 | PW5E | 1 | PW5V5 | PW5V4 | PW5V3 | PW5V2 | PW5V1 | PW5V0 | 40H |
| DFH | R/W | PWM6 | PW6E | 1 | PW6V5 | PW6V4 | PW6V3 | PW6V2 | PW6V1 | PW6V0 | 40H |
| E0H | R/W | ACC | ACC7 | ACC6 | ACC5 | ACC4 | ACC3 | ACC2 | ACC1 | ACC0 | 00H |

| ADD | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E1H | R/W | TXT29 | TEN B | TS B1 | TS B0 | OSD PLANES B | OSD LANG ENABLE B | OSD LAN B2 | OSD LAN B1 | OSD LAN B0 | 00H |
| E2H | R/W | TXT30 | TC B2 | TC B1 | TC B0 | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved | 00H |
| E3H | R/W | GPR11 | GPR117 | GPR116 | GPR115 | GPR114 | GPR113 | GPR112 | GPR111 | GPR110 | 00H |
| E4H | R/W | PWM2 | PW2E | 1 | PW2V5 | PW2V4 | PW2V3 | PW2V2 | PW2V1 | PW2V0 | 40H |
| E5H | R/W | GPR12 | GPR127 | GPR126 | GPR125 | GPR124 | GPR123 | GPR122 | GPR121 | GPR120 | 00H |
| E6H | R/W | GPR13 | GPR137 | GPR136 | GPR135 | GPR134 | GPR133 | GPR132 | GPR131 | GPR130 | 00H |
| E7H | R | CCDAT2 | CCD27 | CCD26 | CCD25 | CCD24 | CCD23 | CCD22 | CCD21 | CCD20 | 00H |
| E8H | R/W | SAD | VHI | CH1 | CH0 | ST | SAD7 | SAD6 | SAD5 | SAD4 | 00H |
| E9H | R/W | GPR14 | GPR147 | GPR146 | GPR145 | GPR144 | GPR143 | GPR142 | GPR141 | GPR140 | 00H |
| EAH | R/W | GPR15 | GPR157 | GPR156 | GPR155 | GPR154 | GPR153 | GPR152 | GPR151 | GPR150 | 00H |
| EBH | R/W | GPR16 | GPR167 | GPR166 | GPR165 | GPR164 | GPR163 | GPR162 | GPR161 | GPR160 | 00H |
| ECH | R/W | GPR17 | GPR177 | GPR176 | GPR175 | GPR174 | GPR173 | GPR172 | GPR171 | GPR170 | 00H |
| EDH | R/W | GPR18 | GPR187 | GPR186 | GPR185 | GPR184 | GPR183 | GPR182 | GPR181 | GPR180 | 00H |
| EEH | R/W | TXT35 | PKT1-247 | PKT1-246 | PKT1-245 | PKT1-244 | PKT1-243 | PKT1-242 | PKT1-241 | PKT1-240 | 00H |
| EFH | R/W | TXT36 | – | – | – | – | – | – | PKT1-249 | PKT1-248 | 00H |
| F0H | R/W | B | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | 00H |
| F1H | R/W | T2CON | TF2 | EXF2 | RCLK0 | TCLK0 | EXEN2 | TR2 | C/T2 | CP/RL2 | 00H |
| F2H | R/W | T2MOD | – | – | – | – | – | T2RD | T2OE | DCEN | 00H |
| F3H | R/W | RCAP2L | RCAP2L7 | RCAP2L6 | RCAP2L5 | RCAP2L4 | RCAP2L3 | RCAP2L2 | RCAP2L1 | RCAP2L0 | 00H |
| F4H | R/W | RCAP2H | RCAP2H7 | RCAP2H6 | RCAP2H5 | RCAP2H4 | RCAP2H3 | RCAP2H2 | RCAP2H1 | RCAP2H0 | 00H |
| F5H | R/W | TL2 | TL27 | TL26 | TL25 | TL24 | TL23 | TL22 | TL21 | TL20 | 00H |
| F6H | R/W | TH2 | TH27 | TH26 | TH25 | TH24 | TH23 | TH22 | TH1 | TH20 | 00H |
| F8H | R/W | TXT13 | VPS RECEIVED | PAGE CLEARING | 525 DISPLAY | 525 TEXT | 625 TEXT | PKT 8/30 | FASTEXT | 0 | XXXX XXX0 |
| F9H | R/W | GPR19 | GPR197 | GPR196 | GPR195 | GPR194 | GPR193 | GPR192 | GPR191 | GPR190 | 00H |
| FAH | R/W | XRAMP | XRAMP7 | XRAMP6 | XRAMP5 | XRAMP4 | XRAMP3 | XRAMP2 | XRAMP1 | XRAMP0 | 00H |
| FBH | R/W | ROMBK | STANDBY | IIC_LUT1 | IIC_LUT0 | RAMBK1 | RAMBK0 | ROMBK2 | ROMBK1 | ROMBK0 | 00H |
| FCH | R/W | GPR20 | GPR207 | GPR206 | GPR205 | GPR204 | GPR203 | GPR202 | GPR201 | GPR200 | 00H |
| FDH | R | TEST | TEST7 | TEST6 | TEST5 | TEST4 | TEST3 | TEST2 | TEST1 | TEST0 | 00H |
| FEH | W | WDTKEY | WKEY7 | WKEY6 | WKEY5 | WKEY4 | WKEY3 | WKEY2 | WKEY1 | WKEY0 | 00H |
| FFH | R/W | WDT | WDV7 | WDV6 | WDV5 | WDV4 | WDV3 | WDV2 | WDV1 | WDV0 | 00H |

**Table 6** SFR bit description

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Accumulator (ACC)** | |
| ACC7 to ACC0 | accumulator value |
| **B Register (B)** | |
| B7 to B0 | B register value |
| **CC Base Pointer (CCBASE)** | |
| CCBASE7 to CCBASE0 | Closed Caption display base pointer |
| **CC data byte 1 (CCDAT1)** | |
| CCD17 to CCD10 | Closed Caption first data byte |
| **CC data byte 2 (CCDAT2)** | |
| CCD26 to CCD20 | Closed Caption second data byte |
| **CC line (CCLIN)** | |
| CS4 to CS0 | Closed Caption slice line using 525-line number |
| **Data Pointer High byte (DPH)** | |
| DPH7 to DPH0 | data pointer high byte used with DPL to address auxiliary memory |
| **Data Pointer Low byte (DPL)** | |
| DPL7 to DPL0 | data pointer low byte used with DPH to address auxiliary memory |
| **External Interrupt (EXTINT) (n = 2 to 5)** | |
| EXnCFG<1:0> = 00 | active LOW interrupt |
| EXnCFG<1:0> = 01 | rising edge interrupt |
| EXnCFG<1:0> = 10 | falling edge interrupt |
| EXnCFG<1:0> = 11 | both rising and falling edge interrupt |
| **General Purpose Registers (GPR1 to GPR20) (n = 1 to 21)** | |
| GPRn<7:0> | general purpose read/write registers available for use by the embedded software |
| **Interrupt Enable Register 0 (IEN0)** | |
| EA | disable all interrupts (logic 0) or use individual interrupt enable bits (logic 1) |
| EBUSY | enable BUSY interrupt |
| ES2 | enable $I^2C$-bus interrupt |
| ECC | enable Closed Caption interrupt |
| ET1 | enable Timer 1 interrupt |
| EX1 | enable external interrupt 1 |
| ET0 | enable Timer 0 interrupt |
| EX0 | enable external interrupt 0 |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Interrupt Enable Register 1 (IEN1)** | |
| EX5 | enable external interrupt 5 |
| EX4 | enable external interrupt 4 |
| EX3 | enable external interrupt 3 |
| EX2 | enable external interrupt 2 |
| EUTX | enable UART transmitter interrupt |
| EURX | enable UART receiver interrupt |
| EUART | enable UART transmitter/receiver interrupt |
| ET2 | enable Timer 2 interrupt |
| **Interrupt Priority Register 0 (IP)** | |
| PBUSY | priority EBUSY interrupt |
| PES2 | priority ES2 interrupt |
| PCC | priority ECC interrupt |
| PT1 | priority Timer 1 interrupt |
| PX1 | priority external interrupt 1 |
| PT0 | priority Timer 0 interrupt |
| PX0 | priority external interrupt 0 |
| **Interrupt Priority Register 1 (IP1)** | |
| PX5 | priority external interrupt 5 |
| PX4 | priority external interrupt 4 |
| PX3 | priority external interrupt 3 |
| PX2 | priority external interrupt 2 |
| PUTX | priority UART transmitter interrupt |
| PURX | priority UART receiver interrupt |
| PUART | priority UART transmitter/receiver interrupt |
| PT2 | priority Timer 2 interrupt |
| **Port 0 (P0)** | |
| P07 to P00 | Port 0 I/O register connected to external pins |
| **Port 1 (P1)** | |
| P17 to P10 | Port 1 I/O register connected to external pins |
| **Port 2 (P2)** | |
| P27 to P20 | Port 2 I/O register connected to external pins |
| **Port 3 (P3)** | |
| P34 to P30 | Port 3 I/O register connected to external pins |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Port 0 Configuration A (P0CFGA) and Port 0 Configuration B (P0CFGB)** | |
| P0CFGA<7:0> and P0CFGB<7:0> | These two registers are used to configure Port 0 lines. For example, the configuration of Port 0 pin 3 is controlled by setting bit 3 in both P0CFGA and P0CFGB. P0CFGB<x>/P0CFGA<x>:<br>00 = P0.x in Mode 0 (open-drain)<br>01 = P0.x in Mode 1 (quasi-bidirectional)<br>10 = P0.x in Mode 2 (high-impedance)<br>11 = P0.x in Mode 3 (push-pull) |
| **Port 1 Configuration A (P1CFGA) and Port 1 Configuration B (P1CFGB)** | |
| P1CFGA<7:0> and P1CFGB<7:0> | These two registers are used to configure Port 1 lines. For example, the configuration of Port 1 pin 3 is controlled by setting bit 3 in both P1CFGA and P1CFGB. P1CFGB<x>/P1CFGA<x>:<br>00 = P1.x in Mode 0 (open-drain)<br>01 = P1.x in Mode 1 (quasi-bidirectional)<br>10 = P1.x in Mode 2 (high-impedance)<br>11 = P1.x in Mode 3 (push-pull) |
| **Port 2 Configuration A (P2CFGA) and Port 2 Configuration B (P2CFGB)** | |
| P2CFGA<7:0> and P2CFGB<7:0> | These two registers are used to configure Port 2 lines. For example, the configuration of Port 2, pin 3 is controlled by setting bit 3 in both P2CFGA and P2CFGB. P2CFGB<x>/P2CFGA<x>:<br>00 = P2.x in Mode 0 (open-drain)<br>01 = P2.x in Mode 1 (quasi-bidirectional)<br>10 = P2.x in Mode 2 (high-impedance)<br>11 = P2.x in Mode 3 (push-pull) |
| **Port 3 Configuration A (P3CFGA) and Port 3 Configuration B (P3CFGB)** | |
| P3CFGA<7:0> and P3CFGB<7:0> | These two registers are used to configure Port 3 lines. For example, the configuration of Port 3, pin 3 is controlled by setting bit 3 in both P3CFGA and P3CFGB. P3CFGB<x>/P3CFGA<x>:<br>00 = P3.x in Mode 0 (open-drain)<br>01 = P3.x in Mode 1 (quasi-bidirectional)<br>10 = P3.x in Mode 2 (high-impedance)<br>11 = P3.x in Mode 3 (push-pull) |
| **Power Control Register (PCON)** | |
| SMOD | UART baud rate double control |
| ARD | auxiliary RAM disable, all MOVX instructions access the external data memory |
| RFI | disable ALE during internal access to reduce radio frequency Interference |
| WLE | Watchdog timer enable |
| GF1 | general purpose flag |
| GF0 | general purpose flag |
| PD | Power-down activation bit |
| IDL | Idle mode activation bit |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Program Status Word (PSW)** | |
| C | carry bit |
| AC | auxiliary carry bit |
| F0 | flag 0 |
| RS1 to RS0 | register bank selector bits RS<1:0>:<br>00 = Bank 0 (00H to 07H)<br>01 = Bank 1 (08H to 0FH)<br>10 = Bank 2 (10H to 17H)<br>11 = Bank 3 (18H to 1FH) |
| OV | overflow flag |
| P | parity bit |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 0 Control Register (PWM0)** | |
| PW0E | activate this PWM and take control of respective port pin (logic 1) |
| PW0V5 to PW0V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 1 Control Register (PWM1)** | |
| PW1E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW1V5 to PW1V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 2 Control Register (PWM2)** | |
| PW2E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW2V5 to PW2V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 3 Control Register (PWM3)** | |
| PW3E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW3V5 to PW3V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 4 Control Register (PWM4)** | |
| PW4E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW4V5 to PW4V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 5 Control Register (PWM5)** | |
| PW5E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW5V5 to PW5V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 6 Control Register (PWM6)** | |
| PW6E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW6V5 to PW6V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Pulse Width Modulator 7 Control Register (PWM7)** | |
| PW7E | activate this PWM (logic 1) |
| PW7V5 to PW7V0 | pulse width modulator high time |
| **Timer 2 Reload Capture High Byte (RCAP2H)** | |
| RCAP2H7 to RCAP2H0 | Timer 2 capture/reload high byte |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Timer 2 Reload Capture Low Byte (RCAP2L)** | |
| RCAP2L7 to RCAP2L0 | Timer 2 capture/reload low byte |
| **ROM Bank (ROMBK)** | |
| STANDBY | standby activation bit |
| IIC_LUT1 to IIC_LUT0 | $I^2C$-bus look-up table selection; IIC_LUT<1:0>:<br>00 = P8xC558 normal mode<br>01 = P8xC558 fast mode<br>10 = P8xC558 slow mode<br>11 = reserved |
| RAMBK1 to RAMBK0 | RAM Bank selection bits RAMBK<1:0>:<br>00 = Bank 0 (0 to 64 kbytes)<br>01 = Bank 1 (64 to 128 kbytes)<br>10 = Bank 2 (128 to 192 kbytes)<br>11 = Bank 3 (192 to 256 kbytes) |
| ROMBK2 to ROMBK0 | ROM Bank selection bits ROMBK<2:0>:<br>000 = Bank 0 (32 to 64 kbytes)<br>001 = Bank 1 (64 to 96 kbytes)<br>010 = Bank 2 (96 to 128 kbytes)<br>011 = Bank 3 (128 to 160 kbytes)<br>100 = Bank 4 (160 to 192 kbytes)<br>101 = Bank 5 (192 to 224 kbytes)<br>110 = Bank 6 (224 to 256 kbytes)<br>111 = reserved |
| **UART Buffer (S0BUF)** | |
| S0BUF7 to S0BUF0 | UART data buffer |
| **UART Control Register (S0CON)** | |
| SM0 to SM1 | UART mode selection bits SM<0:1>:<br>00 = Mode 0, Shift Register<br>01 = Mode 2, 9-bit UART<br>10 = Mode 1, 8-bit UART (variable baud rate)<br>11 = Mode 3, 9-bit UART (variable baud rate) |
| SM2 | Enables the multiprocessor communication feature in Modes 2 and 3. In Mode 2 or 3, if SM2 is set, then RI will not be activated, RB8 and S0BUF will not be loaded if the received $9^{th}$ data bit is logic 0. In Mode 1, if SM2 is set, then RI will not be activated, RB8 and S0BUF will not be loaded if no valid stop bit was received. In Mode 0, SM2 has no influence. |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| REN | Enables serial reception. Set by software to enable reception. Cleared by software to disable reception. |
| TB8 | Is the 9th data bit that will be transmitted in Modes 2 and 3. Set or cleared by software as desired. |
| RB8 | In Modes 2 and 3, RB8 is the 9th data bit that was received. In Mode 1, if SM2 is logic 0, RB8 is the stop bit that was received. In Mode 0, RB8 is not used. Loading of RB8 in Modes 1, 2 and 3 depends on SM2. |
| TI | Is the transmit interrupt flag. Set by hardware at the end of the 8th bit time in Mode 0, or at the beginning of the stop bit in the other modes. Must be cleared by software. |
| RI | Is the receive interrupt flag. Set by hardware at the end of the 8th bit time in Mode 0, or halfway through the stop bit time in the other modes, in any serial reception (except see SM2). Must be cleared by software. |
| **I²C-bus Slave Address Register (S1ADR)** | |
| ADR6 to ADR0 | I²C-bus slave address to which the device will respond |
| GC | enable I²C-bus general call address (logic 1) |
| **I²C-bus Control Register (S1CON)** | |
| CR2 to CR0 | clock rate bits; CR<2:0>: (for nominal mode)<br>000 = 200 kHz bit rate<br>001 = 7.5 kHz bit rate<br>010 = 300 kHz bit rate<br>011 = 400 kHz bit rate<br>100 = 50 kHz bit rate<br>101 = 3.75 kHz bit rate<br>110 = 75 kHz bit rate<br>111 = 100 kHz bit rate |
| ENSI | enable I²C-bus interface (logic 1) |
| STA | **START flag:** When this bit is set in slave mode, the hardware checks the I²C-bus and generates a START condition if the bus is free or after the bus becomes free. If the device operates in master mode, it will generate a repeated START condition. |
| STO | **STOP flag:** If this bit is set in a master mode, a STOP condition is generated. A STOP condition detected on the I²C-bus clears this bit. This bit may also be set in slave mode, to recover from an error condition. In this case, no STOP condition is generated to the I²C-bus, but the hardware releases the SDA and SCL lines and switches to the not selected receiver mode. The STOP flag is cleared by the hardware. |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| SI | **Serial Interrupt flag:** This flag is set and an interrupt request is generated, after any of the following events occur:<br>• A START condition is generated in master mode<br>• The own slave address has been received during AA = 1<br>• The general call address has been received while S1ADR.GC and AA = 1<br>• A data byte has been received or transmitted in master mode (even if arbitration is lost)<br>• A data byte has been received or transmitted as selected slave<br>• A STOP or START condition is received as selected slave receiver or transmitter. While the SI flag is set, SCL remains LOW and the serial transfer is suspended. SI must be reset by software. |
| AA | **Assert Acknowledge flag:** When this bit is set, an acknowledge is returned after any one of the following conditions:<br>• Own slave address is received<br>• General call address is received (S1ADR.GC = 1)<br>• A data byte is received, while the device is programmed to be a master receiver<br>• A data byte is received, while the device is selected slave receiver.<br>When the bit is reset, no acknowledge is returned. Consequently, no interrupt is requested when the own address or general call address is received. |
| **$I^2C$-bus Data Register (S1DAT)** | |
| DAT7 to DAT0 | $I^2C$-bus data |
| **$I^2C$-bus Status Register (S1STA)** | |
| STAT4 to STAT0 | $I^2C$-bus interface status |
| **Software ADC Register (SAD)** | |
| VHI | analog input voltage greater than DAC voltage (logic 1) |
| CH1 to CH0 | ADC input channel select bits; CH<1:0>:<br>00 = ADC3<br>01 = ADC0<br>10 = ADC1<br>11 = ADC2 |
| ST(1) | initiate voltage comparison between ADC input channel and SAD value |
| SAD7 to SAD4 | 4 MSBs of DAC input word |
| **Software ADC Control Register (SADB)** | |
| DC_COMP | enable DC comparator mode (logic 1) |
| SAD3 to SAD0 | 4 LSBs of SAD value |
| **Stack Pointer (SP)** | |
| SP7 to SP0 | stack pointer value |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Timer/counter Control Register (TCON)** | |
| TF1 | **Timer 1 overflow flag:** Set by hardware on Timer/counter overflow. Cleared by hardware when processor vectors to interrupt routine. |
| TR1 | **Timer 1 run control bit:** Set/cleared by software to turn Timer/counter on/off. |
| TF0 | **Timer 0 overflow flag:** Set by hardware on Timer/counter overflow. Cleared by hardware when processor vectors to interrupt routine. |
| TR0 | **Timer 0 run control bit:** Set/cleared by software to turn Timer/counter on/off. |
| IE1 | **Interrupt 1 edge flag.** Both edges generate flag. Set by hardware when external interrupt edge detected. Cleared by hardware when interrupt processed. |
| IT1 | **Interrupt 1 type control bit:** Set/cleared by software to specify edge/low level triggered external interrupts. |
| IE0 | **Interrupt 0 Edge l flag:** Set by hardware when external interrupt edge detected. Cleared by hardware when interrupt processed. |
| IT0 | **Interrupt 0 type flag:** Set/cleared by software to specify falling edge/low level triggered external interrupts. |
| **Timer/counter2 Control Register (T2CON)** | |
| TF2 | **Timer 2 overflow flag:** Cleared by software. TF2 will not be set when either baud rate generation mode or clock out mode. |
| EXF2 | **Timer 2 External Flag:** Set on a negative transition on T2EX and EXEN2 = 1. In Auto-reload mode it is toggled on an under or overflow. Cleared by software. |
| RCLK0 | **Receive clock 0 flag:** When set, causes the UART to use Timer 2 overflow pulses. RCLK0 = 0 causes Timer 1 overflow pulses to be used. |
| TCLK0 | **Transmit clock 0 flag:** When set, causes the UART to use Timer 2 overflow pulses. TCLK0 = 0 causes Timer 1 overflow pulses to be used. |
| EXEN2 | **Timer 2 external enable flag:** when set, allows a capture or reload to occur, together with an interrupt, as a result of a negative transition on input T2EX if in capture mode or Auto-reload mode with DCEN reset. If in Auto-reload mode and DCEN is set, this bit has no influence. In the other modes, EXF2 is set and an interrupt is generated on a HIGH-to-LOW transition on T2EX pin. In all modes, EXEN2 = 0 causes Timer 2 to ignore events at T2EX. |
| TR2 | **START/STOP control bit:** a logic 1 starts Timer 2 |
| C/$\overline{T2}$ | **Counter Timer selection bit:** a logic 1 selects the counter for Timer 2 |
| CP/$\overline{RL2}$ | **Capture/Reload flag:** selection of mode capture or reload |
| **14-bit PWM MSB Register (TDACH)** | |
| TPWE | activate this 14-bit PWM (logic 1) |
| TD13 to TD8 | 6 MSBs of 14-bit number to be output by the 14-bit PWM |
| **14-bit PWM LSB Register (TDACL)** | |
| TD7 to TD0 | 8 LSBs of 14-bit number to be output by the 14-bit PWM |
| **Timer 0 High byte (TH0)** | |
| TH07 to TH00 | 8 MSBs of Timer 0 16-bit counter |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Timer 1 High byte (TH1)** | |
| TH17 to TH10 | 8 MSBs of Timer 1 16-bit counter |
| **Timer 2 High byte (TH2)** | |
| TH27 to TH20 | 8 MSBs of Timer 2 16-bit counter |
| **Timer 0 Low byte (TL0)** | |
| TL07 to TL00 | 8 LSBs of Timer 0 16-bit counter |
| **Timer 1 Low byte (TL1)** | |
| TL17 to TL10 | 8 LSBs of Timer 1 16-bit counter |
| **Timer 2 Low byte (TL2)** | |
| TL27 to TL20 | 8 LSBs of Timer 2 16-bit counter |
| **Timer/counter Mode Control (TMOD)** | |
| GATE | gating control Timer/counter 1 |
| C/$\overline{T}$ | Counter/Timer 1 selector |
| M1 to M0 | mode control bits Timer/counter 1; M<1:0>:<br>00 = 8-bit Timer or 8-bit Counter with divide-by-32 prescaler<br>01 = 16-bit time interval or event Counter<br>10 = 8-bit time interval or event Counter with automatic reload upon overflow; reload value stored in TH1<br>11 = stopped |
| GATE | gating control Timer/counter 0 |
| C/$\overline{T}$ | Counter/Timer 0 selector |
| M1 to M0 | mode control bits Timer/counter 0; M<1:0>:<br>00 = 8-bit timer or 8-bit counter with divide-by-32 prescaler<br>01 = 16-bit time interval or event Counter<br>10 = 8-bit time interval or event Counter with automatic reload upon overflow; reload value stored in TH0<br>11 = one 8-bit time interval or event Counter and one 8-bit time interval Counter |
| **Timer 2 Mode Control (T2MOD)** | |
| T2RD | **Timer 2 Read flag:** this bit is set by hardware if following TL2 read and before TH2 read, TH2 is incremented; it is reset on the trailing edge of next TL2 read |
| T2OE | **Timer 2 output enable bit:** when set, pin T2 is configured as a clock output |
| DCEN | **Down count enable flag:** when set, this allows Timer 2 to be configured as an up/down Counter |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Text Register 0 (TXT0)** | |
| X24 POSN | store packet 24 in extension packet memory (logic 0) or page memory (logic 1) |
| DISPLAY X24 | display X24 from page memory (logic 0) or extension packet memory (logic 1) |
| AUTO FRAME | FRAME output switched off automatically if any video displayed (logic 1) |
| DISABLE HEADER ROLL | disable writing of rolling headers and time into memory (logic 1) |
| DISPLAY STATUS ROW ONLY | display row 24 only (logic 1) |
| DISABLE FRAME | FRAME output always LOW (logic 1) |
| VPS ON | enable capture of VPS data (logic 1) |
| INV ON | enable capture of inventory page in block 8 (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 1 (TXT1)** | |
| EXT PKT OFF | disable acquisition of extension packets (logic 1) |
| 8-BIT | disable checking of packets 0 to 24 written into memory (logic 1) |
| ACQ OFF | disable writing of data into Display memory (logic 1) |
| X26 OFF | disable automatic processing of X/26 data (logic 1) |
| FULL FIELD | acquire data on any TV line (logic 1) |
| FIELD POLARITY | VSYNC pulse in second half of line during even field (logic 1) |
| H POLARITY | HSYNC reference edge is negative going (logic 1) |
| V POLARITY | VSYNC reference edge is negative going (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 2 (TXT2)** | |
| ACQ BANK | select acquisition Bank 1 (logic 1) |
| REQ3 to REQ0 | page request |
| SC2 to SC0 | start column of page request |
| **Text Register 3 (TXT3)** | |
| PRD4 to PRD0 | page request data |
| **Text Register 4 (TXT4)** | |
| OSD BANK ENABLE | alternate OSD location available via graphic attribute, additional 32 locations (logic 1) |
| QUAD WIDTH ENABLE | enable display of quadruple width characters (logic 1) |
| EAST/$\overline{\text{WEST}}$ | eastern language selection of character codes A0H to FFH (logic 1) |
| DISABLE DOUBLE HEIGHT | disable normal decoding of double height characters (logic 1) |
| B MESH ENABLE | enable meshing of black background (logic 1) |
| C MESH ENABLE | enable meshing of coloured background (logic 1) |
| TRANS ENABLE | display black background as video (logic 1) |
| SHADOW ENABLE | display shadow/fringe (default SE black) (logic 1) |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Text Register 5 (TXT5)** | |
| BKGND OUT | background colour displayed outside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| BKGND IN | background colour displayed inside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| $\overline{\text{COR}}$ OUT | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ active outside Teletext and OSD boxes (logic 1) |
| $\overline{\text{COR}}$ IN | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ active inside Teletext and OSD boxes (logic 1) |
| TEXT OUT | TEXT displayed outside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| TEXT IN | TEXT displayed inside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON OUT | VIDEO displayed outside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON IN | VIDEO displayed inside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 6 (TXT6)** | |
| BKGND OUT | background colour displayed outside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| BKGND IN | background colour displayed inside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| $\overline{\text{COR}}$ OUT | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ active outside Teletext and OSD boxes (logic 1) |
| $\overline{\text{COR}}$ IN | $\overline{\text{COR}}$ active inside Teletext and OSD boxes (logic 1) |
| TEXT OUT | TEXT displayed outside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| TEXT IN | TEXT displayed inside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON OUT | VIDEO displayed outside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON IN | VIDEO displayed inside Teletext boxes (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 7 (TXT7)** | |
| STATUS ROW TOP | Display memory row 24 information above Teletext page (on display row 0) (logic 1) |
| CURSOR ON | display cursor at position given by TXT9 and TXT10 (logic 1) |
| REVEAL | display characters in area with conceal attribute set (logic 1) |
| BOTTOM/$\overline{\text{TOP}}$ | Display memory rows 12 to 23 when DOUBLE HEIGHT height bit is set (logic 1) |
| DOUBLE HEIGHT | display each character as twice normal height (logic 1) |
| BOX ON 24 | enable display of Teletext boxes in memory row 24 (logic 1) |
| BOX ON 1 to 23 | enable display of Teletext boxes in memory row 1 to 23 (logic 1) |
| BOX ON 0 | enable display of Teletext boxes in memory row 0 (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 8 (TXT8)** | |
| $\overline{\text{FLICKER STOP ON}}$ | disable ‘Flicker Stopper’ circuit (logic 1) |
| DISABLE SPANISH | disable special treatment of Spanish packet 26 characters (logic 1) |
| PKT 26 RECEIVED[2] | packet 26 data has been processed (logic 1) |
| WSS RECEIVED[2] | WSS data has been processed (logic 1) |
| WSS ON | enable acquisition of WSS data (logic 1) |
| CVBS1/$\overline{\text{CVBS0}}$ | select CVBS1 as source for device (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 9 (TXT9)** | |
| CURSOR FREEZE | lock cursor at current position (logic 1) |
| CLEAR MEMORY[1] | clear memory block pointed to by TXT15 (logic 1) |
| A0 | access extension packet memory (logic 1) |
| R4 to R0[3] | current memory ROW value |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Text Register 10 (TXT10)** | |
| C5 to C0[4] | current memory COLUMN value |
| **Text Register 11 (TXT11)** | |
| D7 to D0 | data value written or read from memory location defined by TXT9, TXT10 and TXT15 |
| **Text Register 12 (TXT12)** | |
| 525/$\overline{625}$ SYNC | 525-line CVBS signal is being received (logic 1) |
| SPANISH | Spanish character set present (logic 1) |
| ROM VER3 to ROM VER0 | mask programmable identification for character set |
| VIDEO SIGNAL QUALITY | acquisition can be synchronized to CVBS (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 13 (TXT13)** | |
| VPS RECEIVED | VPS data (logic 1) |
| PAGE CLEARING | software or power-on page clear in progress (logic 1) |
| 525 DISPLAY | 525-line synchronisation for display (logic 1) |
| 525 TEXT | 525-line WST being received (logic 1) |
| 625 TEXT | 625-line WST being received (logic 1) |
| PKT 8/30 | packet 8/30/x (625) or packet 4/30/x (525) data detected (logic 1) |
| FASTEXT | packet x/27 data detected (logic 1) |
| PROG SCAN MODE | force basic progressive scan or progressive scan with interlace mode (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 14 (TXT14)** | |
| DISPLAY BANK | upper bank for display selected (logic 1) |
| PAGE3 to PAGE0 | current display page |
| **Text Register 15 (TXT15)** | |
| MICRO BANK | upper bank for micro selected (logic 1) |
| BLOCK3 to BLOCK0 | current micro block to be accessed by TXT9, TXT10 and TXT11 |
| **Text Register 17 (TXT17)** | |
| PROG SCAN CAPABLE | indicates the device is capable of the Progressive Scan modes (logic 1) |
| FORCE ACQ1 to FORCE ACQ0 | FORCE ACQ<1:0>:<br>00 = automatic selection<br>01 = force 525 timing, force 525 Teletext standard<br>10 = force 625 timing, force 625 Teletext standard<br>11 = force 625 timing, force 525 Teletext standard |
| FORCE DISP1 to FORCE DISP0 | FORCE DISP<1:0>:<br>00 = automatic selection<br>01 = force display to 525 mode (9 lines per row)<br>10 = force display to 625 mode (10 lines per row)<br>11 = not valid (default to 625) |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| SCREEN COL2 to SCREEN COL0 | Defines colour to be displayed instead of TV picture and black background; these bits <2:0> are equivalent to the RGB components. SCREEN COL<2:0>:<br>000 = transparent<br>001 = CLUT entry 9<br>010 = CLUT entry 10<br>011 = CLUT entry 11<br>100 = CLUT entry 12<br>101 = CLUT entry 13<br>110 = CLUT entry 14<br>111 = CLUT entry 15 |
| **Text Register 18 (TXT18)** | |
| NOT3 to NOT0 | National Option Table selection, maximum of 31 when used with EAST/$\overline{\text{WEST}}$ bit |
| FORCE DISP FIELD | forces the DISP FIELD bit in STATUS MMR to be toggled every Vsync (logic 1) |
| BS1 to BS0 | basic character set selection |
| **Text Register 19 (TXT19)** | |
| TEN | enable twist character set (logic 1) |
| TC2 to TC0 | language control bits (C12, C13 and C14) that has twisted character set |
| TS1 to TS0 | twist character set selection |
| **Text Register 20 (TXT20)** | |
| DRCS ENABLE | re-map column 8/9 to DRCS (or column 8/9/A/C/ if Extended DRCS is enabled), TXT and CC modes (logic 1) |
| OSD PLANES | character code columns 8/9 (or column 8/9/A/C/ if Extended DRCS is enabled), defined as double plane characters (special graphics characters) (logic 1) |
| EXTENDED SPECIAL GRAPHICS | extended Special Graphics enabled user definable range for special graphics characters, in CC mode only (logic 1) |
| CHAR SELECT ENABLE | enables character set selection in CC display mode (logic 1) |
| OSD LANG ENABLE | enable use of OSD LAN<2:0> to define language option for display, instead of C12, C13 and C14 |
| OSD LAN2 to OSD LAN0 | alternative C12, C13 and C14 bits for use with OSD menus |
| **Text Register 21 (TXT21)** | |
| DISP LINES1 to DISP LINES0 | the number of display lines per character row; DISP LINES<1:0>:<br>00 = 10 lines per character (defaults to 9 lines in 525 mode)<br>01 = 13 lines per character<br>10 = 16 lines per character<br>11 = reserved |
| CHAR SIZE1 to CHAR SIZE0 | character matrix size bits; CHAR SIZE<1:0>:<br>00 = 10 lines per character (matrix 12 $\times$ 10)<br>01 = 13 lines per character (matrix 12 $\times$ 13)<br>10 = 16 lines per character (matrix 12 $\times$ 16)<br>11 = reserved |
| $I^2C$ Port 1 | enable $I^2C$-bus Port 1 selection (P1.5/SDA1 and P1.4/SCL1) (logic 1) |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| CCON | Closed Caption acquisition on (logic 1) |
| $I^2C$ Port 0 | enable $I^2C$-bus Port 0 selection (P1.7/SDA0 and P1.6/SCL0) (logic 1) |
| CC/TXT | display configured for CC mode (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 22 (TXT22)** | |
| GPF7 to GPF6 | reserved |
| GPF5 to GPF4 and GPF2 to GPF0 | general purpose register, bits defined by mask programmable bits (Character ROM address 09FEH) |
| GPF3 | PWM0, PWM1, PWM2 and PWM3 output on Port 3.0 to Port 3.3 respectively (logic 0) PWM0, PWM1, PWM2 and PWM3 output on Port 2.1 to Port 2.4 respectively (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 23 (TXT23)** | |
| NOT B3 to NOT B0 | National Option Table selection for Page B, maximum of 32 when used with EAST/$\overline{\text{WEST}}$ B-bit |
| EAST/$\overline{\text{WEST}}$ B | eastern language selection of character codes A0H to FFH for Page B (logic 1) |
| DRCS B ENABLE | normal OSD characters used on Page B (logic 0) re-map column 8/9 to DRCS (TXT and CC modes) on Page B (logic 1) |
| BS B1 to BS B0 | basic character set selection for Page B |
| **Text Register 24 (TXT24)** | |
| BKGND OUT B | background colour displayed outside Teletext boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| BKGND IN B | background colour displayed inside Teletext boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| COR OUT B | COR active outside Teletext and OSD boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| COR IN B | COR active inside Teletext and OSD boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| TEXT OUT B | TEXT displayed outside Teletext boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| TEXT IN B | TEXT displayed inside Teletext boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON OUT B | VIDEO displayed outside Teletext boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON IN B | VIDEO displayed inside Teletext boxes (Teletext page) (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 25 (TXT25)** | |
| BKGND OUT B | background colour displayed outside Teletext boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| BKGND IN B | background colour displayed inside Teletext boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| COR OUT B | COR active outside Teletext and OSD boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| COR IN B | COR active inside Teletext and OSD boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| TEXT OUT B | TEXT displayed outside Teletext boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| TEXT IN B | TEXT displayed inside Teletext boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON OUT B | VIDEO displayed outside Teletext boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |
| PICTURE ON IN B | VIDEO displayed inside Teletext boxes (Sub-Title/Newsflash page) (logic 1) |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Text Register 26 (TXT26)** | |
| EXTENDED DRCS | columns 8/9/A/C mapped to DRCS when DRCS characters enabled, allowing 64 DRCS characters (logic 1), default (logic 0) only columns 8/9 mapped to DRCS when DRCS characters enabled, allowing 32 DRCS characters |
| TRANS ENABLE B | display black background as video on Page B (logic 1) |
| C MESH ENABLE B | enable meshing of coloured background on Page B (logic 1) |
| B MESH ENABLE B | enable meshing of black background on Page B (logic 1) |
| SHADOW ENABLE B | disable display of shadow/fringing on Page B (logic 0) display shadow/ fringe (default SE black) on Page B (logic 1) |
| BOX ON 24 B | enable display of Teletext boxes in memory row 24 of Page B (logic 1) |
| BOX ON 1 B to 23 B | enable display of Teletext boxes in memory row 1 to 23 of Page B (logic 1) |
| BOX ON 0 B | enable display of Teletext boxes in memory row 0 of Page B (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 27 (TXT27)** | |
| SCRB2 to SCRB0 | Defines colour to be displayed instead of TV picture and black background for Page B; these bits are equivalent to the RGB components. SCRB<2:0>:<br>000 = transparent<br>001 = CLUT entry 9<br>010 = CLUT entry 10<br>011 = CLUT entry 11<br>100 = CLUT entry 12<br>101 = CLUT entry 13<br>110 = CLUT entry 14<br>111 = CLUT entry 15 |
| **Text Register 28 (TXT28)** | |
| MULTI-PAGE | conventional internal memory storage of acquisition data (logic 0) enables multi-page acquisition operation for software controlled storage of acquired data in external SRAM (logic 1) |
| CC/TXT B | display Page B configured for CC mode (logic 1) |
| ACTIVE PAGE | display Page B active during two page mode (logic 1) |
| DISPLAY BANK B | select upper bank for display Page B (logic 1) |
| PAGE B3 to PAGE B0 | current display page for Page B |
| **Text Register 29 (TXT29)** | |
| TEN B | disable twist function for Page B (logic 0) enable twist character set for Page B (logic 1) |
| TS B1 to TS B0 | twist character set selection for Page B |
| OSD PLANES B | character code columns 8 and 9 defined as single plane characters for display Page B (logic 0) character code columns 8 and 9 defined as double plane characters (special graphics characters) for display Page B (logic 1) |
| OSD LANG ENABLE B | enable use of OSD LAN B<2:0> to define language option for display, instead of C12, C13 and C14 for display Page B |
| OSD LAN B2 to OSD LAN B0 | alternative C12, C13 and C14 bits for use with OSD menus for display Page B |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Text Register 30 (TXT30)** | |
| TC B2 to TC B0 | language control bits (C12, C13 and C14) that has twist character set for Page B |
| BOTTOM/TOP B | Display memory rows 0 to 11 when double height bit is set on display Page B (logic 0). Display memory rows 12 to 23 when double height bit is set on display Page B (logic 1) |
| DOUBLE HEIGHT B | display each character as twice normal height on display Page B (logic 1) |
| STATUS ROW TOP B | Display memory row 24 information below Teletext page (on display row 24) on display Page B (logic 0); display memory row 24 information above Teletext page (on display row 0) on display Page B (logic 1) |
| DISPLAY X24 B | display row 24 from basic page memory on display Page B (logic 0) display row 24 from appropriate location in extension memory on display Page B (logic 1) |
| DISPLAY STATUS ROW ONLY B | display only row 24 on display Page B (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 31 (TXT31)** | |
| GPF11 to GPF10 | general purpose register, bits defined by mask programmable location (Character ROM address 09FEH) |
| GPF9 to GPF8 | 00 = reserved<br>01 = 80C51 configured for 12 MHz operation<br>10 = reserved<br>11 = reserved |
| **Text Register 32 (TXT32)** | |
| 9FE11 | reserved |
| 9FF11 to 9FF5 | mask programmable bits available for UOC configuration (Character ROM address 09FFH) |
| **Text Register 33 (TXT33)** | |
| BFE7 to BFE0 | mask programmable bits available for UOC configuration (Character ROM address 0BFEH) |
| **Text Register 34 (TXT34)** | |
| BFE11 to BFE8 | mask programmable bits available for UOC configuration (Character ROM address 0BFEH) |
| **Text Register 35 (TXT35)** | |
| PKT1-24<7:0> | Teletext Packets 1 to 24 received for blocks 7 to 0, set by hardware and cleared by software; Teletext Packets 1 to 24 received after a header in any one Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI) (logic 1) |
| **Text Register 36 (TXT36)** | |
| PKT1-24<9:8> | Teletext Packets 1 to 24 received for blocks 9 to 8, set by hardware and cleared by software; Teletext Packets 1 to 24 received after a header in any one VBI (logic 1) |

