

## Features

- AVR® - High Performance and Low Power RISC Architecture
- 89 Powerful Instructions - Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
- 1K bytes of In-System Reprogrammable Flash
  - SPI Serial Interface for Program Downloading
  - Endurance: 1,000 Write/Erase Cycles
- 64 bytes EEPROM
  - Endurance: 100,000 Write/Erase Cycles
- 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
- 15 Programmable I/O Lines
- V<sub>CC</sub>: 2.7 - 6.0V
- Fully Static Operation
  - 0 - 12 MHz, 4.0 - 6.0V
  - 0 - 4 MHz, 2.7 - 6.0V
- Up to 12 MIPS Throughput at 12 MHz
- One 8-Bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler
- External and Internal Interrupt Sources
- Programmable Watchdog Timer with On-Chip Oscillator
- On-Chip Analog Comparator
- Low Power Idle and Power Down Modes
- Programming Lock for Software Security
- 20-Pin Device
- Selectable On-Chip RC Oscillator for Zero External Components

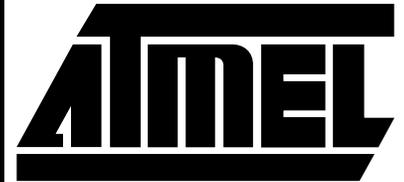
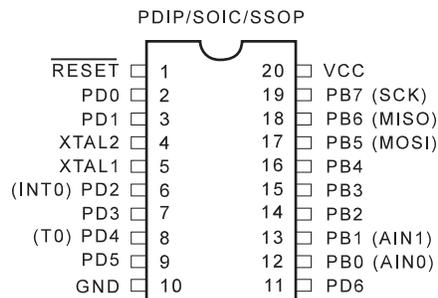
## Description

The AT90S1200 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the AT90S1200 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

The AVR core combines a rich instruction set with the 32 general purpose working registers. All the 32 registers are directly connected to the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), allowing two independent registers to be accessed in one single instruction executed in one clock cycle. The resulting architecture is more code efficient while achieving throughputs up to ten times faster than conventional CISC microcontrollers.

*(continued)*

## Pin Configuration



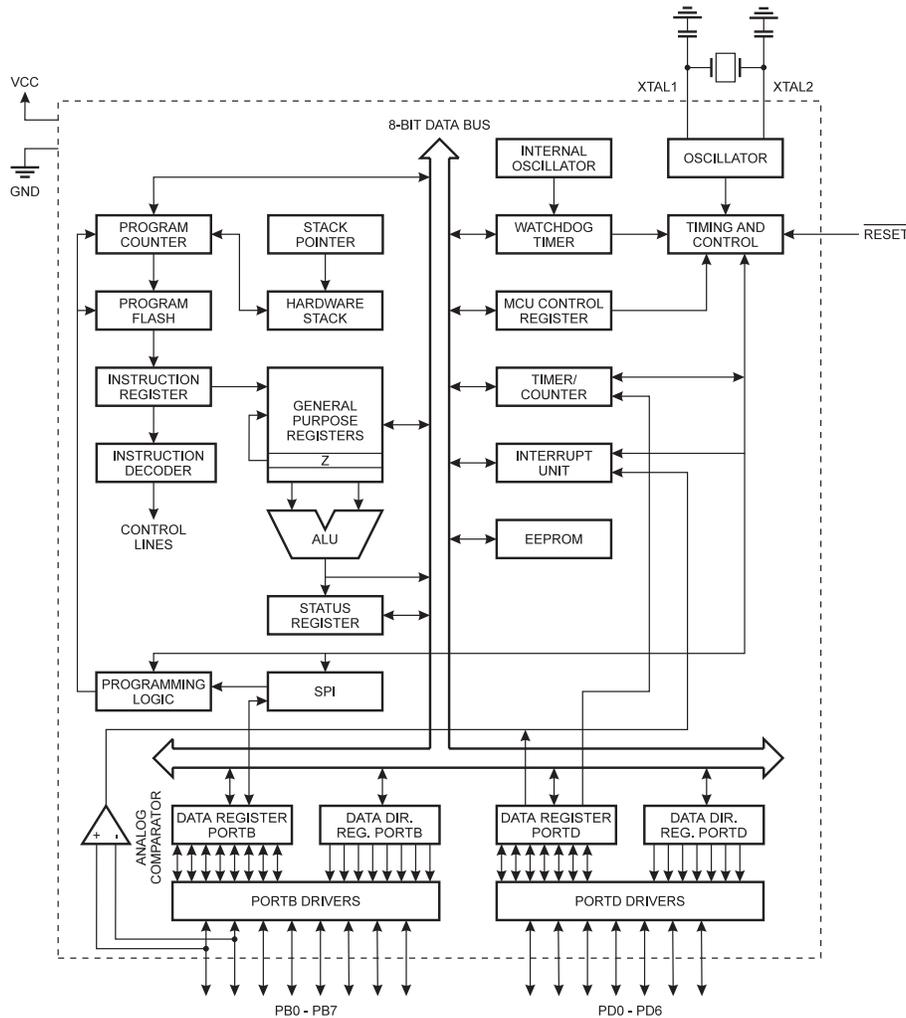
8-Bit **AVR**<sup>®</sup>  
Microcontroller  
with 1K bytes  
In-System  
Programmable  
Flash

**AT90S1200**



## Block Diagram

Figure 1. The AT90S1200 Block Diagram



The architecture supports high level languages efficiently as well as extremely dense assembler code programs. The AT90S1200 provides the following features: 1K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash, 64 bytes EEPROM, 15 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, internal and external interrupts, programmable Watchdog Timer with internal oscillator, an SPI serial port for program downloading and two software selectable power saving modes. The Idle Mode stops the CPU while allowing the registers, timer/counter, watchdog and interrupt system to continue functioning. The power down mode saves the register contents but freezes the oscillator, disabling all other chip functions until the next external interrupt or hardware reset.

The device is manufactured using Atmel's high density non-volatile memory technology. The on-chip In-System Programmable Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed in-system through an SPI serial interface or

by a conventional nonvolatile memory programmer. By combining an enhanced RISC 8-bit CPU with In-System Programmable Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel AT90S1200 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The AT90S1200 AVR is supported with a full suite of program and system development tools including: macro assemblers, program debugger/simulators, in-circuit emulators, and evaluation kits.

## Pin Descriptions

### VCC

Supply voltage pin.

### GND

Ground pin.

### Port B (PB7..PB0)

Port B is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port. Port pins can provide internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). PB0 and PB1 also serve as the positive input (AIN0) and the negative input (AIN1), respectively, of the on-chip analog comparator. The Port B output buffers can sink 20 mA and thus drive LED displays directly. When pins PB0 to PB7 are used as inputs and are externally pulled low, they will source current if the internal pull-up resistors are activated.

Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the AT90S1200 as listed on page 20.

### Port D (PD6..PD0)

Port D has seven bi-directional I/O pins with internal pull-up resistors, PD6..PD0. The Port D output buffers can sink 20 mA. As inputs, Port D pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated.

Port D also serves the functions of various special features of the AT90S1200 as listed on page 23.

### RESET

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

### XTAL1

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

### XTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

## Crystal Oscillator

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier which can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in Figure 2. Either a quartz crystal or a 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 3.

Figure 2. Oscillator Connections

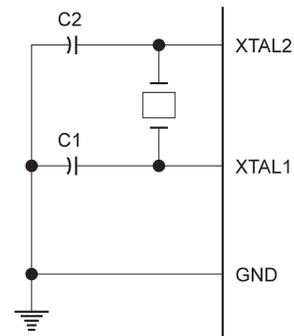
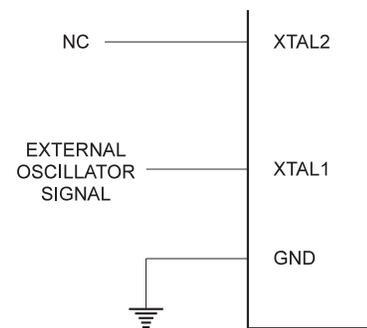


Figure 3. External Clock Drive Configuration



## On-Chip RC Oscillator

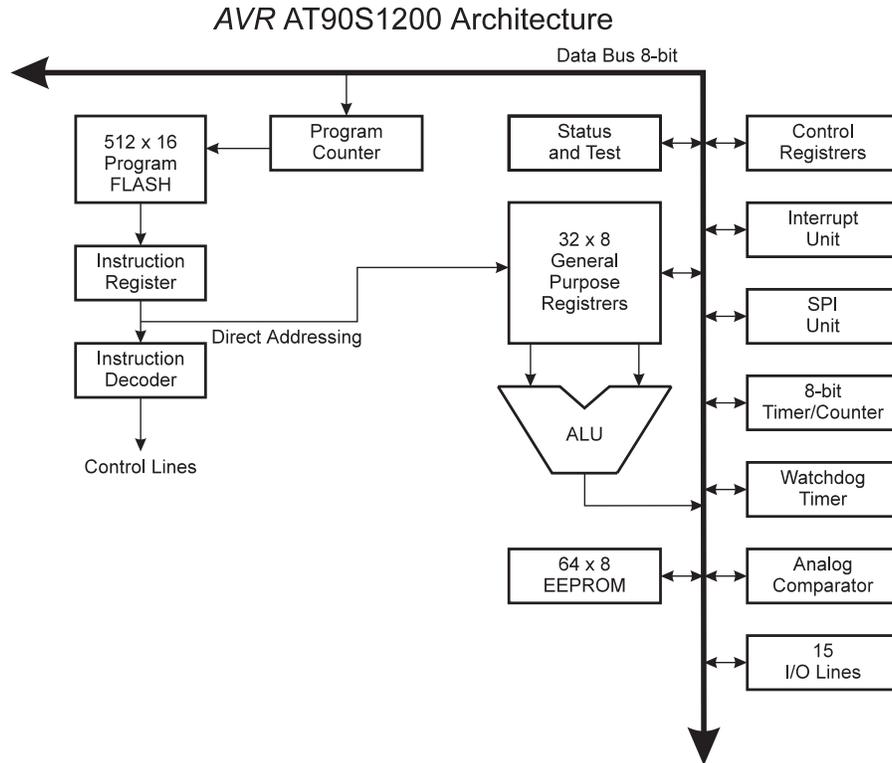
An on-chip RC oscillator running at a fixed frequency of 1 MHz can be selected as the MCU clock source. If enabled, the AT90S1200 can operate with no external components. A control bit - RCEN in the Flash Memory selects the on-chip RC oscillator as the clock source when programmed ('0'). The AT90S1200 is normally shipped with this bit unprogrammed ('1'). Parts with this bit programmed can be ordered as AT90S1200A. The RCEN-bit can be changed by parallel programming only. When using the on-chip RC oscillator for serial program downloading, the RCEN bit must be programmed in parallel programming mode first.

## AT90S1200 Architectural Overview

The fast-access register file concept contains 32 x 8-bit general purpose working registers with a single clock cycle access time. This means that during one single clock cycle, one ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) operation is executed. Two

operands are output from the register file, the operation is executed, and the result is stored back in the register file - in one clock cycle.

**Figure 4.** The AT90S1200 AVR Enhanced RISC Architecture



The ALU supports arithmetic and logic functions between registers or between a constant and a register. Single register operations are also executed in the ALU. Figure 4 shows the AT90S1200 AVR Enhanced RISC microcontroller architecture. The AVR uses a Harvard architecture concept - with separate memories and buses for program and data memories. The program memory is accessed with a two stage pipeline. While one instruction is being executed, the next instruction is pre-fetched from the program memory. This concept enables instructions to be executed in every clock cycle. The program memory is In-System Programmable Flash memory.

With the relative jump and relative call instructions, the whole 512 address space is directly accessed. All AVR instructions have a single 16-bit word format, meaning that every program memory address contains a single 16-bit instruction.

During interrupts and subroutine calls, the return address program counter (PC) is stored on the stack. The stack is a 3 level deep hardware stack dedicated for subroutines and interrupts.

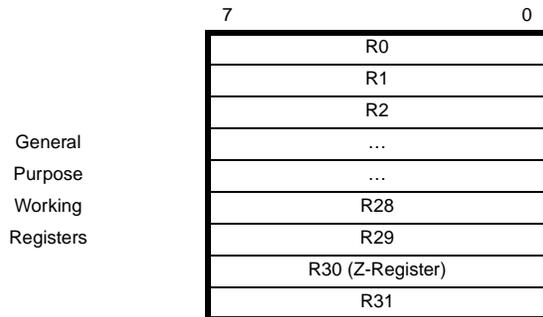
The I/O memory space contains 64 addresses for CPU peripheral functions as Control Registers, Timer/Counters, A/D-converters, and other I/O functions. The memory spaces in the AVR architecture are all linear and regular memory maps.

A flexible interrupt module has its control registers in the I/O space with an additional global interrupt enable bit in the status register. All the different interrupts have a separate interrupt vector in the interrupt vector table at the beginning of the program memory. The different interrupts have priority in accordance with their interrupt vector position. The lower the interrupt vector address, the higher the priority.

## The General Purpose Register File

Figure 5 shows the structure of the 32 general purpose registers in the CPU.

**Figure 5.** AVR CPU General Purpose Working Registers



All the register operating instructions in the instruction set have direct and single cycle access to all registers. The only exception is the five constant arithmetic and logic instructions SBCI, SUBI, CPI, ANDI, ORI between a constant and a register and the LDI instruction for load immediate constant data. These instructions apply to the second half of the registers in the register file - R16..R31. The general SBC, SUB, CP, AND, OR and all other operations between two registers or on a single register apply to the entire register file.

Register 30 also serves as an 8-bit pointer for indirect address of the register file.

## The ALU - Arithmetic Logic Unit

The high-performance AVR ALU operates in direct connection with all the 32 general purpose working registers. Within a single clock cycle, ALU operations between registers in the register file are executed. The ALU operations are divided into three main categories - arithmetic, logic and bit-functions. Some microcontrollers in the AVR product family feature a hardware multiplier in the arithmetic part of the ALU.

## The In-System Programmable Flash Program Memory

The AT90S1200 contains 1K bytes on-chip In-System Programmable Flash memory for program storage. Since all instructions are single 16-bit words, the Flash is organized as 512 x 16 words. The Flash memory has an endurance of at least 1000 write/erase cycles.

The AT90S1200 Program Counter is 9-bit wide, thus addressing the 512 words Flash program memory.

See page 26 for a detailed description on Flash data downloading.

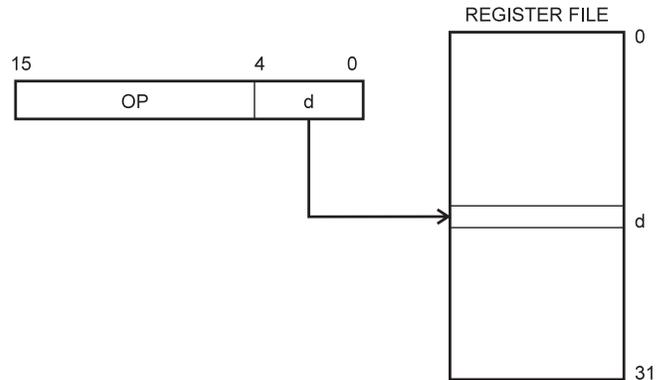
## The Program and Data Addressing Modes

The AT90S1200 AVR Enhanced RISC Microcontroller supports powerful and efficient addressing modes. This section describes the different addressing modes supported in the

AT90S1200. In the figures, OP means the operation code part of the instruction word. To simplify, not all figures show the exact location of the addressing bits.

### Register Direct, Single Register Rd

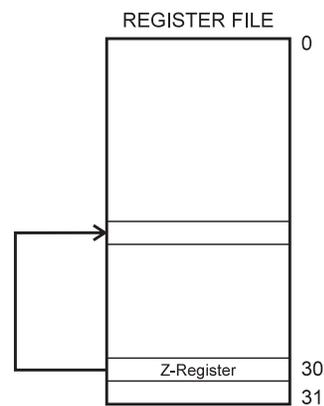
**Figure 6.** Direct Single Register Addressing



The operand is contained in register d (Rd).

### Register Indirect

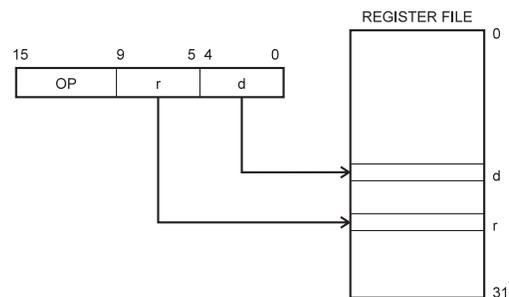
**Figure 7.** Indirect Register Addressing



The register accessed is the one pointed to by the Z-register (R30).

### Register Direct, Two Registers Rd and Rr

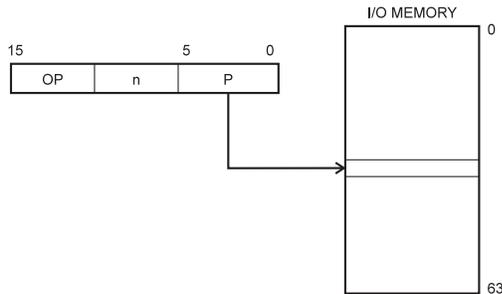
**Figure 8.** Direct Register Addressing, Two Registers



Operands are contained in register r (Rr) and d (Rd). The result is stored in register d (Rd).

