



Features

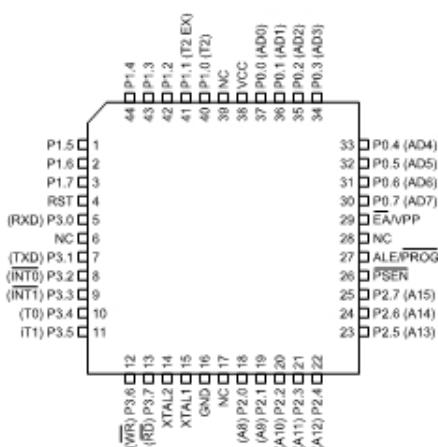
- Compatible with MCS-51™ Products
- 8K Bytes of In-System Reprogrammable Flash Memory
- Endurance: 1,000 Write/Erase Cycles
- Fully Static Operation: 0 Hz to 24 MHz
- Three-level Program Memory Lock
- 256 x 8-bit Internal RAM
- 32 Programmable I/O Lines
- Three 16-bit Timer/Counters
- Eight Interrupt Sources
- Programmable Serial Channel
- Low-power Idle and Power-down Modes

Description

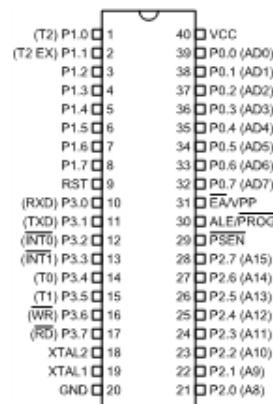
The AT89C52 is a low-power, high-performance CMOS 8-bit microcomputer with 8K bytes of Flash programmable and erasable read only memory (PEROM). The device is manufactured using Atmel's high-density nonvolatile memory technology and is compatible with the industry-standard 80C51 and 80C52 instruction set and pinout. The on-chip Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed in-system or by a conventional nonvolatile memory programmer. By combining a versatile 8-bit CPU with Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel AT89C52 is a powerful microcomputer which provides a highly-flexible and cost-effective solution to many embedded control applications.

Pin Configurations

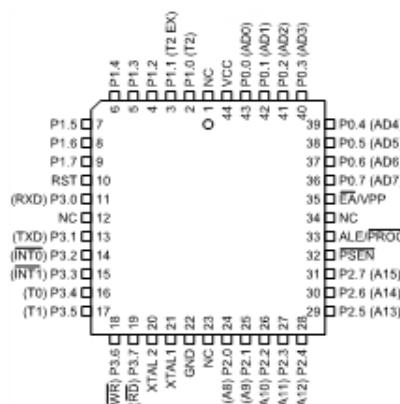
PQFP/TQFP



PDIP



PLCC



8-bit Microcontroller with 8K Bytes Flash

AT89C52

Not Recommended
for New Designs.
Use AT89S52.

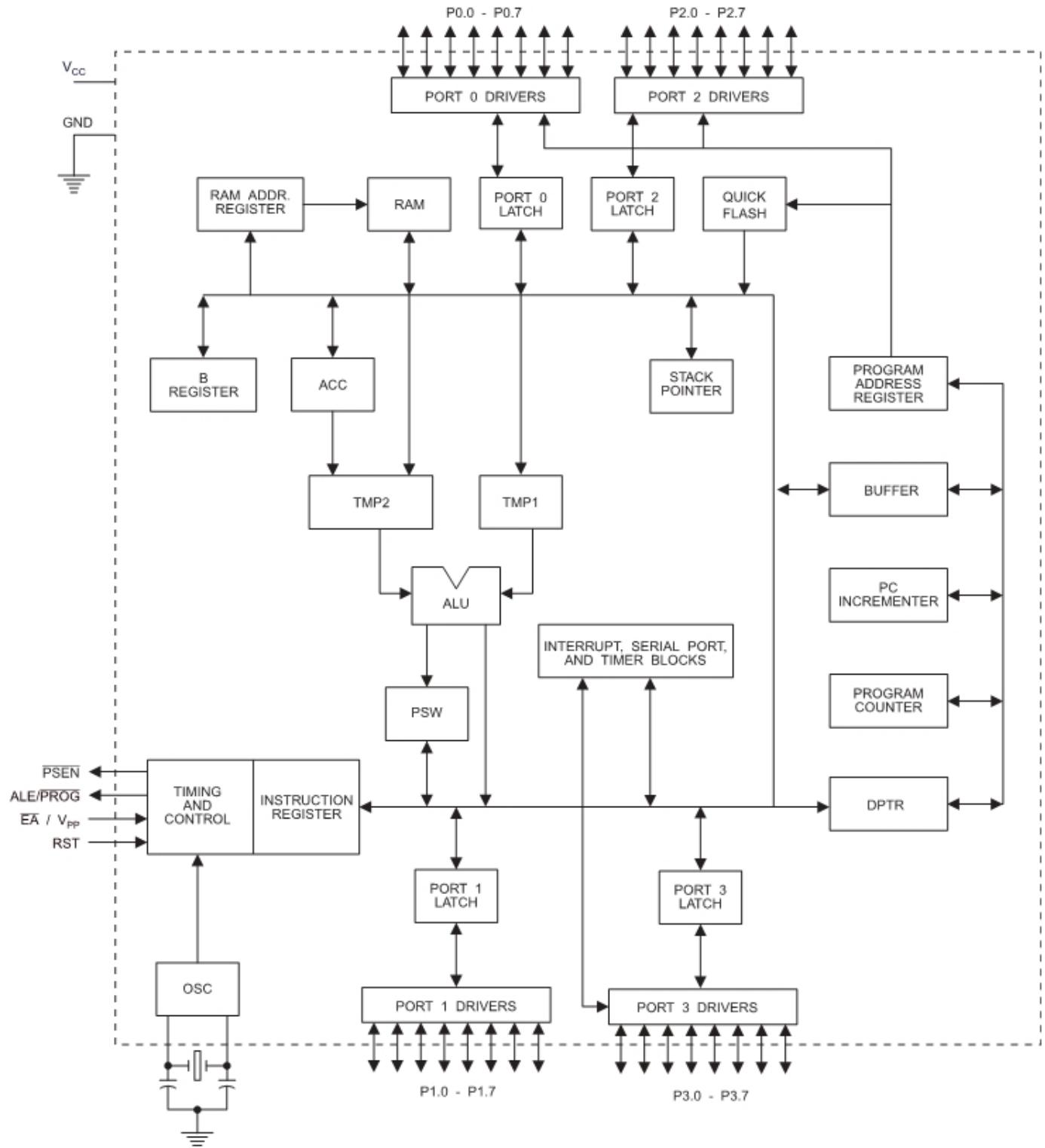
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Block Diagram



The AT89C52 provides the following standard features: 8K bytes of Flash, 256 bytes of RAM, 32 I/O lines, three 16-bit timer/counters, a six-vector two-level interrupt architecture, a full-duplex serial port, on-chip oscillator, and clock circuitry. In addition, the AT89C52 is designed with static logic for operation down to zero frequency and supports two software selectable power saving modes. The Idle Mode stops the CPU while allowing the RAM, timer/counters, serial port, and interrupt system to continue functioning. The Power-down mode saves the RAM contents but freezes the oscillator, disabling all other chip functions until the next hardware reset.

Pin Description

VCC

Supply voltage.

GND

Ground.

Port 0

Port 0 is an 8-bit open drain bi-directional I/O port. As an output port, each pin can sink eight TTL inputs. When 1s are written to port 0 pins, the pins can be used as high-impedance inputs.

Port 0 can also be configured to be the multiplexed low-order address/data bus during accesses to external program and data memory. In this mode, P0 has internal pullups.

Port 0 also receives the code bytes during Flash programming and outputs the code bytes during program verification. External pullups are required during program verification.

Port 1

Port 1 is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pullups. The Port 1 output buffers can sink/source four TTL inputs. When 1s are written to Port 1 pins, they are pulled high by the internal pullups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 1 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current (I_{IL}) because of the internal pullups.

In addition, P1.0 and P1.1 can be configured to be the timer/counter 2 external count input (P1.0/T2) and the timer/counter 2 trigger input (P1.1/T2EX), respectively, as shown in the following table.

Port 1 also receives the low-order address bytes during Flash programming and verification.

Port Pin	Alternate Functions
P1.0	T2 (external count input to Timer/Counter 2), clock-out
P1.1	T2EX (Timer/Counter 2 capture/reload trigger and direction control)

Port 2

Port 2 is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pullups. The Port 2 output buffers can sink/source four TTL inputs. When 1s are written to Port 2 pins, they are pulled high by the internal pullups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 2 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current (I_{IL}) because of the internal pullups.

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, Port 2 uses strong internal pullups when emitting 1s. During accesses to external data memory that use 8-bit addresses (MOVX @ RI), Port 2 emits the contents of the P2 Special Function Register.

Port 2 also receives the high-order address bits and some control signals during Flash programming and verification.

Port 3

Port 3 is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pullups. The Port 3 output buffers can sink/source four TTL inputs. When 1s are written to Port 3 pins, they are pulled high by the internal pullups and can be used as inputs. As inputs, Port 3 pins that are externally being pulled low will source current (I_{IL}) because of the pullups.

Port 3 also serves the functions of various special features of the AT89C51, as shown in the following table.

Port 3 also receives some control signals for Flash programming and verification.

Port Pin	Alternate Functions
P3.0	RXD (serial input port)
P3.1	TXD (serial output port)
P3.2	INT0 (external interrupt 0)
P3.3	INT1 (external interrupt 1)
P3.4	T0 (timer 0 external input)
P3.5	T1 (timer 1 external input)
P3.6	WR (external data memory write strobe)
P3.7	RD (external data memory read strobe)

RST

Reset input. A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running resets the device.

ALE/PROG

Address Latch Enable is an output pulse for latching the low byte of the address during accesses to external memory. This pin is also the program pulse input (PROG) during Flash programming.

In normal operation, ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/6 the oscillator frequency and may be used for external





timing or clocking purposes. Note, however, that one ALE pulse is skipped during each access to external data memory.

If desired, ALE operation can be disabled by setting bit 0 of SFR location 8EH. With the bit set, ALE is active only during a MOVX or MOVC instruction. Otherwise, the pin is weakly pulled high. Setting the ALE-disable bit has no effect if the microcontroller is in external execution mode.

PSEN

Program Store Enable is the read strobe to external program memory.

When the AT89C52 is executing code from external program memory, PSEN is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two PSEN activations are skipped during each access to external data memory.