| BITS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Watchdog timer (WDT)** | |
| WDV7 to WDV0 | Watchdog Timer period |
| **Watchdog Timer Key (WDTKEY)** | |
| WKEY7 to WKEY0[5] | Watchdog Timer key |
| **Wide Screen Signalling 1 (WSS1)** | |
| WSS<3:0> ERROR | error in WSS<3:0> (logic 1) |
| WSS3 to WSS0 | signalling bits to define aspect ratio (group 1) |
| **Wide Screen Signalling 2 (WSS2)** | |
| WSS<7:4> ERROR | error in WSS<7:4> (logic 1) |
| WSS7 to WSS4 | signalling bits to define enhanced services (group 2) |
| **Wide Screen Signalling 3 (WSS3)** | |
| WSS<13:11> ERROR | error in WSS<13:11> (logic 1) |
| WSS13 to WSS11 | signalling bits to define reserved elements (group 4) |
| WSS<10:8> ERROR | error in WSS<10:8> (logic 1) |
| WSS10 to WSS8 | signalling bits to define subtitles (group 3) |
| **External RAM Pointer (XRAMP)** | |
| XRAMP7 to XRAMP0 | upper address byte for MOVX RAM space in direct addressing; to use with one of the R0 to R7 registers to provide the lower address byte |

**Notes**

1. This flag is set by software and reset by hardware.
2. This flag is set by hardware and must be reset by software.
3. Valid range TXT Mode 0 to 24.
4. Valid range TXT Mode 0 to 39.
5. Must be set to 55H to disable Watchdog timer when active.

### 8.6 Character set feature bits

Features available on the SAA567x; SAA569x devices are reflected in a specific area of the Character ROM. These sections of the Character ROM are mapped to two Special Function Registers: TXT22 and TXT12. Character ROM address 09FEH is mapped to SFR TXT22; see Tables 7 and 8. Character ROM address 09FFH is mapped to SFR TXT12; see Tables 9 and 10.

**Table 7** Character ROM - TXT22 mapping

| MAPPED ITEMS | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Character ROM; address 09FEH | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | U | X | X | X |
| Mapped to TXT22 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| U = Used and X = Reserved | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 8** Description of Character ROM address 09FEH bits

| BIT | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| 0 to 2 | reserved |
| 3 | 1 = PWM0, PWM1, PWM2 and PWM3 output routed to Port 2.1 to 2.4 respectively |
| | 0 = PWM0, PWM1, PWM2 and PWM3 output routed to Port 3.0 to 3.3 respectively |
| 4 to 11 | reserved |

**Table 9** Character ROM - TXT12 mapping

| MAPPED ITEMS | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Character ROM; address 09FFH | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | U | X | X | X | X |
| Mapped to TXT12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| U = Used and X = Reserved | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 10** Description of Character ROM address 09FFH bits

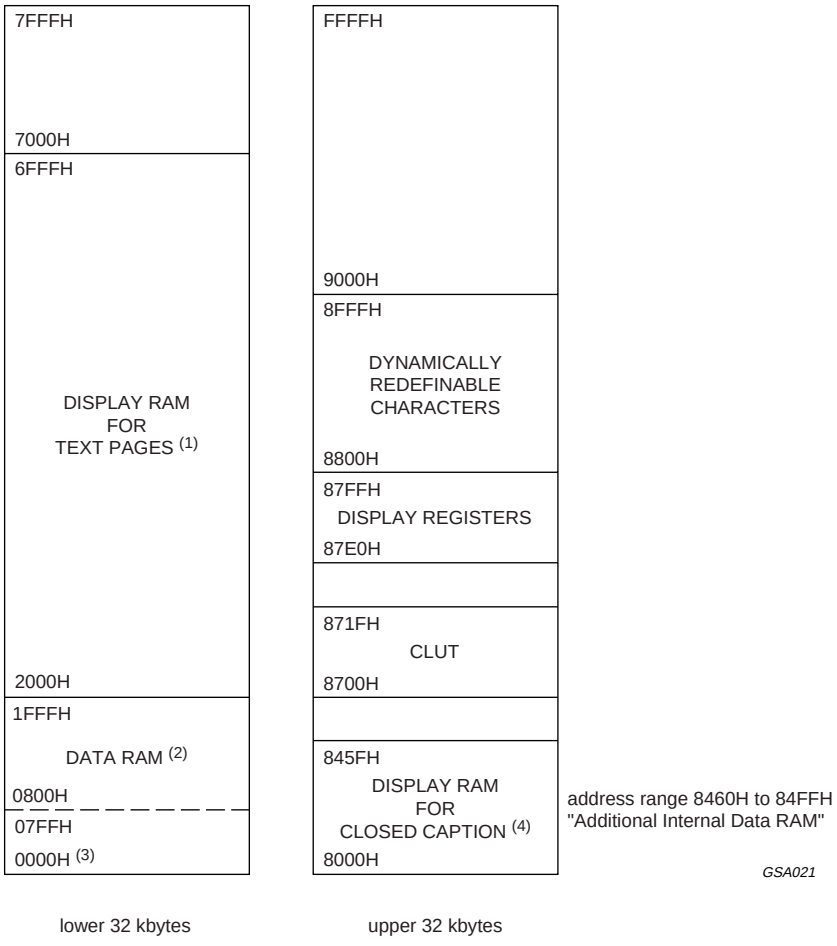
| BIT | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| 4 | 1 = Spanish character set present<br>0 = no Spanish character set present |
| 0 to 3 and 5 to 11 | reserved |

## 8.7 MOVX memory

The normal 80C51 external memory area has been mapped internally to the device (see Fig.8). This means that the MOVX instruction accesses memory internal to the device.

### 8.7.1 MOVX SPACE PAGE SELECTION

The MOVX RAM page pointer is used to select one of the 256 pages within the MOVX address space, not all pages are allocated, refer to Fig.9 for further detail. A page consists of 256 consecutive bytes. XRAMP only works with internal MOVX memory.



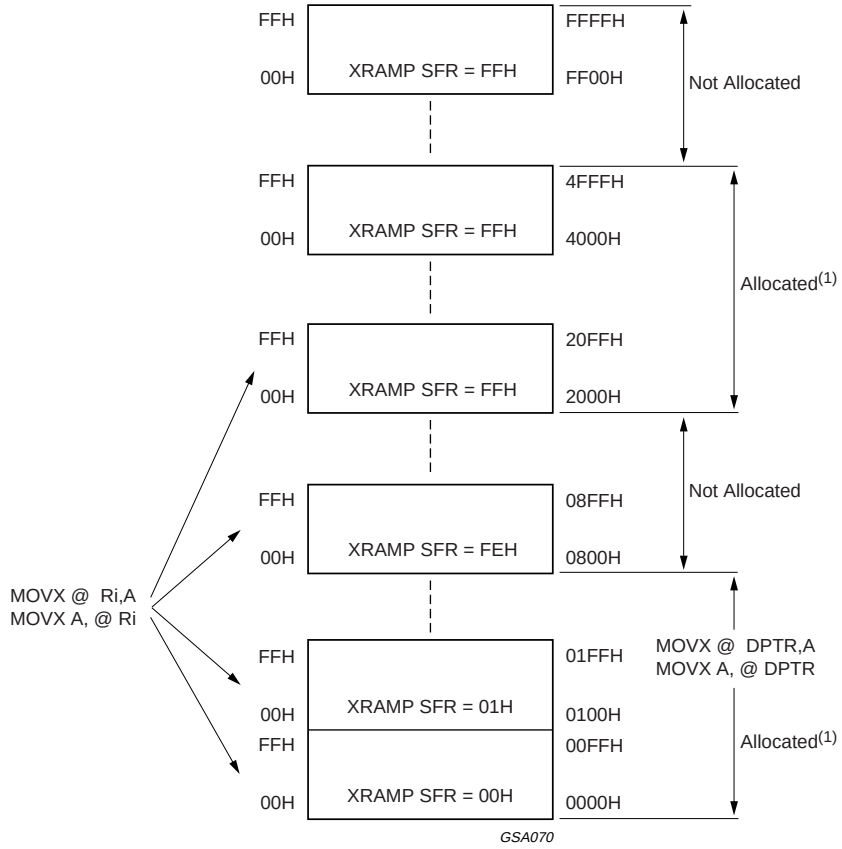

(1) Both SAA567x; SAA569x 128 and 192 kbytes have 12 kbytes of Display memory.

(2) 0800H to 1FFFH are mapped into 6 kbytes of Bank 0 of external RAM. An external RAM is required to be able to address this memory space (refer to Section 20 and Section 30.1).

(3) Both SAA567x; SAA569x 128 and 192 kbytes have 2 kbytes of Data RAM.

(4) Display RAM for Closed Caption and Text is shared.

Fig.8 MOVX RAM allocation.




(1) Internal 14 kbyte data and display RAM of the device.

Fig.9 Indirect addressing of MOVX RAM.

## 9 POWER-ON RESET

Two reset inputs are present on the device, the RESET pin being active HIGH and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin being active LOW. Only one of these inputs need be connected in the system as they are ORed internally to the device and each pin has the necessary pull-down (for RESET) and pull-up (for $\overline{\text{RESET}}$) resistors at the pad.

An automatic reset can be obtained when $V_{DD}$ is switched on by connecting the RESET pin to $V_{DDP}$ through a 10 μF capacitor, providing the $V_{DD}$ rise time does not exceed 1 ms and the oscillator start-up time does not exceed 10 ms.

Alternatively, a capacitor connected to $V_{SSP}$ with a suitable pull-up to $V_{DDP,}$ (e.g. 10 μF capacitor; 16 kΩ resistor) can be connected to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin.

To ensure correct initialisation, the RESET/$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin must be held HIGH/LOW long enough for the oscillator to settle following power-up, usually a few milliseconds (application specific, typically 10 ms). Once the oscillator is stable, a further 24 crystal clocks are required to generate the reset. Once the above reset condition has been detected, an internal reset signal is triggered (which remains active for 2048 clock cycles).

## 10 POWER SAVING MODES OF OPERATION

Three power saving modes are incorporated in the SAA567x; SAA569x device: Standby, Idle and Power-down. When utilizing one of these modes, power to the device ($V_{DDP}$, $V_{DDC}$ and $V_{DDA}$) should be maintained, since power saving is achieved by clock gating on a section-by-section basis.

### 10.1 Standby mode

During Standby mode, the Acquisition and Display sections of the device are disabled. The following functions remain active:

- 80C51 CPU core
- Memory interface
- $I^2C$-bus interface
- Timer/counters
- Watchdog timer
- UART, SAD and PWMs.

To enter Standby mode, the STANDBY bit in the ROMBK register must be set. Once in Standby, the crystal oscillator continues to run, but the internal clocks to Acquisition and Display are gated out. However, the clocks to the 80C51 CPU Core, Memory Interface, $I^2C$-bus, UART, Timer/counters, Watchdog timer and Pulse Width Modulators are maintained. Since the output values on RGB and VDS are maintained, the display output must be disabled before entering this mode.

The Standby mode may be used in conjunction with both Idle and Power-down modes. Hence, prior to entering either Idle or Power-down, the STANDBY bit may be set, thus allowing wake-up of the 80C51 CPU core without fully waking the entire device. (This enables detection of a Remote Control source in a power saving mode.)

### 10.2 Idle mode

During Idle mode, Acquisition, Display and the CPU sections of the device are disabled. The following functions remain active:

- Memory interface
- $I^2C$-bus interface
- Timer/counters
- Watchdog timer
- UART, SAD and PWMs.

To enter Idle mode, bit IDL in the PCON register must be set. The Watchdog timer must be disabled prior to entering Idle to prevent the device being reset.

Once in Idle mode, the crystal oscillator continues to run, but the internal clock to the CPU, Acquisition and Display are gated out. However, the clocks to the Memory Interface, $I^2C$-bus, Timer/counters, Watchdog timer and Pulse Width Modulators are maintained. The CPU state is frozen along with the status of all SFRs. Internal RAM contents are maintained, as are the device output pin values. Since the output values on RGB and VDS are maintained, the Display output must be disabled before entering this mode.

There are three methods available to recover from Idle:

- Assertion of an enabled interrupt will cause bit IDL to be cleared by hardware, thus terminating Idle mode. The interrupt is serviced and, following the instruction RETI, the next instruction to be executed will be the one after the instruction that put the device into Idle mode.
- A second method of exiting Idle is via an interrupt generated by the SAD DC Compare circuit. When the SAA567x; SAA569x is configured in this mode, detection of an analog threshold at the input to the SAD may be used to trigger wake-up of the device i.e. TV Front Panel Key-press. As above, the interrupt is serviced, and following the instruction RETI, the next instruction to be executed will be the one following the instruction that put the device into Idle.
- The third method of terminating Idle mode is with an external hardware reset. Since the oscillator is running, the hardware reset need only be active for 24 crystal clocks at 12 MHz to complete the reset operation. Reset defines all SFRs and Display memory to a pre-defined state, but maintains all other RAM values. Code execution commences with the Program Counter set to ‘0000’.

### 10.3 Power-down mode

In Power-down mode, the crystal oscillator is stopped. The contents of all SFRs and Data memory are maintained, however, the contents of the Auxiliary/Display memory are lost. The port pins maintain the values defined by their associated SFRs. Since the output values on RGB and VDS are maintained, the Display output must be made inactive before entering Power-down mode.

The Power-down mode is activated by setting bit PD in the PCON register. It is advisable to disable the Watchdog timer prior to entering Power-down. Recovery from Power-down takes several milliseconds as the oscillator must be given time to stabilize.

There are three methods of exiting Power-down:

- External interrupt. Since the clock is stopped, an external interrupt needs to be set level sensitive prior to entering Power-down. The interrupt is serviced and, following the instruction RETI, the next instruction to be executed will be the one after the instruction that put the device into Power-down mode.
- Interrupt generated by the SAD DC Compare circuit. When the SAA567x; SAA569x is configured in this mode, detection of a certain analog threshold at the input to the SAD may be used to trigger wake-up of the device, i.e. TV Front Panel Key-press. As above, the interrupt is serviced and, following the instruction RETI, the next instruction to be executed will be the one following the instruction that put the device into Power-down.
- External hardware reset. This reset defines all SFRs and Display memory, but maintains all other RAM values. Code execution commences with the Program Counter set to '0000'.

## 11 I/O FACILITY

The SAA567x; SAA569x devices have 32 I/O lines, each of which can be individually addressed, or form four parallel 8-bit addressable ports: Port 0, 1, 2 and 3.

$I^2C$-bus ports (P1.4, P1.5, P1.6 and P1.7) can only be configured as open-drain.

### 11.1 Port type

All individual ports can be programmed to function in one of four modes, the mode is defined by two associated Port Configuration Registers: PnCFGA and PnCFGB (where n = port number 0, 1, 2 or 3). The modes available are open-drain, quasi-bidirectional, high-impedance and push-pull.

#### 11.1.1 OPEN-DRAIN (5 V TOLERANT TTL)

The open-drain mode can be used for bidirectional operation of a port and requires an external pull-up resistor. The pull-up voltage has a maximum value of 5.5 V, to allow connection of the device into a 5 V environment.

#### 11.1.2 QUASI-BIDIRECTIONAL (3.3 V TOLERANT CMOS)

The quasi-bidirectional mode is a combination of open-drain and push-pull. It requires an external pull-up resistor to $V_{DDP}$ (normally 3.3 V).

When a LOW-to-HIGH signal transition is output from the device, the pad is put into push-pull mode for one clock cycle (166 ns) after which the pad goes into open-drain mode. This mode is used to speed up the edges of signal transitions. This is the default mode of operation of the pads after reset.

#### 11.1.3 HIGH-IMPEDANCE (5 V TOLERANT TTL)

The high-impedance mode can be used for input only operation of the port. When using this configuration, the two output transistors are turned off.

#### 11.1.4 PUSH-PULL (3.3 V TOLERANT CMOS)

The push-pull mode can be used for output only. In this mode, the signal is driven to either 0 V or $V_{DDP}$, which is nominally 3.3 V.

## 12 INTERRUPT SYSTEM

The device has 15 interrupt sources, each of which can be enabled or disabled. When enabled, each interrupt can be assigned one of two priority levels. There are five interrupts that are common to the 80C51. Two of these are external interrupts (EX0 and EX1); the other three are timer interrupts (ET0, ET1 and ET2). In addition to the conventional 80C51, two application specific interrupts are incorporated internal to the device, with the following functionality:

- **Closed Caption Data Ready interrupt (ECC):** this interrupt is generated when the device is configured in Closed Caption Acquisition mode. The interrupt is activated at the end of the currently selected Slice Line, as defined in the CCLIN SFR.
- **Display Busy interrupt (EBUSY):** an interrupt is generated when the display enters either a Horizontal or Vertical Blanking Period. i.e. indicates when the microcontroller can update the Display RAM without causing undesired effects on the screen. This interrupt can be configured in one of two modes using the Memory Mapped Register (MMR) Configuration Register (address 87FFH, bit TXT/V).
  - Text Display Busy: an interrupt is generated on each active horizontal display line when the Horizontal Blanking Period is entered
  - Vertical Display Busy: an interrupt is generated on each vertical display field when the Vertical Blanking Period is entered.

There are four interrupts connected to the 80C51 microcontroller peripherals, as follows:

- I²C-bus Transmit/Receive
- UART Receive
- UART Transmit
- UART Receive/Transmit.

Four additional general purpose external interrupts are incorporated in the SAA567x; SAA569x with programmable edge detection (INT2 {EX2}, INT3 {EX3}, INT4 {EX4} and INT5 {EX5}). The EXTINT SFR is used to configure each of these interrupts as either level activated, rising edge, falling edge or both edges sensitive, see Table 11.

### 12.1 Interrupt enable structure

Each of the individual interrupts can be enabled or disabled by setting or clearing the relevant bit in the interrupt enable SFRs (IE and IEN1). All interrupt sources can also be globally disabled by clearing bit EA (IE.7), as shown in Fig.10.

### 12.2 Interrupt enable priority

Each interrupt source can be assigned one of two priority levels. The interrupt priorities are defined by the interrupt priority SFRs (IP and IP1).

A low priority interrupt can be interrupted by a high priority interrupt, but not by another low priority interrupt. A high priority interrupt cannot be interrupted by any other interrupt source.

If two requests of different priority level are received simultaneously, the request with the higher priority level is serviced. If requests of the same priority level are received simultaneously, an internal polling sequence determines which request is serviced. Thus, within each priority level there is a second priority structure determined by the polling sequence as defined in Table 13.

### 12.3 Interrupt vector address

The processor acknowledges an interrupt request by executing a hardware generated LCALL to the appropriate servicing routine. The interrupt vector addresses for each source are shown in Table 13.

### 12.4 Level/edge interrupt

The external interrupt can be programmed to be either level activated or transition activated by setting or clearing the IT0/IT1 bits in the Timer Control SFR (TCON), see Table 12.

The external interrupt INT1 differs from the standard 80C51 interrupt in that it is activated on both edges when in edge sensitive mode. This is to allow software pulse width measurement for handling remote control inputs.

The four other external interrupts INT2, INT3, INT4 and INT5 are configured using the EXTINT register, as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11** Configuration of external interrupts (INT2 to INT5)

| SFR EXTINT; EXnCFG<1:0>; n = 2 to 5 | MODE |
|---|---|
| 00 | level sensitive - active LOW |
| 01 | rising edge sensitive |
| 10 | falling edge sensitive |
| 11 | both edges sensitive |

**Table 12** External interrupt activation

| BIT | LEVEL | EDGE |
|---|---|---|
| IT0 | active LOW | |
| IT1 | – | INT0 = negative edge |
| | | INT1 = positive and negative edge |

**Table 13** Interrupt priority (within same level)

| SOURCE | PRIORITY WITHIN LEVEL | INTERRUPT VECTOR | RELATED SFR | INTERRUPT NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EX0 | highest | 0003H | IEN0 | 0 |
| ES2 | | 002BH | IEN0 | 5 |
| EURX | | 0053H | IEN1 | 10 |
| ET0 | | 000BH | IEN0 | 1 |
| EBUSY | | 0033H | IEN0 | 6 |
| EX2 | | 005BH | IEN1 | 11 |
| EX1 | | 0013H | IEN0 | 2 |
| ET2 | | 003BH | IEN1 | 7 |
| EX3 | | 0063H | IEN1 | 12 |
| ET1 | | 001BH | IEN0 | 3 |
| EUART | | 0043H | IEN1 | 8 |
| EX4 | | 006BH | IEN1 | 13 |
| ECC | | 0023H | IEN0 | 4 |
| EUTX | | 004BH | IEN1 | 9 |
| EX5 | lowest | 0073H | IEN1 | 14 |

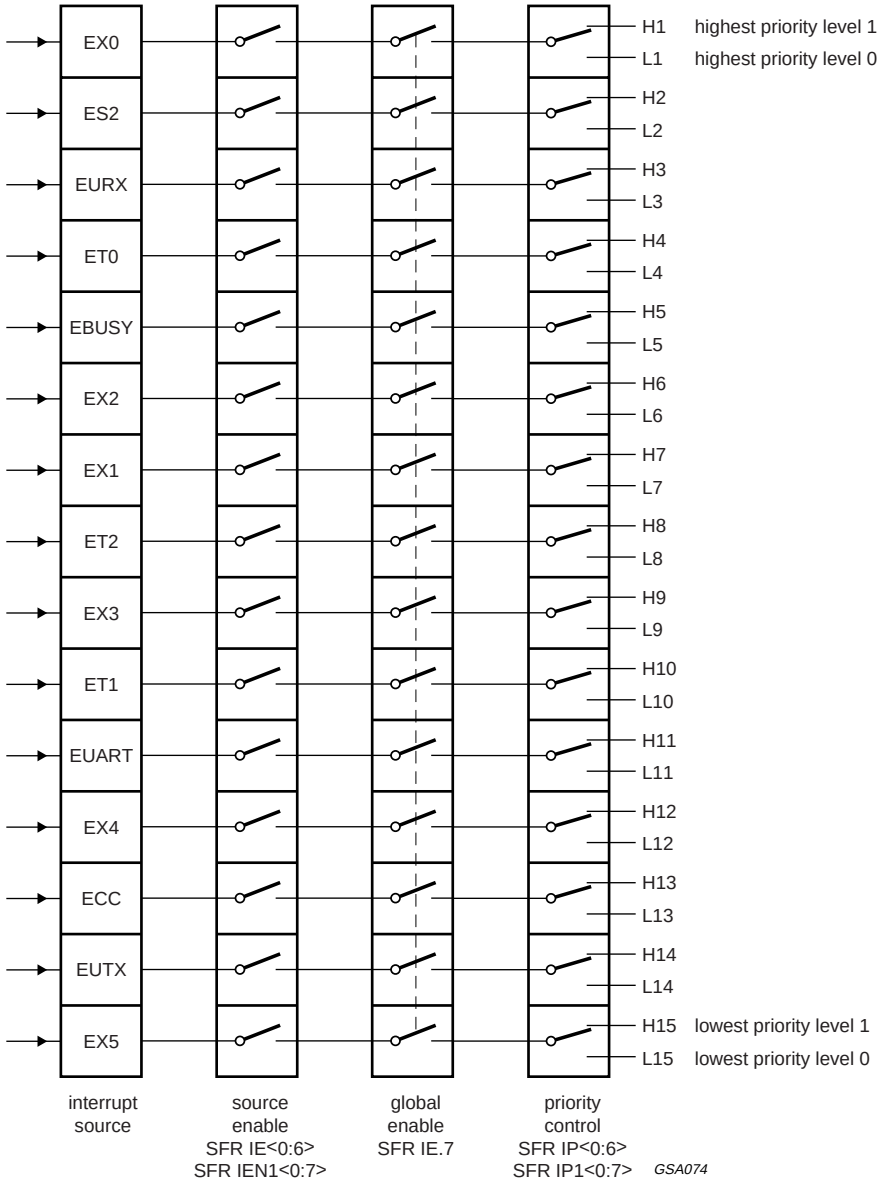



Fig.10 Interrupt structure.

