

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



**PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN PENGAMANAN
KOMPOR GAS MEKANIS SECARA OTOMATIS PADA
RUANGAN DAPUR MENGGUNAKAN REMOTE KONTROL
BERBASIS MIKROKONTROLLER AT89S51**

SKRIPSI

disusun oleh :

**RIEZA BAYU PUTRA
03.17.112**

FEBRUARI 2010

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible text]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible text]

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SKRIPSI

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INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG
2010**



INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
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**PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN PENGAMANAN KOMPOR GAS
MEKANIS SECARA OTOMATIS PADA RUANGAN DAPUR
MENGUNAKAN REMOTE KONTROL BERBASIS
MIKROKONTROLLER AT89S51**

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ABSTRAK

Di dalam perkembangannya, mikrokontroler banyak diterapkan dalam perancangan elektronika karena mikrokontroler memiliki sistem pengaturan dan pengontrolan yang otomatis dan praktis. Keefektifan mikrokontroler inilah yang diperlukan manusia dalam menunjang rutinitas, baik dalam proses produksi maupun dalam kehidupan sehari – hari pada umumnya. Sebagai pengontrol kompor mekanis. Dengan memanfaatkan remote kontrol IR dan module IR yang digunakan sebagai inputan dari rangkaian mikrokontroler AT89S51.

Remote sebagai pengontrol dari mekanis mengirimkan signal ke module IR kemudian data yang dikirim diolah oleh mikrokontroler AT89S51. Tombol 5 ditekan, maka penutup atas kompor terbuka, kemudian mekanis dari kompor menggerakkan kompor naik ke atas. Tombol 6 ditekan, maka mekanis kompor akan menggerakkan turun kebawah, kemudian penutup dari kompor akan menutup seperti keadaan semula. Pergerakan dari motor X, Y diatur oleh limit switch max – min. Untuk melakukan setting pergerakan dari semua motor dilakukan pada key pad yang ditampilkan pada LCD kemudian data diolah oleh mikrokontroler AT89S51.

Pengujian pada Sensor Gas TGS 2610 dan sensor kebersihan udara TGS 2600 dapat diatur sesuai dengan setingan batas yang diinginkan karena apabila setingan pada point tertinggi maka ADC mendeteksi adanya Inputan juga makin tinggi sampai diatas batas setpoint. Pada rangkaian penerima intruksi IRM memiliki kepekaan yang tinggi jadi pada saat menekan tombol pada remote tidak sejajar dengan IRM sering terjadi pengacakan penerimaan jadi tidak sesuai dengan perintah dari remote.

Kata kunci: Gas beracun, AT89S51, TGS 2600, TGS 2610, ADC PCF 8591

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kehadiran Allah S.W.T yang telah memberi rahmat dan Hidayah-Nya sehingga penyusun bisa menyelesaikan skripsi ini dengan judul :

“PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBUATAN PENGAMANAN KOMPOR GAS MEKANIS SECARA OTOMATIS PADA RUANGAN DAPUR MENGGUNAKAN REMOTE CONTROL BEBASIS MIKROKONTROLLER AT89S51”

Skripsi ini disusun sebagai salah satu persyaratan dalam menyelesaikan studi program *Strata Satu* (S1) Jurusan Teknik Elektro/Konsentrasi Teknik Elektronika, Fakultas Teknologi Industri, Institut Nasional Malang.

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DAFTAR ISI

| | Halaman |
|---|----------------|
| HALAMAN JUDUL | i |
| LEMBAR PENGESAHAN | ii |
| ABSTRAKSI | iii |
| KATA PENGANTAR | iv |
| DAFTAR ISI | vi |
| DAFTAR GAMBAR | x |
| DAFTAR TABEL | xiii |
| | |
| BAB I PENDAHULUAN | |
| 1.1. Latar Belakang Masalah..... | 1 |
| 1.2. Rumusan Masalah..... | 1 |
| 1.3. Tujuan..... | 2 |
| 1.4. Batasan Masalah..... | 2 |
| 1.5. Metodologi Pembahasan..... | 2 |
| 1.6. Sistematika Penulisan..... | 3 |
| | |
| BAB II DASAR TEORI | |
| 2.1. Minimum Sistem AT89S51..... | 4 |
| 2.1.1. Mikrokontroller AT89S51..... | 4 |
| 2.1.2. Perangkat Keras mikrokontroller AT89S51..... | 4 |
| 2.1.3. Konfigurasi Pin Mikrontroller AT89S51..... | 6 |
| 2.1.4. Organisasi Memori..... | 10 |
| 2.1.5. Mode Pengalamatan..... | 16 |
| 2.2. Remote..... | 18 |
| 2.3. IRM (<i>Infra Red Module</i>)..... | 20 |
| 2.4. Limit Switch Max-Min..... | 21 |
| 2.5. Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600..... | 21 |
| 2.6. Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610..... | 23 |
| 2.7. PCF 8591..... | 25 |
| 2.8. Keypad..... | 26 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.9. LCD (<i>Liquid Crystal Display</i>) | 26 |
| 2.10. Motor DC..... | 28 |
| 2.10.1. Prinsip Kerja Motor DC Satu Arah..... | 28 |

BAB III PERANCANGAN HARDWARE DAN SOFTWARE

| | |
|--|----|
| 3.1. Perancangan Hardware..... | 31 |
| 3.1.1. Penggunaan Remote TV Sony..... | 35 |
| 3.1.2. IRM (Infra Red Module)..... | 36 |
| 3.1.3. Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610..... | 37 |
| 3.1.4. Rangkaian Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600..... | 38 |
| 3.1.5. Rangkaian ADC PCF 8591..... | 39 |
| 3.1.6. Limit Switch Max-Min Motor X,Y..... | 41 |
| 3.1.7. Sensor Barang (<i>IR Photodiode</i>)..... | 41 |
| 3.1.8. Rangkain Keypad 4x4..... | 44 |
| 3.1.9. Perancangan Mikrontroller..... | 45 |
| 3.1.10.LCD (<i>Liquid Crystal Display</i>)..... | 47 |
| 3.1.11.Driver Motor DC..... | 48 |
| 3.1.11.1.PCF 8574..... | 49 |
| 3.1.12.Driver Buzzer..... | 50 |
| 3.1.13.Driver Fan..... | 51 |

BAB IV PENGUJIAN DAN ANALISA

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.1. Tujuan..... | 57 |
| 4.1.1.Pengujian Perangkat Keras..... | 57 |
| 4.2. Pengujian Sensor Gas TGS 2610..... | 58 |
| 4.2.1.Tujuan..... | 58 |
| 4.2.2.Peralatan yang digunakan..... | 58 |
| 4.2.3.Prosedur pengujian..... | 58 |
| 4.3. Pengujian Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600..... | 61 |
| 4.3.1.Tujuan..... | 61 |
| 4.3.2.Peralatan yang digunakan..... | 61 |
| 4.3.3.Prosedur pengujian..... | 62 |
| 4.3.4.Hasil pengujian dan perhitungan..... | 62 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.4. Pengujian IC PCF 8591..... | 65 |
| 4.4.1. Tujuan..... | 65 |
| 4.4.2. Peralatan yang digunakan..... | 65 |
| 4.4.3. Prosedur pengujian PCF 8591 dengan Sensor Gas TGS 2610..... | 66 |
| 4.4.4. Hasil pengujian dan perhitungan IC PCF 8591 | 66 |
| 4.4.5. Prosedur pengujian PCF 8591 dengan Sensor Udara TGS 2600 | 67 |
| 4.5. Pengujian LCD | 68 |
| 4.5.1. Tujuan..... | 68 |
| 4.5.2. Alat-alat yang digunakan..... | 68 |
| 4.5.3. Prosedur pengujian..... | 69 |
| 4.5.4. Hasil pengujian | 69 |
| 4.6. Pengujian penerima intruksi remote TV Sony IRM 8510..... | 70 |
| 4.6.1. Tujuan..... | 70 |
| 4.6.2. Peralatan yang digunakan..... | 71 |
| 4.6.3. Prosedur pengujian..... | 71 |
| 4.7. Pengujian rangkaian sensor penghalang (<i>Infra Merah</i>)..... | 74 |
| 4.7.1. Tujuan pengujian | 74 |
| 4.7.2. Peralatan yang digunakan..... | 74 |
| 4.7.3. Pelaksanaan pengujian | 74 |
| 4.7.4. Hasil dan analisis pengujian | 75 |
| 4.8. Pengujian Keypad | 76 |
| 4.8.1. Tujuan..... | 76 |
| 4.8.2. Alat yang digunakan..... | 76 |
| 4.8.3. Prosedur pengujian..... | 76 |
| 4.8.4. Hasil pengujian | 77 |
| 4.9. Pengujian Mikrontroller sebagai sistem minimum..... | 78 |
| 4.9.1. Pengujian Mikrontroller sebagai Output (<i>Keluaran</i>)..... | 78 |
| 4.9.2. Pengujian Mikrontroller sebagai Input (<i>Masukan</i>)..... | 80 |
| 4.10. Pengujian Fan dan Buzzer..... | 83 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 4.10.1.Driver Buzzer | 83 |
| 4.10.2.Driver Fan | 85 |
| 4.11. Pengujian alat keseluruhan..... | 86 |
| 4.11.1.Tujuan | 86 |
| 4.11.2.Pengujian remote terhadap naik turun kompor dan buka tutup | 86 |

BAB V PENUTUP

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| 5.1. Kesimpulan | 89 |
| 5.2. Saran..... | 90 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| DAFTAR PUSTAKA..... | 92 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

LAMPIRAN

- Lembar pengesahan bimbingan
- Diagram Schematic
- Listing Program
- Data Sheet

DAFTAR GAMBAR

| | |
|--|----|
| 2-1. Diagram blok mikrokontroller AT89S51..... | 5 |
| 2-2. IC AT89S51..... | 6 |
| 2-3. Osilator eksternal AT89S51..... | 8 |
| 2-4. Bentuk Sinyal Remote TV Sony..... | 19 |
| 2.5. Simbol IRM..... | 21 |
| 2.6. Rangkaian Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600..... | 22 |
| 2.7. Dimensi dan Konfigurasi Pin TGS 2600..... | 22 |
| 2-8. Grafik kerja pembacaan sensor TGS 2600..... | 23 |
| 2.9. Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610..... | 24 |
| 2.10. Dimensi dan Konfigurasi Pin TGS 2610..... | 24 |
| 2.11. Grafik kerja pembacaan sensor TGS 2610..... | 25 |
| 2.12. Pin PCF 8591..... | 26 |
| 2.13. Keypad Matrik 4x4..... | 26 |
| 2.14. Bentuk fisik dari LCD (<i>Liquid Crystal Display</i>)..... | 27 |
| 2.15. Medan yang dihasilkan oleh kutub..... | 28 |
| 2.16. Medan sebagai hasil arus yang mengalir pada penghantar..... | 29 |
| 2.17. Interaksi kedua medan menghasilkan gaya..... | 29 |
| 3.1. Diagram blok sistem..... | 31 |
| 3.2. Remote TV Sony..... | 35 |
| 3.3. IRM 8510..... | 36 |
| 3.4. Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610..... | 37 |
| 3.5 Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2600..... | 38 |
| 3.6. Rangkaian Skematik PCF 8591..... | 40 |
| 3.7. Limit Switch..... | 41 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.8. Rangkaian Skematik IR photodiode..... | 42 |
| 3.9. Hubungan Keypad dengan Mikrontroller..... | 45 |
| 3.10.Rangkaian Mikrontroller AT89S51..... | 45 |
| 3.11.Rangkaian Clock..... | 47 |
| 3-12.LCD M1632..... | 47 |
| 3-13.Driver Motor DC..... | 48 |
| 3-14.PCF 8574..... | 49 |
| 3-15.Driver Buzzer..... | 50 |
| 3-16.Driver Fan..... | 52 |
| 3-17.Flowchart Sistem Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600..... | 53 |
| 3-18.Flowchart Sistem Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610..... | 54 |
| 3-19.Flowchart Sistem Kerja Buka, Kompor Naik..... | 55 |
| 3-20.Flowchart Sistem Kerja Tutup, Kompor Turun..... | 56 |
| 4.1. Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG..... | 58 |
| 4.2. Pengukuran Pada Sensor Gas..... | 60 |
| 4.3. Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Kebersihan Udara | 62 |
| 4.4 Pengukuran Pada Sensor Kebersihan Udara..... | 64 |
| 4-5. Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Gas TGS 2610 dan PCF 8591 menggunakan OSC..... | 66 |
| 4-6. Pengujian ADC dalam keadaan Clear..... | 66 |
| 4-7. Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Gas TGS 2600 dan PCF 8591 menggunakan OSC..... | 67 |
| 4-8. Rangkaian Pengujian LCD..... | 69 |
| 4-9. Pengukuran Tegangan Awal LCD..... | 70 |
| 4-10. Pengukuran Tegangan Setelah Melewati Dioda..... | 70 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 4-11. Pengujian Rangkaian IRM8510..... | 71 |
| 4-12. Pengujian tombol nomor 4 pada oscilloscope..... | 73 |
| 4-13. Pengujian tombol nomor 5 pada oscilloscope..... | 73 |
| 4-14. Pengujian tombol nomor 6 pada oscilloscope..... | 73 |
| 4-15. Pengujian tombol nomor 7 pada oscilloscope..... | 74 |
| 4-16. Rangkaian Pengujian Sensor penghalang..... | 75 |
| 4-17. Pengujian Rangkaian Keypad..... | 76 |
| 4-18. Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Output..... | 78 |
| 4-19. Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Input..... | 80 |
| 4-20. Rangkaian Driver Buzzer..... | 83 |
| 4-21. Rangkaian Driver Fan..... | 85 |

DAFTAR TABEL

| | |
|--|----|
| 2-1. Fungsi – ungsi Alternative Port 1..... | 7 |
| 2-2. Fungsi Khusus Pada Port 3..... | 8 |
| 2-3. Special function register..... | 11 |
| 2-4. Data Remote Sony..... | 19 |
| 3-1. Fungsi Tombol Remote..... | 35 |
| 4-1. Range Pendeteksian Sensor Gas TGS 2610..... | 60 |
| 4-2. Range Pendeteksian Sensor Gas TGS 2600..... | 64 |
| 4-3. Hasil Pengujian PCF 8591 dengan TGS 2610 menggunakan OSC..... | 67 |
| 4-4. Hasil Pengujian PCF 8591 dengan TGS 2600 menggunakan OSC..... | 68 |
| 4-5. Hasil Pengukuran Pengujian Rangkaian LCD..... | 70 |
| 4-6. Pengujian Rangkaian IRM 8510..... | 72 |
| 4-7. Hasil Pengujian Sensor Barang (<i>Infra Merah</i>)..... | 75 |
| 4-8. Hasil Pengujian Keypad..... | 77 |
| 4-9. Pengujian Mikrontroller sebagai Output..... | 79 |
| 4-10. Pengujian Mikrontroller sebagai Input..... | 82 |
| 4-11. Kondisi Buzzer..... | 84 |
| 4-12. Kondisi Fan..... | 86 |
| 4-13. Tombol Remote dan Pergerakan Kompor..... | 86 |
| 4-14. Hasil Percobaan Remote..... | 87 |
| 4-15. Hasil Pengukuran Gas LPG..... | 88 |
| 4-16. Hasil Pengukuran Kebersihan Udara..... | 88 |

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1.Latar Belakang

Di dalam perkembangannya, mikrokontroller banyak diterapkan dalam perancangan elektronika karena mikrokontroller memiliki sistem pengaturan dan pengontrolan yang otomatis dan praktis. Keefektifan mikrokontroller inilah yang diperlukan manusia dalam menunjang rutinitas, baik dalam proses produksi maupun dalam kehidupan sehari – hari pada umumnya. Sebagai pengontrol kompor mekanis. Hal ini dimaksudkan agar didapur terkesan bersih, rapi, modern tetap menampilkan unsur kerapian dari penempatan dari kompor tersebut

Penggunaan remote kontrol sendiri berfungsi agar sang pemilik rumah tidak perlu kerepotan dalam menjalankan fungsi dari kompor yang telah dirancang sedemikian rupa. Hanya menekan tombol yang ada pada remote kontrol semua fungsi dapat dijalankan.

