

SKRIPSI

**PERENCANAAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT PEMBERSIH
UDARA RUANGAN DARI POLUSI ASAP ROKOK
DILENGKAPI DENGAN PENGHARUM RUANGAN UNTUK
MENGEMBALIKAN KESEGERAN UDARA**



Disusun Oleh :
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**JURUSAN TEKNIK ELEKTRO S - 1
KONSENTRASI TEKNIK ELEKTRONIKA
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG**

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PERENCANAAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT PEMBERSIH UDARA RUANGAN DARI POLUSI ASAP ROKOK DILENGKAPI DENGAN PENGHARUM RUANGAN UNTUK MENGEMBALIKAN KESEGARAN UDARA

SKRIPSI

*Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Teknik
Pada Jurusan Teknik Elektro Strata Satu (S-1) Konsentrasi Elektronika*

Disusun oleh :

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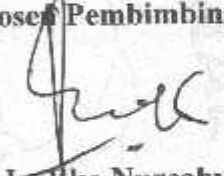
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FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG
2008**



INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG
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RUANGAN DARI POLUSI ASAP ROKOK DILENGKAPI DENGAN
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BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Udara merupakan salah satu sumber kehidupan manusia yang dapat diperoleh secara bebas. Kualitas udara dapat mempengaruhi aktifitas manusia. Udara yang baik (bersih) akan menyebabkan kita merasa nyaman berada di suatu tempat sehingga kita dapat melakukan aktifitas dengan baik pula. Sebaliknya, kualitas udara yang buruk (terpolusi) selain akan mengganggu aktifitas kita, juga dapat menghancurkan kehidupan bila tercemar berbagai bahan yang berbahaya bagi kesehatan kita.

Analisis WHO (*World Health Organization*), badan organisasi kesehatan dunia menunjukkan bahwa efek buruk asap rokok lebih besar bagi perokok pasif dibandingkan perokok aktif. Ketika perokok membakar sebatang rokok dan menghisapnya, asap yang diisap oleh perokok disebut asap utama (*mainstream*), dan asap yang keluar dari ujung rokok (bagian yang terbakar) dinamakan *sidestream smoke* atau asap samping. Asap samping ini terbukti mengandung lebih banyak hasil pembakaran tembakau dibanding asap utama. Asap ini mengandung karbon monoksida 5 kali lebih besar, tar dan nikotin 3 kali lipat, amonia 46 kali lipat, nikel 3 kali lipat, nitrosamina ialah zat penimbul kanker yang kadarnya mencapai 50 kali lebih besar pada asap sampingan dibanding dengan kadar pada asap utama. Demikian juga zat-zat racun lainnya dengan kadar yang lebih tinggi terdapat pada asap sampingan.

Di Indonesia, perokok relatif bebas mengisap rokok di mana saja. Kawasan bebas rokok di negeri ini masih amat minim, itu pun sangat mungkin dilanggar karena sanksinya bisa dikatakan tidak ada. Sebagian perokok tak bisa memahami apalagi diharapkan untuk bertoleransi pada ketidaknyamanan perokok pasif yang terpaksa mengisap asap rokok. Perokok pasif harus mencium bau bakaran tembakau sampai merasa sesak napas. Bahkan, pada sebagian perokok pasif yang sensitif akan langsung terbatuk-batuk saat itu juga.

Sebenarnya Peringatan pemerintah sudah ada mengenai tempat – tempat dilarang merokok, akan tetapi hal tersebut masih berlaku di daerah DKI Jakarta. Yaitu adanya kebijakan pemerintah kepada perokok aktif yang terdapat pada Perda No.2 tahun 2005 tentang Pengendalian Pencemaran Udara yang disahkan pada bulan Februari di provinsi DKI Jaya, yang kemudian ditegaskan Pemprov DKI Jakarta telah menerbitkan Surat Keputusan (SK) Gubernur No. 75 tahun 2005 perihal penerapan pelaksanaan larangan merokok dilapangan.

Sebagai konsekuensi dari Peraturan tersebut, maka pihak pengelola usaha harus mampu menyediakan tempat untuk para perokok aktif ataupun membuat agar asap rokok tidak mengganggu bagi orang lain yang tidak merokok. Karena bila pemerintah melakukan pelarangan terhadap rokok, hal ini dapat mengganggu stabilitas ekonomi nasional karena rokok merupakan salah satu penghasil devisa terbesar dari Negara.

Salah satu cara untuk mengurangi agar asap rokok tidak mengganggu orang lain yang tidak merokok, terutama di tempat-tempat umum yang tidak memiliki area khusus untuk merokok, dibuatlah suatu alat yang dapat membantu

membersihkan udara dalam ruangan terhadap polusi udara terutama yang disebabkan oleh asap rokok. Alat ini dirancang dengan cara mengeluarkan asap rokok secara cepat pada suatu ruangan yang ditambahkan dengan penyemprotan pengharum ruangan untuk mengembalikan kesegaran udara pada ruangan tersebut. Serta kipas yang digunakan untuk mendinginkan udara dalam ruangan.

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Berdasar pada uraian latar belakang masalah di atas, maka dapat disusun rumusan masalah. Adapun rumusan masalah sebagai berikut:

1. Bagaimana merancang alat dengan komponen penyusun yang dapat dengan mudah dijumpai di pasaran.
2. Bagaimana perancangan dari perangkat keras atau *hardware* dari alat yang dibuat agar bekerja sesuai yang diharapkan
3. Bagaimana merancang dan membuat perangkat lunak atau *software* pada mikrokontroler yang mengendalikan semua kerja sistem agar dapat bekerja sesuai dengan yang telah direncanakan.

1.3 Batasan Masalah

Agar permasalahan yang ada dapat dijelaskan secara tepat dan terhindar dari pembahasan yang tidak sesuai dengan topik yang dibahas maka dianggap perlu adanya batasan masalah. Adapun batasan masalah pada tugas akhir ini adalah :

1. Pembahasan ditekankan pada perangkat-keras (*Hardware*) berupa mikrokontroler AT89S52, *Analog To Digital Converter Serial* (ADS) 7822, Sensor Gas AF30, Sensor suhu LM35, Rangkaian Op-Amp, Multiplexer IC UTC 4051, RTC DS1302, EEPROM AT 24C01, *Driver-driver*, serta perangkat-lunak (*Software*) yang dibuat.
2. Sensor Gas yang digunakan *type* AF30 untuk mendeteksi gas karbon monoksida sebanyak 2 buah.
3. Sensor suhu yang digunakan *type* LM35 sebanyak 1 buah.
4. Pembuatan alat berupa miniatur dengan ukuran 30cmx30cm dengan perbandingan 3mx3m untuk ukuran sebenarnya.

1.4 Tujuan

Tujuan dari perancangan dan pembuatan alat ini adalah:

1. Memberikan kenyamanan pada orang yang tidak merokok, sekalipun mereka berada satu ruangan dengan orang yang sedang merokok.
2. Mengurangi kadar zat-zat/gas beracun akibat asap rokok yang mungkin dapat dihirup oleh orang yang tidak merokok
3. Membantu memperlancar sirkulasi udara pada ruangan terutama ruangan yang tidak memiliki fasilitas AC (*Air Conditioned*).
4. Membantu mengembalikan kesegaran udara pada ruangan yang telah terpolusi oleh asap rokok.

1.5 Sistematika Penulisan

Sistematika yang digunakan dalam penyusunan tugas akhir ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- BAB I** Berisi latar belakang permasalahan, rumusan masalah, batasan masalah, tujuan, metodologi dan sistematika penyusunan laporan tugas akhir.
- BAB II** Membahas tentang teori dasar yang berisi tentang penjelasan mengenai gas karbon monoksida, prinsip dasar sensor gas AF30, sensor suhu LM35, rangkaian Op-Amp, multiplexer IC UTC 4051, *analog to digital converter serial (ADS) 7822*, mikrokontroler AT89S52, RTC DS1302, EEPROM AT 24C01, *driver* rangkaian dan *display*, serta teori-teori lain yang merancang tugas akhir ini.
- BAB III** Membahas tentang perencanaan *hardware* dan *software* dari sistem yang akan dibuat.
- BAB IV** Membahas tentang pengujian *hardware* dan *software* dari sistem yang telah dibuat.
- BAB V** Berisi kesimpulan, saran, dan daftar pustaka.

BAB II

DASAR TEORI

Untuk memudahkan dalam memahami cara kerja rangkaian maupun dasar-dasar perencanaan alat ini, maka perlu penjelasan dan uraian teori penunjang yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini.

Teori-teori penunjang yang dijelaskan dalam bab ini meliputi:

1. Gas Karbon Monoksida
2. Sensor Gas AF 30
3. Sensor Suhu LM 35
4. Rangkaian Op-Amp
5. IC UTC 4051
6. *Analog to Digital Serial (ADS) 7822*
7. Mikrokontroler AT89S52
8. EEPROM IC 24C01A
9. RTC (*Real Time Clock*) DS1302
10. *Relay*
11. *Keypad*
12. LCD (*Liquid Crystal Display*)

2.1. Gas Karbon Monoksida

Karbon monoksida (CO) adalah suatu komponen tidak berwarna, tidak berbau dan tidak mempunyai rasa yang terdapat dalam bentuk gas pada suhu diatas $-192\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Komponen yang mempunyai berat sebesar 96,5 % dari berat air dan tidak larut didalam air. Karbon monoksida (CO) yang terdapat dialam terbentuk dari salah satu proses seperti berikut :

1. Pembakaran tidak lengkap terhadap karbon (C) atau komponen yang mengandung karbon.
2. Reaksi antara karbon dioksida (CO_2) dan komponen yang mengandung karbon pada suhu tinggi.
3. Pada suhu tinggi, karbon dioksida (CO_2) terurai menjadi karbon monoksida (CO) dan oksida (O).

Oksidasi tidak lengkap terhadap karbon atau komponen yang mengandung karbon terjadi jika jumlah oksigen yang tersedia kurang dari jumlah yang dibutuhkan untuk pembakaran sempurna dimana dihasilkan karbon dioksida (CO_2). Pembentukan karbon monoksida (CO) hanya terjadi jika reaktan yang ada terdiri atas karbon (C) dan oksigen (O_2) murni. Jika yang terjadi adalah pembakaran komponen yang mengandung karbon diudara, prosesnya lebih kompleks dan terdiri dari beberapa tahap reaksi. Reaksi ini sering terjadi pada suhu tinggi yang umumnya terdapat pada industri.

Berbagai proses alam juga memproduksi karbon monoksida (CO), misalnya aktivitas vulkanik, emisi gas alami, dan lain-lain. Tetapi kontribusi karbon monoksida (CO) ke atmosfer yang disebabkan oleh proses alam tersebut

relatif kecil, sedangkan aktifitas manusia yang menghasilkan karbon monoksida (CO) dan melepas ke atmosfer lebih banyak dan nyata, misalnya transportasi dan proses industri.

Pada umumnya konsentrasi karbon monoksida (CO) di udara kurang dari 110 ppm. Jika terjadi kontak antara manusia dengan karbon monoksida (CO) pada konsentrasi tinggi dapat menyebabkan kematian, sedangkan pada konsentrasi yang relatif rendah (110 atau kurang) dapat mengganggu kesehatan. Faktor penting yang menentukan pengaruh karbon monoksida (CO) terhadap manusia adalah konsentrasi COHb yang terdapat dalam darah, dimana semakin tinggi persentasi hemoglobin (Hb) yang terikat dalam bentuk COHb, semakin parah pengaruhnya terhadap kesehatan manusia. Hubungan antar konsentasi COHb didalam darah dan pengaruhnya terhadap kesehatan dapat dilihat pada tabel 2-1.

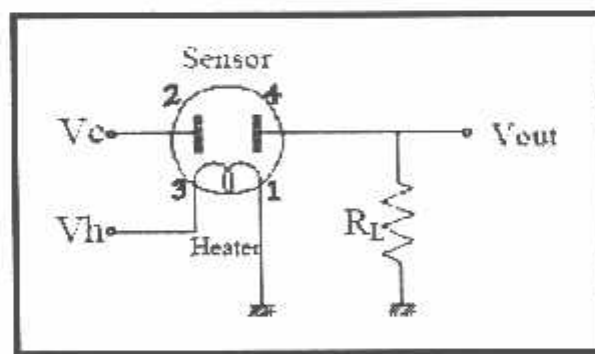
Tabel 2-1. Pengaruh Konsentrasi COHb di Dalam Darah

Jumlah Gas CO Dalam Darah (%)	Gejala-gejala (akibatnya)
0-5	Tidak ada gejala (normal)
5-10	Alian darah meningkat sakit kepala ringan
10-20	Tegang daerah dahi, sakit kepala, penglihatan agak terganggu
20-30	Sakit kepala sedang, berdenyut-denyut, dahi, wajah,merah, dan mual
30-40	Sakit kepala berat, mual, muntah, lemas, mudah terganggu pingsan saat bekerja
40-50	Sakit kepala hebat, badan lemas, pandangan kabur, mual, muntah, jatuh dan pingsan, denyut nadi dan pernafasan bertambah

50-60	Sinkope, pernafasan dan denyut nadi bertambah, koma dengan sebentar kejang-kejang
60-70	Koma dengan kejang-kejang, kerja jantung dan pernafasan tertekan dan bisa menyebabkan kematian
70-80	Denyut jantung sangat lemah, pernafasan lambat, kegagalan pernafasan dan menyebabkan kematian.

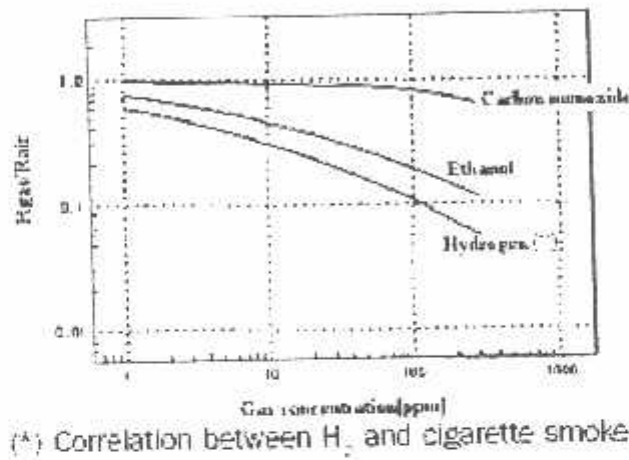
2.2. Sensor Gas

Sensor gas yang digunakan adalah sensor gas tipe AF30 produksi *Thermometrics*. Sensor gas AF30 mendeteksi asap rokok berdasarkan kepekatan asap yang diterima olehnya. Sensor gas AF30 ini mempunyai cara kerja yang hampir sama dengan pembagi tegangan. AF30 memiliki resistor didalamnya dimana besar *resistansinya* bergantung pada kepekatan asap rokok yang diterima. Makin pekat asap yang diterima, maka makin kecil nilai *resistansi* dalam AF30. Satuan dari kadar gas karbon monoksida adalah ppm (*part per million*). Simbol sensor gas AF30 dapat dilihat dalam Gambar 2-1.



Gambar 2-1. Simbol sensor gas tipe AF30^[1]

Kurva karakteristik sensor ditunjukkan pada Gambar 2-2. karakteristik sensitivitas dari sensor gas menunjukkan hubungan antara *resistansi* sensor dengan konsentrasi gas *resistansi* sensor terus menurun dengan meningkatnya konsentrasi gas berdasarkan pada fungsi logaritma.



Gambar 2-2. Karakteristik Sensitivitas Sensor Sensor Vc Vh Vout Heater RL⁽¹⁾

Berdasarkan rangkaian dalam Gambar 2 diperoleh:

$$V_{out} = I R_L \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-1)$$

$$V_C = I(R_S + R_L) \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-2)$$

$$I = \frac{V_C}{(R_S + R_L)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-3)$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$V_{out} = \left\{ \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L} \right\} \times V_C \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-4)$$

Berikut adalah tabel daerah operasi kerja dari sensor AF30 yang dapat dilihat dalam Tabel 2-2.

Tabel 2-2. Daerah Operasi Kerja dari Sensor AF30

Beroperasi pada temperatur	- 10 °C s/d 55 °C
Temperatur penyimpanan	- 30 °C s/d 60 °C
Resistansi beban	Variabel
Resistansi heater	27 Ω
Tegangan rangkaian	5 Volt (Max 12 Volt) (AC atau DC)
Tegangan heater	5 Volt ± 0,2 Volt (AC atau DC)
Konsumsi daya	535 mW (max)
Disipasi daya	Kurang dari 15 mW

2.3. Sensor Suhu LM 35

Sensor suhu berfungsi sebagai *transduser* yang mengubah besaran suhu menjadi besaran listrik dalam bentuk tegangan. Sensor suhu harus mempunyai kepekaan terhadap perubahan suhu yang akan diukur.

Sensor suhu yang dipakai dalam perencanaan alat ini adalah IC LM35 produk *National Semiconductor*. IC ini mempunyai ketelitian dan ketepatan yang tinggi serta mempunyai jangkauan yang memadai untuk pengontrolan umum.

IC LM35 memiliki impedansi keluaran rendah, keluaran linier dan ketetapan kalibrasi sehingga mudah mengantarmukakan pembacaan keluaran atau pengontrolan. Dengan sensitivitas 10 mV°C, keluaran mengalami perubahan 10 mV untuk setiap kenaikan suhu 1°C. Jangkauan operasi suhu -55°C – 155°C, dengan arus yang rendah yaitu 60 µA dapat digunakan dengan satu daya tunggal atau dengan satu daya simetris.

IC LM35 tersedia dalam bentuk beberapa bentuk (paket). Di perencanaan ini digunakan dalam bentuk *transistor* (TO-92) dengan kode tipenya LM35DZ.

Gambar 2.3, menunjukkan konfigurasi pin-pin sensor suhu IC LM35



Gambar 2-3. Konfigurasi Pin-Pin IC LM35^[2]

2.4. Rangkaian Op-Amp

Satu penguat operasional atau *Operational amplifier* dalam bahasa Inggris, sering disingkat sebagai Op-Amp, biasa dikenal sebagai sebuah IC. Rangkaian Op-Amp dalam IC modern merupakan pendekatan yang baik untuk sifat Op-Amp ideal. Sifat dari suatu Op-Amp ideal bisa dijelaskan sebagai berikut : Satu Op-Amp merupakan suatu penguat *diferensial* dengan penguatan yang tak berhingga. Satu penguat *diferensial* adalah suatu penguat yang mempunyai dua masukan dan *voltase* pada keluaran tergantung dari perbedaan potensial antara kedua masukannya. Berarti terdapat persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$V_{output} = (V_{input 1} - V_{input 2}) \cdot A \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-5)$$

Dimana A adalah faktor penguatan.

Karena penguatan A dari Op-Amp tak berhingga, maka terdapat persamaan untuk Op-Amp :

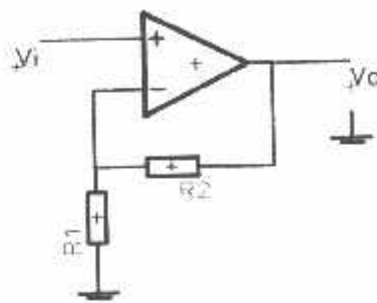
$$V_{output} = (V_{input 1} - V_{input 2}) \cdot \infty \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-6)$$

Dari (2-6) dapat dilihat bahwa besar dari *output* menjadi positif tak berhingga ketika *input* 1 lebih besar dari pada *input* 2 dan besar dari output menjadi negatif tak berhingga ketika *input* 1 lebih kecil daripada *input* 2. Berarti ketika *input* 2 tinggi, *output* rendah, sebab itu *input* 2 disebut *inverting input* atau masukan membalik dan dalam skema rangkaian biasanya ditandai dengan tanda “-”, ketika *input* 1 tinggi, *output* tinggi, sebab itu *input* 1 disebut *non – inverting input* atau masukan tak membalik dan dalam skema rangkaian biasanya ditandai dengan tanda “+”. Jelas bahwa *voltase* keluaran dari setiap rangkaian terbatas, maka ketika keluaran Op-Amp harusnya positif tak berhingga, keluaran sebenarnya memiliki nilai maksimal yang bisa tercapai dalam rangkaian Op-Amp itu dan ketika keluaran Op-Amp seharusnya negatif tak berhingga, keluaran sebenarnya memiliki nilai paling rendah yang bisa tercapai dalam rangkaian Op-Amp itu.

Sifat- sifat yang lain dari Op-Amp ideal adalah sebagai berikut :

- Impedansi masukan tak berhingga
- Impedansi keluaran sama dengan nol (0)
- Penguatan Op-Amp tak berhingga
- Tegangan keluaran hanya tergantung dari selisih *voltase* pada masukan dan tidak tergantung dari potensial bersama pada kedua masukannya.

2.4.1. Rangkaian Penguat Non-Inverting



Gambar 2-4. Rangkaian Penguat *Non-Inverting*^[12]

Pada rangkaian diatas mempunyai sifat

- Tegangan masukan sefasa dengan tegangan keluaran
- Penguatan tegangan :

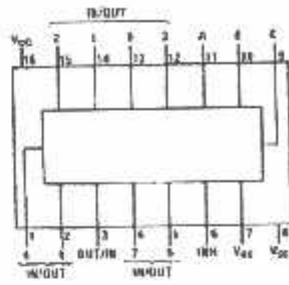
$$A = \frac{R2}{R1} + 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-7)$$

- Tegangan Keluaran :

$$Vo = A \times Vin \quad \dots\dots\dots(2-8)$$

2.5. IC UTC 4051

IC UTC 4051 adalah IC *Multiplexer / Demultiplexer* dengan jalur data 8 *channel*. Dan memiliki 3 bit *control input line* yaitu A, B dan C, dan sebuah *control input* tambahan yang disebut INHIBIT. INHIBIT ini jika berlevel rendah, semua data *input* dikontrol melalui *control input*. Gambar 2-5 menunjukkan konfigurasi pin-pin IC UTC 4051



Gambar 2-5. Konfigurasi pin-pin IC UTC 4051^[9]

Fungsi *multiplexer analog* adalah memilih satu data *analog* N sumber *input* dan mengirimkan data yang dipilih ke saluran *output* tunggal. *Multiplexer* mempunyai dua kumpulan *input line* dan satu *output line*. Satu kumpulan *input line* adalah untuk *input data*. Kumpulan *input line* yang lain untuk *control*. *Control line* menentukan dimana data *input* dipilih untuk memindahkan informasinya menuju *output line* tunggal. Jika *multiplexer* mempunyai 2^N data *input*, maka diperlukan N *control line*.

Dan IC ini memiliki tabel kebenaran :

Tabel 2-3. Tabel Kebenaran IC CD4051

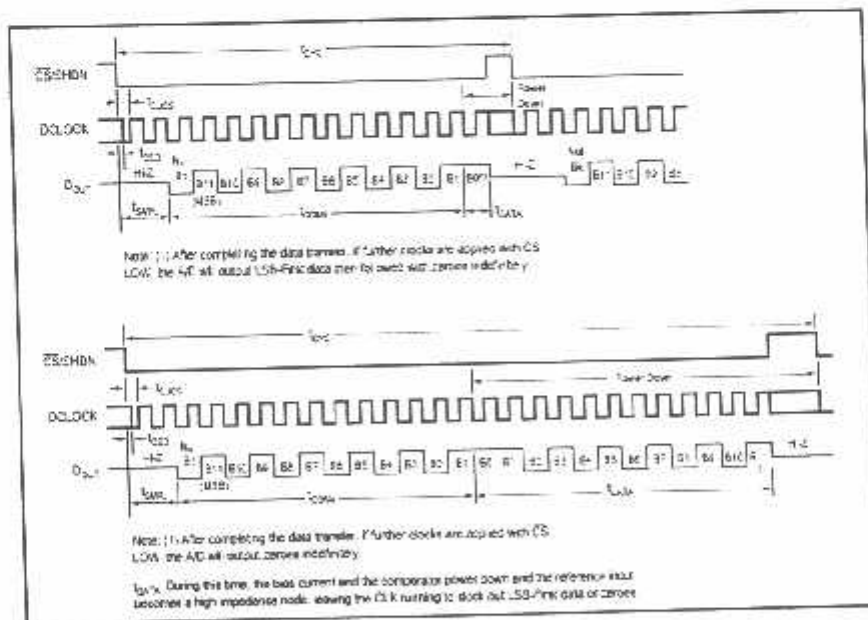
INPUT STATES				"ON" CHANNELS
INHIBIT	C	B	A	CD4051
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	2
0	0	1	1	3
0	1	0	0	4

0	1	0	1	5
0	1	1	0	6
0	1	1	1	7
1	.	.	.	NONE

2.6. Analog to Digital Serial (ADS) 7822

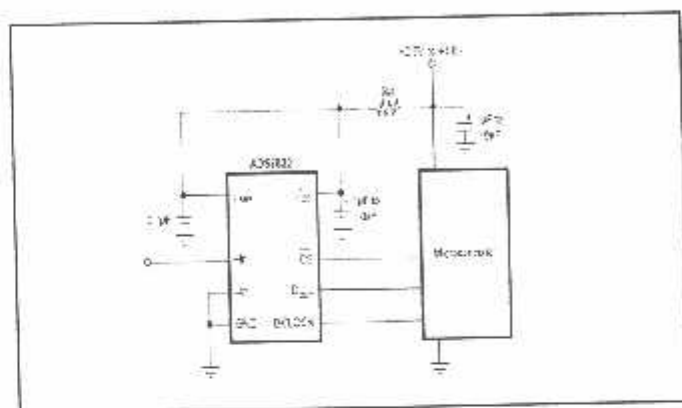
ADS yang digunakan pada alat ini adalah ADS 7822 yang merupakan ADS 12-bit yang menggunakan komunikasi *Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)*. ADS ini sangat ideal apabila menggunakan baterai sebagai sumber tenaganya. ADS 7822 ini berukuran kecil tetapi dapat beroperasi dengan tegangan 2,0 – 5,0 Volt.

ADS 7822 dapat mengkomunikasikan mikroprosesor dengan peralatan digital lainnya melalui 3 kabel *serial interface*. Seperti yang ditunjukkan pada gambar 2-6 berikut :



Gambar 2-6. Diagram Waktu Dasar ADS 7822^[4]

ADS 7822 memiliki cakupan masukan dari 0V sampai Vcc sebagai acuan koneksi masukan ke sumber tenaganya. Resistor 5Ω dan kapasitor 1μF sampai 10μF digunakan untuk memfilter *noise* tegangan. Sehingga dapat mencegah terjadinya *noise*. Berikut gambar sistem akusisi data dari ADS 7822 :



Gambar 2-7. Sistem Akusisi Data dari ADS 7822^[4]

2.7. Mikrokontroler AT89S52

Mikrokontroler AT89S52 merupakan mikrokontroler 8 bit yang diproduksi oleh *ATMEL Corporation*. Sebagai suatu sistem kontrol, mikrokontroler jenis ini jika dibandingkan dengan mikroprosesor memiliki kemampuan dan segi ekonomis yang bisa diandalkan karena pada mikrokontroler sudah terdapat ROM dan RAM, sedangkan pada mikroprosesor di dalamnya tidak terdapat keduanya.

Mikrokontroller AT89S52 merupakan mikkrokontroler CMOS 8-bit dengan performa tinggi, *low power*, 8K bytes flash memory di dalamnya, dan kompatibel dengan MCS-51 mikrokomputer yang merupakan produksi dari ATMEL. Secara rinci arsitektur dari AT89S52 adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Kompatibel dengan mikrokontroler MCS-51.
- b. 8K byte *Downloadable Flash Memory*.
- c. 3 level *program memory lock*.
- d. 256 x 8 bit RAM *internal*.
- e. 32 I/O yang dapat dipakai semua.
- f. 3 buah *Timer/Counter* 16 bit.
- g. 8 sumber *interrupt*.
- h. *Full Duplex UART (serial port)*.
- i. *SPI Serial Interface*.
- j. *Programmable Watchdog Timer*.
- k. *Dual Data Pointer*.
- l. Frekuensi kerja 0 sampai 33 MHz.
- m. Tegangan operasi 4,0 Volt sampai 5,5 Volt.
- n. *Watchdog timer*.
- o. *Power off flag*.
- p. *Low-power idle* dan *power-down mode*.
- q. *Interrupt recovery* dari *Power-Down mode*.
- r. Waktu pemrograman yang cepat.
- s. Pemrograman ISP yang fleksibel (*Mode Byte* dan *Page*).
- t. *Green (Pb/Halide-free) Packaging Option*.

2.7.1. Organisasi Memori

Pada mikrokontroler keluarga MCS-51, memiliki ruang alamat yang terpisah untuk memori program dan memori data. Masing – masing program *eksternal* dan *memory* data dapat dialamatkan hingga mencapai 64K *bytes*.

2.7.2. Memori Program

Pada AT89S52, jika EA dihubungkan pada Vcc, pengambilan program untuk alamat 0000H menuju 1FFFH langsung kepada memori *internal* dan pengambilan untuk alamat 2000H menuju FFFFH langsung ke *eksternal* memori.

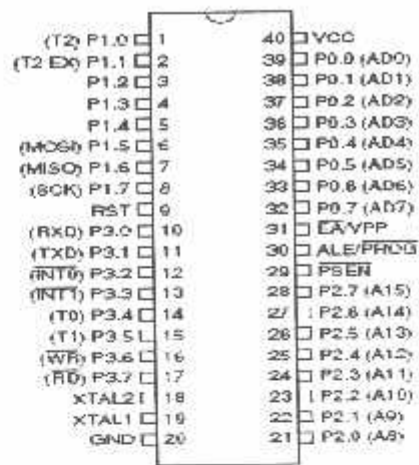
2.7.3. Memori Data

AT89S52 terdiri 256 *bytes* dari RAM *internal*. Ruang alamat paralel diatas 128 *bytes* menduduki Fungsi *register special* (SFR). Ini berarti bahwa yang berada diatas 128 *bytes* mempunyai alamat yang sama seperti ruang SFR tetapi secara fisik terpisah dari ruang SFR.

Ketika sebuah instruksi mengakses lokasi *internal* diatas alamat 7FH, mode pengalamatan menggunakan spesifikasi instruksi apakah CPU mengakses RAM yang berada diatas 128 *bytes* atau ruang SFR. Instruksi yang menggunakan pengalamatan langsung mengakses ruang SFR.

2.7.4. Konfigurasi kaki-kaki MC AT89S52

Berikut ini adalah konfigurasi kaki – kaki dan gambar fisik pada MC AT89S52, diperlihatkan pada Gambar 2-9.



Gambar 2-9. Konfigurasi pin AT89S52^[5]

Fungsi dari tiap-tiap kaki adalah sebagai berikut:

- GND

Dihubungkan dengan *ground* rangkaian.

- VCC

Dihubungkan dengan sumber tegangan 5 Volt.

- Port 0 (P0.0-P0.7)

Port 0 merupakan port I/O 8 bit dua arah. Port ini digunakan sebagai multipleks bus alamat rendah dan bus data selama pengaksesan ke memori data dan program luar.

- Port 1 (P1.0-P1.7)

Port 1 dapat berfungsi sebagai *input* maupun *output* dan dapat bekerja baik untuk operasi *bit* maupun *byte*, tergantung dari pengaturan *software*.

Tabel 2-4. Fungsi khusus pada port 1 AT89S52

Port Pin	Fungsi Khusus
P1.0	T2 (Masukan luar untuk <i>Timer/Counter 2</i>)
P1.1	T2 EX (<i>Timer/Counter 2 capture/reload trigger</i> dan control arah)
P1.5	MOSI (<i>Master data output, Slave data input</i> untuk kanal SPI)
P1.6	MISO (<i>Master data input, Slave data Output</i> untuk kanal SPI)
P1.7	SCK (<i>Master clock output, Slave clock input</i> untuk kanal SPI)

- *Port 2 (P2.0-P2.7)*

Port 2 dapat digunakan sebagai alamat *bus* baik *byte* tinggi selama adanya akses ke memori program luar atau memori data luar.

- *Port 3 (P3.0-P3.7)*

Port ini selain mempunyai fungsi sebagai I/O dua arah dengan *internal Pull-ups*. Selain itu *port 3* juga mempunyai fungsi khusus lainnya yaitu:

- RD (P3.7) : Sinyal pembacaan memori data luar
- WR (P3.6) : Sinyal penulisan memori data luar
- T1 (P3.5) : Masukan dari pewaktu/ pencacah 1
- T0 (P3.4) : Masukan dari pewaktu/ pencacah 0
- INT1 (P3.3) : Masukan interupsi 1
- INT0 (P3.2) : Masukan interupsi 2
- TXD (P3.1) : Keluaran pengiriman data untuk *serial port (asynchronous)* atau sebagai keluaran *clock (synchronous)*.
- RXD (P3.0) : Masukan penerima data serial (*asynchronous*), atau sebagai, masukan / keluaran data (*synchronous*).

- RST / VPD

Merupakan pin *input* aktif tinggi, jika pin ini aktif tinggi selama dua siklus mesin maka ketika *osilator* bekerja akan *mereset* peralatan.

- ALE (*Address Latch Enable*) Prog (*Pulse Program*)

Pin ALE (aktif tinggi) mengeluarkan pulsa *output* untuk mengunci satu *byte* alamat rendah selama mengakses ke memori *eksternal*. ALE dapat mengendalikan 8 beban TTL. Pin ini juga dapat merupakan *input* pulsa program yang aktif rendah selama pemrograman EPROM.

- PSEN (*Program Strobe Enable*),

Pin ini aktif rendah yang merupakan *strobe* pembacaan ke program memori *eksternal*.

- XTAL

Pin XTAL1 merupakan pin *input* ke penguat *oscilator* pembalik dan pin XTAL2 merupakan pin *output* dari penguat *osilator* pembalik.

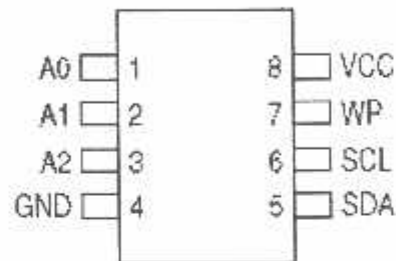
- EA/VPP (*External Acces/ Programming Supply Voltage*)

Pin EA harus di *hold* rendah secara *eksternal* atau dihubungkan ke *ground* agar 8952 dapat mengakses kode mesin dari program memori *eksternal* dengan lokasi \$0000H – \$0FFFH.

2.8. EEPROM IC 24C01A

AT 24C01A adalah *Electically Erasable and Programable Read Only Memory* (EEPROM). Memori EEPROM yang berkapasitas 8K terdiri dari 8.192 *word* dan masing-masing terdiri dari 8 *bit*. Dari sisi perangkat keras, sistem IC ini

memang benar-benar tidak banyak tuntutannya, data disalurkan lewat SDA dan didorong oleh *clock* yang ada di SCL. Gambar 2-10 di bawah ini menunjukkan susunan pin-pin EEPROM.



Gambar 2-10. Konfigurasi PIN EEPROM AT 24C01A^[6]

Kaki SCL dan SDA inilah yang membentuk *Inter Integrate Circuit Bus* (I²C) *Bus*. Kaki WP (*Write Protect*) merupakan kaki yang dipakai untuk melindungi isi yang disimpan dalam IC EEPROM, jika diberi tegangan '1' maka IC ini dalam keadaan terproteksi, isinya tidak dapat diganti. Agar bisa menuliskan informasi ke dalam IC ini, kaki ini harus diberi tegangan '0'. Kaki nomor satu sampai dengan nomor tiga (A0, A1, dan A3) merupakan fasilitas untuk penomoran *chip*, hal ini diperlukan dalam satu rangkaian dipakai lebih dari satu IC EEPROM sejenis bila tidak diperlukan maka pin ini *digroundkan*.

Tabel 2-5. Konfigurasi Pin EEPROM AT24C01A

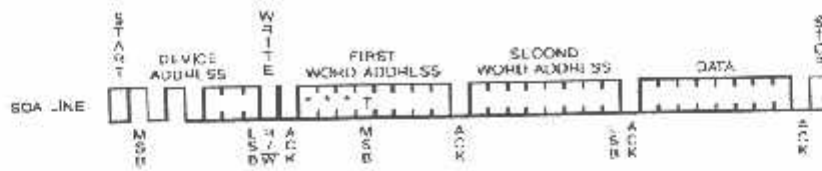
Pin Name	Function
A0 – A2	Address Inputs
SDA	Serial Data
SCL	Serial Clock Input
WP	Write Protect

2.8.1. Proses Pengisian Data ke IC AT 24C01A

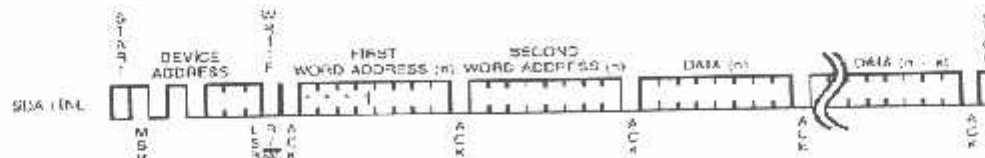
Dalam proses pengisian data ke AT 24C01A, dalam satu proses pengisian data EEPROM sinyal *start* dan sinyal *stop* masing-masing cukup dikirim satu kali saja, yakni sinyal *start* dipakai untuk mengawali proses dan sinyal *stop* dipakai untuk mengakhiri proses. Kedua sinyal itu bukanlah awalan dan akhiran dari pengiriman 1 *byte*.

Setelah mengirimkan alamat EEPROM yang akan diisi oleh mikrokontroler, data akan diisikan ke AT 24C01A, setiap kali selesai menyimpan data AT 24C01A dengan sendirinya menaikkan alamat EEPROM yang disimpannya, dengan demikian kiriman data selanjutnya akan disimpan ke memori berikutnya, proses pengisian ini akan berhenti setelah mikrokontroler menutup komunikasi ini dengan sinyal *stop*.

Byte Write



Page Write

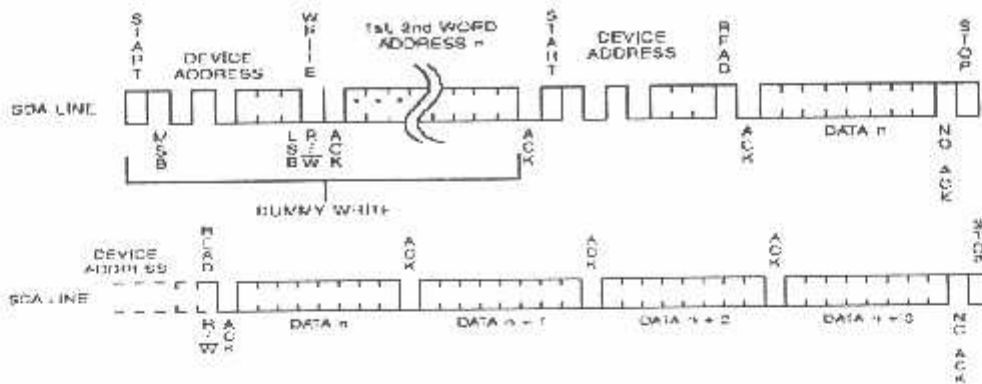


- Notes:
1. * = DONT CARE bits
 2. † = DONT CARE bits for the 32K

Gambar 2-11. Proses Pengisian Data ke EEPROM AT 24C01A^[6]

2.8.2. Proses Pembacaan Data Dari AT 24C01A

Proses pembacaan data dari AT 24C01A dilakukan seperti Gambar 2-12. Mula-mula mikrokontroler mengirimkan alamat EEPROM yang akan dibaca isinya, proses ini mirip dengan bagian awal pengisian EEPROM, setelah itu mikrokontroler mengirimkan sinyal sekali lagi, disusul dengan perintah untuk membaca isi EEPROM, dan selanjutnya disusul dengan pembacaan isi EEPROM yang sesungguhnya. Selesai membaca isi EEPROM, mikrokontroler menutup komunikasi dengan mengirimkan sinyal stop.

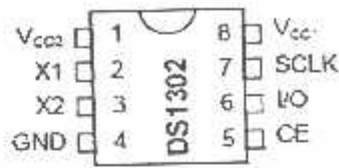


Gambar 2-12. Proses Pembacaan Data Dari EEPROM AT 24C01A^[6]

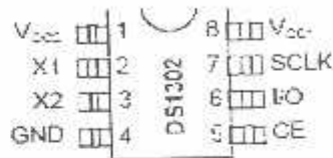
2.9. RTC (Real Time Clock) DS1302

DS 1302 adalah IC yang dipakai sebagai basis pewaktuan buatan *Dallas Semiconductor*. Terdiri atas 8 pin dengan konfigurasi seperti yang ditunjukkan pada gambar 2-13 berikut:

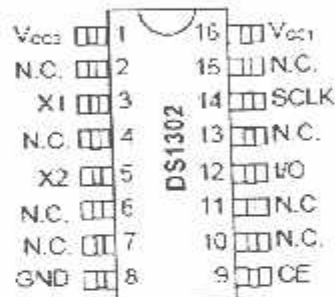
TOP VIEW



DIP (300 mils)



SO (208 mils/150 mils)



SO (300 mils)

Gambar 2-13. Deskripsi Pin RTC DS1302^[7]

Adapun kelengkapan pada IC DS1302 antara lain:

1. *Osilator internal dan time base internal.*
2. Menghitung detik, menit, jam, tanggal dalam bulan, bulan, hari dalam mingguan, dan tahun, hingga tahun 2100.
3. Mempunyai catu daya *back-up*.
4. Dapat tetap beroperasi selama lebih dari 10 tahun tanpa kehadiran catu daya *eksternal*.