## 13 TIMERS/COUNTERS

Three 16-bit Timers/counters are incorporated: Timer 0, 1 and 2. Each can be configured to operate as either timers or event counters. Timer 2 is new for the SAA56xx, whereas Timer 0 and 1 are standard 80C51 Timer/counters, refer to *"Handbook IC20 80C51-Based 8-bit Microcontrollers"*. **Remark:** It should be noted that because the SAA56xx uses both clock edges, the division factor is 6 instead of 12.

When the Timers/counters are configured as timers, the period depends on the microcontroller clock frequency of 12 MHz.

In Timer mode, the register is incremented on every machine cycle, so that machine cycles are counted. Since the machine cycle consists of six oscillator periods, the count rate is $\frac{1}{6}f_{clk}$ (where $f_{clk}$ is the microcontroller clock frequency: 12 MHz).

In Counter mode, the register is incremented in response to a negative transition at its corresponding external pin T0/T1/T2. Since pins T0/T1/T2 are sampled once per machine cycle, it takes two machine cycles to recognise a transition. This gives a maximum count rate of $\frac{1}{12}f_{clk}$ (where $f_{clk}$ is the microcontroller clock frequency, 12 MHz).

### 13.1 Timer/counter 0 and 1

There are six Special Function Registers used to control Timer/counter 0 and 1.

**Table 14** Timer/counter 0 and 1 registers

| SFR | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| TCON | 88H |
| TMOD | 89H |
| TL0 | 8AH |
| TH0 | 8BH |
| TL1 | 8CH |
| TH1 | 8DH |

The Timer/counter function is selected by control bits C/T in the Timer Mode SFR(TMOD). These two Timers/counters have four operating modes, which are selected by bit-pairs (M1 and M0) in TMOD. Details of the modes of operation is given in *"Handbook IC20, 80C51-Based 8-Bit Microcontrollers"*.

TL0 and TH0 are the actual Timer/counter registers for Timer 0. TL0 is the low byte and TH0 is the high byte. TL1 and TH1 are the actual Timer/counter registers for Timer 1. TL1 is the low byte and TH1 is the high byte.

### 13.2 Timer/counter 2

Timer 2 is controlled using the following SFRs:

**Table 15** Timer 2 Special Function Registers

| SFR | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| T2CON | F1H |
| T2MOD | F2H |
| RCAP2L | F3H |
| RCAP2H | F4H |
| TL2 | F5H |
| TH2 | F6H |

Timer 2 can operate in four different modes (see Table 16):

- Auto-reload
- Capture
- Baud rate generation
- Clock output.

The count-down option is only possible in the Auto-reload mode with DCEN in T2MOD set and the external trigger input disabled.

**Table 16** Timer 2 operating mode

| RCLK0 OR TCLK0 OR RCLK1 OR TCLK1 | CP/$\overline{RL2}$ | T2OE | C/$\overline{T2}$ | OPERATING MODE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | X | 16-bit Auto-reload |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | X | 16-bit Capture |
| 1 | X | X | X | Baud rate generation |
| X | 0 | 1 | 0 | Clock output |

#### 13.2.1 CAPTURE MODE

In the Capture mode, registers RCAP2L/RCAP2H are used to capture the TL2/TH2 data. By setting/clearing bit EXEN2 in T2CON, the external trigger input T2EX (P3.4) can be enabled/disabled. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 is a 16-bit Timer/counter which, upon overflow, sets TF2 flag in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 1, then Timer 2 does the above, but with the added feature that a HIGH-to-LOW transition at T2EX on Port 3.4 causes the current Timer 2 value (TL2/TH2 data) to be captured into RCAP2L/RAP2H, and bit EXF2 in T2CON to be set.

#### 13.2.2 AUTO-RELOAD MODE

In the Auto-reload mode, Timer 2 can be programmed to count up/down by clearing/setting bit DCEN in T2MOD.

#### 13.2.3 COUNTING UP (DCEN = 0)

In the Auto-reload mode and when counting up, registers RCAP2L/RCAP2H are used to hold a reload value for TL2/TH2 when Timer 2 rolls over. By setting/clearing bit EXEN2 in T2CON, external trigger T2EX on Port 3.4 can be enabled/disabled. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 is a 16-bit timer/counter which, upon overflow, sets TF2 and reloads TL2/TH2 with the reload value in RCAP2L/RCAP2H. If EXEN2 = 1, Timer 2 does the above, but with the added feature that a HIGH-to-LOW transition at the external trigger T2EX on Port 3.4 causes the current RCAP2L/RCAP2H value to be loaded into TL2/TH2 respectively, and bit EXF2 in T2CON to be set.

Timer 2 interrupt is set if EXF2 or TF2 is set.

#### 13.2.4 COUNTING UP (DCEN = 1 AND T2EX = 1)

In this mode Timer 2 counts up. When Timer 2 overflows (FFFFH state), bit TF2 is set. This reloads TL2 and TH2 with the contents of RCAP2L and RCAP2H, respectively. On overflow, bit EXF2 is inverted and hence toggles during operation, so that bit EXF2 can be used as $17^{th}$ bit, if desired.

Timer 2 interrupt will be set only if TF2 is set.

#### 13.2.5 COUNTING DOWN (DCEN = 1 AND T2EX = 0)

In this mode Timer 2 counts down. Underflow will occur when the contents of TL2/TH2 match the contents of RCAP2L/RCAP2H. A Timer 2 roll-over from 0000H to FFFFH is not considered as an underflow. Upon underflow, bit TF2 will be set and registers TL2/TH2 will be loaded with FFFFH. In addition, an underflow will cause bit EXF2 to be inverted, such that it can be used as the $17^{th}$ bit, if desired.

Timer 2 interrupt is set only if TF2 is set.

#### 13.2.6 BAUD RATE GENERATION MODE

In this mode, timer overflow will load TL2 and TH2 with the contents of T2CAPL and T2CAPH respectively and it will not set TF2. Bit EXF2 will be set if EXEN2 is set and a HIGH-to-LOW transition is detected on pin T2EX (Port 3.4).

When Timer 2 is configured for timer operation, the timer increments every state. Normally, as a timer, it would increment every machine cycle.

Timer 2 interrupt is set only if EXF2 is set.

#### 13.2.7 CLOCK OUTPUT MODE

In the clock output mode, external pin T2 is used as a clock output. A timer overflow causes TL2 and TH2 to be loaded with T2CAPL and T2CAPH, respectively. An overflow toggles bit EXF2, which is connected to pin T2. The frequency of T2 will be half the overflow frequency. Timer overflow will not set TF2. A HIGH-to-LOW transition on the external trigger T2EX on Port 3.4 sets EXF2. It is possible to configure Timer 2 in clock-out mode and baud generator mode simultaneously.

Timer 2 interrupt is set only if EXF2 is set.

## 14 WATCHDOG TIMER

The Watchdog Timer is a counter that, once in an overflow state, forces the microcontroller into a reset condition. The purpose of the Watchdog Timer is to reset the microcontroller if it enters an erroneous processor state (possibly caused by electrical noise or RFI) within a reasonable period of time. When enabled, the Watchdog circuit generates a system reset if the user program fails to reload the Watchdog Timer within a specified length of time, known as the Watchdog interval.

The Watchdog Timer consists of an 8-bit counter with a 16-bit prescaler. The prescaler is fed with a signal whose frequency is $\frac{1}{6}f_{clk}$ (2 MHz for 12 MHz 80C51 core). The 8-bit counter is incremented every 't' seconds where:

$$t = \left(6 \times \frac{1}{f_{clk}}\right) \times 2^{16} = \frac{6 \times 65536}{12\ MHz} = 32.768\ ms$$

### 14.1 Watchdog Timer operation

The Watchdog Timer operation is activated when bit WLE in the Power Control SFR (PCON) is set. The Watchdog can be disabled by software by loading the value 55H into the Watchdog Timer Key SFR (WDTKEY). This must be performed before entering Idle/Power-down mode to prevent exiting the mode prematurely.

Once activated, the Watchdog Timer SFR (WDT) must be reloaded before the timer overflows. Bit WLE must be set to enable loading of the WDT SFR. Once loaded, bit WLE is reset by hardware, to prevent erroneous software from loading the WDT SFR.

The value loaded into the WDT defines the Watchdog Interval (WI):

$$WI = (256 - WDT) \times t$$

For a 12 MHz microcontroller clock; t = 32.768 ms.

The range of intervals is from WDT = 00H, this gives 8.38 ms to WDT = FFH, which gives 32.768 ms.

## 15 PORT ALTERNATIVE FUNCTIONS

Ports 1, 2 and 3 are shared with alternative functions to enable control of external devices and circuits. These functions are enabled by setting the appropriate SFR and also writing a logic 1 to the port bit that the function occupies.

## 16 PULSE WIDTH MODULATORS

The device has eight 6-bit PWM outputs for analog control of e.g. volume, balance, bass, treble, brightness, contrast, hue and saturation. The PWM outputs generate pulse patterns with a repetition rate of 21.33 µs, with the high time equal to the PWM SFR value multiplied by 0.33 µs. The analog value is determined by the ratio of the high time to the repetition time. A DC voltage proportional to the PWM setting is obtained by means of an external integration network (low-pass filter).

### 16.1 PWM control

The relevant PWM is enabled by setting the PWM enable bit PWxE in the PWMx Control Register. The high time is defined by the value PWxV<5:0>.

### 16.2 Tuning Pulse Width Modulator (TPWM)

The device has a single 14-bit TPWM that can be used for Voltage Synthesis Tuning. The method of operation is similar to the normal PWM, except that the repetition period is 42.66 µs.

#### 16.2.1 TPWM CONTROL

Two SFRs are used to control the TPWM: TDACL and TDACH. The TPWM is enabled by setting bit TPWE in the TDACH SFR. The most significant bits TD<13:7> alter the high period between 0 and 42.33 µs. The seven least significant bits TD<6:0> extend certain pulses by a further 0.33 µs. For example, if TD<6:0> = 01H, 1 in 128 periods will be extended by 0.33 µs. If TD<6:0> = 02H, 2 in 128 periods will be extended.

The TPWM will not start to output a new value until TDACH has been written to. Therefore, if the value is to be changed, TDACL should be written before TDACH.

### 16.3 Software ADC (SAD)

Four successive approximation ADCs can be implemented in software by using the on-board 8-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter and Analog Comparator.

#### 16.3.1 SAD CONTROL

The control of the required analog input is done using channel select bits CH<1:0> in the SAD SFR. This selects the required analog input to be passed to one of the inputs of the comparator. The second comparator input is generated by the DAC, whose value is set by bits SAD<7:0> in the SAD and SADB SFRs. A comparison between the two inputs is made when the start compare bit ST in the SAD SFR is set. This must be at least one instruction cycle after the SAD<7:0> value has been set. The result of the comparison is given on VHI one instruction cycle after bit ST is set.

#### 16.3.2 SAD INPUT VOLTAGE

The external analog voltage that is used for comparison with the internally generated DAC voltage does not have the same voltage range due to the 5 V tolerance of the pin. It is limited to $V_{DDP} - V_{tn}$ where $V_{tn}$ is a maximum of 0.75 V. For further details, refer to the *"SAA55XX and SAA56XX Software Analogue to Digital Converter Application Note SPG/AN99022"*.

### 16.3.3 SAD DC COMPARATOR MODE

The SAD module (see Fig.11) incorporates a DC Comparator mode, which is selected using the 'DC_COMP' control bit in the SADB SFR. This mode enables the microcontroller to detect a threshold crossing at the input to the selected analog input pin (P3.0/ADC0, P3.1/ADC1, P3.2/ADC2 or P3.3/ADC3) of the software ADC. A level sensitive interrupt is generated when the analog input voltage level at the pin falls below the analog output level of the SAD DAC.

This mode is intended to provide the device with a wake-up mechanism from Power-down or Idle mode when a key-press on the front panel of the TV is detected.

The following software sequence should be used when utilizing this mode for Power-down or Idle mode:

1. Disable INT1 using the IEN0 SFR
2. Set INT1 to level sensitive using the TCON SFR
3. Set the DAC digital input level to the desired threshold level using SAD/SADB SFRs and select the required input pin (P3.0, P3.1, P3.2 or P3,3) using CH1 and CH0 in the SAD SFR
4. Enter DC Compare mode by setting the 'DC_COMP' enable bit in the SADB SFR
5. Enable INT1 using the IEN0 SFR
6. Enter Power-down/Idle mode. Upon wake-up, the SAD should be restored to its conventional operating mode by disabling the 'DC_COMP' control bit.

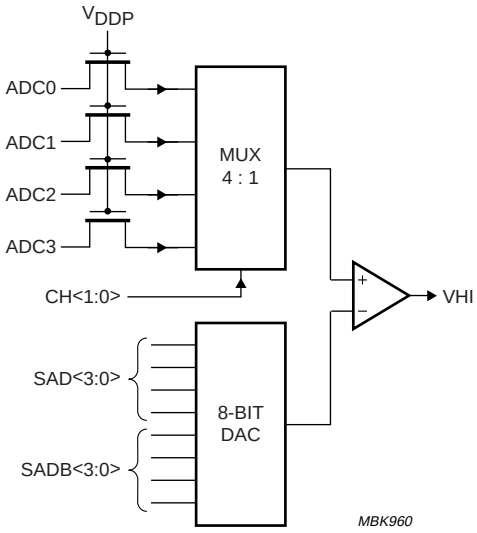



Fig.11 SAD block diagram.

## 17 I²C-BUS SERIAL I/O

The I²C-bus consists of a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). The definition of the I²C-bus protocol can be found in *"The I²C-bus and how to use it (including specification)*". Philips document ordering number 9398 393 40011.

The device operates in four modes:

- Master transmitter
- Master receiver
- Slave transmitter
- Slave receiver.

The microcontroller peripheral is controlled by the Serial Control SFR (S1CON) and its status is indicated by the Status SFR (S1STA). Information is transmitted/received to/from the I²C-bus using the Data SFR (S1DAT). The Slave Address SFR (S1ADR) is used to configure the slave address of the peripheral.

The byte level I²C-bus serial port is identical to the I²C-bus serial port on the P8xC558, except for the clock rate selection bits CR<2:0>. The operation of the subsystem is described in detail in the *"P8xC558 data sheet".*

### 17.1 I²C-bus modes

Three different I²C-bus selection tables for CR<2:0> can be configured using the ROMBK SFR (IIC_LUT<1:0>), as shown in Table 17.

#### 17.1.1 NOMINAL MODE (IIC_LUT<1:0> = 00)

This option accommodates the P8xC558 I²C-bus, refer to *"Handbook IC20, 80C51-Based 8-Bit Microcontrollers"*. The various serial rates are shown in Table 17:

**Table 17** I²C-bus serial rates in 'P8xC558 nominal mode'

| CR2 | CR1 | CR0 | 12 MHz DIVISOR | I²C-BUS BIT FREQUENCY (kHz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 200 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1600 | 7.5 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 300 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 30 | **400** |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 50 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3200 | 3.75 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 160 | 75 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 120 | **100** |

#### 17.1.2 FAST MODE (IIC_LUT<1:0> = 01)

This option accommodates the P8xC558 I²C-bus doubled rates, as shown in Table 18.

**Table 18** I²C-bus serial rates in 'P8xC558 fast mode'

| CR2 | CR1 | CR0 | 12 MHz DIVISOR | I²C-BUS BIT FREQUENCY (kHz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | **400** |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 800 | 15 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 600 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 800 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 120 | **100** |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1600 | 7.5 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 80 | 150 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 200 |

#### 17.1.3 SLOW MODE' (IIC_LUT<1:0> = 10)

This option accommodates the P8xC558 I²C-bus rates, divided by 2, see Table 19.

**Table 19** I²C-bus serial rates 'P8xC558 slow mode'

| CR2 | CR1 | CR0 | 12 MHz DIVISOR | I²C-BUS BIT FREQUENCY (kHz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | **100** |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3200 | 3.75 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 80 | 150 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 200 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 480 | 25 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 6400 | 1.875 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 320 | 37.5 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 240 | 50 |

### 17.2 I²C-bus port selection

Two I²C-bus ports are available: SCL0/SDA0 and SCL1/SDA1. The ports are selected by using TXT21.I²C Port 0 and TXT21.I²C Port 1. When a port is enabled, any information transmitted from the device goes onto the enabled port. Information transmitted to the device can only be acted on if the port is enabled.

If both ports are enabled, then data transmitted from the device is seen on both ports. However, data transmitted to the device on one port cannot be seen on the other port.

## 18 UART PERIPHERAL

The 80C51 microcontroller incorporates a full duplex UART with a single byte receive buffer, meaning that it can commence reception of a second byte before the first is read from the receive buffer. This register is implemented twice. Writing to S0BUF writes to the transmit buffer. Reading from S0BUF reads from the receive buffer. Only hardware can read from the transmit buffer and write to the receive buffer.

For further details refer to the *"SAA56xx UART Operation Application Note SPG/AN01010"*.

The UARTs TX and RX pins connect to P0.1 and P0.0, respectively.

Two registers (S0CON, S0BUF) and one bit (SMOD in PCON register) control the UART.

**Table 20** UART Special Function Registers

| SFR | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| S0CON | 99H |
| S0BUF | 9AH |

### 18.1 UART modes

The serial port can operate in four modes:

- **Mode 0:** Serial data enters and exits through RX. TX outputs the shift clock. Eight bits are transmitted and received (LSB first). The baud rate is fixed at $\frac{1}{6}f_{clk}$.
- **Mode 1:** Ten bits are transmitted (through TX) or received (through RX): a start bit (logic 0), eight data bits (LSB first) and a stop bit (logic 1). On receive, the stop bit goes into RB8 in SFR S0CON. The baud rate can be varied at either Timer 1 or 2 overflow rate.
- **Mode 2:** Eleven bits are transmitted (through TX) or received (through RX): start bit (logic 0), eight data bits (LSB first), a 9$^{th}$ data bit and a stop bit (logic 1). On transmit, the 9$^{th}$ data bit, TB8 in S0CON, can be assigned the value of logic 0 or logic 1. For example, the parity bit could be moved into TB8. On receive, the 9$^{th}$ data bit goes into RB8 in S0CON, while the stop bit is ignored. The baud rate can be programmed to either $\frac{1}{32}f_{clk}$ or $\frac{1}{16}f_{clk}$.
- **Mode 3:** Eleven bits are transmitted (through TX) or received (through RX): a start bit (logic 0), eight data bits (LSB first), a 9$^{th}$ data bit and a stop bit (logic 1). In fact, Mode 3 is the same as Mode 2 in all respects except baud rate. The baud rate can be varied at either Timer 1 or 2 overflow rate.

In all four modes, transmission is initiated by any instruction that uses S0BUF as a destination register. Reception is initiated in Mode 0 by the condition RI = 0 and REN = 1. In the other modes, reception is initiated by the incoming start bit if REN = 1.

### 18.2 UART multiprocessor communications

Modes 2 and 3 have a special provision for multiprocessor communications. In these modes, nine data bits are received. The 9$^{th}$ bit goes into RB8, followed by a stop bit. The port can be programmed such that when the stop bit is received, the serial port interrupt will be activated only if RB8 = 1. This feature is enabled by setting bit SM2 in S0CON. A way to use this feature in multiprocessor systems is as follows.

When the master processor wants to transmit a block of data to one of several slaves, it first sends out an address byte which identifies the target slave. An address byte differs from a data byte. The 9$^{th}$ bit is logic 1 in an address byte and logic 0 in a data byte. With SM2 = 1, no slave will be interrupted by a data byte reception.

An address byte, however, will interrupt all slaves, so that each slave can examine the received byte and see if it is being addressed. The addressed slave will clear its SM2 bit and prepare to receive the data bytes that will follow. The slaves that were not being addressed leave their SM2 bits set and carry on the task they were performing.

Bit SM2 has no effect in Mode 0; in Mode 1, it can be used to check the validity of the stop bit. When receiving in Mode 1 (if SM2 = 1), the receive interrupt will not be activated unless a valid stop bit is received.

### 18.3 S0BUF registers

This register is implemented twice. Writing to S0BUF writes to the transmit buffer. Reading from S0BUF reads from the receive buffer. Only hardware can read from the transmit buffer and write to the receive buffer.

### 18.4 UART baud rates

For full details on the UART operation, refer to *"Handbook IC20, 80C51-Based 8-bit Microcontrollers"*.

**Remark:** $f_{clk}$ used in the following calculations refers to the microcontroller clock frequency (12 MHz). The SAA56xx family of devices uses both clock edges, so the division factor is 6 instead of 12.

The serial port can operate with different baud rates, depending on its mode:

- **Mode 0** (SM0 = 0, SM1 = 0): in shift register mode the baud rate is fixed at $\frac{1}{6}f_{clk}$.
- **Mode 2** (SM0 = 0, SM1 = 0): in this fixed baud rate mode, the baud rate is determined by the SMOD bit in the PCON register: baud rate = $\frac{2^{SMOD}}{32} \times f_{clk}$
- **Modes 1** (SM0 = 0, SM1 = 1) **and 3** (SM0 = 1, SM1 = 1): in these modes, the baud rate is variable and is determined by either Timer 1 or Timer 2; see Chapter 13.

  **Timer 1**: can be used in either Timer or Counter mode where the baud rate is determined by the timer overflow rate and the value of SMOD as follows:

  $$\text{baud rate} = \frac{2^{SMOD}}{32} \times \text{Timer 1 overflow rate}$$

  $$\text{i.e. baud rate} = \frac{2^{SMOD}}{32} \times \frac{f_{clk}}{6 \times (256 - T1H)}$$

  where T1H is the decimal value of the register contents.

When Timer 1 is configured for timer operation it is normal to use the 8-bit auto-reload mode. However, 16-bit mode can be used for very low baud rates. In this case the Timer 1 interrupt will need to do a 16-bit software reload.

**Timer 2**: will be placed in baud generator mode when the RCLK0 and/or TCLK0 bits in the T2CON register are set.

When Timer 2 is clocked internally the baud rate

$$= \frac{f_{clk}}{16 \times [65536 - (T2H, T2L)]}:$$

Where T2H, T2L is the decimal value of the 16-bit contents of the T2H, T2L SFRs.

When Timer 2 is configured as a counter, using pin T2 then the baud rate is the Timer 2 overflow rate divided by 16

## 19 LED SUPPORT

Port pins P0.5 and P0.6 have an 8 mA current sinking capability to enable LEDs in series with current limiting resistors to be driven directly, without the need for additional buffering circuits.

## 20 EXTERNAL SRAM AND ROM INTERFACE

The external address/data bus of the 80C51 microprocessor may be interfaced to:

- Additional SRAM Data memory for multi-page acquisition applications
- External Program ROM.

The application circuit can be achieved using either the multiplexed address and data I/O or the de-multiplexed address and data I/O.

**External SRAM data memory**: It is possible to interface up to 256 kbytes of external data memory using pins RAMBK<1:0> and A15_BK. Each of the four Data memory banks is selected by RAMBK<1:0> (SFR ROMBK<4:3>); see Table 21.

Figure 12 shows an example of the interfacing connections for external SRAM data memory; see also Chapter 30.

**Table 21** RAMBK selection

| RAMBK<1:0> | BANK | EXTERNAL ADDRESS RANGE |
|---|---|---|
| 00 | Bank 0 | 0 to 64 kbytes |
| 01 | Bank 1 | 64 to 128 kbytes |
| 10 | Bank 2 | 128 to 192 kbytes |
| 11 | Bank 3 | 192 to 256 kbytes |

**External program ROM** (pin $\overline{EA}$ tied LOW): for the SAA567x; SAA569x family of devices only, it is possible to interface up to 256 kbytes of external program ROM, which is addressed using the contiguous address bus. Figure 13 shows the interface connections.

**Remark:** pins A15_BK, ROMBK0, ROMBK1 and ROMBK2 are used for emulating the external program ROM.

**Internal program ROM** (pin $\overline{EA}$ tied HIGH): for the SAA567x; SAA569x family of devices only, there is rollover to external ROM which allows up to a maximum of 256 kbytes of program ROM (e.g. 192 kbytes internal plus 64 kbytes external). Figures 14 show the interface connections.

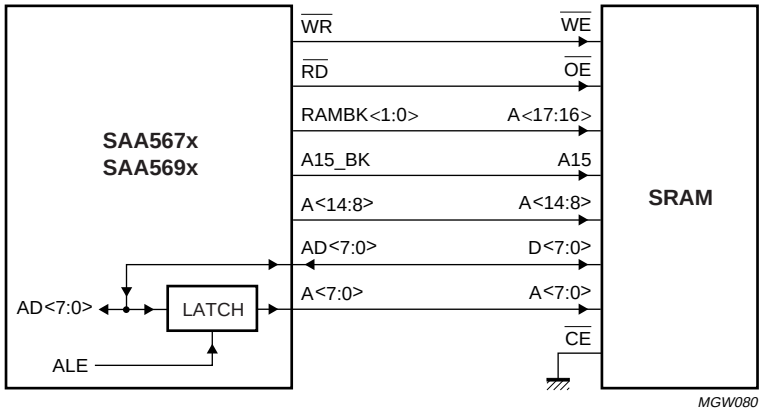



Fig.12 External SRAM configuration.

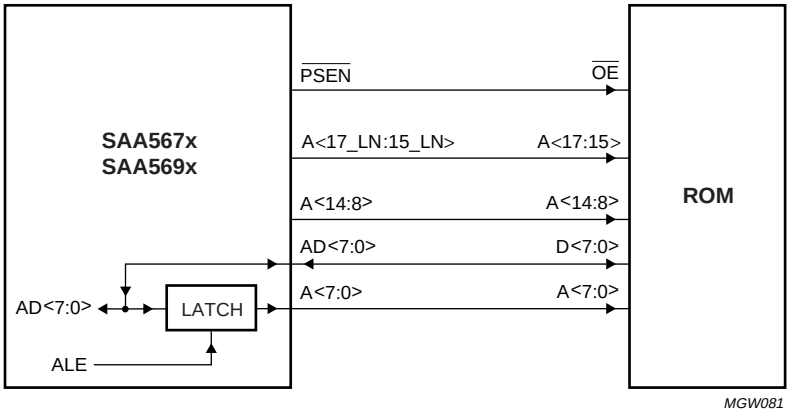



Fig.13 External ROM configuration (pin $\overline{EA}$ tied LOW).

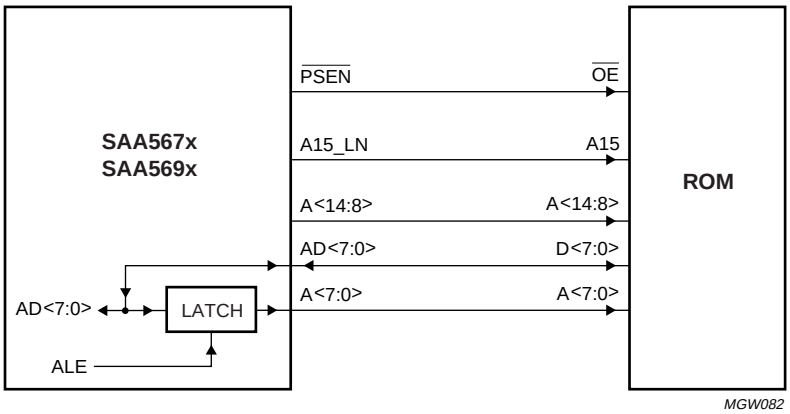



Fig.14 Internal and external ROM configuration (pin $\overline{EA}$ tied HIGH).

## 21 MEMORY INTERFACE

The memory interface controls access to the embedded DRAM, refreshing of the DRAM and page clearing. The DRAM is shared between Data Capture, display and microcontroller sections.

The Data Capture section uses the DRAM to store acquired information that has been requested. The display reads from the DRAM information and converts it to RGB values. The microcontroller uses the DRAM as embedded auxiliary RAM.

### 21.1 Memory structure

The memory is partitioned into two distinct areas, the dedicated Auxiliary RAM area and the Display RAM area. When not being used for Data Capture or display, the Display RAM area can be used as an extension to the auxiliary RAM area.

#### 21.1.1 AUXILIARY RAM

The Auxiliary RAM is not initialised at power-up and must be initialised by the application software. Its contents are maintained during Idle mode and Standby mode, but are lost if Power-down mode is entered.

#### 21.1.2 DISPLAY RAM

The Display RAM is initialised on power-up to a value of 20H throughout. The contents of the Display RAM are maintained when entering Idle mode. If Idle mode is exited using an interrupt, the contents are unchanged; if Idle mode is exited using an external reset, the contents are initialised to 20H.

Full Closed Caption display requires display RAM from 8000H to 845FH. The memory from 8460H to 84FFH (must be initialised by the application software) can be utilised as an extension to the dedicated contiguous Auxiliary RAM that occupies 0000H to 07FFH.

### 21.2 Memory mapping

The dedicated auxiliary RAM area occupies 2 kbytes, with an address range from 0000H to 07FFH. The Display RAM occupies a maximum of 12 kbytes with an address range from 2000H to 5000H for TXT mode and 8000H to 84FFH for CC mode (see Fig.15). Although having different address ranges, the two modes occupy physically the same DRAM area.

### 21.3 CCBASE SFR

The SAA567x; SAA569x incorporates a CCBASE SFR, which enables CC Display data to be accessed from any 1-kbyte partition within the Display memory. This SFR allows the CC Base address for Closed Caption Display memory to overlap Teletext memory at the following hexadecimal boundaries of the 80C51 microcontroller ‘MOVX’ address space:

2000H (same as SAA55x default), 2400H, 2800H, 2C00H, 3000H, 3400H, 3800H, 3C00H, 4000H, 4400H, 4800H, 4C00H, 5000H, 5400H, 5800H, 5C00H, 6000H, 6400H, 6800H and 6C00H.

The reset value for the CCBASE Address SFR is 20H, thus ensuring software compatibility with other variants in the SAA55xx family. Register bits CCBASE1 and CCBASE0 must always be set to zero at 1 kbyte boundaries.

Figure 15 shows the default setting for the CC Display memory.

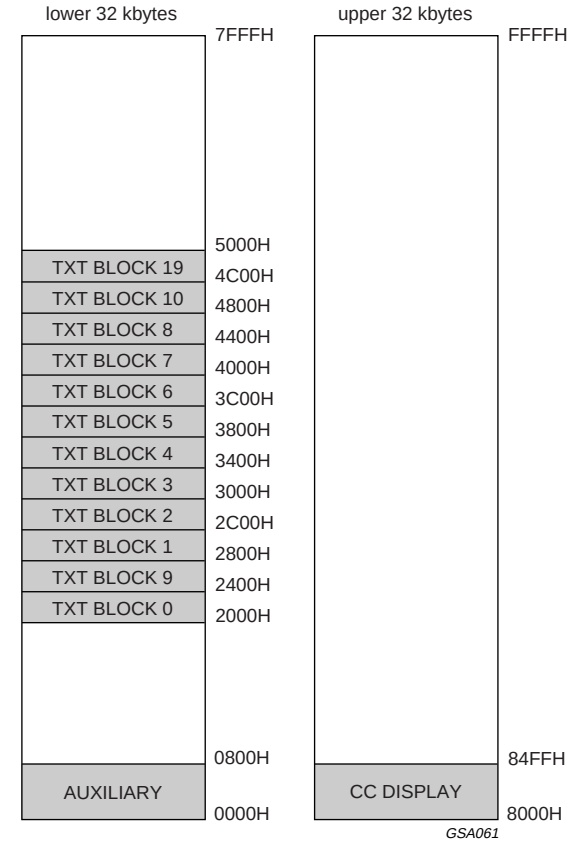



Fig.15 DRAM memory mapping.

### 21.4 Addressing memory

The memory can be addressed by the microcontroller in two ways, either directly using a MOVX command or via SFRs, depending on what address is required.

The dedicated Auxiliary RAM, and Display memory in the range 8000H to 86FFH can only be accessed using the MOVX command.

The Display memory in the range 2000H to 47FFH can either be directly accessed using the MOVX command, or via the SFRs.

#### 21.4.1 TXT Display memory SFR access

When in TXT mode (see Fig.16), the Display memory is configured as 40 columns wide by 25 rows and occupies 1K × 8-bit of memory. There can be a maximum of 12 display pages. Using TXT15.BLOCK<3:0> and TXT15.MICRO BANK, the required display page can be selected to be written to. The row and column within that block is selected using TXT9.R<4:0> and TXT10.C<5:0>. The data at the selected position can be read or written using TXT11.D<7:0>.