Dengan semakin pesatnya perkembangan teknologi saat ini, hal itu sangat mungkin dilakukan. Dengan memanfaatkan remote kontrol IR dan module IR yang digunakan sebagai inputan dari rangkaian mikrokontroller AT89S51. Outputan dari rangkaian mikrokontroller ini kemudian diteruskan untuk mengatur sistem kerja dari masing – masing mekanik dari kompor tersebut.

1.2. Rumusan Masalah

Dalam perancangan dan pembuatan pengamanan kompor gas mekanis pada ruangan dapur menggunakan remote kontrol berbasis mikrokontroller AT89S51, maka permasalahannya adalah bagaimana cara membuat alat tersebut untuk dapat mengatur sistem mekanis dari cara kerja kompor tersebut dengan menggunakan remote kontrol.

1.3. Tujuan

Adapun tujuan dari pembuatan alat ini adalah untuk meningkatkan pada keamanan didapur dan membuat pekerjaan dapur lebih praktis.

1.4. Batasan Masalah

Agar pembahasan dari perancangan dan pembuatan pengamanan kompor mekanis pada dapur menggunakan remote kontrol berbasis mikrokontroler AT89S51 ini tidak terlalu meluas maka penyusun perlu membuat batasan - batasan masalah yang meliputi :

1. Mikrokontroller yang digunakan AT89S51.
2. Kontrol mekanik menggunakan remote kontrol.
3. Tidak membahas kompor yang digunakan.
4. Tidak membahas *power supply*.

1.5. Metodologi Perancangan

Metodologi yang digunakan dalam perencanaan dan pembuatan alat kontrol lampu ruko menggunakan remote kontrol TV SONY berbasis AT89S51 adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Studi literatur untuk memahami mikrokontroler AT89S51, IC ADE7755 dan remote kontrol TV SONY. Selain itu juga ditambah dengan memahami sistem dan rangkaian elektronika yang mendukung untuk merealisasikan alat secara keseluruhan.
- b. Percobaan dan eksperimen dilakukan untuk memperoleh data-data yang diperlukan dalam membuat rancangan sistem elektronika.
- c. Pada tahap realisasi alat yang dibuat, dilakukan perancangan alat yang meliputi merancang rangkaian untuk tiap-tiap blok dan rancangan rangkaian keseluruhan sistem, pembuatan PCB, dan perakitan hasil rancangan.
- d. Untuk mengetahui cara kerja alat, maka dilakukan pengujian tiap blok dan pengujian secara keseluruhan. Pengujian tiap blok meliputi pengujian : (1).Remote Kontrol TV SONY dan Penerima Infra Red, (2).Sensor gas LPG, (3).Sensor kebersihan udara, (4). Rangkaian Driver motor 2 arah. ,(5).Minimum Sistem Mikrokontroler AT89S51,

- (6).Pengujian keseluruhan sistem dilakukan dengan menggabungkan seluruh rangkaian elektronik, mekanik alat dan program.
- e. Menganalisis hasil pengujian untuk membuat kesimpulan.

1.6 Sistematika Penulisan

Sistematika pembahasan dari skripsi ini terdiri dari pokok pembahasan yang saling berkaitan antara satu dengan lainnya, yaitu :

BAB I Pendahuluan

Pada bab ini dibahas tentang latar belakang permasalahan, rumusan masalah, batasan masalah, sistematika pembahasan dari alat yang direncanakan.

BAB II Landasan Teori

Pada bab ini dibahas tentang teori-teori yang mendukung dalam perencanaan dan pembuatan alat ini yang meliputi rangkaian AT89S51.

BAB III Perencanaan Dan Pembuatan Alat

Pada bab ini dibahas tentang perencanaan dan pembuatan keseluruhan sistem perangkat keras (*hardware*) dan perangkat lunak (*software*).

BAB IV Pengujian Alat

Pada bab ini dibahas tentang proses serta hasil dari pengujian alat, yang didasarkan oleh pengukuran-pengukuran dan percobaan.

BAB V Penutup

Pada bab ini akan disampaikan kesimpulan dari perencanaan dan pembuatan sistem ini.

BAB II

DASAR TEORI

2.1. Minimum Sistem AT89S51

2.1.1. Mikrokontroler AT89S51

Perbedaan mendasar antara mikrokontroller dan mikroprosesor adalah mikrokontroler selain memiliki CPU juga dilengkapi memori dan input output yang merupakan kelengkapan sebagai sistem minimum mikrokomputer sehingga sebuah mikrokontroller dapat dikatakan sebagai mikrokomputer dalam keping tunggal (Single Chip Microcomputer) yang dapat berdiri sendiri.

Mikrokontroller AT89S51 adalah mikrokontroler ATMEL yang kompatibel penuh dengan mikrokontroler keluarga MCS – 51, membutuhkan daya rendah, memiliki performance yang tinggi dan merupakan microcomputer 8 bit yang dilengkapi 4Kbyte EEPROM (Electrical Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory) dan 128 Byte RAM internal. Program memori yang dapat diprogram ulang dalam sistem atau menggunakan programmer Nonvolatile memori konvensional. Dalam sistem mikrokontroler terdapat dua hal yang mendasar, yaitu: perangkat lunak dan perangkat keras yang keduanya saling terkait dan mendukung.

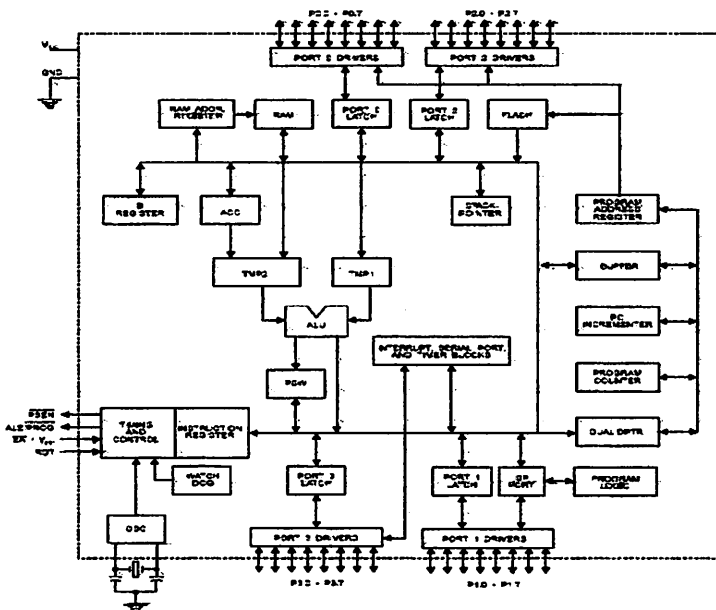
2.1.2. Perangkat keras mikrokontroler AT89S51

Secara umum Mikrokontroller AT89S51 memiliki :

- CPU 8 bit termasuk keluarga MCS-51
- 4 Kb *Flash* memory
- 128 byte *Internal* RAM

- 4 bank register, masing – masing berisi 8 register.
- 16 byte yang dapat dialamati pada bit level.
- 80 byte *general purpose memory data*.
- 32 buah Port I/O, tersusun atas P0 – P3, masing – masing 8 bit.
- 2 *Timer/ counter* 16 bit
- 2 *Serial Port Full Duplex*
- Kecepatan pelaksanaan intruksi per siklus 1 us pada frekuensi clock 12 Mhz
- 2 DPTR (*Data Pointer*)
- *Watchdog Timer*
- Fleksibel ISP Programming

Dengan keistimewaan Di atas pembuatan alat menggunakan AT89S51 menjadi lebih sederhana dan tidak memerlukan IC pendukung yang banyak. Adapun blok diagram dari Mikrokontroller AT89S51 adalah sebagai berikut :

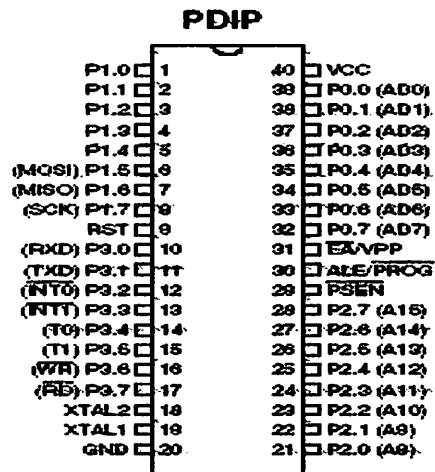


Gambar 2-1 Diagram Blok Mikrokontroller AT89S51

Sumber : Data Sheet Atmel AT89S51, halaman 3

2.1.3. Konfigurasi Pin Mikrokontroler AT89S51

Mikrokontroler AT89S51 terdiri dari 40 pin dengan konfigurasi sebagai berikut :



Gambar 2-2 IC AT89S51

Sumber : Data Sheet Atmel AT89S51, halaman 2

Fungsi tiap pin-nya adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Pin 1 sampai 8, Port 1

Merupakan 8 bit I/O Bi-directional yang dilengkapi dengan internal Pull - Up. Ketika diberikan logika '1' pin ini akan di *Pull-Up* secara *internal* sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai *input*. Sebagai masukan jika pin - pin ini dihubungkan ke ground maka masing - masing pin ini dapat menghantarkan arus karena di *Pull-High* secara internal. Port 1 juga menerima *Low Order Address Bytes* selama melakukan verifikasi program.

Pada *port 1* di AT89S51 pin ini mempunyai alternatif seperti pada tabel berikut ini:

Tabel 2-1. Fungsi – Fungsi Alternative Port 1

Sumber : Data Sheet Atmel AT89S51,halaman 4

| Port Pin | Alternative Functions |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| P1.5 | MOSI (Master Output Slave Input) |
| P1.6 | MISO ((Master Input Slave Output) |
| P1.7 | SCK (Serial Clock) |

2. Pin 9, RST (*Reset*)

Merupakan pin yang aktif tinggi (*high*), pin ini aktif tinggi selama dua siklus mesin yang akan membuat mikrokontroler AT 89S51 menjalankan rutin *reset*.

3. Pin 10 sampai 17, Port 3

Port 3 sebagai 8 bit I/O Bi-directional yang dilengkapi dengan *Pull-Up Internal*. Penyangga keluaran port 3 dapat memberikan atau menyerap arus empat masukan TTL (sekitar 1,6 mA). Jika diberikan logika '1' pada pin - pin port 3, maka masing – masing pin akan di *Pull High* oleh *Pull-Up internal* sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai *input-an*. Sebagai inputan, jika pin – pin port 3 dihubungkan ke *ground*, maka masing – masing kaki akan memberikan arus karena di *Pull High* secara internal, dimana Port 3 juga mempunyai fungsi-fungsi khusus yang dimiliki oleh keluarga MCS-51. Fungsi tersebut dapat dilihat dalam berikut ini :

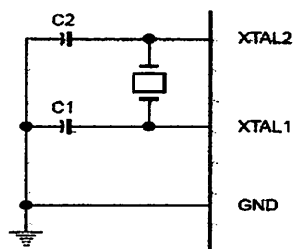
Tabel 2-2 Fungsi Khusus Pada Port 3

Sumber : Data Sheet Atmel AT89S51, halaman 5

| Nama Penyemat | Fungsi Khusus |
|---------------|--|
| Port 3.0 | RxD (port masukan serial) |
| Port 3.1 | TxD (port keluaran serial) |
| Port 3.2 | /INT0 (masukan interupsi eksternal 0) |
| Port 3.3 | /INT1 (masukan interupsi eksternal 1) |
| Port 3.4 | T0 (masukan pewaktu eksternal 0) |
| Port 3.5 | T1 (masukan pewaktu eksternal 1) |
| Port 3.6 | /WR (sinyal tulis memori data eksternal) |
| Port 3.7 | /RD (sinyal baca memori data eksternal) |

4. Pin 18 sampai 19, X-TAL 1 dan X-TAL 2

X-TAL 1 merupakan masukan ke rangkaian osilator *internal* sedangkan X-TAL 2 keluaran dari rangkaian osilator *internal*. Untuk keperluan ini diperlukan kapasitor penstabil sebesar 30pF. Dan nilai dari X-TAL tersebut antara 3 – 33 Mhz. Untuk lebih jelasnya dapat dilihat gambar pemasangan X-TAL serta kapasitor yang digunakannya.



Gambar 2-3 Osilator Eksternal AT89S51

(Sumber : datasheet Atmel AT89S51)

5. Pin 20, **GND (Ground)**

Dihubungkan dengan *ground* rangkaian.

6. Pin 21 sampai 28, **Port 2**

Port 2 berfungsi sebagai 8 bit I/O Bi-directional yang dilengkapi dengan internal *Pull-Up*. Penyangga keluaran port 2 dapat memberikan atau menyerap arus empat masukan TTL (sekitar 1,6 mA). Jika diberikan logika '1' pada pin – pin port 2, maka masing – masing pin akan di *Pull High* secara *internal* sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai *input-an*. Sebagai *input-an* jika pin – pin port 2 dihubungkan ke *ground* (di *Pull-Low*), maka, masing – masing pin dapat menghantarkan arus karena di *Pull High* secara *internal*. Port 2 mengeluarkan alamat bagian tinggi (A8-A15), selama pengambilan instruksi dari memori program eksternal dan selama pengaksesan memori data eksternal yang menggunakan perintah dengan alamat 16-bit (dengan perintah “MOVX @DPTR”).

7. Pin 29, **$\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ (Program Store Enable)**

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

8. Pin 30, **ALE (Address Latch Enable) / $\overline{\text{PROG}}$**

Keluaran ALE menghasilkan pulsa – pulsa untuk menahan alamat rendah (A0-A7) pada port 0, selama dilakukan proses baca atau tulis memori *external*. Pin ini juga berfungsi sebagai masukan pulsa program (*PROG*) selama pemrograman EEPROM *external*. Pada operasi normal, ALE akan berpulsa dengan laju 1/6 dari frekuensi kristal dan dapat digunakan sebagai pewaktuan atau pendetakan (*clocking*).

9. Pin 31, **$\overline{\text{EA}}$ / VPP (External Access)**

Dapat diberikan logika rendah (*ground*) atau logika tinggi (+5V). Jika diberikan logika tinggi maka mikrokontroler akan mengakses program dari ROM *internal*

(EEPROM/*Flash Memori*), dan jika diberikan logika rendah maka mikrokontroler akan mengakses program dari memori *external* yang berlokasi 0000h sampai FFFFh.