5. RAM *internal* sebesar 56 byte untuk menyimpan data.
6. Bisa *interface serial I²c*.
7. Otomatis mendeteksi kegagalan *power* dan menggantinya ke tenaga baterai.
8. Tersedia dalam 8 pin.
9. Bekerja pada rentang -40°C sampai dengan +85°C

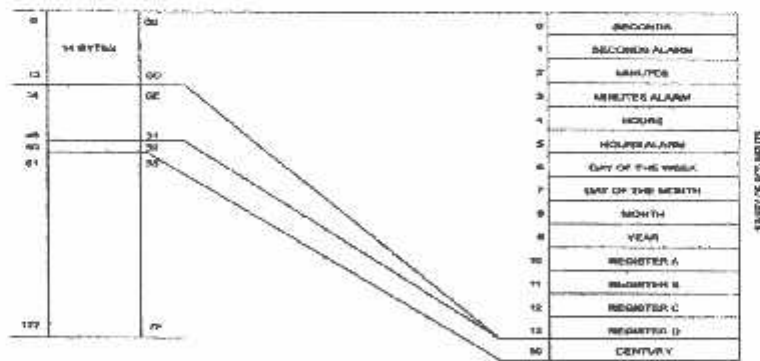
Adapun *deskripsi* dari pin-pin DS1302 sebagai berikut:

Tabel 2-6. Deskripsi Pin RTC DS1302

NO	NAMA PIN	DESKRIPSI PIN
1	X ₁	Terkoneksi dengan kristal 32, 768 KHz. <i>Oscillator internal</i> sirkuit di desain untuk operasi dengan sebuah kristal yang mempunyai kapasitas 12,5 pF.
2	X ₂	X ₁ adalah <i>input</i> ke <i>oscillator</i> dan dapat di koneksikan ke sebuah <i>oscillator eksternal</i> 32, 708 KHz. Sedangkan X ₂ sebagai <i>output oscillator</i> .
3	Vbaterai	<i>Input</i> tenaga cadangan.
4	GND	<i>Ground</i> .
5	SDA	<i>Serial Data Input/Output</i> . SDA adalah <i>input/output</i> untuk <i>interface serial I²c</i> .
6	SCL	<i>Serial Clock Input</i> . SCL adalah <i>input</i> waktu untuk <i>interface I²c</i> dan digunakan untuk sinkronisasi pemindahan data pada <i>interface serial</i> .
7	SWQ/OUT	<i>Square Wave/Output Driver</i> . Pada saat keadaan <i>enable</i> , SQWE bit di set 1, maka pin SQW <i>Output</i>

		akan menghasilkan frekuensi 1KHz / 4KHz/ 8KHz / 32KHz.
8	VCC	Penyuplai Tenaga Utama

DS 1302 adalah sebuah IC pewaktu yang mengkonsumsi rendah daya dengan 56 bit RAM *internal*. Adapun waktu yang dihasilkan meliputi detik, menit, jam, hari, tanggal, bulan, dan tahun. Waktu yang dihasilkan dapat bekerja dalam format 24 jam atau 12 jam dengan indikator AM/PM. DS1302 ini juga mempunyai rangkaian *internal* yang dapat mendeteksi kegagalan *power* dan secara otomatis akan menggantinya ke baterai. Secara otomatis RTC akan mengganti data dari RAM *internal* sesuai dengan perhitungannya. Jika diinginkan mengambil data waktu, maka dibaca pada RAM *internal* sesuai dengan alamat yang dimaksud. Peta alamat RAM internal RTC DS12887 ditunjukkan dalam gambar 2-14 berikut:



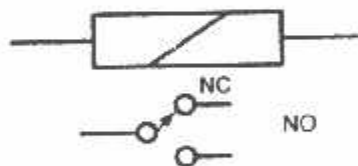
Gambar 2-14. Peta RAM Internal RTC DS12887⁽⁷⁾

2.10. Relay

Relay adalah suatu perangkat *switch* yang dioperasikan oleh gaya elektromagnetik. Prinsip kerja *relay* seperti prinsip kerja saklar. *Relay* yang umum digunakan saat ini adalah jenis elektromagnetik yang terdiri atas kumparan magnetik yang jika mendapat bias arus akan dapat mengendalikan kontak penghubung. Apabila *input* relay diberi bias maka arus pada kumparan akan terdapat induksi magnetik yang nantinya akan menarik tegak kontak untuk merubah posisi awalnya menjadi terbuka. Pada bagian yang kita inginkan, jika arus berhenti maka tidak ada induksi sehingga kontak akan kembali ke posisi semula/posisi awal.

Kontak yang ada pada *relay* ada dua macam, yaitu :

- a) *Normally Open* (NO) yaitu *relay* yang kontaknya terbuka saat tidak bekerja.
- b) *Normally Close* (NC) yaitu *relay* yang kontaknya tertutup saat tidak bekerja.



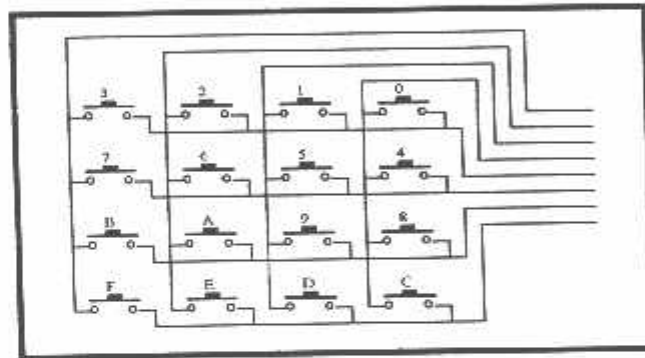
Gambar 2-15. Simbol *Relay*^[8]

2.11. Keypad

Keypad adalah sarana untuk memasukkan data. *Keypad* yang digunakan ini berupa matrik, rangkaian *keypad* berupa pin baris dan kolom. *Keypad* matrik ini bekerja dengan menggunakan prinsip *scanning* pada baris dan kolom. Kondisi

logika pada *port keypad* adalah logika 1 pada setiap bitnya. Saat salah satu tombol dari *keypad* di tekan, baris dan kolom yang berhubungan akan tersambung ke *ground* sehingga kondisi logika baris dan kolom tersebut akan berlogika 0.

Matriks keypad sering digunakan pada rangkaian yang memerlukan tombol yang banyak. Misalnya, Matriks 4 x 4 berarti ada 16 kali kemungkinan keluaran. Banyaknya kemungkinan tersebut sesuai dengan banyaknya susunan antara 4 kolom dan 4 baris. Berikut ini rangkaian *matriks keypad* 4 x 4, yang terdiri dari 4 baris (Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4) dan 4 kolom (X1, X2, X3, X4). Gambar rangkaian dari *keypad* adalah sebagai berikut:



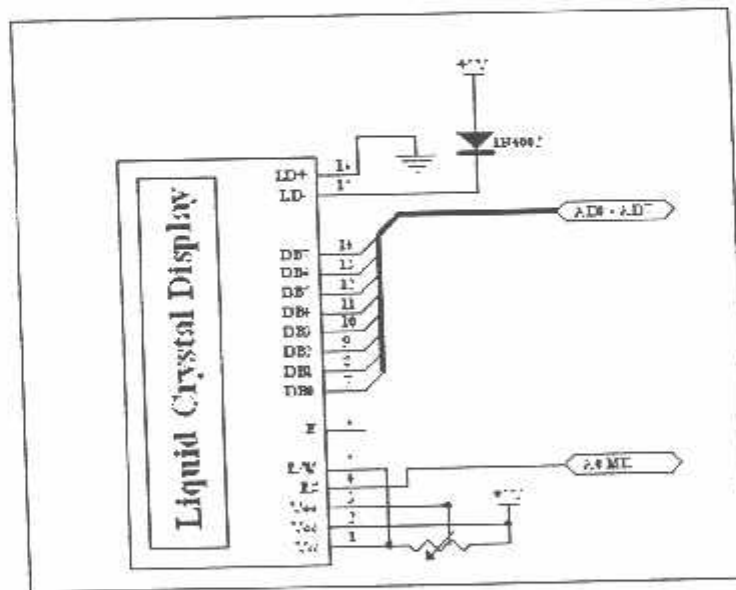
Gambar 2-16. Penampang Dasar *Keypad*^{10]}

2.12. LCD (*Liquid Crystal Display*)

LCD disini digunakan untuk menampilkan kadar emisi gas karbon monoksida dan juga suhu dalam ruangan serta perintah-perintah dalam tahapan pewaktuan *spray*. LCD yang akan digunakan bertipe M1632 produksi *SEIKO instrument inc. corporation*. Spesifikasi dari LCD ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- Menampilkan 16 karakter pada tiap baris TN LCD dengan 5 x 7 dot matrik
- Pembangkit karakter ROM untuk 192 jenis karakter
- Pembangkit karakter RAM untuk 8 jenis karakter
- 80 x 8 bit data RAM
- Tegangan catu 5 volt dan temperatur operasi 0 – 50⁰ C
- Otomatis *reset* pada saat dihidupkan

Masukan yang diperlukan untuk mengendalikan modul LCD ini berupa *bus* data yang masih *termultipleks* dengan *bus* alamat serta 3 bit sinyal kontrol, yaitu RS, R/W dan E. Sementara pengendali dot matrix LCD dilakukan secara *internal* oleh *controller* yang sudah terpasang pada modul LCD. Berikut ini adalah gambar diagram blok dari LCD M1632.



Gambar 2-17. Diagram Blok LCD M1632^[30]

Fungsi pin dari LCD M1632 ditunjukkan dalam Tabel 2-7 berikut :

Tabel 2-7. Fungsi pin-pin pada LCD M1632

No Pin	Nama Pin	Fungsi
16	V - BL	Sebagai <i>ground</i> dari <i>backlight</i>
15	V + BL	Sebagai kutub positif dari <i>backlight</i>
7 - 14	DB0-DB7	Merupakan saluran data, berisi perintah dan data yang akan ditampilkan.
6	E	Sinyal operasi awal, sinyal ini mengaktifkan data tulis atau baca
5	R/W	Sinyal seleksi tulis atau baca 0 = tulis 1 = baca
4	RS	Sinyal pemilih register 0 = register instruksi (tulis) 1 = register data (tulis dan baca)
3	V _{lc}	Untuk mengendalikan kecerahan LCD dengan mengubah V _{lc}
2	V _{cc}	Tegangan catu + 5 volt
1	V _{ss}	Terminal <i>Ground</i>

BAB III

PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT

3.1. Pendahuluan

Dalam bab ini akan dibahas perancangan dan pembuatan alat. Pembahasan akan dilakukan pada setiap blok rangkaian, cara kerja pada masing-masing blok, perhitungan dan fungsi masing-masing blok dari rangkaian tersebut. Secara garis besar terdapat dua bagian perangkat yang ada yaitu :

- ❖ Perancangan perangkat keras (*Hardware*)
- ❖ Perancangan perangkat lunak (*Software*)

Pada perancangan perangkat keras pembahasan meliputi seluruh *peripheral* yang digunakan pada sistem ini. Pada perancangan lunak pembahasan meliputi diagram alir dan *software* secara umum. Akan tetapi kedua perangkat ini dalam kerjanya akan saling menunjang satu sama lain.

Secara umum sistem kerja dari keseluruhan sistem ini adalah alat akan bekerja berdasarkan adanya kadar asap rokok di ruangan tersebut dan juga *timer* yang mengatur untuk penyemprotan *spray*. Sensor gas yang digunakan ialah sensor gas AF30 sebanyak 2 buah yang dapat mendeteksi gas karbon monoksida (CO) di udara dimana gas tersebut terkandung dalam asap rokok. Apabila sensor mendeteksi kadar gas CO di ruangan tersebut lebih dari 110 ppm, maka *exhaust fan* akan bekerja sampai kadar gas CO menunjukkan 80 ppm. *Exhaust fan* yang sedang bekerja akan mati jika kadar asap dalam ruangan menunjukkan 80 ppm agar sistem dapat menyemprotkan pengharum ruangan. Selain itu digunakan

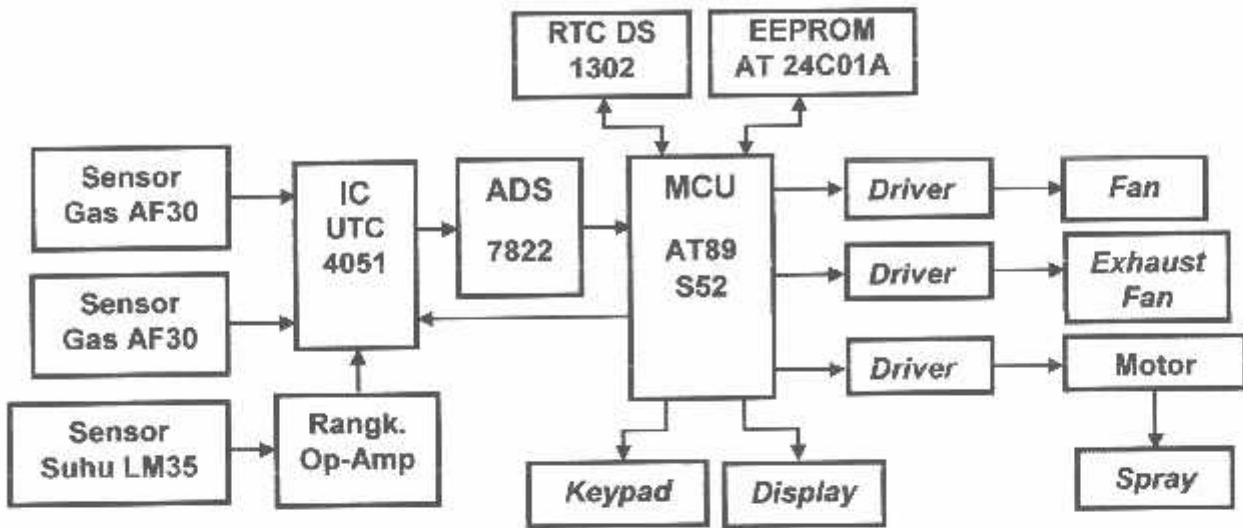
sensor suhu LM35 untuk mendeteksi suhu dalam ruangan dan apabila suhu dalam ruangan lebih atau sama dengan 30°C maka *fan* akan bekerja untuk mendinginkan ruangan sampai suhu menunjukkan 28°C. Apabila tidak ada asap dalam jangka waktu tertentu, maka *spray* dapat *disetting* otomatis untuk menyemprotkan pengharum ruangan. Dan untuk menampilkan kadar gas CO dan suhu di ruangan tersebut menggunakan LCD.

3.1.1. Diagram Blok Keseluruhan Sistem

Diagram blok merupakan gambaran keseluruhan sistem yang secara umum terdiri dari masukan-masukan dan keluaran-keluaran yang diproses oleh mikrokontroler. Perancangan alat pembersih udara ruangan dari asap rokok dilengkapi dengan pengharum ruangan untuk mengembalikan kesegaran udara ini terdiri dari beberapa blok diagram, diantaranya :

- ❖ Rangkaian Sensor Gas AF30
- ❖ Rangkaian Sensor Suhu LM 35
- ❖ Rangkaian Op-Amp
- ❖ Rangkaian IC UTC 4051
- ❖ Rangkaian ADS 7822
- ❖ Rangkaian Mikrokontroler AT89S52
- ❖ Rangkaian EEPROM
- ❖ Rangkaian RTC
- ❖ Rangkaian *Driver Fan, Exhaust Fan, dan Spray*
- ❖ Tampilan *Display (LCD)*

Secara keseluruhan diagram blok dapat dilihat pada gambar 3-1 berikut :



Gambar 3-1. Diagram Blok Keseluruhan Sistem

Penjelasan blok diagram adalah sebagai berikut:

❖ **Sensor Suhu LM35**

Berfungsi untuk mendeteksi kondisi suhu dalam ruangan

❖ **Sensor Gas AF30**

Berfungsi untuk mendeteksi kadar ppm gas CO (karbon monoksida) yang ada diruangan tersebut dan mengubahnya dalam fluktuasi tegangan. Semakin besar kadar gas CO-nya tegangan pada sensor akan semakin besar pula, demikian juga sebaliknya.

❖ **Rangkaian Op-Amp**

Untuk menguatkan sinyal analog dari sensor suhu LM35

❖ **IC UTC 4051**

Sebagai *multiplexer* yang berfungsi untuk memilih satu data analog N sumber *input* dan mengirimkan data yang dipilih ke saluran *output* tunggal.

❖ **ADS 7822**

ADS yang digunakan pada alat ini adalah ADS 7822 yang merupakan ADS 12-bit yang menggunakan komunikasi *Serial Peripheral Interface* (SPI). Dan berfungsi untuk mengubah data analog menjadi data digital secara serial.

❖ **Mikrokontroler AT89S52**

Mikrokontroler yang digunakan pada rangkaian ini adalah mikrokontroler AT89S52 yang merupakan keluarga dari MCS-51. Komponen ini merupakan sebuah chip tunggal sebagai pusat pengolah data dan pengontrol alat. Di dalam *chip* mikrokontroler AT89S52 ini sudah tersedia berbagai macam peralatan pendukung mikroprosesor seperti RAM, *serial port*, *bus-bus* data dan lainnya yang membuat pemakai *chip* ini dapat menekan penambahan komponen pendukung.

❖ **Display**

Berfungsi untuk menampilkan suhu ruangan dan kadar ppm gas CO (karbon monoksida) yang ada dalam ruangan tersebut. Pada alat ini menggunakan LCD (*Liquid Crystal Display*).

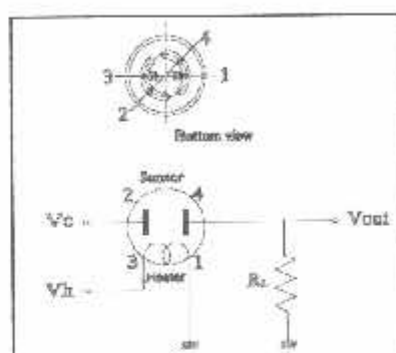
❖ **Keypad**

Keypad disini digunakan sebagai masukkan data, yang kemudian mengirim sinyal pada mikrokontroler untuk diolah.

- ❖ **RTC (*Real Time Clock*)**
Berupa IC untuk jam (*clock*) digital.
- ❖ **EEPROM AT 24C01A**
Berfungsi sebagai unit penyimpan data.
- ❖ **Rangkaian Driver**
Menggunakan dua buah *relay*, yaitu *relay* 1 berfungsi untuk kontak *ON/OFF* dan *relay* 2 berfungsi sebagai penggerak mekanik untuk menggerakkan *fan*, *exhaust fan*, dan *spray*.
- ❖ ***Fan***
Untuk menyejukkan udara dalam ruangan apabila suhu udara dalam ruangan tersebut diatas 30° C.
- ❖ ***Exhaust fan***
Untuk membersihkan asap yang ada dalam ruangan untuk dibuang keluar
- ❖ **Motor**
Berfungsi untuk menekan *spray* agar dapat menyemprotkan pengharum ruangan.
- ❖ ***Spray***
Untuk menyegarkan kembali udara dalam ruangan setelah gas CO (karbon monoksida) yang ada dalam ruangan dibuang keluar.

3.2. Perancangan Perangkat Keras (*Hardware*)

3.2.1. Perancangan Sensor Gas CO (Karbon Monoksida) AF30



Gambar 3-2. Rangkaian Sensor Gas CO AF30

Sensor gas CO AF30 ini memiliki 4 pin dimana pin 3 dan pin 1 berfungsi sebagai pemanas (*heater*) sedangkan pin 2 dan pin 4 sebagai sensor karbon monoksida (CO).

Resistansi gas (R_{gas}) pada udara bersih berkisar antara 15K Ω sampai 35K Ω . Perbandingan *resistansi* antara saat ada gas dengan udara bersih (R_{gas}/R_{udara}) berkisar antara 0,2 sampai 0,4. Sensor gas CO ini bisa bekerja optimal jika ada waktu *standby* kurang lebih 15 menit.

Dalam perencanaan ini sensor gas CO ini keluaran tegangannya dibuat kurang dari 0,8 V agar berlogika "0" pada saat udara bersih dari asap rokok. Untuk menghitung keluaran dari sensor dapat diperoleh dari rumus pembagi tegangan seperti berikut :

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_{gas}} \times V_{in}$$

Tegangan keluaran yang diberikan sensor ketika proses penginderaan temperatur adalah :

$$V_{out} = Temp \times 10mV/^{\circ}C$$

Dimana : V_{out} adalah tegangan ouput dari sensor LM 35 (Volt)

$Temp$ adalah besaran suhu yang dibaca ($^{\circ}C$)

Misalnya suhu mencapai $30^{\circ}C$ maka tegangan output dari sensor adalah :

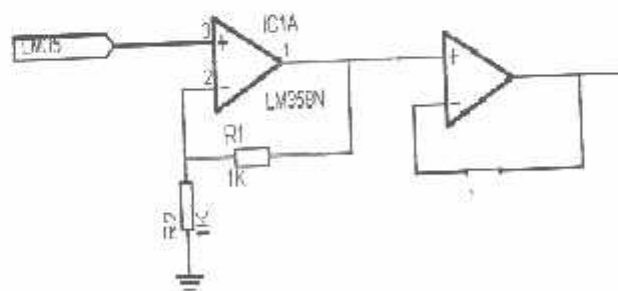
$$V_{out} = 30 \times 10mV/^{\circ}C$$

$$V_{out} = 300 mV = 0,3 V$$

Fungsi dari R dan C yang dipasang seri ke *ground* pada *output* sensor LM 35 adalah menyesuaikan impedansi dengan rangkaian selanjutnya. Nilai R dan C sudah ditetapkan oleh pabrik, ini dapat dilihat pada *datasheet* IC LM 35

3.2.3. Perancangan Rangkaian Penguat Operasional

Penguat operasional dipergunakan untuk menguatkan tegangan yang kecil dari LM35. Sebuah penguat tak membalik, yaitu dengan tegangan keluaran mempunyai polaritas yang sama seperti tegangan masukan, atau tegangan *output* sefasa dengan *inputnya*.



Gambar 3-4. Rangkaian Op-Amp Sensor Suhu LM35

Misalnya suhu yang dibaca 30°C maka tegangan output dari sensor LM 35

adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{out} &= 30 \times 10\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 300 \text{ mV} = 0,3 \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

Besarnya penguatan Op-Amp adalah :

$$A = 1 + \frac{R2}{R1}$$

Dimana penguatannya ditetapkan 2X dan besarnya R1 maupun R2 adalah :

$$2 = 1 + \frac{R2}{R1}$$

$$\frac{R2}{R1} = 1$$

Dari persamaan diatas, R1 ditentukan terlebih dahulu sebesar $1\text{K}\Omega$ maka :

$$R2 = 1 \times R1$$

$$R2 = 1 \times 1\text{K}\Omega$$

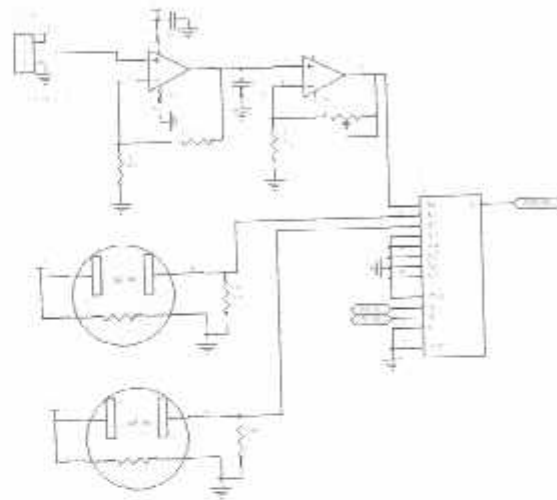
$$R2 = 1\text{K}\Omega$$

Maka nilai tahanan R2 adalah $1 \text{ K}\Omega$.

3.2.4. Perancangan Rangkaian Multiplexer IC 4051

Rangkaian *multiplexer* pada alat ini menggunakan IC 4051 yang mempunyai jalur data 8 *channel* dan 3 bit *control input line* yaitu A, B dan C, dan sebuah *control input* tambahan yang disebut INHIBIT. INHIBIT ini jika berlevel rendah, semua data *input* dikontrol melalui *control input*.

Pin 13 (*port X.0*) dari IC 4051 ini dihubungkan ke Rangkaian Op-Amp dari sensor suhu, pin 14 (*port X.1*) dan pin 15 (*port X.2*) dihubungkan ke sensor Gas AF30. Fungsi *multiplexer* pada perancangan alat ini digunakan untuk mengontrol *inputan* yang masuk ke ADS sehingga dapat diproses oleh mikrokontroler, berikut gambar rangkaian multiplexer IC 4051:

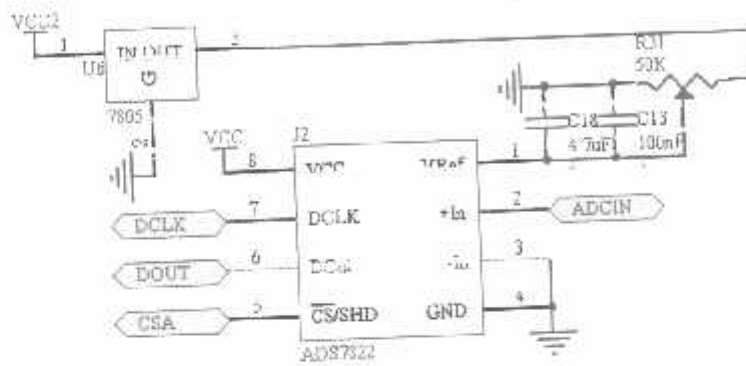


Gambar 3-5. Rangkaian Selector IC 4051

3.2.5. Perancangan Rangkaian ADS ¹⁰²²

Rangkaian ADS ini berfungsi untuk mengubah data analog menjadi data digital dari rangkaian sensor gas karbon monoksida (CO) dan juga dari rangkaian sensor suhu LM35. ADC Serial yang digunakan adalah ADC Serial 7822 yang mempunyai 8 kaki. Untuk mengkonversikan menjadi kombinasi bilangan-bilangan digital dengan tujuan untuk di-*interface*-kan ke mikrokontroler, sebagai data biner yang dapat diolah.

ADC Serial 7822 ini dioperasikan sesuai dengan petunjuk pada data sheet ADC Serial 7822 pada *typical application*. Berikut gambar rangkaian ADS 7822 pada perancangan alat ini.



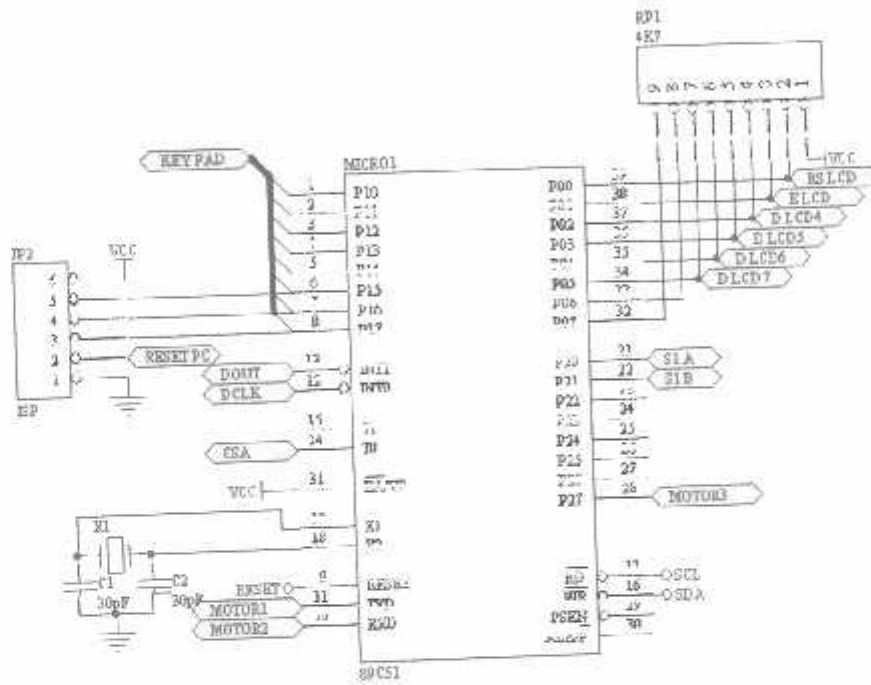
Gambar 3-6. Rangkaian ADS 7822

3.2.6. Perancangan Mikrokontroler AT89S52

Pada mikrokontroler AT89S52, *port 2.0* dan *port 2.1* digunakan sebagai pengendali dari *multiplexer* IC 4051 untuk mengatur pembacaan data dari sensor suhu LM35 dan sensor gas AF30. Data yang masuk pada *multiplexer* IC 4051 di kirimkan ke ADS 7822 yang berupa data analog yang kemudian oleh ADS 7822 diolah untuk diubah menjadi data digital. Kemudian data yang telah diolah tadi di kirimkan ke mikrokontroler AT89S52. Melalui *port 0* ini, data yang diterima tadi dikeluarkan ke LCD yang digunakan sebagai tampilan atau *display* dari suhu ruangan dan kadar ppm gas karbon monoksida. Pada *port 1* dihubungkan ke *keypad* sebagai pengatur *setting-an* awal batas maksimum dari suhu ruangan dan kadar ppm dalam ruangan tersebut. Pada *port 2.1* digunakan sebagai *output* yang berfungsi untuk mengontrol atau mengatur agar *fan* berputar ketika suhu ruangan

diatas 30°C dan berhenti ketika suhu ruangan menunjukkan 28°C . Sedangkan *port* RXD digunakan untuk mengatur *exhaust fan* agar berputar ketika kadar ppm gas karbon monoksida diatas 110 ppm dan berhenti ketika kadar gas dibawah 80 ppm, dan untuk pengharum ruangan digunakan *port* TXD sebagai *output*.

Berikut gambar rangkaian mikrokontroler AT89S52 :

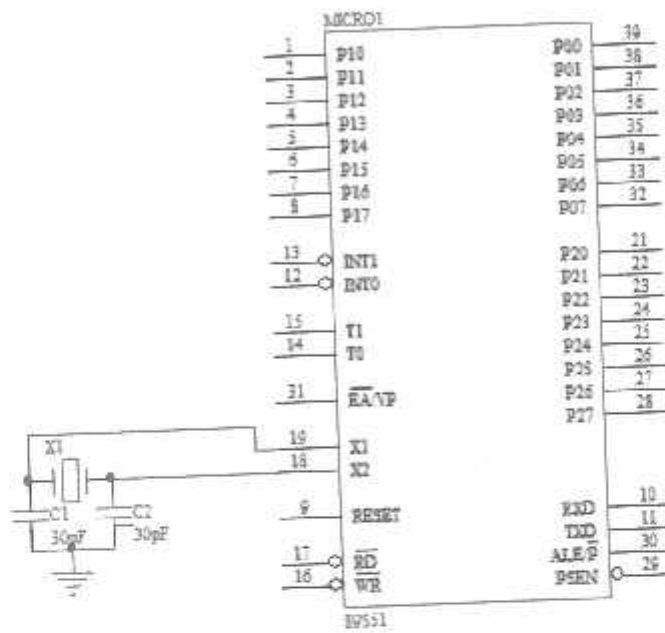


Gambar 3-7. Rangkaian Hardware Mikrokontroler AT89S52

3.2.6.1. Rangkaian Clock

Pada mikrokontroler AT89S52 terdapat *oscillator* sebagai pembangkit pulsa. Untuk mengaktifkan *Oscillator*, *port* XTAL1 dan XTAL2 harus dihubungkan ke sebuah *crystal* 11Mhz dan dua buah *ceramic capacitor* masing-masing 30pF atau sesuai dengan yang dispesifikasikan. Kecepatan proses

pengolahan data dari mikrokontroler ditentukan oleh *clock* yang dirangkai pada mikrokontroler tersebut seperti pada gambar rangkaian 3-8 berikut:



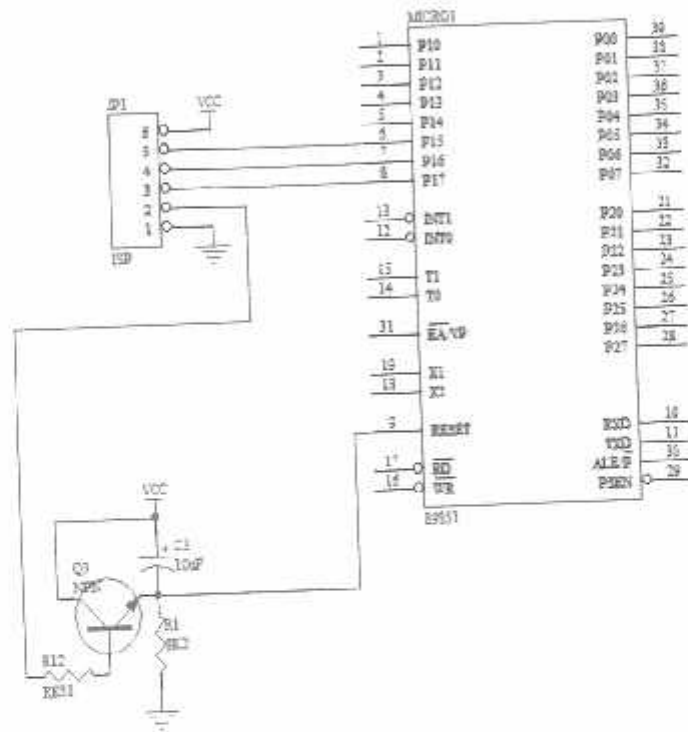
Gambar 3-8. Rangkaian *Clock*

Untuk menghitung waktu T_{osc} dapat menggunakan persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{osc} &= \frac{1}{f_{osc}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{11,0592 \times 10^6} \\
 &= 9,042 \times 10^{-8} \text{ S}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2.6.2. Rangkaian Reset

Pin *reset* pada mikrokontroler merupakan masukan aktif tinggi '1'. Pulsa transisi dari rendah '0' ke tinggi '1' akan *mereset* mikrokontroler menuju alamat 0000H. Pin *reset* dihubungkan dengan rangkaian *power on reset* yang diperlihatkan pada gambar rangkaian 3-9 berikut ini:



Gambar 3-9. Rangkaian Reset AT89S52

Sehingga waktu minimal logika tinggi yang dibutuhkan untuk mereset mikrokontroler adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reset (min)} &= T_{\text{osc}} \times \text{periode yang dibutuhkan} \\ &= 9,042 \times 10^{-8} \times 24 = 2,170 \mu\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi mikrokontroler membutuhkan waktu minimal 2,170 μ s untuk mereset. Waktu minimal inilah yang dijadikan pedoman untuk menentukan nilai R dan C. Dari persamaan konstanta waktu $\tau = R \times C$ (William H Hyat, 1998, h132 [1]) dan jika nilai R ditentukan sebesar 10 k Ω , maka nilai C adalah:

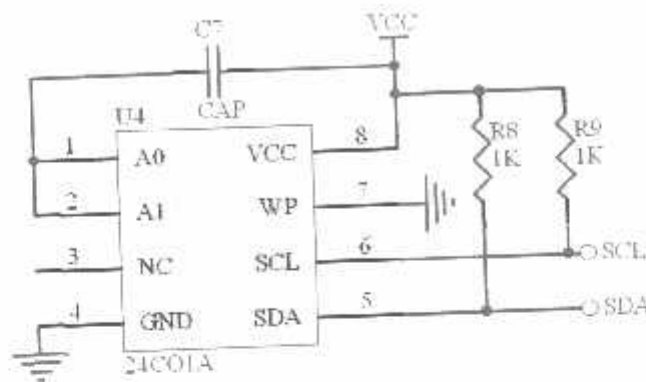
$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{\tau}{R} \\ &= \frac{2,170 \times 10^{-6}}{10 \times 10^3} \\ &= 2,170 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitor minimal yang dibutuhkan adalah 2,170 pF. Dengan menggunakan kapasitor sebesar 10 μ F, maka akan menjamin waktu *reset* di atas nilai minimal waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk mereset mikrokontroler.

3.2.7. Perancangan Rangkaian EEPROM (*Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory*) IC AT 24C01A

Pada rangkaian EEPROM ini kaki SDA (pin no 5) dan SCL (pin no 6), masing-masing dihubungkan dengan Pin 16 (WR) untuk SDA dan Pin 17 (RD) untuk SCL pada mikrokontroler. Pin nomor 7 (*Write Protect*) dihubungkan ke *ground*. Pin nomor 1 dan 2 (A0 dan A1) dihubungkan dengan Vcc. Karena IC ini hanya dikendalikan lewat pin SDA dan SCL saja, tidak ada sarana lainnya dari mikrokontroler yang dipakai untuk mengendalikan IC ini.

Berikut gambar rangkaian mikrokontroler EEPROM IC AT 24C01 :



Gambar 3-10. Rangkaian EEPROM AT 24C01

3.2.8. Perancangan Rangkaian RTC (*Real Time Clock*) DS1302

Dalam sistem yang dirancang ini, RTC berfungsi sebagai referensi waktu yaitu *peripheral* yang menyediakan data detik, menit, jam, tanggal, hari, bulan, tahun biasa, dan tahun kabisat. Data waktu ini (RTC) nantinya akan diolah oleh mikrokontroler dan ditampilkan pada LCD serta akan dijadikan sebagai *inputan* data untuk mengatur *setting* waktu yang dibutuhkan saat proses perhitungan pulsa.

RTC yang dipilih adalah *serial* RTC produksi MAXIM yaitu DS1302, pemilihan serial RTC dari MAXIM karena beberapa hal di bawah ini:

- Harga yang relatif murah jika dibandingkan RTC yang lain.
- Akses datanya secara *serial*, maka hanya membutuhkan 2 pin saja sehingga menghemat *pin-out* untuk perangkat pengaksesnya dan menghemat *port-port* pada mikrokontroler..
- Dilengkapi pin untuk baterai *back-up*, sehingga tidak repot menambah rangkaian untuk baterai *back-up*.

- Y2K *compatible*, sehingga tidak perlu ada penambahan penanggalan untuk penggunaan di tahun 2000 ke atas.

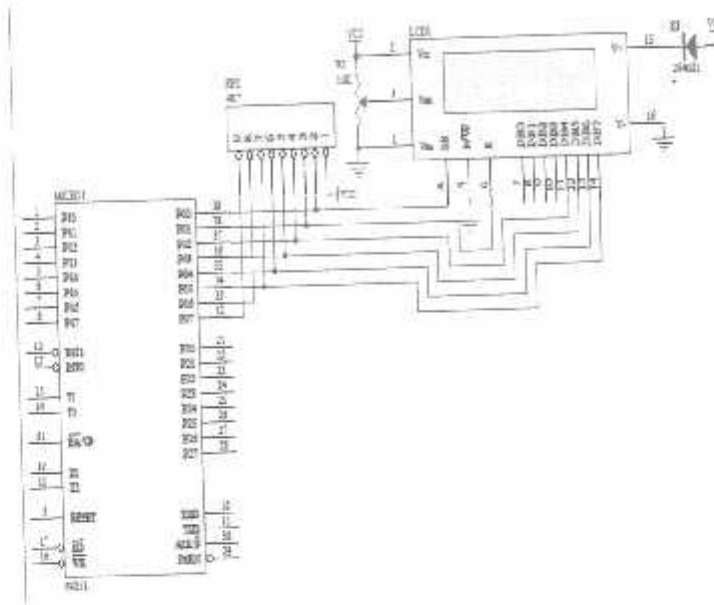
- Komponen pendukung yang mudah diperoleh.

Baterai *back up* yang digunakan adalah baterai *back up* 3 volt CR 2032 yang dapat bertahan untuk masa operasi 10 tahun, kondisi ini amat hemat biaya, kristal yang digunakan adalah *standart quartz* kristal dengan nilai 32,768 KHz.

3.2.9. Perancangan Rangkaian LCD (*Liquid Crystal Display*)

Sebagai penampil data digunakan *display* LCD dot matrik 2 X 16 karakter. Sinyal-sinyal yang dipergunakan oleh LCD adalah data bus, RS, R/W dan E. Sinyal E dihubungkan ke P0.2 untuk mengaktifkan LCD. LCD akan aktif jika mikrokontroler memberi instruksi tulis pada alamat LCD. Sedang P0.0 untuk memberikan sinyal RS yang membedakan sinyal antara instruksi program atau instruksi penulisan data.

Untuk pin R/W difungsikan untuk menuliskan program jika diberi logika '0' dan untuk membaca jika diberi logika '1'. Untuk menampilkan data dari mikrokontroler maka pin-pin LCD dihubungkan dengan P0.0 sampai P0.5 seperti pada gambar rangkaian 3-11 berikut:

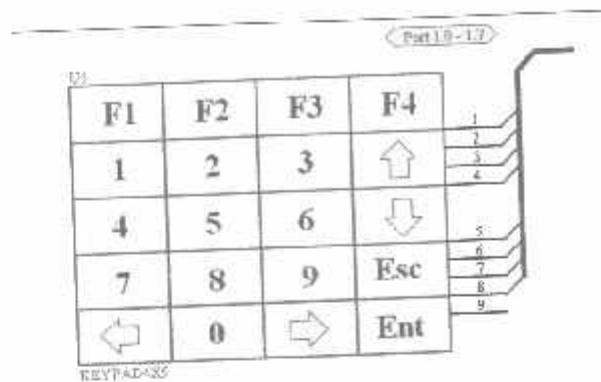


Gambar 3-11. Rangkaian LCD

VR pada pin 3 (VEE) digunakan untuk mengatur kontras dari karakter yang ditampilkan.

3.2.10. Perancangan Rangkaian Keypad

Pada alat ini *keypad* difungsikan untuk memberi masukan data melalui tombol-tombol yang terdapat pada papan *keypad* tersebut. *Keypad* ini berfungsi untuk menterjemahkan penekanan pada salah satu tombol ke dalam bentuk biner. Dalam kondisi tidak terjadi penekanan tombol *keypad*, kondisi logika pada *pori* adalah 1 pada setiap bitnya. Saat salah satu tombol *keypad* ditekan, baris dan kolom yang berhubungan akan terhubung ke *ground* sehingga kondisi baris dan kolom tersebut berlogika 0.



Gambar 3-12. Rangkaian Keypad

Komponen pendukung pada blok *input keypad* terdiri dari satu buah JP ISP dan 16 buah *switch push-button*. Dalam perancangan ini *keypad* disambungkan ke JP ISP dan mikrokontroler AT89S52. Masukan dari kolom *keypad* 1 – 4 dihubungkan ke pin 1 – pin 4 (*port 1.0 – port 1.3*), sedangkan baris dari *keypad* 5 – 8 dihubungkan ke pin 5 – pin 8 (*port 1.4 – port 1.7*). Sebelum dihubungkan ke pin 6 – pin 8 (*port 1.5 – port 1.7*), baris dari *keypad* 6 – 8 disambungkan terlebih dahulu ke JP ISP.

3.2.11. Rangkaian *Driver* untuk *Control Fan, Exhaust Fan* dan *Spray*

Pada rangkaian *driver* ini digunakan *transistor* BD 139 dengan H_{FE} 40. *Transistor* ini berfungsi untuk menggerakkan *relay*. *Relay* digunakan untuk mengaktifkan *fan, exhaust fan* atau *spray*. Apabila mendapat *input* dari mikrokontroler maka *transistor* akan aktif dan *relay* akan terhubung, sehingga akan mengaktifkan *fan, exhaust fan* atau *spray*.

Untuk perencanaan pemakaian *transistor* yang digunakan pada rangkaian adalah sebagai berikut :

Analisis rangkaian :

Resistansi *relay* adalah 500Ω

$$V_{CC} = V_{UD} = 12 \text{ Volt}$$

$$H_{fe} = 40$$

$$I_c = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_c} = \frac{12 \text{ Volt}}{500 \Omega} = 0,024 \text{ A}$$

$$I_b = \frac{I_c}{H_{fe}} = \frac{0,024 \text{ A}}{40} = 0,0006 \text{ A}$$

$$R_b = \frac{V_{bb} - V_{be}}{I_b} = \frac{(12 - 0,7)}{0,0006 \text{ A}} = 1833,3 \Omega = 18,3 \text{ K}\Omega$$

Karena dipasaran tidak ada resistor $18,3 \text{ K}\Omega$ maka digunakan resistor $20 \text{ K}\Omega$.

3.2.12. Power Supply

Pada perencanaan catu daya disini tidak memerlukan persyaratan yang tinggi, karena disini sudah cukup dengan penyearah gelombang penuh, filter kapasitor dan *IC regulator* untuk menstabilkan tegangan *Output*. Catu daya yang dibuat dengan menggunakan dua buah keluaran yaitu +5 Volt dan +12 Volt DC. Keluaran +5 Volt untuk mencatu IC UTC 4051, ADS 7822, MCU AT89S52, dan komponen penunjang lainnya. Keluaran +12 Volt DC digunakan untuk mensupply *relay*.