## I/O Direct

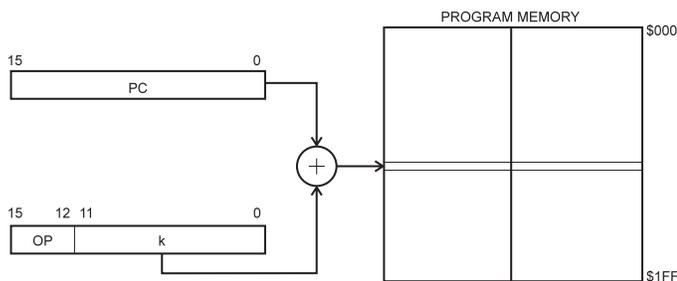
**Figure 9.** I/O Direct Addressing



Operand address is contained in 6 bits of the instruction word. n is the destination or source register address.

## Relative Program Addressing, RJMP and RCALL

**Figure 10.** Relative Program Memory Addressing



Program execution continues at address  $PC + k + 1$ . The relative address k is -2048 to 2047.

## Subroutine and Interrupt Hardware Stack

The AT90S1200 uses a 3 level deep hardware stack for subroutines and interrupts. The hardware stack is 9 bit

wide and stores the Program Counter - PC - return address while subroutines and interrupts are executed.

RCALL instructions and interrupts push the PC return address onto stack level 0, and the data in the other stack levels 1-2 are pushed one level deeper in the stack. When a RET or RETI instruction is executed the returning PC is fetched from stack level 0, and the data in the other stack levels 1-2 are popped one level in the stack.

If more than 3 subsequent subroutine calls or interrupts are executed, the first values written to the stack are overwritten.

## The EEPROM Data Memory

The AT90S1200 contains 64 bytes of data EEPROM memory. It is organized as a separate data space, in which single bytes can be read and written. The EEPROM has an endurance of at least 100,000 write/erase cycles. The access between the EEPROM and the CPU is described on page 17 specifying the EEPROM address register, the EEPROM data register, and the EEPROM control register. For the SPI data downloading, see page 31 for a detailed description.

## Instruction Execution Timing

This section describes the general access timing concepts for instruction execution and internal memory access.

The AVR CPU is driven by the System Clock  $\emptyset$ , directly generated from the external clock crystal for the chip. No internal clock division is used.

Figure 11 shows the parallel instruction fetches and instruction executions enabled by the Harvard architecture and the fast-access register file concept. This is the basic pipelining concept to obtain up to 1 MIPS per MHz with the corresponding unique results for functions per cost, functions per clocks, and functions per power-unit.

**Figure 11.** The Parallel Instruction Fetches and Instruction Executions

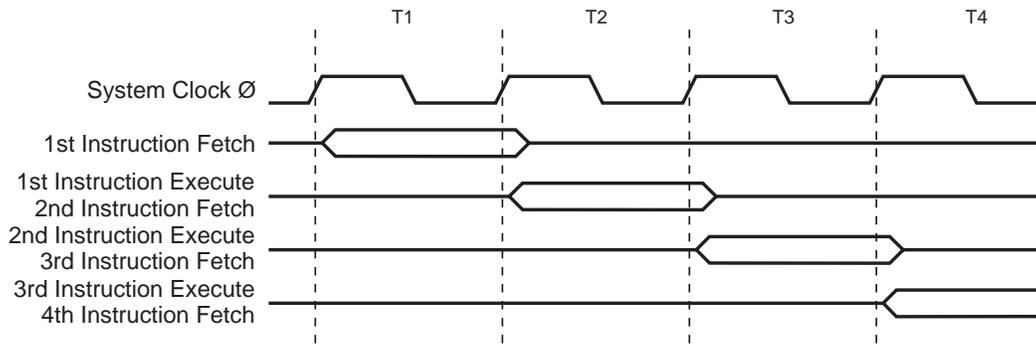
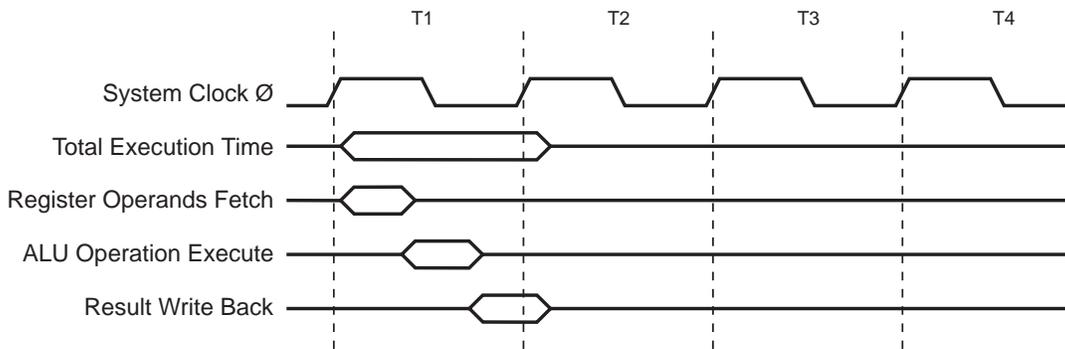


Figure 12 shows the internal timing concept for the register file. In a single clock cycle an ALU operation using two register operands is executed, and the result is stored back to the destination register.

**Figure 12.** Single Cycle ALU Operation



## I/O Memory

The I/O space definition of the AT90S1200 is shown in the following table:

**Table 1.** The AT90S1200 I/O Space

Address Hex	Name	Function
\$3F	SREG	Status REGister
\$3B	GIMSK	General Interrupt MaSK register
\$39	TIMSK	Timer/Counter Interrupt MaSK register
\$38	TIFR	Timer/Counter Interrupt Flag register
\$35	MCUCR	MCU general Control Register
\$33	TCCR0	Timer/Counter 0 Control Register
\$32	TCNT0	Timer/Counter 0 (8-bit)
\$21	WDTCR	Watchdog Timer Control Register
\$1E	EEAR	EEPROM Address Register
\$1D	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register
\$1C	EEDR	EEPROM Control Register
\$18	PORTB	Data Register, Port B
\$17	DDRB	Data Direction Register, Port B
\$16	PINB	Input Pins, Port B
\$12	PORTD	Data Register, Port D
\$11	DDRD	Data Direction Register, Port D
\$10	PIND	Input Pins, Port D
\$08	ACSR	Analog Comparator Control and Status Register

Note: Reserved and unused locations are not shown in the table.

All the different AT90S1200 I/Os and peripherals are placed in the I/O space. The different I/O locations are accessed by the IN and OUT instructions transferring data between the 32 general purpose working registers and the I/O space. I/O registers within the address range \$00 - \$1F are directly bit-accessible using the SBI and CBI instructions. In these registers, the value of single bits can be

checked by using the SBIS and SBIC instructions. Refer to the instruction set chapter for more details.

The different I/O and peripherals control registers are explained in the following sections.

### The Status Register - SREG

The AVR status register - SREG - at I/O space location \$3F is defined as:

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$3F	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	SREG
Read/Write	R/W								
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bit 7 - I: Global Interrupt Enable**

The global interrupt enable bit must be set (one) for the interrupts to be enabled. The individual interrupt enable control is then performed in the interrupt mask registers - GIMSK/TIMSK. If the global interrupt enable register is cleared (zero), none of the interrupts are enabled, independent of the GIMSK/TIMSK values. The I-bit is cleared by hardware after an interrupt has occurred, and is set by the RETI instruction to enable subsequent interrupts.

- **Bit 6 - T: Bit Copy Storage**

The bit copy instructions BLD (Bit LoaD) and BST (Bit STore) use the T bit as source and destination for the operated bit. A bit from a register in the register file can be copied into T by the BST instruction, and a bit in T can be copied into a bit in a register in the register file by the BLD instruction.

- **Bit 5 - H: Half Carry Flag**

The half carry flag H indicates a half carry in some arithmetic operations. See the Instruction Set Description for detailed information.

- **Bit 4 - S: Sign Bit, S = N⊕V**

The S-bit is always an exclusive or between the negative flag N and the two's complement overflow flag V. See the Instruction Set Description for detailed information.

- **Bit 3 - V: Two's Complement Overflow Flag**

The two's complement overflow flag V supports two's complement arithmetics. See the Instruction Set Description for detailed information.

- **Bit 2 - N: Negative Flag**

The negative flag N indicates a negative result after the different arithmetic and logic operations. See the Instruction Set Description for detailed information.

- **Bit 1 - Z: Zero Flag**

The zero flag Z indicates a zero result after the different arithmetic and logic operations. See the Instruction Set Description for detailed information.

- **Bit 0 - C: Carry Flag**

The carry flag C indicates a carry in an arithmetic or logic operation. See the Instruction Set Description for detailed information.

## Reset and Interrupt Handling

The AT90S1200 provides 3 different interrupt sources. These interrupts and the separate reset vector, each have a separate program vector in the program memory space. All the interrupts are assigned individual enable bits which must be set (one) together with the I-bit in the status register in order to enable the interrupt.

The lowest addresses in the program memory space are automatically defined as the Reset and Interrupt vectors. The complete list of vectors is shown in Table 2. The list also determines the priority levels of the different interrupts. The lower the address the higher is the priority level. RESET has the highest priority, and next is INTO - the External Interrupt Request 0 etc.

**Table 2.** Reset and Interrupt Vectors

Vector No.	Program Address	Source	Interrupt Definition
1	\$000	RESET	Hardware Pin and Watchdog Reset
2	\$001	INT0	External Interrupt Request 0
4	\$002	TIMER0, OVFO	Timer/Counter0 Overflow
5	\$003	ANA_COMP	Analog Comparator

The most typical and general program setup for the Reset and Interrupt Vector Addresses are:

```

Address  Labels  Code           Comments
$000    rjmp    RESET      ; Reset Handler
$001    rjmp    EXT_INT0 ; IRQ0 Handler
$002    rjmp    TIM0_OVF ; Timer0 Overflow Handler
$003    rjmp    ANA_COMP ; Analog Comparator Handler
;
$004    MAIN:  <instr> xxx    ; Main program start
...     ...     ...     ...

```

### Reset Sources

The AT90S1200 has three sources of reset:

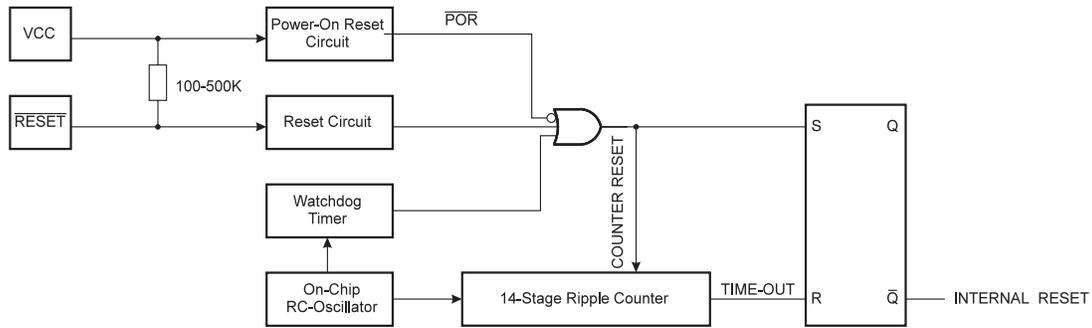
- Power-On Reset. The MCU is reset when a supply voltage is applied to the V<sub>CC</sub> and GND pins.
- External Reset. The MCU is reset when a low level is present on the RESET pin for more than two XTAL cycles
- Watchdog Reset. The MCU is reset when the Watchdog timer period expires and the Watchdog is enabled.

During reset, all I/O registers are then set to their initial values, and the program starts execution from address \$000. The instruction placed in address \$000 must be an RJMP -

relative jump - instruction to the reset handling routine. If the program never enables an interrupt source, the interrupt vectors are not used, and regular program code can be placed at these locations. The circuit diagram in Figure 13 shows the reset logic. Table 3 defines the timing and electrical parameters of the reset circuitry. Note that Power On Reset timing is clocked by the internal RC oscillator. Refer to characterization data for RC oscillator frequency at other V<sub>CC</sub> voltages.



**Figure 13. Reset Logic**



**Table 3. Reset Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ )**

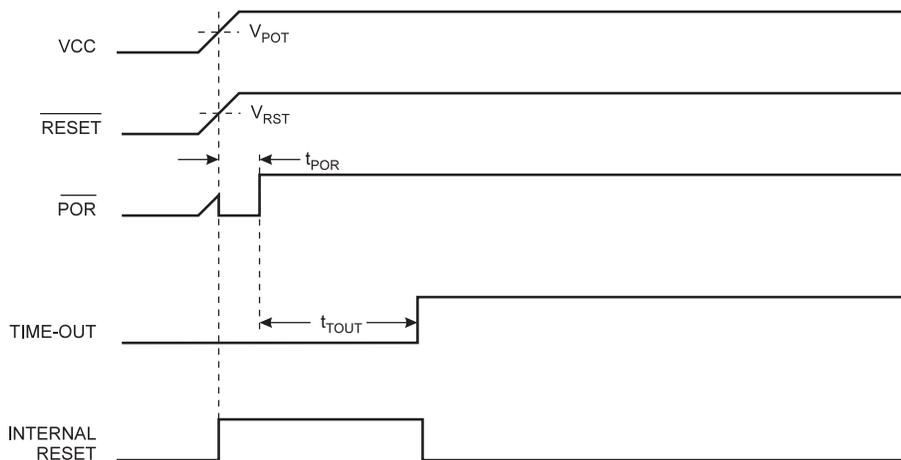
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_{POT}$	Power-On Reset Threshold Voltage	1.8	2	2.2	V
$V_{RST}$	Pin Threshold Voltage		$V_{CC}/2$		V
$t_{POR}$	Power-On Reset Period	2	3	4	ms
$t_{TOUT}$	Reset Delay Time-Out Period	11	16	21	ms

**Power-On Reset**

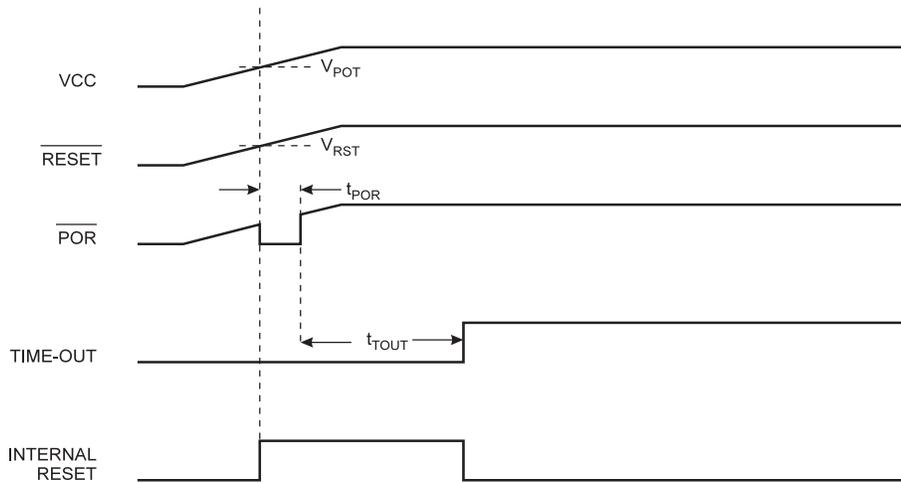
A Power-On Reset (POR) circuit ensures that the device is not started until  $V_{CC}$  has reached a safe level. As shown in Figure 13, an internal timer clocked from the Watchdog timer oscillator prevents the MCU from starting until after a

certain period after  $V_{CC}$  has reached the Power-On Threshold voltage -  $V_{POT}$ , regardless of the  $V_{CC}$  rise time (see Figure 14 and Figure 15). The total reset period is the Power-On Reset period -  $t_{POR}$  + the Delay Time-out period -  $t_{TOUT}$ .