10. Pin 32 sampai 32, Port 0

Port 0 terdiri dari 8 saluran *input* atau *output* dua arah, tanpa internal *pull-up*.

Port 0 merupakan bus alamat rendah ($A_0 - A_7$), yang dimultipleks dengan saluran bus data (D0-D7), yang digunakan pada saat mengakses memori data *external* dan memori program *external*.

11. Pin 40, VCC

Merupakan masukan catu daya 5 volt dengan toleransi kurang lebih 10%.

2.1.4. Organisasi Memori

Organisasi yang dimiliki oleh AT89S51 yang terdiri atas :

1. RAM Internal

Memori sebesar 128 *byte* yang biasanya digunakan untuk menyimpan variabel atau data yang bersifat sementara. RAM *internal* terdiri atas :

- **Register Banks**

AT89S51 mempunyai delapan buah register yang terdiri atas R0 hingga R7. Kedelapan register ini selalu terletak pada alamat 00H hingga 07H pada setiap kali sistem direset. Namun posisi R0 hingga R7 dapat dipindah ke bank 1 (08 H hingga 0FH), bank 2 (10H hingga 17H) dan bank 3 (18H hingga 1FH), dengan mengatur bit RS0 dan RS1.

- **Bit Addressable RAM**

RAM pada alamat 20H hingga 2FH dapat diakses secara pengalamatan *bit* (*bit addressable*) sehingga hanya dengan sebuah instruksi saja setiap *bit* dalam area ini dapat *diset*, *clear*, *AND*, *OR*.

- **RAM keperluan umum**

RAM keperluan umum dimulai dari alamat 30H hingga 7FH dan dapat diakses dengan pengalamatan langsung maupun tak langsung. Pengalamatan langsung dilakukan ketika salah satu *operand* merupakan bilangan yang menunjukkan lokasi yang dialamati.

2. Special Function Register

Register fungsi khusus (*Special Function Register*) terletak pada 128 byte bagian atas memori data internal dan berisi *register-register* untuk pelayanan *latch port*, *timer*, *program status words*, *control peripheral* dan sebagainya. Alamat register fungsi khusus ditunjukkan pada Tabel 2-3.

Register-register ini hanya dapat diakses dengan pengalamatan langsung. Enam belas alamat pada register fungsi khusus dapat dialamati *perbit* maupun *per-byte* dan terletak pada alamat 80H-FFH. Secara perangkat keras, register fungsi khusus ini dibedakan dengan memori data internal.

Tabel 2-3 Special Function Register

Sumber : Hafindo *Elektronik & Education*, Malang, 2001

| Simbol | Nama Register | Nilai Pada Saat Reset | Alamat |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ACC | Accumulator | 00 _H | E0 _H |
| B | Register B | 00 _H | F0 _H |
| PSW | Program Status Word | 00 _H | D0 _H |
| SP | Stack Pointer | 07 _H | 81 _H |
| DPTR | Data Pointer 2 Byte | | |
| DPL | Bit rendah | 0000 _H | 82 _H |

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| DPH | Bit Tinggi | 0000 _H | 83 _H |
| P0 | Port 0 | 0FF _H | 80 _H |
| P1 | Port 1 | 0FF _H | 90 _H |
| P2 | Port 2 | 0FF _H | A0 _H |
| P3 | Port 3 | 0FF _H | B0 _H |
| IP | Interrupt Priority Control | XXX00000 _B | D8 _H |
| IE | Interrupt Enable Control | 0XX00000 _B | A8 _H |
| TMOD | Timer/Counter Mode | 00 _H | 89 _H |
| TCON | Control | 00 _H | 88 _H |
| TH0 | Timer/Counter Control | 00 _H | 8C _H |
| TL0 | Timer/Counter 0 High | 00 _H | 8A _H |
| TH1 | Control | 00 _H | 8D _H |
| TL1 | Timer/Counter 0 Low | 00 _H | 8B _H |
| SCON | Control | 00 _H | 98 _H |
| SBUF | Timer/Counter 1 High | Independen | 99 _H |
| PCON | Control | | 87 _H |
| | Timer/Counter 1 Low | | |
| | Control | | |
| | Serial Control | | |
| | Serial Data Buffer | | |
| | Power Control | | |

Beberapa macam register fungsi khusus yang sering digunakan adalah sebagai berikut ini :

- *Accumulator* (ACC) merupakan register untuk penambahan dan pengurangan. Perintah *mnemonic* untuk mengakses akumulator disederhanakan sebagai A.
- Register B merupakan register khusus yang berfungsi melayani operasi perkalian dan pembagian.
- *Program Status Word* (PSW) yang terletak pada alamat D0H terdiri dari beberapa *bit* status yang menggambarkan kejadian di akumulator sebelumnya. Yaitu *carry bit*, *auxiliary carry*, dua *bit* pemilih bank, bendera *overflow*, *parity bit*, dan dua bendera yang dapat didefinisikan sendiri oleh pemakai. Keterangannya sebagai berikut :

- Flag Carry

Flag Carry (terletak pada alamat D7H) mempunyai fungsi sebagai pendeteksi terjadinya kelebihan pada operasi penjumlahan atau terjadi pinjam (*borrow*) pada operasi pengurangan. Misalnya jika data pada accumulator adalah FFH dan dijumlahkan dengan bilangan satu atau lebih, akan terjadi kelebihan dan membuat carry menjadi Set, sedangkan jika data pada accumulator adalah 00H dan dikurangkan dengan bilangan satu atau lebih, akan terjadi peminjaman dan membuat carry juga menjadi set.

- Flag Auxiliary Carry

Flag Auxiliary Carry akan selalu Set pada saat proses penjumlahan terjadi carry dari bit ketiga hingga bit keempat.

- Flag 0

Flag 0 digunakan untuk tujuan umum bergantung pada kebutuhan pemakai.

- **Bit Pemilih Register Bank**

Register Bank Select Bits (RS0 dan RS1) atau Bit Pemilih Register Bank digunakan untuk menentukan lokasi dari Register Bank (R0 hingga R7) pada memori. RS0 dan RS1 selalu bernilai nol setiap kali system direset sehingga lokasi dari R0 hingga R7 akan berada di alamat 00H hingga 07H.

- **Flag Overflow**

Flag Overflow akan diset jika pada operasi aritmatik menghasilkan bilangan yang lebih besar dari pada 128 atau lebih kecil dari - 128.

- **Bit Pariti**

Bit Pariti akan diset jika jumlah bit 1 dalam accumulator adalah ganjil dan akan clear jika jumlah bit 1 dalam accumulator genap. Jika data dalam accumulator adalah 10101110b atau AEH pariti akan diset. Data AEH mempunyai lima bit yang berkondisi 1 atau dapat disebut mempunyai bit 1 dalam jumlah yang ganjil. Bit pariti ini digunakan untuk proses yang berhubungan dengan serial port yaitu sebagai *Check sum*.

- **Stack Pointer (SP)** merupakan register 8 bit yang dapat diletakkan di alamat manapun pada RAM *internal*. Isi *register* ini ditambah sebelum data disimpan, selama instruksi PUSH dan CALL. Pada saat *reset*, *register* SP diinisialisasi pada alamat 07_H, sehingga *stack* akan dimulai pada lokasi 08_H.

- **Data Pointer (DPTR)** terdiri dari dua register, yaitu untuk *byte* tinggi (*Data Pointer High*, DPH) dan *byte* rendah (*Data Pointer Low*, DPL) yang berfungsi untuk pengalamatan alamat 16 bit.

- Port 0 sampai Port 3 merupakan register yang berfungsi untuk membaca dan mengeluarkan data pada port 0, 1, 2, 3. Masing-masing register ini dapat dialamati per-byte maupun per-bit.
- *Serial data buffer* (SBUF) merupakan dua *register* yang terpisah, *register buffer* pengirim dan sebuah *register buffer* penerima. Meletakkan data pada SBUF berarti meletakkan pada *buffer* pengirim yang akan mengirimkan data melalui transmisi serial. Membaca data SBUF berarti menerima data dari *buffer* penerima
- *Control Register* terdiri dari register yang mempunyai fungsi kontrol. Untuk mengontrol sistem interupsi, terdapat dua register khusus, yaitu *register IP (Interrupt Priority)* dan *register IE (Interrupt Enable)*. Untuk mengontrol pelayanan *timer/counter* terdapat *register* khusus, yaitu register TCON (*timer/counter control*) serta pelayanan port serial menggunakan register SCON (*Serial Port Control*).
- Register Timer
AT89S51 mempunyai dua buah 16 bit Timer/Counter, yaitu Timer 0 dan Timer 1. Timer 0 terletak pada alamat 8AH untuk TL0 dan 8CH untuk TH0 dan Timer 1 terletak pada alamat 8BH untuk TL1 dan 8DH untuk TH1.
- Register Interupt
89S51 mempunyai lima buah interupsi dengan sua level prioritas interupsi. Interupsi akan selalu nonaktif setiap kali system di – reset. Register – register yang berhubungan dengan interrupt adalah *Interrupt Enable Register (IE)* atau Register Pengaktif Interupsi pada alamat A8H untuk mengatur keaktifan tiap – tiap interrupt dan *Interrupt Priority Register (IP)* atau Register Prioritas Interupsi pada alamat B8H.

- **Register Port Serial**

AT89S51 mempunyai sebuah *on chip serial port* (serial port dalam keping) yang dapat digunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan peralatan lain yang menggunakan serial port juga seperti modem, shift register dan lain – lain.

Buffer (Penyangga) untuk proses pengiriman maupun pengambilan data terletak pada register SBUF, yaitu pada alamat 99H. Sedangkan untuk mengatur mode serial dapat dilakukan dengan mengubah isi dari SCON yang terletak pada alamat 98H.

3. Flash PEROM

AT89S51 memiliki 4Kb *Flash PEROM (Programmable and Erassable Read Only Memori)*, yaitu ROM yang dapat ditulis ulang atau dihapus menggunakan sebuah perangkat programmer hingga 1000 kali. Program yang ada pada *Flash PEROM* akan dijalankan jika pada saat sistem di-*reset*, pin EA/VP berlogika satu sehingga mikrokontroler aktif berdasarkan program yang ada pada *flash PEROM*nya. Namun, jika EA/VP berlogika nol, mikrokontroler aktif berdasarkan program yang berada pada memori *external*.

2.1.5. Mode Pengalamatan.

Mode pengalamatan yang digunakan pada AT89S51 adalah sebagai berikut:

a) **Mode pengalamatan segera (*immediate addressing mode*).**

Cara ini menggunakan konstanta, misalnya: **MOV A, #20H**. Data konstanta merupakan data yang menyatu dengan instruksi, contoh instruksi tersebut diatas mempunyai arti bahwa data konstantanya yaitu 20H, (sebagai data konstanta harus diawali dengan '#') disalin ke akumulator A.

b) Mode pengalamatan langsung (*direct addressing mode*).

Cara ini dipakai untuk menunjuk data yang berada di suatu lokasi memori dengan cara menyebut lokasi (alamat) memori tempat data tersebut berada, misalnya: **MOV A, 30H**. Instruksi ini mempunyai arti bahwa data yang berada di dalam memori dengan lokasi 30h disalin ke akumulator. Bedanya dengan pengalamatan segera yaitu jika pada pengalamatan segera menggunakan tanda '#' yang menandai 20H sebagai data konstan, sedangkan pada instruksi ini tidak menggunakan '#' sehingga 30H diartikan sebagai suatu lokasi memori.

c) Mode pengalamatan tidak langsung (*indirect addressing mode*).

Cara ini dipakai untuk mengakses data yang berada di dalam memori, tetapi lokasi memori tidak disebut secara langsung tapi di-'titip'-kan ke register lain, misalnya: **MOV A, @R0**. R0 adalah register serba guna yang dipakai untuk menyimpan lokasi memori, sehingga instruksi ini mempunyai arti memori yang alamat lokasinya tersimpan dalam R0 isinya disalin ke akumulator A. Tanda '@' dipakai untuk menandai lokasi memori yang tersimpan di dalam R0. *Register* serba guna R0 berfungsi sebagai register penyimpanan alamat (*indirect address*), selain R0 register serba guna lainnya, R1 juga bisa dipakai sebagai register penampung alamat.

d) Mode pengalamatan register (*register addressing mode*).

Misalnya: **MOV A, R5**, instruksi ini mempunyai arti bahwa data dalam register serba guna R5 disalin ke akumulator A. Instruksi ini menjadikan register serba guna R0 sampai R7 sebagai tempat penyimpanan data yang praktis dan kerjanya sangat cepat.

e) Mode pengalamatan kode tidak langsung (*code indirect addressing mode*).

MCS51 mempunyai cara penyebutan data dalam memori program yang dilakukan secara tak langsung, misalnya: **MOVC A, @A+DPTR**. Instruksi MOV diganti dengan MOVC, tambahan huruf C tersebut dimaksud untuk membedakan bahwa instruksi ini digunakan untuk memori program (MOV tanpa huruf C artinya digunakan untuk memori data). Tanda '@' digunakan untuk menandai A+DPTR yang berfungsi untuk menyatakan lokasi memori yang isinya disalin ke Akumulator A, dalam hal ini nilai yang tersimpan dalam DPTR (*Data Pointer Register* – 2 byte) ditambah dengan nilai yang tersimpan dalam akumulator A (1 byte) sama dengan lokasi memori program yang diakses.

2.2. Remote

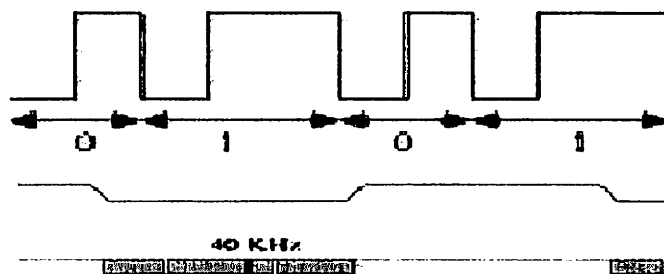
Berfungsi sebagai Sebagai pengontrol. Dan Remote yang di gunakan Remote dengan format data Sony yang mempunyai panjang data sebanyak 12 bit. Sinyal control inilah yang nantinya akan menjadi masukan untuk unit pemroses AT89S51. Penerima sinyal Remote menggunakan IR reciver pabrikasi yang telah berfungsi untuk menerima sinyal dengan frekwensi sinyal Remote Tv Sony yaitu 40 KHz.