Sedangkan untuk rangkaian *power supply* +12 V yang membutuhkan arus 1A sama dengan rangkaian pada *power supply* +5 Volt, hanya perbedaannya pada nilai R yang digunakan.

3.3. Perencanaan Perangkat Lunak (*Software*)

3.3.1. Pembuatan Program

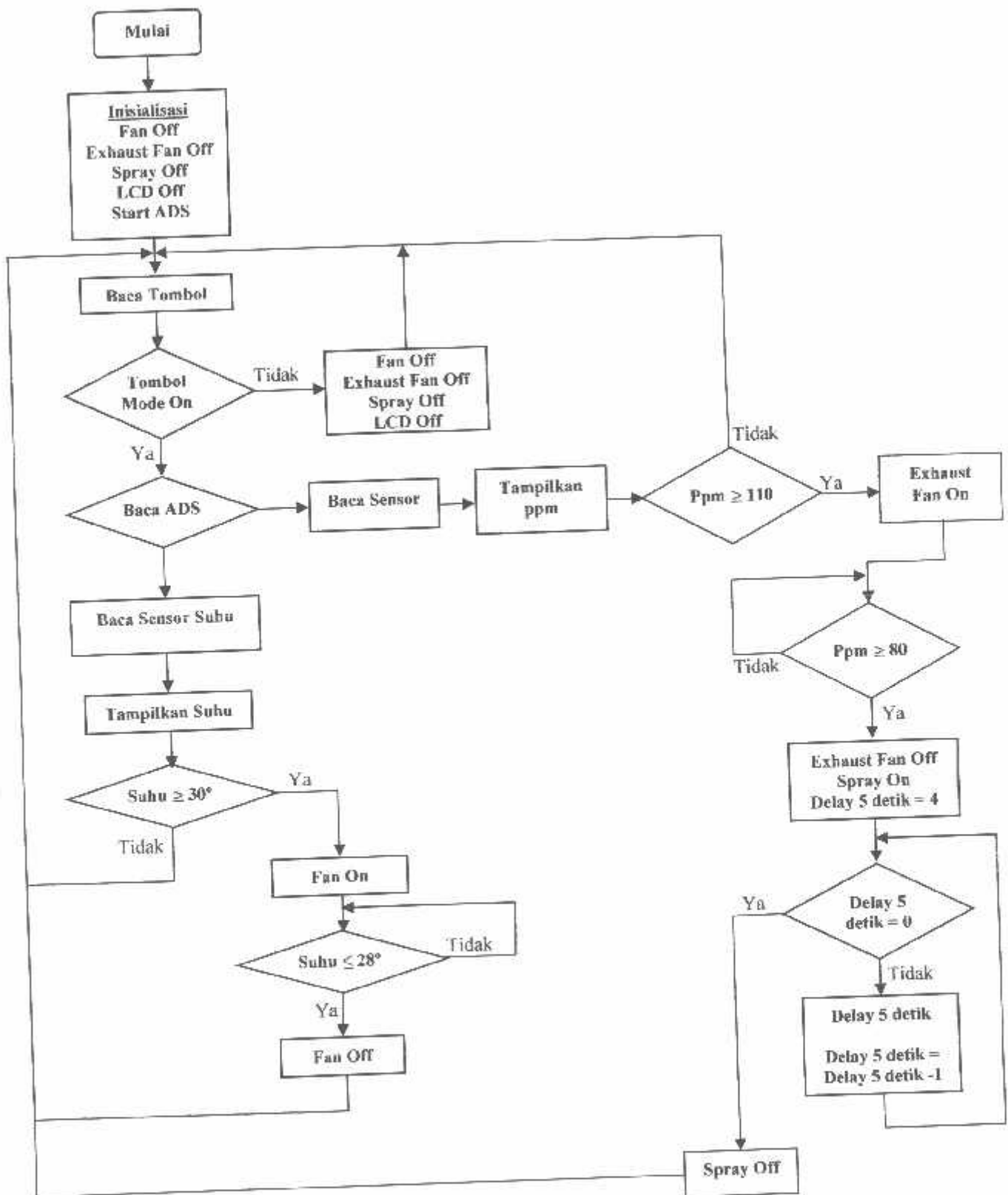
Untuk melengkapi dan mendukung perangkat keras (*Hardware*) yang direncanakan, diperlukan perangkat lunak (*Software*) agar perangkat keras yang telah direncanakan dapat berfungsi sesuai dengan yang diinginkan.

Adapun langkah pembuatan program adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Membuat diagram alir (*Flowchart*) dari program yang akan dibuat.
2. Mengubah diagram alir (*Flowchart*) tersebut ke dalam bahasa C sesuai dengan urutan jalannya program.
3. Mengkompilasi program yang dibuat ke memori sampai menghasilkan struktur program yang diharapkan.
4. Memasukkan program yang telah sesuai dengan apa yang diharapkan ke dalam Mikrokontroler AT89S52 dengan menggunakan *Down Loader Programmer*.

Perangkat lunak yang dirancang, dibuat dengan menggunakan bahasa C. Seluruh *System* ini akan bekerja dengan baik apabila perencanaan perangkat lunak (*Software*) sesuai dengan perangkat keras (*Hardware*) yang mendukung.

3.2.2. Diagram Alir Program System



BAB IV

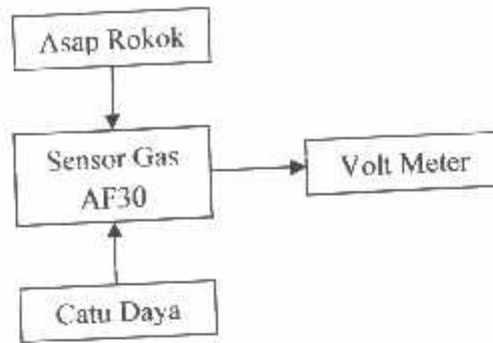
PENGUJIAN ALAT

Pada bab ini berisi penjelasan prosedur pengujian dari alat yang telah dirancang guna mengetahui sistem dapat bekerja dengan baik sesuai dengan perencanaan. Pengujian dilakukan dengan memberikan perubahan pada masukan blok rangkaian dan mengamati keluaran dari blok rangkaian yang diuji tersebut. Data hasil pengujian yang diperoleh nantinya akan dianalisis untuk dijadikan acuan dalam mengambil kesimpulan. Pengujian dilakukan pada tiap-tiap blok sistem. Adapun blok-blok yang diuji adalah:

- ❖ Pengujian rangkaian sensor gas AF30
- ❖ Pengujian rangkaian sensor suhu LM35
- ❖ Pengujian rangkaian penguat (op-Amp)
- ❖ Pengujian LCD dan *Keypad*
- ❖ Pengujian *Driver Relay*

4.1. Pengujian Sensor Gas AF30

Pada pengujian sensor gas ini hanya mengukur tegangan keluaran dari sensor. Apabila sensor tidak mendeteksi adanya gas karbon monoksida atau udara dalam keadaan bersih, maka tegangan keluarannya adalah 0,54 Volt.



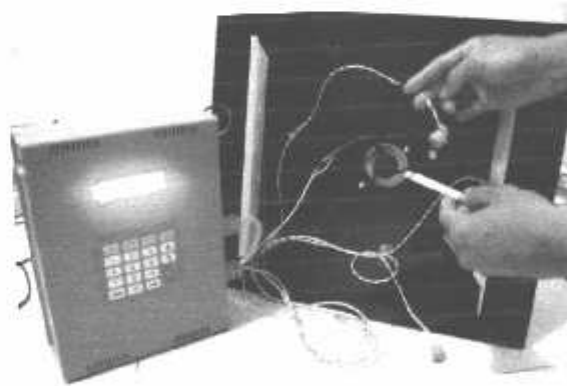
Gambar 4-1. Diagram Blok Pengujian Sensor Gas CO AF30

4.1.1. Peralatan Yang Digunakan

1. Rangkaian Sensor Gas AF30
2. Asap Rokok
3. Volt Meter
4. Catu Daya

4.1.2. Langkah Pengujian

1. Menempatkan Rokok dekat sensor gas AF30
2. Memberikan Catu Daya 5 Volt pada rangkaian sensor gas AF30
3. Mengamati hasil pengukuran pada alat dan mencatat pada table



Gambar 4-2. Foto Pengujian Sensor Gas CO AF30

4.1.3. Hasil Pengujian

Berikut hasil pengujian kadar gas karbon monoksida (CO).

Tabel 4-1. Hasil Pengujian dan Perhitungan Sensor Gas AF30

Asap	Keluaran Perhitungan AF30	Keluaran Pengujian AF30	Error %
Tidak ada	0 V	0,54 V	0
Ada	5 V	4,92 V	1,6

Keterangan : dari data diatas dapat diketahui kesalahannya (error)

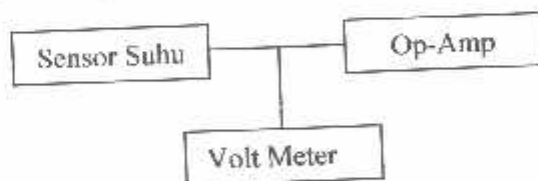
$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{V_{out}(\text{Perhitungan}) - V_{out}(\text{Pengujian})}{V_{out}(\text{Perhitungan})} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{5 - 4,92}{5} \times 100\%$$

$$= 1,6 \%$$

4.2. Pengujian Sensor Suhu LM35

Pada sensor suhu, kenaikan suhu adalah 10mV/°C. Keluaran LM35 sebelum masuk ke Op-Amp adalah 0,24 V.



Gambar 4-3. Diagram Blok Pengujian Sensor Suhu LM35

4.2.1. Peralatan Yang Digunakan

1. Sensor Suhu LM35
2. Volt Meter
3. Catu Daya

4.2.2. Langkah Pengujian

1. Menyusun rangkaian seperti gambar 4-2 di atas
2. Memberikan catu daya ± 5 volt pada rangkaian
3. Mencatat hasil pengukuran

4.2.3. Hasil Pengujian

Data hasil pengujian dapat dilihat dalam tabel berikut ini :

Tabel 4-2. Pengujian dan Pehitungan Sensor Suhu LM35

Temperatur (°C)	Vout Sensor (V) Pengujian	Vout Sensor (V) Perhitungan	Error (%)
25	0,24	0,25	4,00
26	0,25	0,26	3,85
27	0,28	0,27	3,70
28	0,29	0,28	3,57
29	0,30	0,29	3,45
30	0,31	0,30	3,20
31	0,32	0,31	3,20
32	0,33	0,32	3,12
33	0,33	0,33	0,00
34	0,34	0,34	0,00
35	0,35	0,35	0,00
36	0,37	0,36	2,78
37	0,37	0,37	0,00
38	0,39	0,38	2,63
39	0,40	0,39	2,56
40	0,41	0,40	2,50
41	0,42	0,41	2,44
42	0,42	0,42	0,00
43	0,43	0,43	0,00
44	0,44	0,44	0,00
45	0,47	0,45	4,44

46	0,46	0,46	0,00
47	0,46	0,47	2,13
48	0,47	0,48	2,08
49	0,50	0,49	2,04
50	0,51	0,50	2,00

Keterangan : dari data diatas dapat diketahui kesalahannya (*Error*)

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{V_{out}(\text{Perhitungan}) - V_{out}(\text{Pengujian})}{V_{out}(\text{Perhitungan})} \times 100\%$$

Pada temperatur 25°C :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Error} &= \frac{0,25 - 0,24}{0,25} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,00\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4-3. Perbandingan Temperatur Alat Ukur dan Alat Ukur Standar

Temperatur Alat Ukur Standart (°C)	Temperatur Alat Ukur (°C)	Error (%)
26	27	3,85
30	31	3,33
35	36	2,86
39	40	2,57
44	45	2,27

Keterangan : dari data diatas dapat diketahui kesalahannya (*Error*)

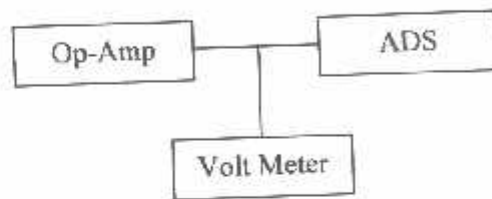
$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{\text{Alat Ukur Standart} - \text{Alat Ukur}}{\text{Alat Ukur Standart}} \times 100\%$$

Pada temperatur 26°C :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Error} &= \frac{26 - 27}{26} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,85\% \end{aligned}$$

4.3. Pengujian Rangkaian Penguat (Op-Amp)

Agar ADS dapat membaca perubahan yang diberikan oleh sensor suhu, maka keluaran dari LM35 tersebut dikuatkan sebanyak 2x. Catu daya yang digunakan sebesar 5 volt, dengan penambahan VR di inputan penguat maka tegangan masukan dapat diatur. Dimana rangkaian penguat ini dirancang untuk menguatkan output dari sensor suhu sebanyak 2x penguatan.



Gambar 4-4. Diagram Blok Pengujian Rangkaian Op-Amp

4.3.1. Peralatan Yang Digunakan

1. Rangkaian Op-Amp
2. Volt Meter
3. Catu Daya

4.3.2. Langkah Pengujian

1. Menyusun rangkaian seperti gambar 4-3 di atas
2. Memberikan catu daya ± 5 volt pada rangkaian
3. Mencatat hasil pengukuran

4.3.3. Hasil Pengujian

Data hasil pengujian dapat dilihat dalam tabel berikut ini :

Tabel 4-4. Pengujian dan Perhitungan Rangkaian Penguat

Temperatur (°C)	Vin (V)	Vout Penguat (V) Pengujian	Vout Penguat (V) Perhitungan	Error (%)
25	0,24	0,48	0,50	4,00
26	0,25	0,49	0,52	5,77
27	0,28	0,52	0,54	3,70
28	0,29	0,54	0,56	3,57
29	0,31	0,56	0,58	3,45
30	0,31	0,61	0,60	1,67
31	0,31	0,62	0,62	0,00
32	0,32	0,63	0,64	1,56
33	0,33	0,65	0,66	1,52
34	0,34	0,68	0,68	0,00
35	0,35	0,71	0,70	1,43
36	0,37	0,73	0,72	1,39
37	0,37	0,75	0,74	1,35
38	0,39	0,77	0,76	1,32
39	0,40	0,78	0,78	0,00
40	0,41	0,79	0,80	1,25
41	0,42	0,82	0,82	0,00
42	0,42	0,85	0,84	1,19
43	0,43	0,87	0,86	1,16
44	0,44	0,88	0,88	0,00
45	0,45	0,93	0,90	3,33
46	0,46	0,95	0,92	3,26
47	0,46	0,96	0,94	2,13
48	0,48	0,98	0,96	2,08
49	0,50	0,99	0,98	1,02
50	0,51	1,02	1,00	2,00

Keterangan : dari data diatas dapat diketahui kesalahannya (*Error*)

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{V_{out}(\text{Perhitungan}) - V_{out}(\text{Pengujian})}{V_{out}(\text{Perhitungan})} \times 100\%$$

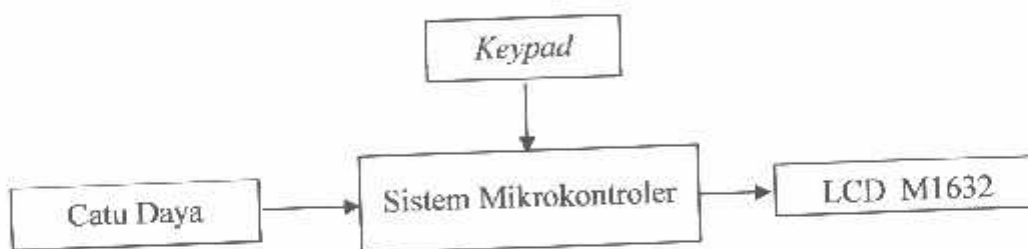
Pada Vin = 0,24 :

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{0,50 - 0,48}{0,5} \times 100\%$$

$$= 4,00 \%$$

4.4. Pengujian LCD dan Keypad

Untuk mengetahui apakah rangkaian LCD dapat menampilkan data karakter yang sesuai dengan data yang dikirimkan dari keypad. Maka diperlukan pengujian dari hasil pengujian didapatkan bahwa rangkaian LCD dapat menampilkan karakter-karakter, sesuai dengan data yang dikirimkan oleh keypad. Tampilan terdiri atas 2 baris yang masing-masing mempunyai 16 karakter.



Gambar 4-5. Diagram Blok Pengujian LCD dan Keypad

4.4.1. Peralatan Yang Digunakan

1. Keypad
2. Mikrokontroler AT89S52
3. LCD M1632
4. Perangkat lunak
5. Downloader Mikrokontroler
6. Catu Daya

4.4.2. Langkah Pengujian

1. Menyusun rangkaian seperti gambar 4-5 di atas



Gambar 4-6. Foto Pengujian LCD dan Keypad

4.5. Pengujian *Driver Relay*

Untuk mengetahui apakah rangkaian *driver relay* dapat bekerja dengan baik. Maka diperlukan pengujian *driver relay* dengan memberikan tegangan 12 volt pada rangkaian *driver*.



Gambar 4-7. Diagram Blok Pengujian *Driver Relay*

4.5.1. Peralatan Yang Digunakan

1. Mikrokontroler AT89S52
2. Rangkaian *Driver Relay*
3. catu daya

4.5.2. Langkah Pengujian.

1. Menyusun rangkaian seperti gambar 4-6 di atas
2. Memberikan catu daya pada rangkaian *driver relay*
3. Mengamati dan mencatat hasil pada tabel apa yang terjadi pada *driver relay, fan, exhaust fan, dan spray*

4.5.3. Hasil Pengujian

Hasil pengujian rangkaian *driver relay* adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel 4-5. Hasil Pengujian Rangkaian *Relay 1*

Vin	Logika	Relay	Kondisi <i>Fan</i>
0 Volt	<i>Low</i>	Mati	Diam
12 Volt	<i>High</i>	Aktif	Berputar

Tabel 4-6. Hasil Pengujian Rangkaian *Relay 2*

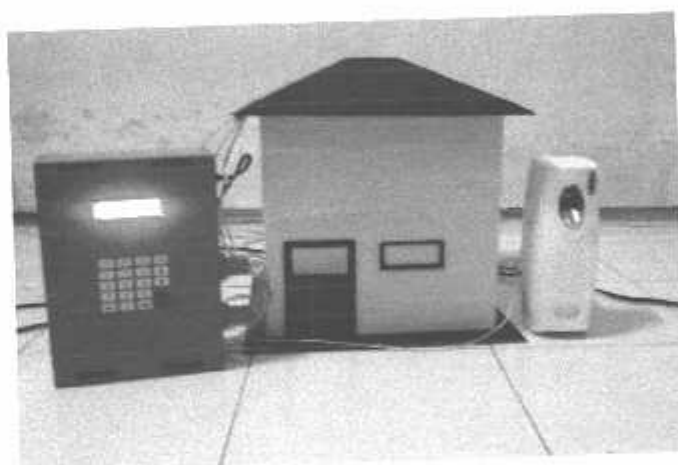
Vin	Logika	Relay	Kondisi <i>Exhaust Fan</i>
0 Volt	<i>Low</i>	Mati	Diam
12 Volt	<i>High</i>	Aktif	Berputar

Tabel 4-7. Hasil Pengujian Rangkaian *Relay 3*

Vin	Logika	Relay	Kondisi <i>Spray</i>
0 Volt	<i>Low</i>	Mati	Diam
12 Volt	<i>High</i>	Aktif	Menyemprot

Dari Tabel 4-5, 4-6, 4-7. terlihat bahwa jika *driver relay on* (aktif) maka kondisi *fan*, *exhaust fan* akan berputar, dan *spray* akan menyemprot. Demikian sebaliknya jika *driver relay off* (mati), maka kondisi *fan*, *exhaust fan*, dan *spray* akan diam.

4.6. Spesifikasi Alat



Gambar 4-8. Foto Alat Pembersih Udara Ruangan Otomatis

1. Dimensi

Dimensi ruangan yang digunakan pada simulasi alat berukuran panjang 30 cm, lebar 30 cm, dan tinggi 30cm dengan skala perbandingan 1 : 10.

2. Alat ini menggunakan catu daya :
 - 5 volt untuk sensor gas AF30, sensor suhu LM35, IC UTC 4051, ADS 7822, dan Mikrokontroler AT89S52.
 - 12 Volt untuk *driver relay*
 - 6 volt untuk *spray*
3. Sebagai *control system* digunakan mikrokontroler AT89S52 produksi Atmel.
4. *Inputan* yang digunakan sebanyak 3 buah yaitu :
 - Sensor gas *type* AF30 sebanyak 2 buah
 - Sensor suhu *type* LM35 sebanyak 1 buah
5. Untuk menampilkan kadar emisi dan suhu dalam ruangan digunakan LCD sebagai *display*.
6. Alat ini digunakan sebagai pembersih udara ruangan otomatis yang dilengkapi pengharum ruangan untuk menyegarkan udara.

BAB V

PENUTUP

5.1. Kesimpulan

Dari perancangan dan pembuatan alat pembersih udara ruangan dari asap rokok dilengkapi dengan pengharum ruangan ini maka dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

1. Pada saat alat di-*on*-kan, dibutuhkan waktu ± 15 menit agar sensor gas dalam kondisi stabil.
2. Tingkat kesalahan atau *error* dari rangkaian sensor gas AF30 sekitar 1,6%.
3. Tingkat kesalahan atau *error* dari rangkaian sensor suhu LM35 berkisar antara 0,00% - 4,44%.
4. Tingkat kesalahan atau *error* dari rangkaian penguat sensor suhu berkisar antara 0,00% - 5,77%.
5. *Spray* dapat *disetting* secara otomatis sebanyak dua kali yaitu setelah *exhaust fan* berhenti berputar dan setelah terakhir kalinya *spray* disemprotkan
6. Waktu penyemprotan *spray* dapat *disetting* menurut keinginan orang yang berada dalam ruangan tersebut.

5.2. Saran-saran

Dalam perancangan dan pembuatan alat ini masih terdapat beberapa kekurangan, sehingga untuk mencapai hasil yang lebih baik dan pengembangan lebih lanjut maka dapat diberikan saran-saran sebagai berikut :

1. Dalam penerapan di lapangan, untuk lebih meningkatkan tingkat sensitifitas sensor gas dalam mendeteksi kadar gas karbon monoksida diruangan, maka jumlah sensor gas dapat ditambahkan lagi.
2. Selain itu dalam penerapan dilapangan posisi sensor gas AF30, *fan* dan *exhaut fan* dapat diatur sedemikian rupa sesuai dengan kondisi ruangan yang ada.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA


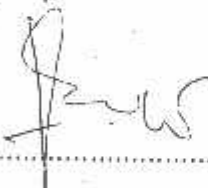
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LAMPIRAN



LEMBAR PENGAJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI JURUSAN TEKNIK ELEKTRO S-1

Konsentrasi : Teknik ~~Energi Listrik~~ (Teknik Elektronika*)

1.	Nama Mahasiswa: <u>TAUFIQURRAHMAN</u>	Nim: <u>0217084</u>	
2.	Waktu Pengajuan	Tanggal: 22 <u>22</u>	
		Bulan: Januari <u>Januari</u>	
		Tahun: 2008 <u>2008</u>	
Spesifikasi Judul (berilah tanda silang)**)			
3.	a. Sistem Tenaga Elektrik	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elektronika & Komponen	
	b. Energi & Konversi Energi	<input type="checkbox"/> f. Elektronika Digital & Komputer	
	c. Tegangan Tinggi & Pengukuran	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Elektronika Komunikasi	
	d. Sistem Kendali Industri	<input type="checkbox"/> h. lainnya	
4.	Konsultasikan judul sesuai materi bidang ilmu kepada Dosen*)	Ketua Jurusan	
	<u>Dr. Eko Harsedyo</u>	 Ir. F. Yudi Limpraptono, MT NIP. P. 1039500274	
5.	Judul yang diajukan mahasiswa:	<u>Perancangan dan Pembuatan Alat Pembersih Udara Ruangan Dari Polusi Asap Batok Dilengkapi Penghantaran Udara untuk mengembalikan kesegaran udara</u>	
6.	Perubahan judul yang disetujui Dosen sesuai materi bidang ilmu		
Catatan:			
<u>tembakan setting waktu with spray dan setting ppm</u>			
7.	Persetujuan Judul skripsi yang dikonsultasikan kepada Dosen materi bidang ilmu	Disetujui <u>Januari</u> 2008	
		Dosen 	

Perhatian:

1. Formulir pengajuan ini harap dikembalikan kepada jurusan paling lambat satu minggu setelah disetujui kelompok dosen keahlian dengan dilampirkan proposal skripsi beserta persyaratan skripsi sesuai form S-1
2. Keterangan: *) Coret yang tidak perlu
**) dilingkari a, b, c, atau g sesuai bidang keahlian

```

                                Lcdiw4b.h
t = (s % 10000) / 1000; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 1000) / 100;   l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 100) / 10;    l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 10) / 1;     l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

```

```

oid tulis_int32T(char x, char y, unsigned long int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 99999) s = 99999;
t = (s / 10000); l = t; writetolcd(1, 0x31);
t = (s % 10000) / 1000; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 1000) / 100; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
writetolcd(1, '.');
t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

```

```

oid tulis_int33(char x, char y, unsigned int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 2359) s = 0000;
t = (s / 1000); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 1000) / 100; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
writetolcd(1, '.');
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

```

```

oid tulis_bin(char x, char y, unsigned char s){
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s & 0x80) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x40) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x20) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x10) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x08) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x04) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x02) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');
if (s & 0x01) writetolcd(1, '1'); else writetolcd(1, '0');

```

*/

```

oid hapus_layar()
writetolcd(0, 0xC);
lcdelay();
writetolcd(0, 6);
lcdelay();
writetolcd(0, 1);
lcdelay();

```

End of File */

```
***** Subrutin Serial EEPROM *****/
```

```
define FADDR 0xa0;
define PADDR 0x00;
```

```
bit sda = P3^6;
bit scl = P3^7;
```

```
unsigned char b,a,zdata,addr_lo,x;
int c;
```

```
op() {
```

```
delay_eeeprom(unsigned char max) {
  unsigned char i;
  for(i=0;i != max;i++);
```

```
AK() {
  sda = 1;
  nop();nop();nop();nop();
  scl = 1;
  nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();
  scl = 0;
```

```
top() {
  sda = 0;
  nop();nop();nop();nop();
  scl = 1;
  nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();
  sda = 1;
```

```
start() {
  //Send START, defined as high-to-low SDA with SCL high.
  //Return with SCL, SDA low.
  //Returns CY set if bus is not available.

  sda = 1;
  scl = 1;

  if( (sda) && (scl) ) {
    nop();nop();
    sda = 0;
    nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();
    scl = 0;
    c = 0;
  } else {
    c = 1;
  }
}
```

```
write() {
  unsigned char i;
  for(i=0;i<=7;i++){
    if(a & 0x80) sda = 1; else sda = 0;
    a = a << 1;
    nop();nop();
    scl = 1;
```

```

                24c01aw.h
                nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();
                scl = 0;
            }
            sda = 1;
            nop();nop();nop();nop();
            scl = 1;
            nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();
            if(sda) c=1;else c = 0;
            scl = 0;

hin() {
    unsigned char i;
    c = 0;
    sda = 1;
    for (i=0;i<=7;i++){
        nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();nop();
        scl = 1;
        nop();nop();nop();nop();
        a = a << 1;
        if(sda) a = a | 0x01; else a = a & 0xfe;
        scl = 0;
    }
}

read_current(){
    //AT24Cxx Current Address Read function.
    //Called with programmable address in A. Returns data in A.
    //Returns CY set to indicate that the bus is not available
    //or that the addressed device failed to acknowledge.
    delay_eeprom(100);
    start();
    if(c==0) {
        a = a << 1;
        a = a | FADDR;
        a = a | 0x01;
        shout();
        if(c==1) {
            stop();
        } else {
            shin();
            NAK();
            c = 0;
            stop();
        }
    }
}

read_random(){
    //AT24Cxx Random Read function.
    //Called with programmable address in A, byte address in
    //register pair ADDR_HI:ADDR_LO. Returns data in A.
    //Returns CY set to indicate that the bus is not available
    //or that the addressed device failed to acknowledge.

    b = a;

    //Send dummy write command to set internal address.
    start();
    if(c==0) {
        a = a << 1;
        a = a | FADDR;
        a = a & 0xfe;
        shout();
    }
}

```

```

                24c01aw.h
    if(c==1) {
        stop();
    } else {
        a = addr_lo;
        shout();
        if(c==1) { stop();
        } else {
            //Call Current Address Read function.
            a = b;
            read_current();
        }
    }
}

```

```
rite_byte(){
```

```

//AT24Cxx Byte Write function.
//Called with programmable address in A, byte address in
//register pair ADDR_HI:ADDR_LO, data in register XDATA.
//Does not wait for write cycle to complete.
//Returns CY set to indicate that the bus is not available
//or that the addressed device failed to acknowledge.
//Destroys A.

```

```

start();
if(c==0) {
    a = a << 1;
    a = a | FADDR;
    a = a & 0xfe;
    shout();
    if(c==1) { stop();
    } else {
        a = addr_lo;
        shout();
        if(c==1) { stop();
        } else {
            a = zdata;
            shout();
            if(c==1) { stop();
            } else {
                c = 0;
                stop();
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

signed char read_eeeprom(unsigned char alamat) {
signed char i;
    c = 0;
    for(i=0;i<=8;i++){
        a = PADDR;
        addr_lo = alamat;
        read_random();
        if(c==0)break;
    }
    return(a);
}

```

```

it write_eeeprom(unsigned char alamat,dataa) {
signed char i;
    c = 0;
    for(i=0;i<=8;i++){
        a = PADDR;

```



```
24c01aw.h
    addr_lo = alamat;
    zdata = dataa;
    write_byte();
    if(c==0)break;
}
return(c);
```

```
***** Akhir Subrutin Serial EEPROM *****/
```

```
delayMSEC(unsigned int max) {  
    unsigned char j;  
    unsigned int i;  
    for(i=0;i !=max;i++)  
        for(j=0;j !=131;j++);  
  
*  
delaySEC(unsigned int max) {  
    unsigned char j;  
    unsigned int i,k;  
    for(i=0;i !=max;i++)  
        for(j=0;j !=131;j++)  
            for(k=0;k !=600;k++);  
  
*/
```

```

*
KEYPAD.H
/
har __temp, baris, kolom;
ode char DataTombol[16] =
'<', '7', '4', '1', '0', '8', '5', '2', '>', '9', '6', '3', 'N', 'C', 'D', 'U';

bit kolom4 = P1^0;
bit kolom3 = P1^1;
bit kolom2 = P1^2;
bit kolom1 = P1^3;

bit baris4 = P1^4;
bit baris3 = P1^5;
bit baris2 = P1^6;
bit baris1 = P1^7;

* NOLKAN SEMUA KOLOM */
oid zerocolumn()

kolom1 = 0;
kolom2 = 0;
kolom3 = 0;
kolom4 = 0;
baris1 = 1;
baris2 = 1;
baris3 = 1;
baris4 = 1;

* SCAN KOLOM */
oid scancolumn(char col)

if (col==1)
{
kolom1 = 0;
kolom2 = 1;
kolom3 = 1;
kolom4 = 1;
}
else if (col==2)
{
kolom1 = 1;
kolom2 = 0;
kolom3 = 1;
kolom4 = 1;
}
else if (col==3)
{
kolom1 = 1;
kolom2 = 1;
kolom3 = 0;
kolom4 = 1;
}
else if (col==4)
{
kolom1 = 1;
kolom2 = 1;
kolom3 = 1;
kolom4 = 0;
}

* FUNGSI CEK ADANYA TOMBOL DITEKAN */
iar keyp()

if (baris1 && baris2 && baris3 && baris4)

```

```
    return 0;
else
    return 1;

* TUNGGU TOMBOL DITEKAN */
har waittombol()
{
    zerocolumn();
    while (!keyp());
    if (!baris1) baris=1;
    if (!baris2) baris=2;
    if (!baris3) baris=3;
    if (!baris4) baris=4;

    scancolumn(1);
    if (keyp())
    {
        if (baris==1) return 0;
        if (baris==2) return 4;
        if (baris==3) return 8;
        if (baris==4) return 12;
    }

    scancolumn(2);
    if (keyp())
    {
        if (baris==1) return 1;
        if (baris==2) return 5;
        if (baris==3) return 9;
        if (baris==4) return 13;
    }

    scancolumn(3);
    if (keyp())
    {
        if (baris==1) return 2;
        if (baris==2) return 6;
        if (baris==3) return 10;
        if (baris==4) return 14;
    }

    scancolumn(4);
    if (keyp())
    {
        if (baris==1) return 3;
        if (baris==2) return 7;
        if (baris==3) return 11;
        if (baris==4) return 15;
    }
}

iar waitkey(){
    return DataTombol[waittombol()];
}

iar cekkey()
{
    zerocolumn();
    if (baris1 && baris2 && baris3 && baris4)
        return 0;
    else
        return 1;
}
```

```
ait_release(){  
    while(cekkey());
```

```
*
*-----*
* Copyright (c) KEIL ELEKTRONIK GmbH and Franklin Software, Inc., 1987-1992
*-----*
*/
* 8052 Processor Declarations */

* BYTE Registers */
fr P0    = 0x80;
fr P1    = 0x90;
fr P2    = 0xA0;
fr P3    = 0xB0;
fr PSW   = 0xD0;
fr ACC   = 0xE0;
fr B     = 0xF0;
fr SP    = 0x81;
fr DPL   = 0x82;
fr DPH   = 0x83;
fr PCON  = 0x87;
fr TCON  = 0x88;
fr TMOD  = 0x89;
fr TLO   = 0x8A;
fr TL1   = 0x8B;
fr TH0   = 0x8C;
fr TH1   = 0x8D;
fr IE    = 0xA8;
fr IP    = 0xB8;
fr SCON  = 0x98;
fr SBUF  = 0x99;

* 8052 Extensions */
fr T2CON = 0xC8;
fr RCAP2L = 0xCA;
fr RCAP2H = 0xCB;
fr TL2    = 0xCC;
fr TH2    = 0xCD;

* BIT Registers */
* PSW */
bit CY    = 0xD7;
bit AC    = 0xD6;
bit FO    = 0xD5;
bit RS1   = 0xD4;
bit RS0   = 0xD3;
bit OV    = 0xD2;
bit P     = 0xD0;

* TCON */
bit TF1   = 0x8F;
bit TR1   = 0x8E;
bit TF0   = 0x8D;
bit TR0   = 0x8C;
bit IE1   = 0x8B;
bit IT1   = 0x8A;
bit IE0   = 0x89;
bit IT0   = 0x88;

* IE */
bit EA    = 0xAF;
bit ES    = 0xAC;
bit ET1   = 0xAB;
bit EX1   = 0xAA;
bit ET0   = 0xA9;
bit EX0   = 0xA8;

* IP */
bit PS    = 0xBC;
```

```
bit PT1 = 0xBB;
bit PX1 = 0xBA;
bit PT0 = 0xB9;
bit PX0 = 0xB8;

* P3 */
bit RD = 0xB7;
bit WR = 0xB6;
bit T1 = 0xB5;
bit T0 = 0xB4;
bit INT1 = 0xB3;
bit INT0 = 0xB2;
bit TXD = 0xB1;
bit RXD = 0xB0;

* SCON */
bit SM0 = 0x9F;
bit SM1 = 0x9E;
bit SM2 = 0x9D;
bit REN = 0x9C;
bit TB8 = 0x9B;
bit RB8 = 0x9A;
bit TI = 0x99;
bit RI = 0x98;

* 8052 Extensions */
* IE */
bit ET2 = 0xAD;

* IP */
bit PT2 = 0xBD;

* P1 */
bit T2EX = 0x91;
bit T2 = 0x90;

* T2CON */
bit TF2 = 0xCF;
bit T2IP = 0xCE;
bit T2IE = 0xCD;
bit T2RSE = 0xCC;
bit BGEN = 0xCB;
bit TR2 = 0xCA;
bit C_T2 = 0xC9;
bit CP_RL2 = 0xC8;
```

```

include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\reg52.h>
include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\Delayw.h>
include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\LcdiW4b.h>
include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\24c01aw.h>
include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\DS1302w.h>
include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\A7822B.h>
include <c:\Gaza04X\FileH\ keypadw2.h>

bit spray = P3^0;
bit fan_in = P3^1;
bit fan_exhaust = P2^7;

unsigned char k,w,menu,cursor,arry,cmenu;
unsigned char
buff[6],sbuff,times,time[6],vara,varb,_jam,_menit,count_min2,old_sec2,old_min2,c
ount_min,old_sec,old_min,tspray;
unsigned int datae,var,calib,gas_max,gas_min,temp_max,temp_min;
unsigned int set_min,current_gas,current_gas2,current_temp;
float hitung,tcal,gcal;
int vtime,timer,mcal,set,scount;

void check_all(){
    datae = read_adc7822B(1);
    hitung = datae;
    hitung = (hitung / 4095) * 100 * 1.50;
    datae = hitung * 1;
    current_gas = datae ;

    datae = read_adc7822B(0);
    hitung = datae;
    hitung = (hitung / 4095) * 100 * 1.50; // 10;
    datae = hitung * 1;
    current_gas2 = datae ;

    datae = read_adc7822B(2);
    hitung = datae;
    hitung = (hitung / 4095) * 1000; // 10;
    datae = hitung * 1 ;
    current_temp = datae ; // 10;

}

void compare_all(){
    if(current_temp >= temp_max) {fan_in = 0; count_min = 0; timer = 0;
    delayMSEC(10); }
    else if(current_temp <= temp_min) {fan_in = 1; delayMSEC(10); }

    if((current_gas >= gas_max) || (current_gas2 >= gas_max)) {fan_exhaust = 0;
    count_min2 = 0; spray = 1; count_min = 0; scount = 0; timer = 0; delayMSEC(10);}
    else if((current_gas <= gas_min) || (current_gas2 <= gas_min)) {
        fan_exhaust = 1;
        if(timer==0){
            if(scount==0) {scount = 1; old_sec2 = detik; old_min2 = menit;}
            gettimeofday();
            if(detik==old_sec2){
                spray = 1;
                if(menit!=old_min2){
                    count_min2++;
                    if(count_min2>=tspray){
                        count_min2 = 0;
                        spray = 0;
                        delayMSEC(1500);
                        spray = 1;
                        old_sec = detik;
                        old_min = menit;
                        timer = 1;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

        }
        old_min2 = menit;
    }
    delayMSEC(5);
}

void main(){
    inisialisasi_lcd();
    delayMSEC(10);

    mulai:
    hapus_layar();
    delayMSEC(10);

    vtime = 0;
    timer = 0;
    count_min = 0;
    count_min2 = 0;

    spray = 1;
    fan_in = 1;
    fan_exhaust = 1;

    tulis(1,1,"    wait...    ");
    for(k=4;k<=13;k++){
        tulis_huruf(k,2,0xff);
        delayMSEC(200-(k*10));
    }
    delayMSEC(1000);
    hapus_layar();
    delayMSEC(50);
    tulis(1,1,"Pembersih Ruang ");
    tulis(1,2,"    otomatis    ");
    delayMSEC(2000);
    tulis(1,1,"    oleh :    ");
    tulis(1,2,"    ");
    delayMSEC(1500);
    tulis(1,1,"TAUFIQURRAHMAN ");
    tulis(1,2,"    02.17.094    ");
    delayMSEC(2000);
    hapus_layar();
    delayMSEC(10);

    vara = read_eeprom(20);
    varb = read_eeprom(21);
    calib = (vara*100) + varb;
    gcal = calib * 1.00;
    gcal = gcal * 0.01;

    vara = read_eeprom(23);
    varb = read_eeprom(24);
    calib = (vara*100) + varb;
    tcal = calib * 1.00;
    tcal = tcal * 0.01;

    upst:
    vara = read_eeprom(10);
    varb = read_eeprom(11);
    gas_max = (vara * 100) + varb;
    vara = read_eeprom(30);
    varb = read_eeprom(31);
    gas_min = (vara * 100) + varb;

    vara = read_eeprom(13);
    varb = read_eeprom(14);

```

```

temp_max = (vara * 10) + varb;
vara = read_eeprom(33);
varb = read_eeprom(34);
temp_min = (vara * 10) + varb;

vara = read_eeprom(16);
varb = read_eeprom(17);
set_min = (vara * 10) + varb;

vara = read_eeprom(36);
varb = read_eeprom(37);
tspray = (vara * 10) + varb;

//old_sec = read_eeprom(50);
while(1){
    gettimeofday();
    if(vtime){
        tulis_waktu(5,1,jam,menit,detik,':');
        tulis_waktu(5,2,tanggal,bulan,tahun,'-');
        delayMSEC(20);
    }

    check_all();
    if(!vtime){
        tulis(1,1,"Temp : "); tulis(13,1," C"); tulis_huruf(14,1,0xdf);
        tulis(1,2,"Emisi: "); tulis(12,2," ppm");
        tulis_int30(8,1,current_temp);
        if(current_gas2>=current_gas) tulis_int31(8,2,current_gas2);
        else tulis_int31(8,2,current_gas);
    }
    compare_all();
    if(timer==1){
        gettimeofday();
        if(detik==old_sec){ //
            if(menit != old_min){
                count_min++;
                if(count_min>=set_min){
                    count_min = 0;
                    spray = 0;
                    delayMSEC(1500);
                    spray = 1;
                }
            }
            old_min = menit;
        }
    }
}

zerocolumn();
if(keyp()){
    a = waitkey();
    wait_release();
    if(a=='0'){a = ' '; hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10); if(!vtime) vtime
1; else vtime = 0;}
    if(a=='N'){
        hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
        menu = 1;
        ups:
        do{
            tulis(1,1,"      Menu      ");
            switch(menu){
                case 1 : {tulis(1,2,"[ Set Emisi ]"); break;}
                case 2 : {tulis(1,2,"[ Set Temp ]"); break;}
                case 3 : {tulis(1,2,"[ Set Spray ]"); break;}
                case 4 : {tulis(1,2,"[ Timer Spray ]"); break;}
                case 5 : {tulis(1,2,"[ Set Time ]"); break;}
            }
        }
        wait_release();

```

spray.C

```

a = waitkey();
if(a=='D'){
    menu++;
    if(menu>5) menu = 1;
} else
if(a=='U'){
    menu--;
    if(menu<1) menu = 5;
} else
if(a=='N'){
    hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
    switch(menu){
        case 1 : { set = 0;
qwe:
if(set==0){
    tulis(1,1,">Set Emisi Max ");
    tulis(1,2," Emisi:");
    tulis(13,2,"ppm");
    vara = read_eeprom(10);
    varb = read_eeprom(11);
    gas_max = (vara * 100) + varb;
    tulis_int31(8,2,gas_max);
}
if(set==1){
    tulis(1,1,">Set Emisi Min ");
    tulis(1,2," Emisi:");
    tulis(13,2,"ppm");
    vara = read_eeprom(30);
    varb = read_eeprom(31);
    gas_min = (vara * 100) + varb;
    tulis_int31(8,2,gas_min);
}
    cursor = 8;
    for(k=0;k<=3;k++){ // cek
    jmp:
        wait_release();
        a = waitkey();
        if(a=='c') goto ups;
        if((a<0x30)||a>0x39) goto jmp;
        tulis_huruf(cursor,2,a);
        buff[cursor-8] = a & 0x0f;
        cursor++;
    }
    jmp2:
    wait_release();
    a = waitkey();
    if(a=='N'){
        sbuff = (buff[0]*10) + buff[1];
        if(set==0) {write_eeprom(10,sbuff);}
        if(set==1) {write_eeprom(30,sbuff);}
        sbuff = (buff[2]*10) + buff[3];
        if(set==0) {write_eeprom(11,sbuff);}
        if(set==1) {write_eeprom(31,sbuff);}
        tulis(1,2," saved... ");
        delayMSEC(1000);
        hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
        wait_release();
        if(set==0) {set = 1; goto qwe;}
        goto ups;
    }else
    if(a=='c'){ wait_release(); goto ups;}
    else {goto jmp2;}
    break;
        case 2 : {
set = 0;
rty:
if(set==0){
    tulis(1,1,">Set Temp Max ");

