CMOS single-chip 8-bit microcontroller — 87C52/87C52-16

FEATURES

- 80C51 architecture
  - 8k × 8 EPROM
  - 256 × 8 RAM
  - Three 16-bit counter/timers
  - Full duplex serial channel
  - Boolean processor
- Memory addressing capability
  - 64k ROM and 64k RAM
- Power control modes:
  - Idle mode
  - Power-down mode
- CMOS and TTL compatible
- Two speed ranges:
  - 3.5 to 12MHz
  - 3.5 to 16MHz
- Military temperature ranges
- OTP package available

DESCRIPTION

The Philips 87C52 is a high-performance microcontroller fabricated with Philips high-density CMOS technology. The CMOS 87C52 is functionally compatible with the NMOS SCN8032/ 8052 microcontrollers. The Philips CMOS technology combines the high-speed and density characteristics of HMOS with the low-power attributes of CMOS. Philips epitaxial substrate minimizes latch-up sensitivity.

The 87C52 contains an 8k × 8 EPROM, a 256 × 8 RAM, 32 I/O lines, three 16-bit counter/timers, a six-source, two-priority level nested interrupt structure, a serial I/O port for either multi-processor communications, I/O expansion or full duplex UART, and on-chip oscillator and clock circuits.

In addition, the 87C52 has two software selectable modes of power reduction – idle mode and power-down mode. The idle mode freezes the CPU while allowing the RAM, timers, serial port, and interrupt system to continue functioning. The power-down mode saves the RAM contents but freezes the oscillator, causing all other chip functions to be inoperative.

OSCILLATOR CHARACTERISTICS

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

To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL1 should be driven while XTAL2 is left unconnected. There are no require- ments on the duty cycle of the external clock signal, because the input to the internal clock circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop. However, minimum and maximum high and low times specified in the data sheet must be observed.

RESET

A reset is accomplished by holding the RST pin high for at least two machine cycles (24 oscillator periods), while the oscillator is running. To insure a good power-up reset, the RST pin must be high long enough to allow the oscillator time to start up (normally a few milliseconds) plus two machine cycles. At power-up, the voltage on V_{CC} and RST must come up at the same time for a proper start-up.

IDLE MODE

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

POWER-DOWN MODE

In the power-down mode, the oscillator is stopped and the instruction to invoke power-down is the last instruction executed. Only the contents of the on-chip RAM are preserved. A hardware reset is the only way to terminate the power-down mode. the control bits for the reduced power modes are in the special function register PCON.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

At power-on, the voltage on V_{CC} and RST must come up at the same time for a proper start-up.

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

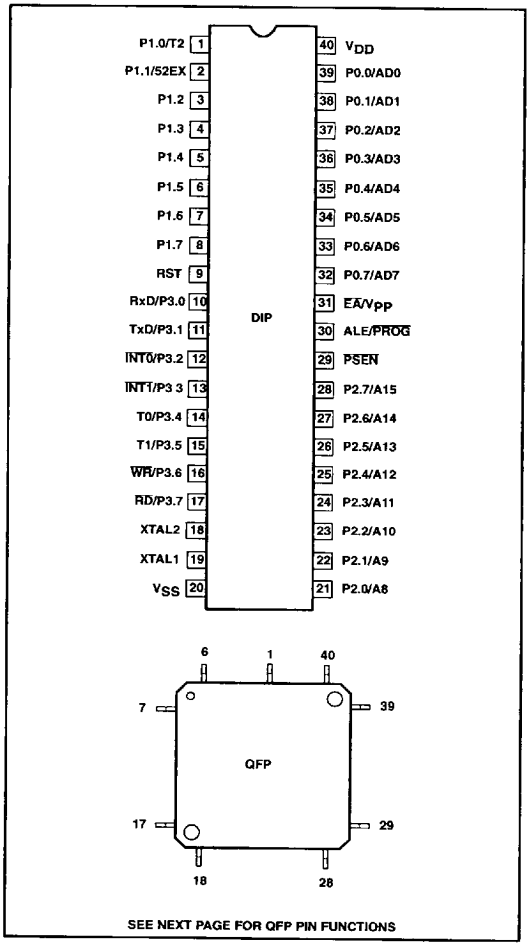
Table 1 shows the state of I/O ports during low current operating modes.

ORDERING INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	ORDER CODE	PKG DESIGNATION*
Ceramic DIP 12MHz	87C52/BQA	GDIP-T40
Ceramic DIP 16MHz	87C52-16/BQA	GDIP1-T40
Ceramic QFP "J" Bend Leads	87C52/BMA 87C52-16/BMA	CQCC1-J44

* MIL-STD 1835 or Appendix A of 1995 Military Data Handbook

PIN CONFIGURATION



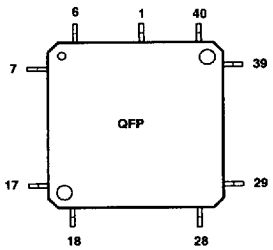
SEE NEXT PAGE FOR QFP PIN FUNCTIONS

Table 1. External Pin Status During Idle and Power-Down Modes

MODE	PROGRAM MEMORY	ALE	PSEN	PORT 0	PORT 1	PORT 2	PORT 3
Idle	Internal	1	1	Data	Data	Data	Data
Idle	External	1	1	Float	Data	Address	Data
Power-down	Internal	0	0	Data	Data	Data	Data
Power-down	External	0	0	Float	Data	Data	Data

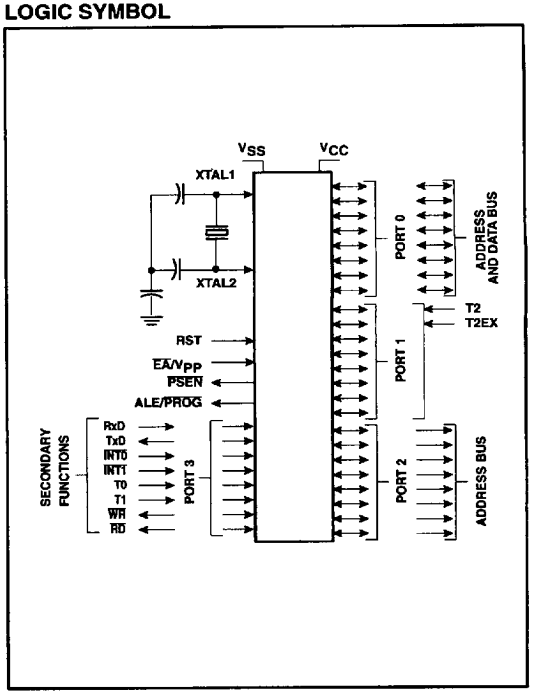
ELECTRICAL DEVIATIONS FROM COMMERCIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXTENDED TEMPERATURE RANGE (87C52)
DC and AC parameters not included here are the same as in the commercial temperature range table.