Tabel 2-4 Data Remote Sony.

| Tombol | Hexa | Tombol | Hexa |
|--------|------|---------------|------|
| 1 | #080 | Vol- | #093 |
| 2 | #081 | Power(toggle) | #095 |
| 3 | #082 | PIC Mode | #096 |
| 4 | #083 | A/B | #097 |
| 5 | #084 | TV/Video | #0A5 |
| 6 | #085 | Sleep | #0B6 |
| 7 | #086 | + | #0F4 |
| 8 | #087 | - | #0F5 |
| 9 | #088 | Select | #0FC |
| 0 | #089 | | |
| Prog+ | #090 | | |
| Prog- | #091 | | |
| Vol+ | #092 | | |

(Sumber : data sheet remote sony)

Dimana data yang untuk di gunakan untuk menembak oleh modul ini adalah sama dengan penekanan tombol “1” pada remote sony. Pengguna dapat mencoba dengan menembakan tombol “1” pada sensor. Oleh karna itu data yang harus dimodulasikan oleh modul adalah data 80h. Data tersebut di kirim secara serial dalam bentuk pulse code modulation dimana logika 0 di wakili oleh logika 0 dan logika 1 yang pendek sedangkan logika 0 diwakili oleh logika 0 panjang dan logika 1 untuk yang pendek seperti pada gambar 2-3 berikut:



Gambar 2-4 Bentuk Sinyal Remote Tv Sony
(Sumber : data sheet remote sony)

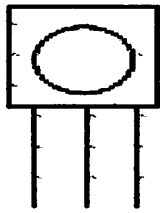
Namun sinyal PCM ini tidak dapat di kirimkan langsung ke LED infrared melainkan terlebih dahulu melalui proses modulasi dengan sinyal carrier 40 KHz sehingga tampak seperti pada gambar di atas logika 0 dari hasil PCM akan diubah menjadi sinyal 40 KHz dan logika 1 diubah jadi logika 1 biasa.

2.3. IRM (Infra Red Receiver Module)

Inframerah Receiver Module yang lebih dikenal dengan modul infra merah, menerima gelombang infra merah dengan panjang gelombang $10^{-3} - 10^{-6}$ m dan frekwensi sebesar $10^{11} - 10^{14}$ Hz, dengan frekwensi carrier 38 – 40 KHz.

Proses penerimaan pada prinsipnya sama dengan proses fotodioda dan sudah terintegrasi bersama satu komponen IC, dimana pada fotodioda terdapat suatu jendela kecil yang memungkinkan cahaya luar dapat masuk dan mengenai PN junction. Pada keadaan normal fotodioda berlaku sebagai dioda biasa yang dapat menghantarkan arus listrik dari anoda ke katoda, namun mempunyai tahanan balik yang besar. Bila cahaya luar mengenai junction fotodioda, maka tahanan balik akan mengecil dan menimbulkan arus balik, sehingga fotodioda berlaku sebagai dioda yang balik atau dibias reverse.

Semakin besar intensitas cahaya yang diterima, maka semakin besar pula arus balik yang ditimbulkannya. Bila energi foton diserap dalam suatu semikonduktor, maka akan dihasilkan pasangan elektron-elektron dan hole-hole yang telah dibangkitkan oleh foton yang saling memisahkan diri karena pengaruh medan listrik. Dimana elektron-elektron akan menuju sisi N dan hole-hole menuju ke sisi P, sehingga dihasilkan arus dari katoda menuju anoda. Arus balik yang dihasilkan sebanding dengan sinar yang diserap. Karena pengaruh suhu junction yang lebih tinggi menciptakan lebih banyak pasangan elektron-hole, sehingga mengakibatkan aliran arus balik yang melewati junction bertambah.



Gambar 2-5 Simbol Infra Red Receiver Modul (IRM)
(Sumber : data sheet IRM 8510)

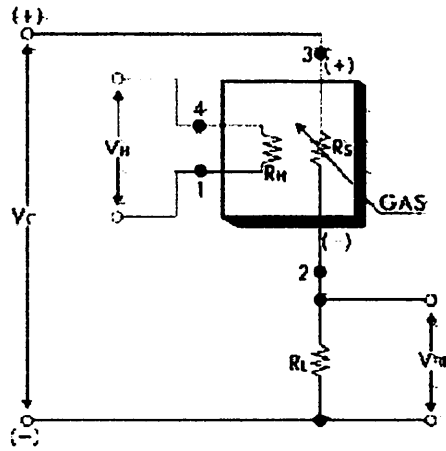
2.4. Limit switch Max – Min

Limit switch ini adalah suatu komponen detector manual atau panic switch, Komponen ini merupakan yang paling sederhana sekali dimana dalam memperoleh respon dari luar sangat mudah dan hanya mempunyai dua posisi yaitu NO (normaly open) jika hanya dalam posisi normal artinya tidak ada respon dari luar dia akan mempunyai kondisi terbuka (off), dan jika NC (normaly close) adalah dalam posisi normal dia akan terkondisi (on).

2.5. Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600

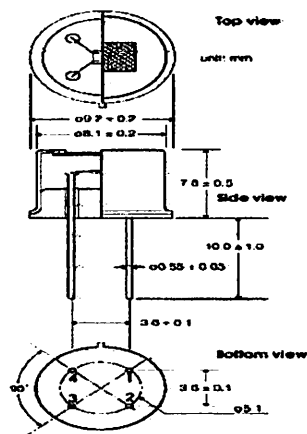
Elemen pensensor terdiri dari lapisan semikonduktor oksida logam terbentuk pada substrat alumina sebuah chip merasakan bersama-sama dengan pemanas terintegrasi. Dalam terdeteksi adanya gas, sensor's konduktivitas meningkat tergantung pada konsentrasi gas di udara. Sebuah rangkaian listrik sederhana dapat mengkonversi perubahan konduktivitas untuk sinyal output yang sesuai dengan konsentrasi gas. TGS 2600 yang memiliki kepekaan tinggi konsentrasi rendah gas udara kontaminan seperti hidrogen dan karbon monoksida yang ada di rokok asap. Sensor dapat mendeteksi hidrogen pada tingkat beberapa ppm. Fusi juga menawarkan sebuah mikroprosesor (FIC93619A) yang berisi perangkat lunak khusus untuk menangani sinyal sensor untuk

aplikasi pengendalian peralatan. Karena dari penginderaan miniaturisasi chip, TGS 2600 membutuhkan arus pemanas hanya 42mA dan perangkat ditempatkan di sebuah standar KE-5 paket.



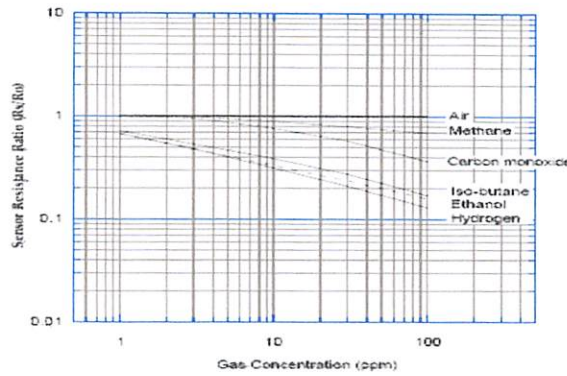
Gambar 2-6 Rangkaian Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600

(Sumber : data sheet TGS 2600)



Gambar 2-7 Dimensi Dan Configurasi Pin TGS 2600

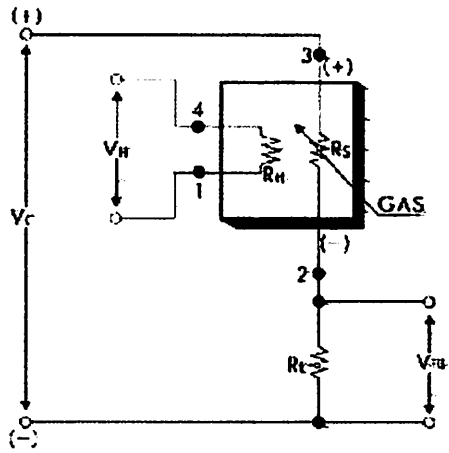
(Sumber : data sheet TGS 2600)



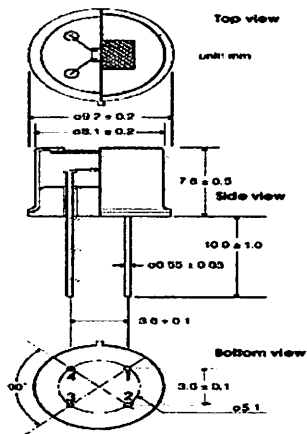
Gambar 2-8 Grafik kerja pembacaan sensor TGS 2600
(Sumber : data sheet TGS 2600)

2.6. Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610

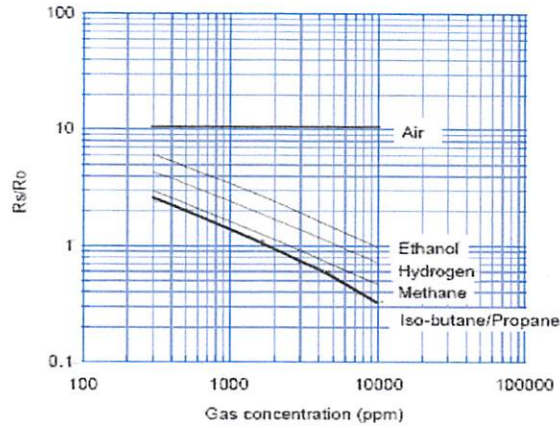
Elemen sensor terdiri dari lapisan semikonduktor oksida logam terbentuk pada substrat alumina sebuah chip merasakan bersama-sama dengan pemanas terintegrasi. Dalam terdeteksi adanya gas, sensor's konduktivitas meningkat tergantung pada konsentrasi gas di udara. Sebuah rangkaian listrik sederhana dapat mengkonversi perubahan konduktivitas untuk sinyal output yang sesuai dengan konsentrasi gas. TGS 2610 yang memiliki kepekaan tinggi untuk propana dan butana, sehingga ideal untuk LPG pemantauan. Karena sensitivitas rendah alkohol uap (gangguan biasa gas di lingkungan perumahan), sensor ideal untuk konsumen gas pasar alarm. Karena dari penginderaan miniaturisasi chip, TGS 2610 membutuhkan arus pemanas hanya 56mA dan perangkat ditempatkan di sebuah standar KE-5 paket.



Gambar 2-9 Rangkaian Kebersihan Udara TGS 2610
(Sumber : data sheet TGS 2610)



Gambar 2-10 Dimensi Dan Configurasi Pin TGS 2610
(Sumber : data sheet TGS 2610)



Gambar 2-11 Grafik kerja pembacaan sensor TGS 2610

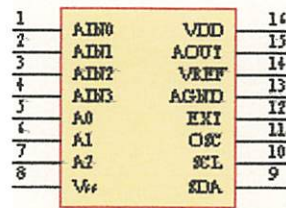
(Sumber : data sheet TGS 2610)

2.7. PCF8591

PCF8591 adalah suatu chip tunggal buatan philip semikonduktor, dengan empat inputan analog data 8 bit CMOS dengan power supplay rendah, satu out putan analog dan suatu serial penghubung I2C bus. Tiga empat pin A0, A1 dan A2 di gunakan untuk memprogram perangkat keras (hard ware). Dan pada perencanaan ini Ic PCF8591 digunakan sebagai ADC untuk sensor AF30. Adapun bagian spesifikasinya berikut:

- Serial I/O via I2C bus.
- Terdapat 3 pin alamat dari hard ware.
- Inputanya Diffrensial.
- Analog input 4 chanel 8 bit.
- Analog output 1 chanel 8 bit.
- Input range tegangan 0V – 2,5V.

Adapun gambar dari Ic PCF5891 seperti pada gambar berikut :

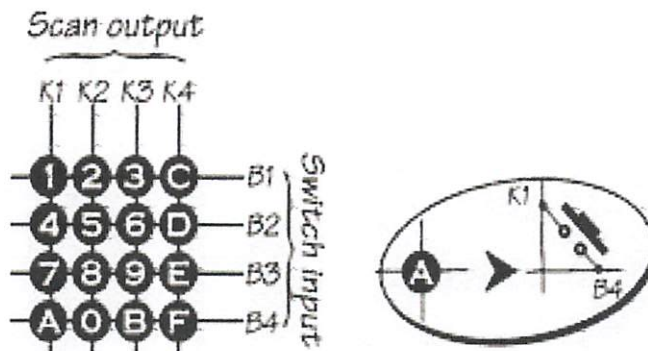


Gambar 2-12 Pin PCF8951
 (Sumber : Gambar Skematik PCF8951)

2.8. Keypad

Keypad merupakan salah satu sarana untuk memasukkan suatu data ke komputer atau minimum sistem. Untuk rangkaian keypad dalam tugas akhir ini digunakan keypad matrik 4 x 4.

Keypad matrik 4 x 4 merupakan susunan 16 tombol membentuk keypad sebagai sarana masukan ke mikrokontroller, meskipun jumlah tombol ada 16 tapi hanya memerlukan 8 jalur port paralel, seperti terlihat dalam Gambar 2-8 berikut:



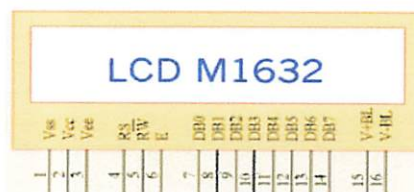
Gambar 2-13 Keypad Matrik 4 x 4
 (Sumber : Google.com/gambar-keypad)

2.9. LCD (*Liquid Cristal Display*)

Liquid Cristal Display adalah modul tampilan yang mempunyai konsumsi daya yang relatif rendah dan terdapat sebuah kontroler CMOS didalamnya. Kontroler tersebut berfungsi sebagai pembangkit ROM / RAM dan *display* data RAM. Semua fungsi tampilan dikontrol oleh suatu instruksi, modul LCD dapat dengan mudah diinterfacekan dengan MPU.

LCD yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah LCD yang memiliki kemampuan sebagai berikut:

- Meliputi 32 karakter yang dibagi menjadi 2 baris dengan *display dot matrik* 5 x 7 ditambah *cursor*.
- Karakter generator ROM dengan 192 karakter.
- Karakter generator RAM dengan 8 tipe karakter.
- Dilengkapi fungsi tambahan yaitu *display clear*, *cursor home*, *display ON/OFF*, *cursor ON/OFF*, *display character blink*, *cursor shift* dan *display shift*.
- Internal data.
- 80 x 8 bit *display* data RAM.
- Dapat diinterfacekan dengan μC 8 atau 4 bit.
- Internal otomatis dan *reset* pada *power ON*.
- + 5 volt *power supply* tunggal.



Gambar 2-14 Bentuk fisik dari LCD (*Liquid Cristal Display*)
(*Sumber : Gambar Skematik LCD*)

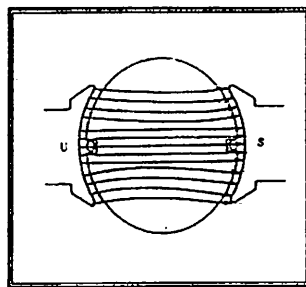
2.10. Motor DC

Motor arus searah (DC) adalah suatu mesin yang berfungsi mengubah energi listrik menjadi energi mekanik. Dasar prinsip kerja motor DC sebenarnya sangat mudah, hanya saja kita sering dibingungkan dengan konstruksi mesin yang agak rumit.