```

```

spray.C
    tulis(1,2," Temp : ");
    tulis_huruf(15,2,0xdf);
    tulis(16,2,"C ");
    vara = read_eeprom(13);
    varb = read_eeprom(14);
    temp_max = (vara * 10) + varb;
    tulis_int30(9,2,temp_max);
}
if(set==1){
    tulis(1,1,">Set Temp Min  ");
    tulis(1,2," Temp : ");
    tulis_huruf(15,2,0xdf);
    tulis(16,2,"C ");
    vara = read_eeprom(33);
    varb = read_eeprom(34);
    temp_min = (vara * 10) + varb;
    tulis_int30(9,2,temp_min);
}
cursor = 9;
for(k=0;k<=2;k++){
    jmpa:
    wait_release();
    a = waitkey();
    if(a=='c') goto ups;
    if((a<0x30)|| (a>0x39)) goto jmpa;
    tulis_huruf(cursor,2,a);
    buff[k] = a & 0x0f;
    cursor++;
    if(cursor==11) cursor++;
}
jmp2a:
wait_release();
a = waitkey();
if(a=='N'){
    sbuff = (buff[0]*10) + buff[1];
    if(set==0) {write_eeprom(13,sbuff);}
    if(set==1) {write_eeprom(33,sbuff);}
    sbuff = buff[2];
    if(set==0) {write_eeprom(14,sbuff);}
    if(set==1) {write_eeprom(34,sbuff);}
    tulis(1,2," Saved...  ");
    delayMSEC(1000);
    hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
    wait_release();
    if(set==0){set = 1; goto rty;}
    goto ups;
}else
if(a=='c'){wait_release(); goto ups;}
else {goto jmp2a;}
break;
}
case 5 : {
    cmenu = 1;
    kene:
    tulis(1,1,">Set Time  ");
    gettime();
    if(cmenu==1){
        cmenu = 2;
        tulis(1,2,"clock  ");
    }else{
        cmenu = 1;
        tulis(1,2,"Date  ");
    }
}
tulis_waktu(9,2,jam,menit,detik,':');
tulis_waktu(9,2,tanggal,bulan,tahun,'-');
}
cursor = 9;
atas2:
do{

```

```

spray.c
wait_release();
a = waitkey();
if((a=='u')||(a=='d')){
    gettime();
    if(cmenu==1){
        cmenu = 2;
        tulis(1,2,"Clack ");
    }else{
        cmenu = 1;
        tulis(1,2,"Date ");
    }
}
tulis_waktu(9,2,jam,menit,detik,':');
tulis_waktu(9,2,tanggal,bulan,tahun,'-');
tulis_huruf(cursor,2,'_');

(0F) | (a << 4);
:F0) | (a);
.0F) | (a << 4);
.F0) | (a);
0F) | (a << 4);
F0) | (a);

if((a>=0x30)&&(a<=0x39)&&(cursor<17)){
    blink(0);
    if (cursor==11) cursor++; else
    if (cursor==14) cursor++; else
    if (cursor > 16) cursor = 16;
    tulis_huruf(cursor,2,a);
    a &= 0x0f;
    if (cursor==9) buff[0] = (buff[0] &
    if (cursor==10) buff[1] = (buff[1] &
    if (cursor==12) buff[2] = (buff[2] &
    if (cursor==13) buff[3] = (buff[3] &
    if (cursor==15) buff[4] = (buff[4] &
    if (cursor==16) buff[5] = (buff[5] &
    cursor++;
}
else
if(a=='N'){
    if(cmenu==1){
        tanggal = buff[0] | buff[1];
        bulan = buff[2] | buff[3];
        tahun = buff[4] | buff[5];
        settime();
    } else
    if(cmenu==2){
        jam = buff[0] | buff[1];
        menit = buff[2] | buff[3];
        detik = buff[4] | buff[5];
        settime();
    }
    hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
    tulis(1,1," Setting.... ");
    delayMSEC(1000);
    wait_release();
    hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
    if(cmenu==2){goto kene;}
    else goto ups;
}
}while(a!='C');
break;

```

case 3 :

```

spray.C
tulis(1,1,">Set Spray      ");
tulis(1,2," Delay : ");
tulis(14,2,"min");
vara = read_eeprom(16);
varb = read_eeprom(17);
set_min = (vara * 10) + varb;
tulis_int3b(10,2,set_min);
cursor = 10;
for(k=0;k<=2;k++){
jmpc:
    wait_release();
    a = waitkey();
    if(a=='c') goto ups;
    if((a<0x30)|| (a>0x39)) goto jmpc;
    tulis_huruf(cursor,2,a);
    buff[k] = a & 0x0f;
    cursor++;
}
jmp2c:
wait_release();
a = waitkey();
if(a=='N'){
    sbuff = ((buff[0]*10) + buff[1]);
    write_eeprom(16,sbuff);
    sbuff = buff[2];
    write_eeprom(17,buff[2]);
    tulis(1,2," Saved...  ");
    gettime();
    delayMSEC(1000);
    //old_sec = detik;
    //write_eeprom(50,old_sec);
    hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
    wait_release();
    goto ups;
}else
if(a=='c'){ wait_release(); goto ups;}
else {goto jmp2c;}
break;
}
case 4 :
tulis(1,1,">Set Timer Spray");
tulis(1,2," Delay : ");
tulis(14,2,"min");
vara = read_eeprom(36);
varb = read_eeprom(37);
tspray = (vara * 10) + varb;
tulis_int3b(10,2,tspray);
cursor = 10;
for(k=0;k<=2;k++){
jmpd:
    wait_release();
    a = waitkey();
    if(a=='c') goto ups;
    if((a<0x30)|| (a>0x39)) goto jmpd;
    tulis_huruf(cursor,2,a);
    buff[k] = a & 0x0f;
    cursor++;
}
jmp2d:
wait_release();
a = waitkey();
if(a=='N'){
    sbuff = ((buff[0]*10) + buff[1]);
    write_eeprom(36,sbuff);
    sbuff = buff[2];
    write_eeprom(37,buff[2]);
    tulis(1,2," Saved...  ");
    gettime();
}

```

PERNYATAAN KESEDIAAN DALAM PEMBIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Sesuai permohonan mahasiswa :

Nama : Taufiqurrahman

NIM : 02.17.094

Semester : XI(Sebelas)

Jurusan : Teknik Elektro S-1

Konsentrasi : Teknik Elektronika


Dengan ini menyatakan bersedia/tidak bersedia *) membimbing Skripsi dari mahasiswa tersebut, dengan judul :

**“ PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT PEMBERSIH UDARA
RUANGAN DARI POLUSI ASAP ROKOK DILENGKAPI DENGAN
PENGHARUM RUANGAN UNTUK MENGEMBALIKAN
KESEGARAN UDARA ”**

Demikian surat pernyataan ini kami buat agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Malang, Januari 2008

Kami yang membuat pernyataan,



Ir. Yusuf Ismail Nakhoda, MT
NIP: Y.1018600189

Catatan

Setelah disetujui agar formulir ini diserahkan
Mahasiswa/i yang bersangkutan

Kepada Jurusan untuk diproses lebih lanjut

*) coret yang tidak perlu

Form S-3a

Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada : Yth. **Ir. Eko Nurcahyo**
Dosen Institut Teknologi Nasional
M A L A N G

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Taufiqurrahman
NIM : 02.17.094
Jurusan : Teknik Elektro S-1
Konsentrasi : Teknik Elektronika

Dengan ini mengajukan permohonan, kiranya Bapak bersedia menjadi Dosen Pembimbing ~~Utama~~ / Pendamping dari 1/2 dosen pembimbing *), untuk penyusunan skripsi dengan judul (proposal terlampir):

" PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT PEMBERSIH UDARA RUANGAN DARI POLUSI ASAP ROKOK DILENGKAPI DENGAN PENGHARUM RUANGAN UNTUK MENGEMBALIKAN KESEGARAN UDARA "

Adapun tugas tersebut sebagai salah satu syarat untuk menempuh Ujian Akhir Sarjana Teknik.

Demikian permohonan kami dan atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua
Jurusan Teknik Elektro S-1



Ir. F. Yudi Limpraptor, MT
NIP: Y.1039500274

Malang, Januari 2008
Hormat kami,



Taufiqurrahman
02.17.094

*coret yang tidak perlu

Form S-3b



PERKUMPULAN PENGELOLA PENDIDIKAN UMUM DAN TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG

FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
FAKULTAS TEKNIK SIPIL DAN PERENCANAAN
PROGRAM PASCASARJANA MAGISTER TEKNIK

II (PERSERO) MALANG
INSTRUKSI MALANG

Kampus I : J. Bendungan Sigura-gura No. 2 Telp. (0341) 551431 (Hunting), Fax. (0341) 553015 Malang 65145
Kampus II : J. Raya Karanglo, Km 2 Telp. (0341) 417636 Fax. (0341) 417634 Malang

Malang, 12 Juni 2008

Nomor : ITN-058/1.TA/7/08
Lampiran : -
Perihal : BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Kepada : Yth. Sdr. **Ir. Yusuf Ismail Nakhoda, MT**
Dosen Institut Teknologi Nasional

Dosen Pembimbing
Jurusan Teknik Elektro S-1
di
Malang

Dengan hormat
Sesuai dengan permohonan dan persetujuan dalam Proposal Skripsi
Untuk Mahasiswa :

Nama : Taufiqurrahman
Nim : 0217094
Fakultas : Teknologi Industri
Jurusan : Teknik Elektro S-1
Konsentrasi : Teknik Elektronika

Maka dengan ini pembimbingan tersebut kami serahkan sepenuhnya
kepada Saudara/I selama masa waktu (enam) bulan, terhitung mulai
tanggal :

7 Juni 2008 s-d 7 Desember 2008

Sebagai satu syarat untuk menempuh Ujian Sarjana Teknik,
Jurusan Teknik Elektro S-1
Demikian agar maklum atas perhatian serta bantuannya kami sampaikan
terima kasih.



Ketua Jurusan
Teknik Elektro S-1

Ir. F. Yudi Limpraptono, MT
NIP. Y. 1039500274

Tindakan Kepada Yth :

1. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
2. Arsip
3. *) coret yang tidak perlu



PERKUMPULAN PENGELOLA PENDIDIKAN UMUM DAN TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG

FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
FAKULTAS TEKNIK SIPIL DAN PERENCANAAN
PROGRAM PASCASARJANA MAGISTER TEKNIK

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Malang, 12 Juni 2008

Nomor : ITN-059/1.TA/7/08
Lampiran : -
Perihal : BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Kepada : Yth. Sdr. **Ir. Eko Nurcahyo**
Dosen Institut Teknologi Nasional

Dosen Pembimbing
Jurusan Teknik Elektro S-1
di
Malang

Dengan hormat
Sesuai dengan permohonan dan persetujuan dalam Proposal Skripsi
Untuk Mahasiswa :

Nama : Taufiqurrahman
Nim : 0217094
Fakultas : Teknologi Industri
Jurusan : Teknik Elektro S-1
Konsentrasi : Teknik Elektronika

Maka dengan ini pembimbingan tersebut kami serahkan sepenuhnya
kepada Saudara/I selama masa waktu (enam) bulan, terhitung mulai
tanggal :

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Sebagai satu syarat untuk menempuh Ujian Sarjana Teknik,
Jurusan Teknik Elektro S-1
Demikian agar maklum atas perhatian serta bantuannya kami sampaikan
terima kasih.



Ketua Jurusan
Teknik Elektro S-1

Ir. F. Yudi Limpraptono, MT
NIP. Y. 1039500274

Tindakan Kepada Yth :
1. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
2. Arsip
3. *1) *2) *3) *4) *5) *6) *7) *8) *9) *10)



FORMULIR BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : TAUFIQURRAHMAN
NIM : 0217094
Masa Bimbingan : 7 JUNI 2008 - 7 DESEMBER 2008
Judul Skripsi : PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT PEMBERSIH UDARA
RUANGAN DARI ASAP ROKOK DILENGKAPI DENGAN PENGHARUM
RUANGAN UNTUK MENGEMBALIKAN KESEGERAN UDARA

No.	Tanggal	Uraian	Paraf Pembimbing
1.	24 - 06 - 2008	Bimbingan Dan Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	
2.	10 - 07 - 2008	ACC Bab I,II, Revisi Bab III	
3.	15 - 07 - 2008	ACC Bab III	
4.	08 - 09 - 2008	Konsultasi dan pengujian alat, ACC alat	
5.	10 - 09 - 2008	Revisi Bab IV	
6.	13 - 09 - 2008	ACC Bab IV	
7.	16 - 09 - 2008	Revisi Bab V dan Makalah Seminar Hasil	
8.	19 - 09 - 2008	ACC Bab V dan Makalah Seminar Hasil	
9.	25 - 09 - 2008	Revisi Laporan Ujian Skripsi	
10.	26 - 09 - 2008	ACC Laporan Ujian Skripsi	

Malang,
Dosen Pembimbing I

Ir. Yusuf Ismail Nakhoda, MT
NIP. Y. 1018800189



FORMULIR BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

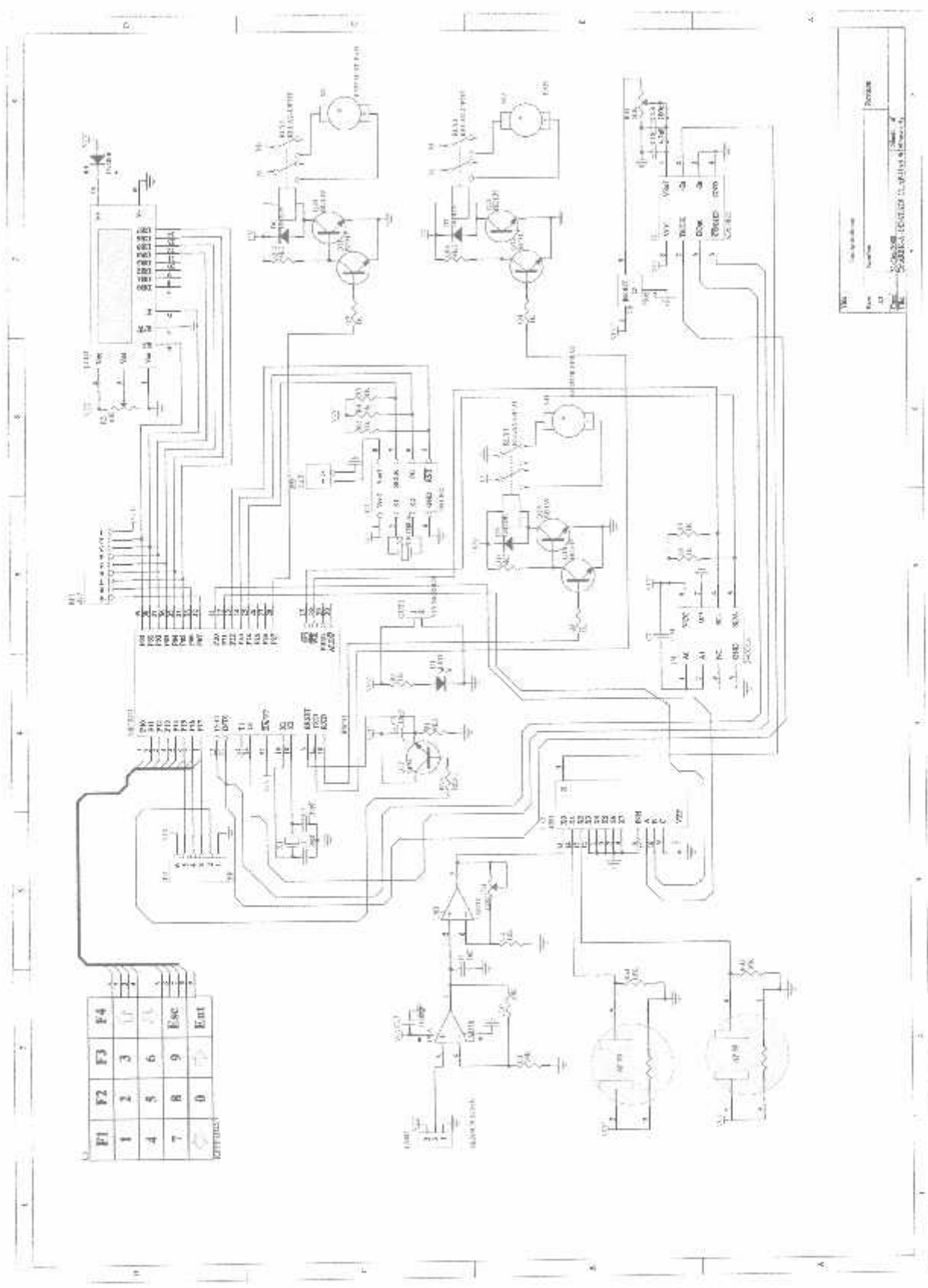
Nama : TAUFIQURRAHMAN
NIM : 0217094
Masa Bimbingan : 7 JUNI 2008 - 7 DESEMBER 2008
Judul Skripsi : PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN ALAT PEMBERSIH UDARA
RUANGAN DARI ASAP ROKOK DILENGKAPI DENGAN PENGHIARUM
RUANGAN UNTUK MENGEMBALIKAN KESEGARAN UDARA

No.	Tanggal	Uraian	Paraf Pembimbing
1.	23 - 06 - 2008	Bimbingan dan pengajuan Bab I, II, III	
2.	08 - 07 - 2008	Bimbingan dan ACC Bab I,II, Revisi Bab III	
3.	14 - 07 - 2008	ACC Bab III	
4.	06 - 09 - 2008	Konsultasi dan pengujian alat, ACC alat	
5.	09 - 09 - 2008	Revisi Bab IV	
6.	12 - 09 - 2008	ACC Bab IV	
7.	15 - 09 - 2008	Revisi Bab V dan Makalah Seminar Hasil	
8.	18 - 09 - 2008	ACC Bab V dan Makalah Seminar Hasil	
9.	24 - 09 - 2008	ACC Laporan Ujian Skripsi	
10.			

Malang,
Dosen Pembimbing II

Irs Eko Nurcahyo
NIP. V. 1028700172

GAMBAR RANGKAIAN KESELURUHAN



F1	F2	F3	F4
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	0	Esc	Ent

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

SOFTWARE ALAT



A7822B.h

```

;bit DOUT2 = P3^3;
;bit DCLK2 = P3^2;
;bit CSP   = P3^4;

;bit _AP = P0^7; // 0 : arah angin, 1 : pressure, 2 : speed
;bit _BP = P0^6; // 3 : RH, 4 : temperatur

;void _noop(){}

;unsigned int read_adc7822B(unsigned char ch){
;unsigned char i;
;unsigned int dat;
    _AP = 1;
    _BP = 1;

    DOUT2 = 1;
    DCLK2 = 0;
    CSP = 1;

    if (ch==0) {_AP=0; _BP=0;} // arah angin
    if (ch==1) {_AP=1; _BP=0;} // pressure
    if (ch==2) {_AP=0; _BP=1;} // speed angin

    _noop();
    _noop();
    _noop();
    CSP = 0;
    _noop();

    DCLK2 = 1;
    _noop();
    DCLK2 = 0;
    _noop();

    DCLK2 = 1;
    _noop();
    DCLK2 = 0;
    _noop();

    DCLK2 = 1;
    _noop();
    DCLK2 = 0;
    _noop();

    dat = 0;
    for (i=1;i<=12;i++){
        DCLK2 = 1;
        _noop();
        _noop();
        dat = dat << 1;
        if (DOUT2==1) dat |= 0x0001; else dat &= 0xFFFE;

        DCLK2 = 0;
        _noop();
        _noop();
    }
    _noop();
    CSP = 1;

    return(dat);
}

```



```
unsigned char jam, menit, detik, tanggal, bulan, hari, tahun;
```

```
:bit sclk_rtc = P2^2;
:bit io_rtc   = P2^1;
:bit rst_rtc  = P2^0;
```

```
_nopp(){
```

```
unsigned char read_clk_rtc(unsigned char addr){
unsigned char _ax, i;
sclk_rtc = 0;
io_rtc   = 1;
rst_rtc  = 0;
_nopp();
rst_rtc  = 1;
_nopp();

_ax = ((addr << 1) & 0x3e) | 0x81;
for(i=1; i<=8; i++){
    if((_ax & 0x01) == 0) io_rtc = 0; else io_rtc=1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 0;
    _nopp();
    _ax = _ax >> 1;
}

io_rtc   = 1;
_ax      = 0;

for(i=1; i<=8; i++){
    _ax = _ax >> 1;
    if (io_rtc==1) _ax |= 0x80 ; else _ax &= 0x7f;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 0;
    _nopp();
}
rst_rtc = 0;
return(_ax);
```

```
write_clk_rtc(unsigned char addr, __x){
unsigned char _ax, x_x, i;

sclk_rtc = 0;
io_rtc   = 1;
rst_rtc  = 0;
_nopp();
rst_rtc  = 1;
_nopp();

_ax = ((addr << 1) & 0x3e) | 0x80;

for(i=1; i<=8; i++){
    if((_ax & 0x01) == 0) io_rtc = 0; else io_rtc=1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 0;
    _nopp();
    _ax = _ax >> 1;
}
}
```

```

x_x = __x;
for(i=1;i<=8;i++){
    if((x_x & 0x01)== 0) io_rtc=0; else io_rtc=1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 1;
    _nopp();
    sclk_rtc = 0;
    _nopp();
    x_x = x_x >> 1;
}
rst_rtc = 0;

```

```

etime(){
    nsigned char i;
    i = read_clk_rtc(0);
    if ((i & 0x80)==0) {
        detik = i & 0x7f;
        menit = read_clk_rtc(1) & 0x7f;
        jam = read_clk_rtc(2) & 0x3f;
        tanggal = read_clk_rtc(3) & 0x3f;
        bulan = read_clk_rtc(4) & 0x3f;
        hari = read_clk_rtc(5) & 0x07;
        tahun = read_clk_rtc(6);
    }
}

```

```

etime(){
    write_clk_rtc(7,0x00);
    write_clk_rtc(0,0x80);
    write_clk_rtc(0,0x80);
    write_clk_rtc(0,detik);
    write_clk_rtc(1,menit);
    write_clk_rtc(2,jam);
    write_clk_rtc(3,tanggal);
    write_clk_rtc(4,bulan);
    write_clk_rtc(5,hari);
    write_clk_rtc(6,tahun);
    write_clk_rtc(7,0x80);
}

```

```

/*
icstop(){
    nsigned char i;
    i = read_clk_rtc(0) | 0x80;
    write_clk_rtc(7,0x00);
    write_clk_rtc(0,i);
    write_clk_rtc(7,0x80);
}

```

```

icrun(){
    nsigned char i;
    i = read_clk_rtc(0) & 0x7f;
    write_clk_rtc(7,0x00);
    write_clk_rtc(0,i);
    write_clk_rtc(7,0x80);
}
*/

```

```

/*
LCD.H
Berisi rutin-rutin display LCD 4 Bit
*/

bit rs      = P0^0;
bit en      = P0^1;
bit D0      = P0^2;
bit D1      = P0^3;
bit D2      = P0^4;
bit D3      = P0^5;

unsigned char __P0=0x00;

void lcddelay()
{
    char i;
    for (i=1;i<=50;i++);
}

pdate_low(){
    if (__P0 & 0x01) D0 =1; else D0 = 0;
    if (__P0 & 0x02) D1 =1; else D1 = 0;
    if (__P0 & 0x04) D2 =1; else D2 = 0;
    if (__P0 & 0x08) D3 =1; else D3 = 0;
}

pdate_high(){
    if (__P0 & 0x10) D0 =1; else D0 = 0;
    if (__P0 & 0x20) D1 =1; else D1 = 0;
    if (__P0 & 0x40) D2 =1; else D2 = 0;
    if (__P0 & 0x80) D3 =1; else D3 = 0;
}

void writelcd8(unsigned char registr, unsigned char dataa) {
    if (registr) rs = 1; else rs = 0;
    __P0 = dataa;
    update_low();

    PORTDATA = dataa | 0xf0;
    lcddelay();
    en = 0;
    lcddelay();
    en = 1;
    lcddelay();
}

void writelcd(unsigned char registr, unsigned char dataa) {
    if (registr) rs = 1; else rs = 0;
    __P0 = dataa;
    update_high();

    en = 0;
    lcddelay();
    en = 1;
    lcddelay();

    __P0 = dataa;
    update_low();

    en = 0;
    lcddelay();
    en = 1;
    lcddelay();
}

```

```

;
nialisasi_lcd() {
    writetolcd8(0,0x03);
    lcdelay(); lcdelay(); lcdelay();
    lcdelay(); lcdelay(); lcdelay();
    writetolcd8(0,0x03);
    lcdelay(); lcdelay(); lcdelay();
    lcdelay(); lcdelay(); lcdelay();
    writetolcd8(0,0x03);
    writetolcd8(0,0x02);
    writetolcd8(0,0x02);
    writetolcd8(0,0x08);
    writetolcd8(0,0x00);
    writetolcd8(0,0x01);
    writetolcd8(0,0x00);
    writetolcd8(0,0x06);
    writetolcd8(0,0x06);
}

oid blink(char i)
    if (i==0)
        writetolcd(0, 0xC);
    else
        writetolcd(0, 0xD);
    lcdelay();

oid gotoxy(char x, char y)
    if (y==1)
        writetolcd(0, 0x80 + x - 1);
    else if (y==2)
        writetolcd(0, 0xC0 + x - 1);

oid tulis_huruf(char x, char y, char ch)
    gotoxy(x, y);
    lcdelay();
    writetolcd(1, ch);
    lcdelay();

oid tulis(char x, char y, char* s)
    char i = 0;
    while(s[i] != 0)
    {
        tulis_huruf(x+i, y, s[i]);
        i++;
    }

oid tulis_byte(char x, char y, unsigned char s){
    gotoxy(x,y);
    writetolcd(1, (s / 100) | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, ((s % 100)/10) | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, (s % 10) | 0x30);
}

oid tulis_hex(char x, char y, unsigned char s){
    unsigned char d;

```

```

gotoxy(x,y);
d = s >> 4;

if (d >= 10) {
    d = d - 10 + 'A';
    writetolcd(1, d);
} else {
    writetolcd(1, d | 0x30);
}

d = s & 0x0f;
if(d>=10) {
    d=d-10 + 'A';
    writetolcd(1, d);
} else {
    writetolcd(1, d | 0x30);
}

/
void tulis_waktu(char x, char y, unsigned char s, unsigned char t, unsigned char
, char v){
    gotoxy(x,y);
    writetolcd(1, (s >> 4 ) | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, (s & 0x0f) | 0x30);

    writetolcd(1, v);

    writetolcd(1, (t >> 4 ) | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, (t & 0x0f) | 0x30);

    writetolcd(1, v);

    writetolcd(1, (u >> 4 ) | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, (u & 0x0f) | 0x30);

.

void tulis_int(char x, char y, unsigned int s){
    unsigned int t;
    unsigned char l;
    gotoxy(x,y);
    t = (s / 10000); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    t = (s % 10000) / 1000; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    t = (s % 1000) / 100; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
/*
/

void tulis_int5l(char x, char y, unsigned long int s){
    unsigned long int t;
    unsigned char l;
    gotoxy(x,y);

    t = (s / 10000); l = t; if (l >0) writetolcd(1, l | 0x30); else
    writetolcd(1, ' ');
    t = (s % 10000) / 1000; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, '.');
    t = (s % 1000) / 100; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
    writetolcd(1, 'v');

/

void tulis_int3b(char x, char y, unsigned int st){
    unsigned int t,s;
    unsigned char l;
    s = st;

```

LcdiW4b.h

```

gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 999) s = 999;
t = (s / 100); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

oid tulis_int10(char x, char y, unsigned int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 999) s = 999;
t = (s / 100); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
writetolcd(1, '.');
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 10); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

oid tulis_int30(char x, char y, unsigned int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 999) s = 999;
t = (s / 100); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
writetolcd(1, '.');
t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
/**/

oid tulis_int31(char x, char y, unsigned int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 9999) s = 9999;
t = (s / 1000); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 1000) / 100; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
//writetolcd(1, '.');
t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
/*

oid tulis_int32(char x, char y, unsigned long int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
if (s > 99999) s = 99999;
t = (s / 10000); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 10000) / 1000; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 1000) / 100; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
t = (s % 100) / 10; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);
writetolcd(1, '.');
t = (s % 10) / 1; l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

oid tulis_int322(char x, char y, unsigned long int st){
unsigned int t,s;
unsigned char l;
s = st;
gotoxy(x,y);
//if (s > 99999) s = 99999;
t = (s / 10000); l = t; writetolcd(1, l | 0x30);

```



Special Function Registers

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

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

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

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

Timer 2 Registers: Control and status bits are contained in registers T2CON (shown in Table 2) and T2MOD (shown in Table 3) for Timer 2. The register pair (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) are the Capture/Reload registers for Timer 2 in 16-bit capture mode or 16-bit auto-reload mode.

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

Table 2. T2CON – Timer/Counter 2 Control Register

| T2CON Address = 0C8H | | Reset Value = 0000 0000B | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|------|------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Bit Addressable | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | TF2 | EXF2 | RCLK | TCLK | EXEN2 | TR2 | C/T2 | CP/RL2 |
| | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| bol | Function | | | | | | | |
| | Timer 2 overflow flag set by a Timer 2 overflow and must be cleared by software. TF2 will not be set when either RCLK = 1 or TCLK = 1. | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Timer 2 external flag set when either a capture or reload is caused by a negative transition on T2EX and EXEN2 = 1. When Timer 2 interrupt is enabled, EXF2 = 1 will cause the CPU to vector to the Timer 2 interrupt routine. EXF2 must be cleared by software. EXF2 does not cause an interrupt in up/down counter mode (DCEN = 1). | | | | | | | |
| < | Receive clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its receive clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. RCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflow to be used for the receive clock. | | | | | | | |
| < | Transmit clock enable. When set, causes the serial port to use Timer 2 overflow pulses for its transmit clock in serial port Modes 1 and 3. TCLK = 0 causes Timer 1 overflows to be used for the transmit clock. | | | | | | | |
| ∩2 | Timer 2 external enable. When set, allows a capture or reload to occur as a result of a negative transition on T2EX if Timer 2 is not being used to clock the serial port. EXEN2 = 0 causes Timer 2 to ignore events at T2EX. | | | | | | | |
| | Start/Stop control for Timer 2. TR2 = 1 starts the timer. | | | | | | | |
| | Timer or counter select for Timer 2. C/T2 = 0 for timer function. C/T2 = 1 for external event counter (falling edge triggered). | | | | | | | |
| ∩2 | Capture/Reload select. CP/RL2 = 1 causes captures to occur on negative transitions at T2EX if EXEN2 = 1. CP/RL2 = 0 causes automatic reloads to occur when Timer 2 overflows or negative transitions occur at T2EX when EXEN2 = 1. When either RCLK or TCLK = 1, this bit is ignored and the timer is forced to auto-reload on Timer 2 overflow. | | | | | | | |

3a. AUXR: Auxiliary Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 08 | Address = 8EH | Reset Value = XXX00XX0B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Not Bit Addressable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">WDIDLE</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">DISRTO</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">DISALE</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table> | - | - | - | WDIDLE | DISRTO | - | - | DISALE | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| - | - | - | WDIDLE | DISRTO | - | - | DISALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reserved for future expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALE | Disable/Enable ALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DISALE Operating Mode | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/6 the oscillator frequency | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 ALE is active only during a MOVX or MOVC instruction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RSTO | Disable/Enable Reset out | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DISRTO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 Reset pin is driven High after WDT times out | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 Reset pin is input only | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WDLE | Disable/Enable WDT in IDLE mode | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WDIDLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 WDT continues to count in IDLE mode | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 WDT halts counting in IDLE mode | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Data Pointer Registers: To facilitate accessing both internal and external data memory, two banks of 16-bit Data Pointer Registers are provided: DP0 at SFR addresses 82H-83H and DP1 at 84H-85H. Bit DPS = 0 selects AUXR1 selects DP0 and DPS = 1 selects DP1. User should always initialize the DPS bit to the

appropriate value before accessing the respective Data Pointer Register.

Power Off Flag: The Power Off Flag (POF) is located at bit 4 (PCON.4) in the PCON SFR. POF is set to "1" during power up. It can be set and reset under software control and is not affected by reset.

3b. AUXR1: Auxiliary Register 1

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 11 | Address = A2H | Reset Value = XXXXXXX0B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Not Bit Addressable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">DPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | DPS | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | DPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reserved for future expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Data Pointer Register Select | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 Selects DPTR Registers DP0L, DP0H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 Selects DPTR Registers DP1L, DP1H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |





Memory Organization

AT89S51 devices have a separate address space for Program and Data Memory. Up to 64K bytes each of external Program and Data Memory can be addressed.

Program Memory

If the EA pin is connected to GND, all program fetches are directed to external memory.

In the AT89S52, if EA is connected to V_{CC}, program fetches to addresses 0000H through 1FFFH are directed to internal memory and fetches to addresses 2000H through 7FFFH are to external memory.

Data Memory

The AT89S52 implements 256 bytes of on-chip RAM. The lower 128 bytes occupy a parallel address space to the internal Function Registers. This means that the upper 128 bytes have the same addresses as the SFR space but are logically separate from SFR space.

When an instruction accesses an internal location above address 7FH, the address mode used in the instruction specifies whether the CPU accesses the upper 128 bytes of RAM or the SFR space. Instructions which use direct addressing access the SFR space.

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

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

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

```
MOV @R0, #data
```

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

Watchdog Timer (Time Enabled with Reset-out)

The WDT is intended as a recovery method in situations where the CPU may be subjected to software upsets. The WDT consists of a 13-bit counter and the Watchdog Timer Reset (WDTRST) SFR. The WDT is defaulted to disable exiting reset. To enable the WDT, a user must write 01EH and 0E1H in sequence to the WDTRST register (SFR location 0A6H). When the WDT is enabled, it will increment every machine cycle while the oscillator is running. The WDT timeout period is dependent on the external oscillator frequency. There is no way to disable the WDT except through reset (either hardware reset or WDT overflow). When WDT overflows, it will drive an output RESET HIGH pulse at the RST pin.

Enabling the WDT

To enable the WDT, a user must write 01EH and 0E1H in sequence to the WDTRST register (SFR location 0A6H). Once the WDT is enabled, the user needs to service it by writing 01EH and 0E1H to WDTRST to avoid a WDT overflow. The 13-bit counter overflows when it reaches 8191 (01EH), and this will reset the device. When the WDT is enabled, it will increment every machine cycle while the oscillator is running. This means the user must reset the device at least every 8191 machine cycles. To reset the WDT, the user must write 01EH and 0E1H to WDTRST. WDTRST is a write-only register. The WDT counter cannot be read or written. When WDT overflows, it will generate an active-low RESET pulse at the RST pin. The RESET pulse width is 96xTOSC, where TOSC=1/FOSC. To make the most use of the WDT, it should be serviced in those sections of code that will periodically be executed within the time required to prevent a WDT reset.

WDT Operation During Power-down and Idle

When the device enters Power-down mode the oscillator stops, which means the WDT also stops. While in Power-down mode, the user does not need to service the WDT. There are two methods of exiting Power-down mode: by a hardware reset or via an activated external interrupt which is enabled prior to entering Power-down mode. When Power-down is exited via hardware reset, servicing the WDT should occur as it usually does whenever the AT89S52 is reset. Exiting Power-down with an interrupt is significantly different. The interrupt pin is held low long enough for the oscillator to stabilize. When the interrupt is brought high, the interrupt is serviced. To prevent the WDT from resetting the device when the interrupt pin is held low, the WDT is not started until the interrupt is pulled high. It is suggested that the device be reset during the interrupt service for the interrupt to exit Power-down mode.

To ensure that the WDT does not overflow within a few states of exiting Power-down, it is best to reset the WDT just before entering Power-down mode.

Before going into the IDLE mode, the WDIDLE bit in SFR AUXR is used to determine whether the WDT continues to count if enabled. The WDT keeps counting during IDLE (WDIDLE bit = 0) as the default state. To prevent the WDT from resetting the AT89S52 while in IDLE mode, the user should always set up a timer that will periodically exit IDLE, service the WDT, and reenter IDLE mode.

With WDIDLE bit enabled, the WDT will stop to count in IDLE mode and resumes the count upon exit from IDLE.

UART

The UART in the AT89S52 operates the same way as the UART in the AT89C51 and AT89C52. For further information on the UART operation, refer to the ATMEL Web site (<http://www.atmel.com>). From the home page, select 'Products', then '8051-Architecture Flash Microcontroller', then 'Product Overview'.

Timer 0 and 1

Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89S52 operate the same way as Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89C51 and AT89C52. For further information on the timers' operation, refer to the ATMEL Web site (<http://www.atmel.com>). From the home page, select 'Products', then '8051-Architecture Flash Microcontroller', then 'Product Overview'.

Timer 2

Timer 2 is a 16-bit Timer/Counter that can operate as either a timer or an event counter. The type of operation is selected by bit C/T2 in the SFR T2CON (shown in Table 2). Timer 2 has three operating modes: capture, auto-reload (up or down counting), and baud rate generator. The modes are selected by bits in T2CON, as shown in Table 3. Timer 2 consists of two 8-bit registers, TH2 and TL2. In the Timer function, the TL2 register is incremented every machine cycle. Since a machine cycle consists of 12 oscillator periods, the count rate is 1/12 of the oscillator frequency.

Table 3. Timer 2 Operating Modes

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



Counter function, the register is incremented in response to a 1-to-0 transition at its corresponding external pin, T2EX. In this function, the external input is sampled during S3P2 of every machine cycle. When the signal is a high in one cycle and a low in the next cycle, the counter is incremented. The new count value appears in the register during S3P1 of the cycle following the one in which the transition was detected. Since two machine cycles (24 oscillator periods) are required to recognize a 1-to-0 transition, the maximum count rate is 1/24 of the oscillator frequency. To ensure that a given level is sampled at least once before it changes, the level should be held for at least one full machine cycle.

Capture Mode

In capture mode, two options are selected by bit EXEN2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 is a 16-bit timer counter which upon overflow sets bit TF2 in T2CON.

Figure 5. Timer in Capture Mode

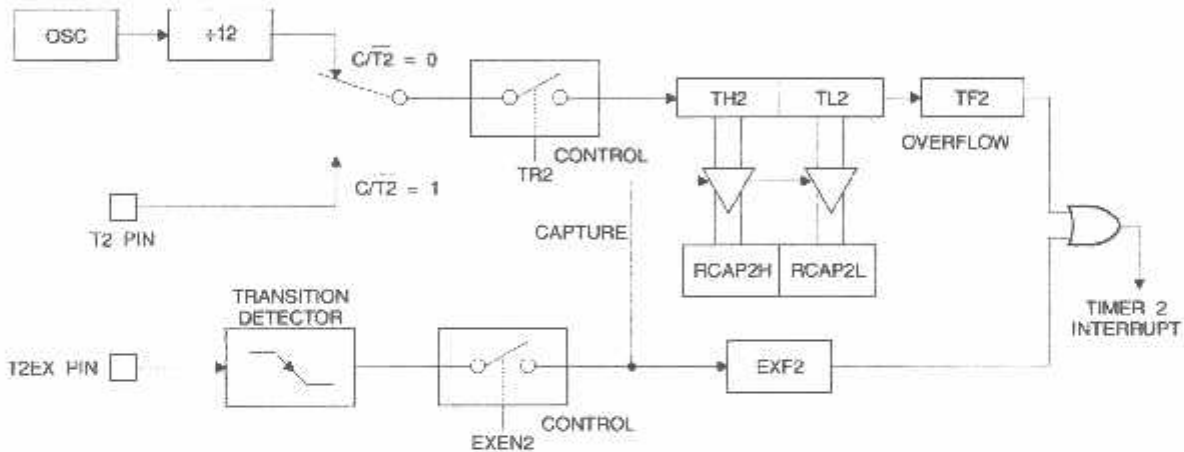


Figure 6 shows Timer 2 automatically counting up when EXEN2 = 0. In this mode, two options are selected by bit TR2 in T2CON. If EXEN2 = 0, Timer 2 counts up to 0xFFFF and then sets the TF2 bit upon overflow. The overflow also causes the timer registers to be reloaded with the 16-bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The values in RCAP2H and RCAP2L are preset in software. If EXEN2 = 1, a 16-bit reload can be triggered by an overflow or by a 1-to-0 transition at external pin T2EX. This transition also sets the EXF2 bit. Both the TF2 and EXF2 bits can generate an interrupt if enabled.

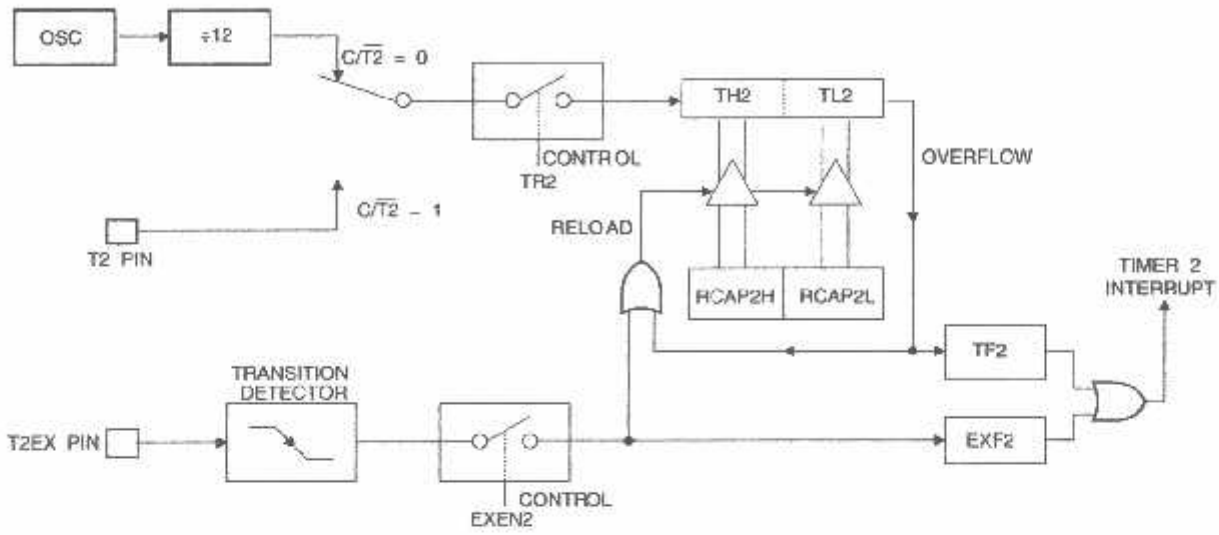
When the DCEN bit enables Timer 2 to count up or down, as shown in Figure 6. In this mode, the T2EX pin controls

the direction of the count. A logic 1 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count up. The timer will overflow at 0xFFFF and set the TF2 bit. This overflow also causes the 16-bit value in RCAP2H and RCAP2L to be reloaded into the timer registers, TH2 and TL2, respectively. A logic 0 at T2EX makes Timer 2 count down. The timer underflows when TH2 and TL2 equal the values stored in RCAP2H and RCAP2L. The underflow sets the TF2 bit and causes 0xFFFF to be reloaded into the timer registers. The EXF2 bit toggles whenever Timer 2 overflows or underflows and can be used as a 17th bit of resolution. In this operating mode, EXF2 does not flag an interrupt.