QFP PIN FUNCTIONS

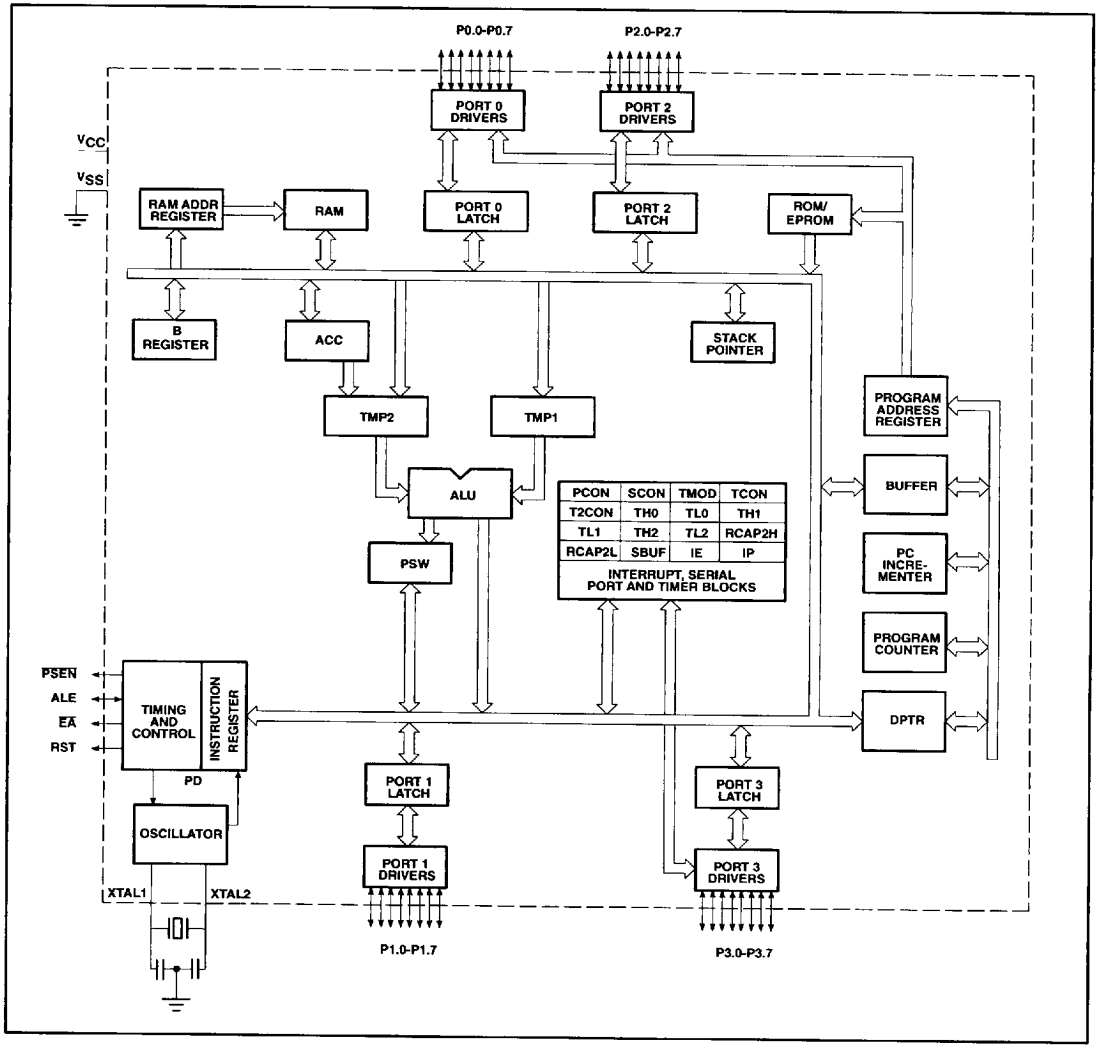


PIN	Function	Pin	Function
1	NC	23	NC
2	T2/P1.0	24	P2.0/A8
3	T2EX/P1.1	25	P2.1/A9
4	P1.2	26	P2.2/A10
5	P1.3	27	P2.3/A11
6	P1.4	28	P2.4/A12
7	P1.5	29	P2.5/A13
8	P1.6	30	P2.6/A14
9	P1.7	31	P2.7/A15
10	RST	32	$\overline{PSEN}$
11	RxD/P3.0	33	ALE/$\overline{PROG}$
12	NC	34	NC
13	TxD/P3.1	35	$\overline{EA}$/V_{PP}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