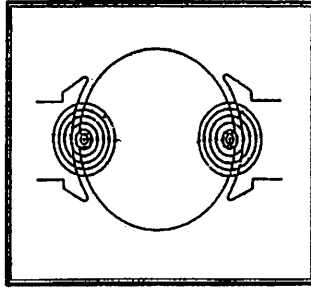
2.10.1. Prinsip kerja Motor DC Satu Arah

Prinsip kerja motor arus searah didasarkan pada penghantar yang membawa arus ditempatkan dalam suatu medan magnet, maka penghantar tersebut akan mengalami gaya. Gaya menimbulkan torsi yang menimbulkan torsi yang menghasilkan rotasi mekanik, sehingga motor akan berputar. Dalam sistematika kerjanya bisa disimpulkan sebagai berikut:

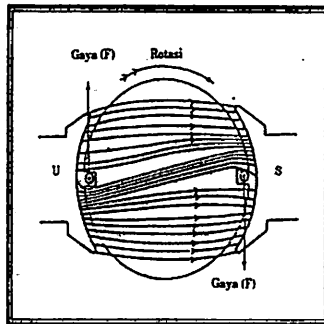
1. Adanya garis – garis gaya medan magnet (fluks) antara kutub yang berada di stator
2. Penghantar dialiri arus ditempatkan pada jangkar dalam medan magnet
3. Pada penghantar timbul gaya yang menghasilkan torsi



Gambar 2-15 Medan yang dihasilkan oleh kutub
(Sumber : "Pengantar Teknik Tenaga Listrik" Ir. Hanzah Berhaim)



Gambar 2-16 Medan sebagai hasil arus yang mengalir pada penghantar
 (Sumber : "Pengantar Teknik Tenaga Listrik" Ir. Hamzah Berhaim)



Gambar 2-17 Interaksi kedua medan menghasilkan gaya
 (Sumber : "Pengantar Teknik Tenaga Listrik" Ir. Hamzah Berhaim)

Gambar 3-3,3-4 Terjadinya rotasi motor arus searah sebagai interaksi antara medan magnet yang dihasilkan oleh kutub pada stator dan medan magnet yang dihasilkan oleh arus yang mengalir pada penghantar

Persamaan yang mendasari prinsip kerja motor DC :

1. Persamaan gaya pada kawat berarus listrik dalam medan magnet.

$$F = i (l \times B)$$

dimana :

F = gaya pada kawat

I = arus yang mengalir pada kawat

L = panjang kawat

B = medan magnet

2. Persamaan tegangan induksi pada kawat berarus listrik yang bergerak dalam medan magnet

$$e_{ind} = (v \times B) l$$

dimana

e_{ind} = tegangan induksi pada kawat

v = kecepatan putar kawat

B = vector medan magnet

l = panjang konduktor dalam medan magnet

3. Hukum tegangan Kirchoff

$$V_b - iR - e_{ind} = 0$$

$$V_b = e_{ind} + iR$$

Pada proses kerja motor DC, keempat persamaan tersebut saling terkait dan berkesinambungan. Proses kerja dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut :

1. Penutup saklar (memberi tegangan) menghasilkan aliran listrik

$$I = V_B / R$$

2. Mengalirnya arus menghasilkan gaya pada lilitan kawat $F = Bil$

3. Lilitan kawat bergerak kesamping (kanan), menghasilkan tegangan induksi yang berimbang pada kecepatan

4. Tegangan induksi menaikkan arus $i = (V_B - e_{ind}) / R$

5. Gaya induksi menurun ($F = i l B$), sampai mendekati $F = 0$. Pada keadaan tersebut, $e_{ind} = V_B$, $i = 0$, dan lilitan berputar konstan dengan kecepatan tanpa beban $V_{SS} = V_B / B l$

BAB III

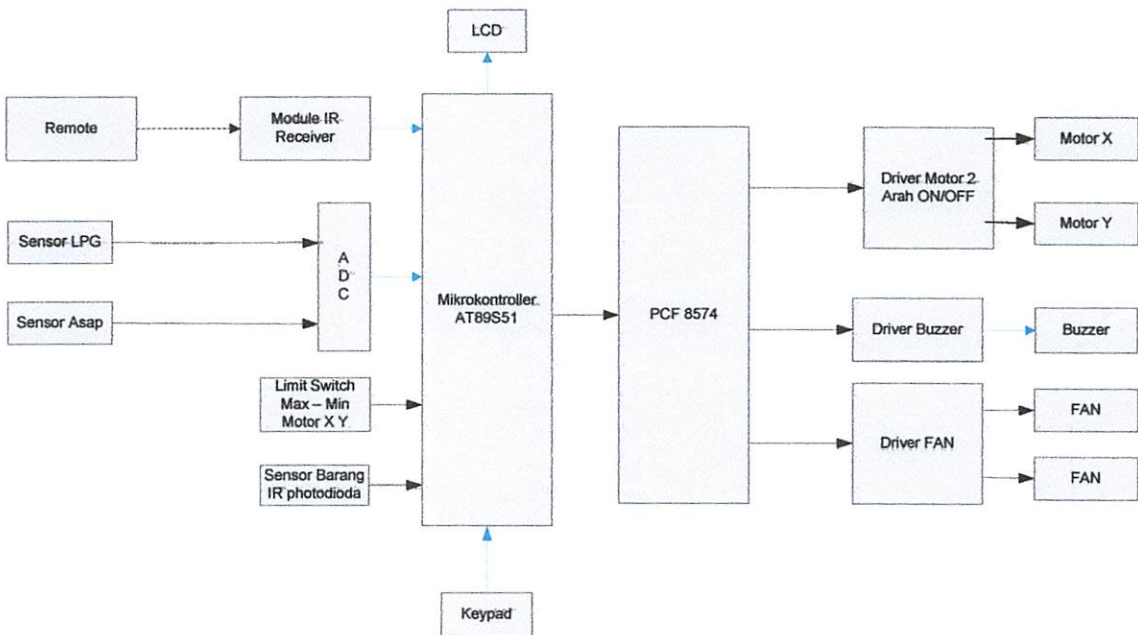
PERANCANGAN HARDWARE DAN SOFTWARE

Bab ini akan membahas tentang perencanaan dan perancangan alat yang meliputi perencanaan perangkat keras (Hardware) dan perangkat lunak (Software) dari sistem pengaturan kerja motor untuk mengatur agar bisa mebgatur naik-turunnya kompor. Pengaturan sistem kerja sensor Gas LPG dan sensor kebersihan udara dalam ruangan. Perancangan secara keseluruhan dapat dibagi menjadi dua bagian, yaitu :

1. Perancangan Hardware
2. Perancangan Software

3.1 PERANCANGAN HARDWARE

Blok diagram sistem sebagai berikut :



Gambar 3-1 Diagram Blok Sistem

Dari gambar blok diagram 3-1 dapat dijelaskan cara kerjanya secara umum. Komponen - komponen dan Fasilitas pada blok diagram secara keseluruhan dapat di kontrol dengan remote dan sebagian Fasilitas dapat diatur secara manual.

Dan fungsi dari masing – blok sebagai berikut:

1. Remote sebagai pengontrol atau pengirim intruksi dengan menggunakan remote Tv sony.
2. Module IR rangkaian penerima intruksi dari remote untuk menjalankan system atau perintah pada tiap – tiap fasilitas sesuai dengan perintah yang di terima.
3. Limit Switch Max-Min sebagai pengatur motor penggerak pada motor dinding dan motor korden jelasnya untuk pembatasan pergerakan motor kapan harus bekerja dan berhenti.
4. Sensor Gas LPG digunakan sebagai pendeteksi adanya kebocoran gas disekitar area kompor dan ruangan.
5. Sensor kebersihan udara sebagai pendeteksi jika udara disekitar kompor penuh dengan asap akibat memasak.
6. PCF 8591 digunakan untuk mengubah tegangan analog menjadi tegangan digital sebagai inputan dari sensor gas LPG TGS 2610, sensor kebersihan udara TGS 2600 untuk proses penerimaan pada Mikrokontroller.
7. Keypad digunakan untuk tombol pengaturan intruksi dan seting point batas pendeteksian ketebalan asap dalam ruangan yang di terima dari sensor gas LPG TGS 2610, sensor kebersihan udara TGS 2600 untuk menjalankan proses kerja FAN sebagai pengganti blower.
8. Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) digunakan untuk menampilkan data yang telah diproses oleh mikrokontroler AT89S51 dan intruksi dari Keypad.

9. Driver Motor Dua Arah sebuah rangkaian penggerak motor satu arah di jadikan duarah putar searah jarum jam dan kebalikan arah jarum jam dengan system kerja rangkain ini membalikan polaritas.
10. Motor X digunakan sebagai penggerak naik-turunnya kompor.
11. Motor Y digunakan sebagai penggerak buka-tutup penutup pada kompor.
12. Driver Fan berfungsi sebagai rangkaian pengatur kerja fan untuk menghisap, apabila terdeteksi adanya asap dalam ruangan.
13. Fan digunakan untuk menghisap asap dalam ruangan yang bekerja setelah melalui proses dari driver fan dan intruksi dari proses awal pendeteksian sensor asap.
14. Mikrokontroler AT89S51 digunakan sebagai pengolah data hasil pembacaan dari intruksi yang diterima kemudian dikirimkan pada tiap – tiap blok sesuai intruksi yang diterima.

- Cara Kerja Sistem

Remote sebagai pengontrol dari mekanik mengirimkan signal ke module IR kemudian data yang dikirim diolah oleh mikrokontroller AT89S51. Tombol 5 ditekan, maka penutup atas kompor terbuka, kemudian mekanis dari kompor menggerakkan kompor naik ke atas. Tombol 6 ditekan, maka mekanis kompor akan menggerakkan turun kebawah, kemudian penutup dari kompor akan menutup seperti keadaan semula.

Pergerakan dari motor X, Y diatur oleh limit switch max – min. Untuk melakukan setting pergerakan dari semua motor dilakukan pada key pad yang ditampilkan pada LCD kemudian data diolah oleh mikrokontroller AT89S51.

Jika kondisi Asap pada ruangan dapur melebihi dari setting batas, maka Fan akan otomatis menghisap asap untuk dibuang keluar agar ruangan tidak penuh dengan asap.

Jika ada kebocoran gas, maka sensor akan segera mendeteksi adanya kebocoran dan memperingati si pemakai dengan mengeluarkan suara buzzer.

3.1.1. Penggunaan Remote Tv Sony Triniton 827 s.

Dalam perencanaan alat ini menggunakan remote Tv Sony Triniton 827 s karena remote Tv Sony lebih mudah untuk mendukung kebutuhan alat ini. Frekuensi carrier dari remote ini sendiri 38-40kHz, frekuensi tersebut agar sinkron dengan frekuensi carrier dr IRM itu sendiri. Pada perencanaan ini membutuhkan beberapa tombol untuk mengendalikan fitur – fitur alat sesuai kebutuhan, demikian gambar remote Tv sony:



Gambar 3-2 Remote Tv Sony

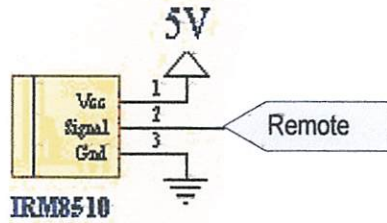
Tabel 3-1 Fungsi Tombol Remote

| TOMBOL | FUNGSI TOMBOL |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Buka Meja Kompiler |
| 2 | Tutup Meja Kompiler |
| 3 | Kompiler Naik |
| 4 | Kompiler Turun |
| 5 | Buka meja dan kompor Naik. |
| 6 | Tutup meja dan kompor turun |

Dari perencanaan penggunaan remote Tv Sony demikian setingan tombol – tombol yang akan dipergunakan, untuk mengendalikan fitur – fitur yang ada pada alat tanpa harus mengendalikan secara manual.cukuc dengan jarak jauh.

3.1.2. IRM (Infra Red Receiver Modul).

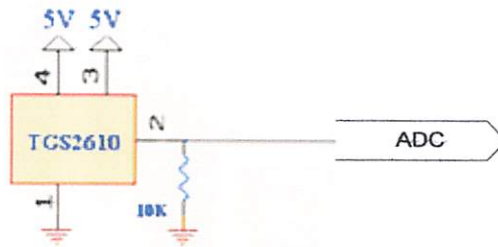
Untuk perancangan IRM digunakan IRM 8510 karena IRM dapat menerima panjang gelombang infra merah 450 – 550 nM, dengan frekwensi carrier 38 – 40 KHz. Karena proses penerimaannya pada prinsipnya sama dengan proses fotodioda yang terintegrasi bersama satu komponen Ic. Perencanaan IRM dapat dilihat pada gambar 3-3 berikut :



Gambar 3-3 IRM 8510

3.1.3. Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610

Sensor Gas tipe TGS 2610, pada perancangan alat ini berfungsi untuk pendeteksi adanya kebocoran gas yang tujuannya agar menjaga dari kebocoran gas di sekitar kompor dan dapur itu sendiri. Karena terdeteksi oleh sensor gas yang berupa tegangan Analog.



Gambar 3-4 Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG TGS 2610

Pada rangkaian sensor ini digunakan $R_L=10\text{ K}\Omega$ sesuai dengan data sheet sensor TGS 2610. Sedangkan dalam kondisi tersebut tanpa ada masukan gas terdapat nilai desimal sebesar 60 sehingga diperoleh perhitungan sebagai berikut :

- $V_{\text{perstep}} = \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{2^n - 1}$
 $= \frac{5}{255}$
 $= 0.0196\text{ V}$
- $V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{perstep}} \times \text{ADC}$
 $V_{\text{out}} = 0.0196 \times 60 = 1.176$

dengan diketahui ADC 60

maka,

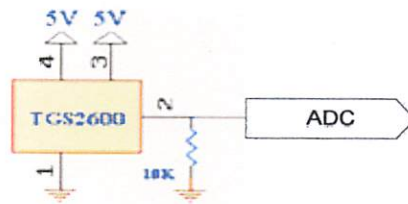
$$V_{\text{out}} = \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L} \times V$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} R_s &= \frac{RL \times V}{V_{out}} - RL \\ &= \frac{10 \times 5}{1.176} - 10 \\ &= 32,5170 \text{ K}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

3.1.4. Rangkaian Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600

Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600 pada perancangan alat ini berfungsi untuk pendeteksi kebersihan udara yang tujuannya agar udara yang kotor dari hasil memasak berupa asap di sekitar kompor dan dapur itu sendiri. Karena terdeteksi oleh sensor kebersihan udara yang berupa tegangan Analog.