Whenever a read or write is performed on TXT11, the row values stored in TXT9 and column value stored in TXT10 are automatically incremented. For rows 0 to 24, the column value is incremented up to a maximum of 39, at which point it resets to 0 and increments the row counter value. When row 25 column 23 is reached, the values of the row and column are both reset to 0.

Writing values outside the valid range for TXT9 or TXT10 will cause undetermined operation of the auto-incrementing function for accesses to TXT11.

#### 21.4.2 TXT Display memory MOVX access

For the generation of OSD displays that use this mode of access, it is important to understand the mapping of the MOVX address onto the display row and column value. This mapping of row and column onto address is shown in Table 22. The values shown are added onto a base address for the required memory block (see Fig.16) to give a 16-bit address.

**Table 22** Column and row to ‘MOVX’ address (lower 10 bits of address in hexadecimal)

| ROW | COL. 0 | ..... | COL. 23 | ..... | COL. 31 | COL. 32 | ..... | COL. 39 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| row 0 | 000 | ..... | 017 | ..... | 01F | 3F8 | ..... | 3FF |
| row 1 | 020 | ..... | 037 | ..... | 03F | 3F0 | ..... | 3F7 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| row 23 | 2E0 | ..... | 3F7 | ..... | 2FF | 340 | ..... | 347 |
| row 24 | 300 | ..... | 317 | ..... | 31F | 338 | ..... | 33F |
| row 25 | 320 | ..... | 337 | | | | | |

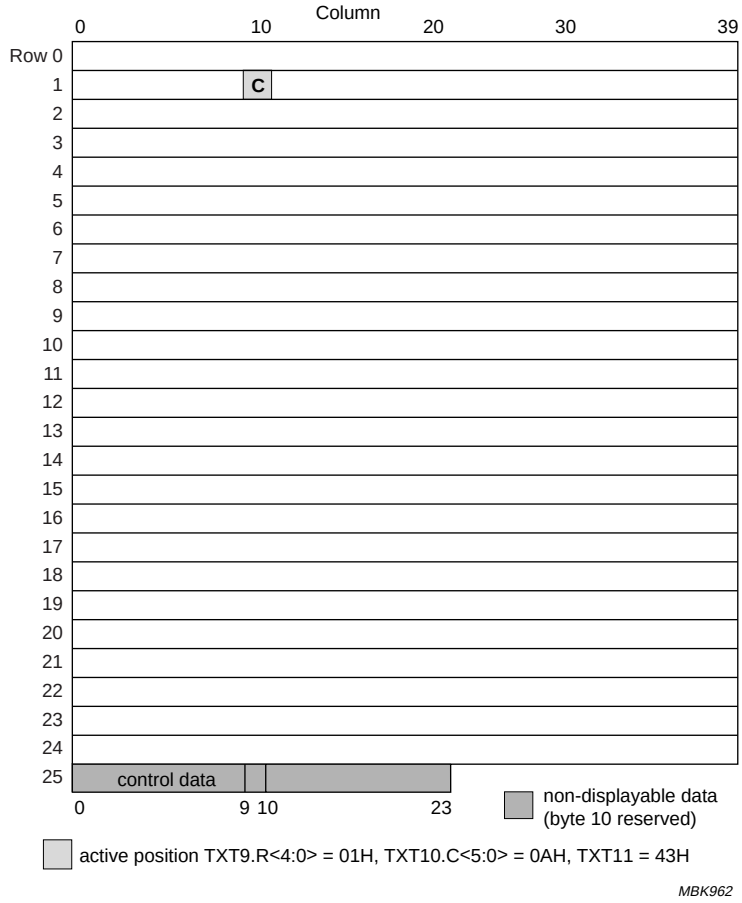



Fig.16 TXT memory map.

### 21.5 Page clearing

Page clearing is performed on request from the Data Capture section or the microcontroller, under the control of the embedded software.

At power-on and reset, the whole of the page memory is cleared. Bit TXT13.PAGE CLEARING is set while this takes place.

#### 21.5.1 Data Capture page clear

When a page header is acquired for the first time after a new page request or a page header is acquired with the erase (C4) bit set, the page memory is ‘cleared’ to spaces before the rest of the page arrives.

When this occurs, the space code (20H) is written into every location of rows 1 to 23 of the basic page memory, the appropriate packet 27 row of the extension packet memory and the row where Teletext packet 24 is written. This last row is either row 24 of the basic page memory (if the TXT0.X24 POSN bit is set) or row 0 of the extension packet memory (if the bit is not set).

Page clearing is done before the end of the TV line in which the header arrived which initiated the page clear. This means that the 1 field gap between the page header and the rest of the page which is necessary for many Teletext decoders is not required.

#### 21.5.2 Software page clear

The software can also initiate a page clear by setting bit TXT9.CLEAR MEMORY. Now, every location in the memory block pointed to by TXT15.BLOCK<3:0> is cleared to a space code (20H). Bit CLEAR MEMORY is not latched, so the software does not have to reset it after it has been set.

Only one page can be cleared in a TV line. Therefore, if the software requests a page clear, it will be carried out on the next TV line on which the Data Capture hardware does not force the page to be cleared. A flag (TXT13.PAGE CLEARING) is provided to indicate that a software requested page clear is being carried out. The flag is set when a logic 1 is written to bit TXT9.CLEAR MEMORY and is reset when the page clear has been completed.

All locations are cleared to 00H if bit TXT0.INV ON = 1 and a page clear is initiated on Block 8.

### 21.6 Multi-page operations

When using SAA567x; SAA569x in a multi-page application with external SRAM, bit TXT28.MULTI PAGE should be set. This allows the 80C51 microcontroller to copy acquired data between internal Display memory and external SRAM without hindrance.

## 22 DATA CAPTURE

The Data Capture section (see Fig.17) takes in the analog Composite Video and Blanking Signal (CVBS), and extracts the required data from it in the digital domain. The data is then decoded and stored in memory. The first stage converts the analog CVBS signal to digital form, using ADC sampling at 12 MHz. Data and clock recovery is then performed by a Multi-rate Video Input Processor (MulVIP). Next, the following types of data are extracted: WST Teletext (625/525), VPS, Closed Caption (CC) and WSS. The extracted data is stored in either memory (DRAM) via the Memory Interface or in SFR locations.

### 22.1 Data Capture features

- Two CVBS inputs
- Video Signal Quality detector
- Data Capture for 625-line WST
- Data Capture for 525-line WST
- Data Capture for line 21 data service (Closed Caption)
- Data Capture for VPS data (PDC system A)
- Data Capture for WSS bit decoding
- Automatic selection between 525 WST/625 WST
- Automatic selection between 625 WST/VPS on line 16 of Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI)
- Real-time capture and decoding for WST Teletext in hardware, to enable optimized microprocessor throughput
- Up to 12 pages stored on-chip
- Inventory of transmitted Teletext pages stored in the Transmitted Page Table and Subtitle Page Table
- Automatic detection of Fastext transmission
- Real-time packet 26 engine in hardware for processing accented, G2 and G3 characters
- Signal quality detector for WST/VPS data types
- Comprehensive Teletext language coverage
- Full-Field and VBI Data Capture of WST data.

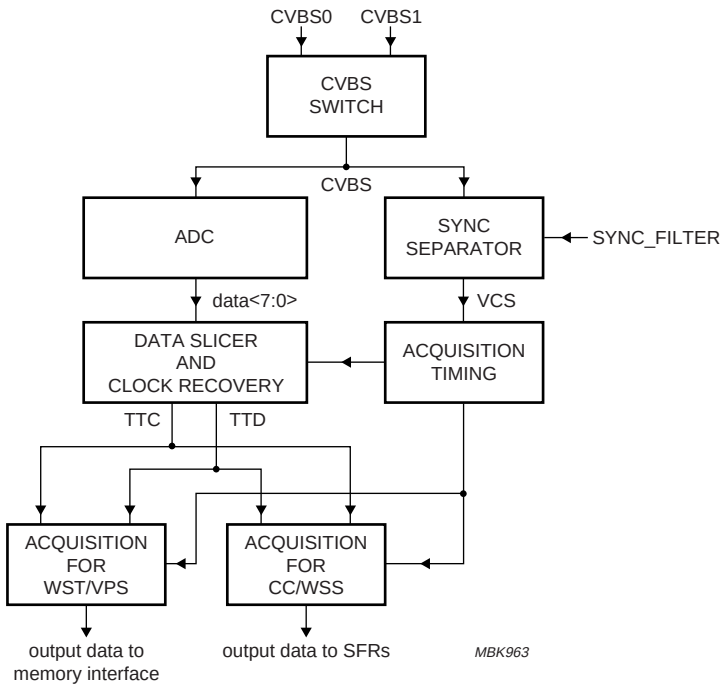



Fig.17 Data Capture block diagram.

#### 22.1.1 CVBS SWITCH

The CVBS switch is used to select the required analog input, depending on the value of TXT8.CVBS1/$\overline{\text{CVBS0}}$.

#### 22.1.2 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

The output of the CVBS switch is passed to a Differential-to-Single-Ended Converter (DIVIS, not shown in Fig.17), although here it is used in single-ended configuration with a reference. A full-flash ADC with a sampling rate of 12 MHz converts the analog output of the DIVIS to a digital representation.

#### 22.1.3 MULTI-RATE VIDEO INPUT PROCESSOR (MULVIP)

The MulVIP (used for data and clock recovery) is a Digital Signal Processor designed to extract the data and recover the clock from a digitized CVBS signal.

#### 22.1.4 DATA STANDARDS AND CLOCK RATES

The data standards and clock rates that can be recovered are shown in Table 23.

**Table 23** Data standards and clock rates

| DATA STANDARD | CLOCK RATE |
|---|---|
| 625 WST | 6.9375 MHz |
| 525 WST | 5.7272 MHz |
| VPS | 5.0 MHz |
| WSS | 5.0 MHz |
| Closed Caption | 500 kHz |

#### 22.1.5 DATA CAPTURE TIMING

The Data Capture timing section uses the synchronisation information extracted from the CVBS signal to generate the required horizontal and vertical reference timings.

The timing section automatically recognizes and selects the appropriate timings for either 625 (50 Hz) synchronisation or 525 (60 Hz) synchronisation.

A TXT12.VIDEO SIGNAL QUALITY flag is set when the timing section is locked correctly to the incoming CVBS signal. When TXT12.VIDEO SIGNAL QUALITY is set, another flag TXT12.525/$\overline{625}$ SYNC can be used to identify the standard.

#### 22.1.6 ACQUISITION

The acquisition section extracts the relevant information from the serial stream of data from the MulVIP and stores it in memory.

##### *22.1.6.1 Making a page request*

A page is requested by writing a series of bytes into the TXT3.PRD<4:0> SFR, which corresponds to the number of the page required. The bytes written into TXT3 are stored in a RAM with an auto-incrementing address. The start address for the RAM is set using the TXT2.SC<2:0> (to define which part of the page request is being written) and TXT2.REQ<3:0> (along with TXT2.ACQ BANK) is used to define which of the 12 page request blocks is being modified.

If TXT2.REQ<3:0> is greater than 09H, then data being written to TXT3 is ignored (applies to Bank 0 and 1).

Table 24 shows the contents of the page request RAM.

Up to 12 pages of Teletext can be acquired on the 12 page device, when TXT1.EXT PKT OFF is set to logic 1, and up to 10 pages can be acquired when this bit is set to logic 0.

**Table 24** The contents of the Page request RAM

| START COLUMN | PRD4 | PRD3 | PRD2 | PRD1 | PRD0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Do Care Magazine | $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ | MAG2 | MAG1 | MAG0 |
| 1 | Do Care Page Tens | PT3 | PT2 | PT1 | PT0 |
| 2 | Do Care Page Units | PU3 | PU2 | PU1 | PU0 |
| 3 | Do Care Hour Tens | X | X | HT1 | HT0 |
| 4 | Do Care Hours Units | HU3 | HU2 | HU1 | HU0 |
| 5 | Do Care Minutes Tens | X | MT2 | MT1 | MT0 |
| 6 | Do Care Minutes Units | MU3 | MU2 | MU1 | MU0 |
| 7 | X | X | X | E1 | E0 |

If the ‘Do Care’ bit for part of the page number is set to logic 0, then that part of the page number is ignored when the Teletext decoder is deciding whether a page being received off-air should be stored or not. For example, if the ‘Do Care’ bits for the four subcode digits are all set to logic 0, then every subcode version of the page will be captured.

When bit $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ is set to a logic 0, the Teletext decoder will not recognise any page as having the correct page number and no pages will be captured. In addition to providing the user requested hold function, this bit should be used to prevent the inadvertent capture of an unwanted page when a new page request is being made. For example, if the previous page request was for page 100 and this was being changed to page 234, it would be possible to capture page 200 if this arrived after only the requested magazine number had been changed.

Bits E1 and E0 control the error checking, which should be carried out on packets 1 to 23 when the page being requested is captured. This is described in more detail in Section 22.1.6.3.

For a multi-page device, each packet can only be written into one place in the Teletext RAM. Therefore, if a page matches more than one of the page requests, the data is written into the area of memory corresponding to the lowest numbered matching page request.

At power-up, each page request defaults to any page, hold on and error check Mode 0.

#### *22.1.6.2 Rolling headers and time*

When a new page is requested, it is conventional for the decoder to turn the header row of the display green and to display each page header as it arrives until the correct page is found.

When a page request is changed (i.e. when the TXT3 SFR is written to), a flag (PBLF) is written into bit 5, column 9, row 25 of the corresponding block of the page memory. The state of the flag for each block is updated every TV line 1. If it is set for the current display block, the acquisition section writes all valid page headers that arrive into the display block and automatically writes an alphanumeric green character into column 7 of row 0 of the display block every TV line.

When a requested page header is acquired for the first time, rows 1 to 23 of the relevant memory block are cleared to space, i.e. have 20H written into every column, before the rest of the page arrives. Row 24 is also cleared if bit TXT0.X24 POSN is set. If bit TXT1.EXT PKT OFF is set, the extension packets corresponding to the page are also cleared.

The last eight characters of the page header are used to provide a time display and are always extracted from every valid page header as it arrives and written into the display block.

Bit TXT0.DISABLE HEADER ROLL prevents any data being written into row 0 of the page memory, except when a page is acquired off-air, i.e. rolling headers and time are not written into the memory. Bit TXT1.ACQ OFF prevents any data being written into the memory by the Teletext acquisition section.

When a parallel magazine mode transmission is being received, only headers in the magazine of the page requested are considered valid for the purposes of rolling headers and time. Only one magazine is used even if the Do Care magazine bit is set to logic 0. When a serial magazine mode transmission is being received, all page headers are considered to be valid.

#### *22.1.6.3 Error checking*

Teletext packets are error checked before they are written into the page memory. The error checking carried out depends on the packet number, the byte number, the error check mode bits in the page request data and bit TXT1.8-BIT (see Fig.18).

If an uncorrectable error occurs in one of the Hamming checked addressing and control bytes in the page header or in the Hamming checked bytes in packet 8/30, bit 4 of the byte written into the memory is set, to act as an error flag to the software. If uncorrectable errors are detected in any other Hamming checked data, the byte is not written into the memory.

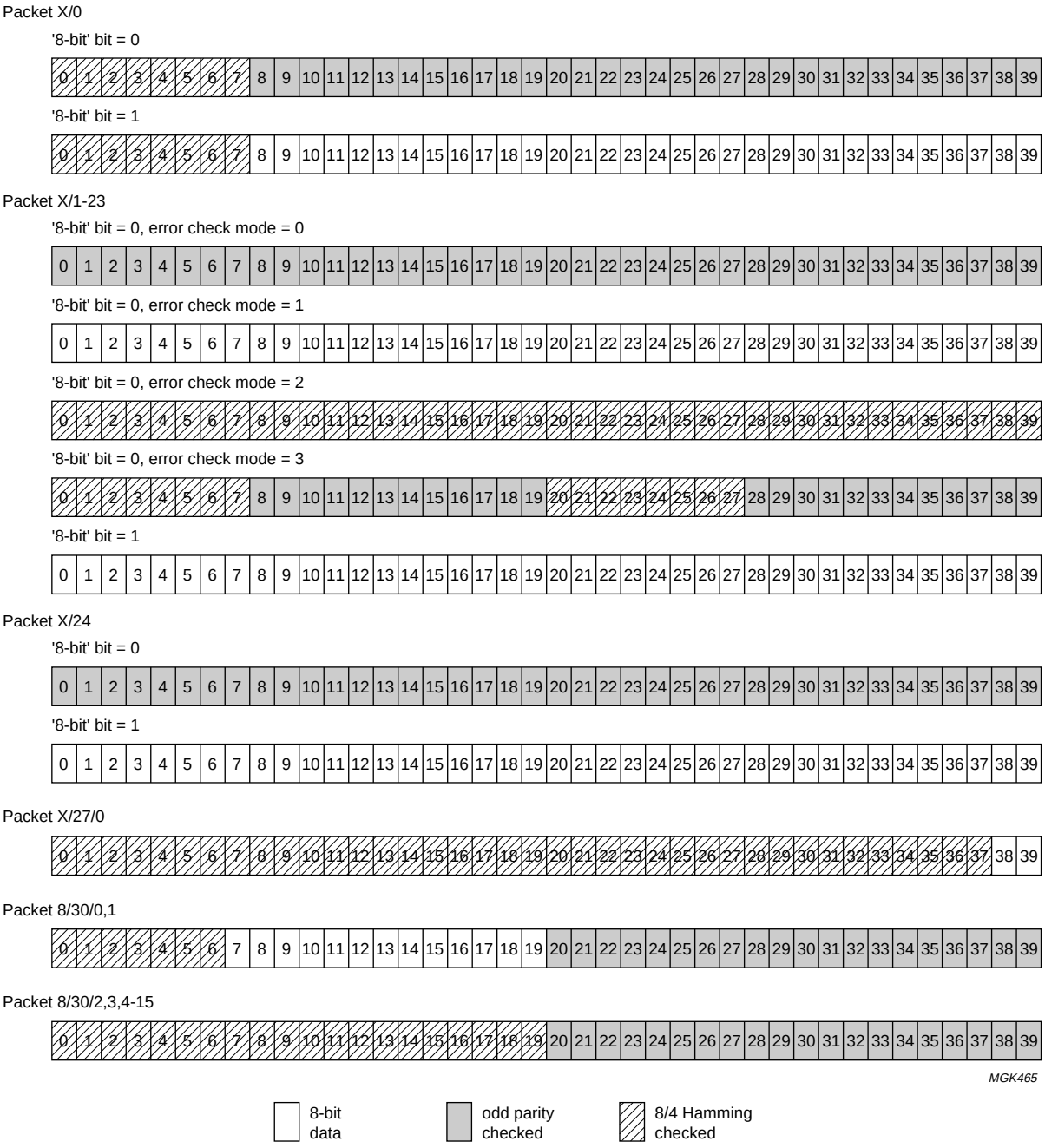



Fig.18 Error checking.

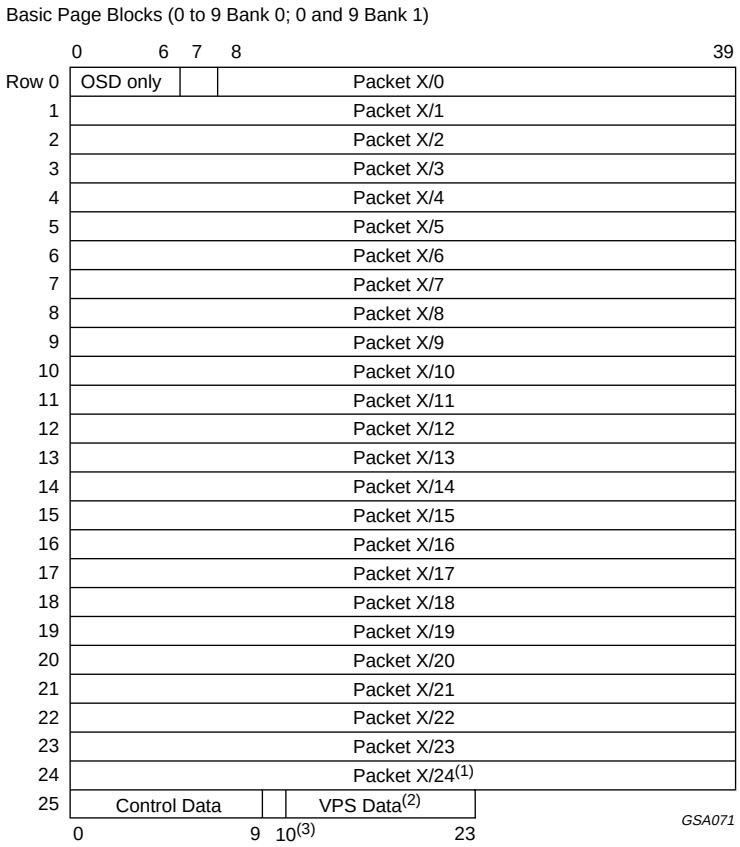
*22.1.6.4 Teletext memory organisation*

The Teletext memory is divided into two banks of ten blocks. Normally, when bit TXT1.EXT PKT OFF is logic 0, each of blocks 0 to 8 contains a Teletext page arranged in the same way as the basic page memory of the page device (see Fig.19) and Block 9 contains extension packets (applies to Bank 0 and 1), see Fig.20.

When bit TXT1.EXT PKT OFF is logic 1, no extension packets are captured and Block 9 of both Bank 0 and 1 of the memory are used to store two other pages.

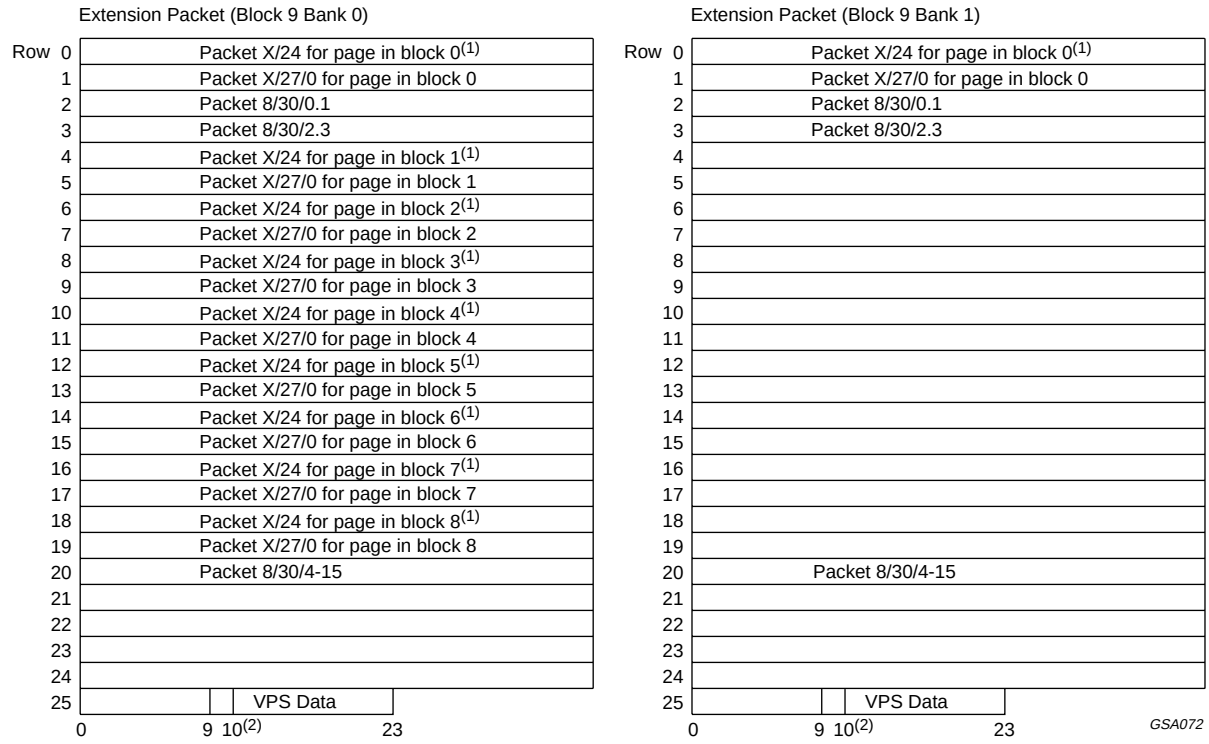
The number of the memory block into which a page is written corresponds to the page request number (TXT2.REQ<3:0>) which resulted in the capture of the page.

Packet 0, the page header, is split into two parts when it is written into the text memory. The first eight bytes of the header contain control and addressing information. They are Hamming decoded and written into columns 0 to 7 of row 25, which also contains the magazine number of the acquired page and the PBLF flag. However, the last 14 bytes are unused and may be used by the software, if necessary.




(1) If 'X24 POSN' bit = 1.
(2) VPS data only in block 9 of either bank 0 or 1.
(3) Byte 10 reserved.

Fig.19 Packet storage locations.




(1) If ‘X24 POSN’ bit = 0.

(2) Byte 10 reserved.

Fig.20 Extension packet storage locations.

*22.1.6.5 Row 25 data contents*

The Hamming error flags are set if the on-board 8/4 Hamming checker detects that there has been an uncorrectable (2-bit) error in the associated byte. It is possible for the page to still be acquired if some of the page address information contains uncorrectable errors if that part of the page request was a ‘Don’t Care’. There is no error flag for the magazine number because an uncorrectable error in this information prevents the page being acquired.

The interrupt sequence (C9) bit is automatically dealt with by the acquisition section, so that rolling headers do not contain a discontinuity in the page number sequence.

The magazine serial bit (C11) indicates whether the magazine transmission is serial or parallel. This affects how the acquisition section operates and is dealt with automatically.

The newsflash (C5), subtitle (C6), suppress header (C7), inhibit display (C10) and language control (C12 to 14) bits are dealt with automatically by the display section.

The update bit (C8) has no effect on the hardware. The remaining 32 bytes of the page header are parity checked and written into columns 8 to 39 of row 0. Bytes that pass the parity check have the MSB set to a logic 0 and are written into page memory. Bytes with parity errors are not written into the memory.

**Table 25** The data in row 25 of the basic page memory

| COL | BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | PU3 | PU2 | PU1 | PU0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | PT3 | PT2 | PT1 | PT0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | MU3 | MU2 | MU1 | MU0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | C4 | MT2 | MT1 | MT0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | HU3 | HU2 | HU1 | HU0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | C6 | C5 | HT1 | HT0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | C10 | C9 | C8 | C7 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamming error | C14 | C13 | C12 | C11 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\overline{\text{FOUND}}$ | 0 | MAG2 | MAG1 | MAG0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | PBLF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 to 23 | – | – | – | unused | – | – | – | – |

*22.1.6.6 Inventory page*

If bit TXT0.INV ON is a logic 1, memory block 8 of Bank 0 is used as an inventory page.This consists of two tables: the Transmitted Page Table (TPT) and the Subtitle Page Table (SPT); see Fig.21.

In each table, every possible combination of the page tens and units digit, 00H to FFH, is represented by a byte, see Fig.22. Each bit of these bytes corresponds to a magazine number so each page number, from 100H to 8FFH, is represented by a bit in the table.

The bit for a particular page in the TPT is set when a page header is received for that page. The bit in the SPT is set when a page header for the page is received which has the ‘subtitle’ page header control bit (C6) set. The bit for a particular page in the TPT is set when a page header is received for that page. The bit in the SPT is set when a page header for the page is received which has the ‘subtitle’ page header control bit (C6) set.

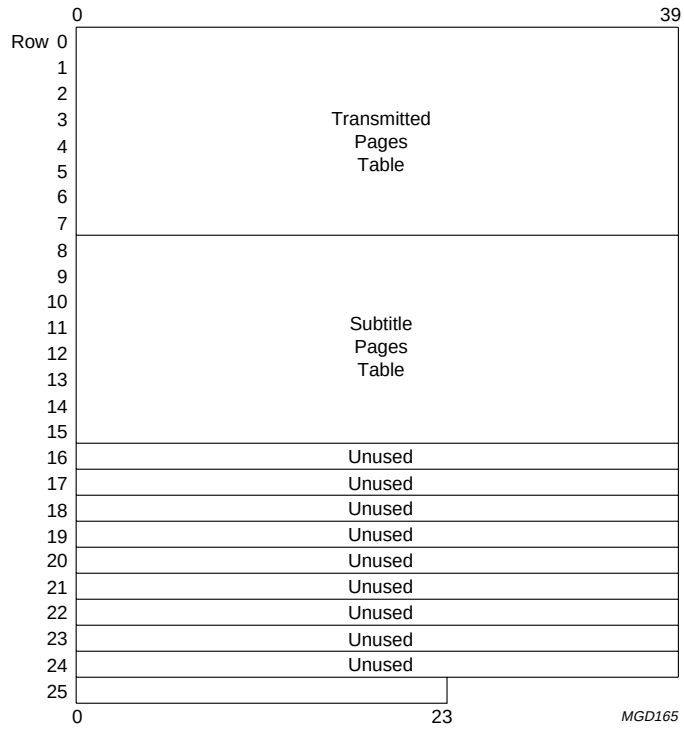



Fig.21 Inventory page organisation.

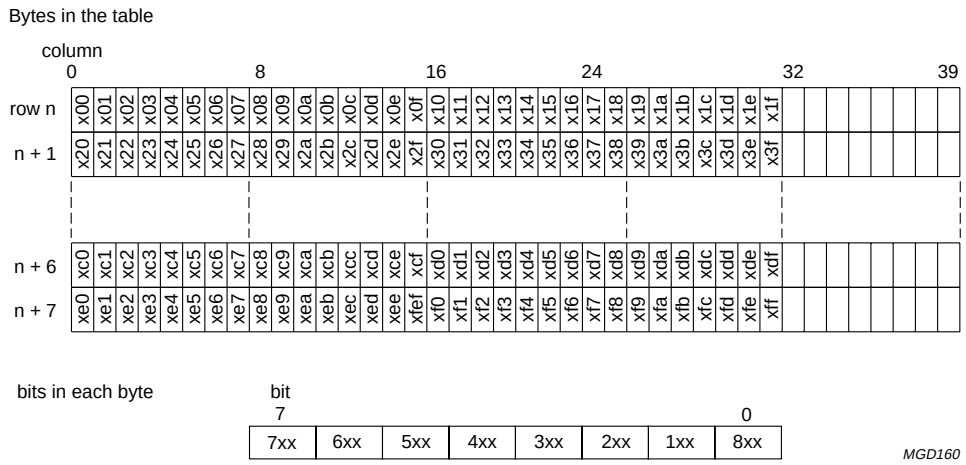



Fig.22 Transmitted/subtitle page organisation.

*22.1.6.7 Packet 26 processing*

One of the uses of packet 26 is to transmit characters that are not in the basic Teletext character set. The family automatically decodes packet 26 data and, if a character corresponding to that being transmitted is available in the character set, automatically writes the appropriate character code into the correct location in the Teletext memory.

This is not a full implementation of the packet 26 specification allowed for in level 2 Teletext, and so is often referred to as level 1.5.

By convention, the packets 26 for a page are transmitted before the normal packets. To prevent the default character data overwriting the packet 26 data, there is a mechanism which prevents packet 26 data from being overwritten. The mechanism is disabled when the Spanish national option is detected because the Spanish transmission system sends even parity (i.e. incorrect) characters in the basic page locations corresponding to the characters sent via packet 26 and these will not overwrite the packet 26 characters anyway. The special treatment of the Spanish national option is disabled if bit TXT12.SPANISH is cleared (logic 0) or if bit TXT8.DISABLE SPANISH is set (logic 1).

Packet 26 data is processed regardless of bit TXT1.EXT PKT OFF, but setting bit TXT1.X26 OFF disables packet 26 processing.

Bit TXT8.PKT26 RECEIVED is set by the hardware whenever the packet 26 decoding hardware writes a character into the page memory. The flag can be reset by writing a logic 0 into the SFR bit.

*22.1.6.8 525-line World System Teletext*

The 525-line format (see Fig.23) is similar to the 625-line format but the data rate is lower and there are fewer data bytes per packet (32 rather than 40). There are still 40 characters per display row so extra packets are sent, each containing the last eight characters for four rows. These packets can be identified by the ‘tabulation bit’ (T), which replaces one of the magazine bits in 525-line Teletext. When an ordinary packet with T = 1 is received, the decoder puts the data into the four rows, starting with that corresponding to the packet number, but with the two LSBs set to logic 0. For example, a packet 9 with T = 1 (packet X/1/9) contains data for rows 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The error checking carried out on data from packets with T = 1 depends on the setting of bit TXT1.8-BIT and the error checking control bits in the page request data and is the same as that applied to the data written into the same memory location in the 625-line format.