LOGIC SYMBOL



BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN DESCRIPTION

MNEMONIC	PIN NO.		TYPE	NAME AND FUNCTION
	DIP	LCC/ QFP		
V_{SS}	20	22	I	**Ground:** 0V reference.
V_{CC}	40	44	I	**Power Supply:** This is the power supply voltage for normal, idle, and power-down operation.
P0 0-0.7	39-32	43-46	I/O	**Port 0:** Port 0 is an open-drain, bidirectional I/O port. Port 0 pins that have 1s written to them float and can be used as high-impedance inputs. Port 0 is also the multiplexed low-order address and data bus during accesses to external program and data memory. In this application, it uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s. Port 0 also outputs the code bytes during program verification in the 87C52. External pull-ups are required during program verification.
P1.0-P1.7	1-8	2-9	I/O	**Port 1:** Port 1 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups. Port 1 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 1 pins that are externally pulled low will source current because of the internal pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I_{IL}). Pins P1.0 and P1.1 also. Port 1 also receives the low-order address byte during program memory verification. Port 1 also serves alternate functions for timer 2:
	1	2	I	**T2 (P1.0):** Timer/counter 2 external count input.
	2	3	I	**T2EX (P1.1):** Timer/counter 2 trigger input.
P2.0-P2.7	21-28	24-31	I/O	**Port 2:** Port 2 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups. Port 2 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 2 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current because of the internal pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I_{IL}). Port 2 emits the high-order address byte during fetches from external program memory and during accesses to external data memory that use 16-bit addresses (MOVX @DPTR). In this application, it uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s. During accesses to external data memory that use 8-bit addresses (MOV @Ri), port 2 emits the contents of the P2 special function register.
P3.0-P3.7	10-17	11, 13-19	I/O	**Port 3:** Port 3 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-ups. Port 3 pins that have 1s written to them are pulled high by the internal pull-ups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, port 3 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current because of the pull-ups. (See DC Electrical Characteristics: I_{IL}). Port 3 also serves the special features of the 80C51 family, as listed below:
	10	11	I	**RxD (P3.0):** Serial input port
	11	13	O	**TxD (P3.1):** Serial output port
	12	14	I	**$\overline{INT0}$ (P3.2):** External interrupt
	13	15	I	**$\overline{INT1}$ (P3.3):** External interrupt
	14	16	I	**T0 (P3.4):** Timer 0 external input
	15	17	I	**T1 (P3.5):** Timer 1 external input
	16	18	O	**$\overline{WR}$ (P3.6):** External data memory write strobe
	17	19	O	**$\overline{RD}$ (P3.7):** External data memory read strobe
RST	9	10	I	**Reset:** A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running, resets the device. An internal diffused resistor to V_{SS} permits a power-on reset using only an external capacitor to V_{CC}.
ALE/$\overline{PROG}$	30	33	I/O	**Address Latch Enable/Program Pulse:** Output pulse for latching the low byte of the address during an access to external memory. In normal operation, ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/6 the oscillator frequency, and can be used for external timing or clocking. Note that one ALE pulse is skipped during each access to external data memory. This pin is also the program pulse input ($\overline{PROG}$) during EPROM programming.
$\overline{PSEN}$	29	32	O	**Program Store Enable:** The read strobe to external program memory. When the device is executing code from the external program memory, $\overline{PSEN}$ is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two $\overline{PSEN}$ activations are skipped during each access to external data memory. $\overline{PSEN}$ is not activated during fetches from internal program memory.
$\overline{EA}$/V_{PP}	31	35	I	**External Access Enable/Programming Supply Voltage:** $\overline{EA}$ must be externally held low to enable the device to fetch code from external program memory locations 0000H to 1FFFH. If $\overline{EA}$ is held high, the device executes from internal program memory unless the program counter contains an address greater than 1FFFH. This pin also receives the 12.75V programming supply voltage (V_{PP}) during EPROM programming.
XTAL1	19	21	I	**Crystal 1:** Input to the inverting oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock generator circuits.
XTAL2	18	20	O	**Crystal 2:** Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING[1, 2, 3]

PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
Operating temperature under bias	-55 to +125	°C
Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C
Voltage on $\overline{EA}/V_{PP}$ pin to V_{SS}	0 to +13 0	V
Voltage on any other pin to V_{SS}	-0 5 to +6 5	V
Input, output current on any two pins	±10	mA
Power dissipation (based on package heat transfer limitations, not device power consumption)	1 5	W

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = -55°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, V_{SS} = 0V

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS			UNIT
			MIN	TYP[4]	MAX	
V_{IL}	Input low voltage, except $\overline{EA}$		-0 5		0 2V_{CC}-0 25	V
V_{IL1}	Input low voltage to $\overline{EA}$		0		0 2V_{CC}-0 45	V
V_{IH}	Input high voltage, except XTAL1, RST		0.2V_{CC}+1 1		V_{CC}+0 5	V
V_{IH1}	Input high voltage, XTAL1, RST		0 7V_{CC}+0.2		V_{CC}+0.5	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage, ports 1, 2, 3	I_{OL} = 1.6mA[5]			0.45	V
V_{OL1}	Output low voltage, port 0, ALE, $\overline{PSEN}$	I_{OL} = 3.2mA[5]			0 45	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage, ports 1, 2, 3, ALE, $\overline{PSEN}$[6]	I_{OH} = -60µA, I_{OH} = -25µA I_{OH} = -10µA	2 4 0 75V_{CC} 0.9V_{CC}			V V V
V_{OH1}	Output high voltage (port 0 in external bus mode)	I_{OH} = -800µA, I_{OH} = -300µA I_{OH} = -80µA	2 4 0 75V_{CC} 0.9V_{CC}			V V V
I_{IL}	Logical 0 input current, ports 1, 2, 3	V_{IN} = 0 45V			-75	µA
I_{TL}	Logical 1-to-0 transition current, ports 1, 2, 3	See note 7			-750	µA
I_{LI}	Input leakage current, port 0	V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH}			±10	µA
I_{CC}	Power supply current: Active mode @ 16MHz[8] Idle mode @ 16MHz[8] Power-down mode	See note 9		12.8 1.5 3	39 7 75	mA mA µA
R_{RST}	Internal reset pull-down resistor		50		300	kΩ
C_{IO}	Pin capacitance[14]				10	pF

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS[12]

T_A = -55°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, V_{SS} = 0V[10, 11]

SYMBOL	FIGURE	PARAMETER	12MHz CLOCK		16MHz CLOCK		VARIABLE CLOCK		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
1/t_{CLCL}	2	Oscillator frqcy· **Speed Versions** 8XC52 E					3 5	16	MHz
t_{LHLL}	2	ALE pulse width	112		68		2t_{CLCL}-55		ns
t_{AVLL}	2	Address valid to ALE low	13		5		t_{CLCL}-70		ns
t_{LLAX}	2	Address hold after ALE low	33		12		t_{CLCL}-50		ns
t_{LLIV}	2	ALE low to valid instruction in		218		132		4t_{CLCL}-115	ns
t_{LLPL}	2	ALE low to $\overline{PSEN}$ low	28		7		t_{CLCL}-55		ns
t_{PLPH}	2	$\overline{PSEN}$ pulse width	190		125		3t_{CLCL}-60		ns
t_{PLIV}	2	$\overline{PSEN}$ low to valid instruction in		130		65		3t_{CLCL}-120	ns