Gambar 3-5 Rangkaian Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600

Pada rangkaian sensor ini digunakan $RL=10 \text{ K}\Omega$ sesuai dengan data sheet sensor TGS 2600. Sedangkan dalam kondisi tersebut tanpa ada masukan gas terdapat nilai desimal sebesar 60 sehingga diperoleh perhitungan sebagai berikut :

- $$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{perstep}} &= \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{2^n - 1} \\ &= \frac{5}{255} \\ &= 0.0196 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

- $V_{out} = V_{perstep} \times ADC$
 $V_{out} = 0.0196 \times 60$
 $= 1.176$

dengan diketahui ADC 60

maka,

$$V_{out} = \frac{RL}{RS + RL} \times V$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} R_s &= \frac{RL \times V}{V_{out}} - RL \\ &= \frac{10 \times 5}{1.176} - 10 \\ &= 32,5170 \text{ K}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

3.1.5 Rangkaian ADC PCF 8591

Pengubahan analog ke digital mengambil masukan analog melalui kaki AIN 0 dan AIN 1 yang mencupliknya, kemudian mengubah amplitudo dari setiap cuplikan menjadi sandi digital. Keluaran melalui kaki 9 SDA (*Serial Data Line*) yang merupakan jalur pengiriman dan penerimaan data bit dan kaki SCL (*Serial Clock Line*) yang merupakan jalur pengiriman data penerima clock. Keluaran dari kaki SDA dan SCL adalah sejumlah bit-bit digital yang status logikanya menunjukkan amplitudonya dari setiap cuplikan. Tegangan yang keluar dari sensor suhu merupakan tegangan analog sehingga akan dikonversikan oleh ADC menjadi data digital yang dibaca oleh mikrontroller dan tergantung juga terhadap jumlah bit dari ADC yang digunakan. Resolusi ADC menjadi jumlah bit keluarannya, semakin banyak bit keluaran maka makin kecil nilai resolusi, kecepatan konversi dan pewaktu. Resolusi yang tinggi di

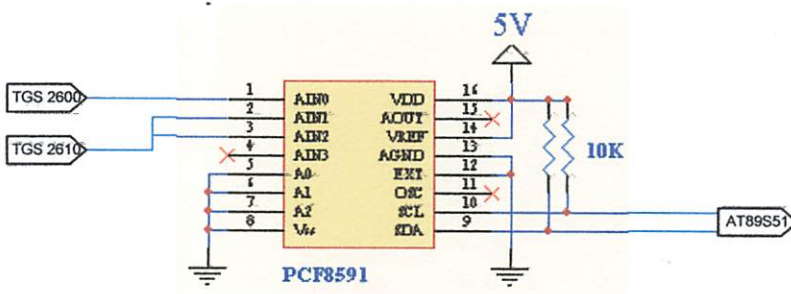
dapat dari tegangan output maksimal (tegangan referensi) dibagi dua pangkat "n" dikurangi "1", dimana "n" sama dengan jumlah bit, dengan rumus sebagai berikut :

- $V_{perstep} = \frac{V_{max}}{2^n - 1}$
- $= \frac{5}{255}$
- $= 0.0196 \text{ V}$
- $V_{out} = V_{perstep} \times \text{ADC}$
- $V_{out} = 0.0196 \times 60$
- $= 1.176$

Jadi bila ada kenaikan tegangan masukan sebesar 0.0196 volt, maka akan terjadi perubahan nilai biner 1.

Untuk V_{in} ADC dapat diketahui yaitu :

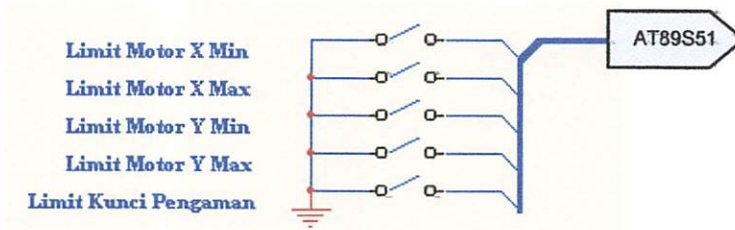
- $V_{in} = V_{max} - 1,5 \left[\frac{(V_{max} - V_{min})}{256} \right]$
- $V_{in} = 5 - 1,5 \left[\frac{5 - 2,5}{256} \right]$
- $V_{in} = 4,98 \text{ volt}$



Gambar 3.6 Rangkaian Skematik PCF 8591

3.1.6 Limit Switch Max – Min Motor X,Y

Salah satu jenis sensor yang bersifat diskrit ialah *limit switch*. Umumnya *limit switch* digunakan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya suatu obyek di lokasi tertentu. *Limit switch* akan aktif jika mendapatkan sentuhan atau tekanan dari suatu benda fisik. berikut ini contoh bentuk – bentuk *limit switch*.

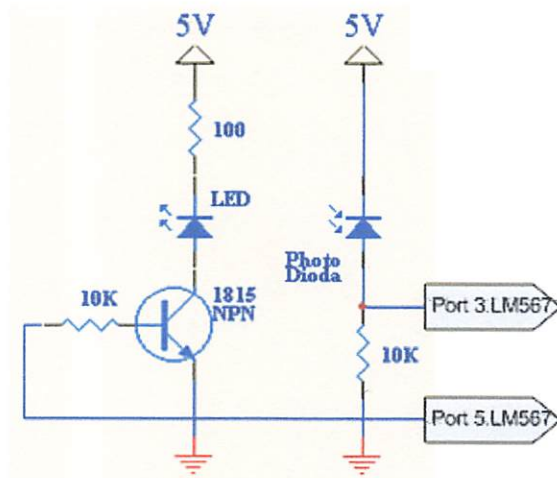


Gambar 3-7 *Limit Switch*

3.1.7 Sensor Barang (IR photodiode)

Photodiodes dibuat dari semikonduktor dengan bahan yang populer adalah silicon (Si) atau galium arsenida (GaAs), dan yang lain meliputi InSb, InAs, PbSe. Material ini menyerap cahaya dengan karakteristik panjang gelombang mencakup: 2500 Å - 11000 Å untuk silicon, 8000 Å – 20,000 Å untuk GaAs. Ketika sebuah photon (satu satuan energi dalam cahaya) dari sumber cahaya diserap, hal tersebut membangkitkan suatu elektron dan menghasilkan sepasang pembawa muatan tunggal, sebuah elektron dan sebuah hole, di mana suatu hole adalah bagian dari kisi-kisi semikonduktor yang kehilangan elektron. Arah Arus yang melalui sebuah semikonduktor adalah kebalikan dengan gerak muatan pembawa. Cara tersebut didalam sebuah photodiode digunakan untuk mengumpulkan photon yang menyebabkan pembawa muatan (seperti arus atau tegangan) mengalir/terbentuk di bagian-bagian elektroda. Photodiode digunakan sebagai penangkap gelombang cahaya yang dipancarkan oleh Infrared.

Besarnya tegangan atau arus listrik yang dihasilkan oleh photodiode tergantung besar kecilnya radiasi yang dipancarkan oleh Infrared.



Gambar 3.8 Rangkaian Skematik IR photodiode

- **Analisa Perhitungan**

Untuk mendapatkan kuat *cahaya infra red*, maka diperlukan pula perhitungan yang tepat. Pada saat *LED* menyala sempurna diperlukan sumber tegangan 2,5 Volt, dengan kuat arus 20 mA. Dengan adanya V_{cc} sebesar 5 Volt maka diperlukan pembatas tegangan dengan nilai resistor 'R'. sedangkan photo diode yang berhadapan dengan *LED infra red* dan dengan jarak terdekat terhadap wadah utama makanan saat full akan mengalirkan arus sebesar 0,5 mA maka dapat dicari resistor photo diode dan resistor pembagi (RI) sebagai berikut :

$$R_{LED} = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R_{LED} = \frac{2,5V}{20 \cdot 10^{-3} A}$$

$$R_{LED} = 125 \Omega$$

$$V_{LED} = \frac{R_{LED}}{R_{LED} + R_1} \times V_{CC}$$

$$2,5V = \frac{125}{125 + R_1} \times 5V$$

$$R_1 = 125 \Omega$$

Dari hasil perhitungan di dapat nilai *resistor* pada infra merah sebesar 125 Ω , karena di pasaran tidak ada maka di ambil nilai terdekatnya yaitu 100 Ω Sedangkan untuk menentukan nilai *resistornya* dari *receiver* infra merah sebagai berikut :

$$R_{Photo} = \frac{V_{Photo}}{I_{Photo}}$$

$$R_{Photo} = \frac{5V}{0,5mA}$$

$$R_{Photo} = 10K\Omega$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{(R_2 + R_{Photo})} \times V_{CC}$$

$$2,5V = \frac{R_2}{(R_2 + 10K\Omega)} \times 5V$$

$$(2,5V \cdot R_2 + 2,5V \cdot 10K\Omega) = 5V \cdot R_2$$

$$2,5V \cdot 10K = 5V \cdot R_2 - 2,5V \cdot R_2$$

$$2,5V \cdot 10K = 2,5V \cdot R_2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2,5V \cdot 10K}{2,5V}$$

$$R_2 = 10K\Omega$$

- Mencari R (transistor) dari beban Led (I Led)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{V - V_{Led}}{R} \\ &= \frac{5 - 1,8}{100} \\ &= \frac{3,2}{100} = 32mA \end{aligned}$$

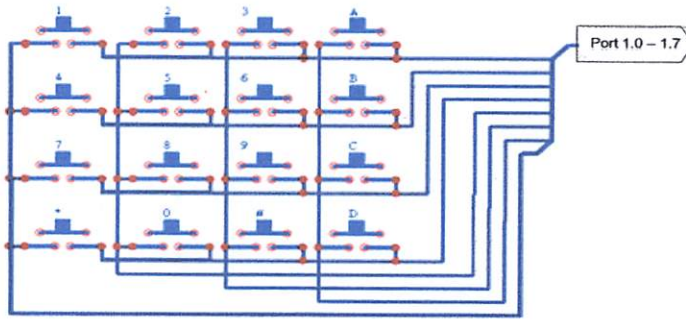
$$\begin{aligned} I_c &= I_{Led} \\ &= 32 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_b &= \frac{I_c}{H_{fe}} \\ &= \frac{32}{60} = 0,533mA \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_b &= \frac{V}{I} \\ &= \frac{5}{0,533} \\ &= 9,3 \text{ k}\Omega \approx 10 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

3.1.8 Rangkaian Keypad 4x4

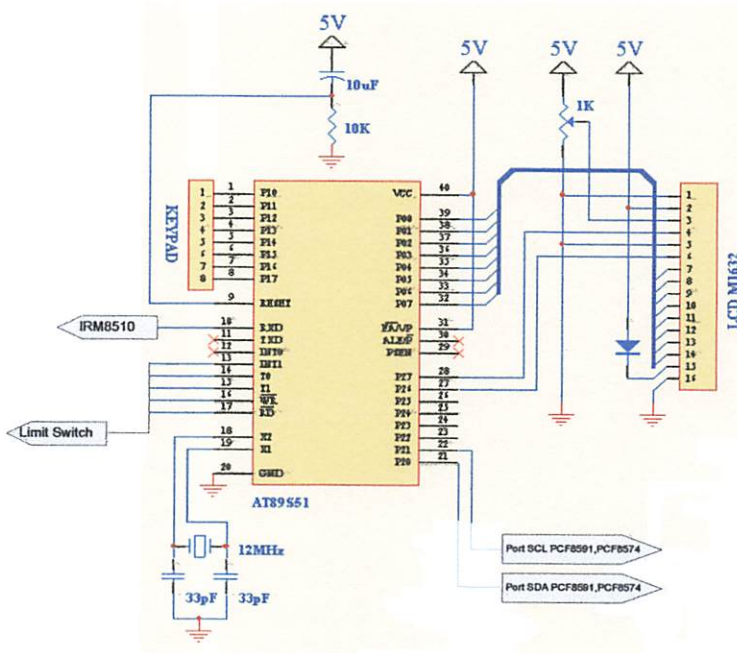
Pada gambar 3-10 adalah blok diagram hubungan *keypad* dengan *mikrokontroller*. *Keypad* yang digunakan adalah *keypad matriks 4x4*. Port yang digunakan untuk sinyal port 1.0 – port 1.3 dari mikrokontroller masuk ke kelompok baris *keypad*, sedangkan kelompok kolom *keypad* dihubungkan ke port 1.4 – port 1.7 *mikrokontroller*. Untuk fungsi dari tombol-tombol *keypad* tergantung pada pemrogram. Berikut blok diagram dari penyambungan *keypad* ke *mikrokontroller*.



Gambar 3-9 Hubungan Keypad Dengan Mikrokontroler

3.1.9. Perancangan Mikrokontroler

Rangkaian mikrokontroler AT89S51 berfungsi sebagai pengolah data digital. Digunakannya MCU AT89S51 dalam perancangan ini karena MCU ini telah menyediakan internal memori, jadi tidak diperlukan memori tambahan dari luar. Sehingga bentuk fisik alat lebih kecil, dan juga MCU ini mudah didapat di pasaran dengan harga yang relatif terjangkau.



Gambar 3-10 Rangkaian Mikrontroller AT89S51

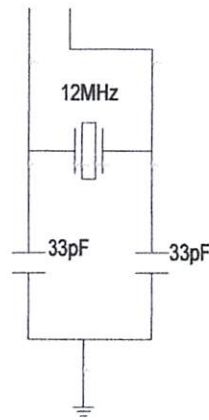
Pada gambar 3.10 adalah rangkaian AT89S52 beserta pin – pinnya.

Keterangan gambar :

1. Pin 1-8 dihubungkan ke pin *Keypad*
2. Pin 9 dihubungkan ke *reset*
3. Pin 10 dihubungkan pada IRM8510
4. Pin 13-17 dihubungkan pada Limit Switch
5. Pin 18-19 ke *clock*
6. Pin 20 ke *ground*
7. Pin 21 dihubungkan ke pin SDA pada PCF8591 dan PCF8574
8. Pin 22 dihubungkan ke pin SCL pada PCF8591 dan PCF8574
9. Pin 27 ke Rs pada LCD
10. Pin 28 ke En pada LCD
11. Pin 31 dihubungkan ke Vcc
12. Pin 32-39 dihubungkan ke LCD
13. Pin 40 dihubungkan ke Vcc

Mikrokontroler AT89S51 membutuhkan sinyal clock untuk berpindah dari satu kondisi ke kondisi yang lain, sebab dalam perancangan perangkat lunaknya perpindahan dari satu state ke state yang lain dieksekusi jika ada clock.

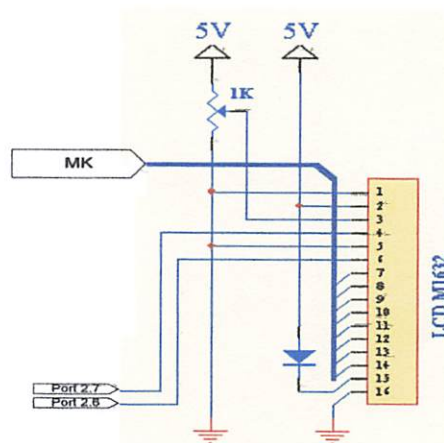
Perencanaan clock ini menggunakan Crystal 12MHz dua buah capasitor 33pF yang terhubung dengan kaki dari Crystal dan rangkaian ini dihubungkan ke kaki 18 – 19 pada Mikrokontroler. dalam perencanaan alat ini clock diprogram pada 12 KHz. rangkaian clock ini digunakan sebagai pemicunya. Dan rangkaian clock seperti pada gambar 3-11 berikut :



Gambar 3-11 Rangkaian Clock

3.1.10 LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)

Untuk menampilkan semua intruksi dari keypad, maka dalam perencanaan ini digunakan LCD M1632 karena LCD adalah modul tampilan yang mempunyai konsumsi daya yang relative rendah dan terdapat sebuah kontroler CMOS didalamnya dan kontroler tersebut berfungsi sebagai pembangkit ROM/RAM dan display data RAM. karena fungsi tampilan dikontrol oleh suatu intruksi, agar modul LCD dapat dengan mudah di interfacekandengan MPU. dan perencanaan LCD seperti pada gambar 3-12 berikut :



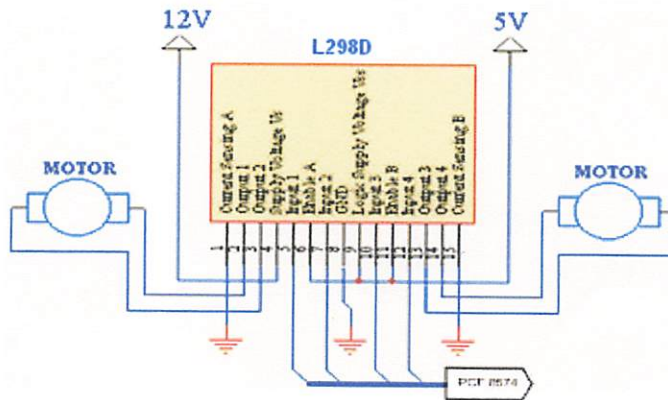
Gambar 3-12 LCD M1632

Pada gambar diatas kaki-kaki LCD M1632 yang terhubung dari port Mikrokontroler P0.0 – P0.7 ke kaki DB0 – DB7 pada LCD kemudian port 26 – 27 dari mikro terhubung dengan kaki Rs dan E pada LCD. Tambahan dioda external yang terhubung ke V+BL pada LCD dengan tegangan masukan 5V port V-BL dihubungkan ke ground kemudian kaki Vss dan RW diberikan tahanan eksternal 1K dengan tegangan masukan 5V.