Auto-reload (Up or Down Counter)

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

Figure 6. Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 0)



4. T2MOD – Timer 2 Mode Control Register

T2MOD Address = 0C9H

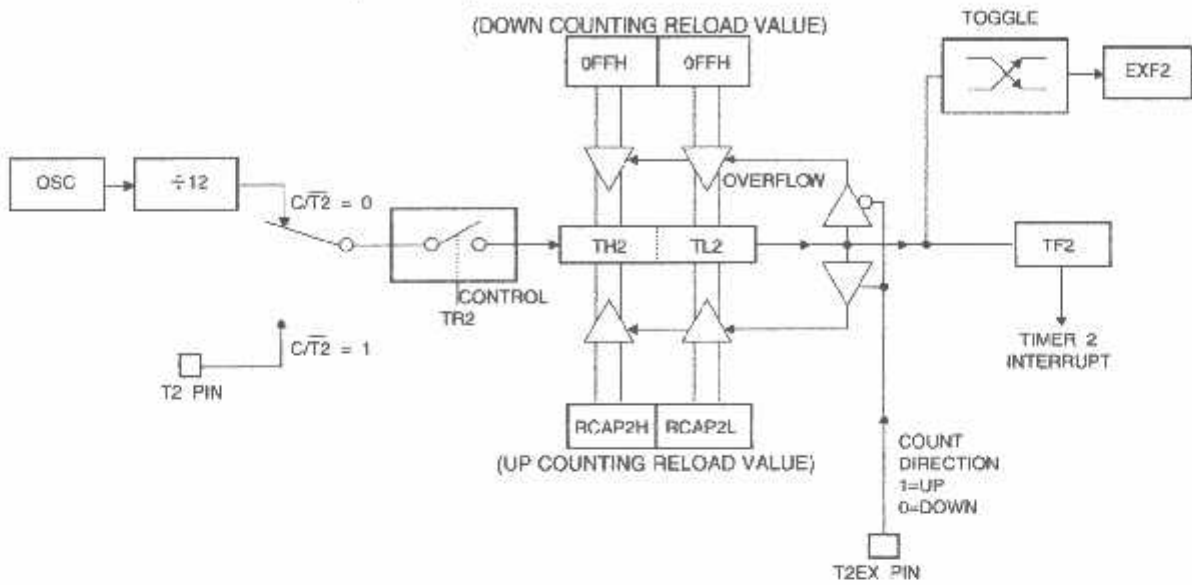
Reset Value = XXXX XX00B

Not Bit Addressable

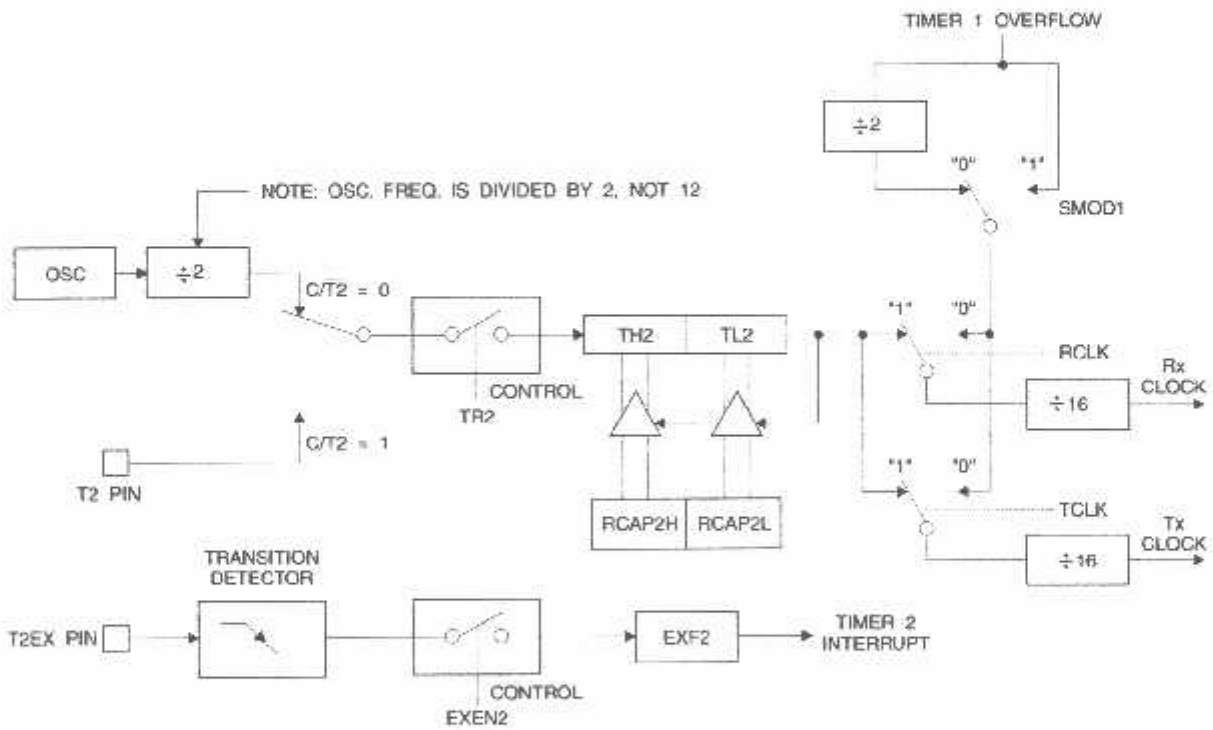
| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|------|
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | T2OE | DCEN |

| bit | Function |
|-----|--|
| 7 | Not implemented, reserved for future |
| 1 | Timer 2 Output Enable bit |
| 0 | When set, this bit allows Timer 2 to be configured as an up/down counter |

re 7. Timer 2 Auto Reload Mode (DCEN = 1)



e 8. Timer 2 in Baud Rate Generator Mode



Baud Rate Generator

Timer 2 is selected as the baud rate generator by setting RCLK and/or TCLK in T2CON (Table 2). Note that the rates for transmit and receive can be different if Timer 2 is used for the receiver or transmitter and Timer 1 is used for the other function. Setting RCLK and/or TCLK puts Timer 2 into its baud rate generator mode, as shown in Figure 8.

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

Baud rates in Modes 1 and 3 are determined by Timer 2 overflow rate according to the following equation.

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

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

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

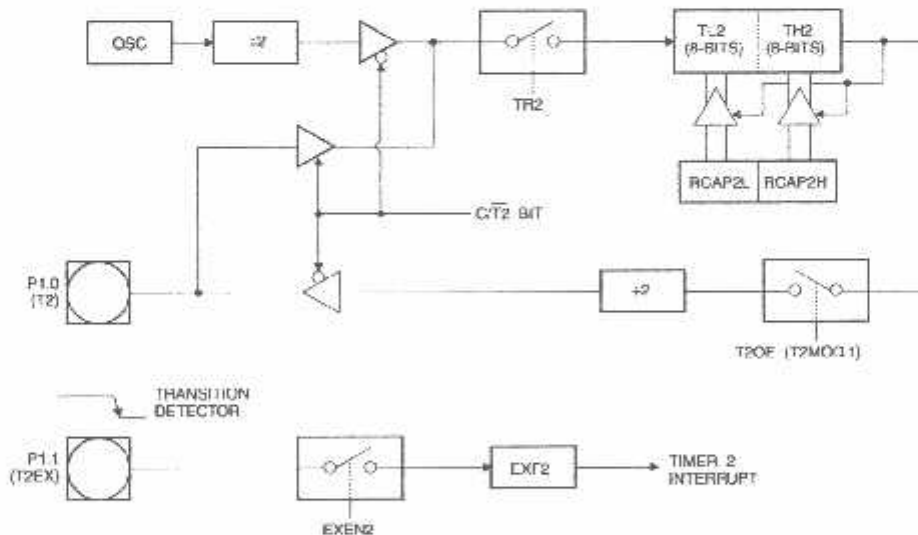
$$\frac{\text{Modes 1 and 3}}{\text{Baud Rate}} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{32 \times [65536 - \text{RCAP2H}, \text{RCAP2L}]}$$

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

Timer 2 as a baud rate generator is shown in Figure 8. This figure is valid only if RCLK or TCLK = 1 in T2CON. Note that a rollover in TH2 does not set TF2 and will not generate an interrupt. Note too, that if EXEN2 is set, a 1-to-0 transition in T2EX will set EXF2 but will not cause a reload from (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) to (TH2, TL2). Thus, when Timer 2 is in use as a baud rate generator, T2EX can be used as an extra external interrupt.

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

Figure 9. Timer 2 in Clock-Out Mode



Programmable Clock Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on pin RCAP2L, as shown in Figure 9. This pin, besides being a regular I/O pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2 or output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 61 Hz to 4 kHz at a 16 MHz operating frequency.

To configure the Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit T2CON.1 must be cleared and bit T2OE (T2MOD.1) must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) starts and stops the timer.

The clock-out frequency depends on the oscillator frequency and the reload value of Timer 2 capture registers (RCAP2H, RCAP2L), as shown in the following equation.

$$\text{Clock-Out Frequency} = \frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{4 \times [65536 - (\text{RCAP2H} \times 256 + \text{RCAP2L})]}$$

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

Interrupts

The AT89S52 has a total of six interrupt vectors: two external interrupts (INT0 and INT1), three timer interrupts (Timer 0, 1, and 2), and the serial port interrupt. These interrupts are all shown in Figure 10.

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

As Table 5 shows that bit position IE.6 is unimplemented. In the AT89S52, bit position IE.5 is also unimplemented. User software should not write 1s to these bit positions, since they may be used in future AT89 products.

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

Timer 0 and Timer 1 flags, TF0 and TF1, are set at the end of the cycle in which the timers overflow. The values are then polled by the circuitry in the next cycle. However, Timer 2 flag, TF2, is set at S2P2 and is polled in the cycle in which the timer overflows.

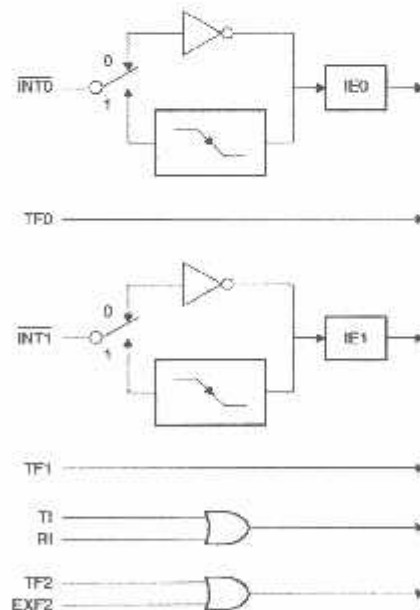
Table 5. Interrupt Enable (IE) Register

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

| Symbol | Position | Function |
|--------|----------|---|
| EA | IE.7 | Disables all interrupts. If EA = 0, no interrupt is acknowledged. If EA = 1, each interrupt source is individually enabled or disabled by setting or clearing its enable bit. |
| - | IE.6 | Reserved. |
| ET2 | IE.5 | Timer 2 interrupt enable bit. |
| ES | IE.4 | Serial Port interrupt enable bit. |
| ET1 | IE.3 | Timer 1 interrupt enable bit. |
| EX1 | IE.2 | External interrupt 1 enable bit. |
| ET0 | IE.1 | Timer 0 interrupt enable bit. |
| EX0 | IE.0 | External interrupt 0 enable bit. |

User software should never write 1s to unimplemented bits, because they may be used in future AT89 products.

Figure 10. Interrupt Sources



Oscillator Characteristics

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an on-chip inverting amplifier that can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in Figure 11. Either a quartz crystal or ceramic resonator may be used. To drive the oscillator from an external clock source, XTAL2 should be left unconnected while XTAL1 is driven, as shown in Figure 12. There are no requirements on the duty cycle of the external signal, since the input to the internal clocking circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop, but minimum and maximum voltage high and low time specifications must be observed.

Idle Mode

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

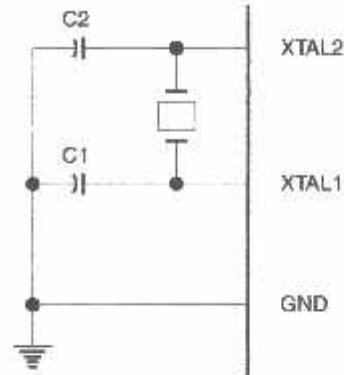
When idle mode is terminated by a hardware reset, the device normally resumes program execution where it left off, up to two machine cycles before the normal reset algorithm takes control. On-chip hardware provides access to internal RAM in this event, but access to I/O port pins is not inhibited. To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

Power-down Mode

In power-down mode, the oscillator is stopped, and the instruction that invokes Power-down is the last instruction executed. The on-chip RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values until the Power-down mode is terminated. Exit from Power-down mode can be initiated either by a hardware reset or by an enabled external interrupt. The reset redefines the SFRs but does not change the on-chip RAM. The reset should not be activated before V_{CC} is restored to its normal operating level and must be held

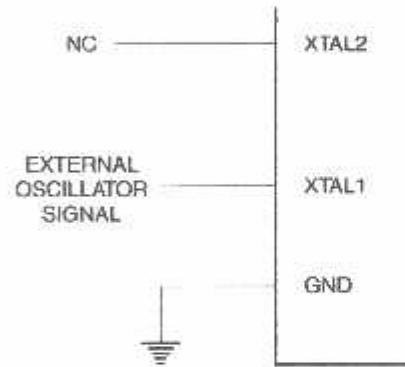
active long enough to allow the oscillator to restart and stabilize.

Figure 11. Oscillator Connections



Note: C1, C2 = 30 pF ± 10 pF for Crystals
 = 40 pF ± 10 pF for Ceramic Resonators

Figure 12. External Clock Drive Configuration



6. Status of External Pins During Idle and Power-down Modes

| | Program Memory | ALE | PSEN | PORT0 | PORT1 | PORT2 | PORT3 |
|-----------|----------------|-----|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Internal | 1 | 1 | Data | Data | Data | Data |
| | External | 1 | 1 | Float | Data | Address | Data |
| Idle-down | Internal | 0 | 0 | Data | Data | Data | Data |
| Idle-down | External | 0 | 0 | Float | Data | Data | Data |

Program Memory Lock Bits

AT89S52 has three lock bits that can be left unprogrammed (U) or can be programmed (P) to obtain the additional features listed in the following table.

Table 7. Lock Bit Protection Modes

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

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

Programming the Flash – Parallel Mode

AT89S52 is shipped with the on-chip Flash memory ready to be programmed. The programming interface consists of a high-voltage (12-volt) program enable signal and is compatible with conventional third-party Flash or EPROM programmers.

AT89S52 code memory array is programmed byte-by-

Programming Algorithm: Before programming the AT89S52, the address, data, and control signals should be programmed according to the Flash programming mode table and pins 13 and 14. To program the AT89S52, take the following steps:

1. Put the desired memory location on the address lines.
2. Put the appropriate data byte on the data lines.
3. Activate the correct combination of control signals.
4. Raise \overline{EA}/V_{PP} to 12V.
5. Pulse ALE/PROG once to program a byte in the Flash array or the lock bits. The byte-write cycle is self-timed and typically takes no more than 50 μ s.

Repeat steps 1 through 5, changing the address and data for the entire array or until the end of the object file is reached.

Data Polling: The AT89S52 features Data Polling to indicate the end of a byte write cycle. During a write cycle, an attempted read of the last byte written will result in the complement of the written data on P0.7. Once the write cycle has been completed, true data is valid on all outputs, and the next cycle may begin. Data Polling may begin any time after a write cycle has been initiated.

Ready/Busy: The progress of byte programming can also be monitored by the RDY/ \overline{BSY} output signal. P3.0 is pulled low after ALE goes high during programming to indicate BUSY. P3.0 is pulled high again when programming is done to indicate READY.

Program Verify: If lock bits LB1 and LB2 have not been programmed, the programmed code data can be read back via the address and data lines for verification. The status of the individual lock bits can be verified directly by reading them back.

Reading the Signature Bytes: The signature bytes are read by the same procedure as a normal verification of locations 000H, 100H, and 200H, except that P3.6 and P3.7 must be pulled to a logic low. The values returned are as follows.

- (000H) = 1EH indicates manufactured by Atmel
- (100H) = 52H indicates 89S52
- (200H) = 06H

Chip Erase: In the parallel programming mode, a chip erase operation is initiated by using the proper combination of control signals and by pulsing ALE/PROG low for a duration of 200 ns - 500 ns.

In the serial programming mode, a chip erase operation is initiated by issuing the Chip Erase instruction. In this mode, chip erase is self-timed and takes about 500 ms.

During chip erase, a serial read from any address location will return 00H at the data output.

Programming the Flash – Serial Mode

The Code memory array can be programmed using the serial ISP interface while RST is pulled to V_{CC} . The serial interface consists of pins SCK, MOSI (input) and MISO (output). After RST is set high, the Programming Enable instruction needs to be executed first before other operations can be executed. Before a reprogramming sequence can occur, a Chip Erase operation is required.

The Chip Erase operation turns the content of every memory location in the Code array into FFH.

Either an external system clock can be supplied at pin XTAL1 or a crystal needs to be connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2. The maximum serial clock (SCK)

Frequency should be less than 1/16 of the crystal frequency. With a 33 MHz oscillator clock, the maximum SCK frequency is 2 MHz.

Serial Programming Algorithm

To program and verify the AT89S52 in the serial programming mode, the following sequence is recommended:

Power-up sequence:

Apply power between VCC and GND pins.

Set RST pin to "H".

If a crystal is not connected across pins XTAL1 and XTAL2, apply a 3 MHz to 33 MHz clock to XTAL1 pin and wait for at least 10 milliseconds.

Disable serial programming by sending the Programming Enable serial instruction to pin MOSI/P1.5. The frequency of the shift clock supplied at pin SCK/P1.7 needs to be less than the CPU clock at XTAL1 divided by 16.

The Code array is programmed one byte at a time by supplying the address and data together with the

appropriate Write instruction. The write cycle is self-timed and typically takes less than 1 ms at 5V.

- Any memory location can be verified by using the Read instruction which returns the content at the selected address at serial output MISO/P1.6.
- At the end of a programming session, RST can be set low to commence normal device operation.

Power-off sequence (if needed):

Set XTAL1 to "L" (if a crystal is not used).

Set RST to "L".

Turn V_{CC} power off.

Data Polling: The Data Polling feature is also available in the serial mode. In this mode, during a write cycle an attempted read of the last byte written will result in the complement of the MSB of the serial output byte on MISO.

Serial Programming Instruction Set

The Instruction Set for Serial Programming follows a 4-byte protocol and is shown in Table 10.



Programming Interface – Parallel Mode

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

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

8. Flash Programming Modes

| Mode | V_{CC} | RST | PSEN | ALE/
PROG | $\overline{EA}/$
V_{PP} | P2.6 | P2.7 | P3.3 | P3.6 | P3.7 | P0.7-0
Data | P2.4-0 | P1.7-0 |
|---------------------|----------|-----|------|--------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Address | |
| Write Code Data | 5V | H | L | | 12V | L | H | H | H | H | D_{IN} | A12-8 | A7-0 |
| Erase Code Data | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | H | H | D_{OUT} | A12-8 | A7-0 |
| Write Lock Bit 1 | 5V | H | L | | 12V | H | H | H | H | H | X | X | X |
| Write Lock Bit 2 | 5V | H | L | | 12V | H | H | H | L | L | X | X | X |
| Write Lock Bit 3 | 5V | H | L | | 12V | H | L | H | H | L | X | X | X |
| Write Lock Bits 1-3 | 5V | H | L | H | H | H | H | L | H | L | P0.2,
P0.3,
P0.4 | X | X |
| Chip Erase | 5V | H | L | | 12V | H | L | H | L | L | X | X | X |
| Atmel ID | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | L | L | 1EH | X 0000 | 00H |
| Device ID | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | L | L | 52H | X 0001 | 00H |
| Device ID | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | L | L | 06H | X 0010 | 00H |

1. Each **PROG** pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Chip Erase.
2. Each **PROG** pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Write Code Data.
3. Each **PROG** pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Write Lock Bits.
4. **RDY/BSY** signal is output on P3.0 during programming.
5. X = don't care.

13. Programming the Flash Memory (Parallel Mode)

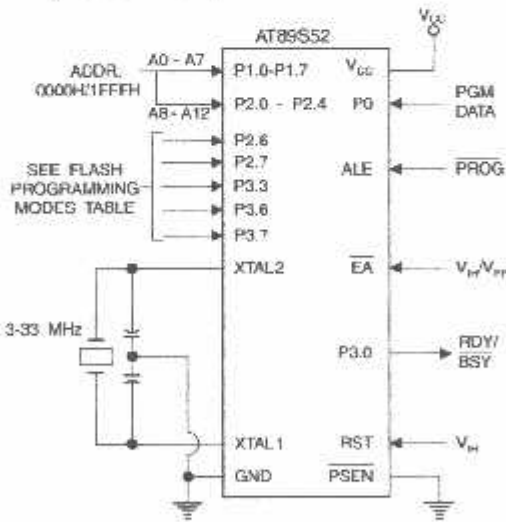
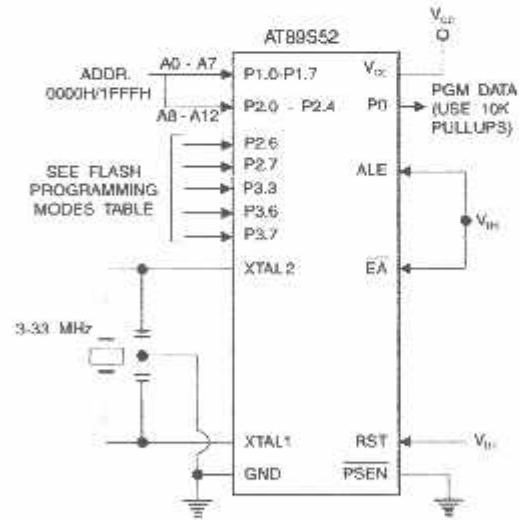


Figure 14. Verifying the Flash Memory (Parallel Mode)



AT89S52

Flash Programming and Verification Characteristics (Parallel Mode)

20°C to 30°C, V_{CC} = 4.5 to 5.5V

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Programming Supply Voltage | 11.5 | 12.5 | V |
| | Programming Supply Current | | 10 | mA |
| | V _{CC} Supply Current | | 30 | mA |
| f _{CL} | Oscillator Frequency | 3 | 33 | MHz |
| t _{AS} | Address Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low | 48t _{CLCL} | | |
| t _{AH} | Address Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ | 48t _{CLCL} | | |
| t _{DS} | Data Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low | 48t _{CLCL} | | |
| t _{DH} | Data Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ | 48t _{CLCL} | | |
| t _{PH} | P2.7 ($\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$) High to V _{pp} | 48t _{CLCL} | | |
| t _{VP} | V _{pp} Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low | 10 | | μs |
| t _{VP} | V _{pp} Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ | 10 | | μs |
| t _{PW} | $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Width | 0.2 | 1 | μs |
| t _{ADV} | Address to Data Valid | | 48t _{CLCL} | |
| t _{ENL} | $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ Low to Data Valid | | 48t _{CLCL} | |
| t _{DF} | Data Float After $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ | 0 | 48t _{CLCL} | |
| t _{PHL} | $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ High to $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Low | | 1.0 | μs |
| t _{BWC} | Byte Write Cycle Time | | 50 | μs |

Figure 15. Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms – Parallel Mode

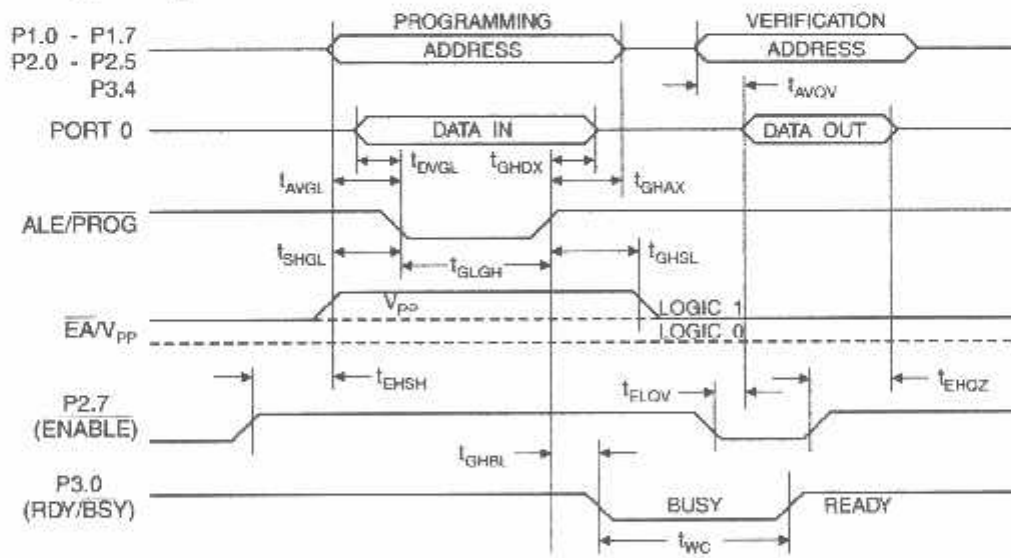
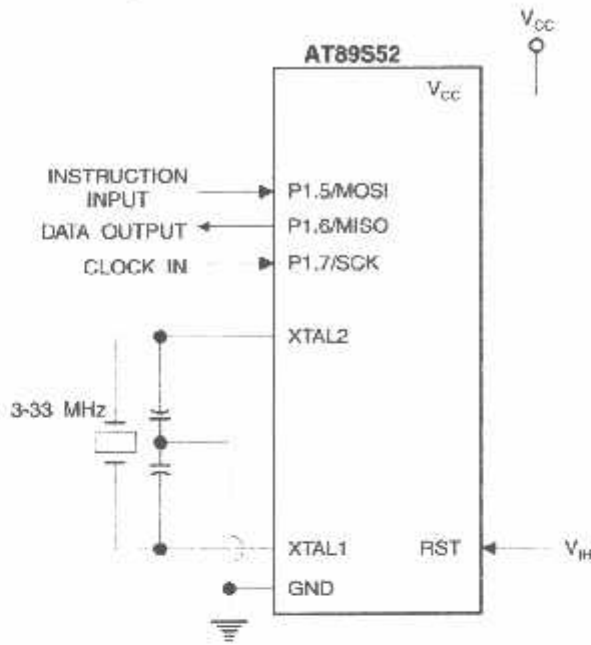
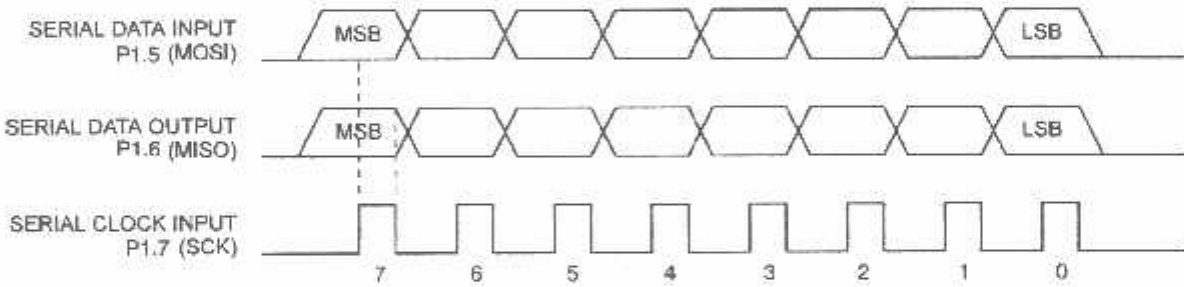


Figure 16. Flash Memory Serial Downloading



Serial Programming and Verification Waveforms – Serial Mode

Figure 17. Serial Programming Waveforms



9. Serial Programming Instruction Set

| Instruction | Instruction Format | | | | Operation |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | Byte 1 | Byte 2 | Byte 3 | Byte 4 | |
| Programming Enable | 1010 1100 | 0101 0011 | xxxx xxxx | xxxx xxxx
0110 1001
(Output) | Enable Serial Programming while RST is high |
| Chip Erase | 1010 1100 | 100x xxxx | xxxx xxxx | xxxx xxxx | Chip Erase Flash memory array |
| Read Program Memory (Byte Mode) | 0010 0000 | xxx A12
A11
A10
A9
A8 | A7
A6
A5
A4
A3
A2
A1
A0 | 16 bits
DDDD DD
DDDD DD | Read data from Program memory in the byte mode |
| Write Program Memory (Byte Mode) | 0100 0000 | xxx A12
A11
A10
A9
A8 | A7
A6
A5
A4
A3
A2
A1
A0 | 16 bits
DDDD DD
DDDD DD | Write data to Program memory in the byte mode |
| Write Lock Bits ⁽²⁾ | 1010 1100 | 1110 00 B1
B2 | xxxx xxxx | xxxx xxxx | Write Lock bits. See Note (2). |
| Read Lock Bits | 0010 0100 | xxxx xxxx | xxxx xxxx | 3 bits
101
101
101 | Read back current status of the lock bits (a programmed lock bit reads back as a '1') |
| Read Signature Bytes ⁽¹⁾ | 0010 1000 | xxx A5
A4
A3
A2
A1
A0 | xxx xxxx | Signature Byte | Read Signature Byte |
| Read Program Memory (Page Mode) | 0011 0000 | xxx A12
A11
A10
A9
A8 | Byte 0 | Byte 1...
Byte 255 | Read data from Program memory in the Page Mode (256 bytes) |
| Write Program Memory (Page Mode) | 0101 0000 | xxx A12
A11
A10
A9
A8 | Byte 0 | Byte 1...
Byte 255 | Write data to Program memory in the Page Mode (256 bytes) |

1. The signature bytes are not readable in Lock Bit Modes 3 and 4.

2. B1 = 0, B2 = 0 → Mode 1, no lock protection
 B1 = 0, B2 = 1 → Mode 2, lock bit 1 activated
 B1 = 1, B2 = 0 → Mode 3, lock bit 2 activated
 B1 = 1, B2 = 1 → Mode 4, lock bit 3 activated

Each of the lock bits needs to be activated sequentially before Mode 4 can be executed.

Reset signal is high, SCK should be low for at least 64 n clocks before it goes high to clock in the enable bytes. No pulsing of Reset signal is necessary. SCK should be no faster than 1/16 of the system clock at 1.

For Page Read/Write, the data always starts from byte 0 to 255. After the command byte and upper address byte are latched, each byte thereafter is treated as data until all 256 bytes are shifted in/out. Then the next instruction will be ready to be decoded.

Serial Programming Characteristics

Figure 18. Serial Programming Timing

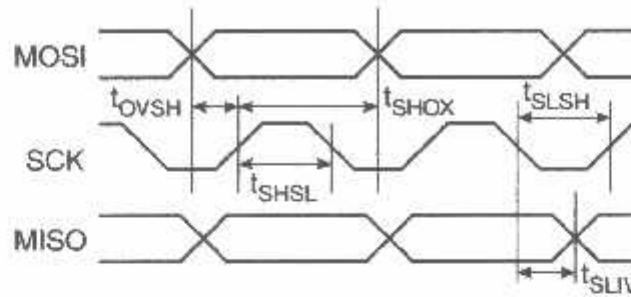


Table 10. Serial Programming Characteristics, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C , $V_{CC} = 4.0 - 5.5\text{V}$ (Unless otherwise noted)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----|---------------------|---------------|
| f_{CL} | Oscillator Frequency | 0 | | 33 | MHz |
| T | Oscillator Period | 30 | | | ns |
| t_{WH} | SCK Pulse Width High | $2 t_{CLCL}$ | | | ns |
| t_{WL} | SCK Pulse Width Low | $2 t_{CLCL}$ | | | ns |
| t_{SU} | MOSI Setup to SCK High | t_{CLCL} | | | ns |
| t_{HO} | MOSI Hold after SCK High | $2 t_{CLCL}$ | | | ns |
| t_{SLV} | SCK Low to MISO Valid | 10 | 16 | 32 | ns |
| t_{CE} | Chip Erase Instruction Cycle Time | | | 500 | ms |
| | Serial Byte Write Cycle Time | | | $64 t_{CLCL} + 400$ | μs |

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

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

*NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Characteristics

Values shown in this table are valid for $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C and $V_{CC} = 4.0\text{V}$ to 5.5V , unless otherwise noted.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Max | Units |
|--------|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Input Low Voltage | (Except \overline{EA}) | -0.5 | $0.2 V_{CC} - 0.1$ | V |
| | Input Low Voltage (\overline{EA}) | | -0.5 | $0.2 V_{CC} - 0.3$ | V |
| | Input High Voltage | (Except XTAL1, RST) | $0.2 V_{CC} + 0.9$ | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V |
| | Input High Voltage | (XTAL1, RST) | $0.7 V_{CC}$ | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V |
| | Output Low Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Ports 1,2,3) | $I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$ | | 0.45 | V |
| | Output Low Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Port 0, ALE, PSEN) | $I_{OL} = 3.2 \text{ mA}$ | | 0.45 | V |
| | Output High Voltage (Ports 1,2,3, ALE, PSEN) | $I_{OH} = -60 \mu\text{A}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ | 2.4 | | V |
| | | $I_{OH} = -25 \mu\text{A}$ | $0.75 V_{CC}$ | | V |
| | | $I_{OH} = -10 \mu\text{A}$ | $0.9 V_{CC}$ | | V |
| | Output High Voltage (Port 0 in External Bus Mode) | $I_{OH} = -800 \mu\text{A}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ | 2.4 | | V |
| | | $I_{OH} = -300 \mu\text{A}$ | $0.75 V_{CC}$ | | V |
| | | $I_{OH} = -80 \mu\text{A}$ | $0.9 V_{CC}$ | | V |
| | Logical 0 Input Current (Ports 1,2,3) | $V_{IN} = 0.45\text{V}$ | | -50 | μA |
| | Logical 1 to 0 Transition Current (Ports 1,2,3) | $V_{IN} = 2\text{V}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ | | -650 | μA |
| | Input Leakage Current (Port 0, EA) | $0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$ | | +10 | μA |
| | Reset Pulldown Resistor | | 10 | 30 | $\text{K}\Omega$ |
| | Pin Capacitance | Test Freq. = 1 MHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 10 | pF |
| | Power Supply Current | Active Mode, 12 MHz | | 25 | mA |
| | | Idle Mode, 12 MHz | | 6.5 | mA |
| | Power-down Mode ⁽²⁾ | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ | | 50 | μA |

- Under steady state (non-transient) conditions, I_{OL} must be externally limited as follows:
 Maximum I_{OL} per port pin: 10 mA
 Maximum I_{OL} per 8-bit port:
 Port 0: 26 mA Ports 1, 2, 3: 15 mA
 Maximum total I_{OL} for all output pins: 71 mA
 If I_{OL} exceeds the test condition, V_{OL} may exceed the related specification. Pins are not guaranteed to sink current greater than the listed test conditions.
- Minimum V_{CC} for Power-down is 2V.



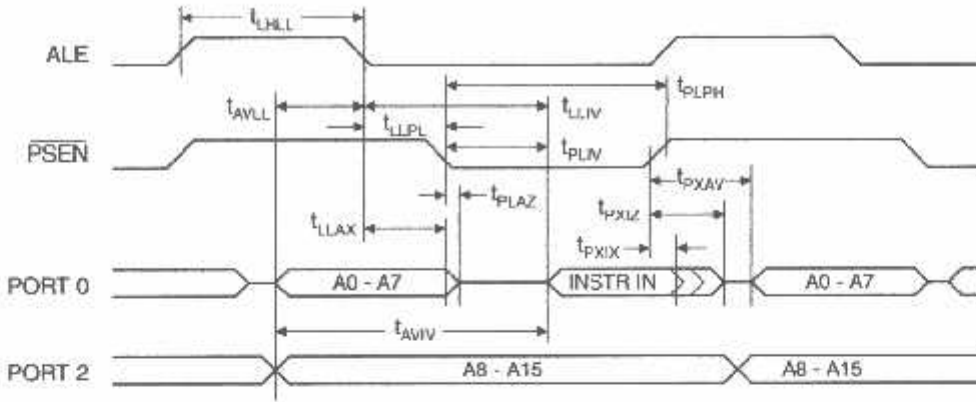
Characteristics

For operating conditions, load capacitance for Port 0, ALE/ $\overline{\text{PROG}}$, and $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ = 100 pF; load capacitance for all other ports = 80 pF.

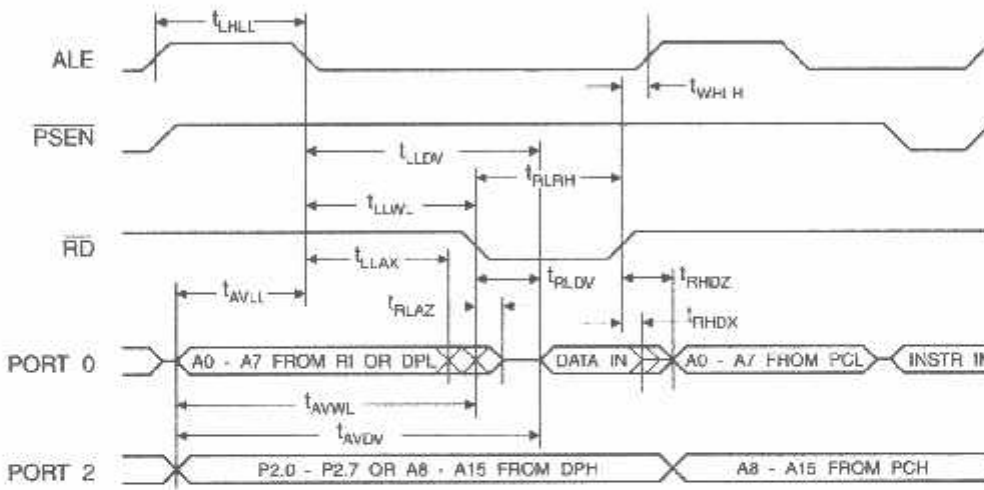
Internal Program and Data Memory Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | 12 MHz Oscillator | | Variable Oscillator | | Units |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|-----|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| f_{CL} | Oscillator Frequency | | | 0 | 33 | MHz |
| | ALE Pulse Width | 127 | | $2t_{\text{CLCL}}-40$ | | ns |
| | Address Valid to ALE Low | 43 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-25$ | | ns |
| | Address Hold After ALE Low | 48 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-25$ | | ns |
| | ALE Low to Valid Instruction In | | 233 | | $4t_{\text{CLCL}}-65$ | ns |
| | ALE Low to $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Low | 43 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-25$ | | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Pulse Width | 205 | | $3t_{\text{CLCL}}-45$ | | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Low to Valid Instruction In | | 145 | | $3t_{\text{CLCL}}-60$ | ns |
| | Input Instruction Hold After $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ | 0 | | 0 | | ns |
| | Input Instruction Float After $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ | | 59 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-25$ | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ to Address Valid | 75 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-8$ | | ns |
| | Address to Valid Instruction In | | 312 | | $5t_{\text{CLCL}}-80$ | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ Low to Address Float | | 10 | | 10 | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{RD}}$ Pulse Width | 400 | | $6t_{\text{CLCL}}-100$ | | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Pulse Width | 400 | | $6t_{\text{CLCL}}-100$ | | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{RD}}$ Low to Valid Data In | | 252 | | $5t_{\text{CLCL}}-90$ | ns |
| | Data Hold After $\overline{\text{RD}}$ | 0 | | 0 | | ns |
| | Data Float After $\overline{\text{RD}}$ | | 97 | | $2t_{\text{CLCL}}-28$ | ns |
| | ALE Low to Valid Data In | | 517 | | $8t_{\text{CLCL}}-150$ | ns |
| | Address to Valid Data In | | 585 | | $9t_{\text{CLCL}}-165$ | ns |
| | ALE Low to $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Low | 200 | 300 | $3t_{\text{CLCL}}-50$ | $3t_{\text{CLCL}}+50$ | ns |
| | Address to $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Low | 203 | | $4t_{\text{CLCL}}-75$ | | ns |
| | Data Valid to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ Transition | 23 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-30$ | | ns |
| | Data Valid to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ High | 433 | | $7t_{\text{CLCL}}-130$ | | ns |
| | Data Hold After $\overline{\text{WR}}$ | 33 | | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-25$ | | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{RD}}$ Low to Address Float | | 0 | | 0 | ns |
| | $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ High to ALE High | 43 | 123 | $t_{\text{CLCL}}-25$ | $t_{\text{CLCL}}+25$ | ns |

ernal Program Memory Read Cycle



ernal Data Memory Read Cycle





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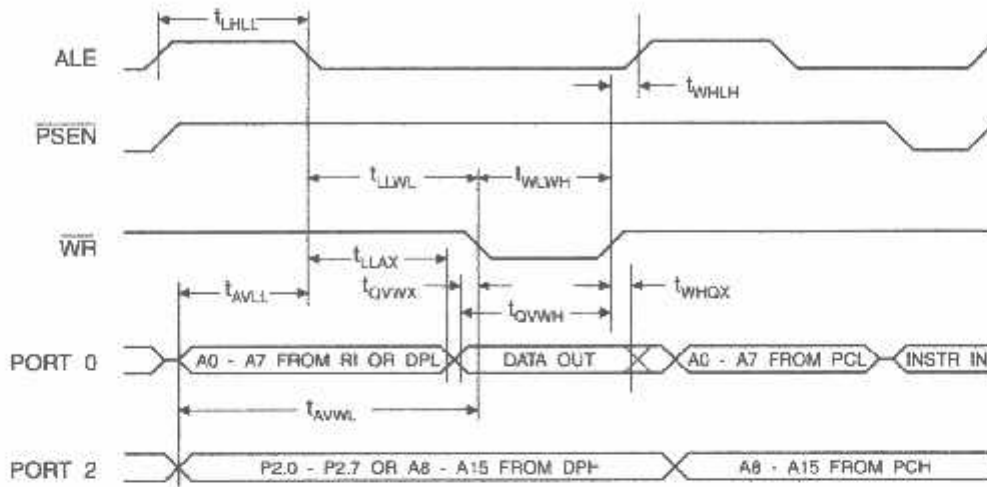


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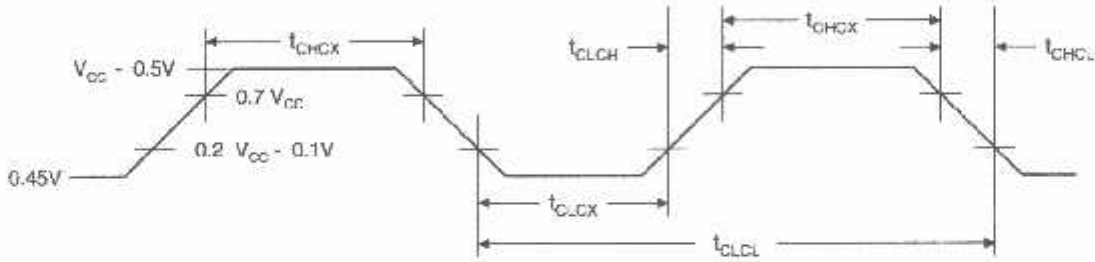
Rev. 1919A-07/01/AM



ernal Data Memory Write Cycle



ernal Clock Drive Waveforms



ernal Clock Drive

| bol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| CL | Oscillator Frequency | 0 | 33 | MHz |
| | Clock Period | 30 | | ns |
| | High Time | 12 | | ns |
| | Low Time | 12 | | ns |
| | Rise Time | | 5 | ns |
| | Fall Time | | 5 | ns |

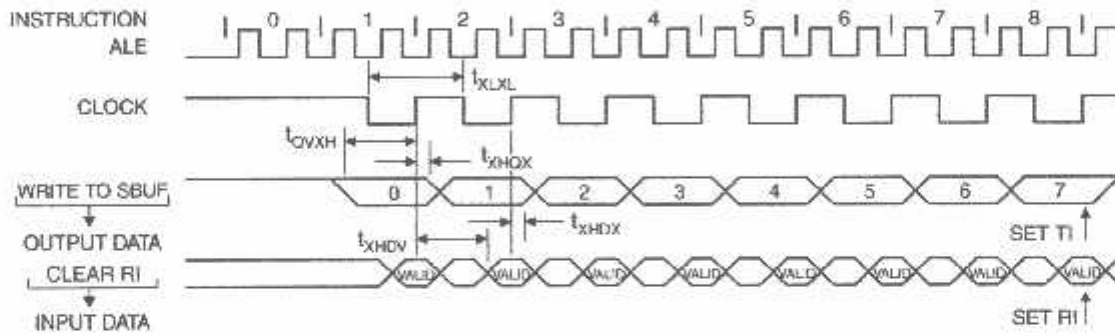
AT89S52

Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

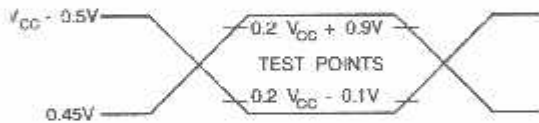
Values in this table are valid for $V_{CC} = 4.0V$ to $5.5V$ and Load Capacitance = 80 pF .

| Symbol | Parameter | 12 MHz Osc | | Variable Oscillator | | Units |
|----------|--|------------|-----|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| | Serial Port Clock Cycle Time | 1.0 | | $12t_{CLCL}$ | | μs |
| t_{SD} | Output Data Setup to Clock Rising Edge | 700 | | $10t_{CLCL} - 133$ | | ns |
| t_{SH} | Output Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge | 50 | | $2t_{CLCL} - 80$ | | ns |
| t_{IH} | Input Data Hold After Clock Rising Edge | 0 | | 0 | | ns |
| t_{IV} | Clock Rising Edge to Input Data Valid | | 700 | | $10t_{CLCL} - 133$ | ns |

Shift Register Mode Timing Waveforms

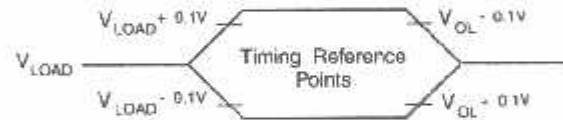


Testing Input/Output Waveforms⁽¹⁾



- AC Inputs during testing are driven at $V_{CC} - 0.5V$ for a logic 1 and $0.45V$ for a logic 0. Timing measurements are made at V_{IH} min. for a logic 1 and V_{IL} max. for a logic 0.