EA/VPP

External Access Enable. EA must be strapped to GND in order to enable the device to fetch code from external program memory locations starting at 0000H up to FFFFH. Note, however, that if lock bit 1 is programmed, EA will be internally latched on reset.

EA should be strapped to V_{CC} for internal program executions.

This pin also receives the 12-volt programming enable voltage (V_{PP}) during Flash programming when 12-volt programming is selected.

XTAL1

Input to the inverting oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

XTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

Table 1. AT89C52 SFR Map and Reset Values

0F8H								0FFH
0F0H	B 00000000							0F7H
0E8H								0EFH
0E0H	ACC 00000000							0E7H
0D8H								0DFH
0D0H	PSW 00000000							0D7H
0C8H	T2CON 00000000	T2MOD XXXXXX00	RCAP2L 00000000	RCAP2H 00000000	TL2 00000000	TH2 00000000		0CFH
0C0H								0C7H
0B8H	IP XX000000							0BFH
0B0H	P3 11111111							0B7H
0A8H	IE 0X000000							0AFH
0A0H	P2 11111111							0A7H
98H	SCON 00000000	SBUF XXXXXXXX						9FH
90H	P1 11111111							97H
88H	TCON 00000000	TMOD 00000000	TL0 00000000	TL1 00000000	TH0 00000000	TH1 00000000		8FH
80H	P0 11111111	SP 00000111	DPL 00000000	DPH 00000000			PCON 0XXX0000	87H

Special Function Registers

A map of the on-chip memory area called the Special Function Register (SFR) space is shown in Table 1.

Note that not all of the addresses are occupied, and unoccupied addresses may not be implemented on the chip. Read accesses to these addresses will in general return random data, and write accesses will have an indeterminate effect.

User software should not write 1s to these unlisted locations, since they may be used in future products to invoke

new features. In that case, the reset or inactive values of the new bits will always be 0.

Timer 2 Registers Control and status bits are contained in registers T2CON (shown in Table 2) and T2MOD (shown in Table 4) for Timer 2. The register pair (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) are the Capture/Reload registers for Timer 2 in 16-bit capture mode or 16-bit auto-reload mode.

Interrupt Registers The individual interrupt enable bits are in the IE register. Two priorities can be set for each of the six interrupt sources in the IP register.

Table 2. T2CON – Timer/Counter 2 Control Register

T2CON Address = 0C8H								Reset Value = 0000 0000B
Bit Addressable								
Bit	TF2	EXF2	RCLK	TCLK	EXEN2	TR2	C/T2	CP/RL2
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Symbol	Function
TF2	Timer 2 overflow flag set by a Timer 2 overflow and must be cleared by software. TF2 will not be set when either RCLK = 1 or TCLK = 1.
EXF2	Timer 2 external flag set when either a capture or reload is caused by a negative transition on T2EX and EXEN2 = 1. When Timer 2 interrupt is enabled, EXF2 = 1 will cause the CPU to vector to the Timer 2 interrupt routine. EXF2 must be cleared by software. EXF2 does not cause an interrupt in up/down counter mode (DCEN = 1).
RCLK	Receive clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its receive clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. RCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflow to be used for the receive clock.
TCLK	Transmit clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its transmit clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. TCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflows to be used for the transmit clock.
EXEN2	Timer 2 external enable. When set, allows a capture or reload to occur as a result of a negative transition on T2EX if Timer 2 is not being used to clock the serial port. EXEN2 = 0 causes Timer 2 to ignore events at T2EX.
TR2	Start/Stop control for Timer 2. TR2 = 1 starts the timer.
C/T2	Timer or counter select for Timer 2. C/T2 = 0 for timer function. C/T2 = 1 for external event counter (falling edge triggered).
CP/RL2	Capture/Reload select. CP/RL2 = 1 causes captures to occur on negative transitions at T2EX if EXEN2 = 1. CP/RL2 = 0 causes automatic reloads to occur when Timer 2 overflows or negative transitions occur at T2EX when EXEN2 = 1. When either RCLK or TCLK = 1, this bit is ignored and the timer is forced to auto-reload on Timer 2 overflow.

Data Memory

The AT89C52 implements 256 bytes of on-chip RAM. The upper 128 bytes occupy a parallel address space to the Special Function Registers. That means the upper 128 bytes have the same addresses as the SFR space but are physically separate from SFR space.

When an instruction accesses an internal location above address 7FH, the address mode used in the instruction

specifies whether the CPU accesses the upper 128 bytes of RAM or the SFR space. Instructions that use direct addressing access SFR space.

For example, the following direct addressing instruction accesses the SFR at location 0A0H (which is P2).

```
MOV 0A0H, #data
```





Instructions that use indirect addressing access the upper 128 bytes of RAM. For example, the following indirect addressing instruction, where R0 contains 0A0H, accesses the data byte at address 0A0H, rather than P2 (whose address is 0A0H).

MOV @R0, #data

Note that stack operations are examples of indirect addressing, so the upper 128 bytes of data RAM are available as stack space.

Timer 0 and 1

Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89C52 operate the same way as Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89C51.

Timer 2

Timer 2 is a 16-bit Timer/Counter that can operate as either a timer or an event counter. The type of operation is selected by bit C/T2 in the SFR T2CON (shown in Table 2). Timer 2 has three operating modes: capture, auto-reload (up or down counting), and baud rate generator. The modes are selected by bits in T2CON, as shown in Table 3.

Timer 2 consists of two 8-bit registers, TH2 and TL2. In the Timer function, the TL2 register is incremented every machine cycle. Since a machine cycle consists of 12 oscillator periods, the count rate is 1/12 of the oscillator frequency.

Table 3. Timer 2 Operating Modes

RCLK +TCLK	CP/RL2	TR2	MODE
0	0	1	16-bit Auto-reload
0	1	1	16-bit Capture
1	X	1	Baud Rate Generator
X	X	0	(Off)

In the Counter function, the register is incremented in response to a 1-to-0 transition at its corresponding external

input pin, T2. In this function, the external input is sampled during S5P2 of every machine cycle. When the samples show a high in one cycle and a low in the next cycle, the count is incremented. The new count value appears in the register during S3P1 of the cycle following the one in which the transition was detected. Since two machine cycles (24 oscillator periods) are required to recognize a 1-to-0 transition, the maximum count rate is 1/24 of the oscillator frequency. To ensure that a given level is sampled at least once before it changes, the level should be held for at least one full machine cycle.

Capture Mode

In the capture mode, two options are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 is a 16-bit timer or counter which upon overflow sets bit TF2 in T2CON. This bit can then be used to generate an interrupt. If EXEN2 = 1, Timer 2 performs the same operation, but a 1-to-0 transition at external input T2EX also causes the current value in TH2 and TL2 to be captured into RCAP2H and RCAP2L, respectively. In addition, the transition at T2EX causes bit EXF2 in T2CON to be set. The EXF2 bit, like TF2, can generate an interrupt. The capture mode is illustrated in Figure 1.

Auto-reload (Up or Down Counter)

Timer 2 can be programmed to count up or down when configured in its 16-bit auto-reload mode. This feature is invoked by the DCEN (Down Counter Enable) bit located in the SFR T2MOD (see Table 4). Upon reset, the DCEN bit is set to 0 so that timer 2 will default to count up. When DCEN is set, Timer 2 can count up or down, depending on the value of the T2EX pin.

Figure 1. Timer in Capture Mode

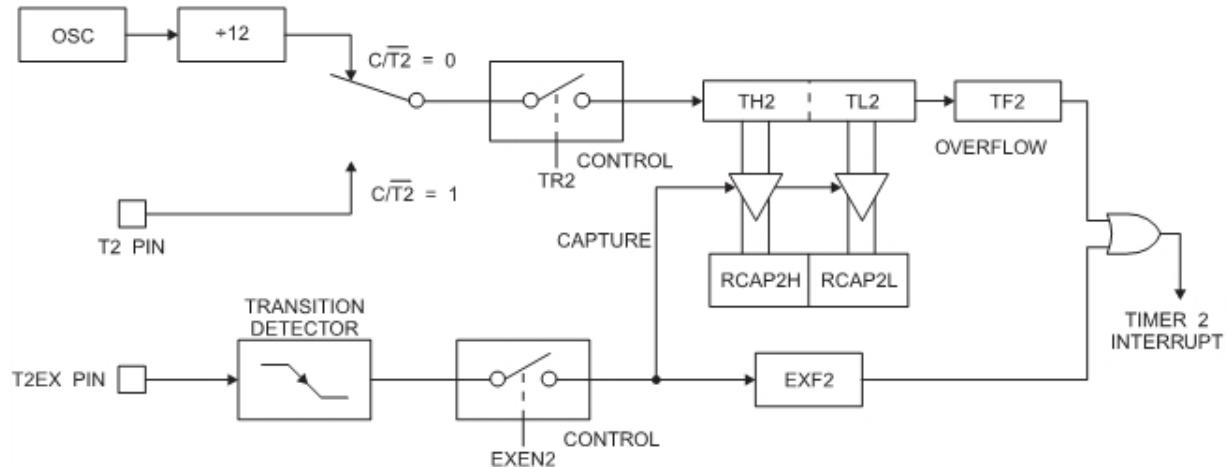


Figure 2 shows Timer 2 automatically counting up when DCEN = 0. In this mode, two options are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 counts up to OFFFFH and then sets the TF2 bit upon overflow. The overflow also causes the timer registers to be reloaded with the 16-bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The values in Timer in Capture ModeRCAP2H and RCAP2L are preset by software. If EXEN2 = 1, a 16-bit reload can be triggered either by an overflow or by a 1-to-0 transition at external input T2EX. This transition also sets the EXF2 bit. Both the TF2 and EXF2 bits can generate an interrupt if enabled.

Setting the DCEN bit enables Timer 2 to count up or down, as shown in Figure 3. In this mode, the T2EX pin controls

the direction of the count. A logic 1 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count up. The timer will overflow at OFFFFH and set the TF2 bit. This overflow also causes the 16-bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L to be reloaded into the timer registers, TH2 and TL2, respectively.

A logic 0 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count down. The timer underflows when TH2 and TL2 equal the values stored in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The underflow sets the TF2 bit and causes OFFFFH to be reloaded into the timer registers.

The EXF2 bit toggles whenever Timer 2 overflows or underflows and can be used as a 17th bit of resolution. In this operating mode, EXF2 does not flag an interrupt.