3.1.11. Driver Motor Dc

Untuk motor Dc satu arah memiliki prinsip dasar dengan mengubah energi listrik menjadi energi mekanik, sesuai kebutuhan alat ini menggunakan motor Dc dua arah maka dari itu di rancang sebuah rangkaian untuk membalikan polaritas agar motor Dc dapat berputar searah jarum jam dan berlawanan arah jarum jam dengan ini rangkaian menggunakan Ic L298 untuk merubah system kerja motor Dc. Pada rangkaian driver motor Dc port Vs diberi tegangan masukan 12V untuk port Anable A-B dan Vss Tegangan masukanya 5V Port Input 1-4 pada Ic L298 dihubungkan pada mikrokontroler. Dan port output 1-4 dihubungkan untuk motor penggerak naik-turun kompor dan buka tutup penutup kompor.

Untuk jelasnya tiap – tiap port Ic L298 dapat dilihat pada skema driver motor Dc pada gambar berikut :



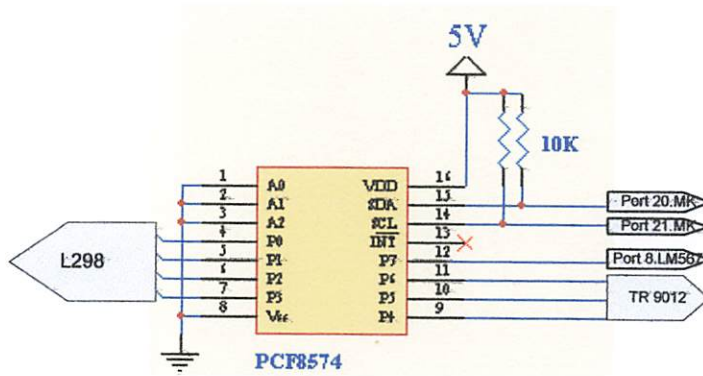
Gambar 3-13 Driver Motor Dc

Demikian karakteristik Ic L298 :

- 1.operasi tegangan hingga 46v
- 2.total current DC hingga 4A
- 3.over temperatur proteksi
- 4.logic"0" input hingga 1,5v (high nois immunity)

3.1.11.1. PCF8574

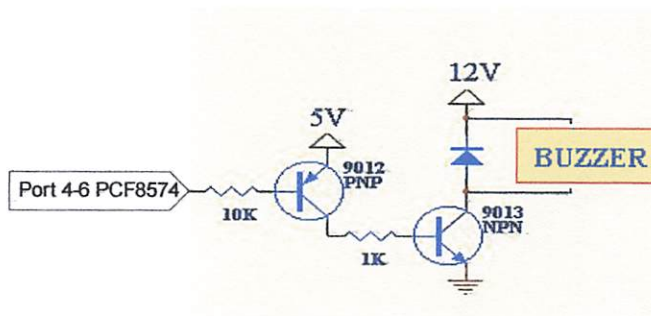
Pada gambar 3.12 adalah Rangkaian PCF 8574 8-bit I/O *expander* untuk I2C-bus terdiri dari 8 bit I/O *bidirectional* dan I2C bus interface. Karakteristik I2c Bus untuk 2 jalur komunikasi antara 2 IC. 2 jalur antara lain SDA dan SCL. Kedua jalur harus dihubungkan ke positif lewat *resistor pull up* ke tingkat output. Data transfer di jalankan ketika tidak keadan sibuk.



Gambar 3-14 PCF8574.

3.1.12 Driver Buzzer

Dalam mikrokontroler data yang diterima lalu diolah untuk dilanjutkan oleh rangkaian buzzer (Driver buzzer) untuk menjalankan buzzer agar bisa berbunyi pada saat pemberitahuan pada saat ambang batas melebihi normal atau memperingati tanda bahaya. Pada rangkaian menggunakan Transistor 9012 PNP dan 9013 NPN dua tahanan 10K dan 1K kemudian dioda 1A untuk pengaman apabila ada arus balik. Demikian gambar perencanaan rangkaian driver buzzer:



Gambar 3-15 Driver Buzzer

Rangkaian driver buzzer ini sama dengan rangkaian pendukung lainnya untuk menghubungkan buzzer dengan mikrokontroler yang di hubungkan dengan port2 pada mikrokontroler.

- Mencari R dari I beban

Dik :

$$V_{beban} = 12V$$

$$R_{beban} = 150\Omega$$

$$I_{beban} = \frac{12}{0,15} = 80mA$$

$$I_{c2} = I_{beban}$$

$$I_{b2} = \frac{I_c}{H_{fe}}$$

$$= \frac{80}{60}$$

$$= 1,3 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{b2} = \frac{V - V_{eb}(\text{saturasi})}{I}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 0,7}{1,3} = \frac{4,3}{1,3} = 3,30k\Omega$$

$$I_{c1} = I_{b2}$$

$$I_{b1} = \frac{I_{c1}}{H_{fe}}$$

$$= \frac{1,3}{60}$$

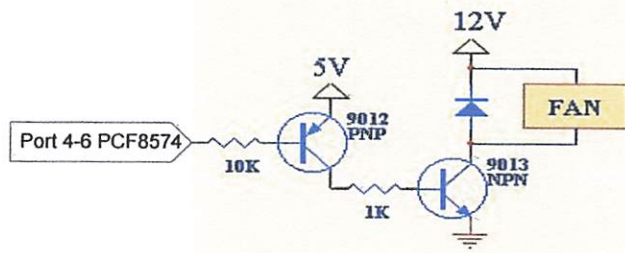
$$= 0,021 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{b1} = \frac{V - V_{eb}(\text{saturasi})}{I}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 0,7}{0,021} = \frac{4,3}{0,021} = 204k\Omega$$

3.1.13 Driver Fan

Dalam mikrokontroler data yang diterima lalu diolah untuk dilanjutkan oleh rangkaian Fan (Driver Fan) untuk menjalankan Fan agar berputar menghisap asap dalam ruangan. pada rangkaian menggunakan Transistor 9012 PNP dan 9013 NPN dua tahanan 10K dan 1K kemudian dioda 1A untuk pengaman apabila ada arus balik. Demikian gambar perencanaan rangkaian driver Fan:



Gambar 3-16 Driver Fan

Rangkaian driver fan ini sama dengan rangkaian pendukung lainnya untuk menghubungkan fan dengan mikrokontroler yang di hubungkan dengan port2 pada mikrokontroler.

- Mencari R dari I beban

Dik :

$$V_{beban} = 12V$$

$$R_{beban} = 150\Omega$$

$$I_{beban} = \frac{12}{0,15} = 80mA$$

$$I_{c2} = I_{beban}$$

$$I_{b2} = \frac{I_{c2}}{H_{fe}}$$

$$= \frac{80}{60}$$

$$= 1,3 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{b2} = \frac{V - V_{eb}(\text{saturasi})}{I}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 0,7}{1,3} = \frac{4,3}{1,3} = 3,30k\Omega$$

$$I_{c1} = I_{b2}$$

$$I_{b1} = \frac{I_{c1}}{H_{fe}}$$

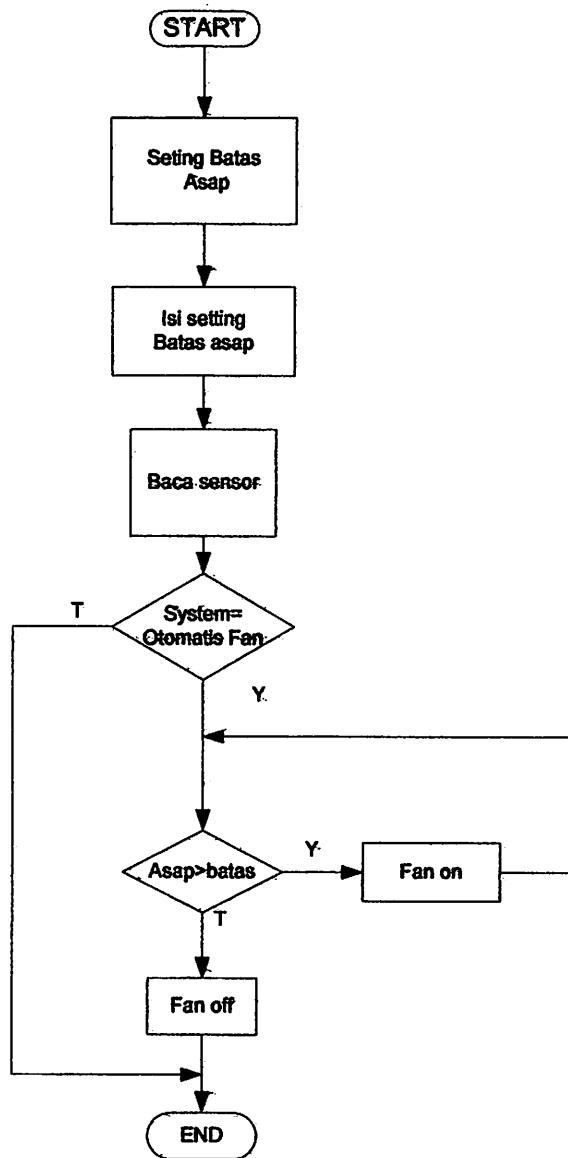
$$= \frac{1,3}{60}$$

$$= 0,021 \text{ mA}$$

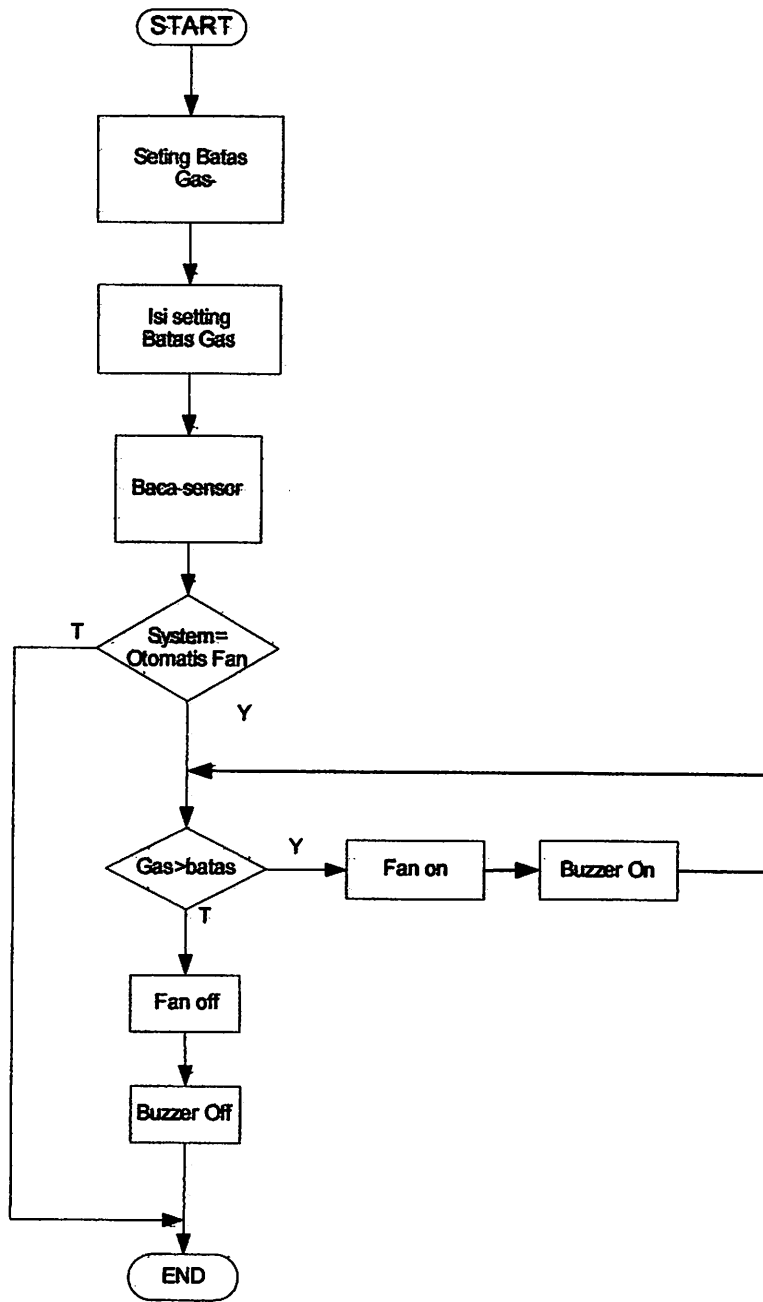
$$R_{b1} = \frac{V - V_{eb}(\text{saturasi})}{I}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 0,7}{0,021} = \frac{4,3}{0,021} = 204k\Omega$$