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS[12] (Continued)

SYMBOL	FIGURE	PARAMETER	12MHz CLOCK		16MHz CLOCK		VARIABLE CLOCK		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{PXIX}	2	Input instruction hold after $\overline{PSEN}$	0		0		0		ns
t_{PXIZ}	2	Input instruction float after $\overline{PSEN}$		58		37		t_{CLCL}-25	ns
t_{AVIV}	2	Address to valid instruction in		312		188		$5t_{CLCL}$-120	ns
t_{PLAZ}	2	$\overline{PSEN}$ low to address float		25		25		25	ns
Data Memory									
t_{RLRH}	3, 4	$\overline{RD}$ pulse width	400		270		$6t_{CLCL}$-100		ns
t_{WLWH}	3, 4	$\overline{WR}$ pulse width	400		270		$6t_{CLCL}$-100		ns
t_{RLDV}	3, 4	$\overline{RD}$ low to valid data in		232		123		$5t_{CLCL}$-185	ns
t_{RHDX}	3, 4	Data hold after $\overline{RD}$	0		0		0		ns
t_{RHDZ}	3, 4	Data float after $\overline{RD}$		82		38		$2t_{CLCL}$-85	ns
t_{LLDV}	3, 4	ALE low to valid data in		496		320		$8t_{CLCL}$-170	ns
t_{AVDV}	3, 4	Address to valid data in		565		370		$9t_{CLCL}$-185	ns
t_{LLWL}	3, 4	ALE low to $\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ low	185	315	120	250	$3t_{CLCL}$-65	$3t_{CLCL}$+65	ns
t_{AVWL}	3, 4	Address valid to $\overline{WR}$ low or $\overline{RD}$ low	188		102		$4t_{CLCL}$-145		ns
t_{QVWX}	3, 4	Data valid to $\overline{WR}$ transition	8		5		t_{CLCL}-75		ns
t_{WHQX}	3, 4	Data hold after $\overline{WR}$	18		5		t_{CLCL}-65		ns
t_{RLAZ}	3, 4	$\overline{RD}$ low to address float		0		0		0	ns
t_{WHLH}	3, 4	$\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$ high to ALE high	18	148	5	127	t_{CLCL}-65	t_{CLCL}+65	ns
External Clock									
t_{CHCX}	6	High time	20		20		20		ns
t_{CLCX}	6	Low time	20		20		20		ns
t_{CLCH}	6	Rise time[13]		20		20		20	ns
t_{CHCL}	6	Fall time[13]		20		20		20	ns
Shift Register									
t_{XLXL}	5	Serial port clock cycle time	1000		740		$12t_{CLCL}$		ns
t_{QVXH}	5	Output data setup to clock rising edge	700		484		$10t_{CLCL}$-133		ns
t_{XHQX}	5	Output data hold after clock rising edge	50		6		$2t_{CLCL}$-117		ns
t_{XHDX}	5	Input data hold after clock rising edge	0		0		0		ns
t_{XHDV}	5	Clock rising edge to input data valid		700		484		$10t_{CLCL}$-133	ns

NOTES: On following page.

NOTES:

1. Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any conditions other than those described in the AC and DC Electrical Characteristics section of this specification is not implied.
2. This product includes circuitry specifically designed for the protection of its internal devices from the damaging effects of excessive static charge. Nonetheless, it is suggested that conventional precautions be taken to avoid applying greater than the rated maxima.
3. Parameters are valid over operating temperature range unless otherwise specified. All voltages are with respect to V_{SS} unless otherwise noted.
4. Typical ratings are not guaranteed. The values listed are at room temperature, 5V.
5. Capacitive loading on ports 0 and 2 may cause spurious noise to be superimposed on the V_{OL}s of ALE and ports 1 and 3 The noise is due to external bus capacitance discharging into the port 0 and port 2 pins when these pins make 1-to-0 transitions during bus operations In the worst cases (capacitive loading > 100pF), the noise pulse on the ALE pin may exceed 0.8V. In such cases, it may be desirable to qualify ALE with a Schmitt Trigger, or use an address latch with a Schmitt Trigger STROBE input. I_{OL} can exceed these conditions provided that no single output sinks more than 5mA and no more than two outputs exceed the test conditions.
6. Capacitive loading on ports 0 and 2 may cause the V_{OH} on ALE and $\overline{PSEN}$ to momentarily fall below the 0 $9V_{CC}$ specification when the address bits are stabilizing.
7. Pins of ports 1, 2 and 3 source a transition current when they are being externally driven from 1 to 0 The transition current reaches its maximum value when V_{IN} is approximately 2V.
8. I_{CC}Max at other frequencies is given by: Active mode: I_{CC}Max = 0.94 X FREQ + 23.72: Idle mode. I_{CC}Max = 0 14 X FREQ +4.32, where FREQ is the external oscillator frequency in MHz. I_{CC}MAX is given in mA. See Figure 9.
9. See Figures 9 through 12 for I_{CC} test conditions.
10. Parameters are valid over operating temperature range unless otherwise specified.
11. Load capacitance for port 0, ALE, and $\overline{PSEN}$ = 100pF, load capacitance for all other outputs = 80pF.
12. Tested at 16 MHz only. Guaranteed from 3 5 to 16 MHz to limits calculated from equations specified under variable clock.
13. This parameter is guaranteed but not tested to the limits specified
14. C_{IO} is tested initially and after any design or process changes which may affect capacitance.