The rolling time display (the last eight characters in row 0) is taken from any packets X/1/1, 2 or 3 received.
In parallel magazine mode, only packets in the correct magazine are used for the rolling time. Packet number X/1/0 is ignored.

The tabulation bit is also used with extension packets.

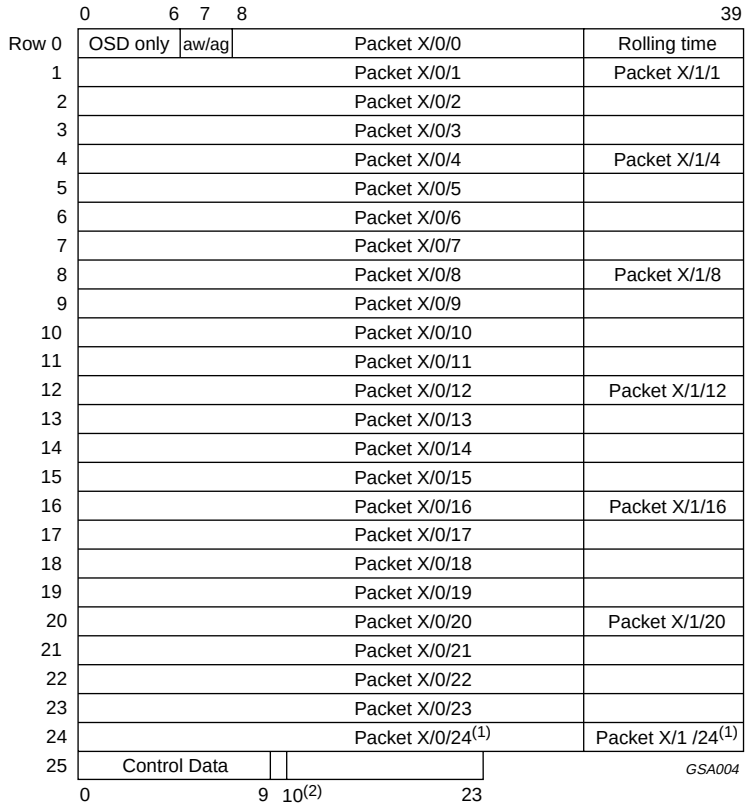
The first eight data bytes of packet X/1/24 are used to extend the Fastext prompt row to 40 characters. These characters are written into whichever part of the memory the packet 24 is being written into (determined by the ‘X24 POSN’ bit).

Packets X/0/27/0 contain five Fastext page links and the link control byte. They are captured, Hamming checked and stored in the same way as are packets X/27/0 in 625-line text. Packets X/1/27/0 are not captured.

Because there are only two magazine bits in 525-line text, packets with the magazine bits all set to a logic 0 are referred to as being in magazine 4. Therefore, the broadcast service data packet is packet 4/30, rather than packet 8/30.

As in 625-line text, the first 20 bytes of packet 4/30 contain encoded data that is decoded in the same way as in packet 8/30. The last 12 bytes of the packet contains half of the parity encoded status message. Packet 4/0/30 contains the first half of the message and packet 4/1/30 contains the second half. The last four bytes of the message are not written into memory. The first 20 bytes of the each version of the packet are the same, so they are stored whenever either version of the packet is acquired.

In 525-line text, each packet 26 only contains ten 24/18 Hamming encoded data triplets, rather than the 13 found in 625-line text. The tabulation bit is used as an extra bit (the MSB) of the designation code, allowing 32 packet 26s to be transmitted for each page. The last byte of each packet 26 is ignored.




(1) If X24 POSN bit = 1.

(2) Byte 10 reserved.

Fig.23 Packet storage locations, 525-line.

#### *22.1.6.9 Fastext detection*

When a packet 27, designation code 0 is detected, whether or not it is acquired, bit TXT13.FASTEXT is set. If the device is receiving 525-line Teletext, a packet X/0/27/0 is required to set the flag. The flag can be reset by writing a logic 0 into the SFR-bit.

When a packet 8/30 is detected (or a packet 4/30 when the device is receiving a 525-line transmission), flag TXT13.PKT 8/30 is set. The flag can be reset by writing a logic 0 into the SFR-bit.

#### *22.1.6.10 Broadcast Service Data Detection*

When a packet 8/30 is detected (or a packet 4/30 when the device is receiving a 525-line transmission), flag TXT13. PKT 8/30 is set. The flag can be reset by writing a logic 0 into the SFR-bit.

#### *22.1.6.11 VPS acquisition*

When bit TXT0.VPS ON is set, any VPS data present on line 16, field 0 of the CVBS signal at the input of the Teletext decoder is error checked and stored in row 25, block 9 of the basic page memory, see Fig.24. The device automatically detects whether Teletext or VPS is being transmitted on this line and decodes the data appropriately.

Each VPS byte in the memory consists of four biphase decoded data bits (bits 0 to 3), a biphase error flag (bit 4) and three logic 0s (bits 5 to 7).

The most significant bit of the VPS data cannot be set to logic 1.

Bit TXT13.VPS Received is set by the hardware whenever VPS data is acquired.

Full details of the VPS system can be found in the specification *"Domestic Video Program Delivery Control System (PDC); EBU Tech. 3262-E".*

### 22.1.7 WST ACQUISITION

The SAA567x; SAA569x family is capable of acquiring Level 1.5 625-line and 525-line World System Teletext.

### 22.1.8 WSS ACQUISITION

The WSS data transmitted on line 23 gives information on the aspect ratio and display position of the transmitted picture, the position of subtitles and on the camera/film mode. Some additional bits are reserved for future use. A total of 14 data bits are transmitted.

All of the available data bits transmitted by the WSS signal are captured and stored in SFRs WSS1, WSS2 and WSS3. The bits are stored as groups of related bits and an error flag is provided for each group to indicate when a transmission error has been detected in one or more of the bits in the group.

WSS data is only acquired when the TXT8.WSS ON bit is set. Bit TXT8.WSS RECEIVED is set by the hardware whenever WSS data is acquired. The flag can be reset by writing a logic 0 into the SFR bit.

### 22.1.9 CLOSED CAPTION ACQUISITION

The US Closed Caption data is transmitted on line 21 (525-line timings) and is used for Captioning information, Text information and Extended Data Services. Full details can be found in the document *"Recommended Practise for Line 21 Data Service EIA-608"*. Closed Caption data is only acquired when bit TXT21.CC ON is set.

Two bytes of data are stored per field in SFRs. The first byte is stored in CCDAT1 and the second byte is stored in CCDAT2. The value in the CCDAT registers is reset to 00H at the start of the Closed Caption line defined by CCLIN.CS<4:0>. At the end of the Closed Caption line, an interrupt is generated if IEN0.ECC is active.

The Closed Caption data is software-processed to convert it into a displayable format.

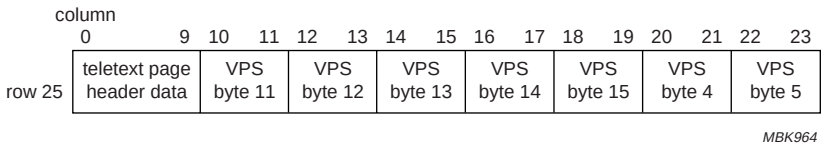



Fig.24 VPS data storage.

## 23 DISPLAY

The display section (see Fig.25) is based on the requirements for a Level 1.5 WST Teletext and US Closed Caption. There are some enhancements for use with locally generated on-screen displays.

The display section reads the contents of the Display memory and interprets the control/character codes. From this information and other global settings, the display produces the required RGB signals and Video/Data (Fast Blanking) signal for a TV signal processing device.

The display is synchronized to the TV signal processing device by horizontal and vertical sync signals from external circuits (Slave Sync mode). All display timings are derived from these signals. The SAA567x; SAA569x display section incorporates enhancements over the rest of the SAA56xx family, to allow the device to support basic Progressive Scan mode and Progressive Scan with Interlace mode. In basic Progressive Scan mode the DISP FIELD bit will be forced to toggle every Vsync enabling software to distinguish a notional display field.

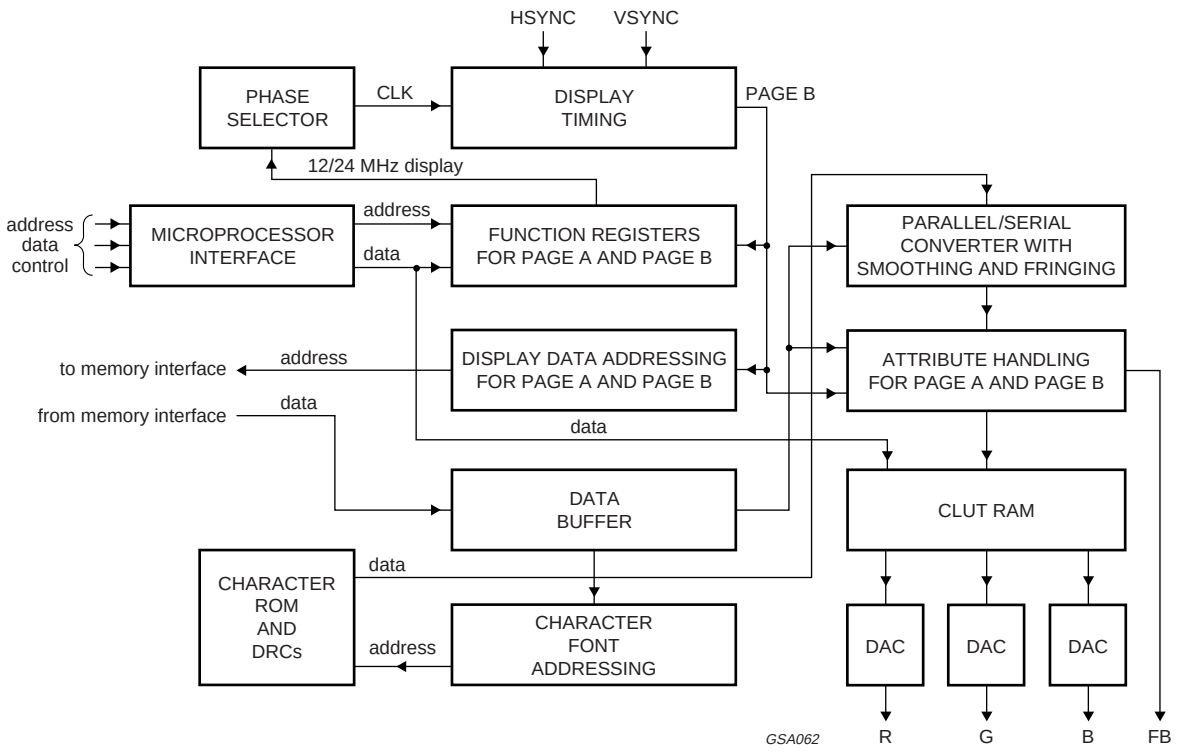



Fig.25 Display block diagram.

### 23.1 Display features

- Teletext and Enhanced OSD modes
- Level 1.5 WST features
- US Closed Caption features
- 50/60 Hz or 100/120 Hz and Progressive Scan display modes
- Two page operation (50/60 Hz only)
- Serial and parallel display attributes
- Single/double/quadruple width and height for characters
- Smoothing capability of double size, double width, double height and quadruple size characters
- Scrolling of display region
- Variable flash rate controlled by software
- Globally selectable scan lines per row 9, 10, 13 and 16
- Globally selectable character matrix (H $\times$ V) 12 $\times$ 9, 12 $\times$ 10, 12 $\times$ 13 and 12 $\times$ 16
- Italics
- Soft colours using CLUT with 4096 colour palette
- Underline
- Overline
- Fringing (shadow) selectable from N - S - E - W direction
- Fringe colour selectable
- Meshing of defined area
- Cursor
- Contrast reduction of defined area (both CC and Teletext display modes
- Special graphics characters with two planes, allowing four colours per character
- 64 dynamically redefinable characters for OSDs
- Up to 4 WST character sets (G0/G2) user programmable in a single device (e.g. Latin, Cyrillic, Greek and Arabic)
- G1 Mosaic graphics, Limited G3 Line drawing characters
- WST character sets and Closed Caption character set user programmable in a single device.

### 23.2 Display options

In addition to the 50/60 Hz and the 100/120 Hz Interlaced display timing modes, the SAA567x; SAA569x also supports basic Progressive Scan mode and Progressive Scan with Interlace mode. Table 26 shows all the groups of the display options that are supported.

**Remark:** The DISP FIELD bit (Status MMR) is derived from the horizontal and vertical sync signals, it must not be confused with the ACQ FIELD bit (Configuration MMR), which is derived from the selected CVBS source. Figures 26, 27, 28 and 29 show the DISP FIELD bit for the various horizontal and vertical combinations.

**Table 26** SAA567x; SAA569x supported display options

| NAME | FREQUENCY | FIELD FREQUENCY | DISPLAY FIELD BIT TOGGLE RATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Interlace 525** | | | |
| 525i | 60 Hz | AB | Vsync |
| 525i | 120 Hz | ABAB | Vsync |
| 525i | 120 Hz | AABB | $\frac{\text{Vsync}}{2}$ |
| **Interlace 625** | | | |
| 625i | 50 Hz | AB | Vsync |
| 625i | 100 Hz | ABAB | Vsync |
| 625i | 100 Hz | AABB | $\frac{\text{Vsync}}{2}$ |

| NAME | FREQUENCY | FIELD FREQUENCY | DISPLAY FIELD BIT TOGGLE RATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic Progressive Scan mode** | | | |
| 480p | 60 Hz | All of the display lines (odd and even) are displayed every field (A + B) | forced to Vsync(1) |
| 525p | 60 Hz | | forced to Vsync(1) |
| 625p | 50 Hz | | forced to Vsync(1) |
| **Interlaced Progressive Scan mode** | | | |
| 1050i | 60 Hz | Progressive Scan but the identical displays are interlaced (A + B) | Vsync(2) |
| 1080i | 60 Hz | | Vsync(2) |
| 1250i | 50 Hz | | Vsync(2) |

**Notes**

1. In basic Progressive Scan mode the information displayed in Field A is identical to the information displayed in Field B. The horizontal and vertical timings between the two fields are also identical so the hardware will force the DISP FIELD bit to toggle every Vsync enabling software to distinguish a notional display field.
2. In Progressive Scan with Interlace mode the information displayed in Field A is identical to the formation displayed in Field B. The horizontal and vertical timing between the two fields however is different so that an interlaced display is achieved.

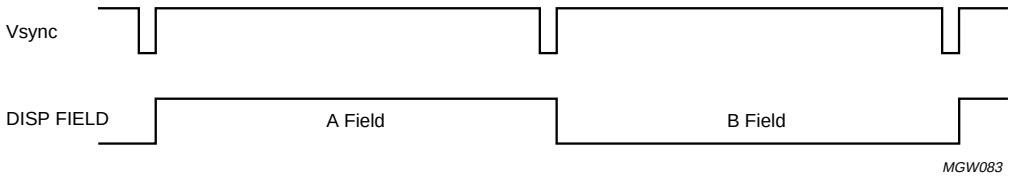



Fig.26 1H/1V: normal interlaced modes (50/60 Hz).

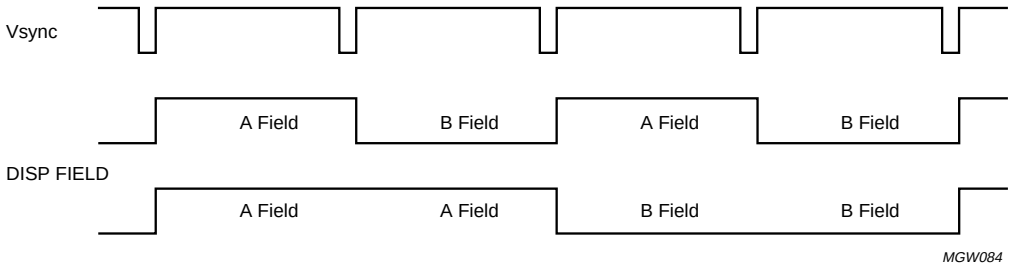



Fig.27 2H/2V: field doubling (100/120 Hz).

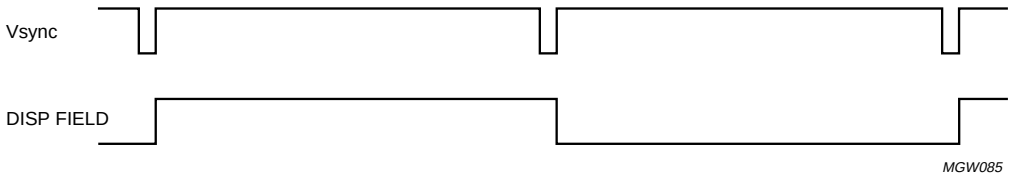



Fig.28 2H/1V: basic Progressive Scan (hardware forces a notional field).

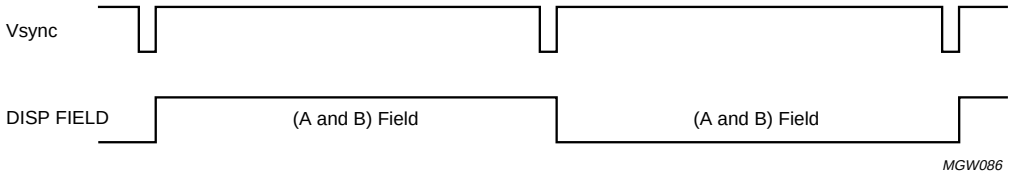



Fig.29 2H/1V: Progressive Scan with interlace.

### 23.3 Display modes

The display section has two distinct modes with different features available in each:

- **TXT:** This is the WST mode with additional serial and global attributes. A TXT window is configured as a fixed 25 rows with 40 characters per row.
- **CC:** This is the US Closed Caption mode. A CC window is configured as a maximum of 16 rows with a maximum of 48 characters per row.

In both of the above modes, the character matrix and TV lines per row can be defined. There is an option of a character matrix (H × V) of 12 × 9, 12 × 10, 12 × 13, or 12 × 16, which have 9, 10, 13 and 16 TV lines per display row, respectively.

Table 27 gives the possible number of display rows for each combination, as allowed by the hardware.

**Table 27** Maximum number of display rows

| CHARACTER MATRIX | MAX NUMBER OF DISPLAY ROWS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TXT 625 | TXT 525 | CC |
| 12 × 9 | 25 | **25** | 16 |
| 12 × 10 | 25 | 23 | 16 |
| 12 × 13 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| 12 × 16 | 17 | 14 | 14 |

SFR TXT21 and memory mapped registers are used to control the mode selection. The features will now be described and their function in each of the modes given. If the feature is different in either mode then this is stated.

### 23.3.1 Features available and characters in each mode

Table 28 shows a list of features available in each mode, and also if the setting is a serial/parallel attribute, or has a global effect on all the display.

**Table 28** Display features and characters in each mode

| FEATURE | TXT | CC |
|---|---|---|
| Flash | serial | serial |
| Boxes | TXT/OSD (serial) | serial |
| Horizontal size | ×1, ×2 or ×4 (serial) | ×1 or ×2 (serial) |
| Vertical size | ×1 or ×2 (serial); ×4 (global) | ×1 or ×2 (serial) |
| Italic | n/a | serial |
| Foreground colours | 8 (serial) | 8 + 8 (parallel) |
| Background colours | 8 (serial) | 16 (serial) |
| Soft colours (CLUT) | 16 from 4096 | 16 from 4096 |
| Underline | n/a | serial |
| Overline | n/a | serial |
| Fringe | N + S + E + W | N + S + E + W |
| Fringe colour | 16 (global) | 16 (serial) |
| Meshing of background | black or colour (global) | all (global) |
| Fast Blanking Polarity | yes | yes |
| Screen colour | 16 (global) | 16 (global) |
| DRCS | 64 (global) | 64 (global) |
| Character matrix (H × V) | 12 × 9, 12 × 10, 12 × 13 or 12 × 16 | 12 × 9, 12 × 10, 12 × 13 or 12 × 16 |
| Number of rows | 25 | 16 |
| Number of columns | 40 | 48 |
| Number of characters displayable | 1000 | 768 |
| Cursor | yes | yes |
| Special graphics (2 planes per character) | 32 | 32 (default), 128 if extended special graphics on |
| Scroll | no | yes |
| Smoothing | yes (global) | yes (global) |
| Contrast reduction | yes (global) | yes (serial) |

### 23.4 Display timing modes

The display can be configured for either 50/60 Hz or 100/120 Hz (2H/2V only) using the display configuration MMR 87FFH.

**Table 29** Display timing modes

| DISPLAY TIMING (MMR 87FFH) | | SUPPORTED HSYNC/VSYNC RATE | DISPLAY CLOCK | NUMBER OF CHARACTERS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Hz BIT | TWO_PAGE BIT | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1H/1V | 12 MHz | 40 (single window) |
| X | 1 | 1H/1V | 24 MHz | 80 (double window) |
| 1 | 0 | 1H/1V; 2H/2V | 24 MHz | 40 (single window) |

#### 23.4.1 Double window operation

This mode enables two different pages to be displayed side-by-side for use with 16 : 9 TV screens. The display section clock runs at 24 MHz in this mode. Figure 30 shows the combination of two-page display possible on the SAA567x; SAA569x device.

Two page mode is selected using MMR 87FFH bit 0. The two pages displayed are separated by two character spaces to allow the display logic to switch correctly from one window to the other. The facility is restricted to 1H/1V (i.e. 50/60Hz display TVs).

Two control bits exist in double window mode to select Closed Caption display or text display in each window: TXT21.CC/TXT for Page A and TXT28.CC_TXT B for Page B.

**TXT:** When displaying two Teletext pages side by side, the memory block being displayed in Page A is selected using SFR TXT14<3:0> and for Page B using SFR TXT28<3:0>.

The Data Capture section writes the header and time information only to the memory block corresponding to the active page. This active page is determined with the TXT28.ACTIVE PAGE bit. When set to logic 0, Page A is active, set to logic 1, Page B is active.

Operation of the REVEAL bit (TXT7.5) and CURSOR ON bit (TXT7.6) only affects the active page.

**CC:** When CC display mode is selected in two page mode, only one window may be used for CC/OSD and the other either Text or Video. Two page CC display (either captions or OSD) side-by-side is not possible because there is only one area of memory available for the CC data.

#### 23.4.2 Single window operation

At reset, the device defaults to single window mode, which corresponds to 87FFH bit 0 set to logic 0. In this mode, the settings applying to the window displayed are those that would apply to Page A in double window mode.

For 2H/2V display TVs, the 100 Hz-bit and MMR 87FFH bit 1, must be set to logic 1 to fit a whole display window.

For 1H/1V display TVs, when MMR 87FFH bit 1 is set to logic 0, the display window occupies the whole screen, whereas if MMR 87FFH bit 1 is set to logic 1, only half the screen would be occupied by the display window. This latter configuration would give the same kind of display as in the double window mode with Page A: CC or Text Page B: Video.

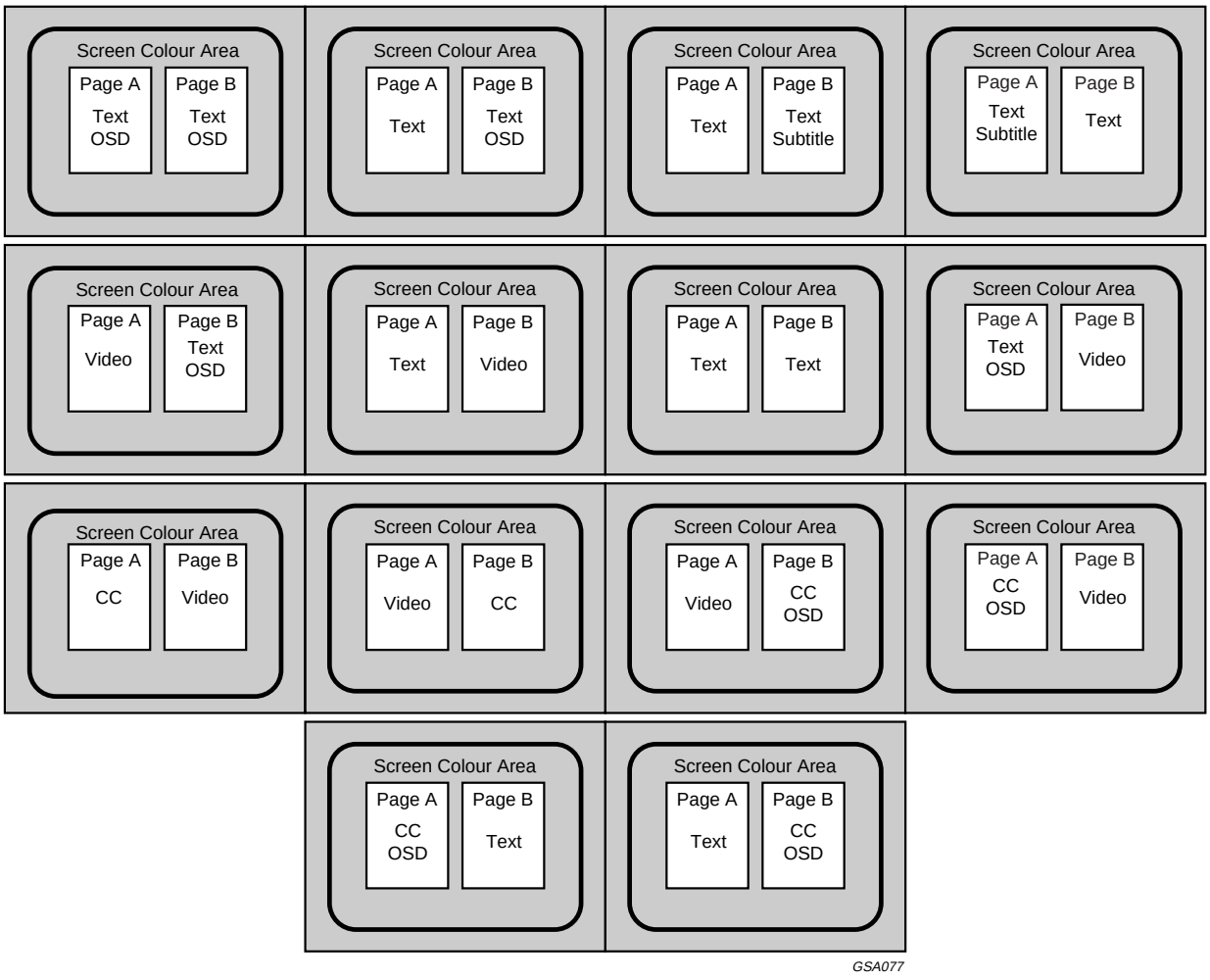



Fig.30 Two-page Text/CC/video combinations.

## 23.5 Display feature descriptions

All display features are now described in detail for both TXT and CC modes.

### 23.5.1 FLASH

Flashing causes the foreground colour pixels to be displayed as the background pixels. The flash frequency is controlled by software setting and resetting the MMR Status (see Table 43) at the appropriate interval.

**CC:** This attribute is valid from the time set (see Table 35) until the end of the row of a display window, or until otherwise modified.

**TXT:** This attribute is set by the control character ‘flash’ (08H) (see Fig.39) and remains valid until the end of a row of a display window, or until reset by the control character ‘steady’ (09H).

### 23.5.2 BOXES

**CC:** This attribute is valid from the time set until the end of a row of a display window, or otherwise modified if set with Serial Mode 0. If set with Serial Mode 1, then it is set from the next character onwards.

In text mode (within CC mode), the background colour is displayed regardless of the setting of the box attribute bit. Boxes take effect only during mixed mode. Where boxes are set in this mode, the background colour is displayed. Character locations where boxes are not set show video/screen colour (depending on the setting in the MMR Display Control) instead of the background colour.

**TXT:** Two types of boxes exist: the Teletext box and the OSD box. The Teletext box is activated by the ‘start box’ control character (0BH), Two start box characters are required to begin a Teletext box, with the box starting between the two characters. The box ends at the end of the line or after an ‘end box’ control character.

TXT mode can also use OSD boxes, which are started using size implying OSD control characters (BCH/BDH/BEH/BFH). The box starts after the control character (set after) and ends either at the end of a row of a display window, or at the next size implying OSD character (set at).

The attributes flash, Teletext box, conceal, separate graphics, twist and hold graphics are all reset at the start of an OSD box, as they are at the start of the row.

OSD boxes are only valid in TV mode, which is defined by TXT5 = 03H and TXT6 = 03H.

### 23.5.3 SIZE

The size of the characters can be modified in both the horizontal and vertical directions.

**CC:** Two sizes are available in both the horizontal and vertical directions. The sizes available are normal (×1), double (×2) height/width and any combination of these. The attribute setting is always valid for the whole row of a display window. Mixing of sizes within a row is not possible.

**TXT:** Three horizontal sizes are available: normal (×1), double (×2), quadruple (×4). The control characters ‘normal size’ (0CH/BCH) enable normal size. The ‘double width’ or double size (0EH/BEH/0FH/BFH) control characters enable double width characters.

Any two consecutive combinations of ‘double width’ or ‘double size’ (0EH/BEH/0FH/BFH) control characters activate quadruple width characters, provided quadruple width characters are enabled by TXT4.QUAD WIDTH ENABLE.

Three vertical sizes are available normal (×1), double (×2) and quadruple (×4). The control characters ‘normal size’ (0CH/BCH) enable normal size, the ‘double height’ or ‘double size’ (0DH/BDH/0FH/BFH) enable double height characters. Quadruple height characters are achieved by using double height characters and setting the global attributes TXT7.DOUBLE HEIGHT (expand) and TXT7.BOTTOM/$\overline{\text{TOP}}$.

If double height characters are used in Teletext mode, single height characters in the lower row of the double height character are automatically disabled.

### 23.5.4 ITALIC

**CC:** This attribute is valid from the time set until the end of a row of a display window, or otherwise modified. The attribute causes the character foreground pixels to be offset horizontally by 1 pixel per 4 scan lines (interlaced mode). The base is the bottom left character matrix pixel. The pattern of the character is indented, as shown in Fig.31.

**TXT:** The Italic attribute is not available.

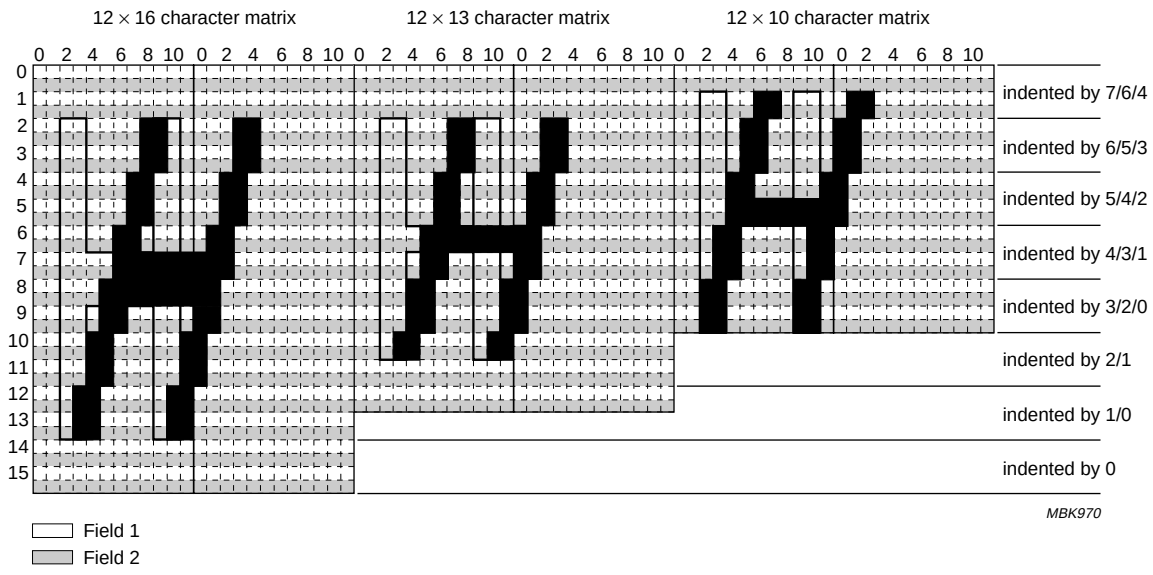



Fig.31 Italic characters.