Figure 2. Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 0)

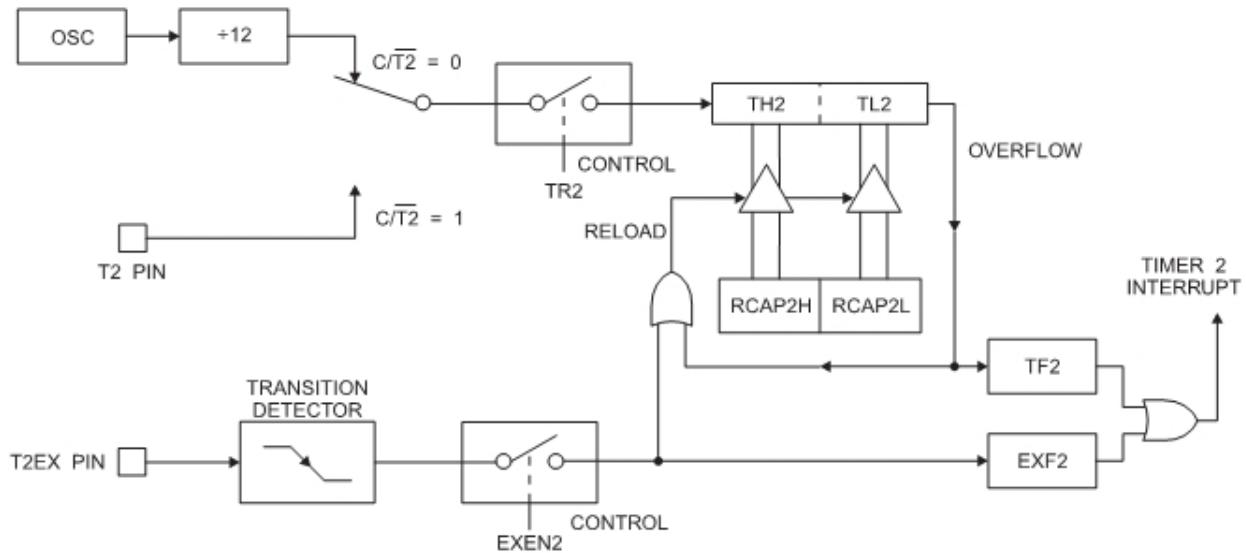


Table 4. T2MOD – Timer 2 Mode Control Register

T2MOD Address = 0C9H								Reset Value = XXXX XX00B	
Not Bit Addressable									
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	T2OE	DCEN

Symbol	Function
-	Not implemented, reserved for future
T2OE	Timer 2 Output Enable bit.
DCEN	When set, this bit allows Timer 2 to be configured as an up/down counter.

AT89C52

Figure 3. Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 1)

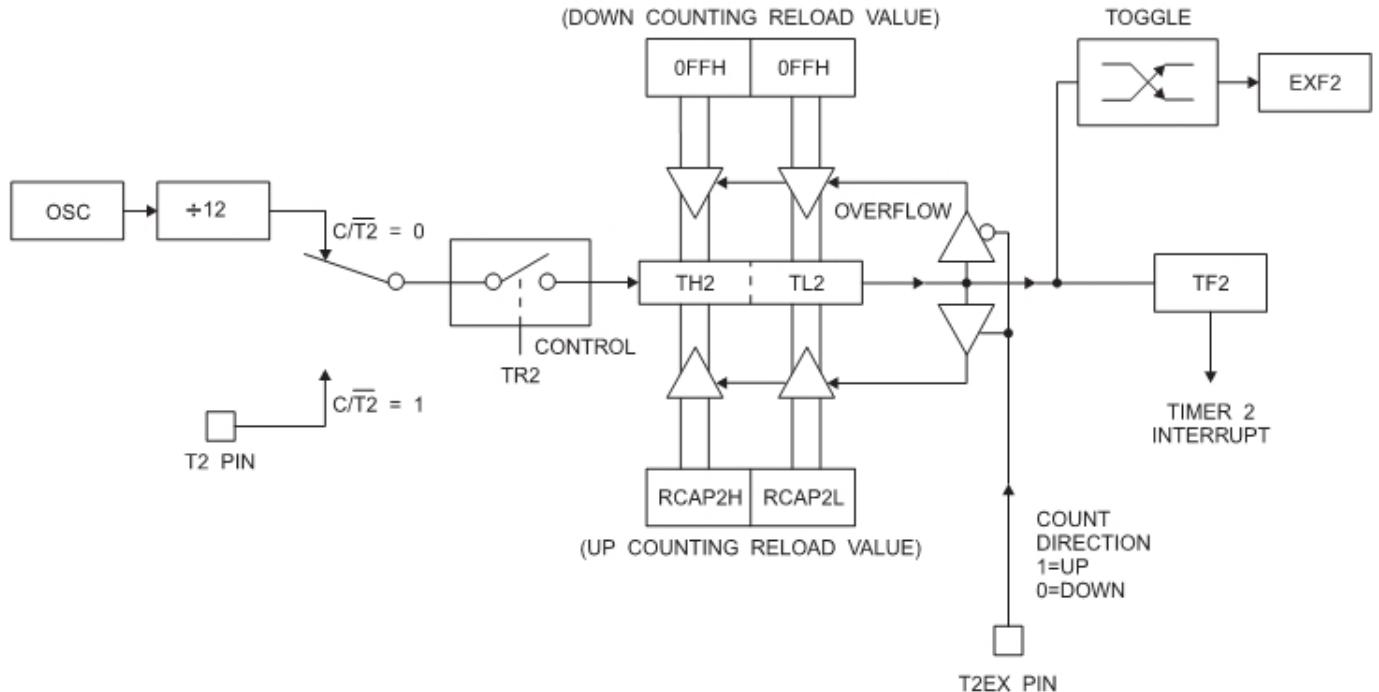
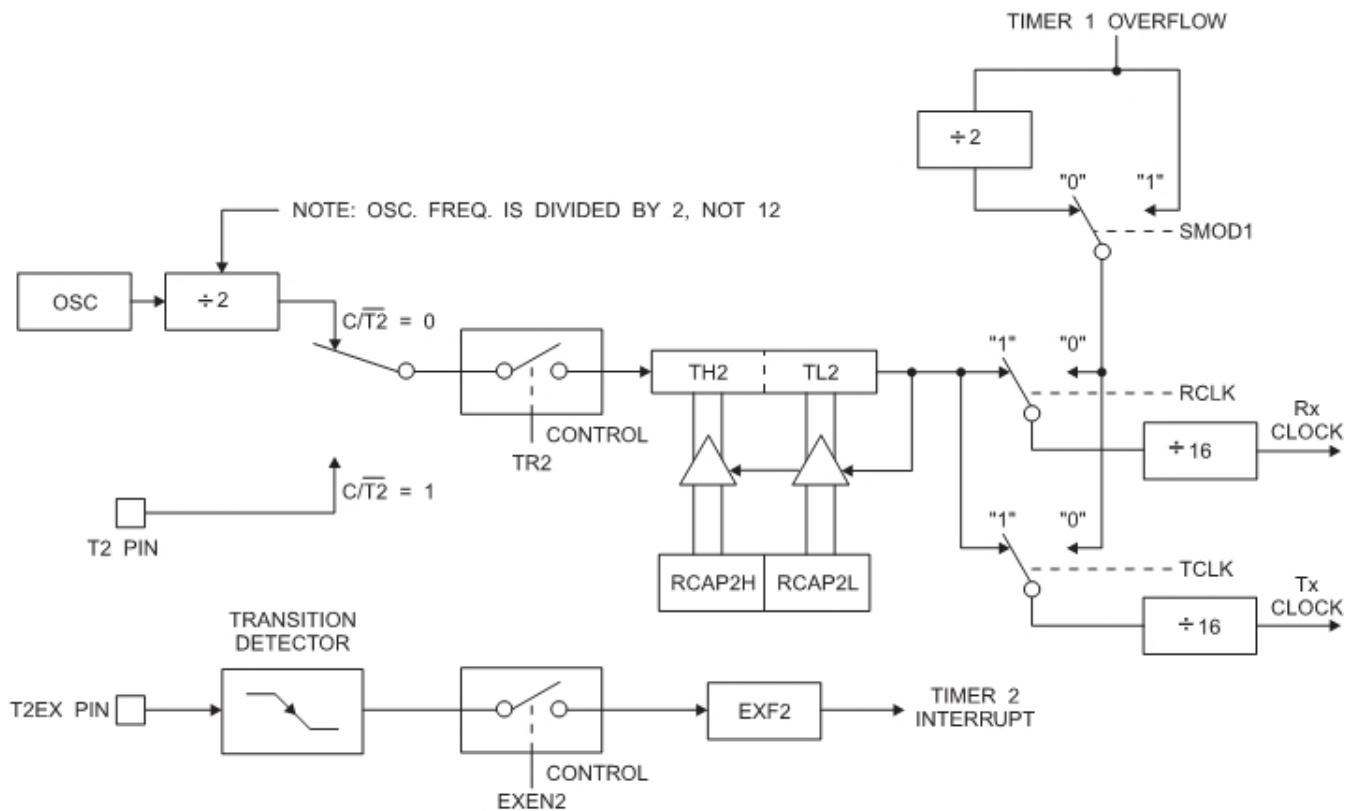


Figure 4. Timer 2 in Baud Rate Generator Mode



Baud Rate Generator

Timer 2 is selected as the baud rate generator by setting TCLK and/or RCLK in T2CON (Table 2). Note that the baud rates for transmit and receive can be different if Timer 2 is used for the receiver or transmitter and Timer 1 is used for the other function. Setting RCLK and/or TCLK puts Timer 2 into its baud rate generator mode, as shown in Figure 4.

The baud rate generator mode is similar to the auto-reload mode, in that a rollover in TH2 causes the Timer 2 registers to be reloaded with the 16-bit value in registers RCAP2H and RCAP2L, which are preset by software.

The baud rates in Modes 1 and 3 are determined by Timer 2's overflow rate according to the following equation.

$$\text{Modes 1 and 3 Baud Rates} = \frac{\text{Timer 2 Overflow Rate}}{16}$$

The Timer can be configured for either timer or counter operation. In most applications, it is configured for timer operation ($\text{CP/T2} = 0$). The timer operation is different for Timer 2 when it is used as a baud rate generator. Normally, as a timer, it increments every machine cycle (at 1/12 the oscillator frequency). As a baud rate generator, however, it

increments every state time (at 1/2 the oscillator frequency). The baud rate formula is given below.