**Figure 14. MCU Start-Up,  $\overline{RESET}$  Tied to  $V_{CC}$ . Rapidly Rising  $V_{CC}$ .**



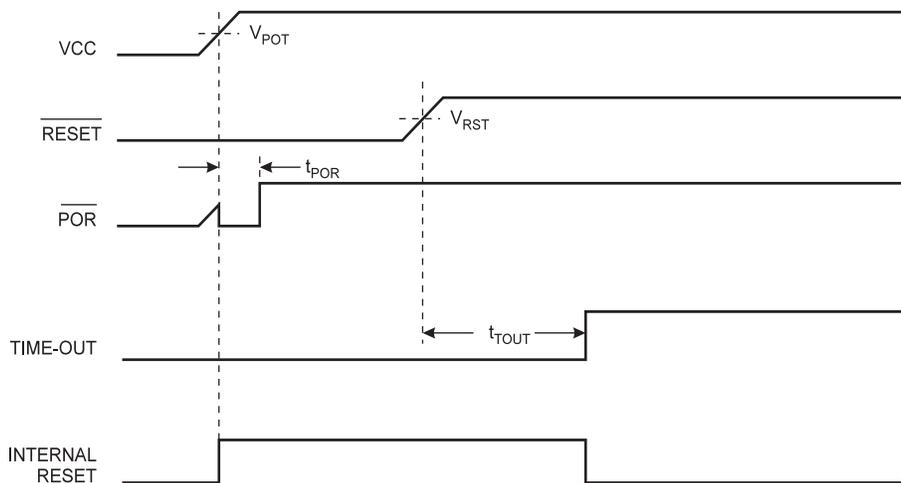
**Figure 15.** MCU Start-Up,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  Tied to  $V_{CC}$ . Slowly Rising  $V_{CC}$



If the build-in start-up delay is sufficient,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  can be connected to  $V_{CC}$  directly or via an external pull-up resistor. By holding the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin low for a period after  $V_{CC}$  has

been applied, the Power-On Reset period can be extended. Refer to Figure 16 for a timing example on this.

**Figure 16.** MCU Start-Up,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  Controlled Externally

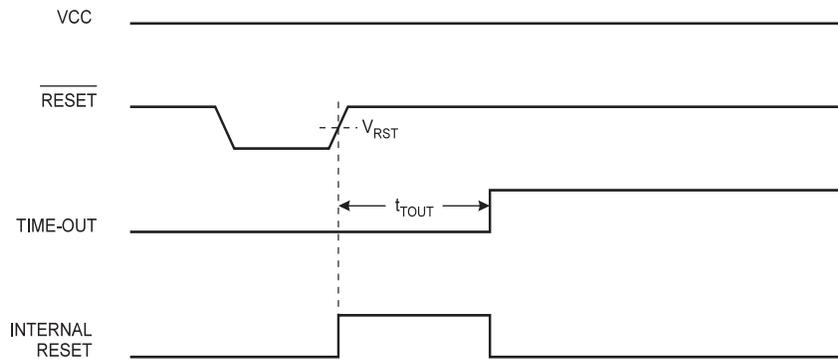


**External Reset**

An external reset is generated by a low level on the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin. The pin must be held low for at least two crystal clock cycles. When the applied signal reaches the Reset Thresh-

old Voltage -  $V_{RST}$  on its positive edge, the delay timer starts the MCU after the Time-out period  $t_{TOUT}$  has expired.

**Figure 17. External Reset During Operation**

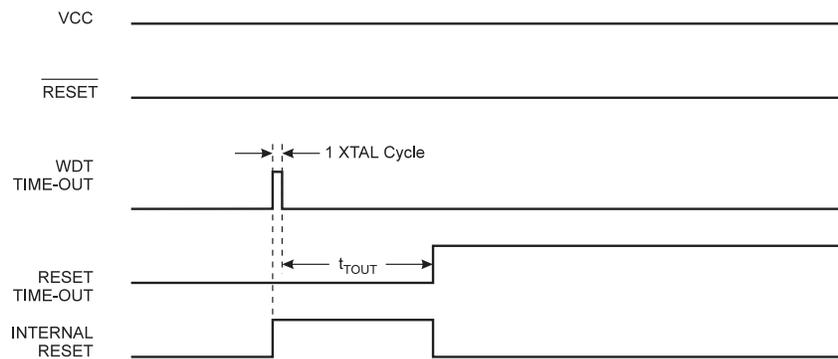


**Watchdog Reset**

When the Watchdog times out, it will generate a short reset pulse of 1 XTAL cycle duration. On the falling edge of this pulse, the delay timer starts counting the Time-out period

$t_{TOUT}$ . Refer to page 16 for details on operation of the Watchdog.

**Figure 18. Watchdog Reset During Operation**



**Interrupt Handling**

The AT90S1200 has two Interrupt Mask control registers GIMSK - General Interrupt MASK register - at I/O space address \$3B and the TIMSK - Timer/Counter Interrupt MaSK register at I/O address \$39.

bit is set (one) when a Return from Interrupt instruction - RETI - is executed.

When an interrupt occurs, the Global Interrupt Enable I-bit is cleared (zero) and all interrupts are disabled. The user software can set (one) the I-bit to enable interrupts. The I-

When the Program Counter is vectored to the actual interrupt vector in order to execute the interrupt handling routine, hardware clears the corresponding flag that generated the interrupt. Some of the interrupt flags can also be cleared by writing a logic one to the flag bit position(s) to be cleared.

**The General Interrupt Mask Register - GIMSK**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$3B	-	INT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	GIMSK
Read/Write	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**• Bit 7 - Res: Reserved bit**

This bit is a reserved bit in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

**• Bit 6 - INT0: External Interrupt Request 0 Enable**

When the INT0 bit is set (one) and the I-bit in the Status Register (SREG) is set (one), the external pin interrupt is activated. The Interrupt Sense Control0 bit 1/0 (ISC01 and

ISC00) in the MCU general Control Register (MCUCR) defines whether the external interrupt is activated on rising or falling edge of the INT0 pin or level sensed. INT0 can be activated even if the pin is configured as an output. See also page 13.

• **Bits 5..0 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read as zero.

**The Timer/Counter Interrupt Mask Register - TIMSK**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$39	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOIE0	-	TIMSK
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• **Bits 7..2 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

• **Bit 1 - TOIE0: Timer/Counter0 Overflow Interrupt Enable**

When the TOIE0 bit is set (one) and the I-bit in the Status Register is set (one), the Timer/Counter0 Overflow interrupt is enabled. The corresponding interrupt (at vector \$002) is

executed if an overflow in Timer/Counter0 occurs. The Overflow Flag (Timer0) is set (one) in the Timer/Counter Interrupt Flag Register - TIFR.

• **Bit 0 - Res: Reserved bit**

This bit is a reserved bit in the AT90S1200 and always reads zero.

**The Timer/Counter Interrupt FLAG Register - TIFR**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$38	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOV0	-	TIFR
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• **Bits 7..2 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

• **Bit 1 - TOV0: Timer/Counter0 Overflow Flag**

The bit TOV0 is set (one) when an overflow occurs in Timer/Counter0. TOV0 is cleared by hardware when executing the corresponding interrupt handling vector. Alternatively, TOV0 is cleared by writing a logic one to the flag. When the SREG I-bit, and TOIE0 (Timer/Counter0 Overflow Interrupt Enable), and TOV0 are set (one), the Timer/Counter0 Overflow interrupt is executed.

4. Re-enable the external interrupt by setting INTO in GIMSK.

**Interrupt Response Time**

The interrupt execution response for all the enabled AVR interrupts is 4 clock cycles minimum. 4 clock cycles after the interrupt flag has been set, the program vector address for the actual interrupt handling routine is executed. During this 4 clock cycle period, the Program Counter (9 bits) is pushed onto the Stack. The vector is a relative jump to the interrupt routine, and this jump takes 2 clock cycles. If an interrupt occurs during execution of a multi-cycle instruction, this instruction is completed before the interrupt is served.

• **Bit 0 - Res: Reserved bit**

This bit is a reserved bit in the AT90S1200 and always reads zero.

A return from an interrupt handling routine takes 4 clock cycles. During these 4 clock cycles, the Program Counter (9 bits) is popped back from the Stack. When the AVR exits from an interrupt, it will always return to the main program and execute one more instruction before any pending interrupt is served.

**External Interrupts**

The external interrupt is triggered by the INTO pin. The interrupt can trigger on rising edge, falling edge or level. This is set up as described in the specification for the MCU control register - MCUCR. When INTO is level triggered, the interrupt is pending as long as INTO is held low.

Note that the Status Register - SREG - is not handled by the AVR hardware, neither for interrupts nor for subroutines. For the routines requiring a storage of the SREG, this must be performed by user software.

The interrupt is triggered even if INTO is configured as an output. This provides a way to generate a software interrupt.

Note that the Subroutine and Interrupt Stack is a 3-level true hardware stack, and if more than 3 nested subroutines and interrupts are executed, only the most recent 3 return addresses are stored.

The interrupt flag can not be directly accessed by the user. If an external edge triggered interrupt is suspected to be pending, the flag can be cleared as follows.

1. Disable the external interrupt by clearing the INTO flag in GIMSK.
2. Select level triggered interrupt.
3. Select desired interrupt edge.

## The MCU Control Register - MCUCR

The MCU Control Register contains general microcontroller control bits for general MCU control functions.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$35	-	-	SE	SM	-	-	ISC01	ISC00	MCUCR
Read/Write	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bits 7, 6 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

- **Bit 5 - SE: Sleep Enable**

The SE bit must be set (one) to make the MCU enter the sleep mode when the SLEEP instruction is executed. To avoid the MCU entering the sleep mode unless it is the programmers purpose, it is recommended to set the Sleep Enable SE bit just before the execution of the SLEEP instruction.

- **Bit 4 - SM: Sleep Mode**

This bit selects between the two available sleep modes. When SM is cleared (zero), Idle Mode is selected as Sleep Mode. When SM is set (one), Power Down mode is selected as sleep mode. For details, refer to the paragraph "Sleep Modes" on the following page.

- **Bits 3, 2 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

- **Bits 1, 0 - ISC01, ISC00: Interrupt Sense Control 0 bit 1 and bit 0**

The External Interrupt 0 is activated by the external pin INT0 if the SREG I-flag and the corresponding interrupt mask in the GIMSK register is set. The level and edges on the external INT0 pin that activate the interrupt are defined as:

**Table 4.** Interrupt 0 Sense Control

ISC01	ISC00	Description
0	0	The low level of INT0 generates an interrupt request.
0	1	Reserved
1	0	The falling edge of INT0 generates an interrupt request.
1	1	The rising edge of INT0 generates an interrupt request.

Note: When changing the ISC10/ISC00 bits, INT0 must be disabled by clearing its Interrupt Enable bit in the GIMSK Register. Otherwise an interrupt can occur when the bits are changed.

## Sleep Modes

To enter the sleep modes, the SE bit in MCUCR must be set (one) and a SLEEP instruction must be executed. If an enabled interrupt occurs while the MCU is in a sleep mode,

the MCU awakes, executes the interrupt routine, and resumes execution from the instruction following SLEEP. The contents of the register file and the I/O memory are unaltered. If a reset occurs during sleep mode, the MCU wakes up and executes from the Reset vector.

### Idle Mode

When the SM bit is cleared (zero), the SLEEP instruction forces the MCU into the Idle Mode stopping the CPU but allowing Timer/Counters, Watchdog and the interrupt system to continue operating. This enables the MCU to wake up from external triggered interrupts as well as internal ones like Timer Overflow interrupt and watchdog reset. If wakeup from the Analog Comparator interrupt is not required, the analog comparator can be powered down by setting the ACD-bit in the Analog Comparator Control and Status register - ACSR. This will reduce power consumption in Idle Mode.

### Power Down Mode

When the SM bit is set (one), the SLEEP instruction forces the MCU into the Power Down Mode. In this mode, the external oscillator is stopped. The user can select whether the watchdog shall be enabled during power-down mode. If the watchdog is enabled, it will wake up the MCU when the Watchdog Time-out period expires. If the watchdog is disabled, only an external reset or an external level triggered interrupt can wake up the MCU. Note that when a level triggered interrupt is used for wake-up from power down, the low level must be held for a time longer than the reset delay time-out period  $t_{TOUT}$ . Otherwise, the device will not wake up.

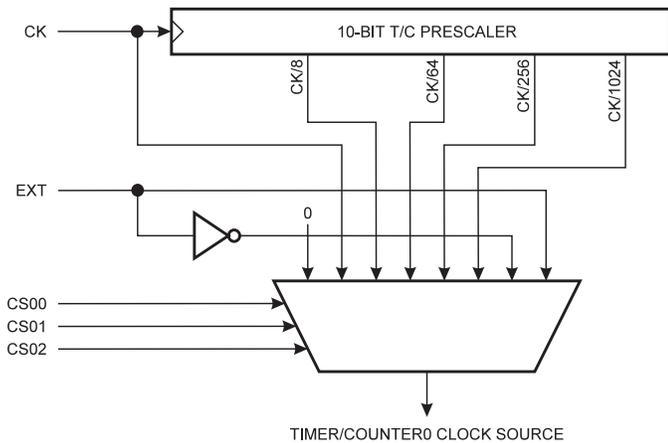
## Timer / Counter

The AT90S1200 provides one general purpose 8-bit Timer/Counter. The Timer/Counter gets the prescaled clock from the 10-bit prescaling timer. The Timer/Counter can either be used as a timer with an internal clock time-base or as a counter with an external pin connection which triggers the counting.

### The Timer/Counter Prescaler

Figure 19 shows the general Timer/Counter prescaler.

**Figure 19. Timer/Counter0 Prescaler**

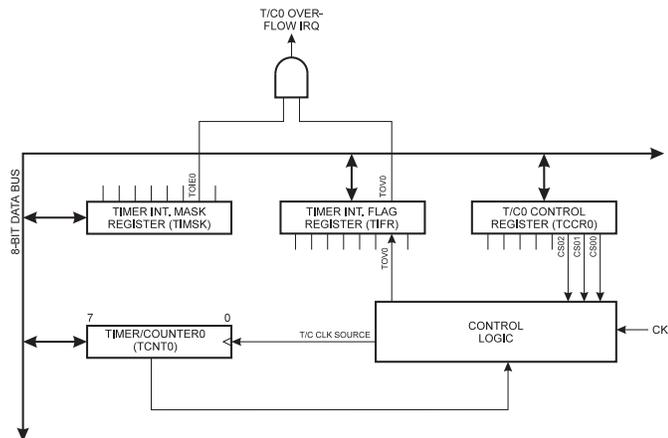


The four different prescaled selections are: CK/8, CK/64, CK/256 and CK/1024 where CK is the oscillator clock. For the Timer/Counter, added selections as CK, external source and stop, can be selected as clock sources.

## The 8-bit Timer/Counter0

Figure 20 shows the block diagram for Timer/Counter0.

**Figure 20. Timer/Counter 0 Block Diagram**



## The Timer/Counter0 Control Register - TCCR0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$33	-	-	-	-	-	CS02	CS01	CS00	TCCR0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

### • Bits 7..3 - Res: Reserved bits

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

The 8-bit Timer/Counter0 can select clock source from CK, prescaled CK, or an external pin. In addition it can be stopped as described in the specification for the Timer/Counter0 Control Register - TCCR0. The overflow status flag is found in the Timer/Counter Interrupt Flag Register - TIFR. Control signals are found in the Timer/Counter0 Control Register - TCCR0. The interrupt enable/disable settings for Timer/Counter0 are found in the Timer/Counter Interrupt Mask Register - TIMSK.

When Timer/Counter0 is externally clocked, the external signal is synchronized with the oscillator frequency of the CPU. To assure proper sampling of the external clock, the minimum time between two external clock transitions must be at least one internal CPU clock period. The external clock signal is sampled on the rising edge of the internal CPU clock.

The 8-bit Timer/Counter0 features both a high resolution and a high accuracy usage with the lower prescaling opportunities. Similarly, the high prescaling opportunities make the Timer/Counter0 useful for lower speed functions or exact timing functions with infrequent actions.

- **Bits 2,1,0 - CS02, CS01, CS00: Clock Select0, bit 2,1 and 0**  
The Clock Select0 bits 2,1 and 0 define the prescaling source of Timer0.

**Table 5.** Clock 0 Prescale Select

CS02	CS01	CS00	Description
0	0	0	Stop, the Timer/Counter0 is stopped.
0	0	1	CK
0	1	0	CK / 8
0	1	1	CK / 64
1	0	0	CK / 256
1	0	1	CK / 1024
1	1	0	External Pin T0, falling edge
1	1	1	External Pin T0, rising edge

### The Timer Counter 0 - TCNT0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
\$32	MSB								LSB	TCNT0
Read/Write	R/W									
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

The Timer/Counter0 is realized as an up-counter with read and write access. If the Timer/Counter0 is written and a clock source is present, the Timer/Counter0 continues counting in the timer clock cycle following the write operation.

### The Watchdog Timer

The Watchdog Timer is clocked from a separate on-chip oscillator which runs at 1MHz. This is the typical value at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ . See characterization data for typical values at other  $V_{CC}$  levels. By controlling the Watchdog Timer prescaler, the Watchdog reset interval can be adjusted from 16,000 to 2,048,000 cycles (nominally 16 - 2048 ms). The WDR - Watchdog Reset - instruction resets the Watchdog Timer. Eight different clock cycle periods can be selected to determine the maximum period between two WDR instructions to avoid that the Watchdog Timer resets the MCU. If

### The Watchdog Timer Control Register - WDTCR

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$21	-	-	-	-	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	WDTCR
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

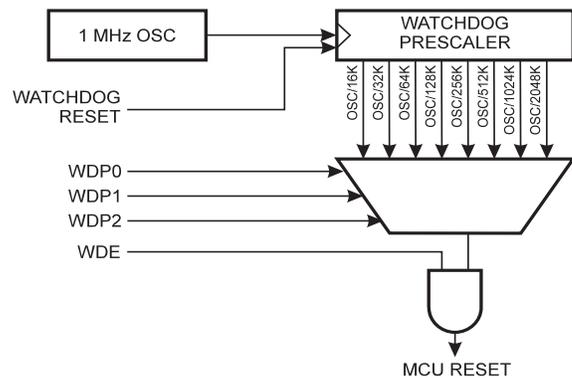
- **Bits 7..4 - Res: Reserved bits**  
These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and will always read as zero.