### 23.5.5 Colours

A Colour Look-Up Table (CLUT) with 16 colour entries is provided. The colours can be programmed from a palette of 4096 (4 bits per R, G and B), as shown in Table 30. The CLUT is defined by writing data to a RAM that resides in the MOVX address space of the 80C51. When set, the colours are global and apply to all display windows.

**Table 30** CLUT colour values

| RED<3:0> (B11 TO B8) | GREEN<3:0> (B7 TO B4) | BLUE<3:0> (B3 TO B0) | COLOUR ENTRY |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0 |
| 0000 | 0000 | 1111 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1111 | 1111 | 0000 | 14 |
| 1111 | 1111 | 1111 | 15 |

### 23.5.6 Foreground Colour

**CC:** The foreground colour can be chosen from eight colours on a character by character basis. Two sets of eight colours are provided. A serial attribute switches between the banks (see Table 35 Serial Mode 1, bit 7). The colours are the CLUT entries 0 to 7 or 8 to 15.

**TXT:** The foreground colour is selected via a control character (see Fig.37). The colour control characters takes effect at the start of the next character (‘set after’) and remain valid until the end of a row of a display window, or until modified by a control character. Only eight foreground colours are available.

The TEXT foreground control characters map to the CLUT entries, as shown in Table 31.

**Table 31** Foreground CLUT mapping

| CONTROL CODE | DEFINED COLOUR | CLUT ENTRY |
|---|---|---|
| 00H | black | 0 |
| 01H | red | 1 |
| 02H | green | 2 |
| 03H | yellow | 3 |
| 04H | blue | 4 |
| 05H | magenta | 5 |
| 06H | cyan | 6 |
| 07H | white | 7 |

### 23.5.7 Background colour

**CC:** This attribute is valid from the time set until the end of a row of a display window, or otherwise modified if set with Serial Mode 0. If set with Serial Mode 1, then the colour is set from the next character onwards.

The background colour can be chosen from all 16 CLUT entries.

**TXT:** The control character ‘New background’ (1DH) is used to change the background colour to the current foreground colour. The selection is immediate (set at) and remains valid until the end of a row of a display window, or until otherwise modified.

The TEXT background control characters map to the CLUT entries, as shown in Table 32.

**Table 32** Background CLUT mapping

| CONTROL CODE | DEFINED COLOUR | CLUT ENTRY |
|---|---|---|
| 00H + 1DH | black | 8 |
| 01H + 1DH | red | 9 |
| 02H + 1DH | green | 10 |
| 03H + 1DH | yellow | 11 |
| 04H + 1DH | blue | 12 |
| 05H + 1DH | magenta | 13 |
| 06H + 1DH | cyan | 14 |
| 07H + 1DH | white | 15 |

### 23.5.8 Background duration

When set, the attribute takes effect from the current position until the end of the display window. This is defined in the MMR Text Area End in single window mode and in double window mode for Page A, with MMR Text Area End B for Page B.

**CC:** The background duration attribute (see Table 35, bit 8) in combination with the End Of Row attribute (see Table 35, bit 9) forces the background colour to be displayed on the row until the end of the text area is reached.

**TXT:** This attribute is not available.

### 23.5.9 Underline

The underline attribute causes the characters to have the bottom scan line of the character cell forced to foreground colour, including spaces. If background duration is set, then underline is set until the end of the display window.

**CC:** The underline attribute (see Table 35, bit 4) is valid from the time set until the end of row of a display window, or otherwise modified.

**TXT:** This attribute is not available.

### 23.5.10 Overline

The overline attribute causes the characters to have the top scan line of the character cell forced to foreground colour, including spaces. If background duration is set, then overline is set until the end of the display window.

**CC:** The overline attribute (see Table 35, bit 5) is valid from the time set until the end of a row of a display window, or otherwise modified. Overlining of italic characters is not possible.

**TXT:** This attribute is not available.

### 23.5.11 End of row

**CC:** The number of characters in a row is flexible and can be determined by the end of row attribute (see Table 35, bit 9). However, the maximum number of character positions displayed is determined by the setting of the MMR Text Area Start or Text Area Start B, and MMR Text Area End or Text Area End B.

Note that, when using the end of row attribute, the next character location after the attribute should always be occupied by a ‘space’.

**TXT:** This attribute is not available, the row length is fixed at 40 characters.

### 23.5.12 FRINGING

A fringe (shadow) can be defined around characters. The fringe direction is individually selectable in any of the North, South, East and West directions using the MMR Fringing Control.

The colour of the fringe can also be defined as one of the entries in the CLUT, again using MMR Fringing Control. An example of fringing is shown in Fig.32.

**CC:** The fringe attribute (see Table 35, bit 9) is valid from the time set until the end of a row of a display window, or otherwise modified.

**TXT:** Bit TXT4.SHADOW ENABLE controls the display of fringing in single page mode and in double Page A. Bit TXT26.SHADOW ENABLE B controls the display of fringing for Page B in double window mode.

When set, all the alphanumeric characters being displayed are shadowed, graphics characters are not shadowed.

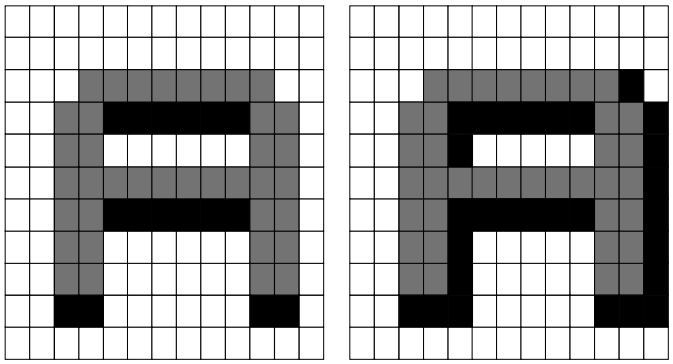



Fig.32 South and south-west fringing.

### 23.5.13 MESHING

This attribute affects the background colour being displayed. Alternate pixels are displayed as the background colour or video. The structure is offset by one pixel from scan line to scan line, thus achieving a checker board display of the background colour and video. An example of meshing and meshing/fringing is shown in Fig.33.

**CC:** The setting of the MSH-bit in MMR Display Control has the effect of meshing any background colour.

**TXT:** There are two meshing attributes. One only affects black background colours TXT4.B MESH ENABLE in single window mode or in double window mode for Page A, and TXT26.B MESH ENABLE B for Page B. A second only affects backgrounds other than black TXT4.C MESH ENABLE in single window mode or in double window mode for Page A, and TXT26.C MESH ENABLE B for Page B. A black background is defined as CLUT entry 8, a non-black background is defined as CLUT entry 9 to 15.

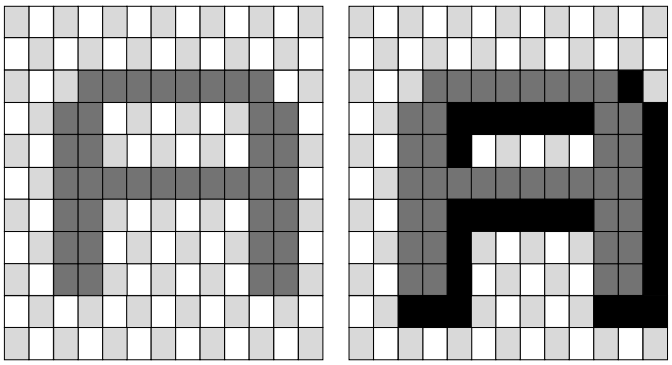



Fig.33 Meshing and meshing/fringing (south + west).

### 23.5.14 CURSOR

The cursor operates by reversing the background (see Fig.34) and foreground colours in the character position pointed to by the current cursor position in the active page.

The cursor is enabled using TXT7.CURSOR ON. When set, the row on which the cursor appears is defined by TXT9.R<4:0>; the column is defined by TXT10.C<5:0>.

The active page is defined by TXT28.ACTIVE PAGE in double window mode and the displayed window is in single window mode. The position of the cursor can be fixed using TXT9.CURSOR FREEZE.

**CC:** The valid range for row is 0 to 15. The valid range for column is 0 to 47. The cursor remains rectangular at all times, its shape is not affected by italic attribute, therefore it is not advised to use the cursor with italic characters.

**TXT:** The valid range for row positioning is 0 to 24. The valid range for column is 0 to 39.


Fig.34 Cursor display.

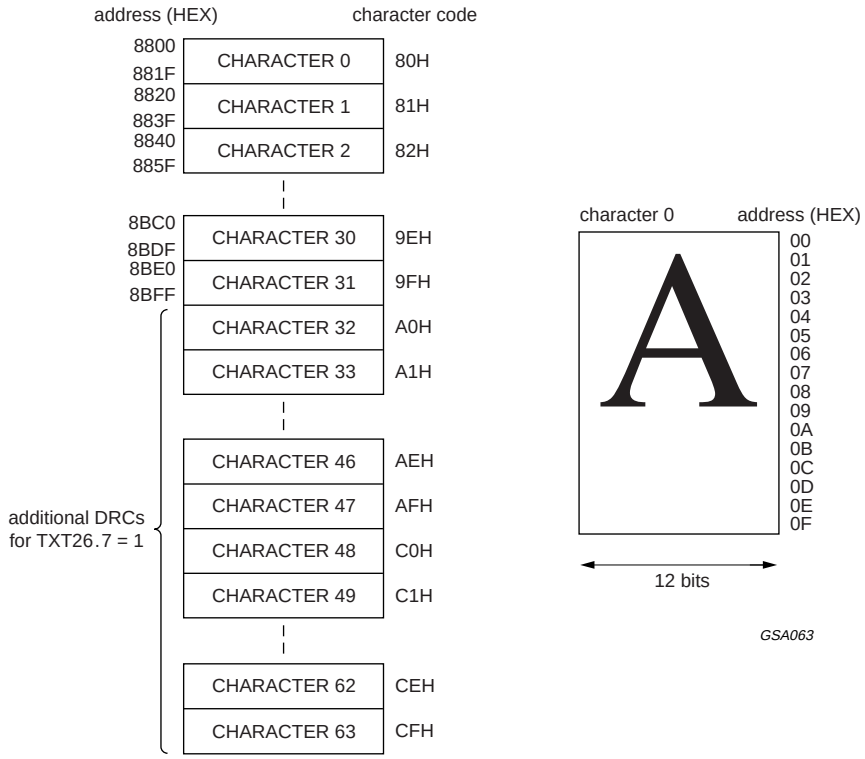
### 23.5.15 Dynamically Redefinable Characters (DRCs)

A number of DRCs are available (see Fig.35). These are mapped onto the normal character codes, and replace the predefined Character ROM value.

By default there are 32 DRCs occupying the character codes 80H to 8FH. The SAA56xx family of devices offers 32 additional DRCs over the SAA55xx by setting TXT26. The first 16 of them occupy the character codes A0 to AF, the second 16 occupy the character codes C0 to CF.

The remapping of the standard OSD to the DRCs is activated when the TXT20.DRCS ENABLE bit for single page mode or for Page A in double window mode, and TXT23.DRCS B ENABLE for Page B in double window mode.

Each character is stored in a matrix of $12 \times 16 \times 1$ ($V \times H \times$ planes), this allows for all possible character matrices to be defined within a single location.




The SAA56xx and SAA567x; SAA569x families of devices offers 32 additional DRCs over the SAA55xx by setting TXT26.7. The first 16 of them occupy character codes A0 to AF, the second 16 occupy character codes C0 to CF.

Fig.35 Organisation of DRC RAM.

### 23.5.16 Defining characters

The DRC RAM is mapped into the 80C51 RAM address space and starts at location 8800H. The character matrix is 12 bits wide and therefore requires two bytes to be written for each word. The first byte (even addresses), addresses the lower eight bits and the lower nibble of the second byte (odd addresses) addresses the upper four bits.

For characters of 9, 10 or 16 lines high, the pixel information starts in the first address and continues sequentially for the required number of addresses.

Characters of 13 lines high are defined with an initial offset of one address, to allow for the correct generation of fringing across boundaries of clustered characters (see Fig.36). The characters continue sequentially for 13 lines, after which a further line can again be used for the generation of correct fringing across boundaries of clustered characters.

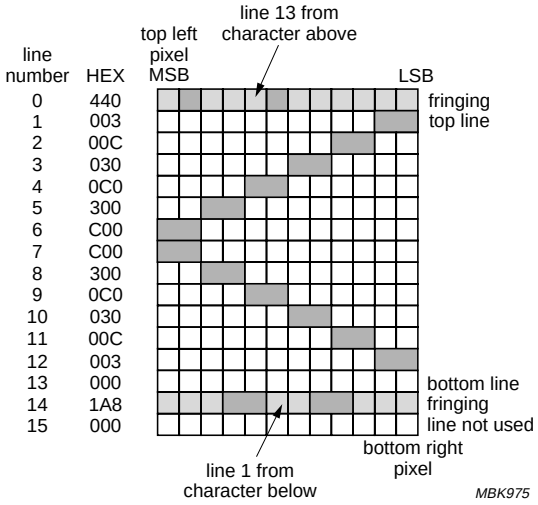



Fig.36 13-line high DRCs character format.

### 23.5.17 Special graphics characters

**CC/TXT**: several special graphics characters (see Fig.37) are provided for improved OSD effects. These characters provide a choice of four colours within a character cell; see Table 33. Each special graphics character uses two consecutive normal characters.

**Table 33** Special graphics character colour allocation

| PLANE 1 | PLANE 0 | COLOUR ALLOCATION |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | background colour |
| 0 | 1 | foreground colour |
| 1 | 0 | CLUT entry 6 |
| 1 | 1 | CLUT entry 7 |

By default, (for backwards compatibility with the SAA55xx family of devices) there are 16 special graphics characters. They are stored in the character codes 8XH and 9XH of the character table (32 ROM characters), or in the DRCS RAM.

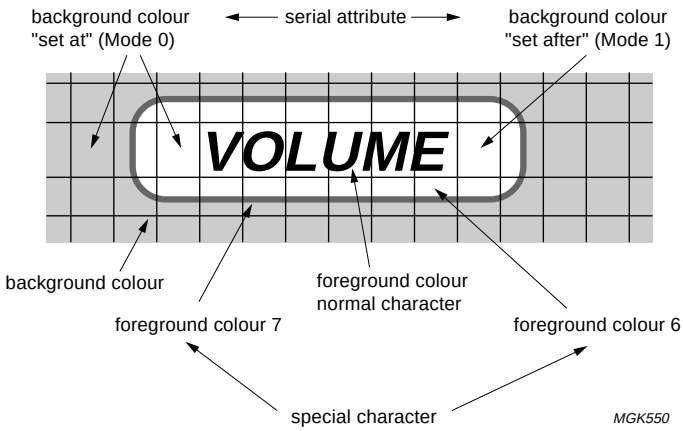
The SAA56xx family of devices allow for 32 special graphics characters, if TXT26.EXTENDED DRCS is set. They are stored in character codes 8XH, 9XH, AXH and CXH, or in the DRCs RAM, including the extended location (64 characters).

Special graphics characters are activated when the double plane decoding for the special graphics is set by TXT20.OSD PLANES in single window mode or for Page A in double window mode, or by setting TXT29.OSD PLANES B for Page B in double window mode.

**CC:** additional special graphics characters are allowed in the CC OSD mode by enabling the Extended Special Graphics SFR. So when TXT20.5 = 1, any character location can be used as special graphics using bit 14 of its parallel code (see Table 34), extended special graphic attributes.

**Remark:** Fringing, underline, overline and smoothing are not possible for special graphics.

If the screen colour is transparent (implicit in mixed mode) and the box attribute is set inside the object, the object is surrounded by video. If the box attribute is not set, the background colour inside the object will also be displayed as transparent.




This example could also be done with 8 special characters.

Fig.37 Example of a special graphics character.

### 23.5.18 SMOOTHING

To improve the appearance of the display, the SAA567x; SAA569x family of devices incorporates a smoothing algorithm to insert extra pixels for all character sizes other than normal size (see Fig.38). Smoothing is available in both TXT and CC modes.

MMR 87E4H bit 4 enables smoothing in single page mode and for Page A in double window mode. MMR 87E4H bit 5 enables smoothing for Page B in double window mode.

The appearance of special graphics characters and fringed characters cannot be improved with the smoothing algorithm.

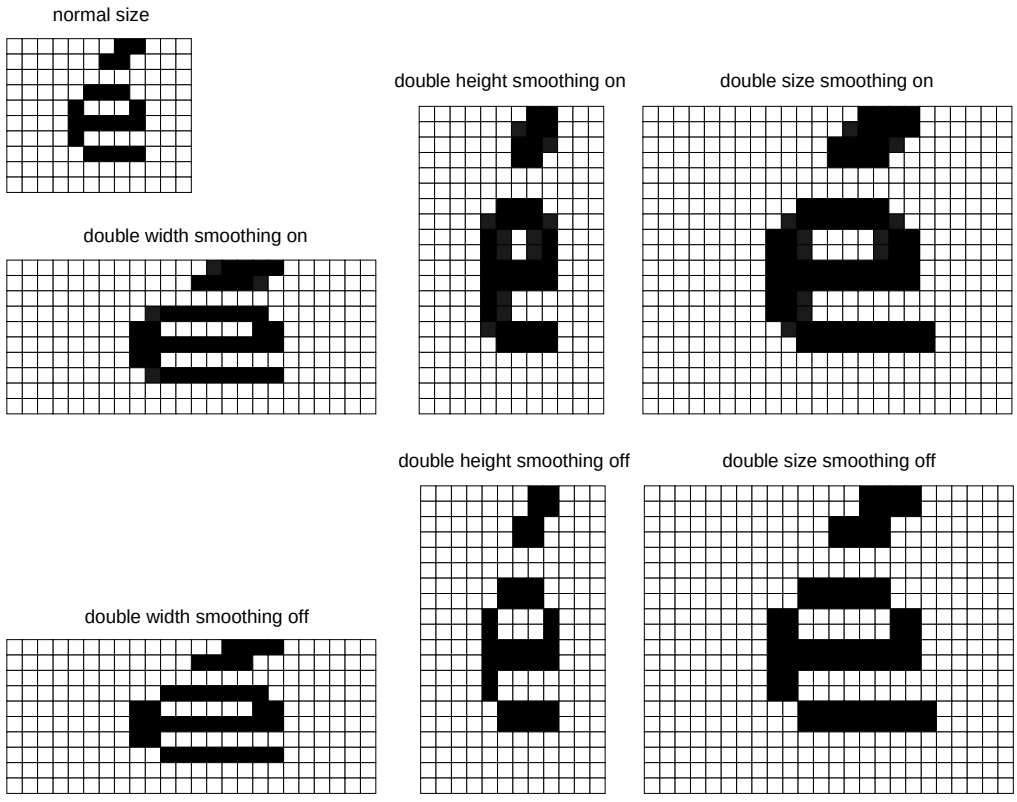



Fig.38 Smoothing characters.

#### 23.5.19 CONTRAST REDUCTION

The device can act on the TV's display circuit to reduce contrast of the video by driving the $\overline{COR}$ output LOW. Contrast reduction improves the readability of characters in mixed mode.

**TXT:** Bits $\overline{COR}$ IN in SFRs TXT5 and TXT6 control when the $\overline{COR}$ output of the device is activated. These bits allow, for example, the display to be set-up so that the areas inside Teletext boxes are contrast reduced when a subtitle is displayed, leaving the rest of the screen displayed as in normal conditions.

**CC:** Here, the contrast reduction is controlled by the contrast reduction attribute (see Table 35). This attribute is valid from the time set until the end of a row of a display window, or otherwise modified if set with Serial Mode 0. If set with Serial Mode 1, it is set from the next character onwards.

### 23.6 Character and attribute coding

This section describes the character and attribute coding for each mode.

#### 23.6.1 CC MODE

Character coding is split into character oriented attributes (parallel, see Table 34) and character group coding (serial, see Table 35). The serial attributes take effect either at the position of the attribute (set at), or at the following location (set after) and remain effective until either modified by a new serial attribute or until the end of a row of a display window. A serial attribute is represented as a space (the space character itself however is not used for this purpose). The attributes that are still active, e.g. overline and underline, are visible during the display of the space.

The default setting at the start of a row is:

- 1 × size
- Flash off
- Overline off
- Underline off
- Italics off
- Display mode = superimpose
- Fringing off
- Background colour duration = 0
- End of row = 0.

The coding is done in 15-bit words. The codes are stored sequentially in the Display memory. A maximum of 768 character positions can be defined for a single display.

#### 23.6.2 TXT MODE

Character coding is in a serial format, with only one attribute being changed at any single location. The serial attributes take effect either at the position of the attribute (set at), or at the following location (set after). The attribute remains effective until either modified by new serial attributes or until the end of a row of a display window.

The default settings at the start of a row are:

- Foreground colour white (CLUT address 7)
- Background colour black (CLUT address 8)
- Horizontal size × 1, vertical size × 1 (normal size)
- Alphanumeric on
- Contiguous Mosaic Graphics
- Release Mosaics
- Flash off
- Box off
- Conceal off
- Twist off.

The attributes have individual codes which are defined in the basic character table (see Fig.39).

#### 23.6.3 PARALLEL CHARACTER CODING

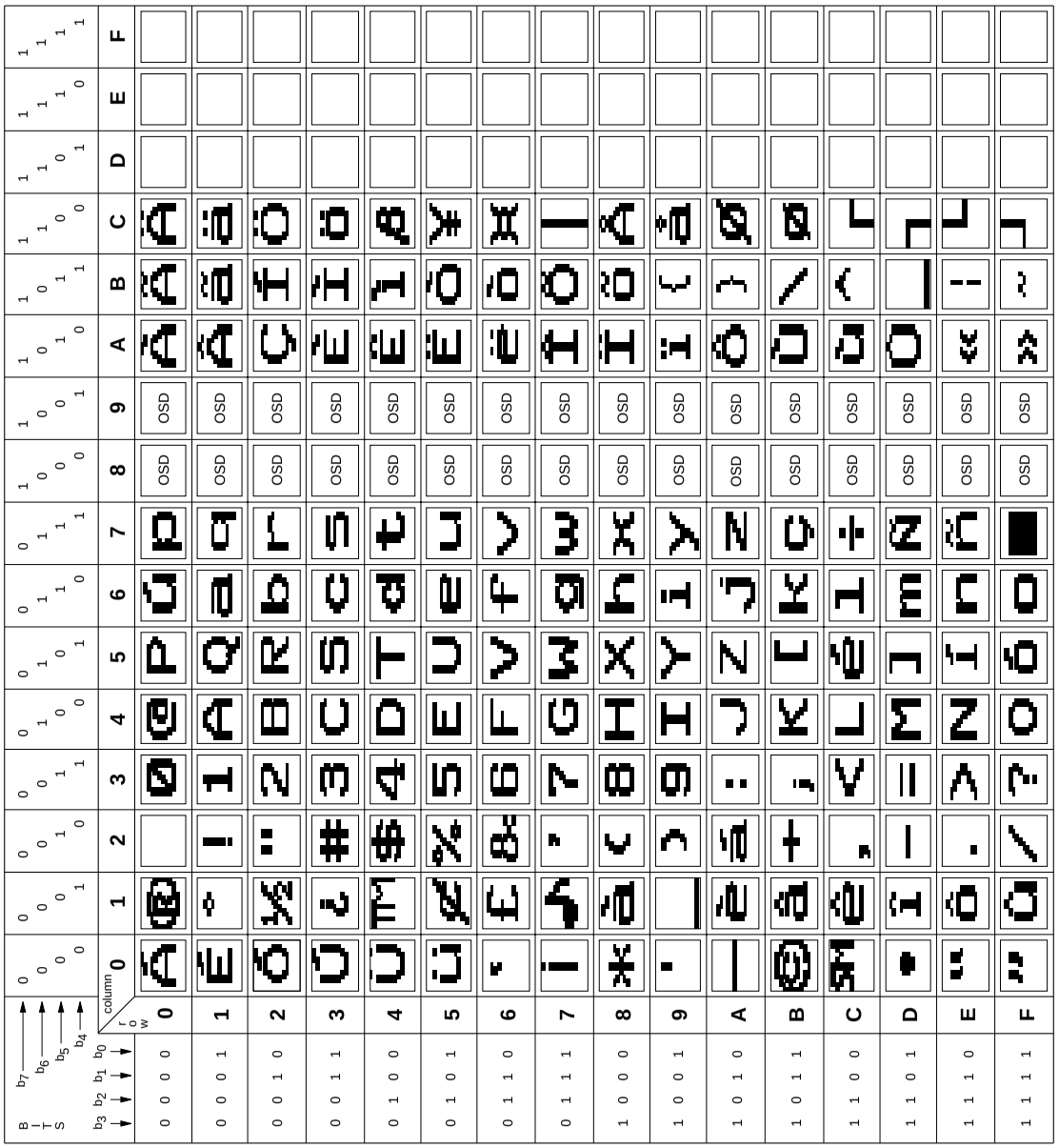
**Table 34** Parallel character coding

| BITS | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| 0 to 7 | 8-bit character code |
| 8 to 10 | three bits for eight foreground colours |
| 11 | mode bit: 0 = parallel code |
| 12 to 13 | character set selection; see Section 23.12.2 |
| 14 | special graphics; see Section 23.5.17 |

### 23.6.4 Serial Character Coding

**Table 35** Serial character coding

| BITS | DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SERIAL MODE 0 ('SET AT') | SERIAL MODE 1 | |
| | | CHAR.POS. 1 ('SET AT') | CHAR.POS. >1 ('SET AFTER') |
| 0 to 3 | 4 bits for 16 background colours | 4 bits for 16 background colours | 4 bits for 16 background colours |
| 4 | Underline switch:<br>0 = Underline off<br>1 = Underline on | Horizontal size:<br>0 = normal<br>1 = ×2 | Underline switch:<br>0 = Underline off<br>1 = Underline on |
| 5 | Overline switch:<br>0 = Overline off<br>1 = Overline on | Vertical size:<br>0 = normal<br>1 = ×2 | Overline switch:<br>0 = Overline off<br>1 = Overline on |
| 6 | Display mode:<br>0 = Superimpose<br>1 = Boxing | Display mode:<br>0 = Superimpose<br>1 = Boxing | Display mode:<br>0 = Superimpose<br>1 = Boxing |
| 7 | Flash switch:<br>0 = Flash off<br>1 = Flash on | Foreground colour switch:<br>0 = Bank 0 (colours 0 to 7)<br>1 = Bank 1 (colours 8 to 15) | Foreground colour switch:<br>0 = Bank 0 (colours 0 to 7)<br>1 = Bank 1 (colours 8 to 15) |
| 8 | Italic switch:<br>0 = Italics off<br>1 = Italics on | Background colour duration:<br>0 = stop BGC<br>1 = set BGC to end of row | Background colour duration (set at):<br>0 = stop BGC<br>1 = set BGC to end of row |
| 9 | Fringing switch:<br>0 = Fringing off<br>1 = Fringing on | End of Row:<br>0 = Continue Row<br>1 = End Row | End of Row (set at):<br>0 = Continue Row<br>1 = End Row |
| 10 | Switch for serial coding:<br>0 = Mode 0<br>1 = Mode 1 | Switch for serial coding:<br>0 = Mode 0<br>1 = Mode 1 | Switch for serial coding:<br>0 = Mode 0<br>1 = Mode 1 |
| 11 | Mode bit:<br>1 = serial code | Mode bit:<br>1 = serial code | Mode bit:<br>1 = serial code |
| 12 | Contrast switch:<br>0 = contrast reduction off<br>1 = contrast reduction on | Contrast switch:<br>0 = contrast reduction off<br>1 = contrast reduction on | Contrast switch:<br>0 = contrast reduction off<br>1 = contrast reduction on |




OSD customer definable On-Screen Display character

Fig.39 Closed Caption Character set.

### 23.7 Screen and global controls

A number of attributes are available that affect the whole display region of a display window, and cannot be applied selectively to regions of the display.

#### 23.7.1 TV SCAN LINES PER ROW

The number of TV scan lines per field used for each display row can be defined, the value is independent of the character size being used. The number of lines can be 10, 13 or 16 per display row. The number of TV scan lines per row is defined by TXT21.DISP LINES<1:0>.

A value of nine lines per row can be achieved if the display is forced into 525-line display mode by TXT17.FORCE DISP<1:0>, or if the device is in 10-line mode and the automatic detection circuit within display finds 525-line display syncs.

The number of TV lines per row is then set for both the display windows in double window mode.

#### 23.7.2 CHARACTER MATRIX (H × V)

There are three different character matrices available: 12 × 10, 12 × 13 and 12 × 16. The selection is made using TXT21.CHAR SIZE<1:0> and is independent of the number of display lines per row.

If the character matrix is less than the number of TV scan lines per row, the matrix is padded with blank lines. If the character matrix is greater than the number of TV scan lines, the character is truncated.

The character matrix is set for all display windows.

#### 23.7.3 DISPLAY MODES

**CC:** When the superimpose or boxing attribute (see Table 35, Serial Mode 0/1 and bit 6) is set, the resulting display depends on the setting of the following screen control mode bits in the MMR Display Control (see Table 36).

**TXT:** The display mode is controlled by the bits in TXT5 and TXT6 in single window mode or for Page A in double window mode, and by the bits in bytes TXT24 and TXT25 in Page B in double window mode. There are three control functions: Text on, Background on and Picture on (see Table 37). Separate sets of bits are used inside and outside Teletext boxes so that different display modes can be invoked. Bit (s) TXT6 and/or TXT25 are used if the newsflash (C5) or subtitle (C6) bits in row 25 of the basic page memory are set; otherwise, byte TXT5 and/or TXT24 is/are used. This allows the software to set up the type of display required on newsflash and subtitle pages (e.g. text inside boxes, TV picture outside). This will be invoked without any further software intervention when such a page is acquired.

When Teletext box control characters are present in the display page memory, the appropriate Box control bit must be set, TXT<n>.Box ON 0 (B), TXT<n>.Box ON Row 1 to 23 (B), TXT<n>.Box ON 24 (B) where <n> is:

- 7 in single page mode or for Page A in double window mode
- 26 for double window mode for Page B.

This allows the display mode to be different inside the Teletext box compared to outside. These control bits are present to allow boxes in certain areas of the screen to be disabled. The use of Teletext boxes for OSD messages has been superseded in this device by the OSD box concept. However, these bits remain to allow Teletext boxes to be used, if required.

**Table 36** Selection of display modes

| MOD1 | MOD0 | DISPLAY MODE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | Video | disables all display activities, sets the RGB to true black and VDS to video |
| 0 | 1 | Full Text | displays screen colour at all locations not covered by character foreground or background colour; the box attribute has no effect |
| 1 | 0 | Mixed Screen Colour | displays screen colour at all locations not covered by character foreground, within boxed areas or, background colour |
| 1 | 1 | Mixed Video | displays video at all locations not covered by character foreground, within boxed areas or, background colour |

**Table 37** TXT display control bits

| PICTURE ON | TEXT ON | BACKGROUND ON | EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | X | Text mode, black screen |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | Text mode, background always black |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | Text mode |
| 1 | 0 | X | Video mode |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | Mixed text and TV mode |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Text mode, TV picture outside text area |

### 23.8 Screen colour

Screen colour is displayed from 10.5 to 62.5 ms after the active edge of the HSYNC input, on TV lines 23 to 310 inclusive for a 625-line display, and on TV lines 17 to 260 inclusive for a 525-line display.

**CC:** The screen colour is defined by the MMR Display Control and points to a location in the CLUT table. The screen colour covers the full video width. It is visible when the Full Text or Mixed Screen Colour mode is set and no foreground or background pixels are being displayed.

**TXT:** Register bits TXT17.SCREEN COL<2:0> can be used to define a colour to be displayed instead of TV picture and the black background colour. If the bits are all set to zero, the screen colour is defined as ‘transparent’, and TV picture and background colour are displayed as normal. Otherwise, the bits define CLUT entries 9 to 15.

In double window mode, TXT17.SCREEN COL<2:0> applies to Text Area A and TXT27.SCRB<2:0> applies to Text Area B.

### 23.9 Text display controls

#### 23.9.1 Text display configuration (CC mode)

Two types of areas are possible. The one area is static and the other is dynamic. The dynamic area allows scrolling of a region to take place. The areas cannot cross each other. Only one scroll region is possible.

#### 23.9.2 Display map

The display map (see Fig.40) allows a flexible allocation of data in the memory to individual rows.