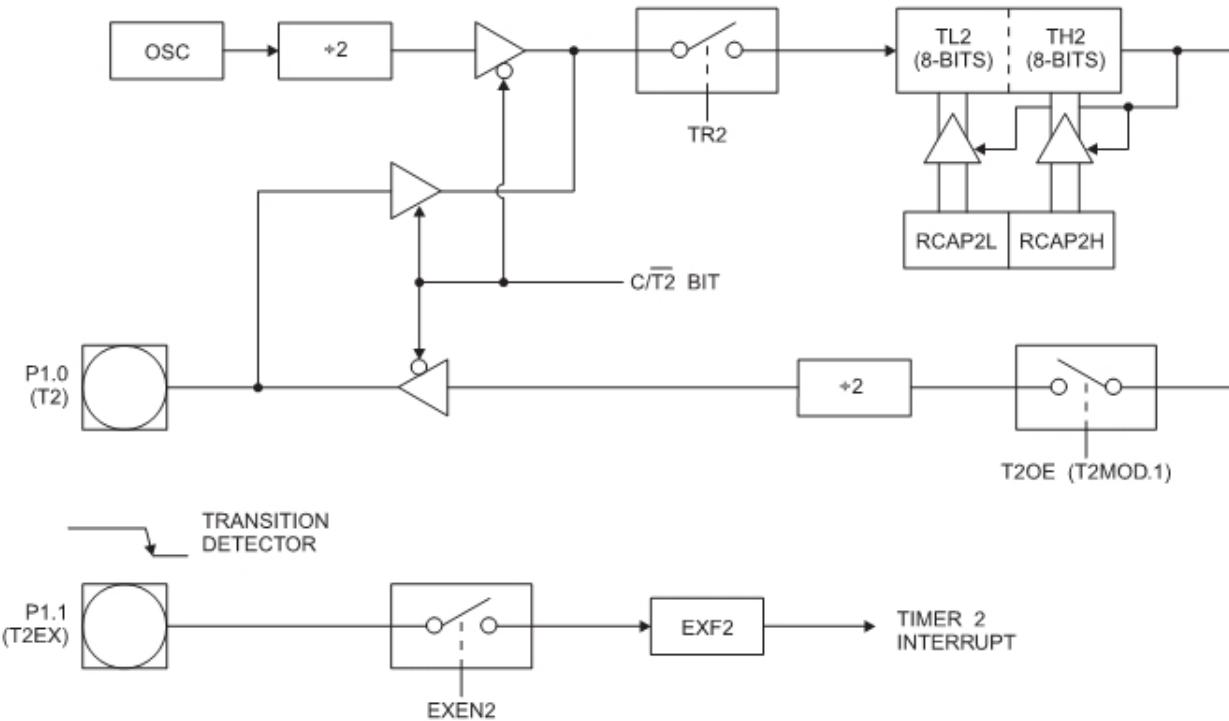
$$\frac{\text{Modes 1 and 3}}{\text{Baud Rate}} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{32 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H}, \text{RCAP2L})]}$$

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

Timer 2 as a baud rate generator is shown in Figure 4. This figure is valid only if RCLK or $\text{TCLK} = 1$ in T2CON. Note that a rollover in TH2 does not set TF2 and will not generate an interrupt. Note too, that if EXEN2 is set, a 1-to-0 transition in T2EX will set EXF2 but will not cause a reload from (RCAP2H , RCAP2L) to (TH2, TL2). Thus when Timer 2 is in use as a baud rate generator, T2EX can be used as an extra external interrupt.

Note that when Timer 2 is running ($\text{TR2} = 1$) as a timer in the baud rate generator mode, TH2 or TL2 should not be read from or written to. Under these conditions, the Timer is incremented every state time, and the results of a read or write may not be accurate. The RCAP2 registers may be read but should not be written to, because a write might overlap a reload and cause write and/or reload errors. The timer should be turned off (clear TR2) before accessing the Timer 2 or RCAP2 registers.

Figure 5. Timer 2 in Clock-out Mode



Programmable Clock Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on P1.0, as shown in Figure 5. This pin, besides being a regular I/O pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2 or to output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 61 Hz to 4 MHz at a 16 MHz operating frequency.

To configure the Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit C/T2 (T2CON.1) must be cleared and bit T2OE (T2MOD.1) must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) starts and stops the timer. The clock-out frequency depends on the oscillator frequency and the reload value of Timer 2 capture registers (RCAP2H, RCAP2L), as shown in the following equation.

$$\text{Clock-Out Frequency} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{4 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H}, \text{RCAP2L})]}$$

In the clock-out mode, Timer 2 roll-overs will not generate an interrupt. This behavior is similar to when Timer 2 is used as a baud-rate generator. It is possible to use Timer 2 as a baud-rate generator and a clock generator simultaneously. Note, however, that the baud-rate and clock-out frequencies cannot be determined independently from one another since they both use RCAP2H and RCAP2L.

UART

The UART in the AT89C52 operates the same way as the UART in the AT89C51.

Interrupts

The AT89C52 has a total of six interrupt vectors: two external interrupts (INT0 and INT1), three timer interrupts (Timers 0, 1, and 2), and the serial port interrupt. These interrupts are all shown in Figure 6.

Each of these interrupt sources can be individually enabled or disabled by setting or clearing a bit in Special Function Register IE. IE also contains a global disable bit, EA, which disables all interrupts at once.

Note that Table shows that bit position IE.6 is unimplemented. In the AT89C51, bit position IE.5 is also unimplemented. User software should not write 1s to these bit positions, since they may be used in future AT89 products.

Timer 2 interrupt is generated by the logical OR of bits TF2 and EXF2 in register T2CON. Neither of these flags is cleared by hardware when the service routine is vectored to. In fact, the service routine may have to determine whether it was TF2 or EXF2 that generated the interrupt, and that bit will have to be cleared in software.

The Timer 0 and Timer 1 flags, TF0 and TF1, are set at S5P2 of the cycle in which the timers overflow. The values are then polled by the circuitry in the next cycle. However,

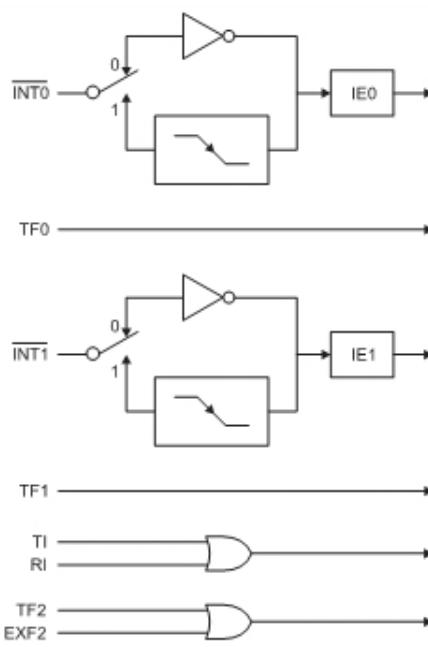
the Timer 2 flag, TF2, is set at S2P2 and is polled in the same cycle in which the timer overflows.

Table 5. Interrupt Enable (IE) Register

(MSB)								(LSB)	
EA	-	ET2	ES	ET1	EX1	ET0	EX0		
Enable Bit = 1 enables the interrupt.									
Enable Bit = 0 disables the interrupt.									

Symbol	Position	Function
EA	IE.7	Disables all interrupts. If EA = 0, no interrupt is acknowledged. If EA = 1, each interrupt source is individually enabled or disabled by setting or clearing its enable bit.
-	IE.6	Reserved.
ET2	IE.5	Timer 2 interrupt enable bit.
ES	IE.4	Serial Port interrupt enable bit.
ET1	IE.3	Timer 1 interrupt enable bit.
EX1	IE.2	External interrupt 1 enable bit.
ET0	IE.1	Timer 0 interrupt enable bit.
EX0	IE.0	External interrupt 0 enable bit.
User software should never write 1s to unimplemented bits, because they may be used in future AT89 products.		

Figure 6. Interrupt Sources



Oscillator Characteristics

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier that can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in Figure 7. Either a quartz crystal or ceramic resonator may be used. To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL2 should be left unconnected while XTAL1 is driven, as shown in Figure 8. There are no requirements on the duty cycle of the external clock signal, since the input to the internal clocking circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop, but minimum and maximum voltage high and low time specifications must be observed.

Idle Mode

In idle mode, the CPU puts itself to sleep while all the on-chip peripherals remain active. The mode is invoked by software. The content of the on-chip RAM and all the special functions registers remain unchanged during this mode. The idle mode can be terminated by any enabled interrupt or by a hardware reset.

Note that when 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 to a port pin when idle mode is terminated by a reset, the instruction following the one that invokes idle mode should not write to a port pin or to external memory.

Power-down Mode

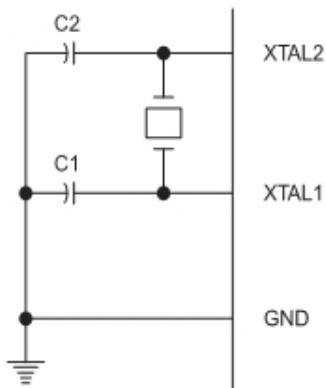
In the power-down mode, the oscillator is stopped, and the instruction that invokes power-down is the last instruction executed. The on-chip RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values until the power-down mode is terminated. The only exit from power-down is a hardware reset. Reset redefines the SFRs but does not change the on-chip RAM. The reset should not be activated before V_{CC}

Status of External Pins During Idle and Power-down Modes

Mode	Program Memory	ALE	PSEN	PORT0	PORT1	PORT2	PORT3
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

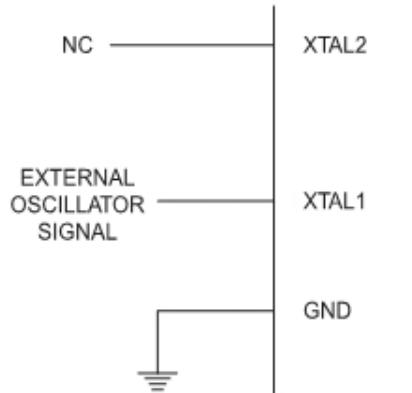
is restored to its normal operating level and must be held active long enough to allow the oscillator to restart and stabilize.

Figure 7. Oscillator Connections



Note: $C_1, C_2 = 30 \text{ pF} \pm 10 \text{ pF}$ for Crystals
 $= 40 \text{ pF} \pm 10 \text{ pF}$ for Ceramic Resonators

Figure 8. External Clock Drive Configuration



Program Memory Lock Bits

The AT89C52 has three lock bits that can be left unprogrammed (U) or can be programmed (P) to obtain the additional features listed in the following table.