The Stop condition provides a Timer Enable/Disable function. The CK down divided modes are scaled directly from the CK oscillator clock. If the external pin modes are used, the corresponding setup must be performed in the actual data direction control register (cleared to zero gives an input pin).

- **Bits 5..3 - Res: Reserved bits**  
These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and always read zero.

the reset period expires without another WDR instruction, the AT90S1200 resets and executes from the reset vector. For timing details on the Watchdog reset, refer to page 12.

**Figure 21.** Watchdog Timer



- **Bit 3 - WDE: Watchdog Enable**  
When the WDE is set (one) the Watchdog Timer is enabled, and if the WDE is cleared (zero) the Watchdog Timer function is disabled.

- **Bits 2..0 - WDP2..0: Watchdog Timer Prescaler 2,1 and 0**  
The WDP2..0 determine the Watchdog Timer prescaling when the Watchdog Timer is enabled. The different prescaling values and their corresponding Timeout Periods are shown in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Watchdog Timer Prescale Select

WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	Timeout Period
0	0	0	16,000 cycles
0	0	1	32,000 cycles
0	1	0	64,000 cycles
0	1	1	128,200 cycles
1	0	0	256,000 cycles
1	0	1	512,000 cycles
1	1	0	1,024,000 cycles
1	1	1	2,048,000 cycles

## EEPROM Read/Write Access

The EEPROM access registers are accessible in the I/O space.

The write access time is in the range of 2.5 - 4ms, depending on the  $V_{CC}$  voltages. A self-timing function, however, lets the user software detect when the next byte can be written. If the user code contains code that writes the EEPROM, some precaution must be taken. In heavily filtered power supplies,  $V_{CC}$  is likely to rise or fall slowly on power-up/down. This causes the device for some period of time to run at a voltage lower than specified as minimum for the clock frequency used. CPU operation under these conditions is likely cause the program counter to perform unintentional jumps and eventually execute the EEPROM write code. To secure EEPROM integrity, the user is advised to use an external under-voltage reset circuit in this case.

In order to prevent unintentional EEPROM writes, a specific write procedure must be followed. Refer to the description of the EEPROM Control Register for details on this.

When the EEPROM is read or written, the CPU is halted for two clock cycles before the next instruction is executed.

### The EEPROM Address Register - EEAR

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$1E	-	-	EEAR5	EEAR4	EEAR3	EEAR2	EEAR1	EEAR0	EEAR
Read/Write	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bit 7,6 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bit in the AT90S1200 and will always read as zero.

- **Bits 5..0 - EEAR..0: EEPROM Address**

The EEPROM Address Register - EEAR5..0 - specifies the EEPROM address in the 64-byte EEPROM space. The EEPROM data bytes are addressed linearly between 0 and 63.

### The EEPROM Data Register - EEDR

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$1D	MSB							LSB	EEDR
Read/Write	R/W								
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bits 7..0 - EEDR7..0: EEPROM Data**

For the EEPROM write operation, the EEDR register contains the data to be written to the EEPROM in the address

given by the EEAR register. For the EEPROM read operation, the EEDR contains the data read out from the EEPROM at the address given by EEAR.

### The EEPROM Control Register - EECR

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$1C	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEWE	EERE	EECR
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bits 7..2 - Res: Reserved bits**

These bits are reserved bits in the AT90S1200 and will always be read as zero.

- **Bit 1 - EEWE: EEPROM Write Enable**

The EEPROM Write Enable Signal EEWE is the write strobe to the EEPROM. When address and data are correctly set up, the EEWE bit must be set to write the value into the EEPROM. When the write access time (typically

2.5ms at  $V_{CC} = 5V$  and 4ms at  $V_{CC} = 2.7V$ ) has elapsed, the EERE bit is cleared (zero) by hardware. The user software can poll this bit and wait for a zero before writing the next byte. When EERE has been set, the CPU is halted for two cycles before the next instruction is executed.

• **Bit 0 - EERE: EEPROM Read Enable**

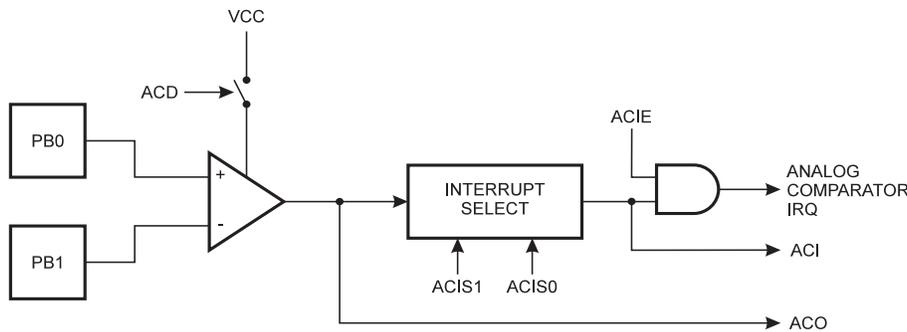
The EEPROM Read Enable Signal EERE is the read strobe to the EEPROM. When the correct address is set up in the EEAR register, the EERE bit must be set. When the EERE bit is cleared (zero) by hardware, requested data is found in the EEDR register. The EEPROM read access takes one instruction and there is no need to poll the EERE

bit. When EERE has been set, the CPU is halted for two cycles before the next instruction is executed.

## The Analog Comparator

The analog comparator compares the input values on the positive pin PB0 (AIN0) and the negative pin PB1 (AIN1). When the voltage on the positive pin PB0 (AIN0) is higher than the voltage on the negative pin PB1 (AIN1), the Analog Comparator Output, ACO is set (one). The comparator's output can be set to trigger the Analog Comparator interrupt. The user can select Interrupt triggering on comparator output rise, fall or toggle. A block diagram of the comparator and its surrounding logic is shown in Figure 22.

**Figure 22.** Analog Comparator Block Diagram



### The Analog Comparator Control and Status Register - ACSR

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$08	ACD	-	ACO	ACI	ACIE	-	ACIS1	ACIS0	ACSR
Read/Write	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• **Bit 7 - ACD: Analog Comparator Disable**

When this bit is set(one), the power to the analog comparator is switched off. This bit can be set at any time to turn off the analog comparator. This will reduce power consumption in active and idle mode. When changing the ACD bit, the Analog Comparator Interrupt must be disabled by clearing the ACIE bit in ACSR. Otherwise an interrupt can occur when the bit is changed.

• **Bit 6 - Res: Reserved bit**

This bit is a reserved bit in the AT90S1200 and will always read as zero.

• **Bit 5 - ACO: Analog Comparator Output**

ACO is directly connected to the comparator output.

• **Bit 4 - ACI: Analog Comparator Interrupt Flag**

This bit is set (one) when a comparator output event triggers the interrupt mode defined by ACIS1 and ACIS0. The Analog Comparator Interrupt routine is executed if the ACIE bit is set (one) and the I-bit in SREG is set (one). ACI is cleared by hardware when executing the corresponding interrupt handling vector. Alternatively, ACI is cleared by writing a logic one to the flag.

• **Bit 3 - ACIE: Analog Comparator Interrupt Enable**

When the ACIE bit is set (one) and the I-bit in the Status Register is set (one), the analog comparator interrupt is activated. When cleared (zero), the interrupt is disabled.

• **Bit 2 - Res: Reserved bit**

This bit is a reserved bit in the AT90S1200 and will always read as zero.

• **Bits 1,0 - ACIS1, ACIS0: Analog Comparator Interrupt Mode Select**

These bits determine which comparator events that trigger the Analog Comparator interrupt. The different settings are shown in Table 7.

**Table 7.** ACIS1/ACIS0 Settings

ACIS1	ACIS0	Interrupt Mode
0	0	Comparator Interrupt on Output Toggle

**Table 7. ACIS1/ACIS0 Settings**

ACIS1	ACIS0	Interrupt Mode
0	1	Reserved
1	0	Comparator Interrupt on Falling Output Edge
1	1	Comparator Interrupt on Rising Output Edge

Note: When changing the ACIS1/ACIS0 bits, the Analog Comparator Interrupt must be disabled by clearing its Interrupt Enable bit in the ACSR register. Otherwise an interrupt can occur when the bits are changed.

## I/O-Ports

### Port B

Port B is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port.

Three data memory address locations are allocated for the Port B, one each for the Data Register - PORTB (\$18), Data Direction Register - DDRB (\$17) and the Port B Input Pins - PINB (\$16). The Port B Input Pins address is read only, while the Data Register and the Data Direction Register are read/write.

#### The Port B Data Register - PORTB

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$18	<b>PORTB7</b>	<b>PORTB6</b>	<b>PORTB5</b>	<b>PORTB4</b>	<b>PORTB3</b>	<b>PORTB2</b>	<b>PORTB1</b>	<b>PORTB0</b>	PORTB
Read/Write	R/W								
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

#### The Port B Data Direction Register - DDRB

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$17	<b>DDB7</b>	<b>DDB6</b>	<b>DDB5</b>	<b>DDB4</b>	<b>DDB3</b>	<b>DDB2</b>	<b>DDB1</b>	<b>DDB0</b>	DDRB
Read/Write	R/W								
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

#### The Port B Input Pin Address - PINB

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$16	<b>PINB7</b>	<b>PINB6</b>	<b>PINB5</b>	<b>PINB4</b>	<b>PINB3</b>	<b>PINB2</b>	<b>PINB1</b>	<b>PINB0</b>	PINB
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Initial value	Hi-Z								

The Port B Input Pins address - PINB - is not a register, and this address enables access to the physical value on each Port B pin. When reading PORTB, the PORTB Data Latch is read, and when reading PINB, the logical values present on the pins are read.

All port pins have individually selectable pull-up resistors. The Port B output buffers can sink 20mA and thus drive LED displays directly. When pins PB0 to PB7 are used as inputs and are externally pulled low, they will source current if the internal pull-up resistors are activated.

The Port B pins with alternate functions are shown in the following table:

**Table 8. Port B Pins Alternate Functions**

Port Pin	Alternate Functions
PB0	AIN0 (Analog comparator positive input)
PB1	AIN1 (Analog comparator negative input)
PB5	MOSI (Data input line for memory downloading)
PB6	MISO (Data output line for memory uploading)
PB7	SCK (Serial clock input)

When the pins are used for the alternate function, the DDRB and PORTB register has to be set according to the alternate function description.

### Port B as General Digital I/O

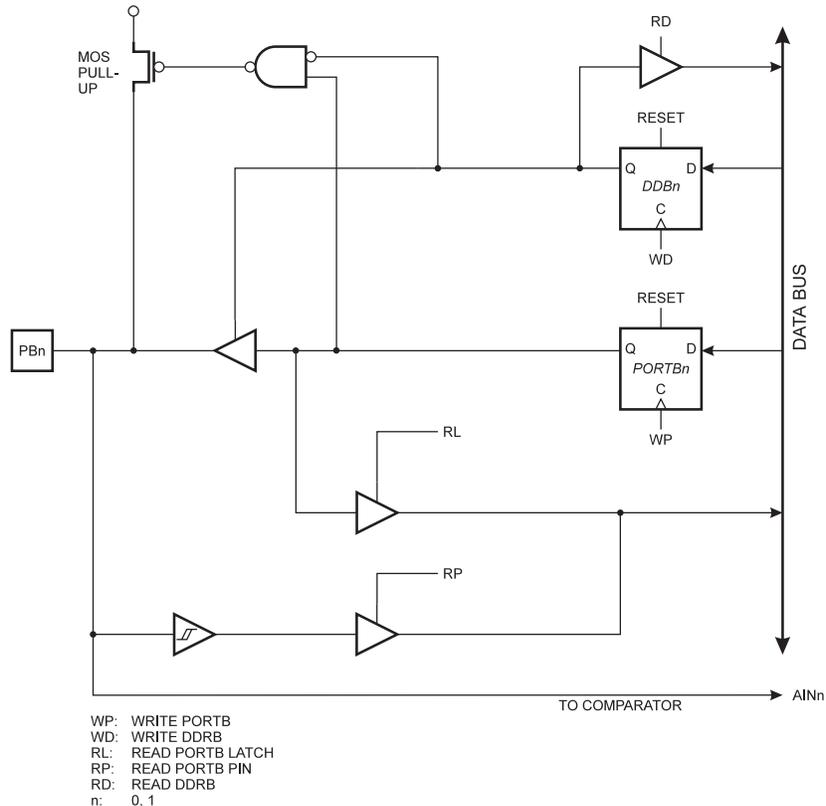
All 8 bits in Port B are equal when used as digital I/O pins.  $PB_n$ , General I/O pin: The  $DDB_n$  bit in the  $DDRB$  register selects the direction of this pin, if  $DDB_n$  is set (one),  $PB_n$  is configured as an output pin. If  $DDB_n$  is cleared (zero),  $PB_n$  is configured as an input pin. If  $PORTB_n$  is set (one) and the pin is configured as an input pin, the MOS pull up resistor is activated. To switch the pull up resistor off,  $PORTB_n$  has to be cleared (zero) or the pin has to be configured as an output pin.

**Table 9.**  $DDB_n$  Effect on Port B Pins

$DDB_n$	$PORTB_n$	I/O	Pull up	Comment
0	0	Input	No	Tri-state (Hi-Z)
0	1	Input	Yes	$PB_n$ will source current if ext. pulled low.
1	0	Output	No	Push-Pull Zero Output
1	1	Output	No	Push-Pull One Output

Note: 7,6...0, pin number.

**Figure 23.** Port B Schematic Diagram (pins  $PB_0$  and  $PB_1$ )



### Alternate Functions of Port B

The alternate pin functions of Port B are:

- **SCK - PORTB, Bit 7**  
SCK, Clock input pin for Memory up/downloading.
- **MISO - PORTB, Bit 6**  
MISO, Data output pin for Memory uploading.
- **MOSI - PORTB, Bit 5**  
MOSI, Data input pin for Memory downloading.
- **AIN1 - PORTB, Bit 1**  
AIN1, Analog Comparator Negative Input. When configured as an input ( $DDB_1$  is cleared (zero)) and with the internal MOS pull up resistor switched off ( $PB_1$  is cleared (zero)), this pin also serves as the negative input of the on-chip analog comparator.
- **AIN0 - PORTB, Bit 0**  
AIN0, Analog Comparator Positive Input. When configured as an input ( $DDB_0$  is cleared (zero)) and with the internal MOS pull up resistor switched off ( $PB_0$  is cleared (zero)), this pin also serves as the positive input of the on-chip analog comparator.
- **PORT B Schematics**  
Note that all port pins are synchronized. The synchronization latches are however, not shown in the figures.