EXPLANATION OF THE AC SYMBOLS

Each timing symbol has five characters The first character is always 't' (= time). The other characters, depending on their positions, 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 - $\overline{PSEN}$

Q - Output data

R - $\overline{RD}$ signal

t - Time

V - Valid

W - $\overline{WR}$ 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 low to $\overline{PSEN}$ low

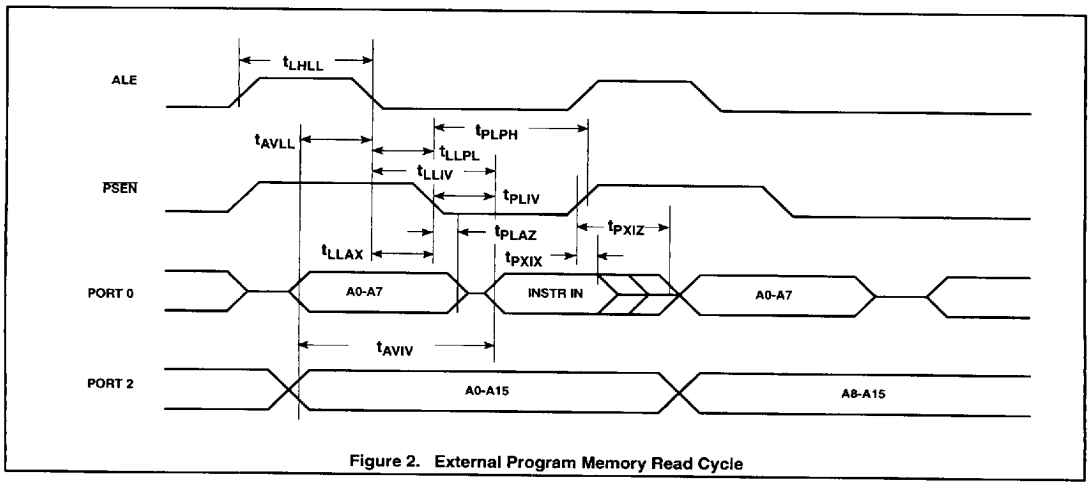


Figure 2. External Program Memory Read Cycle

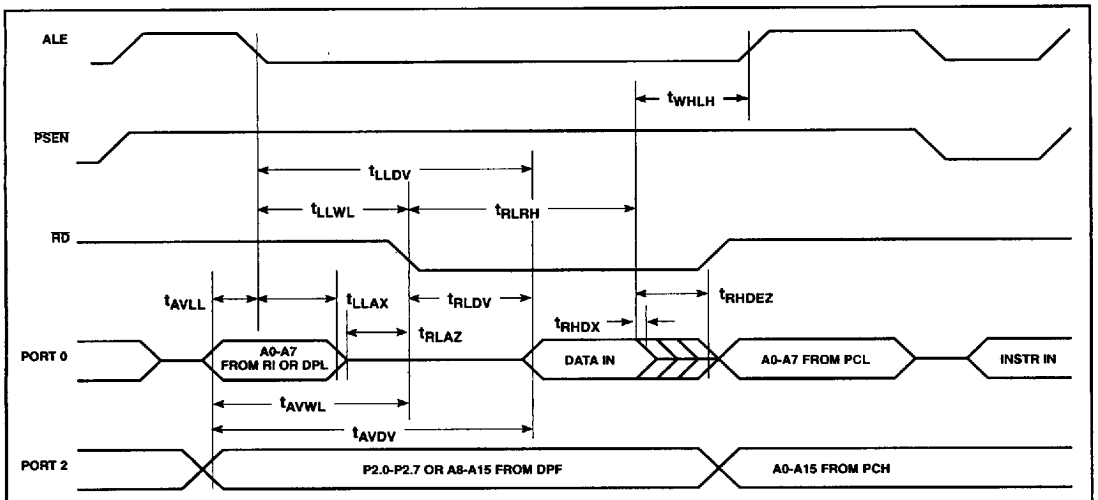


Figure 3. External Data Memory Read Cycle

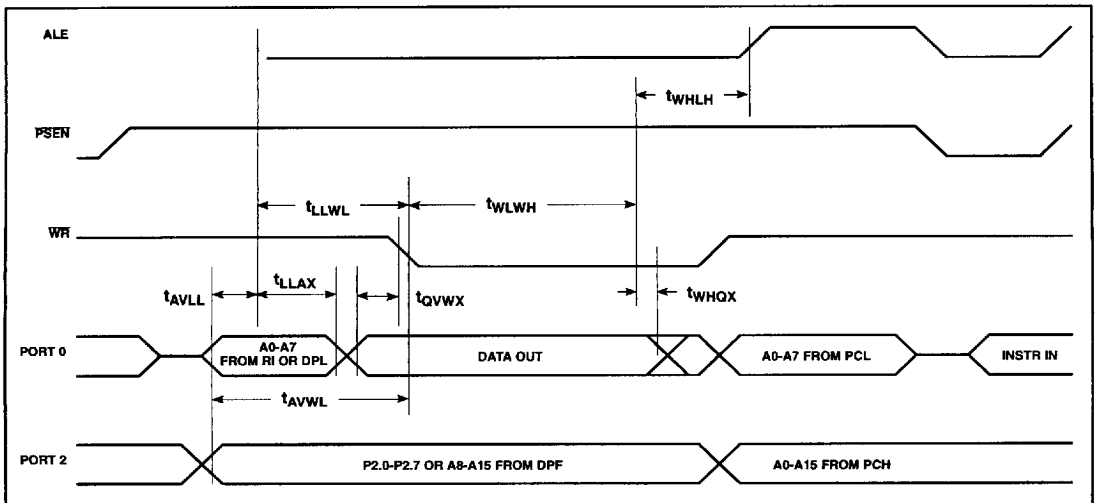


Figure 4. External Data Memory Write Cycle

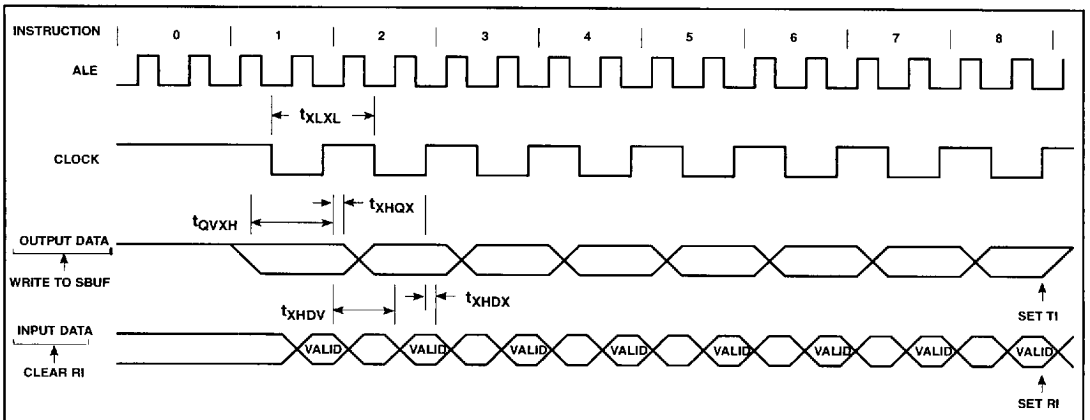


Figure 5. Shift Register Mode Timing

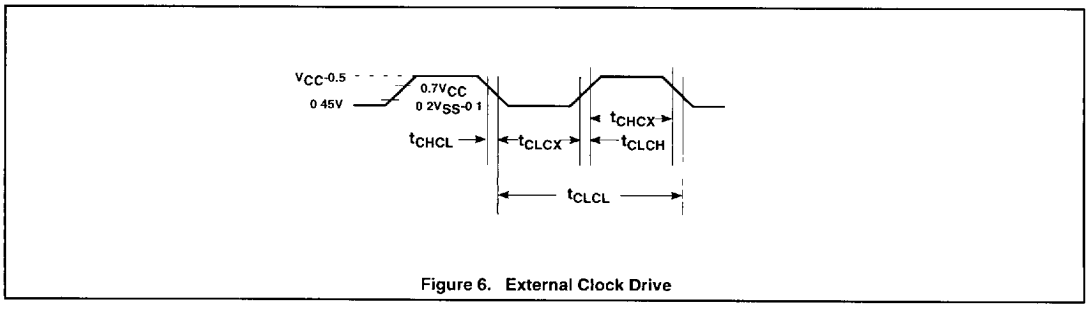
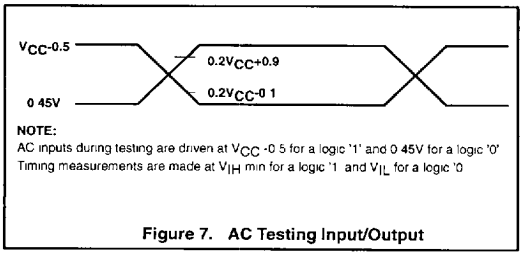
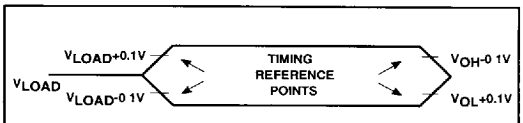


Figure 6. External Clock Drive



NOTE:
AC inputs during testing are driven at V_{CC} -0 5 for a logic '1' and 0 45V for a logic '0' Timing measurements are made at V_{IH} min for a logic '1' and V_{IL} for a logic '0

Figure 7. AC Testing Input/Output



NOTE:
For timing purposes a port is no longer floating when a 100mV change from load voltage occurs and begins to float when a 100mV change from the loaded V_{OH}/ V_{OL} level occurs $I_{OH}/I_{OL} \geq \pm 20mA$

Figure 8. Float Waveform

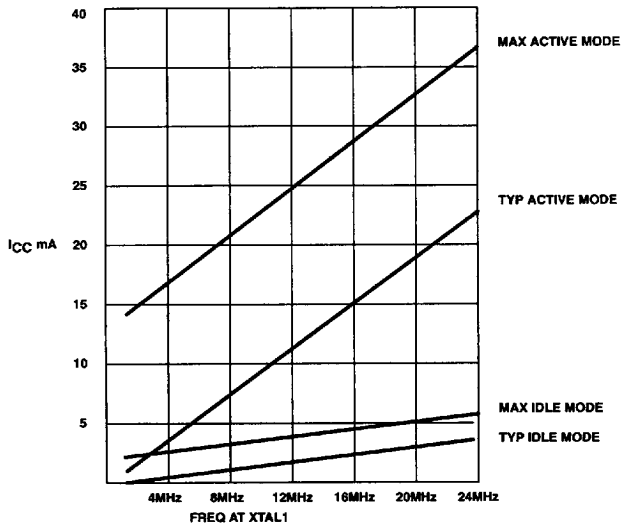


Figure 9. I_{CC} vs. FREQ
Valid only within frequency specifications of the device under test

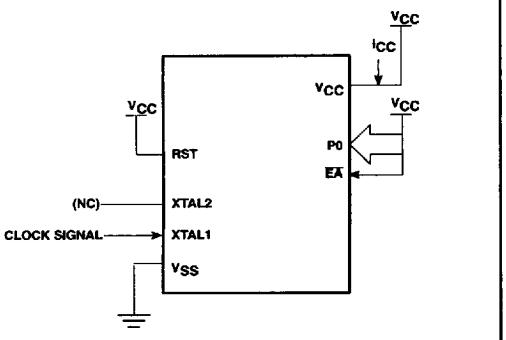


Figure 10. I_{CC} Test Condition, Active Mode
All other pins are disconnected

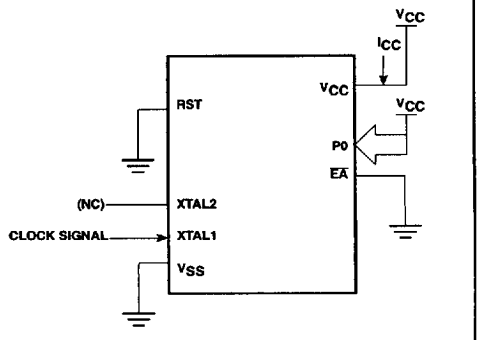


Figure 11. I_{CC} Test Condition, Idle Mode
All other pins are disconnected

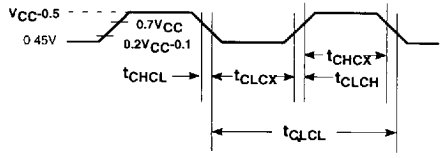


Figure 12. Clock Signal Waveform for I_{CC} Tests in Active and Idle Modes $t_{CLCH} = t_{CHCL} = 5ns$