Lock Bit Protection Modes

Program Lock Bits				Protection Type
LB1	LB2	LB3		
1	U	U	U	No program lock features.
2	P	U	U	MOV C instructions executed from external program memory are disabled from fetching code bytes from internal memory. EA is sampled and latched on reset, and further programming of the Flash memory is disabled.
3	P	P	U	Same as mode 2, but verify is also disabled.
4	P	P	P	Same as mode 3, but external execution is also disabled.

When lock bit 1 is programmed, the logic level at the EA pin is sampled and latched during reset. If the device is powered up without a reset, the latch initializes to a random value and holds that value until reset is activated. The latched value of EA must agree with the current logic level at that pin in order for the device to function properly.

Programming the Flash

The AT89C52 is normally shipped with the on-chip Flash memory array in the erased state (that is, contents = FFH) and ready to be programmed. The programming interface accepts either a high-voltage (12-volt) or a low-voltage (V_{CC}) program enable signal. The Low-voltage programming mode provides a convenient way to program the AT89C52 inside the user's system, while the high-voltage programming mode is compatible with conventional third-party Flash or EPROM programmers.

The AT89C52 is shipped with either the high-voltage or low-voltage programming mode enabled. The respective top-side marking and device signature codes are listed in the following table.

	$V_{PP} = 12V$	$V_{PP} = 5V$
Top-side Mark	AT89C52 xxxx yyww	AT89C52 xxxx - 5 yyww

	$V_{PP} = 12V$	$V_{PP} = 5V$
Signature	(030H) = 1EH (031H) = 52H (032H) = FFH	(030H) = 1EH (031H) = 52H (032H) = 05H

The AT89C52 code memory array is programmed byte-by-byte in either programming mode. To program any non-blank byte in the on-chip Flash Memory, the entire memory must be erased using the Chip Erase Mode.

Programming Algorithm Before programming the AT89C52, the address, data and control signals should be set up according to the Flash programming mode table and Figure 9 and Figure 10. To program the AT89C52, take the following steps.

1. Input the desired memory location on the address lines.
2. Input the appropriate data byte on the data lines.
3. Activate the correct combination of control signals.
4. Raise EA/ V_{PP} to 12V for the high-voltage programming mode.
5. Pulse ALE/PROG once to program a byte in the Flash array or the lock bits. The byte-write cycle is self-timed and typically takes no more than 1.5 ms. Repeat steps 1 through 5, changing the address and data for the entire array or until the end of the object file is reached.

Data Polling The AT89C52 features Data Polling to indicate the end of a write cycle. During a write cycle, an attempted read of the last byte written will result in the complement of the written data on PO.7. Once the write cycle has been completed, true data is valid on all outputs, and the next cycle may begin. Data Polling may begin any time after a write cycle has been initiated.

Ready/Busy The progress of byte programming can also be monitored by the RDY/BSY output signal. P3.4 is pulled low after ALE goes high during programming to indicate BUSY. P3.4 is pulled high again when programming is done to indicate READY.

Program Verify If lock bits LB1 and LB2 have not been programmed, the programmed code data can be read back via the address and data lines for verification. The lock bits cannot be verified directly. Verification of the lock bits is achieved by observing that their features are enabled.

Chip Erase The entire Flash array is erased electrically by using the proper combination of control signals and by holding ALE/PROG low for 10 ms. The code array is written with all 1s. The chip erase operation must be executed before the code memory can be reprogrammed.



Reading the Signature Bytes The signature bytes are read by the same procedure as a normal verification of locations 030H, 031H, and 032H, except that P3.6 and P3.7 must be pulled to a logic low. The values returned are as follows.

- (030H) = 1EH indicates manufactured by Atmel
- (031H) = 52H indicates 89C52
- (032H) = FFH indicates 12V programming
- (032H) = 05H indicates 5V programming

Programming Interface

Every code byte in the Flash array can be written, and the entire array can be erased, by using the appropriate combination of control signals. The write operation cycle is self-timed and once initiated, will automatically time itself to completion.

All major programming vendors offer worldwide support for the Atmel microcontroller series. Please contact your local programming vendor for the appropriate software revision.

Flash Programming Modes

Mode		RST	PSEN	ALE/PROG	EAV _{PP}	P2.6	P2.7	P3.6	P3.7
Write Code Data		H	L		H/12V	L	H	H	H
Read Code Data		H	L	H	H	L	L	H	H
Write Lock	Bit - 1	H	L		H/12V	H	H	H	H
	Bit - 2	H	L		H/12V	H	H	L	L
	Bit - 3	H	L		H/12V	H	L	H	L
Chip Erase		H	L		H/12V	H	L	L	L
Read Signature Byte		H	L	H	H	L	L	L	L

Note: 1. Chip Erase requires a 10 ms PROG pulse.

AT89C52

Figure 9. Programming the Flash Memory

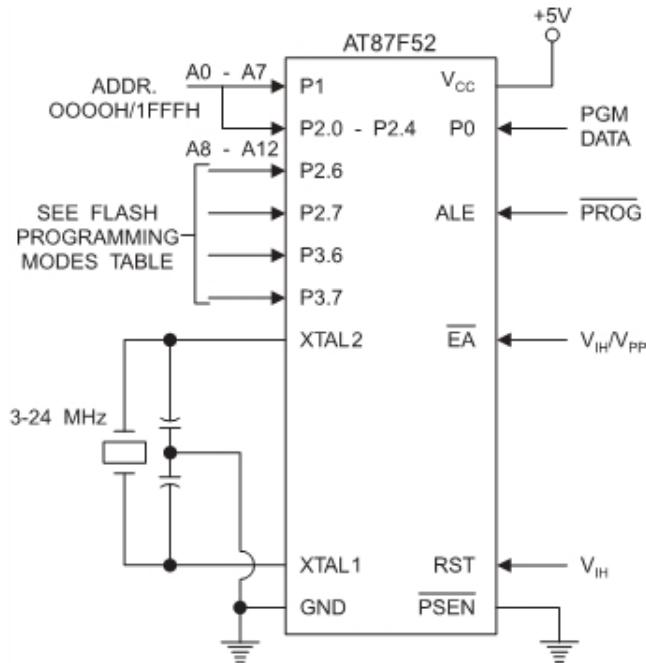
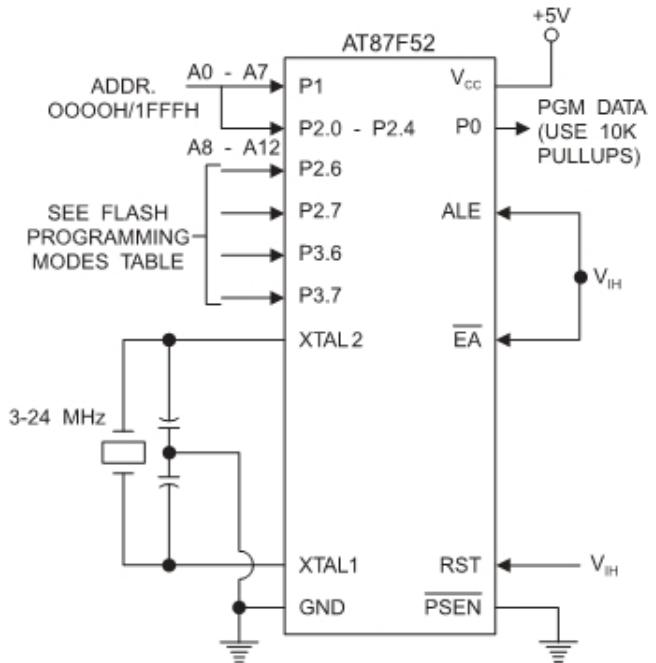


Figure 10. Verifying the Flash Memory



Flash Programming and Verification Characteristics

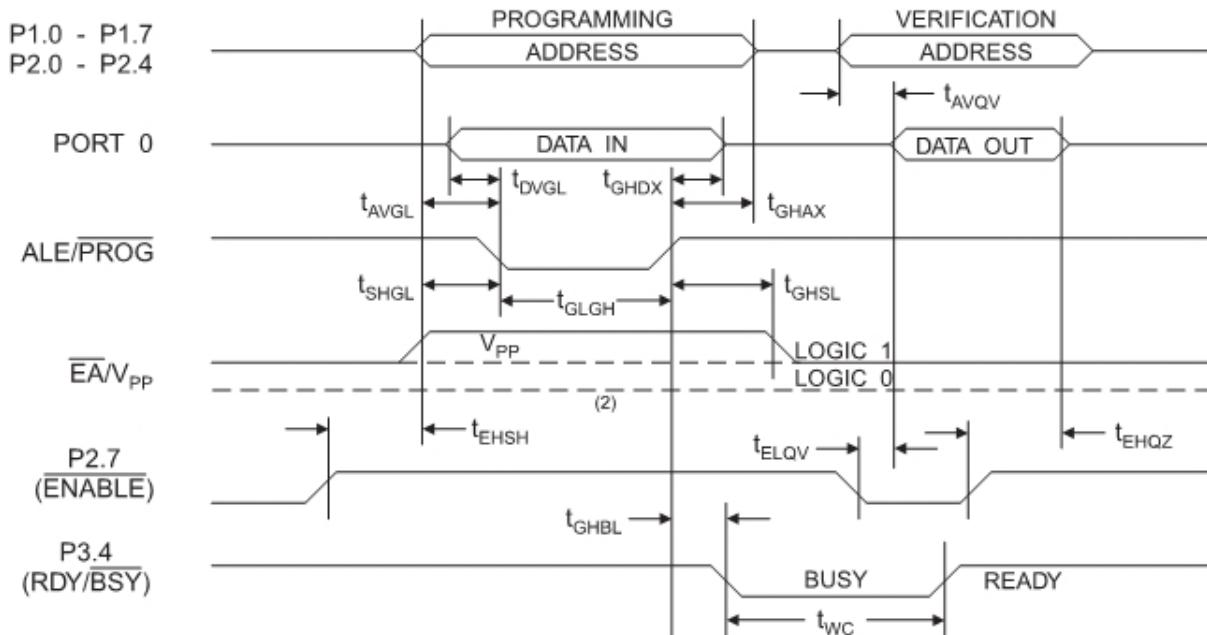
T_A = 0°C to 70°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 ± 10%