Figure 24. Port B Schematic Diagram (Pins PB2, PB3 and PB4)

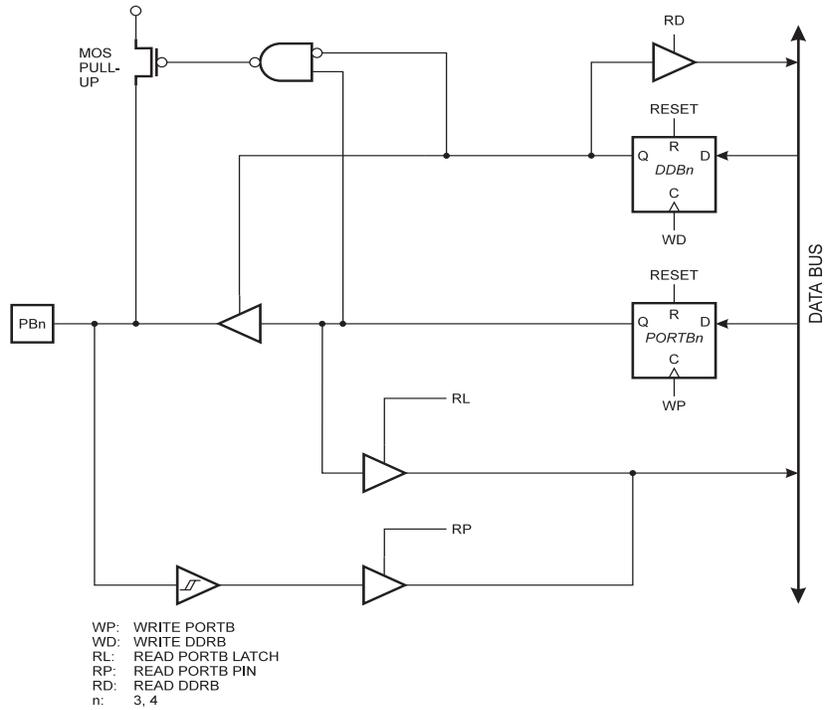
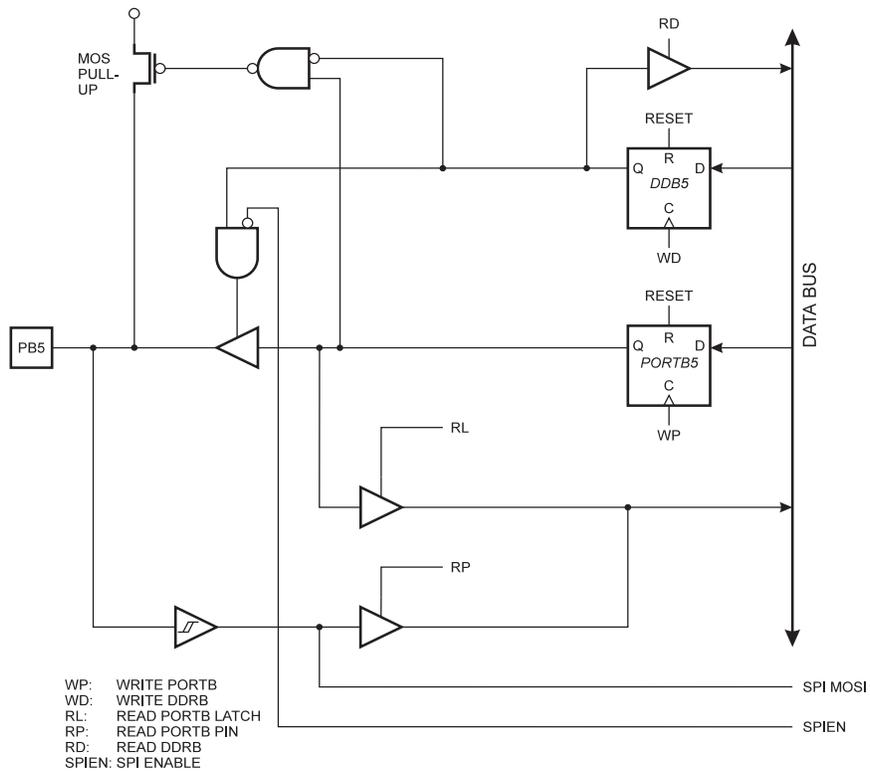
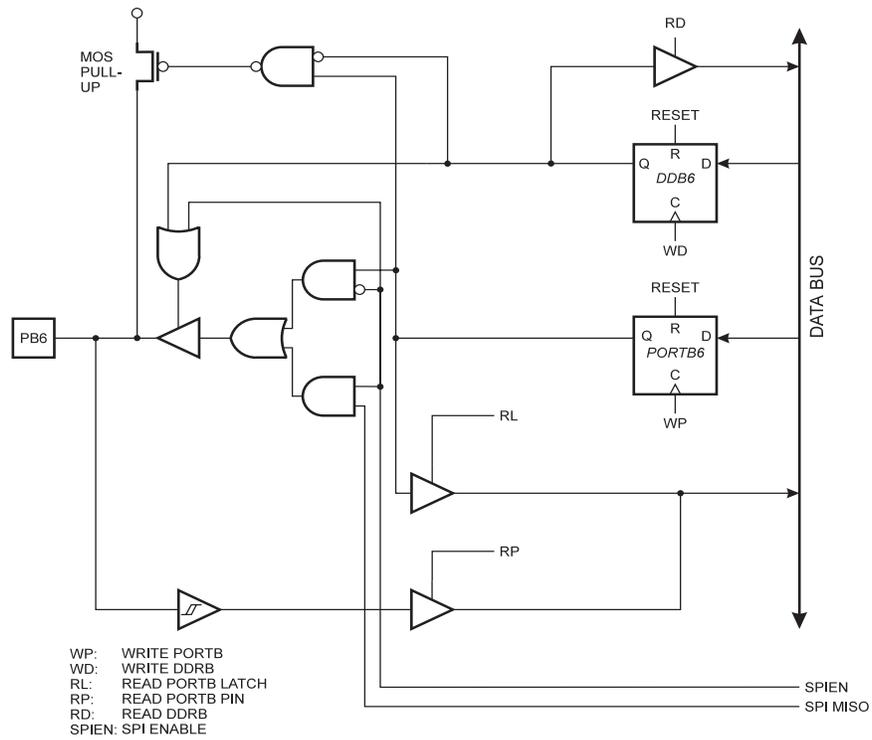


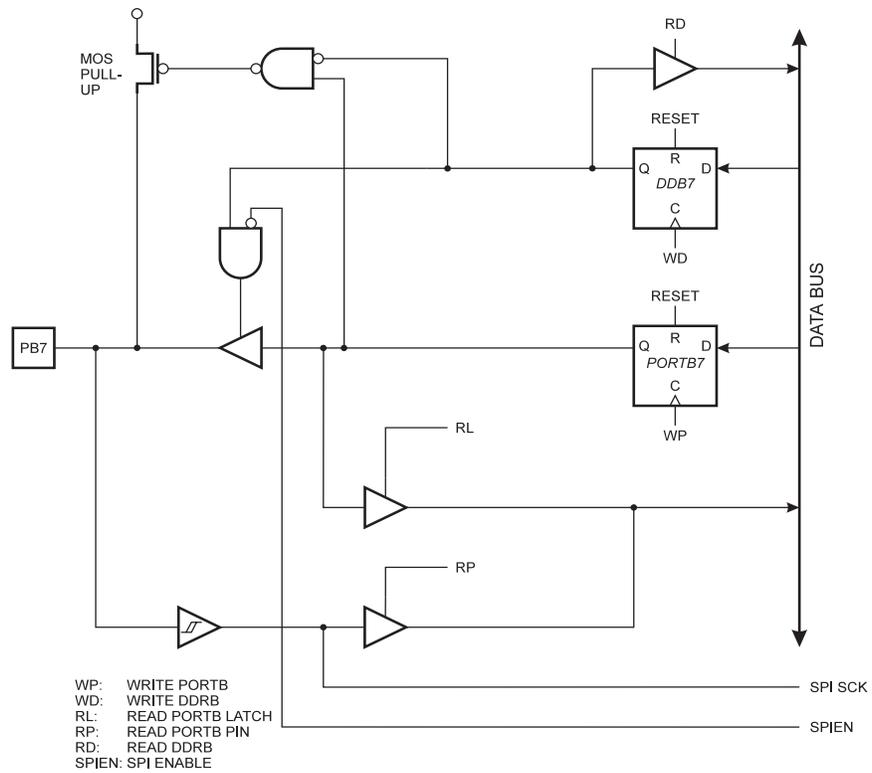
Figure 25. Port B Schematic Diagram, Pin PB5



**Figure 26.** Port B Schematic Diagram, Pin PB6



**Figure 27.** Port B Schematic Diagram, Pin PB7



## Port D

Three data memory address locations are allocated for the Port D, one each for the Data Register - PORTD (\$12), Data Direction Register - DDRD (\$11) and the Port D Input Pins - PIND (\$10). The Port D Input Pins address is read only, while the Data Register and the Data Direction Register are read/write.

Port D has seven bi-directional I/O pins with internal pull-up resistors, PD6..PD0. The Port D output buffers can sink 20 mA. As inputs, Port D pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated.

Some Port D pins have alternate functions as shown in the following table:

**Table 10.** Port D Pins Alternate Functions

Port Pin	Alternate Function
PD2	INT0 (External interrupt 0 input)
PD4	T0 (Timer/Counter 0 external input)

### The Port D Data Register - PORTD

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$12	-	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	PORTD
Read/Write	R	R/W							
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

### The Port D Data Direction Register - DDRD

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$11	-	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	DDRD
Read/Write	R	R/W							
Initial value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

### The Port D Input Pins Address - PIND

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
\$10	-	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	PIND
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Initial value	0	Hi-Z							

The Port D Input Pins address - PIND - is not a register, and this address enables access to the physical value on each Port D pin. When reading PORTD, the PORTD Data Latch is read, and when reading PIND, the logical values present on the pins are read.

configured as an output pin. If DDDn is cleared (zero), PDn is configured as an input pin. If PORTDn is set (one) when DDDn is configured as an input pin, the MOS pull up resistor is activated. To switch the pull up resistor off, the PORTDn bit has to be cleared (zero) or the pin has to be configured as an output pin.

### Port D as General Digital I/O

PDn, General I/O pin: The DDDn bit in the DDRD register selects the direction of this pin. If DDDn is set (one), PDn is

**Table 11.** DDDn Bits Effect on Port D Pins

DDDn	PORTDn	I/O	Pull up	Comment
0	0	Input	No	Tri-state (Hi-Z)
0	1	Input	Yes	PDn will source current if ext. pulled low.
1	0	Output	No	Push-Pull Zero Output
1	1	Output	No	Push-Pull One Output

n: 6...0, pin number.



Figure 29. Port D Schematic Diagram (Pin PD2)

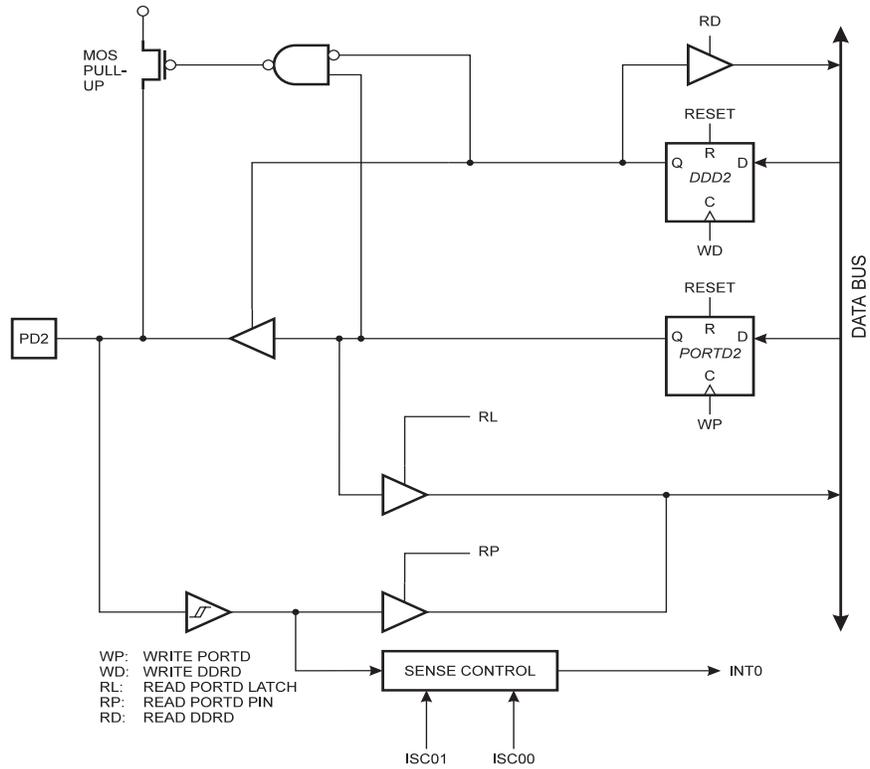
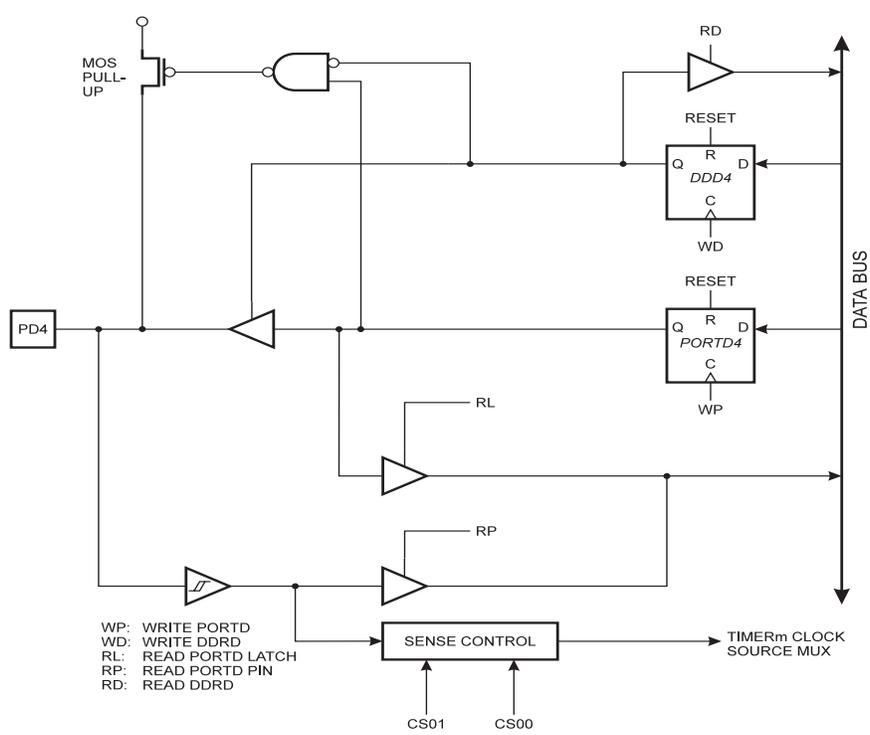


Figure 30. Port D Schematic Diagram (Pin PD4)



## Memory Programming

### Program Memory Lock Bits

The AT90S1200 MCU provides two lock bits which can be left unprogrammed ('1') or can be programmed ('0') to obtain the additional features listed in Table 12.

**Table 12.** Lock Bit Protection Modes

Program Lock Bits			Protection Type
Mode	LB1	LB2	
1	1	1	No program lock features
2	0	1	Further programming of the Flash and EEPROM is disabled
3	0	0	Same as mode 2, but verify is also disabled.

Note: The Lock Bits can only be erased with the Chip Erase operation.

### Fuse Bits

The Fuse bits in the AT90S1200 are RCEN and SPIEN.

When RCEN is programmed ('0'), MCU clocking from the internal RC oscillator is selected. Default value is erased ('1'). Order AT90S1200A to get parts with this bit programmed.

When SPIEN is programmed ('0'), Serial Programming Mode is enabled. Default value is programmed ('0').

These bits are not accessible in Serial Programming Mode and are not changed by a chip erase.

### Signature Bytes

All Atmel microcontrollers have a three-byte signature code which identifies the device. This code can be read in both serial<sup>(1)</sup> and parallel mode. The three bytes reside in a separate address space, and for the AT90S1200 they are:

1. \$00: \$1E (indicates manufactured by Atmel)
2. \$01: \$90 (indicates 1 kB Flash memory)
3. \$02: \$01 (indicates 90S1200 device when \$01 is \$90)

Note: 1. When both lock bits are programmed (lock mode 3), the signature bytes can not be read in serial mode.

### Programming the Flash and EEPROM

Atmel's AT90S1200 offers 1K bytes of in-system reprogrammable Flash Program memory and 64 bytes of EEPROM Data memory.

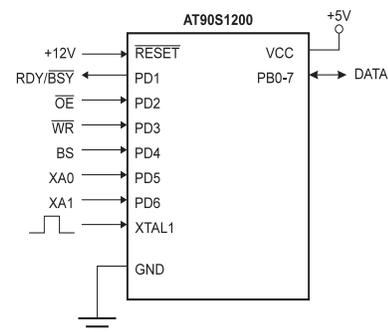
The AT90S1200 is normally shipped with the on-chip Flash Program memory and EEPROM Data memory arrays in the erased state (i.e. contents = \$FF) and ready to be programmed. This device supports a High-Voltage (12V) Parallel programming mode and a Low-Voltage Serial programming mode. The +12V is used for programming enable only, and no current of significance is drawn by this pin. The serial programming mode provides a convenient way to download the Program and Data into the AT90S1200 inside the user's system.

The Program and Data memory arrays on the AT90S1200 are programmed byte-by-byte in either programming modes. For the EEPROM, an auto-erase cycle is provided in the serial programming mode.

### Parallel Programming

This section describes how to parallel program and verify Flash Program memory, EEPROM Data memory + Program Memory Lock bits and Fuse bits in the AT90S1200.

**Figure 31.** Parallel Programming



### Signal Names

In this section, some pins of the AT90S1200 are referenced by signal names describing their functionality during parallel programming rather than their pin names. Pins not described in the following table are referenced by pin names.

**Table 13.** Pin Name Mapping

Signal Name in Programming Mode	Pin Name	I/O	Function
RDY/ $\overline{\text{BSY}}$	PD1	O	0: Device is busy programming, 1: Device is ready for new command
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	PD2	I	Output Enable (Active Low)
$\overline{\text{WR}}$	PD3	I	Write Pulse (Active Low)
BS	PD4	I	Byte Select
XA0	PD5	I	XTAL Action Bit 0
XA1	PD6	I	XTAL Action Bit 1

The XA1/XA0 bits determine the action taken when the XTAL1 pin is given a positive pulse. The bit settings are shown in the following table:

**Table 14.** XA1 and XA0 Coding

XA1	XA0	Action when XTAL1 is Pulsed
0	0	Load Flash or EEPROM Address (High or Low address byte for Flash determined by BS)
0	1	Load Data (High or Low data byte for Flash determined by BS)
1	0	Load Command
1	1	No Action, Idle

When pulsing  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  or  $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , the command loaded determines the action on input or output. The command is a byte where the different bits are assigned functions as shown in the following table:

**Table 15.** Command Byte Bit Coding

Bit#	Meaning when Set
7	Chip Erase
6	Write Fuse Bits. Located in the data byte at the following bit positions: D5: SPI Fuse, D0: RCEN Fuse (Note: write '0' to program, '1' to erase)
5	Write Lock Bits. Located in the data byte at the following bit positions: D2: LB2, D1: LB1 (Note: write '0' to program)
4	Write Flash or EEPROM (determined by bit 0)
3	Read signature row
2	Read Lock and Fuse Bits. Located in the data byte at the following bits positions: D7: LB1, D6: LB2, D5: SPI Fuse, D0: RCEN Fuse
1	Read from Flash or EEPROM (determined by bit 0)
0	0: Flash Access, 1: EEPROM Access

### Enter Programming Mode

The following algorithm puts the device in parallel programming mode:

1. Apply 4.5 - 5.5V between  $V_{CC}$  and GND.
2. Set the  $\overline{RESET}$  and BS pin to '0' and wait at least 100 ns.
3. Apply 11.5 - 12.5V to  $\overline{RESET}$ . Any activity on BS within 100 ns after +12V has been applied to  $\overline{RESET}$ , will cause the device to fail entering programming mode.