Float Waveforms⁽¹⁾



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





Ordering Information

| Speed (kHz) | Power Supply | Ordering Code | Package | Operation Range |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 24 | 4.0V to 5.5V | AT89S52-24AC | 44A | Commercial
(0°C to 70°C) |
| | | AT89S52-24JC | 44J | |
| | | AT89S52-24PC | 40P6 | |
| | | AT89S52-24AI | 44A | Industrial
(-40°C to 85°C) |
| | | AT89S52-24JI | 44J | |
| | | AT89S52-24PI | 40P6 | |
| 33 | 4.5V to 5.5V | AT89S52-33AC | 44A | Commercial
(0°C to 70°C) |
| | | AT89S52-33JC | 44J | |
| | | AT89S52-33PC | 40P6 | |

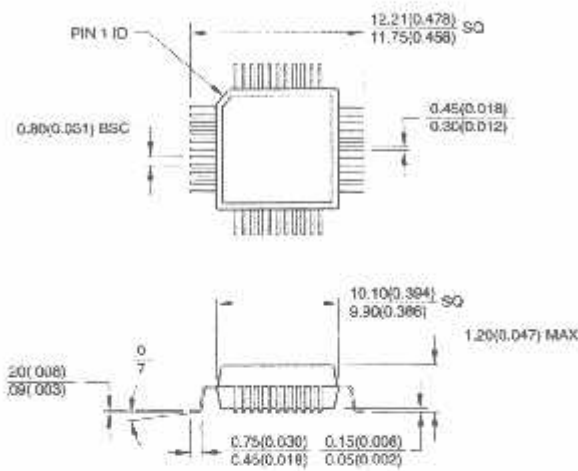
 = Preliminary Availability

| Package Type |
|--|
| 44-lead, Thin Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (TQFP) |
| 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC) |
| 40-pin, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual In-line Package (PDIP) |

AT89S52

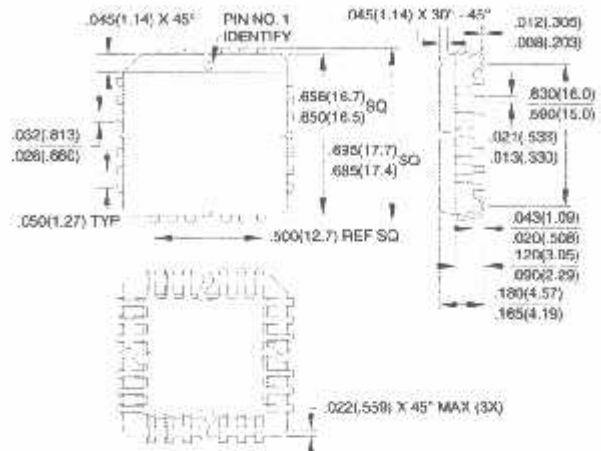
Package Information

4A, 44-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
 Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)*

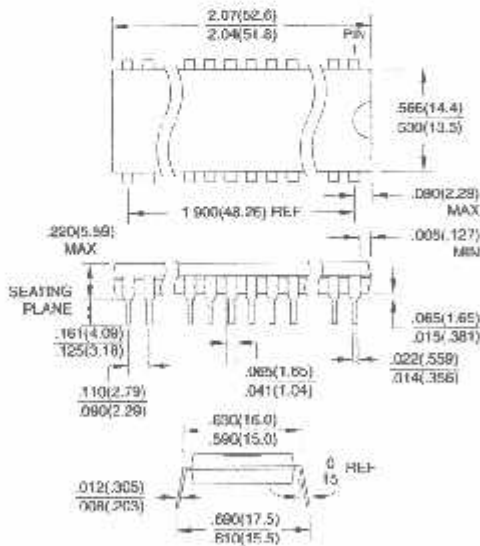


Controlling dimension: millimeters

44J, 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
 Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)



JP6, 40-pin, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
 Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)
 DEC STANDARD MS-011 AC



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lembar Persembahkan

Alhamdulillahirabbilalamin, segala puji bagi ALLAH Tuhan Semesta alam atas limpahan rahmat dan hidayah-Nya akhirnya skripsi ini dapat saya selesaikan. Shalawat serta salam saya haturkan kepada Nabi besar Muhammad SAW karena dengan perantara beliauah hari ini kita berhasil keluar dari kejahiliyahan menuju kebenaran yang hakiki.

Skripsi ini ku persembahkan kepada :

Ibunda tercinta, atas cinta kasihnya yang tak pernah lekang oleh waktu.....

ibunda tercinta, atas segala didikannya dalam membentuk karakter ananda....

Ibunda tercinta, atas setiap kesabaran, keikhlasan, serta dorongan semangatnya dalam setiap kesulitan yang ananda jalani.....

Ayahanda, yang telah berjuang keras dalam membiayai pendidikan serta didikannya untuk terus semangat dan pantang mundur dalam perjuangan, tanggung jawab dan keberanian dalam menggapai cita-cita.....

Nenek dan kakek, yang telah memberikan dorongan dan didikan untuk terus berupaya melundaskan segalanya dalam iman, ilmu dan ikhlas atas apapun yang dijalani dan dicapai.....

Adik-adik ku tercinta Aina Damayunita dan Agnina Rahmadinia, yang selalu mendoakan dan mensupport dalam setiap langkah yang abang pilih., terus semangat ya dalam

menuntul ilmu dan gapai segala cita-cita yang kalian miliki abang pun pasti akan terus mendoakan kesuksesan kalian...

Seluruh keluarga besar yang telah memberikan bantuan, dorongan, dan doanya selama ini.....

Para guru dan dosen-dosen, yang telah membagikan ilmunya dalam setiap kelas yang telah saya ikuti.....

Kakanda-kakanda Alumni Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam, cak Wahyu, mas Lukman Hakim, mas yance, mas Po, mas Iswan, mas Arif Bachliar, mas Ismawan, mas David, mas Eko, mas Awi, mas Arif Batang, Bang ali Akbar, dan kakanda-kakanda lain yang tidak dapat saya tuliskan semuanya, terima kasih banyak atas ajarannya tentang kepemimpinan, pengkayaan wacana, serta dorongan semangatnya untuk terus berproses sebagai mahasiswa dalam dinamika organisasi dan maaf telah sering merepotkan... ☺

Kawan-kawan seperjuangan di Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam, Riswan (thanks wan udah sering nemenin menghabiskan malam dengan segala kepusink-an dialektika kita yang ga' pernah mencapai "klimaks" ☺), Adam, Samsul, Mr Bahron, Fadli, Iwan, Budi, Hesti, Lukman "Ndul", Rafli, Kempflu, Ary (thanks ya atas bantuan referensinya ☺), Habibi, Nohan, Wahyu, Fariz, Suci, ira, dan adek-adek ku Syahroni, Jaya, Iwan, Wawan, Mizard, Agung, tetap semangat ya berorganisasi yakin dech pasti banyak manfaatnya, dan banyak lagi kawan-kawan lain yang tidak dapat saya sebutkan satu persatu, thanks ya atas dorongannya selama ini dan thanks juga telah menjadi kawan diskusi dalam dialektika pemikiran selama ini. Dan "Mohon Maaf" ajakan ikut pusink nya ngurusin "Rumah Para Sok Intelektual" kita... hehehe.....

Kawan-kawan ku jurusan teknik elektro ITN konsentrasi Elka "02", Jack P4W (thanks bro atas data-data skripsinya), Adin (cepatan urusin skripsinya biar cepet nyusul ☺), Andri

(thanks ndri atas bantuannya selama ini), Rio "Tedjo" (thanks yo atas data-data skripsinya), Glorio (thanks yo atas bantuannya ngurusin skripsi), Hendra "Grandonk", Dona, Ricky, Bambang dan banyak lagi kawan-kawan yang tidak dapat saya sebutkan, thanks atas kebersamaan dalam menjalani hari-hari dikampus kita tercinta... ☺

Sahabat-sahabat terbaik ku, My Brother Setiyo Pramono, Uchal, Rudy, Archie, Dinda, Nonoy, Siti Marlina, Ka Ipey, Ima, thanks atas dorongan dan doanya selama ini semoga kita semua bisa sama-sama sukses...

Kawan-kawan "Penghuni" Asrama Habaring Hurung Kotim-Malang, Amk Usni, Mas Bud, Ryan "Pak Leo", Rudy "Rozalie", Udin, Bang Gapui, Andi Odank, Dayat, Amk Hair, Ali Topan, Dogok, Ipul, Chen-chen, Up-hie, Dzais, Dwi, Rahman Afandi, Zeffry, Yani, Fazar, Subhan, thanks atas kebersamaannya...

Serta semua pihak yang telah membantu dalam proses panjang sebagai mahasiswa selama ini thanks 'N' Bravo semuanya.....

Dimana Ada Kemauan Di Sini Pasti Ada jalan

"Karena Sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan

Sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan"

Yakin Usaha Sampai !!!!!

```
spray.C
    delayMSEC(1000);
    hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
    wait_release();
    goto ups;
}else
if(a=='c'){ wait_release(); goto ups;}
else {goto jmp2d;}
break;
}
}
}while(a!='c');
hapus_layar(); delayMSEC(10);
goto upst;
}
}delayMSEC(250);
}//keyp
//}
```

DATA SHEET
SENSOR GAS AF 30



GAS SENSORS : TYPE AF30

CIGARETTE SMOKE SENSOR

DESCRIPTION:

Gas sensor made with thick film element.

FEATURES:

- Constant heater voltage
- Tight resistance tolerance
- High sensitivity
- Typical applications include air purifier

DATA:

Operating conditions:

Operating temperature -10 to +55°C

Storage temperature -30 to +60°C

Load Resistor R_L Variable

Heater resistance 27Ω (nom)

Rated power consumption P_s < 15mW

Rated working voltage of circuit V_c

..... 5V d.c. or 5V rms a.c. (max 12V)

Rated working voltage of heater

..... 5 ± 0.2V d.c.

..... 5 ± 0.2 V rms a.c.

Parts and material:

Sensing element Semi-conducting oxide

Thick film heater Platinum

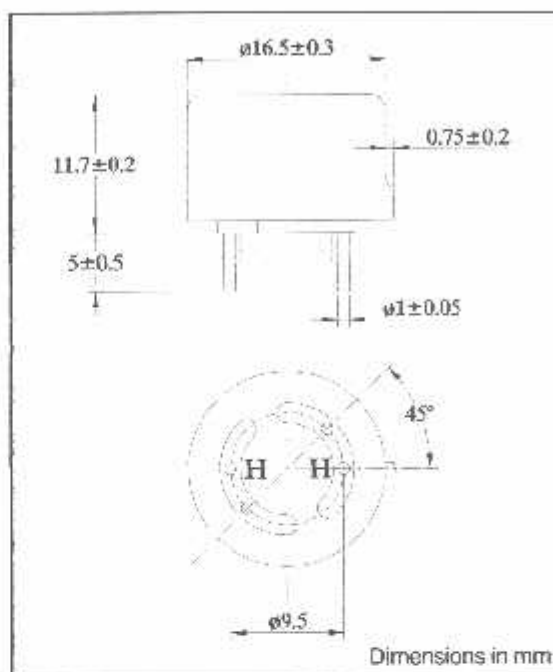
Case Nylon 66

Pin Nickel alloy

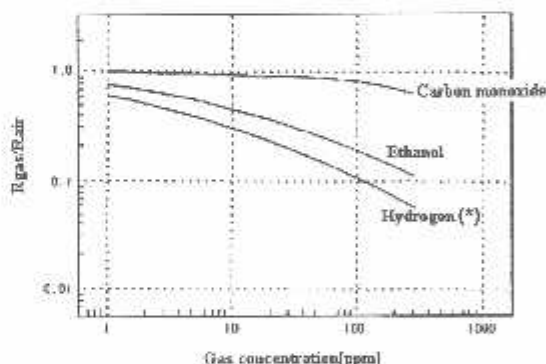
Flame arrestor

... Double 100-mesh stainless gauze (SUS316)

DIMENSIONS:



Typical gas sensitivity:



(*) Correlation between H_2 and cigarette smoke

Sensitivity characteristics:

| | Specification | Conditions |
|---|---------------|--|
| Sensor resistance R_{gas} | 15k to 35k Ω | In clean air |
| Gas sensitivity R_{gas}/R_{air} | 0.2 to 0.4 | Resistance ratio at 10ppm H_2 to clean air (*) |
| Power consumption | 535mW (max) | |

Mechanical characteristics:

| Test | Condition | Performance |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| Vibration | Frequency: | 10 - 500 Hz |
| | Amplitude (10 - 50Hz): | 2 mm |
| | Acceleration (50 - 500 Hz) | 10G |
| | Reciprical scanning time: | 5 min |
| | Test time: 2 hours each for X, Y and Z directions | |
| Shock | Acceleration: | 100G |
| | Number of impacts: | 5 |

Data sheet D AF30-1

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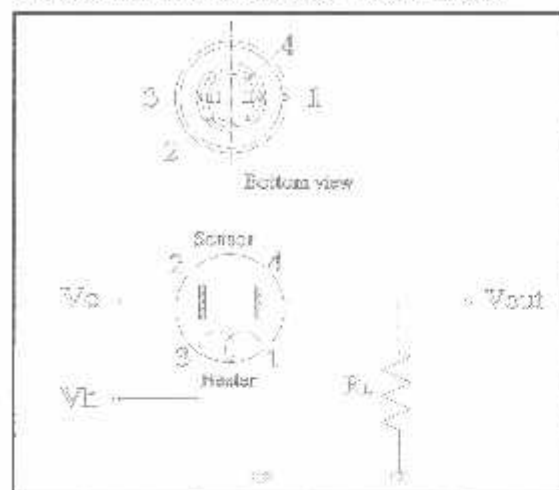


GAS SENSORS : TYPE AF30

SMOKE SENSOR

NOTES:

Pin allocation and standard test circuit:



Test conditions:

Atmosphere

Clean air at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and $50 \pm 5\%$ RH without noise gas.

Circuit condition

V_c (circuit voltage) $5 \pm 0.05\text{V}$

V_h (heater voltage) $5 \pm 0.05\text{V}$

Preheat time 48 hours

Test gas

Hydrogen 10ppm

WARNING:

Do not use if the case or wire netting is damaged, otherwise built-in heater may cause explosions or fires.
Do not disassemble or change any parts.
Use only within specified conditions.

Data sheet D-AF30-1

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DATA SHEET
SENSOR SUHU LM35

LM35 Precision Centigrade Temperature Sensors

General Description

The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The LM35 thus has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in Kelvin, as the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient Centigrade scaling. The LM35 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of $\pm 1/4^\circ\text{C}$ at room temperature and $\pm 3/4^\circ\text{C}$ over a full -55 to $+150^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range. Low cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The LM35's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with single power supplies, or with plus and minus supplies. As it draws only $60\ \mu\text{A}$ from its supply, it has very low self-heating, less than 0.1°C in still air. The LM35 is rated to operate over a -55 to $+150^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range, while the LM35C is rated for a -40 to $+110^\circ\text{C}$ range (-10 with improved accuracy). The LM35 series is available pack-

aged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages, while the LM35C, LM35CA, and LM35D are also available in the plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM35D is also available in an 8-lead surface mount small outline package and a plastic TO-220 package.

Features

- Calibrated directly in Celsius (Centigrade)
- Linear $+10.0\ \text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ scale factor
- 0.5°C accuracy guaranteeable (at $+25^\circ\text{C}$)
- Rated for full -55 to $+150^\circ\text{C}$ range
- Suitable for remote applications
- Low cost due to wafer-level trimming
- Operates from 4 to 30 volts
- Less than $60\ \mu\text{A}$ current drain
- Low self-heating, 0.08°C in still air
- Nonlinearity only $\pm 1/4^\circ\text{C}$ typical
- Low impedance output, $0.1\ \Omega$ for $1\ \text{mA}$ load

Typical Applications

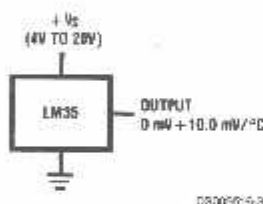
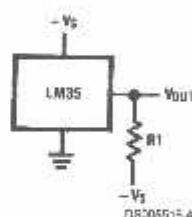


FIGURE 1. Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor ($+2^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$)

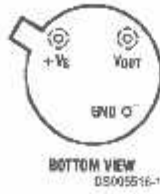


Choose $R_1 = -V_s/50\ \mu\text{A}$
 $V_{\text{out}} = +1,500\ \text{mV}$ at $+150^\circ\text{C}$
 $= +250\ \text{mV}$ at $+25^\circ\text{C}$
 $= -550\ \text{mV}$ at -55°C

FIGURE 2. Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor

Connection Diagrams

**TO-46
Metal Can Package***



*Case is connected to negative pin (GND).

Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH, LM35CAH or LM35DH

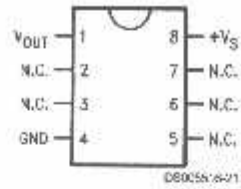
See NS Package Number H03H

**TO-92
Plastic Package**



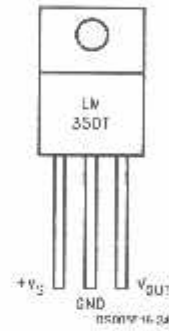
Order Number LM35CZ,
LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
See NS Package Number Z03A

**SO-8
Small Outline Molded Package**



N.C. = No Connection

**TO-220
Plastic Package***



*Tab is connected to the negative pin (GND).

Note: The LM35DT pinout is different than the discontinued LM35DP.

Order Number LM35DT
See NS Package Number TA03F

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 10)

Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Supply Voltage | +35V to -0.2V |
| Output Voltage | +6V to -1.0V |
| Output Current | 10 mA |
| Storage Temp.: | |
| TO-46 Package, | -60°C to +180°C |
| TO-92 Package, | -60°C to +150°C |
| SO-8 Package, | -65°C to +150°C |
| TO-220 Package, | -65°C to +150°C |
| Lead Temp.: | |
| TO-46 Package,
(Soldering, 10 seconds) | 300°C |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| TO-92 and TO-220 Package,
(Soldering, 10 seconds) | 260°C |
| SO Package (Note 12) | |
| Vapor Phase (60 seconds) | 215°C |
| Infrared (15 seconds) | 220°C |
| ESD Susceptibility (Note 11) | 2500V |
| Specified Operating Temperature Range: T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}
(Note 2) | |
| LM35, LM35A | -55°C to +150°C |
| LM35C, LM35CA | -40°C to +110°C |
| LM35D | 0°C to +100°C |

Electrical Characteristics

(Notes 1, 6)

| Parameter | Conditions | LM35A | | | LM35CA | | | Units
(Max.) |
|--|---|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Typical | Tested
Limit
(Note 4) | Design
Limit
(Note 5) | Typical | Tested
Limit
(Note 4) | Design
Limit
(Note 5) | |
| Accuracy
(7) | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.2 | ± 0.5 | | ± 0.2 | ± 0.5 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = -10^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.3 | | | ± 0.3 | | ± 1.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = T_{MAX}$ | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = T_{MIN}$ | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | | ± 0.4 | | ± 1.5 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Linearity
(8) | $T_{MIN} < T_A < T_{MAX}$ | ± 0.18 | | ± 0.35 | ± 0.15 | | ± 0.3 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Drift or Gain
(Range Slope) | $T_{MIN} < T_A < T_{MAX}$ | ± 10.0 | $+9.9,$
$+10.1$ | | ± 10.0 | | $+9.9,$
$+10.1$ | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Load Regulation
(3) $0 \leq I_L \leq 1 \text{ mA}$ | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | | mV/mA |
| | $T_{MIN} < T_A < T_{MAX}$ | ± 0.5 | | ± 3.0 | ± 0.5 | | ± 3.0 | mV/mA |
| Line Regulation
(3) | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.01 | ± 0.05 | | ± 0.01 | ± 0.05 | | mV/V |
| | $4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}$ | ± 0.02 | | ± 0.1 | ± 0.02 | | ± 0.1 | mV/V |
| Supply Current
(9) | $V_S = +5\text{V}, +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 56 | 67 | | 56 | 67 | | μA |
| | $V_S = +5\text{V}$ | 105 | | 131 | 91 | | 114 | μA |
| | $V_S = +30\text{V}, +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 56.2 | 68 | | 56.2 | 68 | | μA |
| | $V_S = +30\text{V}$ | 105.5 | | 133 | 91.5 | | 116 | μA |
| Temperature
Coefficient of
Supply Current
(3) | $4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}, +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.2 | 1.0 | | 0.2 | 1.0 | | $\mu\text{A}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}$ | 0.5 | | 2.0 | 0.5 | | 2.0 | μA |
| Temperature
Coefficient of
Output Current
(3) | | $+0.39$ | | $+0.5$ | $+0.39$ | | $+0.5$ | $\mu\text{A}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Maximum Temperature
Drift Accuracy | In circuit of
Figure 1, $I_L = 0$ | ± 1.5 | | ± 2.0 | -1.5 | | ± 2.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Long-Term Stability | $T_A = T_{MAX}$ for
1000 hours | ± 0.08 | | | ± 0.08 | | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Electrical Characteristics

(Notes 1, 6)

| Parameter | Conditions | LM35 | | | LM35C, LM35D | | | Units
(Max.) |
|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Typical | Tested
Limit
(Note 4) | Design
Limit
(Note 5) | Typical | Tested
Limit
(Note 4) | Design
Limit
(Note 5) | |
| Accuracy,
LM35, LM35C
(Note 7) | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | | ± 0.4 | ± 1.0 | ± 1.5 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = -10^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.5 | | | ± 0.5 | | ± 1.5 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = T_{\text{MAX}}$ | ± 0.8 | ± 1.5 | | ± 0.8 | | ± 1.5 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$ | ± 0.8 | | ± 1.5 | ± 0.8 | | ± 2.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Accuracy, LM35D
(Note 7) | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | ± 0.6 | ± 1.5 | ± 2.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = T_{\text{MAX}}$ | | | | ± 0.9 | | ± 2.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| | $T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$ | | | | ± 0.9 | | ± 2.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Nonlinearity
(Note 8) | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$ | ± 0.3 | | ± 0.5 | ± 0.2 | | ± 0.5 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Sensor Gain
(Average Slope) | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$ | +10.0 | +9.8,
+10.2 | | +10.0 | | +9.8,
+10.2 | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Load Regulation
(Note 3) $0 \leq I_L \leq 1 \text{ mA}$ | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.4 | ± 2.0 | | ± 0.4 | ± 2.0 | ± 5.0 | mV/mA |
| | $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$ | ± 0.5 | | ± 5.0 | ± 0.5 | | ± 5.0 | mV/mA |
| Line Regulation
(Note 3) | $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.01 | ± 0.1 | | ± 0.01 | ± 0.1 | ± 0.2 | mV/V |
| | $4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}$ | ± 0.02 | | ± 0.2 | ± 0.02 | | ± 0.2 | mV/V |
| Quiescent Current
(Note 9) | $V_S = +5\text{V}, +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 56 | 80 | | 56 | 80 | 138 | μA |
| | $V_S = +5\text{V}$ | 105 | | 158 | 91 | | 138 | μA |
| | $V_S = +30\text{V}, +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 56.2 | 82 | | 56.2 | 82 | 141 | μA |
| | $V_S = +30\text{V}$ | 105.5 | | 161 | 91.5 | | 141 | μA |
| Change of
Quiescent Current
(Note 3) | $4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}, +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.2 | 2.0 | | 0.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | μA |
| | $4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}$ | 0.5 | | 3.0 | 0.5 | | 3.0 | μA |
| Temperature
Coefficient of
Quiescent Current | | +0.39 | | +0.7 | +0.39 | | +0.7 | $\mu\text{A}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Minimum Temperature
for Rated Accuracy | In circuit of
Figure 1, $I_L = 0$ | +1.5 | | +2.0 | +1.5 | | +2.0 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Long Term Stability | $T_J = T_{\text{MAX}}$, for
1000 hours | ± 0.08 | | | ± 0.08 | | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: $-5^\circ\text{C} < T_J < +150^\circ\text{C}$ for the LM35 and LM35A; $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_J < +110^\circ\text{C}$ for the LM35C and LM35CA; and $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +100^\circ\text{C}$ for the LM35D. $V_S = +5\text{Vdc}$ and $I_{\text{LOAD}} = 50 \mu\text{A}$, in the circuit of Figure 2. These specifications also apply from $+2^\circ\text{C}$ to T_{MAX} in the circuit of Figure 1. Specifications in boldface apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 2: Thermal resistance of the TO-46 package is 400°C/W , junction to ambient, and 24°C/W junction to case. Thermal resistance of the TO-52 package is 180°C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the small outline molded package is 220°C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the TO-220 package is 90°C/W junction to ambient. For additional thermal resistance information see table in the Applications section.

Note 3: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

Note 4: Tested Limits are guaranteed and 100% tested in production.

Note 5: Design Limits are guaranteed (but not 100% production tested) over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.

Note 6: Specifications in boldface apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 7: Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and $10\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ times the device's case temperature, at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in $^\circ\text{C}$).

Note 8: Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line, over the device's rated temperature range.

Note 9: Quiescent current is defined in the circuit of Figure 1.

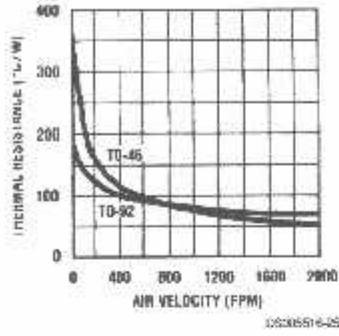
Note 10: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. DC and AC electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions. See Note 1.

Note 11: Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a $1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistor.

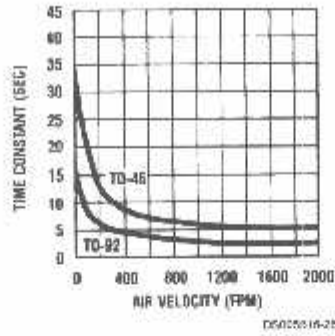
Note 12: See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" or the section titled "Surface Mount" found in a current National Semiconductor Linear Data Book for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

Typical Performance Characteristics

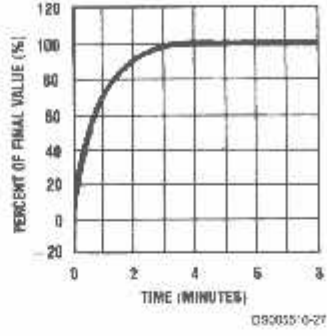
Thermal Resistance
in Still Air



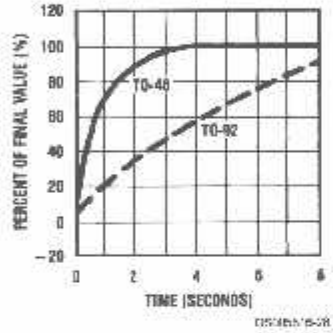
Thermal Time Constant



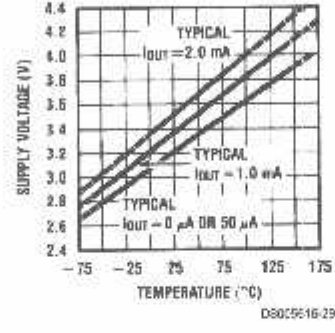
Thermal Response
in Still Air



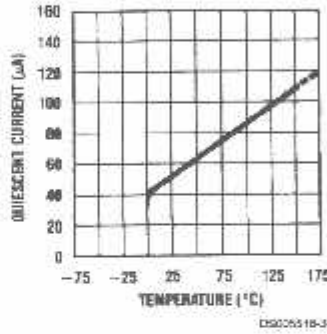
Thermal Response in
Immersed Oil Bath



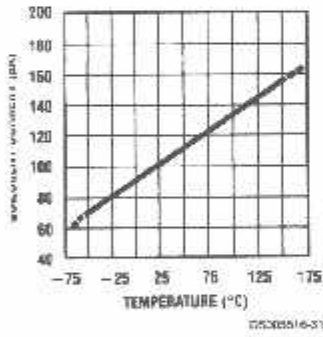
Minimum Supply
Voltage vs. Temperature



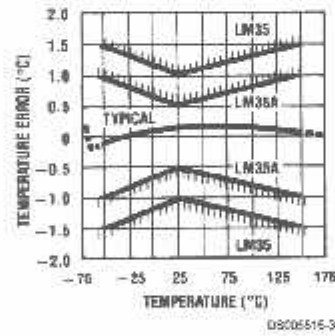
Quiescent Current
vs. Temperature
(in Circuit of Figure 1.)



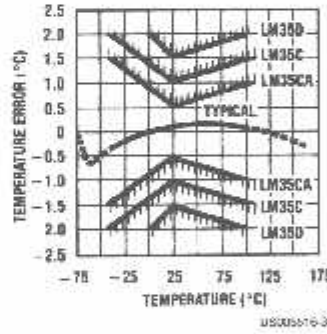
Quiescent Current
vs. Temperature
(Circuit of Figure 2.)



Accuracy vs. Temperature
(Guaranteed)

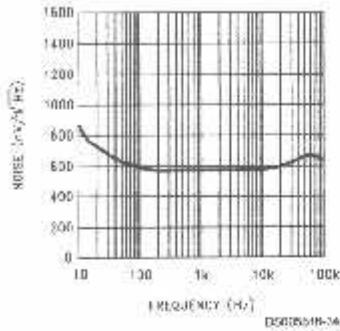


Accuracy vs. Temperature
(Guaranteed)

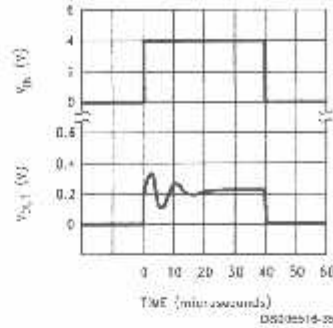


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Noise Voltage



Start-Up Response



Applications

The LM35 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface and its temperature will be within about 0.01°C of the surface temperature.

This presumes that the ambient air temperature is almost the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature were much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature of the LM35 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature. This is especially true for the TO-92 plastic package, where the copper leads are the principal thermal path to carry heat into the device, so its temperature might be closer to the air temperature than to the surface temperature.

To minimize this problem, be sure that the wiring to the LM35, as it leaves the device, is held at the same temperature as the surface of interest. The easiest way to do this is to cover up these wires with a bead of epoxy which will insure that the leads and wires are all at the same temperature as the surface, and that the LM35 die's temperature will not be affected by the air temperature.

The TO-46 metal package can also be soldered to a metal surface or pipe without damage. Of course, in that case the V- terminal of the circuit will be grounded to that metal. Alternatively, the LM35 can be mounted inside a sealed-end metal tube, and can then be dipped into a bath or screwed into a threaded hole in a tank. As with any IC, the LM35 and accompanying wiring and circuits must be kept insulated and dry, to avoid leakage and corrosion. This is especially true if the circuit may operate at cold temperatures where condensation can occur. Printed-circuit coatings and varnishes such as Humiseal and epoxy paints or dips are often used to insure that moisture cannot corrode the LM35 or its connections.

These devices are sometimes soldered to a small light-weight heat fin, to decrease the thermal time constant and speed up the response in slowly-moving air. On the other hand, a small thermal mass may be added to the sensor, to give the steadiest reading despite small deviations in the air temperature.

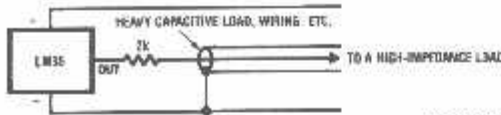
Temperature Rise of LM35 Due To Self-heating (Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA})

| | TO-46,
no heat
sink | TO-46*,
small heat fin | TO-92,
no heat
sink | TO-92**,
small heat fin | SO-8
no heat
sink | SO-8**
small heat fin | TO-220
no heat
sink |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Still air | 400°C/W | 80°C/W | 180°C/W | 140°C/W | 220°C/W | 110°C/W | 90°C/W |
| Moving air | 160°C/W | 40°C/W | 90°C/W | 70°C/W | 105°C/W | 90°C/W | 26°C/W |
| Still oil | 160°C/W | 40°C/W | 90°C/W | 70°C/W | | | |
| Stirred oil | 50°C/W | 30°C/W | 45°C/W | 40°C/W | | | |
| (Clamped to metal,
infinite heat sink) | | (24°C/W) | | | | (35°C/W) | |

*Wakefield type Z01, or 1" disc of 0.020" sheet brass, soldered to case, or similar.

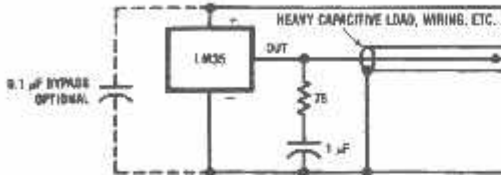
**TO-92 and SO-8 packages glued and leads soldered to 1" square of 1/16" printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil or similar.

Typical Applications



DS900519-19

FIGURE 3. LM35 with Decoupling from Capacitive Load



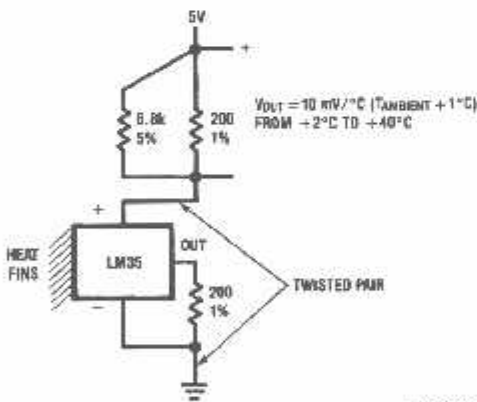
DS900519-20

FIGURE 4. LM35 with R-C Damper

CAPACITIVE LOADS

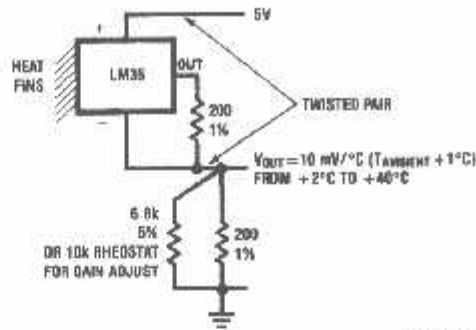
In most micropower circuits, the LM35 has a limited ability to drive heavy capacitive loads. The LM35 by itself is able to drive 50 pF without special precautions. If heavier loads are anticipated, it is easy to isolate or decouple the load with a resistor; see Figure 3. Or you can improve the tolerance of capacitance with a series R-C damper from output to ground; see Figure 4.

When the LM35 is applied with a 200Ω load resistor as shown in Figure 5, Figure 6 or Figure 8 it is relatively immune to wiring capacitance because the capacitance forms a bypass from ground to input, not on the output. However, as in any linear circuit connected to wires in a hostile environment, its performance can be affected adversely by inductive electromagnetic sources such as relays, radio transmitters, motors with arcing brushes, SCR transients, etc., as wiring can act as a receiving antenna and its internal connections can act as rectifiers. For best results in such cases, bypass capacitor from V_{IN} to ground and a series R-C damper such as 75Ω in series with 0.2 or 1 μF from output to ground are often useful. These are shown in Figure 13, Figure 14, and Figure 16.