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
V _{PP} ⁽¹⁾	Programming Enable Voltage	11.5	12.5	V
I _{PP} ⁽¹⁾	Programming Enable Current		1.0	mA
1/t _{CLCL}	Oscillator Frequency	3	24	MHz
t _{AVGL}	Address Setup to PROG Low	48t _{CLCL}		
t _{GHAX}	Address Hold after PROG	48t _{CLCL}		
t _{DVGL}	Data Setup to PROG Low	48t _{CLCL}		
t _{GHDX}	Data Hold After PROG	48t _{CLCL}		
t _{EHSH}	P2.7 (ENABLE) High to V _{PP}	48t _{CLCL}		
t _{SHGL}	V _{PP} Setup to PROG Low	10		μs
t _{GHSL} ⁽¹⁾	V _{PP} Hold after PROG	10		μs
t _{GLGH}	PROG Width	1	110	μs
t _{AVQV}	Address to Data Valid		48t _{CLCL}	
t _{ELOV}	ENABLE Low to Data Valid		48t _{CLCL}	
t _{EHQZ}	Data Float after ENABLE	0	48t _{CLCL}	
t _{GHBL}	PROG High to BUSY Low		1.0	μs
t _{WC}	Byte Write Cycle Time		2.0	ms

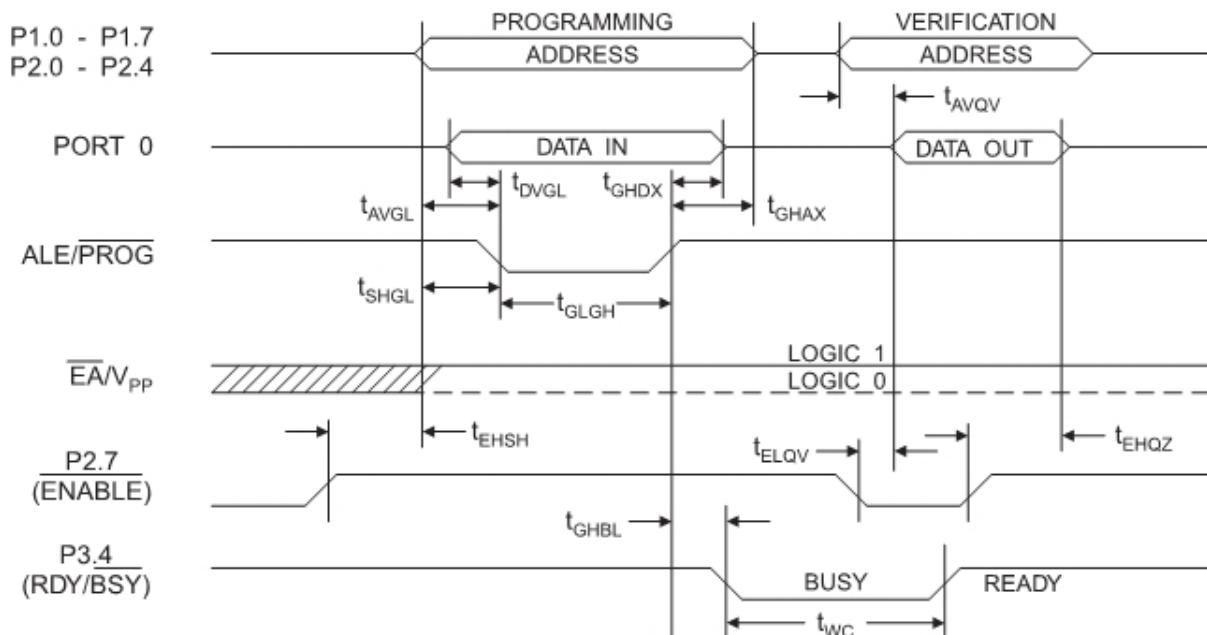
Note: 1. Only used in 12-volt programming mode.



Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms - High-voltage Mode ($V_{PP}=12V$)



Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms - Low-voltage Mode ($V_{PP}=5V$)



Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Operating Temperature.....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground	-1.0V to +7.0V
Maximum Operating Voltage	6.6V
DC Output Current.....	15.0 mA

*NOTICE: Stresses beyond 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 other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC Characteristics

The values shown in this table are valid for $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C and $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V} \pm 20\%$, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units
V_{IL}	Input Low-voltage	(Except EA)	-0.5	0.2 V_{CC} -0.1	V
V_{IL1}	Input Low-voltage (EA)		-0.5	0.2 V_{CC} -0.3	V
V_{IH}	Input High-voltage	(Except XTAL1, RST)	0.2 V_{CC} +0.9	V_{CC} +0.5	V
V_{IH1}	Input High-voltage	(XTAL1, RST)	0.7 V_{CC}	V_{CC} +0.5	V
V_{OL}	Output Low-voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Ports 1,2,3)	$I_{OL} = 1.6\text{ mA}$		0.45	V
V_{OL1}	Output Low-voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Port 0, ALE, PSEN)	$I_{OL} = 3.2\text{ mA}$		0.45	V
V_{OH}	Output High-voltage (Ports 1,2,3, ALE, PSEN)	$I_{OH} = -60\text{ }\mu\text{A}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$	2.4		V
		$I_{OH} = -25\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	0.75 V_{CC}		V
		$I_{OH} = -10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	0.9 V_{CC}		V
V_{OH1}	Output High-voltage (Port 0 in External Bus Mode)	$I_{OH} = -800\text{ }\mu\text{A}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$	2.4		V
		$I_{OH} = -300\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	0.75 V_{CC}		V
		$I_{OH} = -80\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	0.9 V_{CC}		V
I_{IL}	Logical 0 Input Current (Ports 1,2,3)	$V_{IN} = 0.45\text{V}$		-50	μA
I_{TL}	Logical 1 to 0 Transition Current (Ports 1,2,3)	$V_{IN} = 2\text{V}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$		-650	μA
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current (Port 0, EA)	$0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$		± 10	μA
RRST	Reset Pulldown Resistor		50	300	$\text{k}\Omega$
C_{IO}	Pin Capacitance	Test Freq. = 1 MHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		10	pF
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current	Active Mode, 12 MHz		25	mA
		Idle Mode, 12 MHz		6.5	mA
	Power-down Mode ⁽¹⁾	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$		100	μA
		$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$		40	μA

Notes: 1. Under steady state (non-transient) conditions, I_{OL} must be externally limited as follows:

Maximum I_{OL} per port pin: 10 mA

Maximum I_{OL} per 8-bit port:

Port 0: 26 mA Ports 1, 2, 3: 15 mA

Maximum total I_{OL} for all output pins: 71 mA

If I_{OL} exceeds the test condition, V_{OL} may exceed the related specification. Pins are not guaranteed to sink current greater than the listed test conditions.

2. Minimum V_{CC} for Power-down is 2V.





AC Characteristics

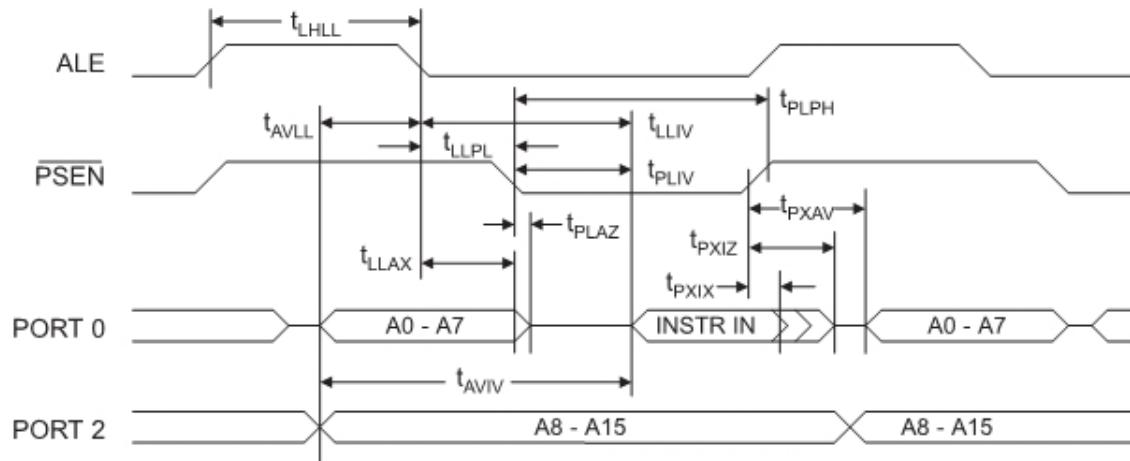
Under operating conditions, load capacitance for Port 0, ALE/PROG, and PSEN = 100 pF; load capacitance for all other outputs = 80 pF.