### Chip Erase

The chip erase will erase the Flash and EEPROM memories plus Lock bits. The lock bits are not reset until the program memory has been completely erased. The Fuse bits are not changed. A chip erase must be performed before the Flash is programmed.

Load Command "Chip Erase"

1. Set XA1, XA0 to '10'. This enables command loading.
2. Set BS to '0'.
3. Set PB(7:0) to '1000 0000'. This is the command for Chip erase.
4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the command, and starts the erase of the Flash and EEPROM arrays. After pulsing XTAL1, give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse to enable lock bit erase at the end of the erase cycle. Then wait at least 10 ms for the chip erase cycle to finish. Chip erase does not generate any activity on the  $RDY/\overline{BSY}$  signal.

### Programming the Flash

Load Command "Program Flash"

1. Set XA1, XA0 to '10'. This enables command loading.
2. Set BS to '0'
3. Set PB(7:0) to '0001 0000'. This is the command for Flash programming.
4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the command.

Load Address Low byte

1. Set XA1, XA0 to '00'. This enables address loading.
2. Set BS to '0'. This selects Low address.

3. Set PB(7:0) = Address Low byte (\$00 - \$FF)
4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the Address Low byte.
5. Load Address High byte
  1. Set XA1, XA0 to '00'. This enables address loading.
  2. Set BS to '1'. This selects High address.
  3. Set PB(7:0) = Address High byte (\$00 - \$01)
  4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the Address High byte.

Load Data byte

1. Set XA1, XA0 to '01'. This enables data loading.
2. Set PB(7:0) = Data Low byte (\$00 - \$FF)
3. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the Data Low byte.

Write Data Low byte

1. Set BS to '0'. This selects Low data.
2. Give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse. This starts programming of the data byte.  $RDY/\overline{BSY}$  goes low.
3. Wait until  $RDY/\overline{BSY}$  goes high to program the next byte.

Load Data byte

1. Set XA1, XA0 to '01'. This enables data loading.
2. Set PB(7:0) = Data High byte (\$00 - \$FF)
3. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the Data High byte.

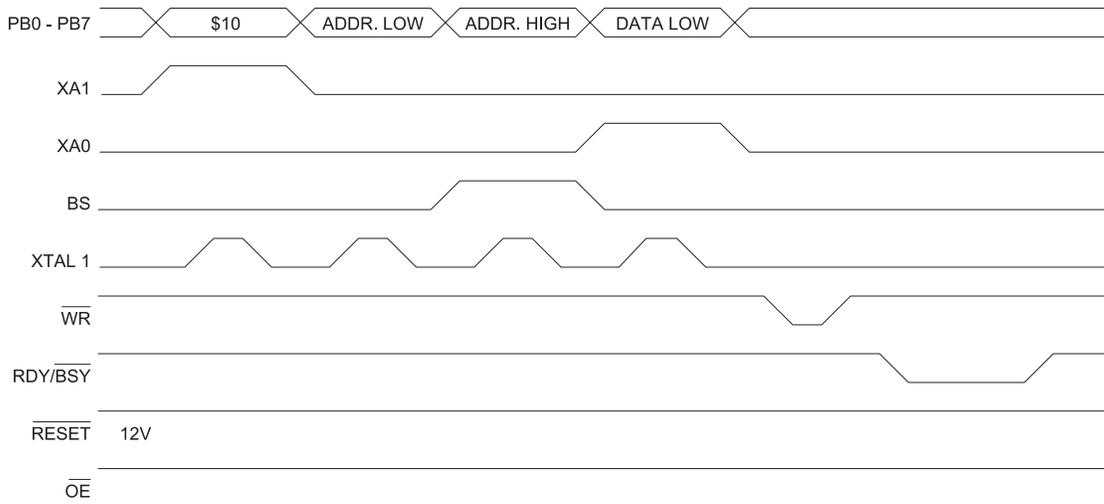
Write Data High byte

1. Set BS to '1'. This selects high data.
2. Give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse. This starts programming of the data byte.  $RDY/\overline{BSY}$  goes low.
3. Wait until  $RDY/\overline{BSY}$  goes high to program the next byte.

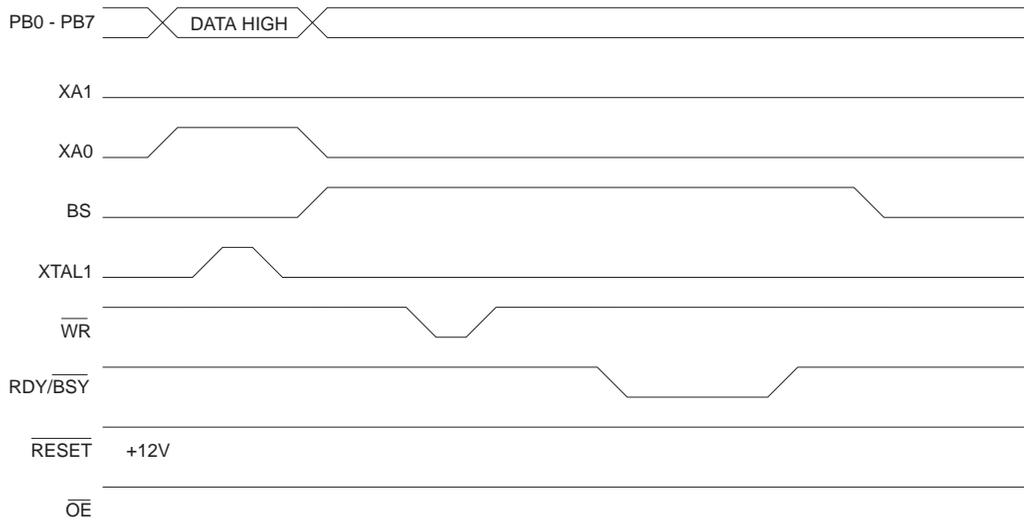
The loaded command and address are retained in the device during programming. To simplify programming, the following should be considered.

- The command for Flash programming needs only be loaded before programming of the first byte.
- Address High byte needs only be loaded before programming a new 256 word page in the Flash.

**Figure 32. Programming Flash Low Byte**



**Figure 33. Programming Flash High Byte**



### Programming the EEPROM

The programming algorithm for the EEPROM data memory is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0001 0001'.
2. Load Low EEPROM Address (\$00 - \$3F)
3. Load Low EEPROM Data (\$00 - \$FF)
4. Give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse and wait for RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$  to go high.

The Command needs only be loaded before programming the first byte.

### Reading the Flash

The algorithm for reading the Flash memory is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0000 0010'.
2. Load Low Address (\$00 - \$FF)
3. Load High Address (\$00 - \$01)
4. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '0', and BS to '0'. The Low Data byte can now be read at PB(7:0)
5. Set BS to '1'. The High Data byte can now be read from PB(7:0)
6. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '1'.

The Command needs only be loaded before reading the first byte.

### Reading the EEPROM

The algorithm for reading the EEPROM memory is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0000 0011'.
2. Load Low Address (\$00 - \$3F)
3. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '0', and BS to '0'. The EEPROM Data byte can now be read at PB(7:0)
4. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '1'.

The Command needs only be loaded before reading the first byte.

### Programming the Fuse Bits

The algorithm for programming the Fuse bits is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0100 0000'.
2. Load Data.

Bit 5 = '0' programs the SPI Fuse bit. Bit 5 = '1' erases the SPI Fuse bit.

Bit 0 = '0' programs the RCEN Fuse bit. Bit 0 = '1' erases the RCEN Fuse bit.

3. Give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse and wait for RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$  to go high.

IMPORTANT! WR must be held low for at least 1 ms.

### Programming the Lock Bits

The algorithm for programming the Lock bits is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0010 0000'.
2. Load Data.  
Bit 2 = '0' programs Lock Bit2  
Bit 1 = '0' programs Lock Bit1
3. Give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse and wait for RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$  to go high.

The lock bits can only be cleared by executing a chip erase.

### Reading the Fuse and Lock Bits

The algorithm for reading the Fuse and Lock bits is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0000 0100'.
2. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '0', and BS to '1'. The Status of Fuses and Lock bits can now be read at PB(7:0)  
Bit 7: Lock Bit1 ('0' means programmed)  
Bit 6: Lock Bit2 ('0' means programmed)  
Bit 5: SPI Fuse ('0' means programmed)  
Bit 0: RCEN Fuse ('0' means programmed)
3. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '1'.

Observe especially that BS needs to be set to '1'.

### Reading the Signature Bytes

The algorithm for reading the Signature bytes is as follows (refer to Flash Programming for details on Command, Address and Data loading):

1. Load Command '0000 1000'.
2. Load Low address (\$00 - \$02)  
Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '0', and BS to '0'. The Selected Signature byte can now be read at PB(7:0)
3. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to '1'.

The command needs only be programmed before reading the first byte.

## Parallel Programming Characteristics

Figure 34. Parallel Programming Timing

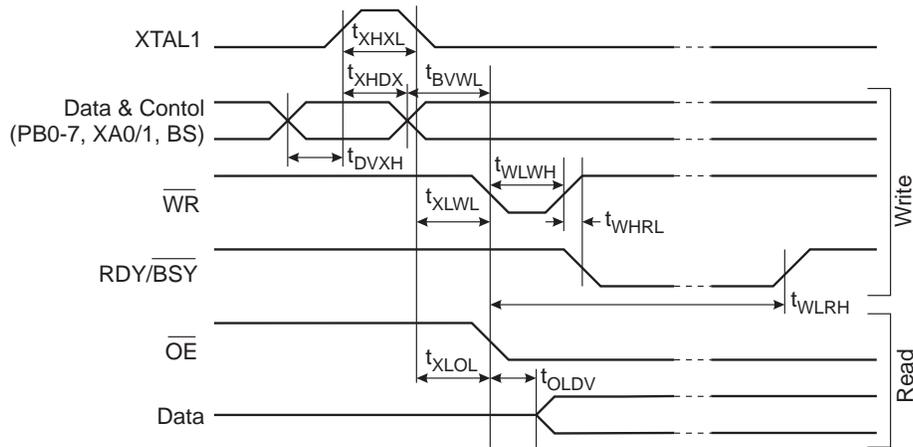


Table 16. Parallel Programming Characteristics

$T_A = 21^\circ\text{C}$  to  $27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 4.5 - 5.5\text{V}$

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$t_{DVXH}$	Data and Control Setup before XTAL1 High	67			ns
$t_{XHXL}$	XTAL1 Pulse Width High	67			ns
$t_{XLDH}$	Data and Control Hold after XTAL1 High	67			ns
$t_{BVWL}$	BS Valid to $\overline{WR}$ Low	67			ns
$t_{WLWH}$	$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width Low	67			ns
$t_{WHRL}$	$\overline{WR}$ High to RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$ Low <sup>(1)</sup>		20		ns
$t_{XLWL}$	XTAL1 Low to $\overline{OE}$ Low	67			ns
$t_{OLDV}$	$\overline{OE}$ Low to Data Valid		20		ns
$t_{WLRH}$	$\overline{WR}$ Low to RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$ High <sup>(1)</sup>	0.5	0.7	0.9	ms

Note: 1. If  $t_{WLWH}$  is held longer than  $t_{WLRH}$ , no RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$  pulse will be seen.

## Serial Downloading

Both the Program and Data memory arrays can be programmed using the serial SPI bus while  $\overline{RESET}$  is pulled to GND. The serial interface consists of pins SCK, MOSI (input) and MISO (output). After  $\overline{RESET}$  is set low, the Programming Enable instruction needs to be executed first before program/erase operations can be executed.

When programming the EEPROM, an auto-erase cycle is built into the self-timed programming operation (in the serial mode ONLY) and there is no need to first execute the Chip Erase instruction. The Chip Erase operation turns the content of every memory location in both the Program and EEPROM arrays into \$FF.

The Program and EEPROM memory arrays have separate address spaces: \$000 to \$3FF for Program Flash memory and \$000 to \$03F for EEPROM Data memory.

Either an external system clock is supplied at pin XTAL1 or a crystal needs to be connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2. The minimum low and high periods for the serial clock (SCK) input are defined as follows:

Low: 1 XTAL1 clock cycle

High: 4 XTAL1 clock cycles

### Serial Programming Algorithm

To program and verify the AT90S1200 in the serial programming mode, the following sequence is recommended (See four byte instruction formats in Table 17):

1. Power-up sequence:

Apply power between  $V_{CC}$  and GND while  $\overline{RESET}$  and SCK are set to '0'. If a crystal is not connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2 or the device is not running from the internal RC oscillator, apply a clock signal to the XTAL1 pin. If the programmer can not guarantee that SCK is held low during power-up,  $\overline{RESET}$  must be given a positive pulse after SCK has been set to '0'.

2. Wait for at least 20 ms and enable serial programming by sending the Programming Enable serial instruction to pin MOSI/PB5.

3. If a chip erase is performed (must be done to erase the Flash), wait 10ms, give  $\overline{RESET}$  a positive pulse and start over again from Step 2.

4. The Flash or EEPROM array is programmed one byte at a time by supplying the address and data together with the appropriate Write instruction. An EEPROM memory location is first automatically erased before new data is written. The next byte can be written after 4 ms.

5. Any memory location can be verified by using the Read instruction which returns the content at the selected address at serial output MISO/PB6.

At the end of the programming session,  $\overline{RESET}$  can be set high to commence normal operation.

6. Power-off sequence (if needed):

Set XTAL1 to '0' (if a crystal is not used or the device is running from the internal RC oscillator).

Set  $\overline{RESET}$  to '1'.

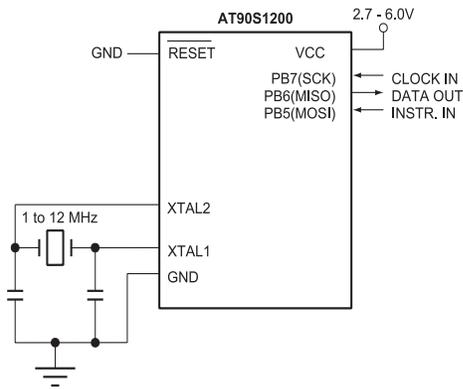
Turn  $V_{CC}$  power off.

**Table 17.** Serial Programming Instruction Set AT90S1200

Instruction	Instruction Format				Operation
	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	
Programming Enable	1010 1100	0101 0011	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	Enable Serial Programming after $\overline{RESET}$ goes low.
Chip Erase	1010 1100	100x xxxx	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	Chip erase Flash and EEPROM
Read Program Memory	0010 H000	0000 000a	bbbb bbbb	oooo oooo	Read H(high or low) data o from Program memory at word address a:b
Write Program Memory	0100 H000	0000 000a	bbbb bbbb	iiii iiii	Write H(high or low) data i to Program memory at word address a:b
Read EEPROM Memory	1010 0000	0000 0000	xxbb bbbb	oooo oooo	Read data o from EEPROM memory at address b
Write EEPROM Memory	1100 0000	0000 0000	xxbb bbbb	iiii iiii	Write data i to EEPROM memory at address b
Write Lock Bits	1010 1100	111x x21x	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	Write lock bits. Set bits 1,2='0' to program lock bits.
Read Signature Byte	0011 0000	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxbb	oooo oooo	Read Signature Byte o from address b.

Note: a = address high bits  
 b = address low bits  
 H = 0 - Low byte, 1- High byte  
 o = data out  
 i = data in  
 x = don't care  
 1 = lock bit 1  
 2 = lock bit 2

**Figure 35. Serial Programming and Verify**

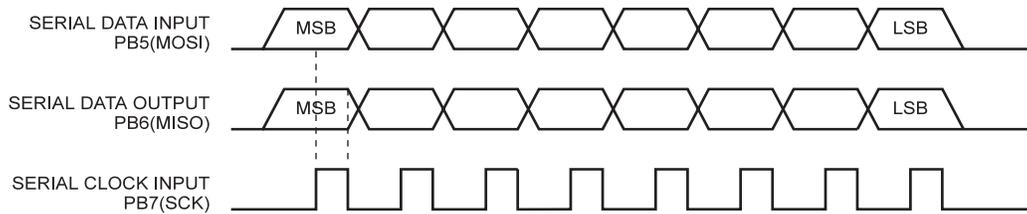


When writing serial data to the AT90S1200, data is clocked on the rising edge of CLK.