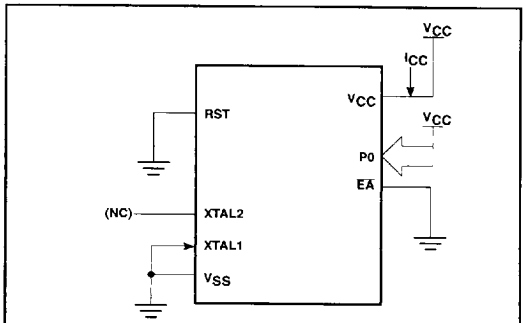


Figure 13. I_{CC} Test Condition, Power Down Mode All other pins are disconnected. V_{CC} = 2V to 5.5V

EPROM CHARACTERISTICS

The 87C52 is programmed by using a modified Quick-Pulse Programming™ algorithm It differs from older methods in the value used for V_{PP} (programming supply voltage) and in the width and number of the ALE/$\overline{PROG}$ pulses

The 87C52 contains two signature bytes that can be read and used by an EPROM programming system to identify the device The signature bytes identify the device as an 87C52 manufactured by Philips

Table 2 shows the logic levels for reading the signature byte, and for programming the program memory, the encryption table, and the lock bits The circuit configuration and waveforms for quick-pulse programming are shown in Figures 14 and 15 Figure 16 shows the circuit configuration for normal program memory verification.

Quick-Pulse Programming

The setup for microcontroller quick-pulse programming is shown in Figure 14 Note that the 87C52 is running with a 4 to 6MHz oscillator The reason the oscillator needs to be running is that the device is executing internal address and program data transfers

The address of the EPROM location to be programmed is applied to ports 1 and 2, as shown in Figure 14. The code byte to be programmed into that location is applied to port 0 RST, $\overline{PSEN}$ and pins of ports 2 and 3 specified in Table 2 are held at the 'Program Code Data' levels indicated in Table 2 The ALE/$\overline{PROG}$ is pulsed low 25 times as shown in Figure 15.

To program the encryption table, repeat the 25 pulse programming sequence for addresses 0 through 1FH, using the 'Pgm Encryption Table' levels Do not forget that after the encryption table is programmed, verification cycles will produce only encrypted data.

To program the lock bits, repeat the 25 pulse programming sequence using the 'Pgm Lock Bit' levels After one lock bit is programmed, further programming of the code memory and encryption table is disabled. However, the other lock bit can still be programmed.

Note that the $\overline{EA}$/V_{PP} pin must not be allowed to go above the maximum specified V_{PP} level for any amount of time. Even a narrow glitch above that voltage can cause permanent damage to the device The V_{PP} source should be well regulated and free of glitches and overshoot.

™Trademark phrase of Intel Corporation

Program Verification

If lock bit 2 has not been programmed, the on-chip program memory can be read out for program verification The address of the program memory locations to be read is applied to ports 1 and 2 as shown in Figure 16 The other pins are held at the 'Verify Code Data' levels indicated in Table 2 The contents of the address location will be emitted on port 0. External pull-ups are required on port 0 for this operation

If the encryption table has been programmed, the data presented at port 0 will be the exclusive NOR of the program byte with one of the encryption bytes The user will have to know the encryption table contents in order to correctly decode the verification data The encryption table itself cannot be read out

Reading the Signature Bytes

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

(030H) = 15H indicates manufactured by Philips

(031H) = 97H indicates 87C52

Program/Verify Algorithms

Any algorithm in agreement with the conditions listed in Table 2, and which satisfies the timing specifications, is suitable

Erasure Characteristics

Erasure of the EPROM begins to occur when the chip is exposed to light with wavelengths shorter than approximately 4,000 angstroms Since sunlight and fluorescent lighting have wavelengths in this range, exposure to these light sources over an extended time (about 1 week in sunlight, or 3 years in room level fluorescent lighting) could cause inadvertent erasure **For this and secondary effects, it is recommended that an opaque label be placed over the window.** For elevated temperature or environments where solvents are being used, apply Kapton tape Fluorglas part number 2345-5, or equivalent

The recommended erasure procedure is exposure to ultraviolet light (at 2537 angstroms) to an integrated dose of at least 15W-s/cm^2 Exposing the EPROM to an ultraviolet lamp of 12,000µW/cm^2 rating for 20 to 39 minutes, at a distance of about 1 inch, should be sufficient

Erasure leaves the array in an all 1s state

Table 2. EPROM PROGAMMING MODES

MODE	RST	PSEN	ALE/PROG	EA/V_{PP}	P2.7	P2.6	P3.7	P3.6
Read signature	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Program code data	1	0	0*	V_{PP}	1	0	1	1
Verify code data	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Pgm encryption table	1	0	0*	V_{PP}	1	0	1	0
Pgm lock bit 1	1	0	0*	V_{PP}	1	1	1	1
Pgm lock bit 2	1	0	0*	V_{PP}	1	1	0	0

NOTES:
'0' = Valid low for that pin, '1' = valid high for that pin.
V_{PP} = 12.75V ± 0.25V.
V_{CC} = 5V ± 10% during programming and verification.
* ALE/PROG receives 25 programming pulses while V_{PP} is held at 12.75V. Each programming pulse is low for 100µs (± 10µs) and high for a minimum of 10µs.