External Program and Data Memory Characteristics

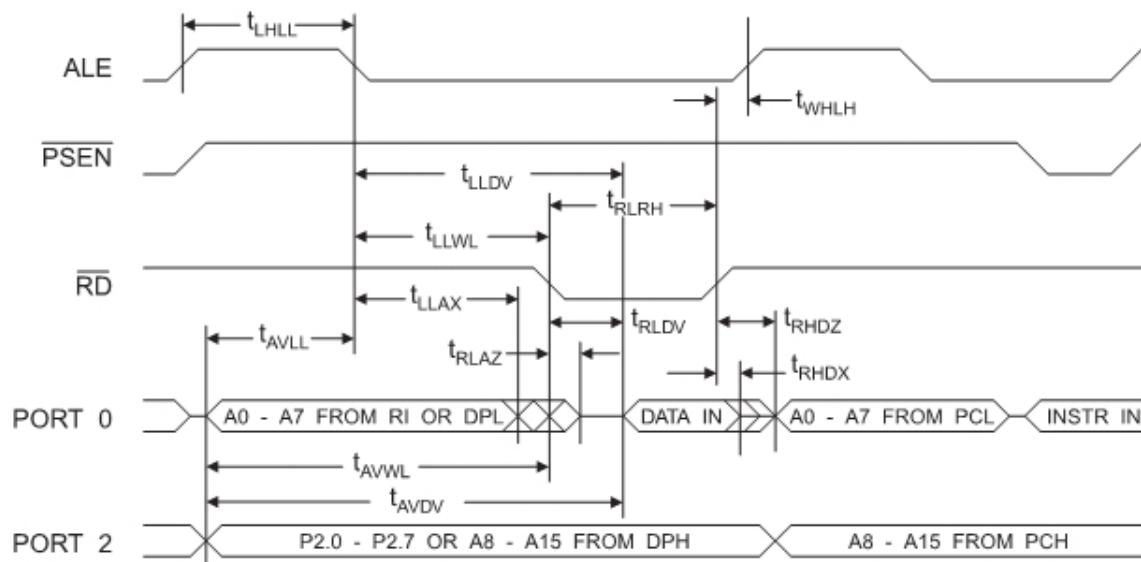
Symbol	Parameter	12 MHz Oscillator		Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{CLCL}	Oscillator Frequency			0	24	MHz
t_{LHLL}	ALE Pulse Width	127		$2t_{CLCL}-40$		ns
t_{AVLL}	Address Valid to ALE Low	43		$t_{CLCL}-13$		ns
t_{LLAX}	Address Hold After ALE Low	48		$t_{CLCL}-20$		ns
t_{LLIV}	ALE Low to Valid Instruction In		233		$4t_{CLCL}-65$	ns
t_{LLPL}	ALE Low to PSEN Low	43		$t_{CLCL}-13$		ns
t_{PLPH}	PSEN Pulse Width	205		$3t_{CLCL}-20$		ns
t_{PLIV}	PSEN Low to Valid Instruction In		145		$3t_{CLCL}-45$	ns
t_{PXIX}	Input Instruction Hold after PSEN	0		0		ns
t_{PXIZ}	Input Instruction Float after PSEN		59		$t_{CLCL}-10$	ns
t_{PXAV}	PSEN to Address Valid	75		$t_{CLCL}-8$		ns
t_{AVIV}	Address to Valid Instruction In		312		$5t_{CLCL}-55$	ns
t_{PLAZ}	PSEN Low to Address Float		10		10	ns
t_{RLRH}	RD Pulse Width	400		$6t_{CLCL}-100$		ns
t_{WLWH}	WR Pulse Width	400		$6t_{CLCL}-100$		ns
t_{RLDV}	RD Low to Valid Data In		252		$5t_{CLCL}-90$	ns
t_{RHDX}	Data Hold After RD	0		0		ns
t_{RHDZ}	Data Float After RD		97		$2t_{CLCL}-28$	ns
t_{LLDV}	ALE Low to Valid Data In		517		$8t_{CLCL}-150$	ns
t_{AVDV}	Address to Valid Data In		585		$9t_{CLCL}-165$	ns
t_{LLWL}	ALE Low to RD or WR Low	200	300	$3t_{CLCL}-50$	$3t_{CLCL}+50$	ns
t_{AVWL}	Address to RD or WR Low	203		$4t_{CLCL}-75$		ns
t_{QVWX}	Data Valid to WR Transition	23		$t_{CLCL}-20$		ns
t_{QVWH}	Data Valid to WR High	433		$7t_{CLCL}-120$		ns
t_{WHOX}	Data Hold After WR	33		$t_{CLCL}-20$		ns
t_{RLAZ}	RD Low to Address Float		0		0	ns
t_{WHLH}	RD or WR High to ALE High	43	123	$t_{CLCL}-20$	$t_{CLCL}+25$	ns

AT89C52

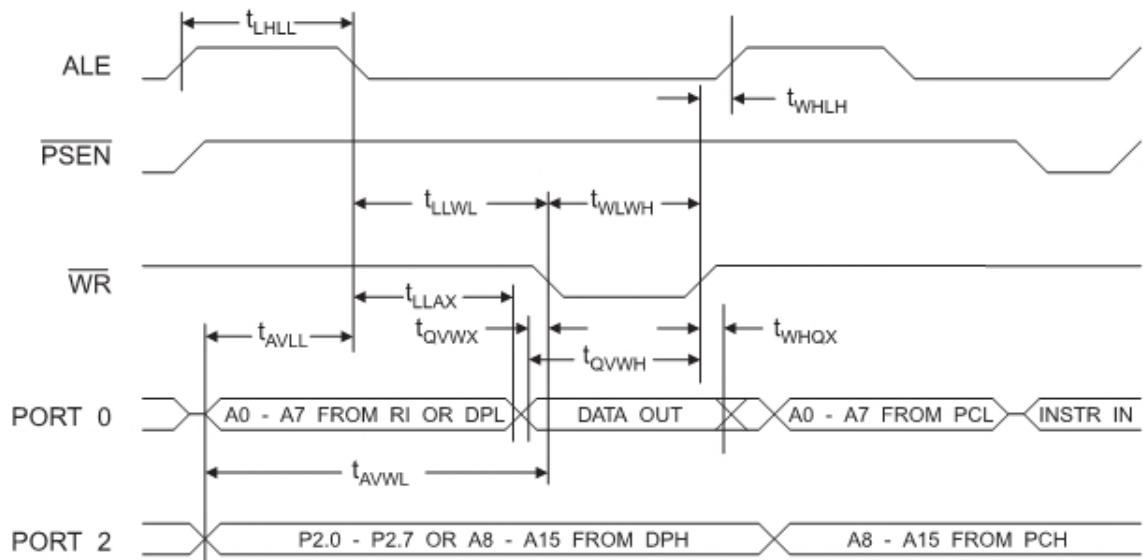
External Program Memory Read Cycle



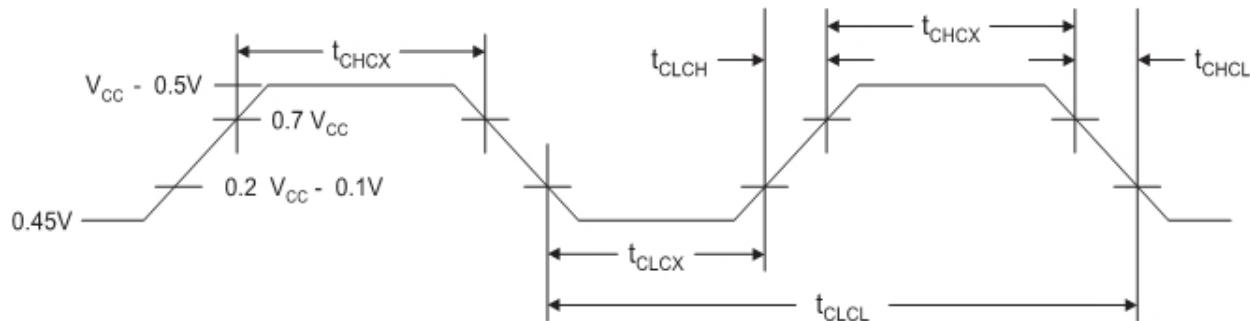
External Data Memory Read Cycle



External Data Memory Write Cycle



External Clock Drive Waveforms



External Clock Drive

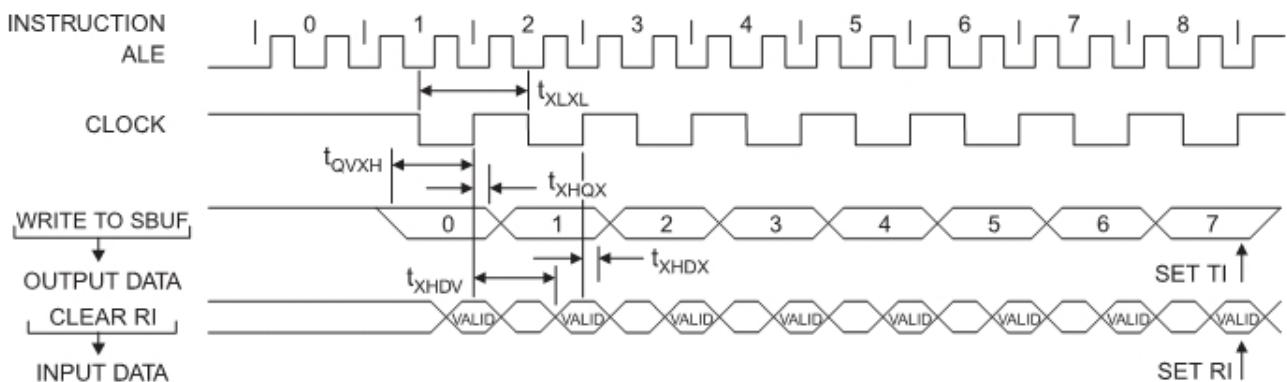
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	0	24	MHz
t_{CLCL}	Clock Period	41.6		ns
t_{CHCX}	High Time	15		ns
t_{CLCX}	Low Time	15		ns
t_{CLCH}	Rise Time		20	ns
t_{CHCL}	Fall Time		20	ns

Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

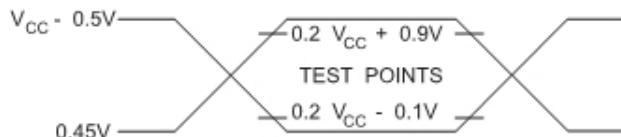
The values in this table are valid for $V_{CC} = 5.0V \pm 20\%$ and Load Capacitance = 80 pF.

Symbol	Parameter	12 MHz Osc		Variable Oscillator		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{XLXL}	Serial Port Clock Cycle Time	1.0		$12t_{CLCL}$		μs
t_{QVXH}	Output Data Setup to Clock Rising Edge	700		$10t_{CLCL}-133$		ns
t_{XHQX}	Output Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge	50		$2t_{CLCL}-117$		ns
t_{XHDX}	Input Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge	0		0		ns
t_{XHDV}	Clock Rising Edge to Input Data Valid		700		$10t_{CLCL}-133$	ns

Shift Register Mode Timing Waveforms

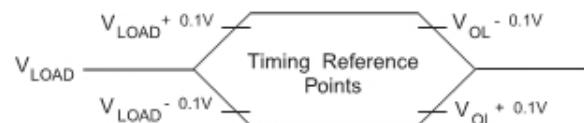


AC Testing Input/Output Waveforms⁽¹⁾



Note: 1. AC Inputs during testing are driven at $V_{CC} - 0.5V$ 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} max. for a logic 0.

Float Waveforms⁽¹⁾



Note: 1. For timing purposes, a port pin is no longer floating when a 100 mV change from load voltage occurs. A port pin begins to float when a 100 mV change from the loaded V_{OH}/V_{OL} level occurs.