When reading data from the AT90S1200, data is clocked on the falling edge of CLK. See Figure 36 for an explanation.

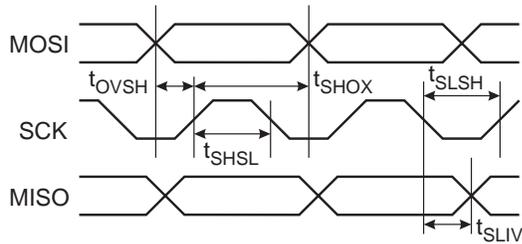
## Programming Characteristics

**Figure 36. Serial Programming Waveforms**



## Serial Programming Characteristics

**Figure 37. Serial Programming Timing**



**Table 18.** Serial Programming Characteristics

$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 2.7 - 6.0\text{V}$  (Unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$1/t_{\text{CLCL}}$	Oscillator Frequency ( $V_{CC} = 2.7 - 4.0\text{V}$ )	0		4	MHz
$t_{\text{CLCL}}$	Oscillator Period ( $V_{CC} = 2.7 - 4.0\text{V}$ )	250			ns
$1/t_{\text{CLCL}}$	Oscillator Frequency ( $V_{CC} = 4.0 - 6.0\text{V}$ )	0		12	MHz
$t_{\text{CLCL}}$	Oscillator Period ( $V_{CC} = 4.0 - 6.0\text{V}$ )	83.3			ns
$t_{\text{SHSL}}$	SCK Pulse Width High	$4 t_{\text{CLCL}}$			ns
$t_{\text{SLSH}}$	SCK Pulse Width Low	$t_{\text{CLCL}}$			ns
$t_{\text{OVSH}}$	MOSI Setup to SCK High	$1.25 t_{\text{CLCL}}$			ns
$t_{\text{SHOX}}$	MOSI Hold after SCK High	$2.5 t_{\text{CLCL}}$			ns
$t_{\text{SLIV}}$	SCK Low to MISO Valid	10	16	32	ns

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operating Temperature .....	$-55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature .....	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Voltage on any Pin except $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ with respect to Ground .....	$-1.0\text{V}$ to $+7.0\text{V}$
Maximum Operating Voltage.....	6.6V
DC Current per I/O Pin .....	40.0 mA
DC Current $V_{CC}$ and GND Pins.....	140.0 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 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.

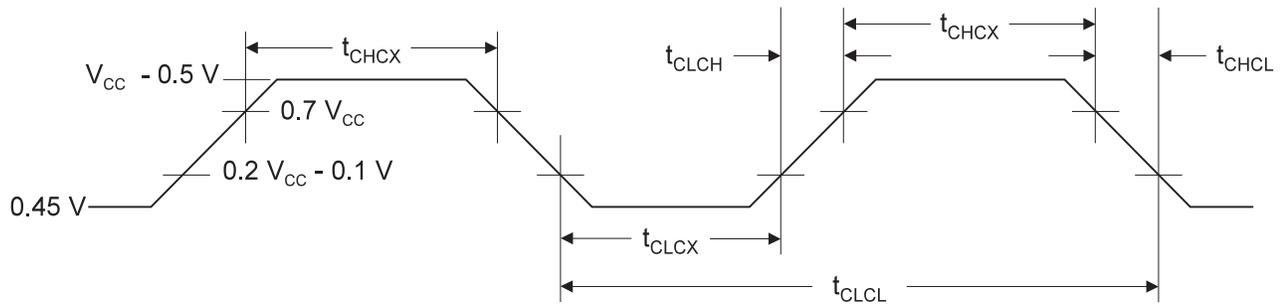
## DC Characteristics

$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$  to  $6.0\text{V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		-0.5		$0.3 V_{CC}$	V
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	(Except XTAL1, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ )	$0.7 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$V_{IH1}$	Input High Voltage	(XTAL1, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ )	$0.7 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage <sup>(1)</sup> (Ports B, D)	$I_{IL} = 25\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $I_{IL} = 15\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$			0.5	V
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage (Ports B,D)	$I_{OH} = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 3\text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.5$			V
$I_{OH}$	Output Source Current (Ports B,D)	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $V_{OH} = 4.5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , $V_{OH} = 2.7\text{V}$		4 2		mA
$I_{IL}$	Output Sink Current (Port B,D)	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $V_{OL} = 0.5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , $V_{OL} = 0.3\text{V}$		28 11		mA
RRST	Reset Pull-Up Resistor		100		500	k $\Omega$
$R_{I/O}$	I/O Pin Pull-Up Resistor		20	40	100	k $\Omega$
$I_{CC}$	Power Supply Current	Active Mode, 3V, 4MHz		2	3	mA
		Idle Mode 3V, 4MHz		0.7	1	mA
		Power Down <sup>(2)</sup> WDT enabled, 3V		10	20	$\mu\text{A}$
		Power Down <sup>(2)</sup> WDT disabled, 3V		0.15	2	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{ACIO}$	Analog Comparator Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$		$\pm 20$		mV
$I_{ACLK}$	Analog Comparator Input Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 1\text{V}$		$\pm 10$	$\pm 30$	nA
$t_{ACPD}$	Analog Comparator Propagation Delay	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 4.0\text{V}$		750 500		ns

- Notes:
- Under steady state (non-transient) conditions,  $I_{OL}$  must be externally limited as follows:  
 Maximum  $I_{OL}$  per port pin: 20mA  
 Maximum total  $I_{OL}$  for all output pins: 80mA  
 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.
  - Minimum  $V_{CC}$  for Power Down is 2V.

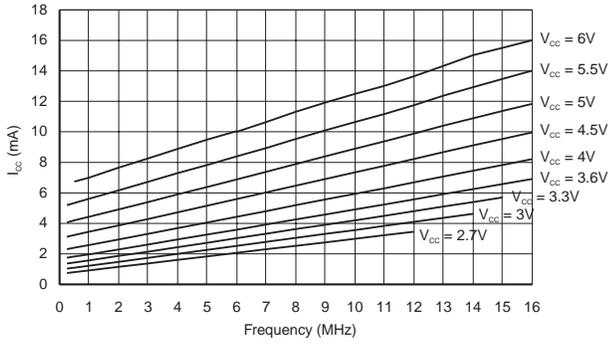
## External Clock Drive Waveforms



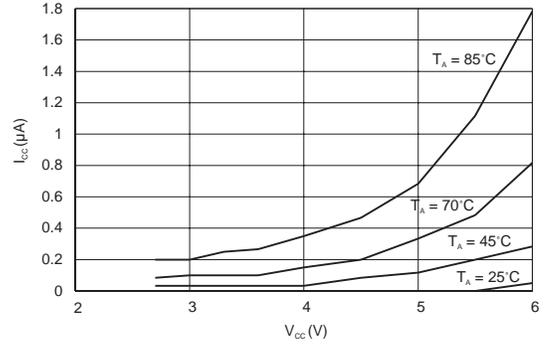
## External Clock Drive

Symbol	Parameter	$V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 6.0V$		$V_{CC} = 4.0V \text{ to } 6.0V$		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
$1/t_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency	0	4	0	12	MHz
$t_{CLCL}$	Clock Period	250		83.3		ns
$t_{CHCX}$	High Time	0		0		ns
$t_{CLCX}$	Low Time	0		0		ns
$t_{CLCH}$	Rise Time		1.6		0.5	$\mu s$
$t_{CHCL}$	Fall Time		1.6		0.5	$\mu s$

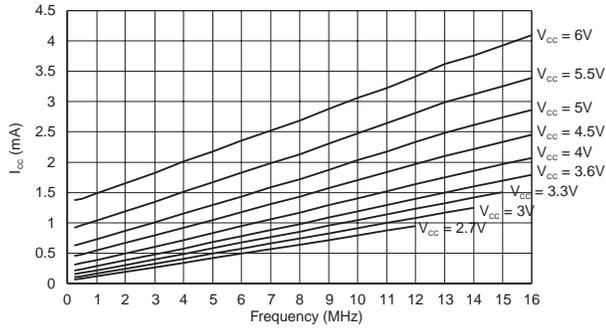
ACTIVE SUPPLY CURRENT vs. FREQUENCY1  
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



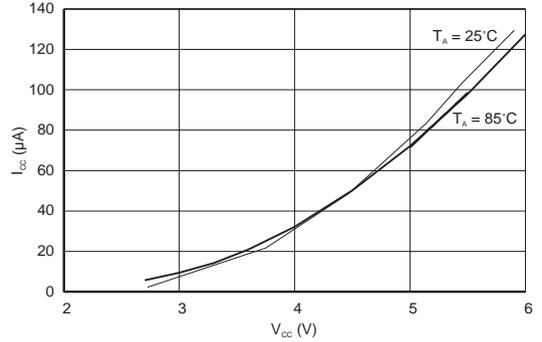
POWER DOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. VCC  
 WATCHDOG TIMER DISABLED



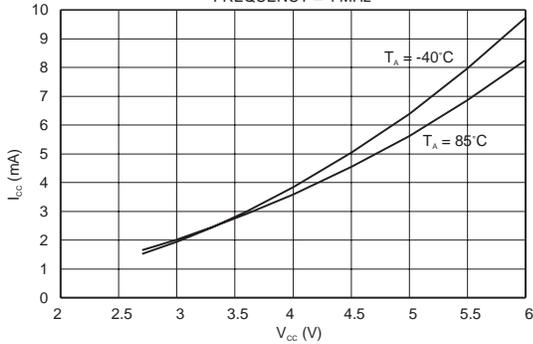
IDLE SUPPLY CURRENT vs. FREQUENCY  
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



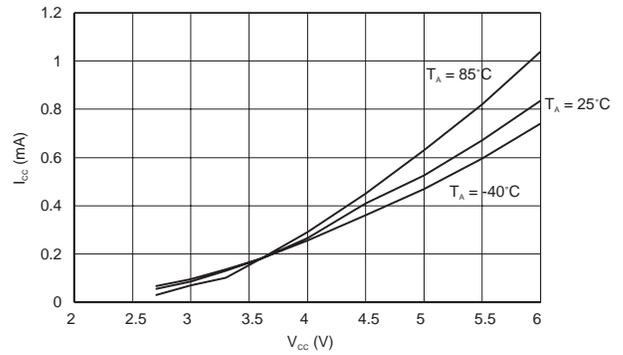
POWER DOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. VCC  
 WATCHDOG TIMER ENABLED



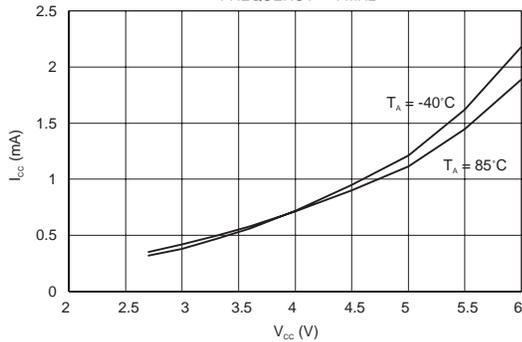
ACTIVE SUPPLY CURRENT vs. VCC  
 FREQUENCY = 4 MHz



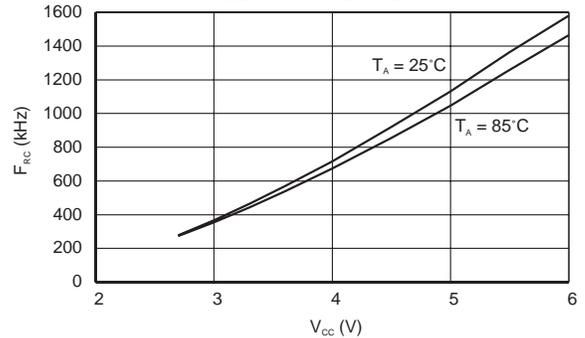
ANALOG COMPARATOR SUPPLY CURRENT vs. VCC



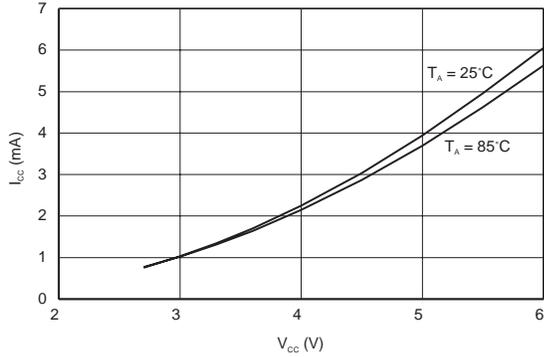
IDLE SUPPLY CURRENT vs. VCC  
 FREQUENCY = 4 MHz



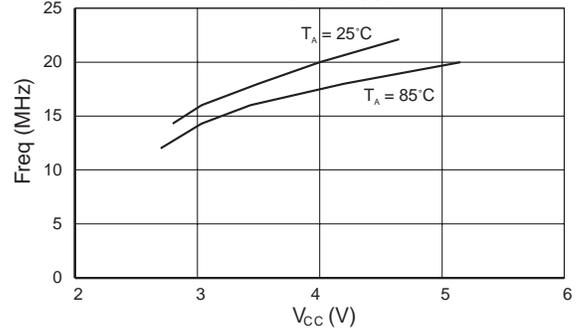
RC OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. VCC



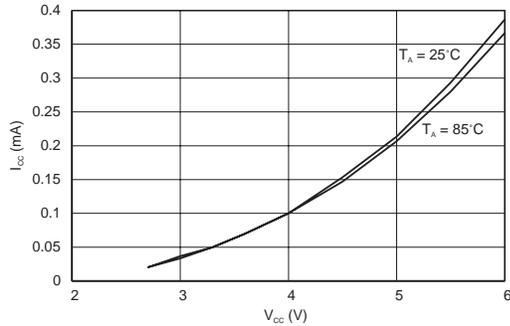
ACTIVE SUPPLY CURRENT vs. V<sub>CC</sub>  
CLOCKED BY INTERNAL RC OSCILLATOR



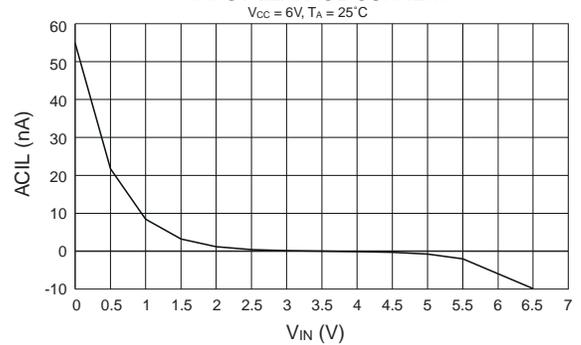
TYPICAL MAXIMUM OPERATING FREQUENCY  
EEPROM NOT USED



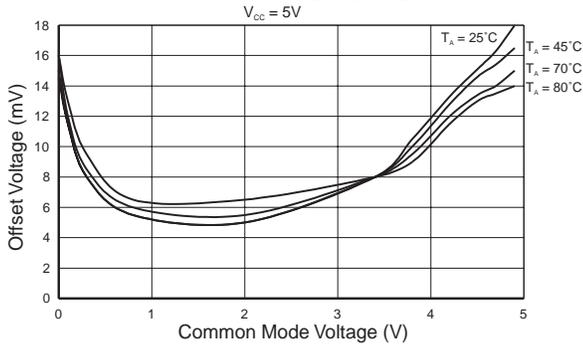
IDLE SUPPLY CURRENT vs. V<sub>CC</sub>  
CLOCKED BY INTERNAL RC OSCILLATOR



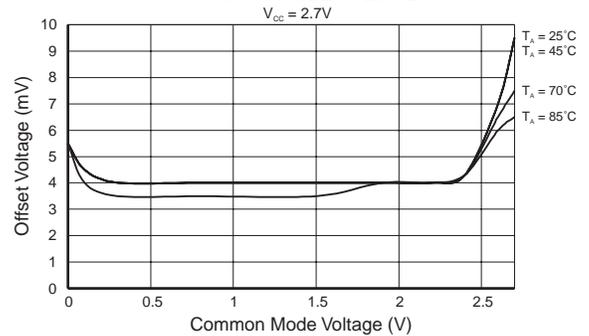
ANALOG COMPARATOR  
INPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT