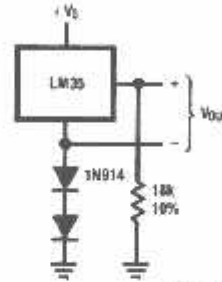
DS900519-5

FIGURE 5. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Grounded Sensor)



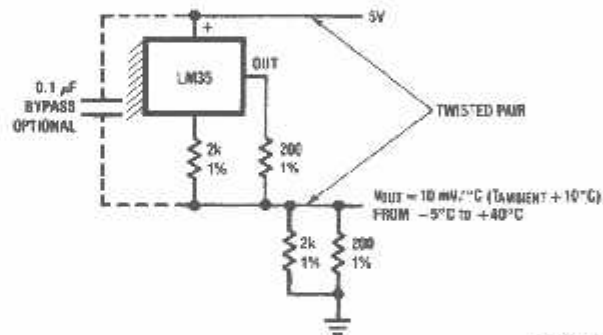
DS900519-6

FIGURE 6. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)



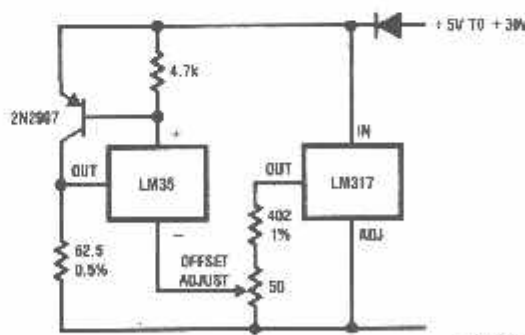
DS900519-7

FIGURE 7. Temperature Sensor, Single Supply, -55° to +150°C



DS900519-8

FIGURE 8. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)



DS900519-9

FIGURE 9. 4-To-20 mA Current Source (0°C to +100°C)

Typical Applications (Continued)

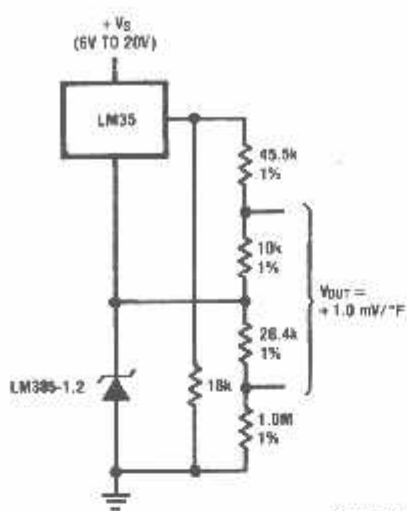


FIGURE 10. Fahrenheit Thermometer

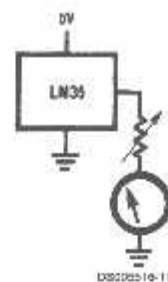


FIGURE 11. Centigrade Thermometer (Analog Meter)

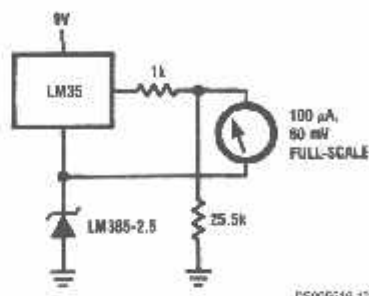


FIGURE 12. Fahrenheit Thermometer Expanded Scale Thermometer
(50° to 80° Fahrenheit, for Example Shown)

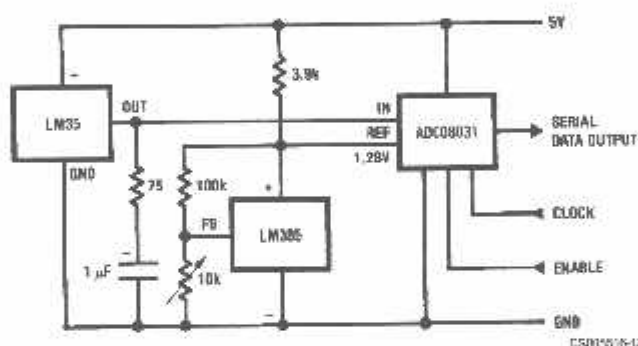


FIGURE 13. Temperature To Digital Converter (Serial Output) (+128°C Full Scale)

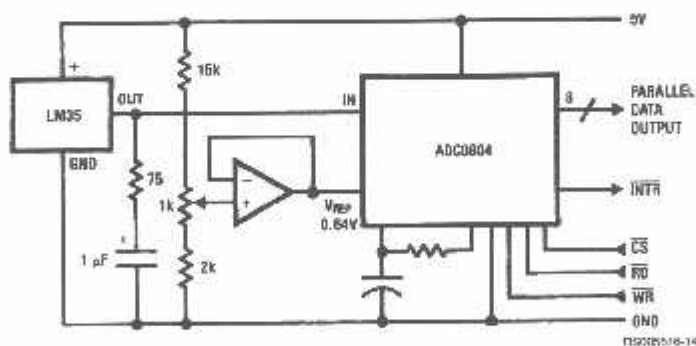
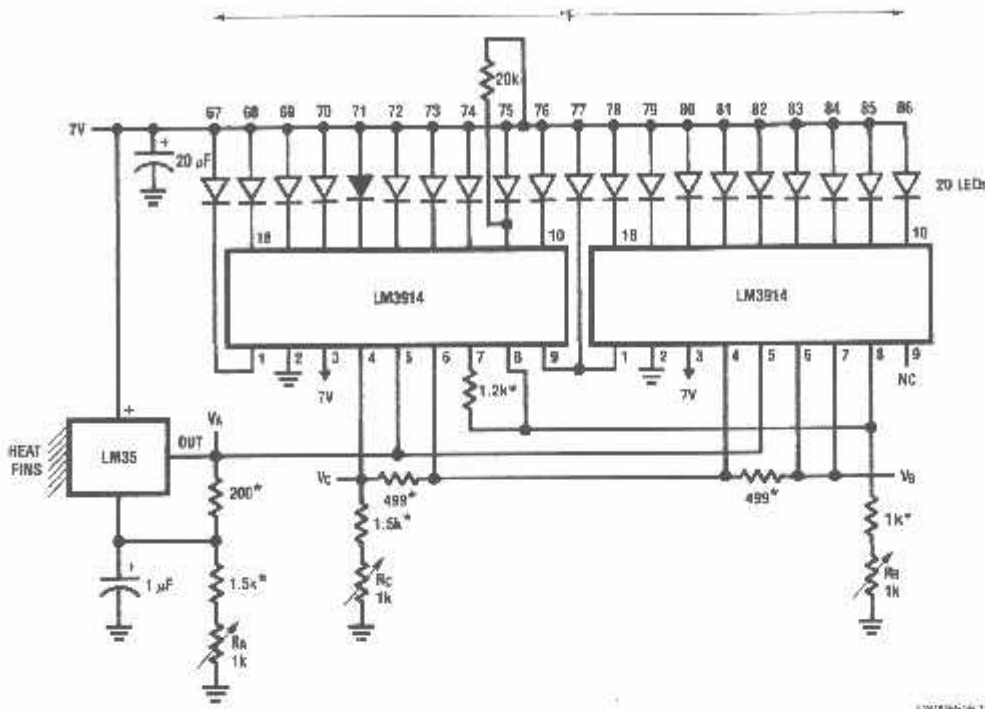


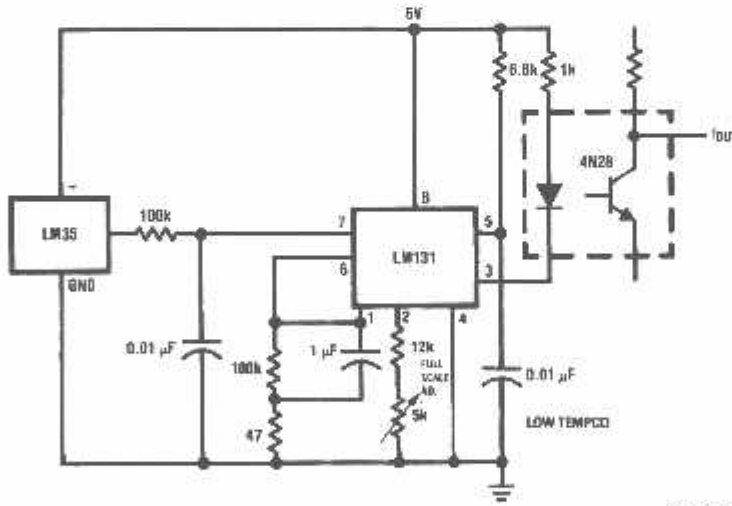
FIGURE 14. Temperature To Digital Converter (Parallel TRI-STATE™ Outputs for Standard Data Bus to μP Interface) (128°C Full Scale)



D80C56-15-15

1/4 or 2% film resistor
 1) R_B for $V_B=3.075V$
 1) R_C for $V_C=1.955V$
 1) R_A for $V_A=0.075V + 100mV/°C \times T_{lm35}$
 example, $V_A=2.275V$ at $22°C$

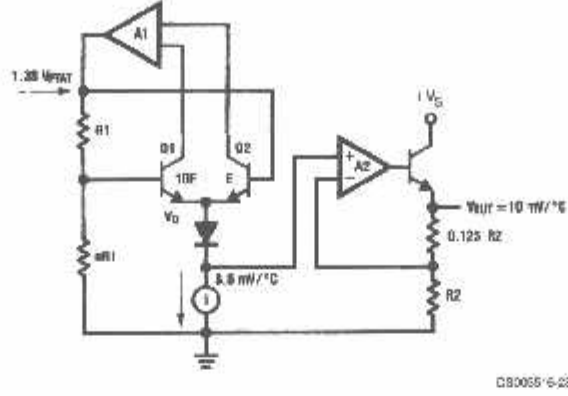
FIGURE 15. Bar-Graph Temperature Display (Dot Mode)



D80C56-15-15

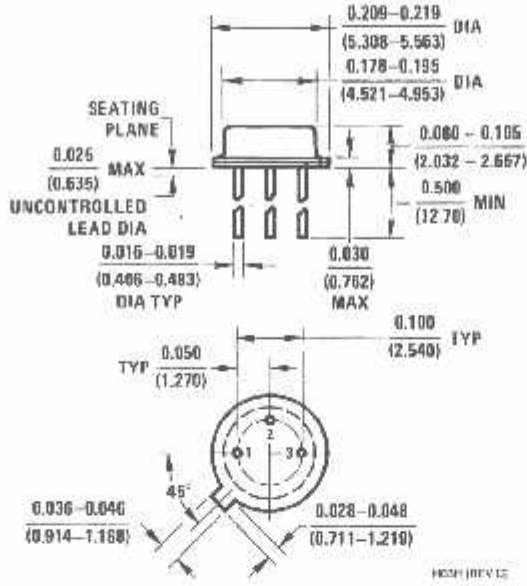
FIGURE 16. LM35 With Voltage-To-Frequency Converter And Isolated Output
 (2°C to +150°C; 20 Hz to 1500 Hz)

Block Diagram

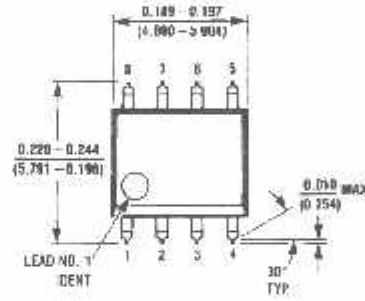


CB0055-5-23

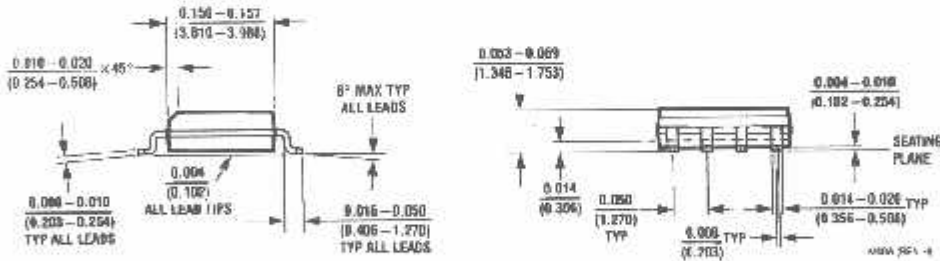
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

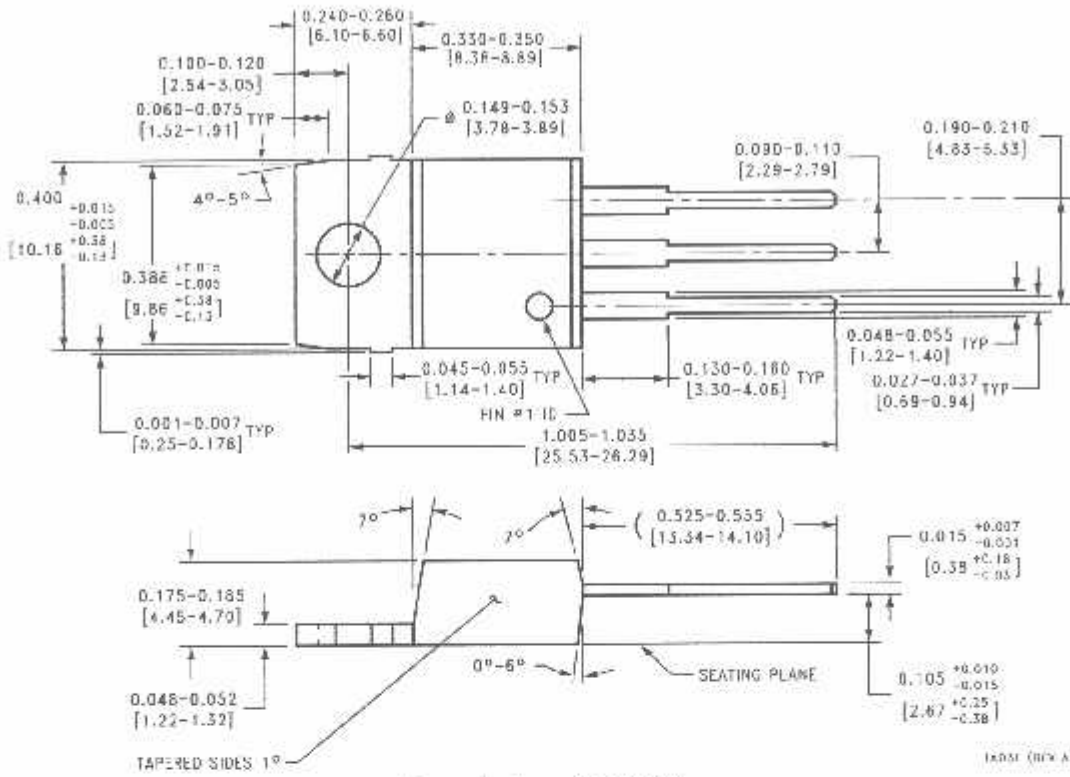


TO-46 Metal Can Package (H)
 Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH,
 LM35CAH, or LM35DH
 NS Package Number H03H



SO-8 Molded Small Outline Package (M)
 Order Number LM35DM
 NS Package Number M08A

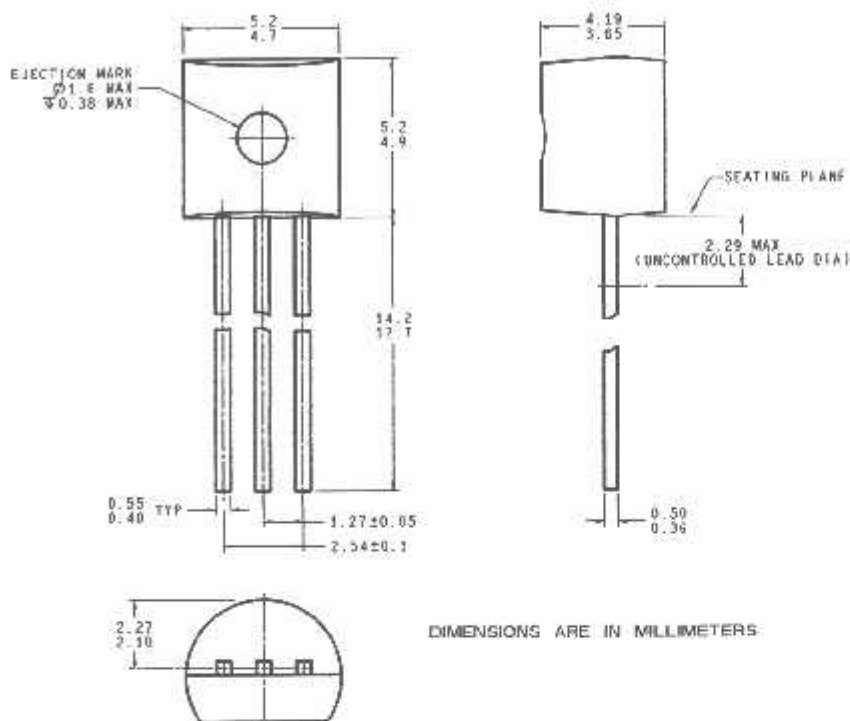


Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)


(XREF: (REV A))

Power Package TO-220 (T)
Order Number LM35DT
NS Package Number TA03F

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



203A (Rev. 01)

TO-92 Plastic Package (Z)
 Order Number LM35CZ, LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
 NS Package Number Z03A

WARRANTY AND SUPPORT POLICY

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DATA SHEET
IC MULTIPLEXER 4051



4051

CMOS IC

8-CHANNEL ANALOG MULTIPLEXERS/DEMULTIPLEXERS

DESCRIPTION

UTC 4051 is single 8-channel analog multiplexers/demultiplexers for application as digitally-controlled analog switches.

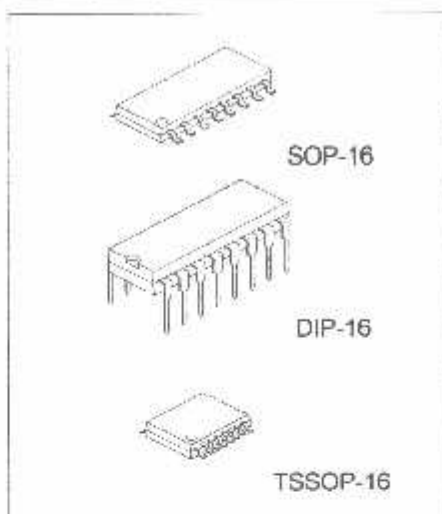
The device has three binary control inputs and an inhibit input. It feature low ON impedance and very low OFF leakage current. Control of analog signals up to the complete supply voltage range can be achieved.

FEATURES

- * Wide Analog Voltage Range: $V_{DD}-V_{EE} = 3V\sim 18V$. (Note: V_{EE} must be V_{SS})
- * Break-Before-Make Switching Eliminates Channel Overlap.
- * Linearized Transfer Characteristics
- * Implement an SP8T solid state switch effectively.
- * Pin-to-Pin Replacement for CD4051

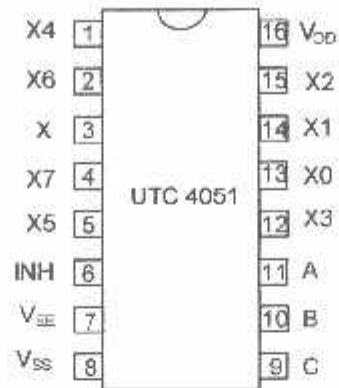
ORDERING INFORMATION

| Order Number | | Package | Packing |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Normal | Lead Free Plating | | |
| 4051-S16-R | 4051L-S16-R | SOP-16 | Tape Reel |
| 4051-S16-T | 4051L-S16-T | SOP-16 | Tube |
| 4051-P16-R | 4051L-P16-R | TSSOP-16 | Tape Reel |
| 4051-P16-T | 4051L-P16-T | TSSOP-16 | Tube |
| 4051-D16-T | 4051L-D16-T | DIP-16 | Tube |



*Pb-free plating product number: 4051L

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ PIN DESCRIPTION

| PIN No. | SYMBOL | NAME AND FUNCTION |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 3 | X | Common Input/Output |
| 6 | INH | Inhibit Inputs |
| 7 | V_{EE} | Supply Voltage |
| 8 | V_{SS} | Ground |
| 11,10,9 | A,B,C | Binary Control Inputs |
| 13,14,15,12,1,5,2,4 | X0~X7 | Independent Inputs/Outputs |
| 16 | V_{DD} | Positive Supply Voltage |

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■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | RATINGS | UNIT |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| DC Supply Voltage (Referenced to V_{EE} , V_{SS} , V_{EE}) | V_{DD} | -0.5 ~ +18 | V |
| Input or Output Voltage (DC or Transient)
(Referenced to V_{SS} for Control Inputs and V_{EE} for Switch I/O) | V_{IN} , V_{OUT} | -0.5 ~ $V_{DD} + 0.5$ | V |
| Input Current (DC or Transient), per Control Pin | I_{IN} | ±10 | mA |
| Switch Through Current | I_{SW} | ±25 | mA |
| Power Dissipation | P_D | 500 | mW |
| Derating above 65° | | 7 | mW/° |
| Junction Temperature | T_J | 125 | °C |
| Operating Temperature Range | T_{OPR} | -40 ~ +125 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T_{STG} | -40 ~ +150 | °C |

Note: 1. Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged.

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

2. The device is guaranteed to meet performance specification within 0° ~ 70° operating temperature range and assured by design from -40° ~ 125°.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | |
|--|-----------------|---|---------------------|---|---|---------------|-----|
| SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS (Voltages Referenced to V_{EE}) | | | | | | | |
| Power Supply Voltage Range | V_{DD} | $V_{DD} - 3.0 - V_{SS} - V_{EE}$ | 3 | | 18 | V | |
| Quiescent Current per Package | I_{DD} | Control Inputs: $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$ or V_{DD}
Switch I/O: $V_{IO} = V_{DD}$,
and $\Delta V_{SW} = 500\text{mV}$ (Note 2) | | 0.005 | 5 | μA | |
| | | | $V_{DD}=10\text{V}$ | | 0.010 | | 10 |
| | | | $V_{DD}=15\text{V}$ | | 0.015 | | 20 |
| Total Supply Current
(Dynamic Plus Quiescent,
Per Package) | $I_{D(AV)}$ | $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ only (The channel component, $(V_{IN}-V_{OUT})/R_{ON}$, is not included.) | | $(0.07 \mu\text{A}/\text{kHz}) f + I_Q$ | | μA | |
| | | | $V_{DD}=10\text{V}$ | | $(0.20 \mu\text{A}/\text{kHz}) f + I_Q$ | | |
| | | | $V_{DD}=15\text{V}$ | | $(0.36 \mu\text{A}/\text{kHz}) f + I_Q$ | | |
| SWITCHES IN/OUT AND COMMONS OUT/IN – X, Y, Z (Voltages Referenced to V_{EE}) | | | | | | | |
| Recommended Peak-to-Peak Voltage Into or Out of the Switch | V_{IO} | Channel On or Off | 0 | | V_{DD} | V_{DD} | |
| Recommended Static or Dynamic Voltage Across the Switch | ΔV_{SW} | Channel On | 0 | | 600 | mV | |
| Output Offset Voltage | $V_{D(OFF)}$ | $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$, No Load | | 10 | | μV | |
| ON Resistance | R_{ON} | $\Delta V_{SW} = 500\text{mV}$
$V_{IN} = V_{IL}$ or V_{IH} (Control), and
$V_{IN} = 0$ to V_{DD} (Switch) | | 250 | 1050 | Ω | |
| | | | $V_{DD}=10\text{V}$ | | 120 | | 500 |
| | | | $V_{DD}=15\text{V}$ | | 80 | | 280 |
| ON Resistance Between Any Two Channels in the Same Package | ΔR_{ON} | | | 25 | 70 | Ω | |
| | | | $V_{DD}=10\text{V}$ | | 10 | | 50 |
| | | | $V_{DD}=15\text{V}$ | | 10 | | 45 |
| Off-Channel Leakage Current | I_{OFF} | $V_{IN} = V_{IL}$ or V_{IH} (Control)
Channel to Channel or Any One Channel, $V_{DD}=15\text{V}$ | | ±0.05 | ±100 | nA | |
| Capacitance, Switch I/O | C_{IO} | Inhibit = V_{DD} | | 10 | | pF | |
| Capacitance, Common O/I | C_{OI} | Inhibit = V_{DD} | | 17 | | pF | |
| Capacitance, Feedthrough (Channel Off) | C_{FO} | Pins Not Adjacent | | 0.15 | | pF | |
| | | | Pins Adjacent | | 0.47 | | |

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(Cont.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|----------------------|---|-----|----------|------|------|
| CONTROL INPUTS – INHIBIT A, B, C (Voltages Referenced to V_{SS}) | | | | | | |
| Low Level Input Voltage | V _{DD} =5V | R _{ON} = per spec, I _{OFF} = per spec | | 2.25 | 1.5 | V |
| | V _{DD} =10V | | | 4.50 | 3.0 | |
| | V _{DD} =15V | | | 6.75 | 4.0 | |
| High Level Input Voltage | V _{DD} =5V | R _{ON} = per spec, I _{OFF} = per spec | 3.5 | 2.75 | | V |
| | V _{DD} =10V | | 7 | 5.5 | | |
| | V _{DD} =15V | | 11 | 8.25 | | |
| Input Leakage Current | I _{LEAK} | V _{IN} = 0 or V _{DD} , V _{DD} =15V | | ±0.00001 | ±0.1 | μA |
| Input Capacitance | C _{IN} | | | 5.0 | 7.5 | pF |

■ DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(C_L = 50pF, T_a=25° ± V_{EE}, V_{SS}, unless otherwise specified)

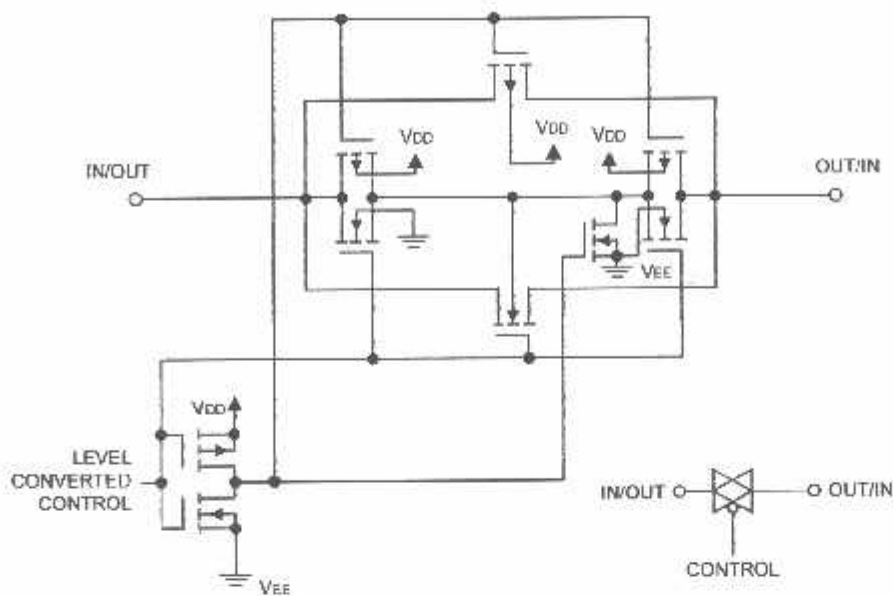
| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | V _{DD} -V _{EE}
V _{dc} | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|--|--|---|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| Propagation Delay Times
Switch Input to Switch
Output (R _L = 10 kΩ) | t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} | 5 | t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} =(0.17 ns/pF)C _L + 26.5ns | | 35 | 90 | ns |
| | | 10 | t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} =(0.08 ns/pF)C _L + 11ns | | 15 | 40 | |
| | | 15 | t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} =(0.06 ns/pF)C _L + 9ns | | 12 | 30 | |
| Inhibit to Output | t _{p-7} , t _{pLZ}
t _{pZH} , t _{pZL} | 5 | (R _L =10kΩ, V _{EE} =V _{SS}) | | 350 | 700 | ns |
| | | 10 | Output "1" or "0" to High Impedance,
or High Impedance to "1" or "0" Level | | 170 | 340 | |
| | | 15 | | | 140 | 280 | |
| Control Input to Output | t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} | 5 | R _L = 10 kΩ, V _{EE} = V _{SS} | | 360 | 720 | ns |
| | | 10 | | | 160 | 320 | |
| | | 15 | | | 120 | 240 | |
| Total Harmonic Distortion | THD | 10 | R _L = 10KΩ, f = 1 kHz, V _{IN} = 5 V _{PP} | | 0.07 | | % |
| Bandwidth | BW | 10 | R _L = 1kΩ, V _{IN} = 1/2 (V _{DD} -V _{EE}) p-p,
C _L = 50pF, 20 Log (V _{out} /V _{in}) = -3dB | | 17 | | MHz |
| Off Channel Feedthrough
Attenuation | | 10 | R _L =1KΩ, V _{IN} = 1/2 (V _{DD} -V _{EE}) p-p
f _M = 4.5 MHz | | -50 | | dB |
| Channel Separation | | 10 | R _L = 1kΩ, V _{IN} = 1/2 (V _{DD} -V _{EE}) p-p
f _M = 3MHz | | -50 | | dB |
| Crosstalk, Control Input to
Common O/I | | 10 | R ₁ = 1kΩ, R _L = 10kΩ Control
t _{T,H} = t _{T,H} = 20ns, Inhibit = V _{SS} | | 75 | | mV |

Note 1. Data of "TYP" is intended as an indication of the IC's potential performance.

2. For voltage drops across the switch(ΔV_{sw})>600mV (>300mV at high temperature), excessive V_{DD} current may be drawn, i.e. the current out of the switch may contain both V_{DD} and switch input components. The reliability of the device will be unaffected unless the Maximum Ratings are exceeded.

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■ TEST CIRCUIT



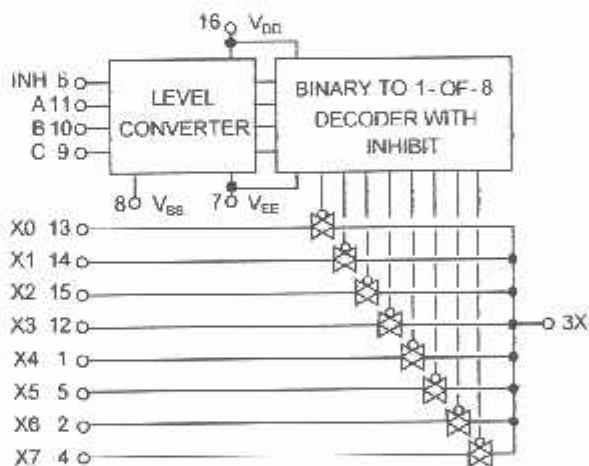
Switch Circuit Schematic

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■ TRUTH TABLE

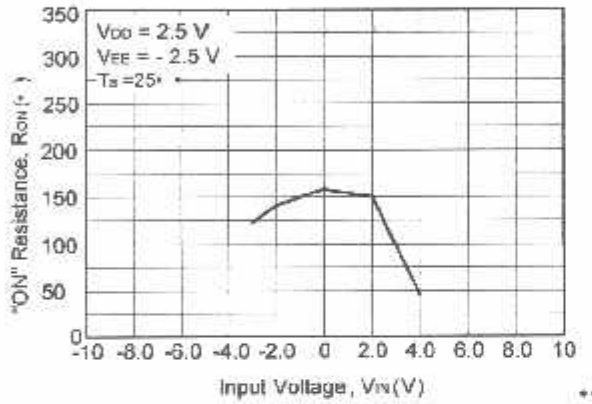
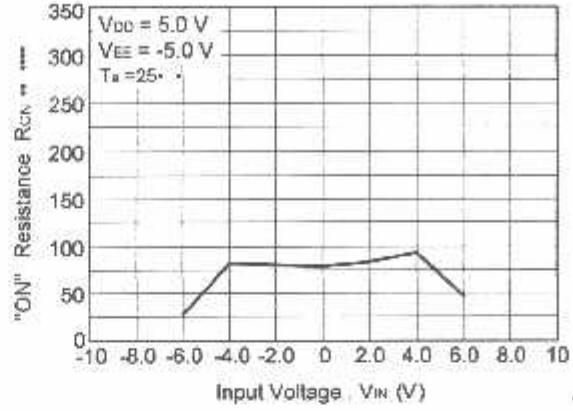
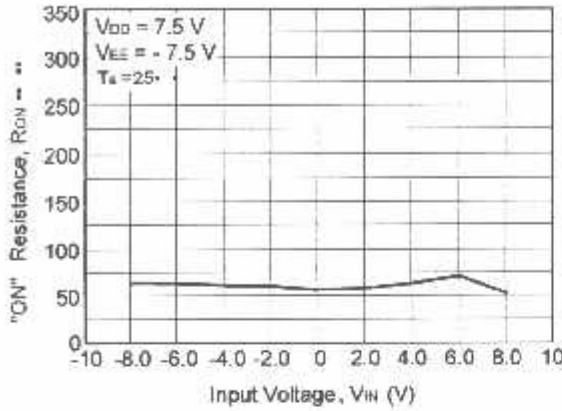
| Control Inputs | | | | ON Switches |
|----------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| INHIBIT | C | B | A | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | X1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | X2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | X3 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | X4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | X5 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | X6 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X7 |
| 1 | x | x | x | None |

x = Don't Care



UTC 4051 Functional Diagram

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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DATA SHEET

ADS 7822



ADS7822



For most current data sheet and other product information, visit www.burr-brown.com

12-Bit High Speed 2.7V *microPower* Sampling ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

FEATURES

- 75kHz SAMPLING RATE
- MICRO POWER:
0.54mW at 75kHz
0.06mW at 7.5kHz
- POWER DOWN: 3 μ A max
- MINI-DIP-8, SOIC-8, AND MSOP-8
- DIFFERENTIAL INPUT
- SERIAL INTERFACE

APPLICATIONS

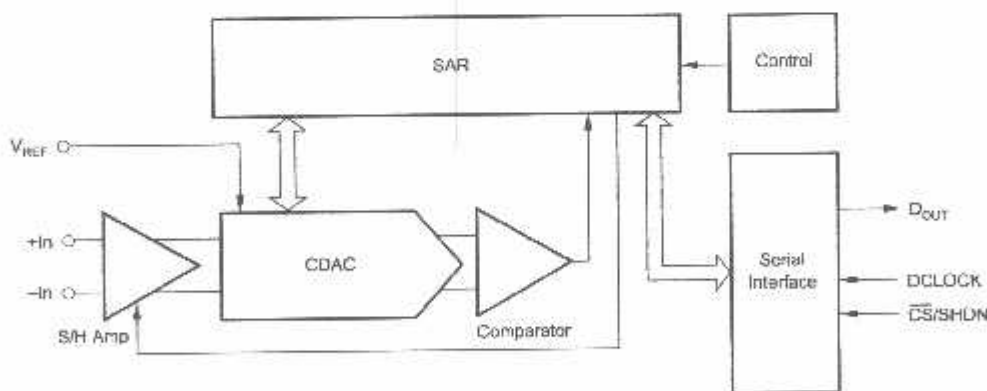
- BATTERY OPERATED SYSTEMS
- REMOTE DATA ACQUISITION
- ISOLATED DATA ACQUISITION
- SIMULTANEOUS SAMPLING,
MULTI-CHANNEL SYSTEMS

DESCRIPTION

The ADS7822 is a 12-bit sampling analog-to-digital converter (A/D) with guaranteed specifications over a 2.7V to 3.6V supply range. It requires very little power even when operating at the full 75kHz rate. At lower conversion rates, the high speed of the device enables it to spend most of its time in the power down mode—the power dissipation is less than 60 μ W at 7.5kHz.

The ADS7822 also features operation from 2.0V to 5V, a synchronous serial interface, and a differential input. The reference voltage can be set to any level within the range of 50mV to V_{CC} .

Ultra low power and small size make the ADS7822 ideal for battery operated systems. It is also a perfect fit for remote data acquisition modules, simultaneous multi-channel systems, and isolated data acquisition. The ADS7822 is available in a plastic mini-DIP-8, an SOIC-8, or an MSOP-8 package.



International Airport Industrial Park • Mailing Address: PO Box 11400, Tucson, AZ 85734 • Street Address: 6730 S. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85706 • Tel: (520) 746-1111
Twx: 816-952-1111 • Internet: <http://www.burr-brown.com/> • Cable: BURRCORP • Telex: 068-6491 • FAX: (520) 889-1510 • Immediate Product Info: (800) 548-6132

PECIFICATIONS

$^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = +2.7\text{V}$, $V_{\text{REF}} = +2.5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{SAMPLE}} = 75\text{kHz}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 16 \cdot f_{\text{SAMPLE}}$, unless otherwise specified.

| METER | CONDITIONS | ADS7822 | | | AD57822B | | | ADS7822C | | | UNITS | |
|--|---|---------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|------------|------------|---|--|
| | | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX | | |
| OG INPUT
Full-Scale Input Span
Full-Scale Input Range
Input Capacitance
Leakage Current | +In - (-In) | 0 | | V_{REF} | * | | * | * | | * | V | |
| | +In | -0.2 | | $V_{\text{CC}} + 0.2$ | * | | * | * | | * | V | |
| | -In | -0.2 | | $+1.0$ | * | | * | * | | * | V | |
| | | | 25
± 1 | | | * | | * | | * | pF
μA | |
| EM PERFORMANCE
Resolution
Missing Codes
Integral Linearity Error
Differential Linearity Error
Error
Error
Supply Rejection | | 11 | 12 | | 12 | * | | * | * | | Bits
Bits
LSB ⁽¹⁾
LSB
LSB
LSB
μV_{rms}
dB | |
| | | | ± 0.5 | ± 2 | | ± 0.5 | ± 1 | | ± 0.25 | ± 0.75 | | |
| | | | ± 0.5 | ± 2 | | ± 0.5 | * | | ± 0.25 | ± 0.75 | | |
| | | | 33
82 | ± 3
± 3 | | * | * | | * | * | | |
| LING DYNAMICS
Conversion Time
Acquisition Time
Output Rate | | 1.5 | | 12 | * | | * | * | | * | Ck Cycles
Ck Cycles
kHz | |
| | | | | 75 | | | * | | | * | | |
| | | | | | | | * | | | * | | |
| MIC CHARACTERISTICS
Harmonic Distortion
Spurious Free Dynamic Range | $V_{\text{IN}} = 2.5\text{V}_{\text{p-p}}$ at 1kHz | | -82 | | | * | | * | | * | dB | |
| | $V_{\text{IN}} = 2.5\text{V}_{\text{p-p}}$ at 1kHz | | 71 | | | * | | * | | * | dB | |
| | $V_{\text{IN}} = 2.5\text{V}_{\text{p-p}}$ at 1kHz | | 86 | | | * | | * | | * | dB | |
| REFERENCE INPUT
Full-Scale Range
Input Capacitance
Input Drain Current | $\overline{\text{CS}} = \text{GND}$, $f_{\text{SAMPLE}} = 0\text{Hz}$
$\overline{\text{CS}} = V_{\text{CC}}$
At Code 710h
$f_{\text{SAMPLE}} = 7.5\text{kHz}$
$\overline{\text{CS}} = V_{\text{CC}}$ | 0.05 | | V_{CC} | * | | * | * | | * | V
G Ω
G Ω
μA
μA
μA | |
| | | | 5 | 5 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | 5 | 5 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | 8 | 8 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | 0.8
0.001 | 0.8
0.001 | 3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| IL INPUT/OUTPUT
Family Levels:
Input Currents
Output Currents
Output Format | $I_{\text{IH}} = +5\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{IL}} = -5\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{OH}} = -250\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{OL}} = 250\mu\text{A}$ | | CMOS | | | * | | * | | * | V
V
V
V | |
| | | | 2.0 | | 5.5 | * | | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | -0.3 | | 0.8 | * | | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | 2.1 | | 0.4 | * | | * | * | * | * | |
| POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS
Operating Current
Shutdown Current
Temperature Range and Performance | Specified Performance:
See Notes 2 and 3.
See Note 3.
$f_{\text{SAMPLE}} = 7.5\text{kHz}^{(4)}$
$f_{\text{SAMPLE}} = 7.5\text{kHz}^{(5)}$
$\overline{\text{CS}} = V_{\text{CC}}$ | 2.7 | | 3.6 | * | | * | * | * | * | V
V
V
μA
μA
μA | |
| | | | 2.0 | | 2.7 | * | | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | 3.6 | | 5.25 | * | | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | | 200 | 325 | | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | | 20 | | | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | | 180 | | | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | | | | 3 | | | * | * | * | * | μA | |
| | | -40 | | +85 | * | | * | * | * | * | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | |

Conditions same as ADS7822.

(1) LSB means Least Significant Bit. With V_{REF} equal to $+2.5\text{V}$, one LSB is 0.61mV . (2) The maximum clock rate of the ADS7822 is less than 1.2MHz in this supply range. (3) See the Typical Performance Curves for more information. (4) $f_{\text{CLK}} = 1.2\text{MHz}$, $\overline{\text{CS}} = V_{\text{CC}}$ for 145 clock cycles out of every 160 . (5) See the Application section for more information regarding lower sample rates.

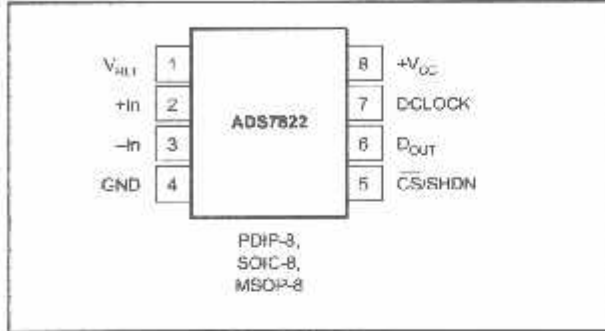
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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| V _{CC} | +6V |
| Analog Input | -0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V) |
| Logic Input | -0.3V to 6V |
| Case Temperature | +100°C |
| Junction Temperature | +150°C |
| Storage Temperature | +125°C |
| External Reference Voltage | +5.5V |

NOTE: (1) Stresses above these ratings may permanently damage the device.

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN ASSIGNMENTS

| PIN | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 1 | V _{REF} | Reference Input. |
| 2 | +In | Non Inverting Input. |
| 3 | -In | Inverting Input. Connect to ground or to remote ground sense point. |
| 4 | GND | Ground. |
| 5 | CS/SHDN | Chip Select when LOW, Shutdown Mode when HIGH. |
| 6 | D _{OUT} | The serial output data word is comprised of 12 bits of data. In operation, the data is valid on the falling edge of DCLOCK. The second clock pulse after the falling edge of CS enables the serial output. After one null bit the data is valid for the next 12 edges. Data Clock synchronizes the serial data transfer and determines conversion speed. |
| 7 | DCLOCK | |
| 8 | +V _{CC} | Power Supply. |

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

| PRODUCT | MAXIMUM INTEGRAL LINEARITY ERROR (LSB) | MAXIMUM DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR (LSB) | PACKAGE | PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾ | SPECIFICATION TEMPERATURE RANGE | PACKAGE MARKING ⁽²⁾ | ORDERING NUMBER ⁽³⁾ | TRANSPORT MEDIA |
|-----------|--|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| ADS7822E | ±2 | ±2 | MSOP-8 | 337 | -40°C to +85°C | A22 | ADS7822E/250 | Tape and Reel |
| ADS7822E | " | " | " | " | " | " | ADS7822E/2K5 | " |
| ADS7822EB | ±1 | ±1 | MSOP-8 | 337 | -40°C to +85°C | A22 | ADS7822EB/250 | Tape and Reel |
| ADS7822EB | " | " | " | " | " | " | ADS7822EB/2K5 | " |
| ADS7822EC | ±0.75 | ±0.75 | MSOP-8 | 337 | -40°C to +85°C | A22 | ADS7822EC/250 | Tape and Reel |
| ADS7822EC | " | " | " | " | " | " | ADS7822EC/2K5 | " |
| ADS7822P | ±2 | ±2 | Plastic DIP-8 | 006 | -40°C to +85°C | ADS7822P | ADS7822P | Rails |
| ADS7822PB | ±1 | ±1 | Plastic DIP-8 | 006 | -40°C to +85°C | ADS7822PB | ADS7822PB | Rails |
| AUS7822PC | ±0.75 | ±0.75 | Plastic DIP-8 | 006 | -40°C to +85°C | ADS7822PC | ADS7822PC | Rails |
| ADS7822U | ±2 | ±2 | SOIC-8 | 182 | -40°C to +85°C | ADS7822U | ADS7822U | Rails |
| ADS7822U | " | " | " | " | " | " | ADS7822U/2K5 | Tape and Reel |
| ADS7822UB | ±1 | ±1 | SOIC-8 | 182 | -40°C to +85°C | ADS7822UB | ADS7822UB | Rails |
| ADS7822UB | " | " | " | " | " | " | ADS7822UB/2K5 | Tape and Reel |
| ADS7822UC | ±0.75 | ±0.75 | SOIC-8 | 182 | -40°C to +85°C | ADS7822UC | ADS7822UC | Rails |
| ADS7822UC | " | " | " | " | " | " | ADS7822UC/2K5 | Tape and Reel |

NOTE: (1) For detail drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet or Package Drawing File on Web. (2) Performance Grade information is marked on the reel. (3) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and reel in quantities indicated (e.g. /250 indicates 250 units per reel, /2K5 indicates 2500 devices per reel). Ordering 2500 pieces of "ADS7822E/2K5" will get a single 2500-piece Tape and Reel. For detailed Tape and Reel mechanical information, refer to the www.burr-brown.com web site under Applications and Tape and Reel Orientation and Dimensions.