Ordering Information

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
12	5V ± 20%	AT89C52-12AC	44A	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT89C52-12JC	44J	
		AT89C52-12PC	40P6	
		AT89C52-12QC	44Q	
		AT89C52-12AI	44A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT89C52-12JI	44J	
		AT89C52-12PI	40P6	
		AT89C52-12QI	44Q	
16	5V ± 20%	AT89C52-16AC	44A	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT89C52-16JC	44J	
		AT89C52-16PC	40P6	
		AT89C52-16QC	44Q	
		AT89C52-16AI	44A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT89C52-16JI	44J	
		AT89C52-16PI	40P6	
		AT89C52-16QI	44Q	
20	5V ± 20%	AT89C52-20AC	44A	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT89C52-20JC	44J	
		AT89C52-20PC	40P6	
		AT89C52-20QC	44Q	
		AT89C52-20AI	44A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT89C52-20JI	44J	
		AT89C52-20PI	40P6	
		AT89C52-20QI	44Q	
24	5V ± 20%	AT89C52-24AC	44A	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT89C52-24JC	44J	
		AT89C52-24PC	40P6	
		AT89C52-24QC	44Q	
		AT89C52-24AI	44A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT89C52-24JI	44J	
		AT89C52-24PI	40P6	
		AT89C52-24QI	44Q	

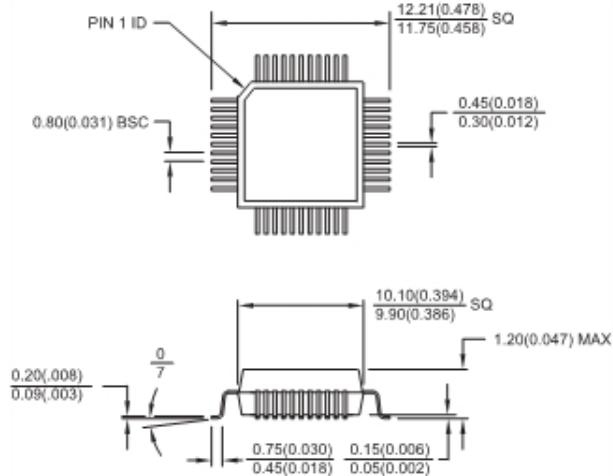
Package Type

44A	44-lead, Thin Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (TQFP)
44J	44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
40P6	40-lead, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
44Q	44-lead, Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (PQFP)

AT89C52

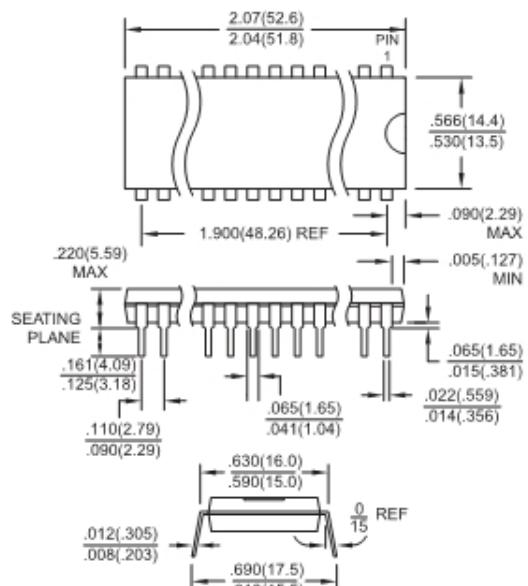
Packaging Information

44A, 44-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (TQFP)
Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)*
JEDEC STANDARD MS-026 ACB

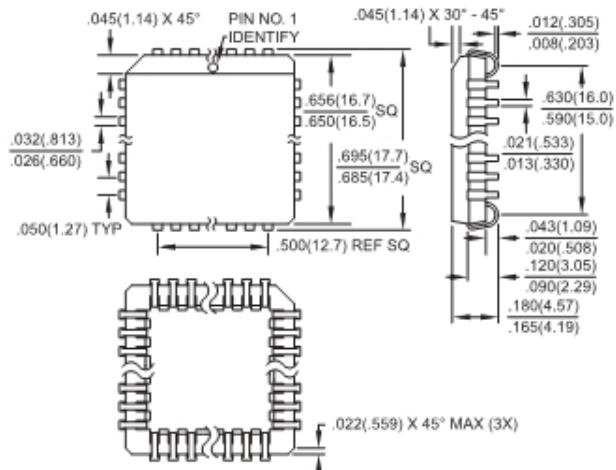


Controlling dimension: millimeters

40P6, 40-lead, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline
Package (PDIP)
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)

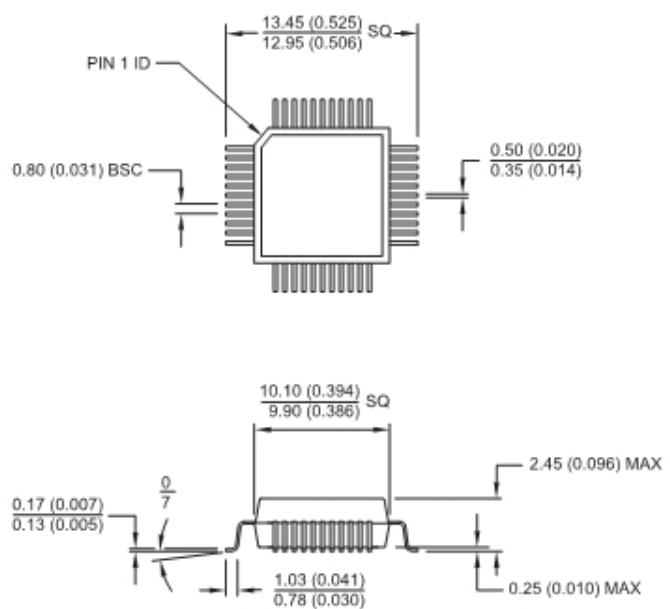


44J, 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)
JEDEC STANDARD MS-018 AC



40P6, 40-lead, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)

44Q, 44-lead, Plastic Quad Flat Package (PQFP)
Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)*
JEDEC STANDARD MS-022 AB



Controlling dimension: millimeters



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· 兼容特性通过mcs—51汇编语言™产品 · 8 k字节的在系统可编程闪存 · 耐力:1000写/擦除周期 · 完全静态操作:0赫兹到24 MHz · AT89C52三级程序内存锁 · 256 x 8位内部RAM · 32可编程I/O线 · 三个16位定时器/计数器中断源 · 八 · 可编程串行通道低功耗闲置和省电 ModesDescriptionThe AT89C52是低功耗,高性能CMOS 8位微机8 kb的Flash编程和可擦只读存储器(PEROM)。该设备采用Atmel的高密度非易失性存储器技术制造,与工业标准80C51和80C52指令集和pinout兼容。片内闪存允许程序内存在系统内或由一个常规的非易失性内存程序员重新AT89C52编程。Atmel AT89C52是一种功能强大的微型计算机,它为AT89C52许多嵌入式控制应用程序提供了高灵活性和高性价比的解决方案。8位微控制器8K BytesFlashAT89C52Not推荐新设计。利用AT89S52AT89C52提供了以下标准特性:8Kbytes的Flash, 256字节的RAM, 32个I/AT89C52O行, 3个16位的计时器/计数器, 一个六矢量的二级中断架构, 一个全双工串口, 片上振荡器和时钟圈-cuity。此外, AT89C52采用静态逻辑设计, 可将操作频率降至零, 支持两种软件AT89C52可选择的节能模式。在允许RAM、定时器/计数器、串口和中断系统继续运行的同AT89C52时, 空闲的适当的CPU。断电模式保存RAM内容, 但冻结振荡器, 使所有其他芯片功能, 直到下一个硬件复位。销 DescriptionVCAT89C52CSupply voltage.GNDGround。端口0Port 0是一个8位开放排水双向I/O端口。作为输出端口, 每个引脚可以接收8个TTL输入。当1被写入端口0时, 这些引脚可以作为高阻抗输入。AT89C52端口0也可以配置为在访问外部program和数据内存期间的多路低阶地址/数据总线。在这种模式下, P0具有内部pullups。AT89C52端口0也在Flash程序中接收代码字节——在gpr或mverification中输入code bytes du。在程序验证过程中AT89C52需要外部的pullups。端口1是一个8位双向I/O端口, 具有内部pullups。端口1输出缓冲区可以接收/源4个TTL输入。当1s被写入端口1时, 它们被内部的pullups拉得很高, 可以用作输入。AT89C52作为输入, 外部被拉低的端口1引脚会因为内部的pullups而变酸(IIL)。另外, P1.0和P1.1可以配置为定时器/计数器2外部计数输入(P1.0/T2)和定时器/计数器2触发器输入(P1.1/T2EX), 如下表所示。端口1也在flash编程和验证过程中接收低阶地址字节。端口2Port 2是一个带有内部pullups的8位双向I/O端口。端口2输出缓冲区可以接收/源4个TTL输入。当1s被写到端口2时, 它们被内部的pullups拉得很高, 可以用作输入。作为输入, 外部被拉低的端口2引脚会因为内部的脉冲而变酸。端口2在从AT89C52外部程序内存获取和访问使用16位地址的外部数据内存(MOVX @DPTR)期间发出高阶地址字节。在这个应用程序中, 当发射1s时, 端口2使用强的内部脉冲lups。在访问使用8位地址(MOVX @ RI)的外部数据存储期间, 端口2发出P2特殊功能寄存器的内容。端口2还在Flash编程和验证过程中接收高AT89C52阶地址位和somecontrol信号。端口3Port 3是一个8位双向I/O端口, 具有内部pullups。端口3输出缓冲区可以接收/源四个TTL输入。当1s被写到端口3时, 它们被内部的pullups拉得很高, 可以用作输入。作为输入, 外部被拉低的端口3引脚会因为pullAT89C52ups而变酸(IIL)。端口3还具有AT89C51的各种特殊功能, 如下表所示。端口3还接收到一些控制信号, 用于进行Flash格式和验证。RSTReset输入。当振荡器在运行时, AT89C52在这个引脚上设置两个机器周期的高电压将重置设备。ALE/PROGAddress锁存器是一个输出脉冲, 用于在访问外部存储器的过程中, 将地址的锁存器锁存。这个引脚也AT89C52是flash编程中的程序脉冲输入(PROG)。在正常操作中, ALE以振荡器频率的1/6的恒定速率发射, 可用于外部捕获模式在捕获模式中, T2CON中的bitEXEN2选择两个选项。如果EXEN2 = 0, 那么Timer 2是一个16位的timeror计数器, 它在溢出时设置T2CON中的TF2位。然后可以使用这个位生成一个AT89C52中断。IfEXEN2 = 1, Timer 2执行相同的操作, AT89C52但是在外部输入T2EX处的1- 0转换也会导致TH2和TL2中的current值分别被捕获到RCAP2H和cap2l中。此外, t2exf2的转换将设置T2CON中的EXF2位。EXF2位likeTF2可以生成一个中断。捕获模式如图1所示。自动重新加载(上或下计数器)计时器2可以被编程为计数或下, 当配置为16位自动重新加载模式。此特性由位于SFR T2MOD中的DCEN(下计数器启用)位调用(参见表4)。AT89C52根据T2EX大头针的价值, 定时器2可以向上或向下计数。