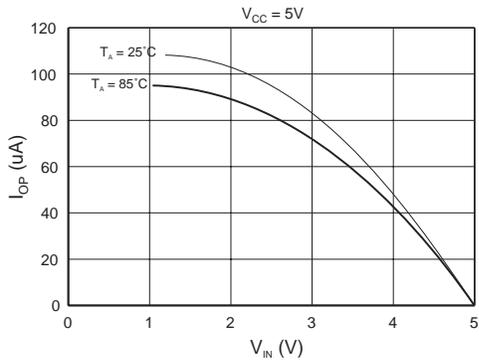
ANALOG COMPARATOR OFFSET VOLTAGE vs.  
COMMON MODE VOLTAGE



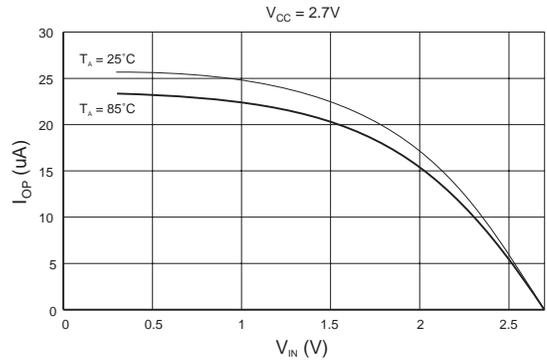
ANALOG COMPARATOR OFFSET VOLTAGE vs.  
COMMON MODE VOLTAGE



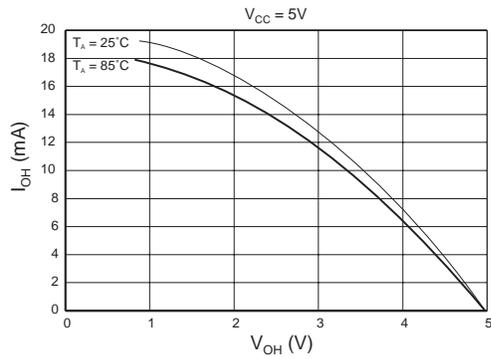
PULL-UP RESISTOR CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



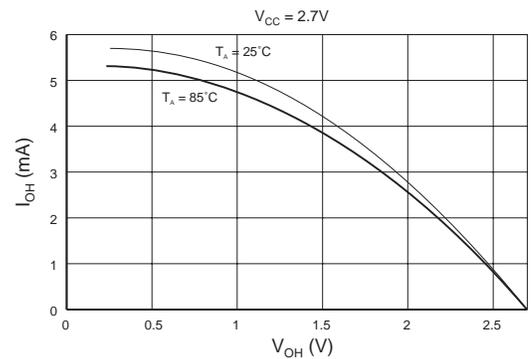
PULL-UP RESISTOR CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



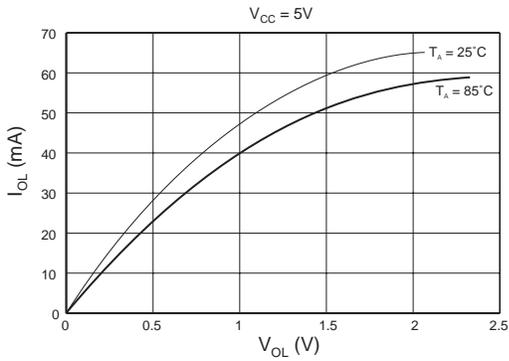
I/O PIN SOURCE CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



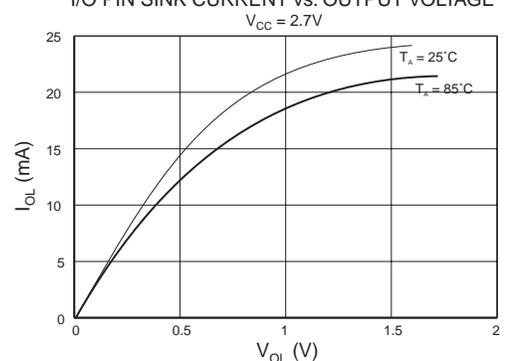
I/O PIN SOURCE CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



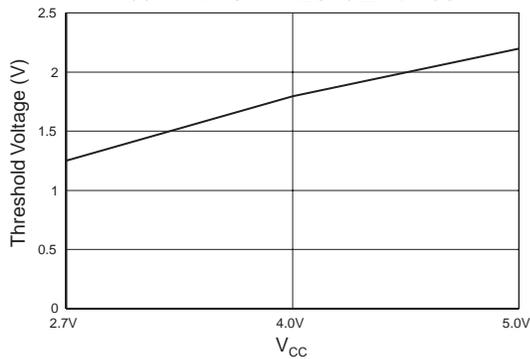
I/O PIN SINK CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



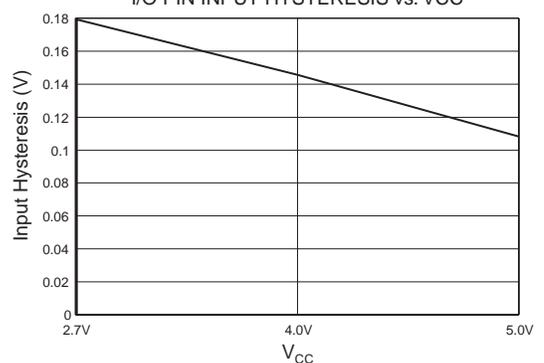
I/O PIN SINK CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



I/O PIN INPUT THRESHOLD vs. VCC



I/O PIN INPUT HYSTERESIS vs. VCC



Note: Charts show typical values.



## AT90S1200 Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
\$3F	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	10
\$3E	Reserved									
\$3D	Reserved									
\$3C	Reserved									
\$3B	GIMSK	-	INT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
\$3A	Reserved									
\$39	TIMSK	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOIE0	-	15
\$38	TIFR	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOV0	-	16
\$37	Reserved									
\$36	Reserved									
\$35	MCUCR	-	-	SE	SM	-	-	ISC01	ISC00	17
\$34	Reserved									
\$33	TCCR0	-	-	-	-	-	CS02	CS01	CS00	19
\$32	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bit)								20
\$31	Reserved									
\$30	Reserved									
\$2F	Reserved									
\$2E	Reserved									
\$2D	Reserved									
\$2C	Reserved									
\$2B	Reserved									
\$2A	Reserved									
\$29	Reserved									
\$28	Reserved									
\$27	Reserved									
\$26	Reserved									
\$25	Reserved									
\$24	Reserved									
\$23	Reserved									
\$22	Reserved									
\$21	WDTCR	-	-	-	-	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	21
\$20	Reserved									
\$1F	Reserved									
\$1E	EEAR	-	EEPROM Address Register							22
\$1D	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								22
\$1C	EEDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEWE	EERE	22
\$1B	Reserved									
\$1A	Reserved									
\$19	Reserved									
\$18	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	PORTB	24
\$17	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	25
\$16	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	25
\$15	Reserved									
\$14	Reserved									
\$13	Reserved									
\$12	PORTD	-	PORTD	PORTD	PORTD	PORTD	PORTD	PORTD	PORTD	29
\$11	DDRD	-	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	29
\$10	PIND	-	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	29
\$0F	Reserved									
\$0E	Reserved									
\$0D	Reserved									
\$0C	Reserved									
\$0B	Reserved									
\$0A	Reserved									
\$09	Reserved									
\$08	ACSR	ACD	-	ACO	ACI	ACIE	-	ACIS1	ACIS0	23
...	Reserved									
\$00	Reserved									

## AT90S1200 Instruction Set Summary

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
<b>ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS</b>					
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr + C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SUB	Rd, Rr	Subtract two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SUBI	Rd, K	Subtract Constant from Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - K$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBC	Rd, Rr	Subtract with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr - C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBCI	Rd, K	Subtract with Carry Constant from Reg.	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - K - C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
AND	Rd, Rr	Logical AND Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot Rr$	Z,N,V	1
ANDI	Rd, K	Logical AND Register and Constant	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot K$	Z,N,V	1
OR	Rd, Rr	Logical OR Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee Rr$	Z,N,V	1
ORI	Rd, K	Logical OR Register and Constant	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$	Z,N,V	1
EOR	Rd, Rr	Exclusive OR Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \oplus Rr$	Z,N,V	1
COM	Rd	One's Complement	$Rd \leftarrow \$FF - Rd$	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	$Rd \leftarrow \$00 - Rd$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBR	Rd,K	Set Bit(s) in Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$	Z,N,V	1
CBR	Rd,K	Clear Bit(s) in Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot (\text{FFh} - K)$	Z,N,V	1
INC	Rd	Increment	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + 1$	Z,N,V	1
DEC	Rd	Decrement	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - 1$	Z,N,V	1
TST	Rd	Test for Zero or Minus	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot Rd$	Z,N,V	1
CLR	Rd	Clear Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \oplus Rd$	Z,N,V	1
SER	Rd	Set Register	$Rd \leftarrow \$FF$	None	1
<b>BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS</b>					
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	$PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	2
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	$PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	3
RET		Subroutine Return	$PC \leftarrow \text{STACK}$	None	4
RETI		Interrupt Return	$PC \leftarrow \text{STACK}$	I	4
CPSE	Rd,Rr	Compare, Skip if Equal	if (Rd = Rr) $PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3	None	1 / 2
CP	Rd,Rr	Compare	$Rd - Rr$	Z, N,V,C,H	1
CPC	Rd,Rr	Compare with Carry	$Rd - Rr - C$	Z, N,V,C,H	1
CPI	Rd,K	Compare Register with Immediate	$Rd - K$	Z, N,V,C,H	1
SBRC	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register Cleared	if (Rr(b)=0) $PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3	None	1 / 2
SBRS	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register is Set	if (Rr(b)=1) $PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3	None	1 / 2
SBIC	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register Cleared	if (P(b)=0) $PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3	None	1 / 2
SBIS	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register is Set	if (P(b)=1) $PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3	None	1 / 2
BRBS	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Set	if (SREG(s) = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRBC	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Cleared	if (SREG(s) = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BREQ	k	Branch if Equal	if (Z = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRNE	k	Branch if Not Equal	if (Z = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRCS	k	Branch if Carry Set	if (C = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRCC	k	Branch if Carry Cleared	if (C = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRSH	k	Branch if Same or Higher	if (C = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRLO	k	Branch if Lower	if (C = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRMI	k	Branch if Minus	if (N = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRPL	k	Branch if Plus	if (N = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRGE	k	Branch if Greater or Equal, Signed	if (N ⊕ V = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRLT	k	Branch if Less Than Zero, Signed	if (N ⊕ V = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRHS	k	Branch if Half Carry Flag Set	if (H = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRHC	k	Branch if Half Carry Flag Cleared	if (H = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRTS	k	Branch if T Flag Set	if (T = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRTC	k	Branch if T Flag Cleared	if (T = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRVS	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Set	if (V = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRVC	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Cleared	if (V = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRIE	k	Branch if Interrupt Enabled	if (I = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2
BRID	k	Branch if Interrupt Disabled	if (I = 0) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1 / 2



## AT90S1200 Instruction Set Summary (Continued)

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
<b>DATA TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS</b>					
LD	Rd,Z	Load Register Indirect	$Rd \leftarrow (Z)$	None	2
ST	Z,Rr	Store Register Indirect	$(Z) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
MOV	Rd, Rr	Move Between Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rr$	None	1
LDI	Rd, K	Load Immediate	$Rd \leftarrow K$	None	1
IN	Rd, P	In Port	$Rd \leftarrow P$	None	1
OUT	P, Rr	Out Port	$P \leftarrow Rr$	None	1
<b>BIT AND BIT-TEST INSTRUCTIONS</b>					
SBI	P,b	Set Bit in I/O Register	$I/O(Pb) \leftarrow 1$	None	2
CBI	P,b	Clear Bit in I/O Register	$I/O(Pb) \leftarrow 0$	None	2
LSL	Rd	Logical Shift Left	$Rd(n+1) \leftarrow Rd(n), Rd(0) \leftarrow 0$	Z,C,N,V	1
LSR	Rd	Logical Shift Right	$Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), Rd(7) \leftarrow 0$	Z,C,N,V	1
ROL	Rd	Rotate Left Through Carry	$Rd(0) \leftarrow C, Rd(n+1) \leftarrow Rd(n), C \leftarrow Rd(7)$	Z,C,N,V	1
ROR	Rd	Rotate Right Through Carry	$Rd(7) \leftarrow C, Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), C \leftarrow Rd(0)$	Z,C,N,V	1
ASR	Rd	Arithmetic Shift Right	$Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), n=0..6$	Z,C,N,V	1
SWAP	Rd	Swap Nibbles	$Rd(3..0) \leftarrow Rd(7..4), Rd(7..4) \leftarrow Rd(3..0)$	None	1
BSET	s	Flag Set	$SREG(s) \leftarrow 1$	SREG(s)	1
BCLR	s	Flag Clear	$SREG(s) \leftarrow 0$	SREG(s)	1
BST	Rr, b	Bit Store from Register to T	$T \leftarrow Rr(b)$	T	1
BLD	Rd, b	Bit load from T to Register	$Rd(b) \leftarrow T$	None	1
SEC		Set Carry	$C \leftarrow 1$	C	1
CLC		Clear Carry	$C \leftarrow 0$	C	1
SEN		Set Negative Flag	$N \leftarrow 1$	N	1
CLN		Clear Negative Flag	$N \leftarrow 0$	N	1
SEZ		Set Zero Flag	$Z \leftarrow 1$	Z	1
CLZ		Clear Zero Flag	$Z \leftarrow 0$	Z	1
SEI		Global Interrupt Enable	$I \leftarrow 1$	I	1
CLI		Global Interrupt Disable	$I \leftarrow 0$	I	1
SES		Set Signed Test Flag	$S \leftarrow 1$	S	1
CLS		Clear Signed Test Flag	$S \leftarrow 0$	S	1
SEV		Set Twos Complement Overflow	$V \leftarrow 1$	V	1
CLV		Clear Twos Complement Overflow	$V \leftarrow 0$	V	1
SET		Set T in SREG	$T \leftarrow 1$	T	1
CLT		Clear T in SREG	$T \leftarrow 0$	T	1
SEH		Set Half Carry Flag in SREG	$H \leftarrow 1$	H	1
CLH		Clear Half Carry Flag in SREG	$H \leftarrow 0$	H	1
NOP		No Operation		None	1
SLEEP		Sleep	(see specific descr. for Sleep)	None	3
WDR		Watch Dog Reset	(see specific descr. for WDR/timer)	None	1

## Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code*	Package	Operation Range
4	2.7 - 6.0V	AT90S1200-4PC	20P3	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT90S1200-4SC	20S	
		AT90S1200-4YC	20Y	
		AT90S1200-4PI	20P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT90S1200-4SI	20S	
		AT90S1200-4YI	20Y	
12	4.0 - 6.0V	AT90S1200-12PC	20P3	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT90S1200-12SC	20S	
		AT90S1200-12YC	20Y	
		AT90S1200-12PI	20P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT90S1200-12SI	20S	
		AT90S1200-12YI	20Y	

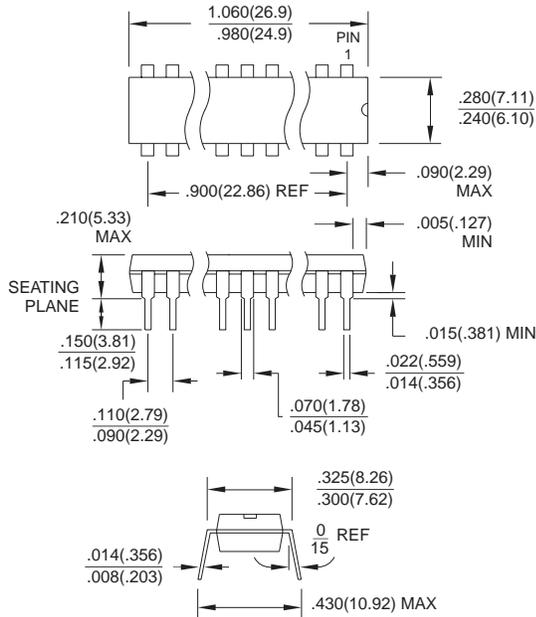
Note: 1. Order AT90S1200A-XXX for devices with the RCEN fuse programmed.

Package Type	
<b>20P3</b>	20-Lead, 0.300" Wide Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
<b>20S</b>	20-Lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (SOIC)
<b>20Y</b>	20-Lead, 5.3 mm Wide, Plastic Shrink Small Outline Package (SSOP)

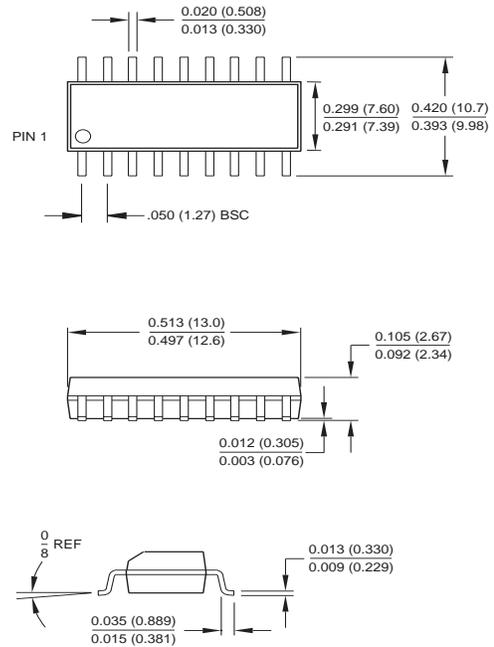
## Packaging Information

**20P3, 20-Lead, 0.300" Wide,  
Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)**  
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)

JEDEC STANDARD MS-001 BA



**20S, 20-Lead, 0.300" Wide,  
Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (SOIC)**  
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)



**20Y, 20-Lead, 5.3 mm Wide,  
Plastic Shrink Small Outline Package (SSOP)**  
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)