Sixteen words are provided in the Display memory for this purpose. The lower ten bits address the first word in the memory where the row data starts. This value is an offset in terms of 16-bit words from the start of Display memory (8000H). The most significant bit enables the display when not within the scroll (dynamic) area (see Table 38).

The display memory map is fixed at the first 16 words in the Closed Caption Display memory.

**Table 38** Display map bit allocation

| BIT | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| 11 | Text display enable, valid outside Soft Scroll Area. 0 = disable; 1 = enable |
| 10 | This bit is reserved, should be set to logic 0 |
| 9 to 0 | Pointer to row data |

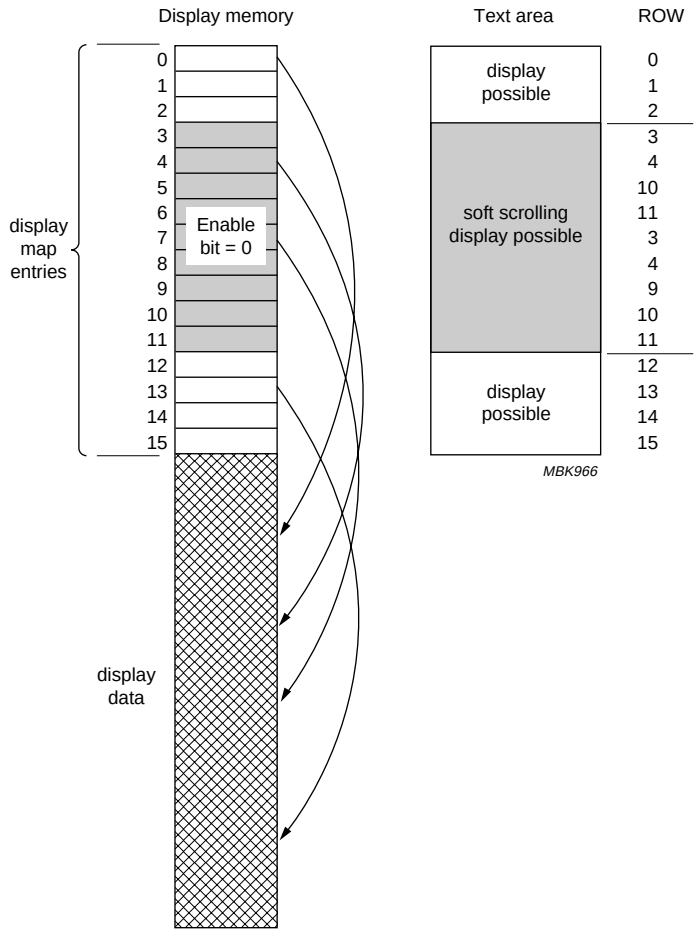



Fig.40 Display memory map and data pointers.

### 23.10 Soft scroll action

The MMR Scroll Area, MMR Scroll Range, MMR Top Scroll line and the MMR Status define the dynamic scroll region. The soft scroll area (see Fig.41) is enabled when the SCON bit is set in MMR Status. Figure 42 shows the CC text areas and Fig.43 shows the TXT areas.

Bits SSP<3:0> define the position of the soft scroll area window and bits SSH<3:0> define the height of the window. Both are in MMR Scroll Range. Bits STS<3:0> and bits SPS<3:0> define the rows that are scrolled through the window. Both are in MMR Scroll Area.

Soft scrolling is done by modifying the Scroll Line value SCL<3:0> in MMR Top Scroll Line and the first Scroll Row value SCR<3:0> in the MMR Status.

If the number of rows allocated to the scroll counter is larger than the defined visible scroll area, parts of rows at the top and bottom may be displayed during the scroll function. The registers can be written throughout the field and the values are updated for display with the next field sync. Care should be taken that the register pairs are written to by the software in the same field.

Only a region that contains only single height rows or only double height rows can be scrolled.

**TXT:** The display is organised as a fixed size of 25 rows (0 to 24) of 40 columns (0 to 39), This is the standard size for Teletext transmissions. The Control Data in row 25 is not displayed but is used to configure the display page correctly.

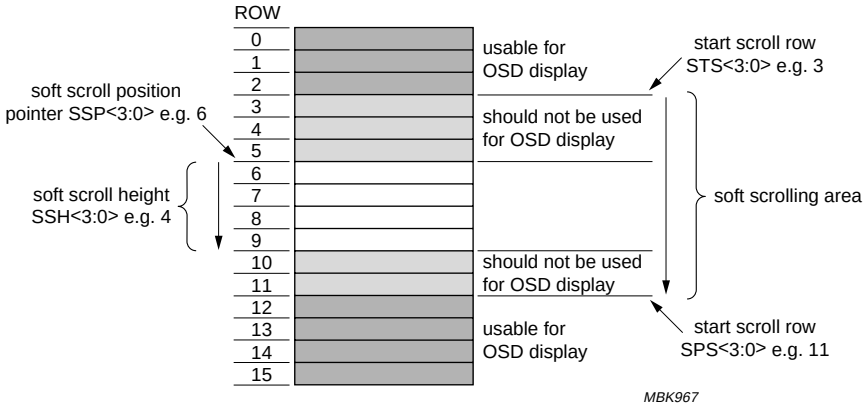



Fig.41 Soft scroll area.

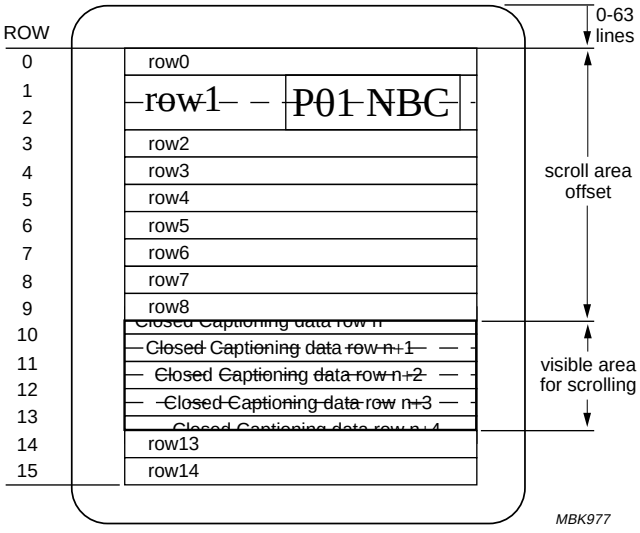



Fig.42 CC text areas.

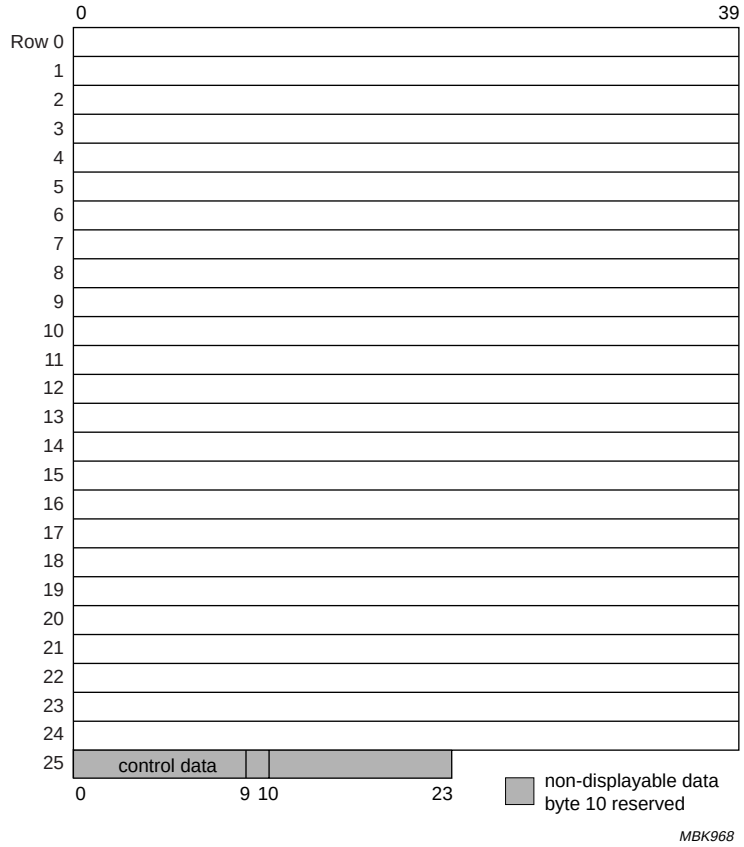



Fig.43 TXT text area.

### 23.11 Display positioning

#### 23.11.1 SINGLE WINDOW MODE

The display consists of the **screen colour** covering the whole screen and the **text area** that is placed within the visible screen area (see Fig.44).

The screen colour extends over a large vertical and horizontal range so that no offset is needed. The text area is offset in both directions relative to the vertical and horizontal sync pulses.

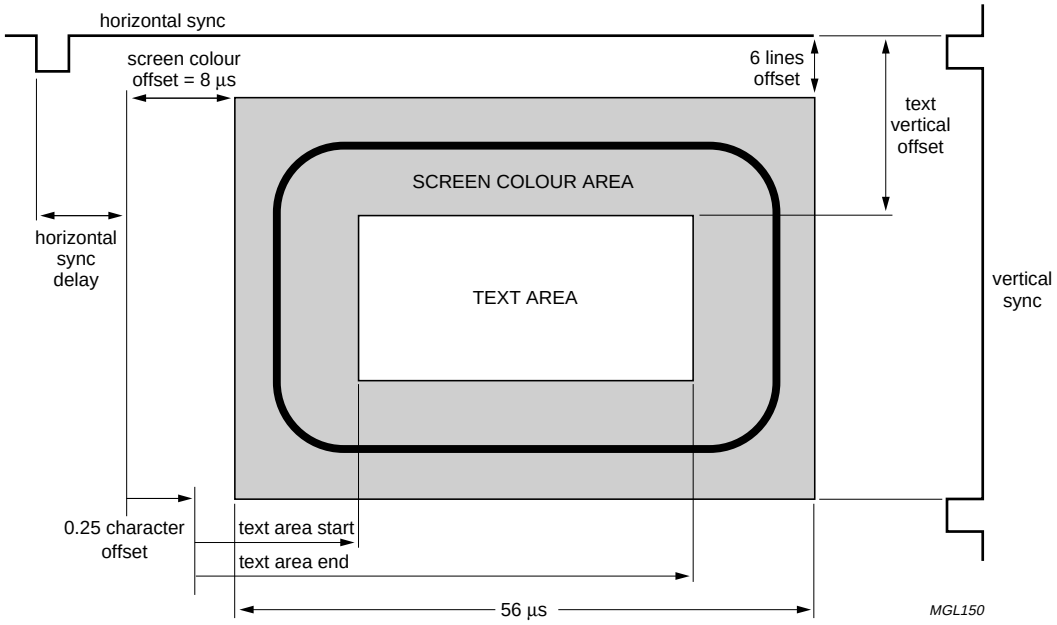



Fig.44 Display area positioning.

### 23.11.2 DOUBLE WINDOW MODE

The display (see Fig.45) consists of the **two screen colours** covering each half of the screen and two **text areas** that are placed within the visible screen area. The screen colour extends over a large vertical and horizontal range so that no offset is needed. Both text areas are offset in both directions relative to the vertical and horizontal sync pulses.

The second page may be positioned relative to the HSYNC delay using the Page B Position MMR.

The visible text area for Page A is controlled using the Text Area Start and Text Area End MMRs. Page B visible text area is controlled using the Text Area Start B and Text Area End B MMRs.

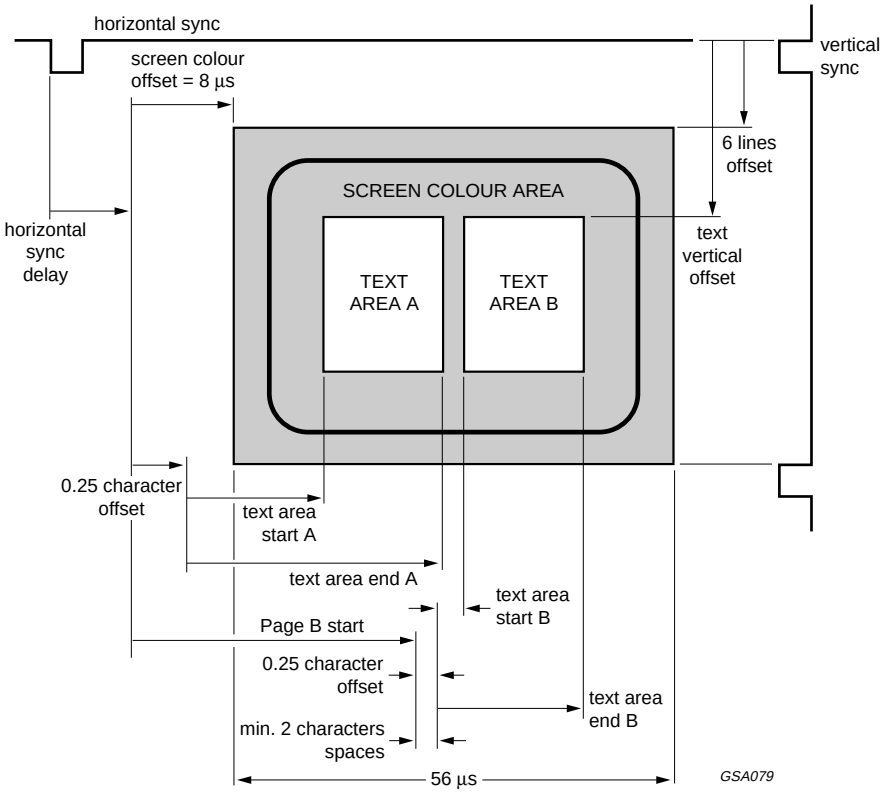



Fig.45 Page positioning.

#### 23.11.3 Screen colour display area

This area is covered by the screen colour, and starts with a fixed offset of 8 µs from the leading edge of the horizontal sync pulse in the horizontal direction. A vertical offset is not necessary. For a summary, see the following:

- **Horizontal:** Start at 8 µs after leading edge of horizontal sync for 56 µs
- **Vertical:** Line 9, field 1 (321, field 2) to leading edge of vertical sync (line numbering using 625 Standard).

#### 23.11.4 Text display area (single page)

The text area can be defined to start with an offset in both the horizontal and vertical directions. For a summary, see following:

- **Horizontal:** Up to 48 full-sized characters per row. Start position setting from 3 to 64 characters relative to HSYNC delay. Fine adjustment in quarter characters.
- **Vertical:** 256 Lines (nominal 41 to 297). Start position setting from leading edge of vertical sync, legal values are 4 to 64 lines (line numbering using 625 Standard).

The horizontal offset is set in MMR Text Area Start. The offset is done in full-width characters using TAS<5:0>, with quarter characters using HOP<1:0> for fine setting. Values 00H to 03H for TAS<5:0> result in a corrupted display.

The width of the text area is defined in the Text Area End Register by setting the end character value TAE<5:0>. This number determines where the background colour of the text area will end if set to extend to the end of the row. It will also terminate the character fetch process, thus eliminating the necessity of a **row end** attribute. However, this entails writing to all positions.

The vertical offset is set in the Text Position Vertical Register. The offset value VOL<5:0> is done in number of TV scan lines.

Note that the Text Position Vertical Register should not be set to 00H as the Display Busy interrupt is not generated in these circumstances.

#### 23.11.5 Text Display Area (Two_Page)

Control of Page A in two page mode is as per the control in single page mode. Three extra memory mapped registers control the position of the second page: the Text Area Start B, Text Area End B and the Page B Position Register.

Page B positioning register controls the positioning of Text Area B relative to HSYNC delay. A minimum two character gap should be allowed between each page to allow the reset of attributes.

The vertical offset must be the same for both pages, i.e. RANGE<1:0> and VOL<5:0> = RANGEB<1:0> and VOLB<5:0> in Text Position Vertical and Vertical Range Registers (MMR 87F1H, MMR 87E3H and MMR 87E4H). The text area can be defined to start with an offset in the horizontal direction, as follows:

- Up to 48 full-sized characters per row. Start position setting from 3 to 64 characters relative to value in Page B position register. Fine adjustment in quarter characters.
- The horizontal offset is set in the Text Area Start Register. The offset is done in full-width characters using TAS B<5:0>, with quarter characters using HOP B<1:0> for fine setting.
- The width of the text area is defined in the Text Area End Register by setting the end character value TAE B<5:0>. This number determines where the background colour of the Text Area B will end if set to extend to the end of the row. It will also terminate the character fetch process thus eliminating the necessity of a row end attribute. However, this entails writing to all positions.

### 23.12 Character set

To facilitate the global nature of the device, the character set can accommodate a large number of characters, which can be stored in different matrices.

#### 23.12.1 Character matrices

The character matrices that can be accommodated in both display modes are:

(H $\times$ V $\times$ planes) 12 $\times$ 9 $\times$ 1, 12 $\times$ 10 $\times$ 1, 12 $\times$ 13 $\times$ 1 and 12 $\times$ 16 $\times$ 1.

These modes allow two colours per character position.

In CC mode, two additional character matrices are available to allow four colours per character:

(H $\times$ V $\times$ planes) 12 $\times$ 13 $\times$ 2 and 12 $\times$ 16 $\times$ 2.

The characters are stored physically in ROM in a 12 $\times$ 10 or 12 $\times$ 16 matrix.

#### 23.12.2 CHARACTER SET SELECTION

Four character sets are available in the device. A set can consist of alphanumeric characters, as required by the WST Teletext or FCC Closed Captioning, Customer definable OSD characters, and Special Graphic characters.

**CC:** Within a Closed Caption information transmission, only one character set can be used for display. This is selected using the Basic Set selection TXT18.BS<1:0> in single window mode and for Page A in double window mode, and TXT23.BS B<1:0> for Page B in double window mode. When selecting a character set in CC mode, the Twist Set selection TXT19.TS<1:0> should be set to the same value as TXT18.BS<1:0> for correct operation.

**TXT:** Two character sets can be displayed at once. These are the basic G0 set or the alternative G0 set (Twist Set).

The basic set is selected using TXT18.BS<1:0> in single window mode or for Page A in double window mode, and TXT23.BS B<1:0> for Page B in double window mode. The alternative character set is defined by TXT19.TS<1:0> in single window mode for Page A in double window mode, and TXT29.TS B<6:5> for Page B in double window mode.

Since the alternative character set is an option, it can be enabled or disabled using TXT19.TEN for TXT19.TS<1:0> and by TXT29.TEN B for TXT29.TS B<6:5>. Also, the language code that is defined for the alternative set is defined by TXT19.TC<2:0> for TXT19.TS<1:0> and by TXT30.TC B<7:6> for TXT29.TS B<6:5>.

The National Option Table is selected using TXT18.NOT<3:0>. A maximum of 31 National Option Tables can be defined when combined with the EAST/$\overline{\text{WEST}}$ control bit located in register TXT4.

In CC OSD mode, characters from the four character sets can be displayed on the screen at the same time, providing that all four of the character sets are of the same matrix. This is done using bits 12 to 13 of the parallel code of the character (see Table 39).

**Table 39** Character set bits coding

| BITS <13:12> | CHARACTER SET |
|---|---|
| 00 | set 0 |
| 01 | set 1 |
| 10 | set 2 |
| 11 | set 3 |

### 23.13 RGB brightness control

A brightness control is provided to adjust the RGB upper output voltage level. The nominal value is 1 V into a 150 Ω resistor, but can be varied between 0.7 and 1.2 V.

The brightness is set in the RGB Brightness Register, see Table 40.

**Table 40** RGB brightness

| BRI3 TO BRI0 | RGB BRIGHTNESS |
|---|---|
| 0000 | lowest value |
| ... | ... |
| 1111 | highest value |

## 24 MEMORY MAPPED REGISTERS (MMRs)

The memory mapped registers are used to control the display as for the SAA55xx. Some additional MMRs are used for the SAA56xx; see Tables 41, 42 and 43.

**Table 41** MMR address summary

| REGISTER NUMBER | MEMORY ADDRESS | FUNCTION |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 87F0H | Display Control |
| 1 | 87F1H | Text Position Vertical |
| 2 | 87F2H | Text Area Start |
| 3 | 87F3H | Fringing Control |
| 4 | 87F4H | Text Area End |
| 5 | 87F5H | Scroll Area |
| 6 | 87F6H | Scroll Range |
| 7 | 87F7H | RGB Brightness |
| 8 | 87F8H | Status |
| 9 | 87F9H | Reserved |
| 10 | 87FAH | Reserved |
| 11 | 87FBH | Reserved |
| 12 | 87FCH | HSYNC Delay |
| 13 | 87FDH | VSYNC Delay |
| 14 | 87FEH | Top Scroll Line |
| 15 | 87FFH | Configuration |
| 16 | 87E0H | Text Area Start B |
| 17 | 87E1H | Text Area End B |
| 18 | 87E2H | Page B Position |
| 19 | 87E3H | Text Position Vertical B |
| 20 | 87E4H | Vertical Range |

**Table 42** MMR map

| ADDRESS | R/W | NAME | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | RESET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87F0H | R/W | Display Control | SRC3 | SRC2 | SRC1 | SRC0 | – | MSH | MOD1 | MOD0 | 00H |
| 87F1H | R/W | Text Position Vertical | VPOL | HPOL | VOL5 | VOL4 | VOL3 | VOL2 | VOL1 | VOL0 | 00H |
| 87F2H | R/W | Text Area Start | HOP1 | HOP0 | TAS5 | TAS4 | TAS3 | TAS2 | TAS1 | TAS0 | 00H |
| 87F3H | R/W | Fringing Control | FRC3 | FRC2 | FRC1 | FRC0 | FRDN | FRDE | FRDS | FRDW | 00H |
| 87F4H | R/W | Text Area End | – | – | TAE5 | TAE4 | TAE3 | TAE2 | TAE1 | TAE0 | 00H |
| 87F5H | R/W | Scroll Area | SSH3 | SSH2 | SSH1 | SSH0 | SSP3 | SSP2 | SSP1 | SSP0 | 00H |
| 87F6H | R/W | Scroll Range | SPS3 | SPS2 | SPS1 | SPS0 | STS3 | STS2 | STS1 | STS0 | 00H |
| 87F7H | R/W | RGB Brightness | VDSPOL | – | – | – | BRI3 | BRI2 | BRI1 | BRI0 | 00H |
| 87F8H | R | Status | BUSY | DISP FIELD | SCON | FLR | SCR3 | SCR2 | SCR1 | SCR0 | 00H |
| | W | | – | – | SCON | FLR | SCR3 | SCR2 | SCR1 | SCR0 | 00H |
| 87FCH | R/W | HSYNC Delay | – | HSD6 | HSD5 | HSD4 | HSD3 | HSD3 | HSD1 | HSD0 | 00H |
| 87FDH | R/W | VSYNC Delay | – | VSD6 | VSD5 | VSD4 | VSD3 | VSD2 | VSD1 | VSD0 | 00H |
| 87FEH | R/W | Top Scroll Line | – | – | – | – | SCL3 | SCL2 | SCL1 | SCL0 | 00H |
| 87FFH | R | Configuration | CC | VDEL2 | VDEL1 | VDEL0 | TXT/V | ACQ FIELD | 100 Hz | Two_Page | 00H |
| | W | | CC | VDEL2 | VDEL1 | VDEL0 | TXT/V | – | 100 Hz | Two_Page | 00H |
| 87E0H | R/W | Text Area Start B | HOPB1 | HOPB0 | TASB5 | TASB4 | TASB3 | TASB2 | TASB1 | TASB0 | 00H |
| 87E1H | R/W | Text Area End B | – | – | TAEB5 | TAEB4 | TAEB3 | TAEB2 | TAEB1 | TAEB0 | 00H |
| 87E2H | R/W | Page B Position | PGB7 | PGB6 | PGB5 | PGB4 | PGB3 | PGB2 | PGB1 | PGB0 | 00H |
| 87E3H | R/W | Text Position Vertical B | – | – | VOLB5 | VOLB4 | VOLB3 | VOLB2 | VOLB1 | VOLB0 | 00H |
| 87E4H | R/W | Vertical Range | – | – | SMTHB | SMTH | RANGE1 | RANGE0 | RANGEB1 | RANGEB0 | 00H |

**Table 43** MMR bit definition

| REGISTER | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Display Control** | |
| SRC3 to SRC0 | screen colour definition |
| MSH | meshing all background colours (logic 1) |
| MOD2 to MOD0 | 00 = Video<br>01 = Full Text<br>10 = Mixed Screen Colour<br>11 = Mixed Video |
| **Text Position Vertical** | |
| VPOL | inverted input polarity (logic 1) |
| HPOL | inverted input polarity (logic 1) |
| VOL5 to VOL0 | display start vertical offset from VSYNC (lines) |
| **Text Area Start** | |
| HOP1 to HOP0 | fine horizontal offset in quarter of characters; in single page mode or for Page A in double window mode |
| TAS5 to TAS0 | text area start, in single page mode or for Page A in double window mode |
| **Fringing Control** | |
| FRC3 to FRC0 | fringing colour, value address of CLUT |
| FRDN | fringe in north direction (logic 1) |
| FRDE | fringe in east direction (logic 1) |
| FRDS | fringe in south direction (logic 1) |
| FRDW | fringe in west direction (logic 1) |
| **Text Area End** | |
| TAE5 to TAE0 | text area end, in full characters, in single page mode or for Page A in double window mode |
| **Scroll Area** | |
| SSH3 to SSH0 | soft scroll height |
| SSP3 to SSP0 | soft scroll position |
| **Scroll Range** | |
| SPS3 to SPS0 | stop scroll row |
| STS3 to STS0 | start scroll row |
| **RGB Brightness** | |
| VDSPOL | VDS polarity<br>0 = RGB (1), Video (0)<br>1 = RGB (0), Video (1) |
| BRI3 to BRI0 | RGB brightness control |

| REGISTER | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Status read** | |
| BUSY | access to Display memory could cause display problems (logic 1) |
| DISP FIELD | Display Field identification, derived from H&V syncs, even field (logic 1). In basic Progressive Scan mode the hardware will force this bit to toggle every Vsync enabling the software to distinguish a notional field. |
| FLR | active flash region background only displayed (logic 1) |
| SCR3 to SCR0 | first scroll row |
| **Status write** | |
| SCON | scroll area enabled (logic 1) |
| FLR | active flash region background colour only displayed (logic 1) |
| SCR3 to SCR0 | first scroll row |
| **HSYNC Delay** | |
| HSD6 to HSD0 | HSYNC delay; in full size characters |
| **VSYNC Delay** | |
| VSD6 to VSD0 | VSYNC delay in number of 8-bit 12 MHz clock cycles |
| **Top Scroll Line** | |
| SCL3 to SCL0 | top line for scroll |
| **Configuration** | |
| CC | Closed Caption mode (logic 1) |
| VDEL2 to VDEL0 | pixel delay between VDS and RGB output<br>000 = VDS switched to video, not active<br>001 = VDS active one pixel earlier then RGB<br>010 = VDS synchronous to RGB<br>100 = VDS active one pixel after RGB |
| TXT/V | BUSY signal switch; horizontal (logic 1) |
| ACQ FIELD | Acquisition Field identification; based on the selected CVBS signal and independent from the display sync signals |
| 100 Hz | 100 Hz mode select; 100 Hz/120 Hz timing mode (logic 1) |
| Two_Page | two page mode select; dual page (logic 1) |
| **Text Area Start B** | |
| HOP1 to HOP0 | fine horizontal offset in quarter of characters |
| TAS5 to TAS0 | text area start |
| **Text Area End B** | |
| TAE5 to TAE0 | text area end, in full characters |
| **Page B Position** | |
| PGB7 to PGB0 | Page B position |
| **Text Position Vertical B** | |
| VOLB5 to VOLB0 | Page B display start vertical offset from VSYNC (lines) should equal VOL5 to VOL0 in double window mode (MMR 87F1H<5:0>) |

| REGISTER | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| **Vertical Range** | |
| SMTHB | smoothing on, on Page B (logic 1) |
| SMTH | smoothing on, on Page A (logic 1) |
| RANGE1 to RANGE0 | additional two bits for display vertical offset |
| RANGEB1 to RANGEB0 | additional two bits for display vertical offset on Page B |

## 25 IN-SYSTEM PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

A serial programming interface is available for late OTP programming. The interface is based on the IEEE1149 (JTAG) standard, but only two instructions are utilized.

Table 44 shows which port pins are used for ISP.

Care should be taken during system design to ensure the pins used for serial programming do not cause conflict with the application circuit. It is advised to dedicate the port pins (P2.1, P2.2, P2.3 and P2.4) to ISP, and not use them in application.

However, if it is necessary to use them in application then they must be assigned as output.

The device is placed in ISP mode using the RESET pin. Pin P0.2 must be held HIGH during ISP mode. Power to the device during ISP may be sourced either from the application or from an external source. Ground reference between the programmer and the target should be common.

For further details, refer to the *"In-System Programming Application Note: SPG/AN01008"*.