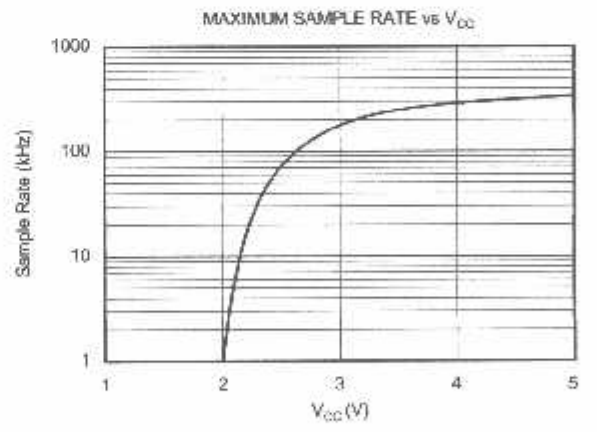
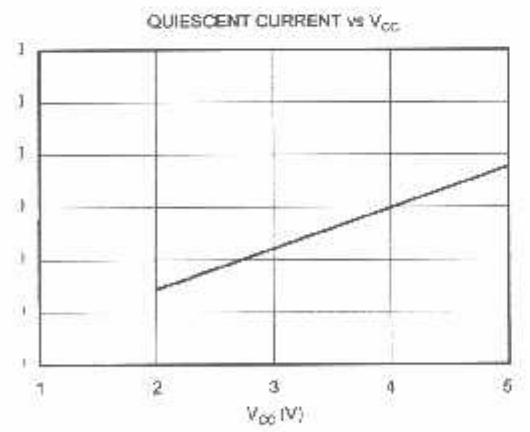
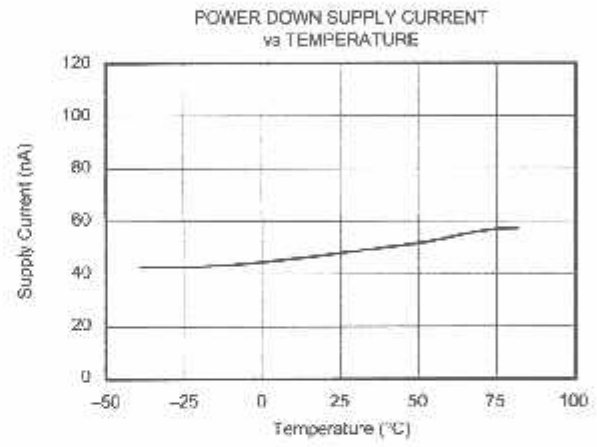
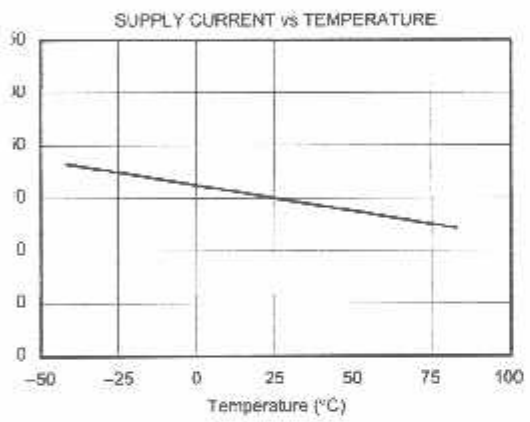
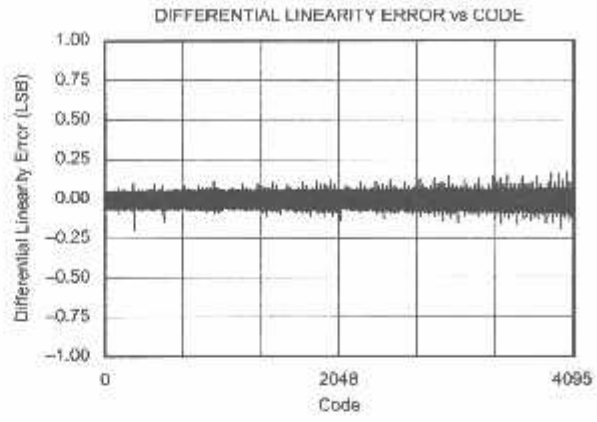
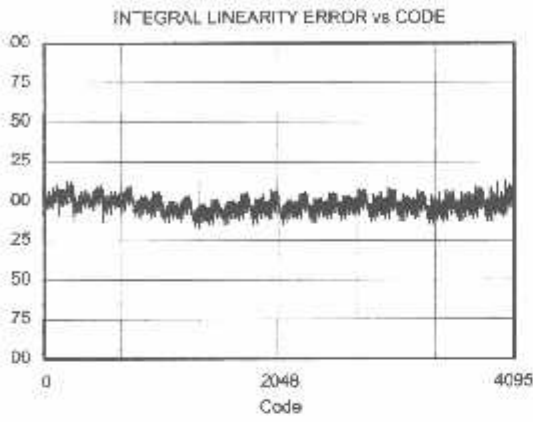
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

Electrostatic discharge can cause damage ranging from performance degradation to complete device failure. Burr-Brown Corporation recommends that all integrated circuits be handled and stored using appropriate ESD protection methods.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet published specifications.

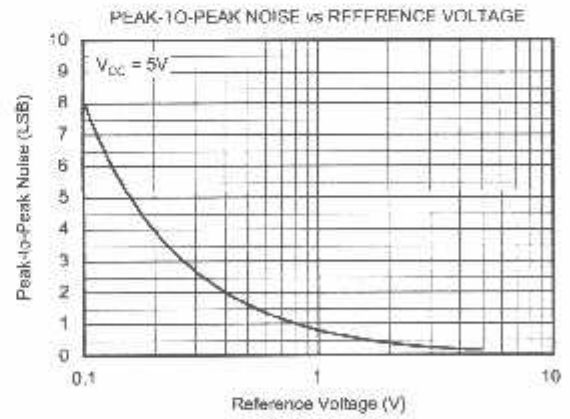
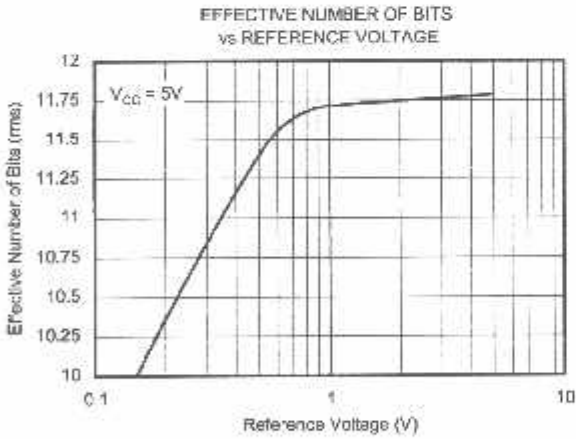
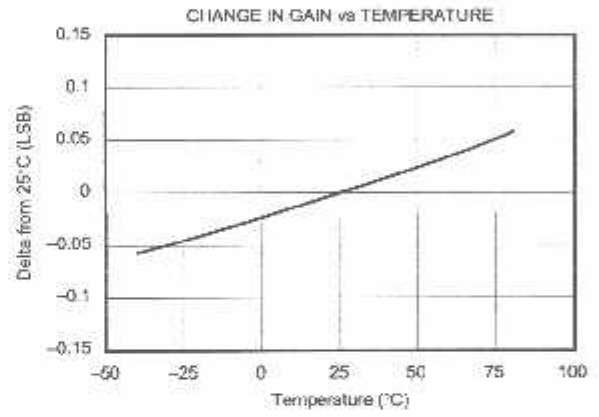
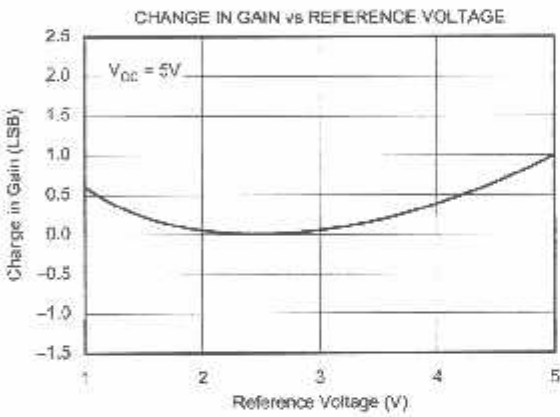
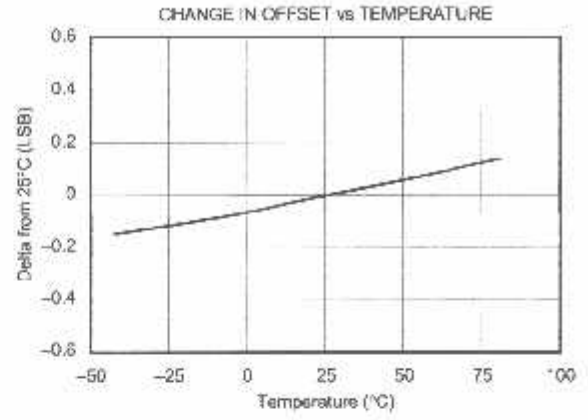
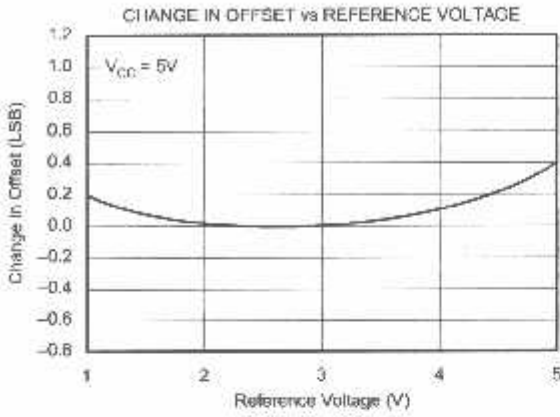
PICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

+25°C, $V_{LL} = +2.7V$, $V_{REF} = +2.5V$, $f_{SAMPLE} = 75kHz$, $f_{CLK} = 16 \times f_{SAMPLE}$, unless otherwise specified.



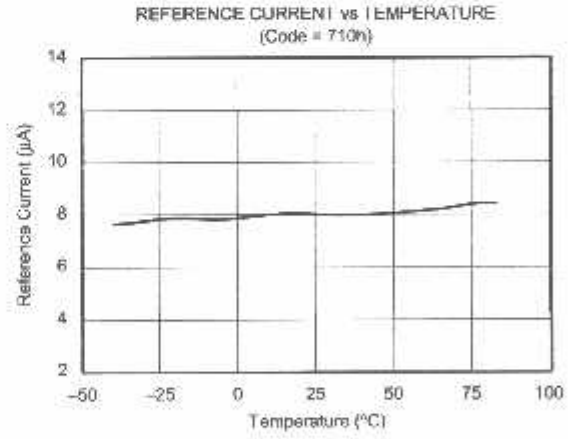
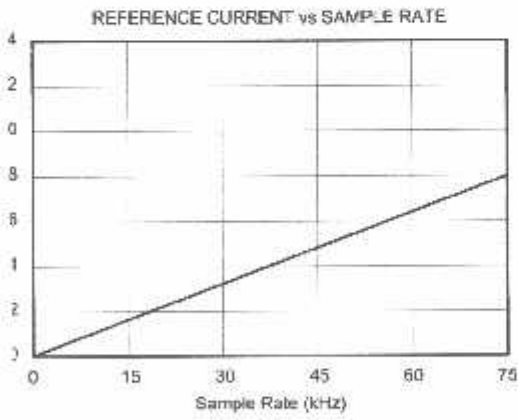
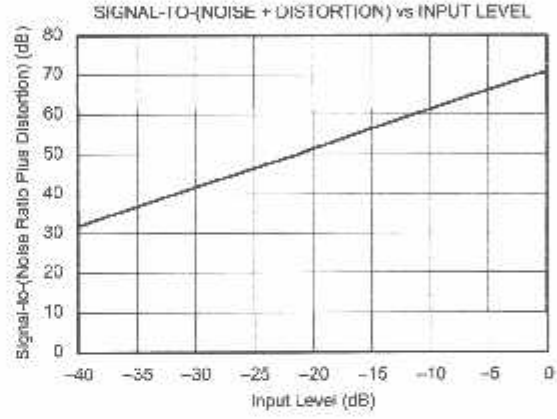
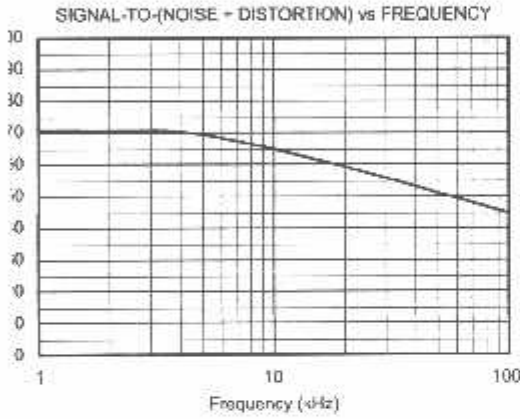
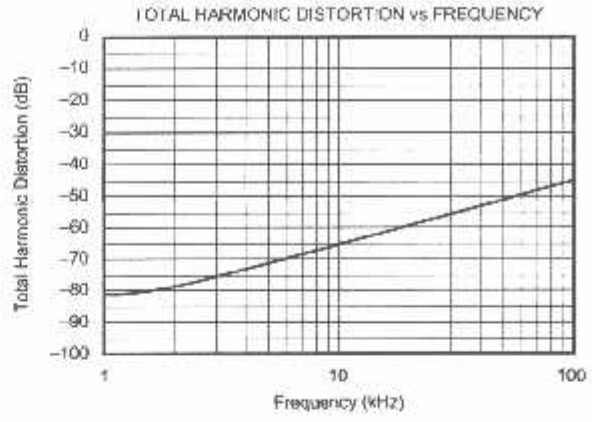
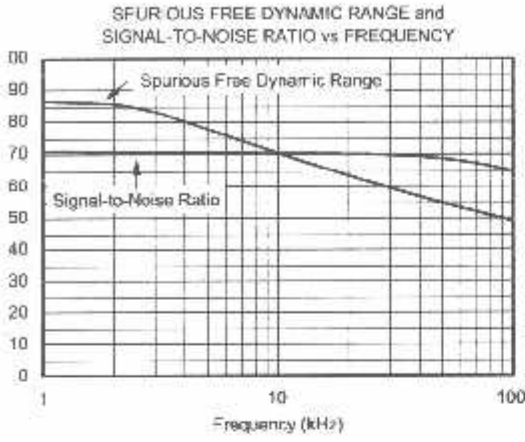
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = -2.7\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = +2.5\text{V}$, $f_{SAMPLE} = 75\text{kHz}$, $t_{CLK} = 16 \cdot f_{SAMPLE}$, unless otherwise specified



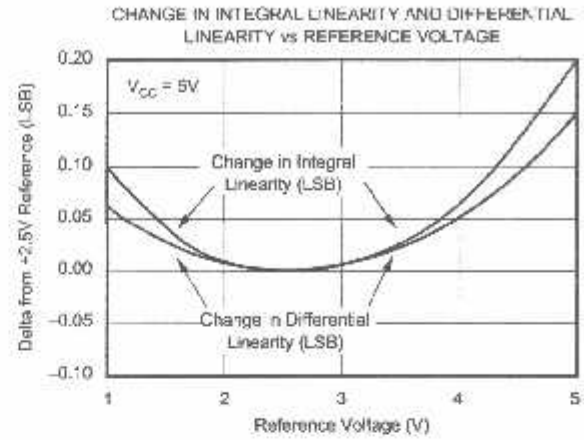
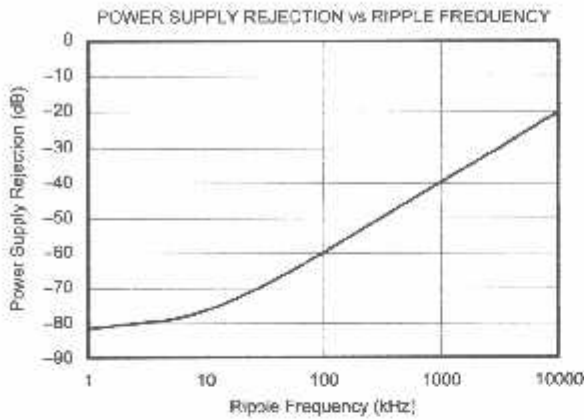
PICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

+25°C, $V_{CC} = +2.7V$, $V_{REF} = +2.5V$, $f_{SAMPLE} = 75kHz$, $f_{CLK} = 16 * f_{SAMPLE}$, unless otherwise specified.



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +2.7\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = +2.5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{SAMPLE}} = 75\text{kHz}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 16 \cdot f_{\text{SAMPLE}}$, unless otherwise specified.



THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADS7822 is a classic successive approximation register (SAR) analog-to-digital (A/D) converter. The architecture is based on capacitive redistribution which inherently includes a sample/hold function. The converter is fabricated on a 0.6 μm CMOS process. The architecture and process allow the ADS7822 to acquire and convert an analog signal at up to 75,000 conversions per second while consuming very little power.

The ADS7822 requires an external reference, an external clock, and a single power source (V_{CC}). The external reference can be any voltage between 50mV and V_{CC} . The value of the reference voltage directly sets the range of the analog input. The reference input current depends on the conversion rate of the ADS7822.

The external clock can vary between 10kHz (625Hz throughput) and 1.2MHz (75kHz throughput). The duty cycle of the clock is essentially unimportant as long as the minimum high and low times are at least 400ns ($V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$ or greater). The minimum clock frequency is set by the leakage on the capacitors internal to the ADS7822.

The analog input is provided to two input pins: +In and -In. When a conversion is initiated, the differential input on these pins is sampled on the internal capacitor array. While a conversion is in progress, both inputs are disconnected from any internal function.

The digital result of the conversion is clocked out by the DCLOCK input and is provided serially, most significant bit first, on the D_{OUT} pin. The digital data that is provided on the D_{OUT} pin is for the conversion currently in progress—there is no pipeline delay. It is possible to continue to clock the ADS7822 after the conversion is complete and to obtain the serial data least significant bit first. See the digital timing section for more information.

ANALOG INPUT

The +In and -In input pins allow for a differential input signal. Unlike some converters of this type, the -In input is not re-sampled later in the conversion cycle. When the converter goes into the hold mode, the voltage difference between +In and -In is captured on the internal capacitor array.

The range of the -In input is limited to -0.2V to +1V. Because of this, the differential input can be used to reject only small signals that are common to both inputs. Thus, the -In input is best used to sense a remote signal ground that may move slightly with respect to the local ground potential.

The input current on the analog inputs depends on a number of factors: sample rate, input voltage, source impedance, and power down mode. Essentially, the current into the ADS7822 charges the internal capacitor array during the sample period. After this capacitance has been fully charged, there is no further input current. The source of the analog input voltage must be able to charge the input capacitance (25pF) to a 12-bit settling level within 1.5 clock cycles. When the converter goes into the hold mode or while it is in the power down mode, the input impedance is greater than 1G Ω .

Care must be taken regarding the absolute analog input voltage. To maintain the linearity of the converter, the -In input should not drop below $\text{GND} - 200\text{mV}$ or exceed $\text{GND} + 1\text{V}$. The +In input should always remain within the range of $\text{GND} - 200\text{mV}$ to $V_{CC} + 200\text{mV}$. Outside of these ranges, the converter's linearity may not meet specifications.

REFERENCE INPUT

external reference sets the analog input range. The ADS7822 will operate with a reference in the range of 50mV to 2.5V. There are several important implications of this.

As the reference voltage is reduced, the analog voltage range of each digital output code is reduced. This is often referred to as the LSB (least significant bit) size and is equal to the reference voltage divided by 4096. This means that any gain error inherent in the A/D converter will appear to increase, in terms of LSB size, as the reference voltage is reduced.

The noise inherent in the converter will also appear to increase with lower LSB size. With a 2.5V reference, the total noise of the converter typically contributes only 0.32% peak-to-peak of potential error to the output code. When the external reference is 50mV, the potential error contribution from the internal noise will be 50 times larger—16%.

The errors due to the internal noise are gaussian in nature and can be reduced by averaging consecutive conversions.

For more information regarding noise, consult the typical performance curves "Effective Number of Bits vs Reference Voltage" and "Peak-to-Peak Noise vs Reference Voltage." Note that the effective number of bits (ENOB) figure is related based on the converter's signal-to-(noise + distortion) ratio with a 1kHz, 0dB input signal. SINAD is related to ENOB as follows:

$$\text{SINAD} = 6.02 \cdot \text{ENOB} + 1.76$$

With lower reference voltages, extra care should be taken to provide a clean layout including adequate bypassing, a clean power supply, a low-noise reference, and a low-noise input signal. Because the LSB size is lower, the converter will also be more sensitive to external sources of error such as nearby digital signals and electromagnetic interference.

DIGITAL INTERFACE

SIGNAL LEVELS

The digital inputs of the ADS7822 can accommodate logic levels up to 6V regardless of the value of V_{CC} . Thus, the ADS7822 can be powered at 3V and still accept inputs from logic powered at 5V.

The CMOS digital output (D_{OUT}) will swing 0V to V_{CC} . If V_{CC} is 3V and this output is connected to a 5V CMOS logic input, then that IC may require more supply current than normal and may have a slightly longer propagation delay.

SERIAL INTERFACE

The ADS7822 communicates with microprocessors and other digital systems via a synchronous 3-wire serial interface as shown in Figure 1 and Table 1. The DCLOCK signal synchronizes the data transfer with each bit being transmitted on the falling edge of DCLOCK. Most receiving systems will capture the bitstream on the rising edge of DCLOCK. However, if the minimum hold time for D_{OUT} is acceptable, the system can use the falling edge of DCLOCK to capture each bit.

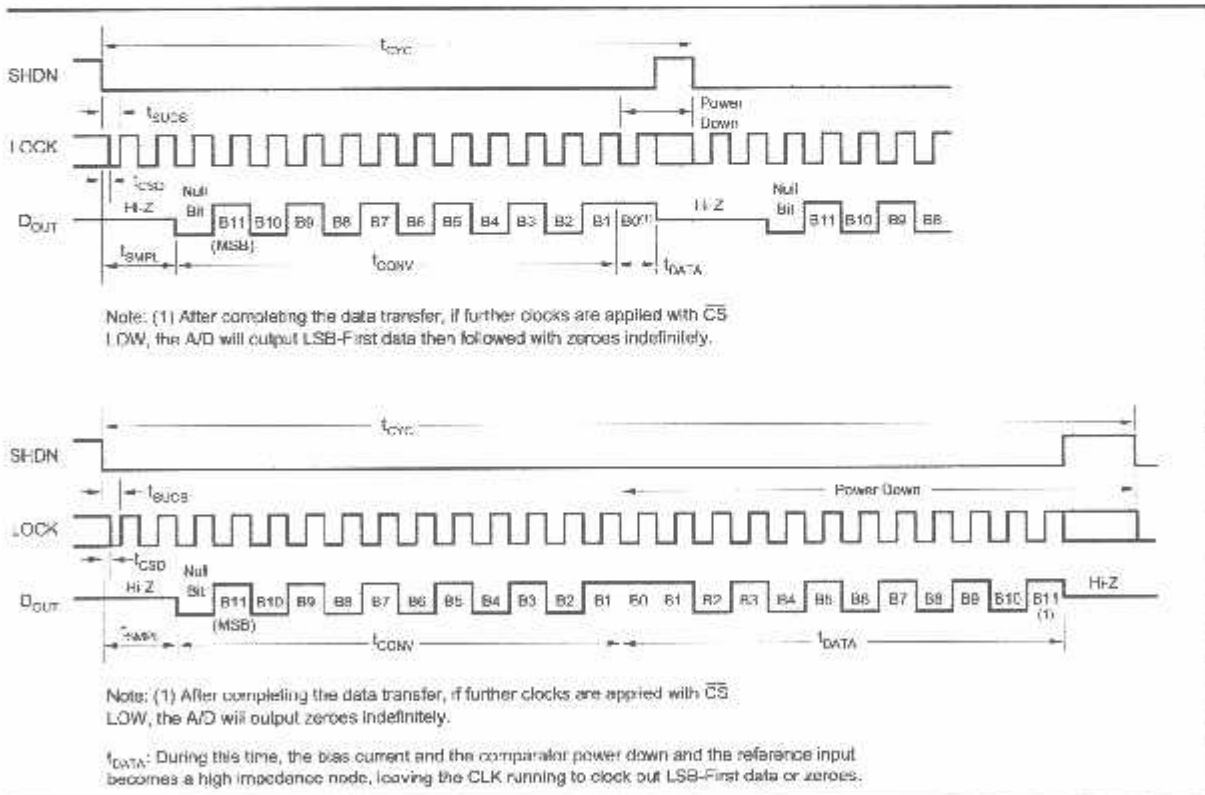


FIGURE 1. ADS7822 Basic Timing Diagrams.

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|-------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| t_{SAMPL} | Analog Input Sample Time | 1.5 | 2.0 | | Clk Cycles |
| t_{CONV} | Conversion Time | | 12 | | Clk Cycles |
| t_{CYC} | Throughput Rate | | 75 | | kHz |
| t_{CS} | \overline{CS} Falling to DCLOCK LOW | | 0 | | ns |
| t_{SUCS} | \overline{CS} Falling to DCLOCK Rising | 30 | | | ns |
| t_{HDO} | DCLOCK Falling to Current D_{OUT} Not Valid | 15 | | | ns |
| t_{DOO} | DCLOCK Falling to Next D_{OUT} Valid | | 130 | 200 | ns |
| t_{CS} | CS Rising to D_{OUT} Tri-State | 40 | 80 | | ns |
| t_{EN} | DCLOCK Falling to D_{OUT} Enabled | 75 | 175 | | ns |
| t_f | D_{OUT} Fall Time | | 90 | 200 | ns |
| t_r | D_{OUT} Rise Time | | 110 | 200 | ns |

TABLE I. Timing Specifications ($V_{CC} = 2.7V$ and above, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$.)

A falling \overline{CS} signal initiates the conversion and data transfer. The first 1.5 to 2.0 clock periods of the conversion cycle are used to sample the input signal. After the second falling DCLOCK edge, D_{OUT} is enabled and will output a LOW value for one clock period. For the next 12 DCLOCK

periods, D_{OUT} will output the conversion result, most significant bit first. After the least significant bit (B0) has been output, subsequent clocks will repeat the output data but in a least significant bit first format.

After the most significant bit (B11) has been repeated, D_{OUT} will tri-state. Subsequent clocks will have no effect on the converter. A new conversion is initiated only when \overline{CS} has been taken HIGH and returned LOW.

DATA FORMAT

The output data from the ADS7822 is in straight binary format as shown in Table II. This table represents the ideal output code for the given input voltage and does not include the effects of offset, gain error, or noise.

| DESCRIPTION | ANALOG VALUE | DIGITAL OUTPUT STRAIGHT BINARY | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | | BINARY CODE | HEX CODE |
| Full Scale Range | V_{REF} | | |
| Least Significant Bit (LSB) | $V_{REF}/4096$ | | |
| Full Scale | $V_{REF} - 1 \text{ LSB}$ | 1111 1111 1111 | FFF |
| Midscale | $V_{REF}/2$ | 1000 0000 0000 | E00 |
| Midscale + 1 LSB | $V_{REF}/2 + 1 \text{ LSB}$ | 0111 1111 1111 | 7FF |
| Zero | 0V | 0000 0000 0000 | 000 |

TABLE II. Ideal Input Voltages and Output Codes.

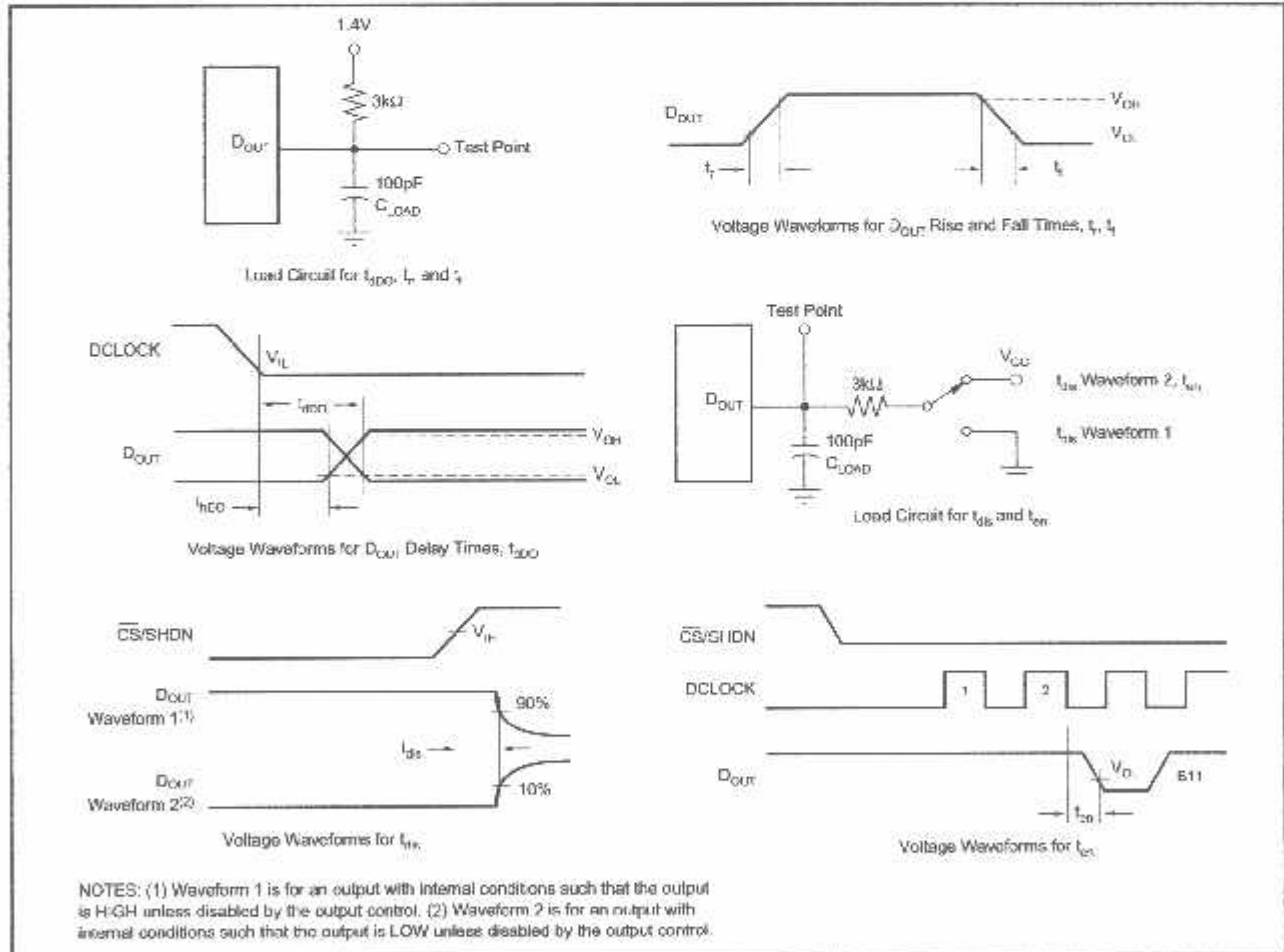


FIGURE 2. Timing Diagrams and Test Circuits for the Parameters in Table I.

POWER DISSIPATION

Architecture of the converter, the semiconductor fabrication process, and a careful design allow the ADS7822 to convert at up to a 75kHz rate while requiring very little power. Still, for the absolute lowest power dissipation, there are several things to keep in mind.

Power dissipation of the ADS7822 scales directly with conversion rate. So, the first step to achieving the lowest power dissipation is to find the lowest conversion rate that satisfies the requirements of the system.

In addition, the ADS7822 is in power down mode under two conditions: when the conversion is complete and whenever \overline{CS} is HIGH (see Figure 1). Ideally, each conversion should be as quickly as possible, preferably, at a 1.2MHz clock. This way, the converter spends the longest possible time in power down mode. This is very important as the converter not only uses power on each DCLOCK transition (typical for digital CMOS components) but also uses current for the analog circuitry, such as the comparator. The analog section dissipates power continuously, until the power down mode is entered.

Figure 3 shows the current consumption of the ADS7822 versus sample rate. For this graph, the converter is clocked at 1.2MHz regardless of the sample rate— \overline{CS} is HIGH for the entire sample period. Figure 4 also shows current consumption versus sample rate. However, in this case, the clock period is 1/16th of the sample period— \overline{CS} is LOW for one DCLOCK cycle out of every 16.

There is an important distinction between the power down mode that is entered after a conversion is complete and the power down mode which is enabled when \overline{CS} is HIGH. In both shutdowns the analog section, the digital section is completely shutdown only when \overline{CS} is HIGH. Thus, if \overline{CS} is LOW at the end of a conversion and the converter is fully clocked, the power consumption will not be as low as when \overline{CS} is HIGH. See Figure 5 for more information.

Power dissipation can also be reduced by lowering the power supply voltage and the reference voltage. The ADS7822 will operate over a V_{CC} range of 2.0V to 5.25V. However, at voltages below 2.7V, the converter will not run at a 75kHz sample rate. See the typical performance curves for more information regarding power supply voltage and maximum sample rate.

FAST CYCLING

One way of saving power is to utilize the \overline{CS} signal to short cycle the conversion. Because the ADS7822 places the data bit on the D_{OUT} line as it is generated, the converter can easily be short cycled. This term means that the conversion can be terminated at any time. For example, if only a few bits of the conversion result are needed, then the conversion can be terminated (by pulling \overline{CS} HIGH) after the data has been clocked out.

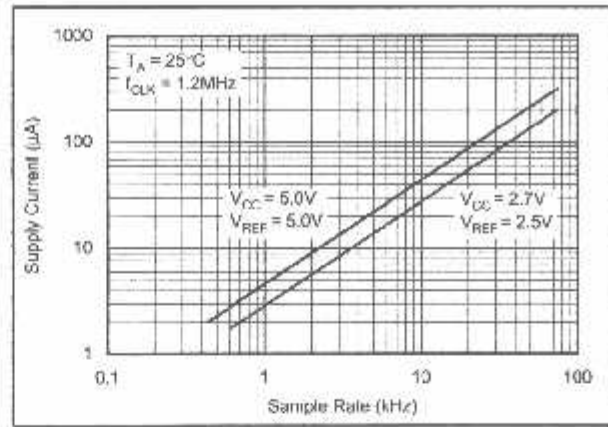


FIGURE 3. Maintaining f_{CLK} at the Highest Possible Rate Allows Supply Current to Drop Linearly with Sample Rate.

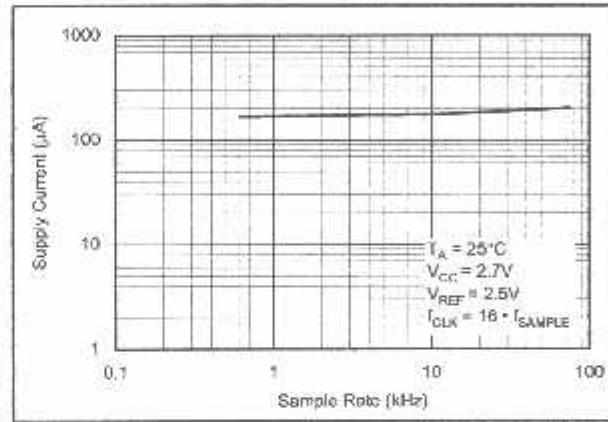


FIGURE 4. Scaling f_{CLK} Reduces Supply Current Only Slightly with Sample Rate.

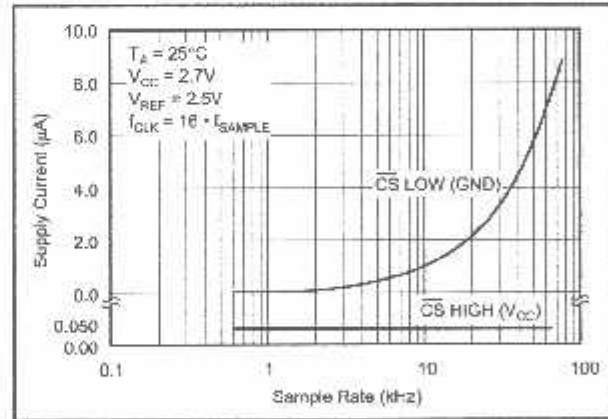


FIGURE 5. Shutdown Current with \overline{CS} HIGH is 50nA Typically, Regardless of the Clock. Shutdown Current with \overline{CS} LOW Varies with Sample Rate.

This technique can be used to lower the power dissipation (or to increase the conversion rate) in those applications where an analog signal is being monitored until some condition becomes true. For example, if the signal is outside a predetermined range, the full 12-bit conversion result may not be needed. If so, the conversion can be terminated after the first n -bits, where n might be as low as 3 or 4. This results in lower power dissipation in both the converter and the rest of the system, as they spend more time in the power down mode.

LAYOUT

For optimum performance, care should be taken with the physical layout of the ADS7822 circuitry. This will be particularly true if the reference voltage is low and/or the conversion rate is high. At a 75kHz conversion rate, the ADS7822 makes a bit decision every 830ns. That is, for each subsequent bit decision, the digital output must be updated with the results of the last bit decision, the capacitor array appropriately switched and charged, and the input to the comparator settled to a 12-bit level all within one clock cycle.

The basic SAR architecture is sensitive to spikes on the power supply, reference, and ground connections that occur just prior to latching the comparator output. Thus, during any single conversion for an n -bit SAR converter, there are n "windows" in which large external transient voltages can easily affect the conversion result. Such spikes might originate from switching power supplies, digital logic, and high power devices, to name a few. This particular source of error can be very difficult to track down if the glitch is almost synchronous to the converter's DCLOCK signal—as the phase difference between the two changes with time and temperature, causing sporadic misoperation.

With this in mind, power to the ADS7822 should be clean and well bypassed. A 0.1 μ F ceramic bypass capacitor should be placed as close to the ADS7822 package as possible. In addition, a 1 to 10 μ F capacitor and a 5 Ω or 10 Ω series resistor may be used to lowpass filter a noisy supply.

The reference should be similarly bypassed with a 0.1 μ F capacitor. Again, a series resistor and large capacitor can be used to lowpass filter the reference voltage. If the reference voltage originates from an op amp, be careful that the op amp

can drive the bypass capacitor without oscillation (the series resistor can help in this case). Keep in mind that while the ADS7822 draws very little current from the reference on average, there are still instantaneous current demands placed on the external reference circuitry.

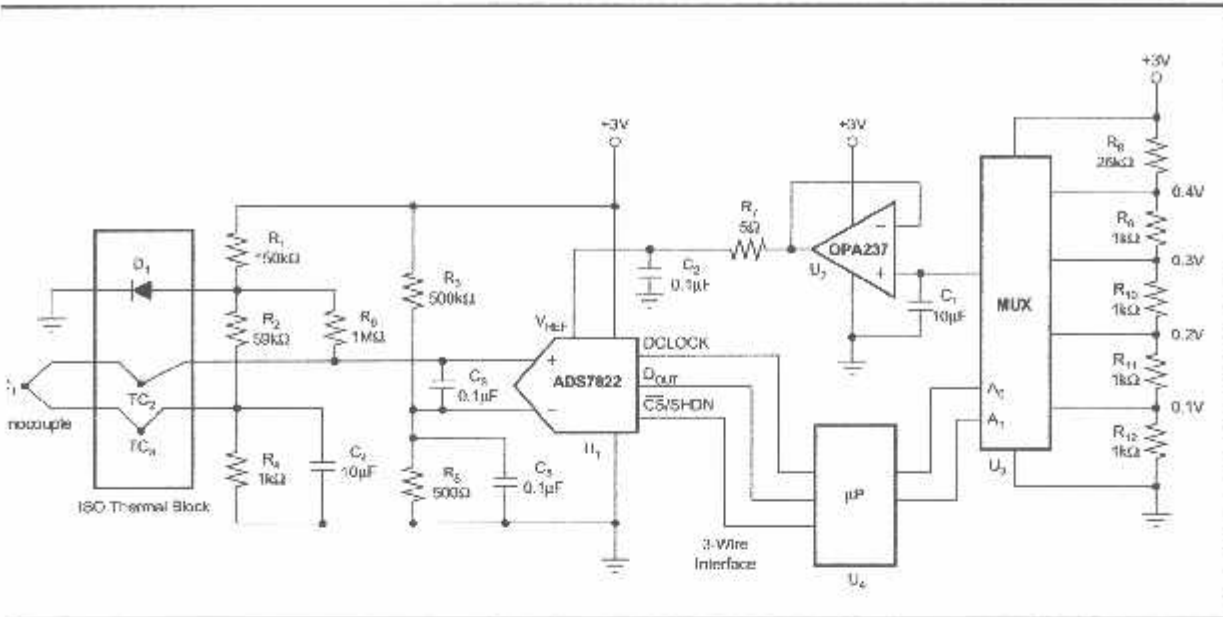
Also, keep in mind that the ADS7822 offers no inherent rejection of noise or voltage variation in regards to the reference input. This is of particular concern when the reference input is tied to the power supply. Any noise and ripple from the supply will appear directly in the digital results. While high frequency noise can be filtered out as described in the previous paragraph, voltage variation due to the line frequency (50Hz or 60Hz), can be difficult to remove.

The GND pin on the ADS7822 should be placed on a clean ground point. In many cases, this will be the "analog" ground. Avoid connecting the GND pin too close to the grounding point for a microprocessor, microcontroller, or digital signal processor. If needed, run a ground trace directly from the converter to the power supply connection point. The ideal layout will include an analog ground plane for the converter and associated analog circuitry.

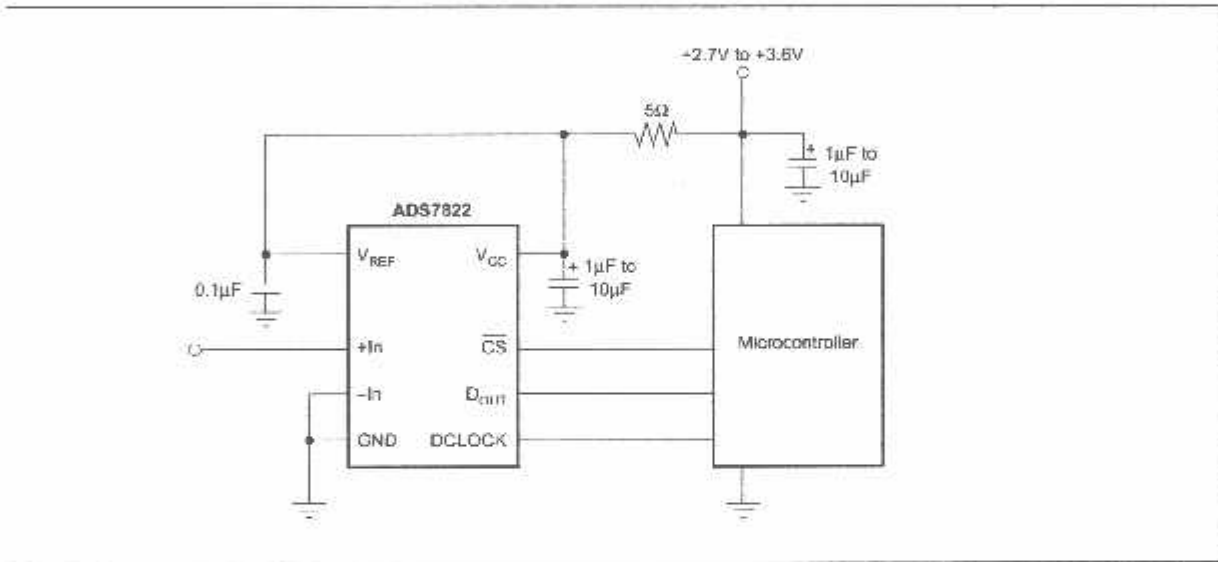
APPLICATION CIRCUITS

Figures 6 and 7 show some typical application circuits for the ADS7822. Figure 6 uses an ADS7822 and a multiplexer to provide for a flexible data acquisition circuit. A resistor string provides for various voltages at the multiplexer input. The selected voltage is buffered and driven into V_{REF} . As shown in Figure 6, the input range of the ADS7822 is programmable to 100mV, 200mV, 300mV, or 400mV. The 100mV range would be useful for sensors such as the thermocouple shown.

Figure 7 shows a basic data acquisition system. The ADS7822 input range is 0V to V_{CC} , as the reference input is connected directly to the power supply. The 5 Ω resistor and 1 μ F to 10 μ F capacitor filter the microcontroller "noise" on the supply, as well as any high frequency noise from the supply itself. The exact values should be picked such that the filter provides adequate rejection of the noise.



RE 6. Thermocouple Application Using a MUX to Scale the Input Range of the ADS7822.



RE 7. Basic Data Acquisition System.