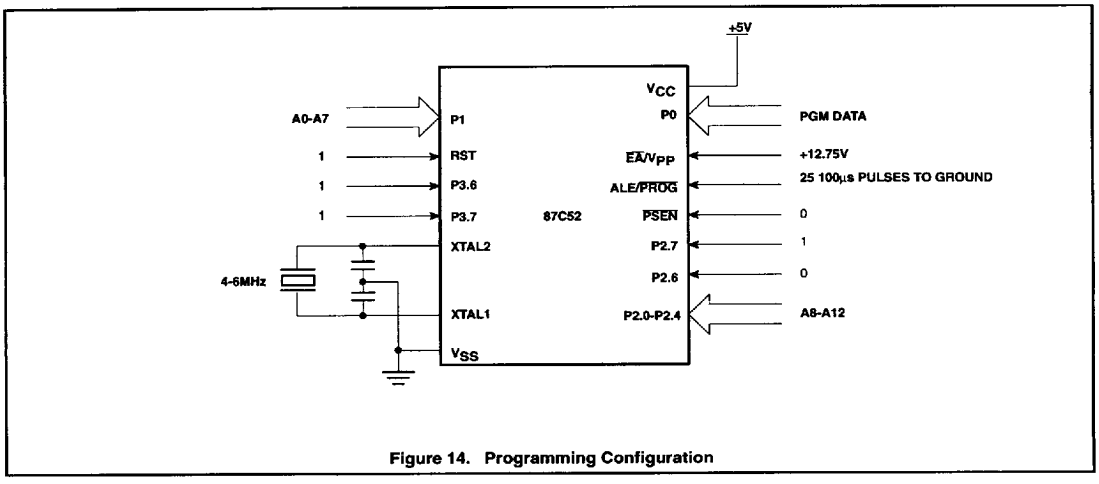


Figure 14. Programming Configuration

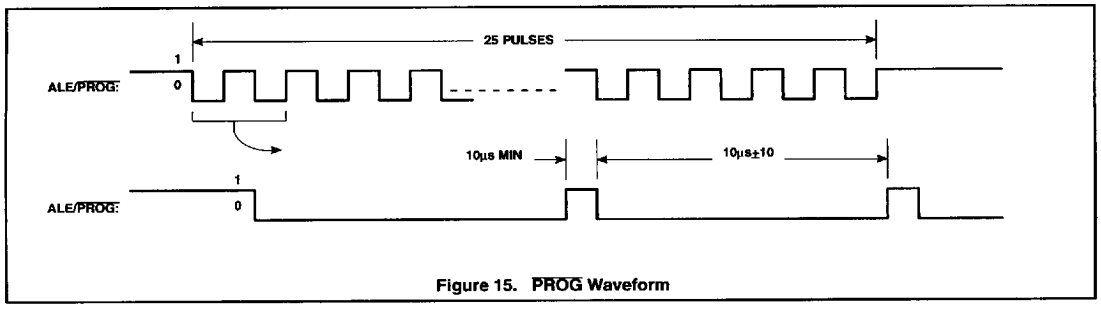


Figure 15. PROG Waveform

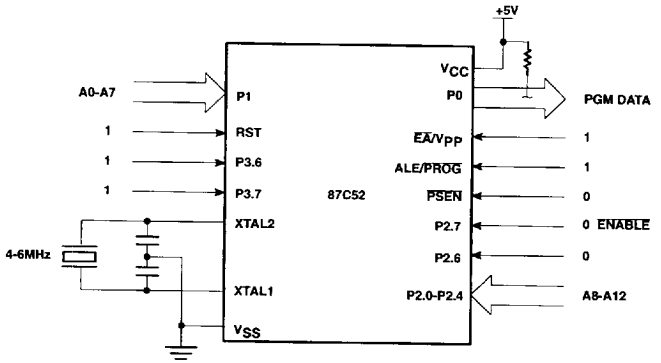


Figure 16. Program Verification

EPROM PROGRAMMING AND VERIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = 21°C to +27°C, V_{CC} = 5V±10%, V_{SS} = 0V (See Figure 17)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
V_{PP}	Programming supply voltage	12.5	13.0	V
I_{PP}	Programming supply current		50	mA
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator frequency	4	6	MHz
t_{AVGL}	Address setup to $\overline{PROG}$ low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{GHAX}	Address hold after $\overline{PROG}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{DVGL}	Data setup to $\overline{PROG}$ low	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{GHDX}	Data hold after $\overline{PROG}$	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{EHSH}	P2.7 ($\overline{ENABLE}$) high to V_{PP}	$48t_{CLCL}$		
t_{SHGL}	V_{PP} setup to $\overline{PROG}$ low	10		µs
t_{GHSL}	V_{PP} hold after $\overline{PROG}$	10		µs
t_{GLGH}	$\overline{PROG}$ width	90	110	µs
t_{AVQV}	Address to data valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{ELQZ}	$\overline{ENABLE}$ low to data valid		$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{EHQZ}	Data float after $\overline{ENABLE}$	0	$48t_{CLCL}$	
t_{GHGL}	$\overline{PROG}$ high to $\overline{PROG}$ low	10		µs

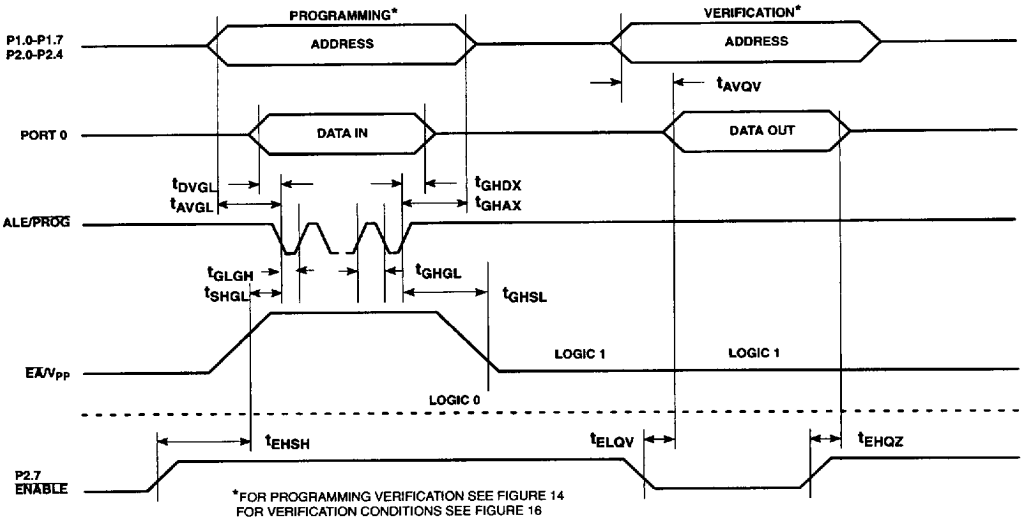


Figure 17. EPROM Programming and Verification