**Table 44** Port pins used for ISP

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
|---|---|---|
| P2.0 | EN | Enables JTAG operations (specific to SAA56xx) |
| P2.1 | TCK | Test clock |
| P2.2 | TMS | Test Mode Select |
| P2.3 | TDI | Test Data In |
| P2.4 | TDO | Test Data Out |
| VPE | VPE | 9 V Programming Voltage |
| RESET | RESET | Device reset/mode selection |
| $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ (alternative) | $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ | Device reset/mode selection |
| XTALIN | CLK | Clock 12 MHz |

## 26 LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{DDX}$ | supply voltage (all supplies) | | –0.5 | +4.0 | V |
| $V_I$ | input voltage (any input) | note 1 | –0.5 | ($V_{DD}$ + 0.5) or 4.1 | V |
| $V_O$ | output voltage (any output) | | –0.5 | $V_{DD}$ + 0.5 | V |
| $I_O$ | output current (each output) | | – | 10 | mA |
| $I_{IOK}$ | DC input or output diode current | | – | 20 | mA |
| $T_j$ | junction temperature | | –20 | +125 | °C |
| $T_{stg}$ | storage temperature | | –55 | +125 | °C |

**Note**

1. For 5 V tolerant I/Os, the maximum value may be 6 V only when $V_{DD}$ is present.

## 27 THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $R_{th(j-a)}$ | thermal resistance from junction to ambient | in free air | 52 | °C/W |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$ | thermal resistance from junction to case | | 8 | °C/W |

## 28 CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V ±10%; $V_{SS}$ = 0 V; $T_{amb}$ = –20 to +70 °C; unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Supplies** | | | | | | |
| $V_{DDX}$ | any supply voltage ($V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$) | | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| $I_{DDP}$ | periphery supply current | note 1 | 1 | – | – | mA |
| $I_{DDC}$ | core supply current | | – | 15 | 18 | mA |
| $I_{DDC(id)}$ | Idle mode core supply current | | – | 4.6 | 6 | mA |
| $I_{DDC(pd)}$ | Power-down mode core supply current | | – | 0.76 | 1 | mA |
| $I_{DDA}$ | analog supply current | | – | 45 | 48 | mA |
| $I_{DDA(id)}$ | Idle mode analog supply current | | – | 0.87 | 1 | mA |
| $I_{DDA(pd)}$ | Power-down mode analog supply current | | – | 0.45 | 0.7 | mA |
| **Digital inputs** | | | | | | |
| RESET | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 1.00 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.85 | – | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.44 | – | 0.58 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I$ = 0 | – | – | 0.17 | µA |
| $R_{pd}$ | equivalent pull-down resistance | $V_I = V_{DD}$ | 55.73 | 70.71 | 92.45 | kΩ |

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, $\overline{\text{EA}}$ AND $\overline{\text{INTD}}$ | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 0.98 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.73 | – | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.41 | – | 0.5 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.00 | µA |
| $R_{pu}$ | equivalent pull-up resistance | $V_I = 0$ | 46.07 | 55.94 | 70.01 | kΩ |
| HSYNC AND VSYNC | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 0.96 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.80 | – | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.40 | – | 0.56 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I = 0$ to $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.00 | µA |
| **Digital outputs** | | | | | | |
| FRAME, VDS, $\overline{\text{RD}}$, $\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$, ALE, A0 TO A7, A16, A17, MOVX_WR, MOVX_RD, A15_BK, ROMBK0 TO ROMBK2, RAMBK0 AND RAMBK1 (PUSH-PULL OUTPUTS) | | | | | | |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL} = 3$ mA | – | – | 0.13 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | $I_{OH} = 3$ mA | 2.84 | – | – | V |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L = 70$ pF | 7.50 | 8.85 | 10.90 | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L = 70$ pF | 6.70 | 7.97 | 10.00 | ns |
| $\overline{\text{COR}}$ (OPEN-DRAIN OUTPUT) AND A8 TO A15 (PUSH-PULL OUTPUTS) | | | | | | |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL} = 3$ mA | – | – | 0.14 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level pull-up output voltage | $I_{OL} = -3$ mA; push-pull | 2.84 | – | – | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I = 0$ to $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.12 | µA |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L = 70$ pF | 7.20 | 8.64 | 11.10 | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L = 70$ pF | 4.90 | 7.34 | 9.40 | ns |
| **Digital input/outputs** | | | | | | |
| P0.0 TO P0.4, P0.7, P1.0 TO P1.1, P2.1 TO P2.7 AND P3.0 TO P3.7 | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 0.98 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.78 | – | 5.50 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.41 | – | 0.55 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I = 0$ to $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.01 | µA |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL} = 4$ mA | – | – | 0.18 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | $I_{OH} = -4$ mA push-pull | 2.81 | – | – | V |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L = 70$ pF push-pull | 6.50 | 8.47 | 10.70 | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L = 70$ pF | 5.70 | 7.56 | 10.00 | ns |

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P1.2, P1.3 AND P2.0 | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 0.99 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.80 | – | 5.50 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.42 | – | 0.56 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I$ = 0 to $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.02 | µA |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL}$ = 4 mA | – | – | 0.17 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | $I_{OH}$ = –4 mA push-pull | 2.81 | – | – | V |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF push-pull | 7.00 | 8.47 | 10.50 | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF | 5.40 | 7.36 | 9.30 | ns |
| P0.5 AND P0.6 | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 0.98 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.82 | – | 5.50 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I$ = 0 to $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.11 | µA |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.42 | – | 0.58 | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL}$ = 8 mA | – | – | 0.20 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | $I_{OH}$ = –8 mA push-pull | 2.76 | – | – | V |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF push-pull | 7.40 | 8.22 | 8.80 | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF | 4.20 | 4.57 | 5.20 | ns |
| P1.4 TO P1.7 (OPEN-DRAIN) | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 1.08 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.99 | – | 5.50 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.49 | – | 0.60 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I$ = 0 to $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.13 | µA |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL}$ = 8 mA | – | – | 0.35 | V |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF | 69.70 | 83.67 | 103.30 | ns |
| $t_{f(I2C)}$ | output fall time in relation to the $I^2C$-bus specifications | 3 V to 1.5 V at $I_{OL}$ = 3 mA $C_L$ = 400 nF | – | 57.80 | – | ns |

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD0 TO AD7 (QUASI-BIDIRECTIONAL) | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | – | – | 0.98 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1.82 | – | 5.50 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage of Schmitt-trigger input | | 0.40 | – | 0.58 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current | $V_I$ = 0, $V_{DD}$/2, $V_{DD}$ | – | – | 0.12 | µA |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL}$ = 3 mA | – | – | 0.14 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | $I_{OL}$ = –3 mA; push-pull | 2.84 | – | – | V |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF | 7.20 | 8.64 | 11.10 | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% of $V_{DD}$; $C_L$ = 70 pF | 4.90 | 7.34 | 9.40 | ns |
| **Analog inputs** | | | | | | |
| CVBS0 AND CVBS1 | | | | | | |
| $V_{sync}$ | sync voltage amplitude | | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | V |
| $V_{vid(p-p)}$ | video input voltage amplitude (peak-to-peak value) | | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | V |
| $Z_{source}$ | source impedance | | 0 | – | 250 | Ω |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 3.0 | – | $V_{DDA}$ + 0.3 | V |
| $C_I$ | input capacitance | | – | – | 10 | pF |
| IREF | | | | | | |
| $R_{gnd}$ | resistor to ground | resistor tolerance 2% | – | 24 | – | kΩ |
| ADC0 TO ADC3 | | | | | | |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | input range = VDDP – VTN | – | – | $V_{DDA}$ | V |
| $C_I$ | input capacitance | | – | – | 10 | pF |
| VPE | | | | | | |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | – | – | 9.0 | V |
| **Analog outputs** | | | | | | |
| R, G AND B | | | | | | |
| $I_{OL}$ | output current (black level) | $V_{DDA}$ = 3.3 V | –10 | – | +10 | µA |
| $I_{OH}$ | output current (maximum Intensity) | $V_{DDA}$ = 3.3 V, intensity level code = 31 decimal | 6.0 | 6.67 | 7.3 | mA |
| | output current (70% of full intensity) | $V_{DDA}$ = 3.3 V, intensity level code = 0 decimal | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | mA |
| $R_{load}$ | load resistor to $V_{SSA}$ | resistor tolerance 5% | – | 150 | – | Ω |
| $C_L$ | load capacitance | | – | – | 15 | pF |
| $t_r$ | output rise time | 10% to 90% full intensity | – | 16.1 | – | ns |
| $t_f$ | output fall time | 10% to 90% full intensity | – | 14.5 | – | ns |

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analog input/output** | | | | | | |
| SYNC_FILTER | | | | | | |
| $C_{sync}$ | storage capacitor to ground | | – | 100 | – | nF |
| $V_{sync}$ | sync filter level voltage for nominal sync amplitude | | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.75 | V |
| **Crystal oscillator** | | | | | | |
| XTALIN | | | | | | |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | $V_{SSA}$ | – | – | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | – | – | $V_{DDA}$ | V |
| $C_I$ | input capacitance | | – | – | 10 | pF |
| XTALOUT | | | | | | |
| $C_O$ | output capacitance | | – | – | 10 | pF |
| **Crystal specification;** notes 2 and 3 | | | | | | |
| $f_{xtal}$ | nominal frequency | fundamental mode | – | 12 | – | MHz |
| $C_L$ | crystal load capacitance | | – | - | 30 | pF |
| $C_1$ | crystal motional capacitance | $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C | – | – | 20 | fF |
| $R_r$ | resonance resistance | $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C | – | – | 60 | Ω |
| $C_{osc}$ | capacitors at XTALIN, XTALOUT | $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C | – | note 4 | – | pF |
| $C_0$ | crystal holder capacitance | $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C | – | – | note 5 | pF |
| $T_{xtal}$ | temperature range | | –20 | +25 | +85 | °C |
| $X_j$ | adjustment tolerance | $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C | – | – | $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6}$ | |
| $X_d$ | drift | | – | – | $\pm 100 \times 10^{-6}$ | |

**Notes**

1. Peripheral current is dependent on external components and voltage levels on I/Os.
2. Crystal order number 4322 143 05561.
3. If the 4322 143 05561 crystal is not used, then the formulae in the crystal specification should be used. Where $C_{IO}$ = 7 pF, the mean of the capacitances due to the chip at XTALIN and at XTALOUT. $C_{ext}$ is a value for the mean of the stray capacitances due to the external circuit at XTALIN and XTALOUT. The maximum value for the crystal holder capacitance is to ensure start-up, $C_{osc}$ may need to be reduced from the initially selected value.
4. $C_{osc(typ)} = 2C_L - C_{IO} - C_{ext}$.
5. $C_{0(max)} = 35 - \frac{1}{2}(C_{osc} + C_{IO} + C_{ext})$.

## 29 QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

This device will meet Philips Semiconductors General Quality Specification for Integrated Circuits *"SNW-FQ-611D"*. The principal requirements are shown in Tables 45, 46 and 47.

### 29.1 Lot acceptance

**Table 45** Acceptance tests per lot

| TEST | REQUIREMENTS(1) |
|---|---|
| Mechanical | cumulative target: <80 ppm |
| Electrical | cumulative target: <100 ppm |

**Note**

1. ppm = fraction of defective devices, in parts per million.

### 29.2 Reliability Performance

**Table 46** Reliability tests (by process family)

| TEST | CONDITIONS | REQUIREMENTS(1) |
|---|---|---|
| High temperature operating life | 168 hours at $T_j$ = 150 °C | <500 FPM |
| Humidity life | temperature, humidity, bias 1000 hours, 85 °C, 85% RH (or equivalent test) | <1000 FPM |
| Temperature cycling performance | –65 to 150 °C | <2000 FPM |

**Note**

1. FPM = fraction of devices failing at test condition, in Failures Per Million.

**Table 47** Reliability tests (by device type)

| TEST | CONDITIONS | REQUIREMENTS |
|---|---|---|
| ESD and latch-up | ESD Human Body Mode; 100 pF and 1.5 kΩ | 2000 V |
| | ESD Machine Model; 200 pF and 0 Ω | 200 V |
| | latch-up | 100 mA, $1.5 \times V_{DD(max)}$ |

## 30 APPLICATION INFORMATION

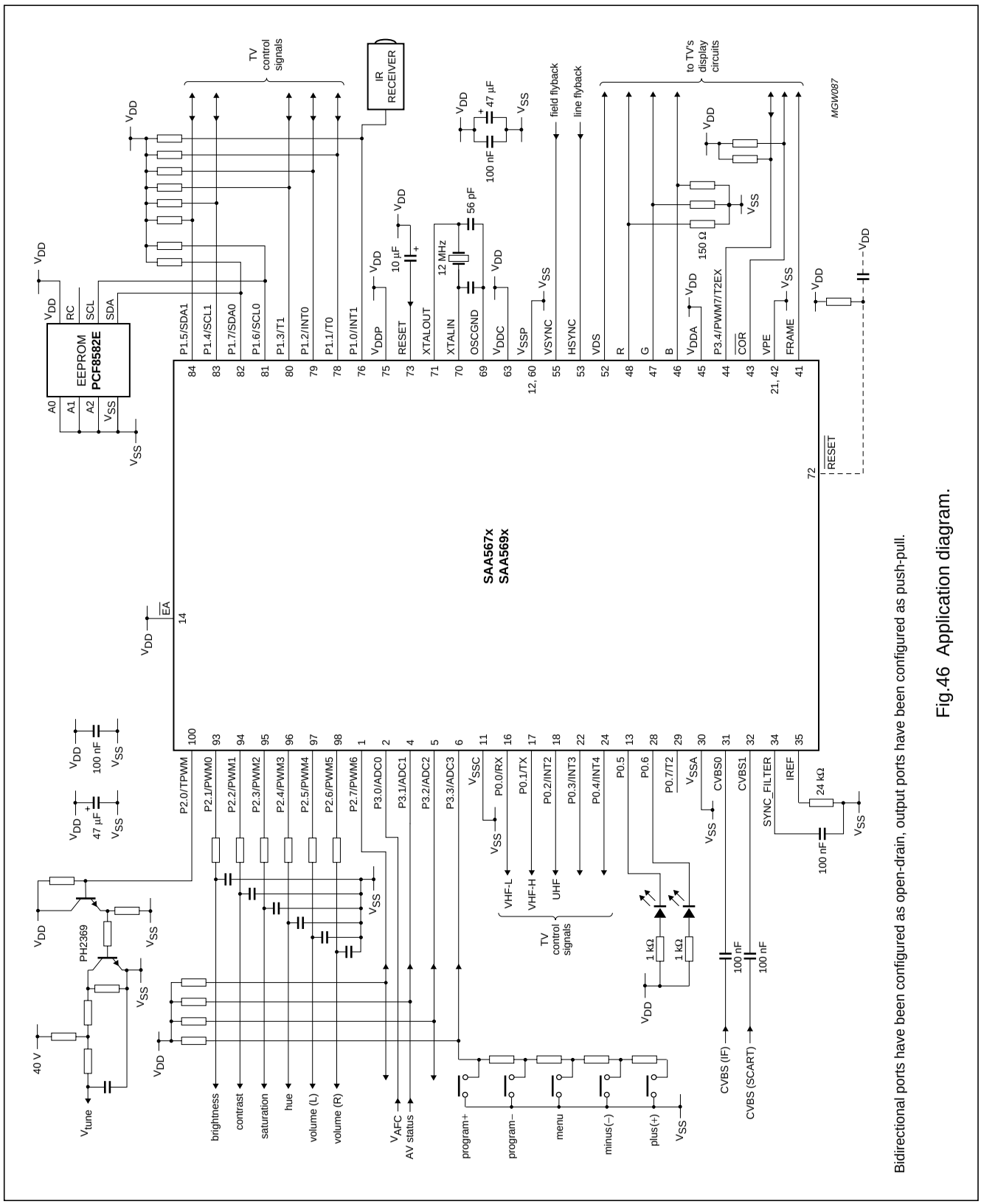



Fig.46 Application diagram.

Bidirectional ports have been configured as open-drain, output ports have been configured as push-pull.

### 30.1 External SRAM implementation

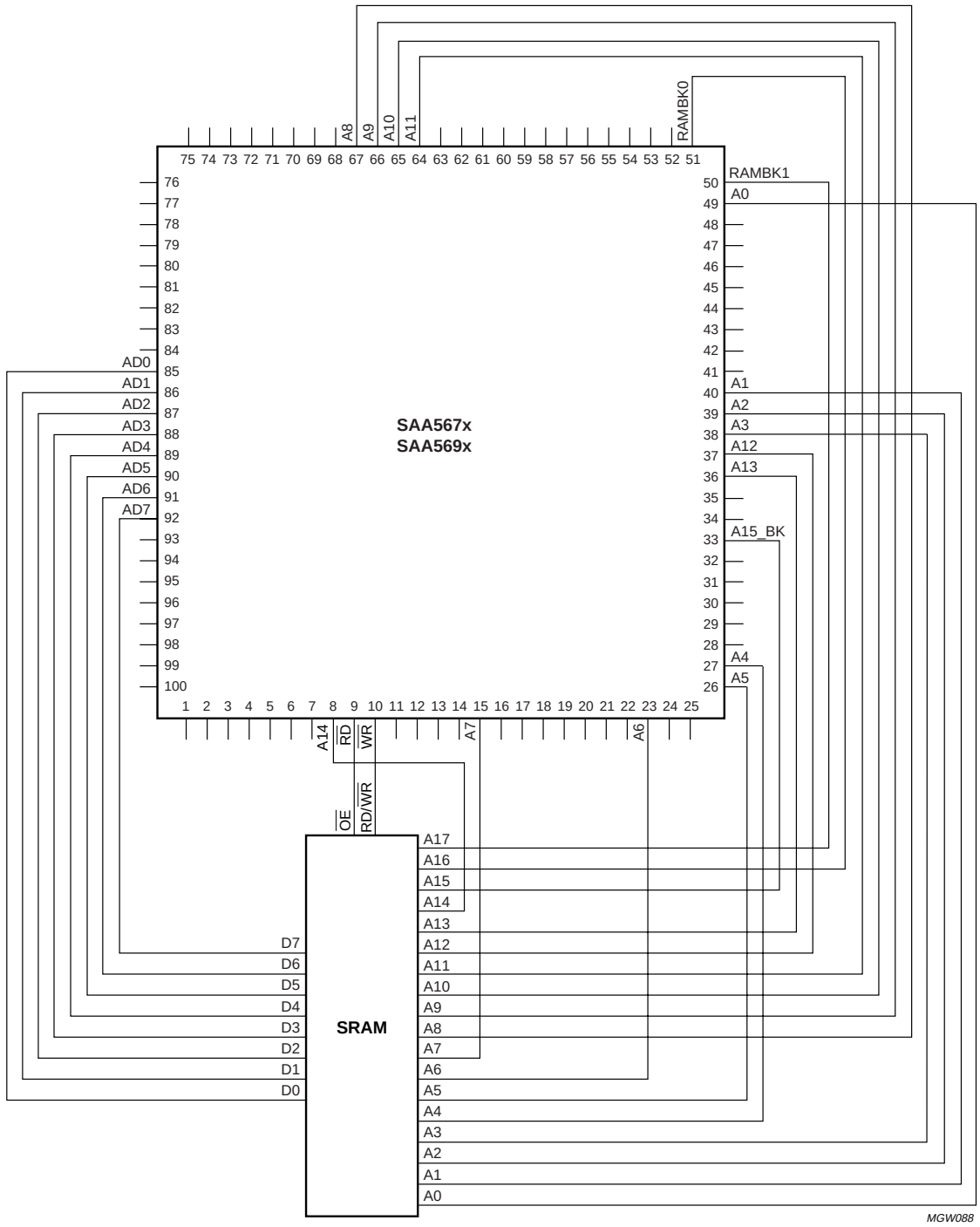



Fig.47 Application diagram for multipage.

### 30.1.1 Application notes

Ports AD0 to AD7 of the microcontroller can be connected to pins D0 to D7 of the SRAM in any order.

For the addressing, the lower group of address lines (A0 to A8) and the upper group of address lines (A9 to A14, A15_BK, RAMBK0 and RAMBK1) may be connected in any order within the groups, provided that the full 256 kbytes of external SRAM is used.

Fig.47 shows the application diagram for multipage.

When using an external SRAM smaller than 256 kbytes, the relevant number of bits from the microcontroller address bus should be disconnected, always removing the most significant bits first.

For power saving modes, it might be advisable to control the $\overline{CE}$ pin of the SRAM module(s) using one of the microcontroller ports to de-select the SRAM.

### 30.1.2 External data memory access

**Table 48** External data memory access: see Figures 48 and 49

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TYPICAL(1) | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|
| $t_{RLRH}$ | $\overline{RD}$ pulse width | 250 | ns |
| $t_{WLWH}$ | $\overline{WR}$ pulse width | 250 | ns |
| $t_{RLDV}$ | $\overline{RD}$ LOW to valid data in | 198 | ns |
| $t_{RHDX}$ | Data hold after $\overline{RD}$ | 0 | ns |
| $t_{RHDZ}$ | Data float after $\overline{RD}$ | tbf | ns |
| $t_{LLWL}$ | ALE LOW to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ LOW | 132 | ns |
| $t_{AVWL}$ | Address valid to $\overline{WR}$ LOW or $\overline{RD}$ LOW | 172 | ns |
| $t_{QVWX}$ | Data valid to $\overline{WR}$ LOW | 89 | ns |
| $t_{WHQX}$ | Data hold after $\overline{WR}$ | 15 | ns |
| $t_{RLAZ}$ | $\overline{RD}$ LOW to address float | tbf | ns |
| $t_{WHLH}$ | $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ HIGH to ALE HIGH | 40 | ns |

**Note**

1. The external SRAM is intended to be used with the multipage software, therefore only the 12 MHz clock microcontroller timings are provided.

#### *30.1.2.1 Symbol explanations*

Each timing symbol has five characters. The first character is always ‘t’ (time). Depending on their positions, the other characters indicate the name of a signal or the logical status of that signal. The designations are:

- A = address
- C = clock
- D = input data
- H = logic level HIGH
- I = instruction (program memory contents)
- L = logic level LOW or ALE
- P = PSEN
- Q = output data
- R = RD signal
- t = time
- V = valid
- W = WR signal
- X = no longer a valid logic level
- Z = float
- Examples:
  - $t_{AVLL}$ = Time for address valid to ALE LOW
  - $t_{LLPL}$ = Time for ALE to PSEN LOW.

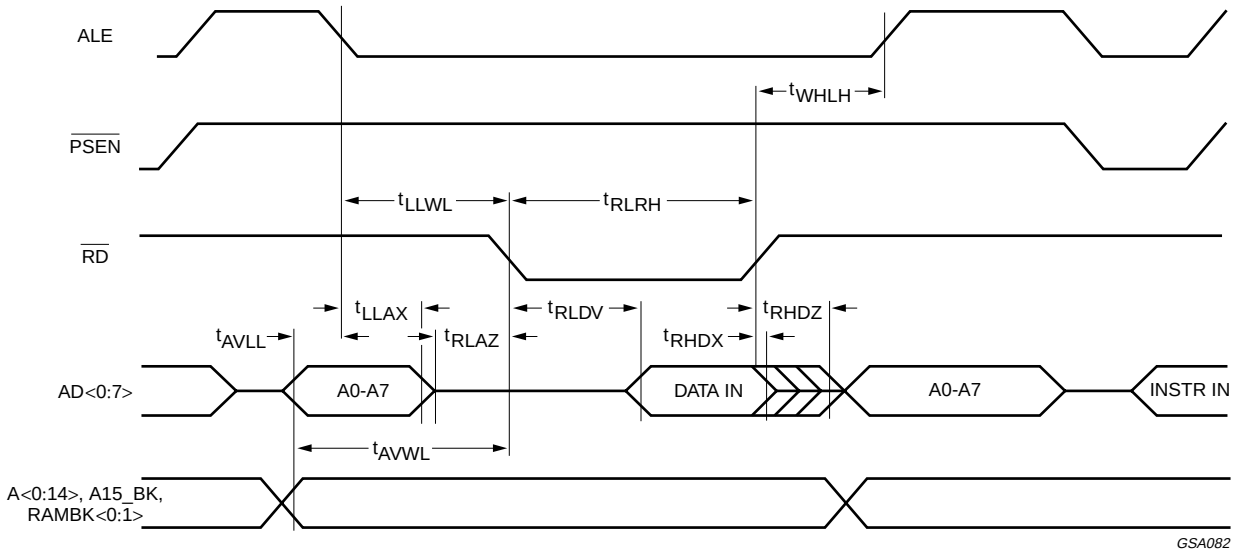



Fig.48 External data memory read cycle.

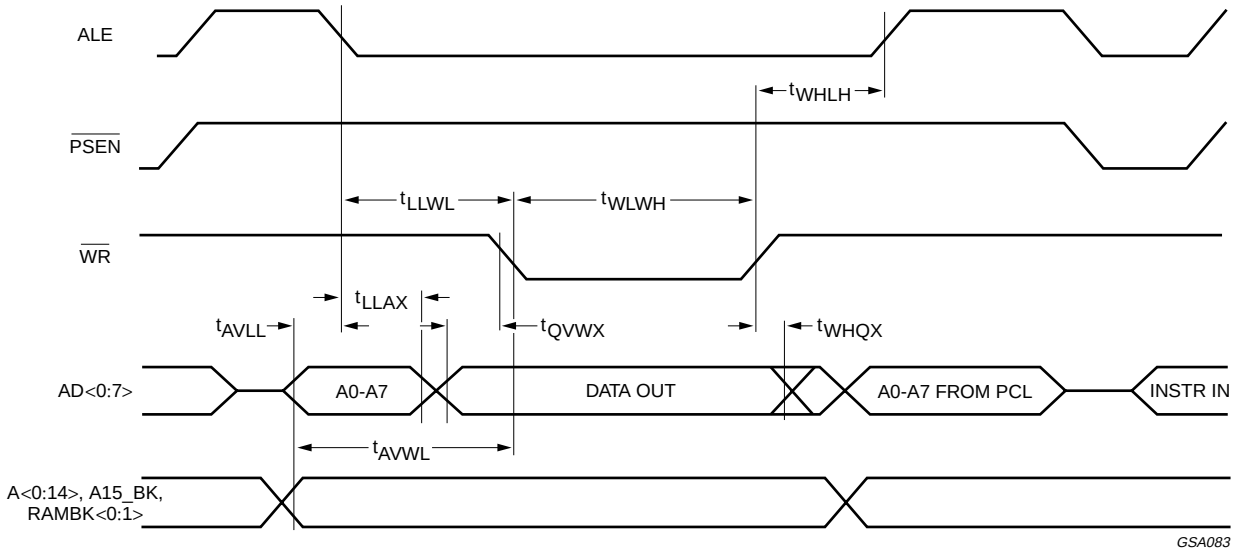



Fig.49 External data memory write cycle.

## 31 EMC GUIDELINES

Optimization of circuit return paths and minimization of common mode emission will be assisted by using a double sided printed-circuit board with low inductance ground plane.

On a single sided printed-circuit board, a local ground plane under the whole IC should be present, as shown in Fig.50. This should be connected by the widest possible connection back to the PCB ground connection, and bulk electrolytic decoupling capacitor. It should preferably not connect to other grounds on the way and no wire links should be present in this connection. The use of wire links increases ground bounce by introducing inductance into the ground.

The supply pins can be decoupled at the pin to the ground plane under the IC. This is easily accomplished using surface mount capacitors, which are more effective than leaded components at high frequency.

Using a device socket will unfortunately add to the area and inductance of the external bypass loop.

A ferrite bead or inductor with resistive characteristics at high frequencies may be utilised in the supply line close to the decoupling capacitor to provide a high impedance. To prevent pollution by conduction onto the signal lines (which may then radiate), signals connected to the $V_{DD}$ supply via a pull-up resistor should not be connected to the IC side of this ferrite component.

Pin OSCGND should be connected only to the crystal load capacitors and not the local or circuit GND.

Physical connection distances to associated active devices should be short.

Output traces should be routed with close proximity mutually coupled ground return paths.

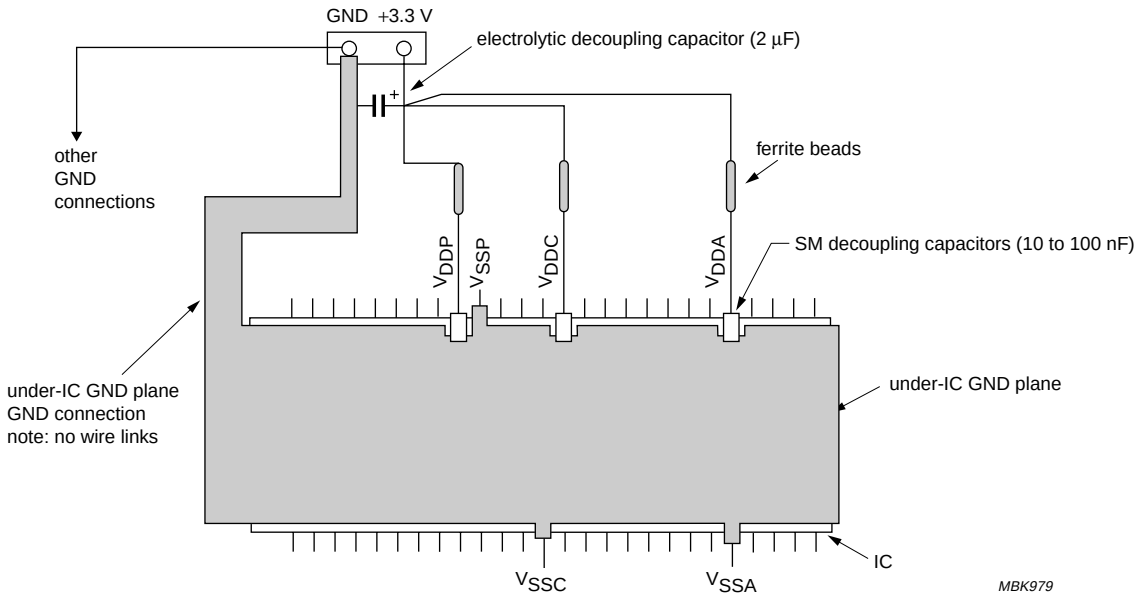
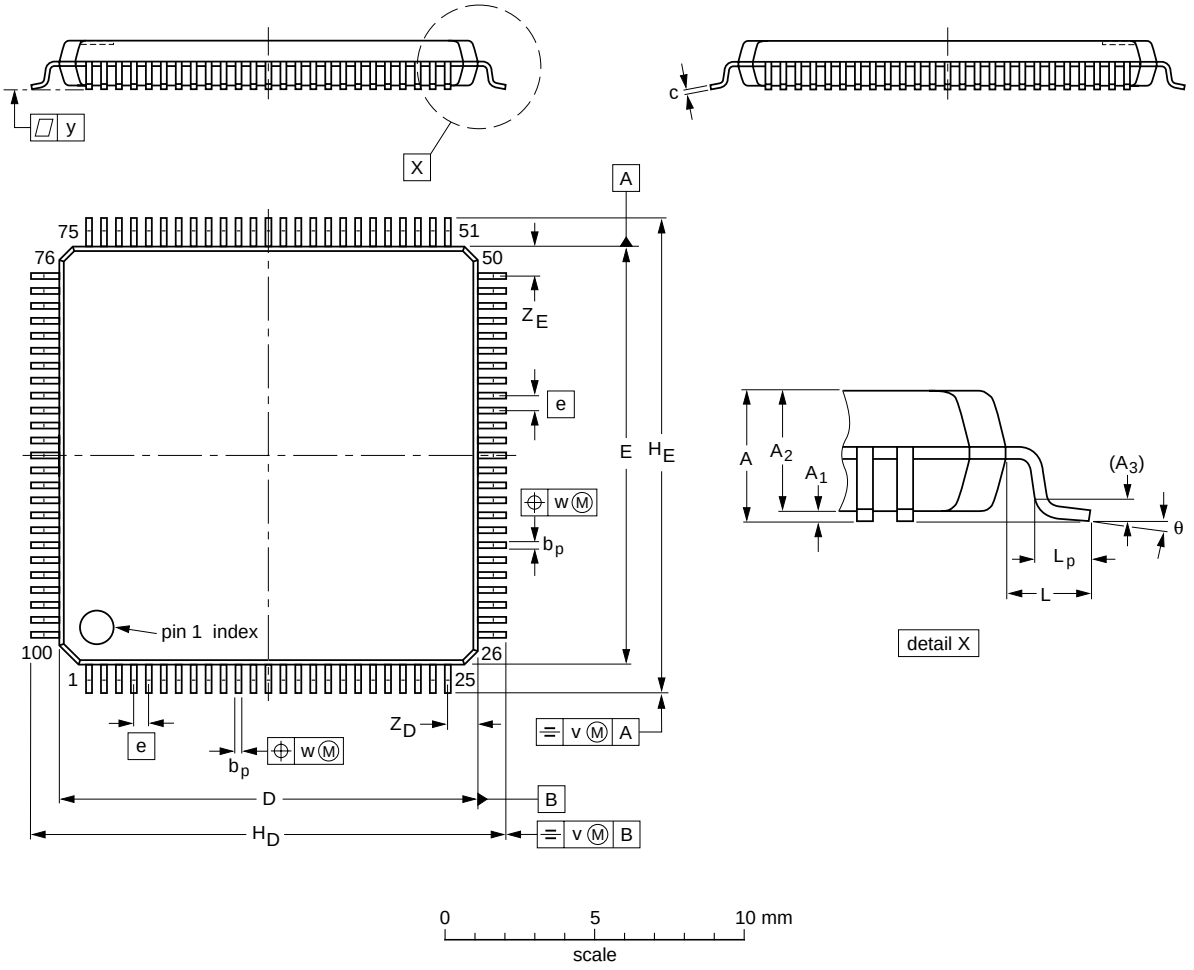



Fig.50 Power supply connections for EMC.

## 32 PACKAGE OUTLINE

**LQFP100: plastic low profile quad flat package; 100 leads; body 14 x 14 x 1.4 mm** **SOT407-1**




**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | $A_1$ | $A_2$ | $A_3$ | $b_p$ | c | $D^{(1)}$ | $E^{(1)}$ | e | $H_D$ | $H_E$ | L | $L_p$ | v | w | y | $Z_D^{(1)}$ | $Z_E^{(1)}$ | θ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mm | 1.6 | 0.15<br>0.05 | 1.45<br>1.35 | 0.25 | 0.27<br>0.17 | 0.20<br>0.09 | 14.1<br>13.9 | 14.1<br>13.9 | 0.5 | 16.25<br>15.75 | 16.25<br>15.75 | 1.0 | 0.75<br>0.45 | 0.2 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 1.15<br>0.85 | 1.15<br>0.85 | $7^o$<br>$0^o$ |

**Note**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT407-1 | 136E20 | MS-026 | | | | ~~00-01-19~~<br>00-02-01 |

## 33 SOLDERING

### 33.1 Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

### 33.2 Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferable be kept below 220 °C for thick/large packages, and below 235 °C for small/thin packages.

### 33.3 Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
  - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
  - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

  The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.
- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.
A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

### 33.4 Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

### 33.5 Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

| PACKAGE | SOLDERING METHOD | |
|---|---|---|
| | WAVE | REFLOW(1) |
| BGA, HBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA | not suitable | suitable |
| HBCC, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, SMS | not suitable(2) | suitable |
| PLCC(3), SO, SOJ | suitable | suitable |
| LQFP, QFP, TQFP | not recommended(3)(4) | suitable |
| SSOP, TSSOP, VSO | not recommended(5) | suitable |

**Notes**

1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods"*.
2. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
3. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
4. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
5. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

## 34 DATA SHEET STATUS

| DATA SHEET STATUS(1) | PRODUCT STATUS(2) | DEFINITIONS |
|---|---|---|
| Objective data | Development | This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice. |
| Preliminary data | Qualification | This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product. |
| Product data | Production | This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Changes will be communicated according to the Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN) procedure SNW-SQ-650A. |

**Notes**

1. Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.
2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

## 35 DEFINITIONS

**Short-form specification** — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

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