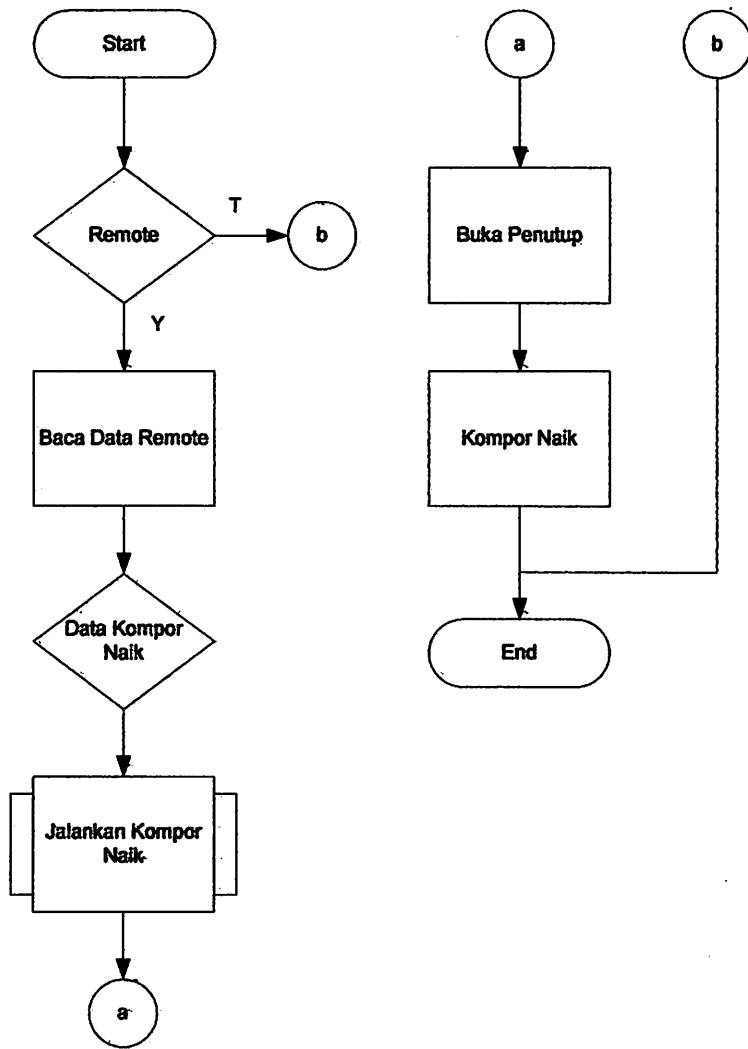
3.1.14. Flowchart



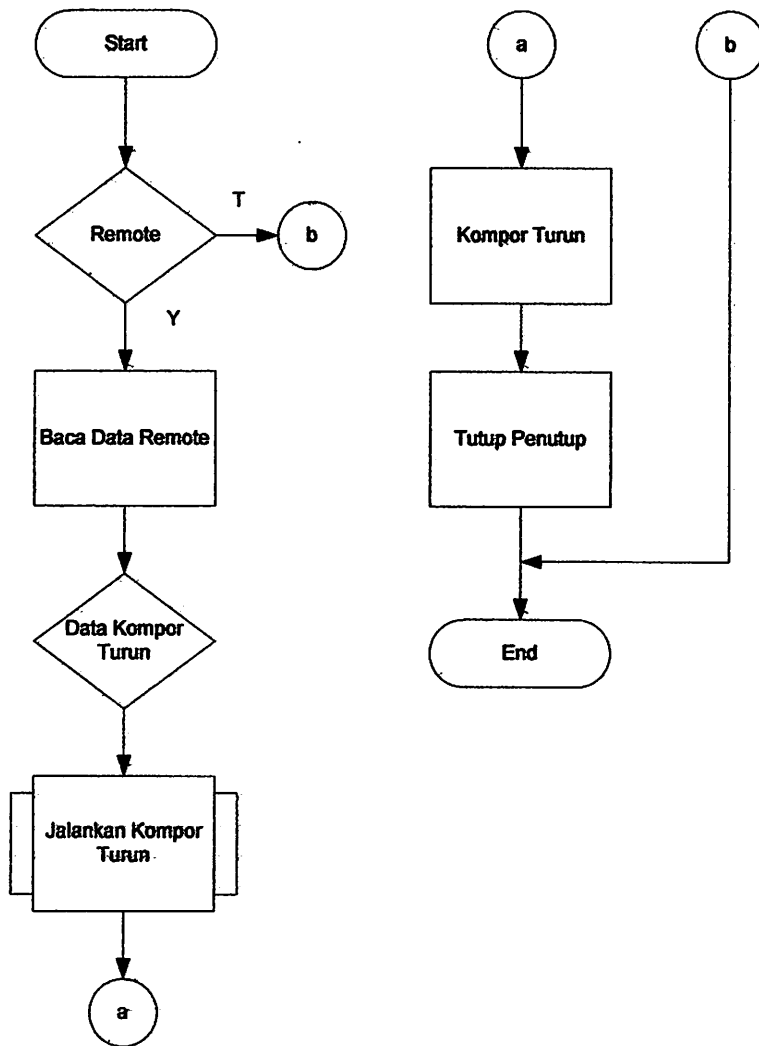
Gambar 3-17 Flowchart Sistem Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600



Gambar 3-18 Flowchart Sistem Sensor Gas TGS 2610



Gambar 3-19 Flowchart Sistem Kerja Buka,Kompiler Naik



Gambar 3-20 Flowchart Sistem Kerja Tutup,Kompor Turun

BAB IV

PENGUJIAN DAN ANALISA

4.1. Tujuan

Pada bab ini membahas cara pengujian dan analisa dari alat yang dirancang, sehingga dapat diketahui apakah alat tersebut dapat bekerja sesuai dengan yang telah direncanakan. Dalam rangka pengujian alat tersebut diuraikan percobaan yang dilakukan untuk mengetahui respon dari keseluruhan alat yang telah dirancang.

Untuk mengetahui kemampuan alat dan sistem kerja sesuai dengan program yang telah dibuat maka dilakukan pengujian pada alat dan sistem kerja alat dengan prosedur pengujian sebagai berikut:

1. Pengujian perangkat keras (Hardware)
2. Pengujian perangkat lunak (Software)

4.1.1. Pengujian Perangkat Keras

Tujuan pengujian yang dilakukan terhadap sistem adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Mengetahui unjuk kerja Sensor Gas TGS 2610,
- 2) Sensor kebersihan udara TGS 2600 dan
- 3) Ic PCF8591 sebagai ADC (*Analog To Digital Converter*)
- 4) Mengetahui unjuk kerja Driver Motor Dc.
- 5) Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai minimum system.

4.2. Pengujian sensor gas TGS 2610

4.2.1. Tujuan

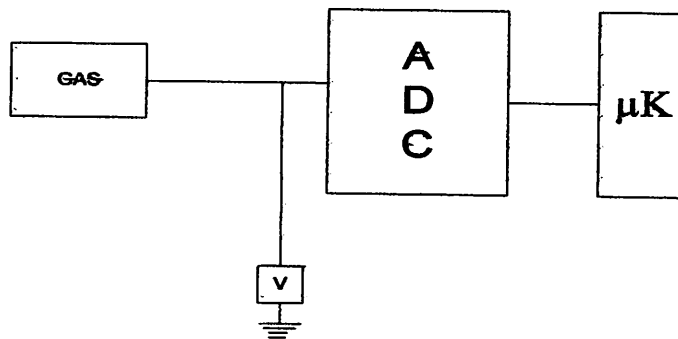
Untuk mengetahui apakah sensor yang digunakan bekerja dengan baik atau tidak

4.2.2. Peralatan yang digunakan

1. Multimeter Digital Range RE830D.
2. Rangkaian yang akan diuji.
3. Catu Daya 5 Volt DC.

4.2.3. Prosedur pengujian

1. Merangkai rangkaian seperti pada gambar dibawah ini:



Gambar 4-1 Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Gas LPG

1. Sensor Gas TGS 2610
2. Menghubungkan Sensor Gas TGS 2610 dengan tegangan DC 5 Volt.
3. Menguji sensor dengan gas.
4. Analisa hasil pengujian.

Pada rangkaian sensor, menggunakan $R_L = 10\text{ K}\Omega$, $V_c = 5\text{ Volt}$ sesuai dengan *data sheet* sensor TGS 2610.

ADC PCF 8591 bekerja dari 0-5 volt = 0-255 data.

Jadi resolusi ADC linier / Vperstep :

- $V_{perstep} = \frac{V_{max}}{2^n - 1}$
 $= \frac{5}{255}$
 $= 0,0196V / data$

Pada saat sensor tanpa beban / tanpa kadar Gas LPG sensor menunjukkan nilai ADC = 60 yang artinya:

- $ADC = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{perstep}}$
 $60 = \frac{V_{out}}{0,0196}$

Maka,

$$V_{out} \text{ (sensor)} = V_{perstep} \times ADC$$

$$= 0,0196 \times 60$$

$$= 1,176 \text{ V}$$

Output dari sensor TGS 2610 berbentuk tegangan (V_{out} sensor), dengan mendapatkan nilai V_{output} dari sensor maka dapat diketahui nilai R_s dengan rumus seperti dibawah ini:

- $R_s = \frac{R_L \times V}{V_{out}} - R_L$
 $= \frac{10 \times 5}{1,176} - 10$
 $= 32,51 \text{ K}\Omega$

Hasil pengujian dan perhitungan Sensor Gas TGS 2610



Gambar 4-2 Pengukuran pada sensor Gas

Tabel 4-1 Range Pendeteksian Sensor Gas TGS 2610

| KONDISI | PERHITUNGAN | | | PENGUKURAN | | Error Vout (%) |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | Rs/Ro | Rs (KΩ) | Vout (V) | Rs (KΩ) | Vout (V) | |
| AIR CLEANED | 1 | 32,517 | 1,176 | 32,53 | 1,36 | 0,002 |
| DIBERI INPUTAN GAS | 0,4 | 15,12 | 3,19 | 15,53 | 3,38 | 0,005 |

- Pada ADC = 163

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{perstep}} &= \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{2^n - 1} \\
 &= \frac{5}{255} = 0,0196V / \text{data}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{out}} &= V_{\text{perstep}} \times \text{ADC} \\
 &= 0,0196 \times 163 \\
 &= 3,19 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_s = \frac{10 \times 5}{3,19} - 10$$

$$= 5,673 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$V_{out} (\text{sensor}) = \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L} \times V$$

$$= \frac{10}{5,673 + 10} \times 5$$

$$= 3,19 \text{ V} \approx 3,38 \text{ (pengukuran)}$$

$$\text{Eror} = \frac{\text{HasilPerhitungan} - \text{HasilPengukuran}}{\text{HasilPerhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{3,19 - 3,38}{3,19} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,005 \%$$

4.3. Pengujian Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600

4.3.1. Tujuan

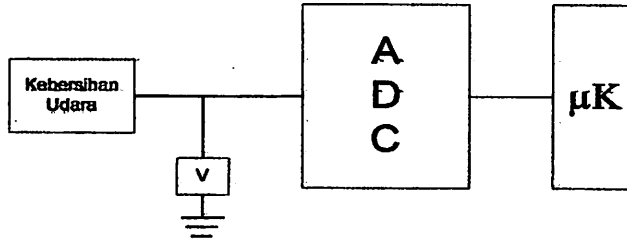
Untuk mengetahui apakah sensor yang digunakan bekerja dengan baik atau tidak

4.3.2. Peralatan yang digunakan

1. Multimeter Digital Range RE830D.
2. Rangkaian yang akan diuji.
3. Catu Daya 5 Volt DC.

4.3.3. Prosedur pengujian

1. Merangkai rangkaian seperti pada gambar dibawah ini:



Gambar 4-3 Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Kebersihan Udara

2. Sensor Gas TGS 2600
5. Menghubungkan Sensor Gas TGS 2600 dengan tegangan DC 5 Volt.
6. Menguji sensor dengan asap.
7. Analisa hasil pengujian.

4.3.4 Hasil pengujian dan perhitungan

Pada rangkaian sensor, menggunakan $R_L = 10\text{ K}\Omega$, $V_c = 5\text{ Volt}$ sesuai dengan *data sheet* sensor TGS 2600.

ADC PCF 8591 bekerja dari 0-5 volt = 0-255 data.

Jadi resolusi ADC linier / $V_{perstep}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad V_{perstep} &= \frac{V_{max}}{2^n - 1} \\ &= \frac{5}{255} \\ &= 0,0196V / data \end{aligned}$$

Pada saat sensor tanpa beban / tanpa kadar sensor menunjukkan nilai ADC = 60 yang artinya:

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ ADC} &= \frac{V_{out}}{V_{perstep}} \\ 60 &= \frac{V_{out}}{0,0196} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{out} \text{ (sensor)} &= V_{perstep} \times \text{ADC} \\ &= 0,0196 \times 60 \\ &= 1,176 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Output dari sensor TGS 2600 berbentuk tegangan (V_{out} sensor), dengan mendapatkan nilai V_{output} dari sensor maka dapat diketahui nilai R_s dengan rumus seperti dibawah ini:

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ } R_s &= \frac{R_L \times V}{V_{out}} - R_L \\ &= \frac{10 \times 5}{1,176} - 10 \\ &= 32,517 \text{ K}\Omega \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4-4 Pengukuran pada sensor kebersihan udara

Tabel 4-2 Range Pendeteksian Sensor Gas TGS 2600

| KONDISI | PERHITUNGAN | | | PENGUKURAN | | Error Vout (%) |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | Rs/Ro | Rs (KΩ) | Vout (V) | Rs (KΩ) | Vout (V) | |
| AIR CLEANED | 1 | 32,517 | 1,176 | 32,53 | 1,72 | 0,004 |
| DIBERI INPUTAN GAS | 0,7 | 15,51 | 3,99 | 15,53 | 3,69 | 0,007 |

- Pada ADC = 204

$$V_{\text{perstep}} = \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{2^n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{255}$$

$$= 0,0196V / \text{data}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{perstep}} \times \text{ADC}$$

$$= 0,0196 \times 204$$

$$= 3,99 \text{ V}$$

$$R_s = \frac{10 \times 5}{3,99} - 10$$

$$= 2,531 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{out}(\text{sensor}) &= \frac{RL}{RS + RL} \times V \\
&= \frac{10}{2,531 + 10} \times 5 \\
&= 3,99 \text{ V} \approx 3,69 \text{ (pengukuran)} \\
\text{Error} &= \frac{\text{HasilPerhitungan} - \text{HasilPengukuran}}{\text{HasilPerhitungan}} \times 100\% \\
&= \frac{3,99 - 3,69}{3,99} \times 100\% \\
&= 0,007 \%
\end{aligned}$$

4.4. Pengujian Ic PCF8591

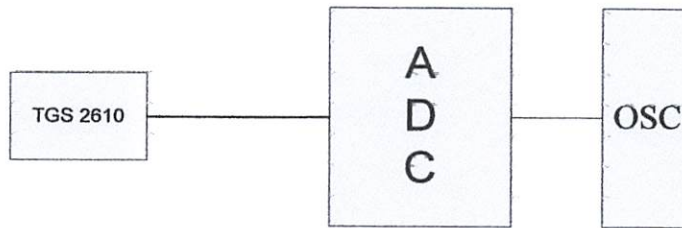
4.4.1. Tujuan

Adapun tujuan dari pengujian rangkaian ini untuk mengetahui apakah ADC dapat bekerja dengan baik. Kondisi keluaran

4.4.2. Peralatan yang digunakan

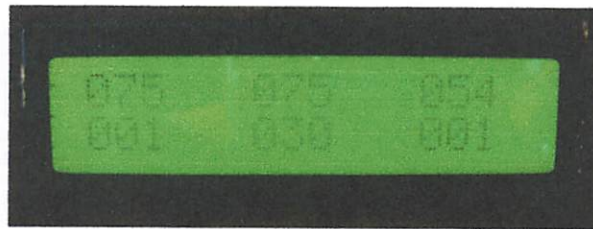
1. ADC PCF 8591.
2. Rangkaian yang akan diuji.
3. Catu Daya 5 Volt DC.
4. OSC.

4.4.3. Prosedur pengujian PCF 8591 dengan sensor Gas TGS 2610 menggunakan OSC



Gambar 4-5 Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Gas TGS 2610 dan PCF 8591 menggunakan OSC



4.4.4. Hasil pengujian dan perhitungan Ic PCF8591



Gambar 4 - 6 Pengujian ADC dalam keadaan Clear
(Sumber : pengujian)

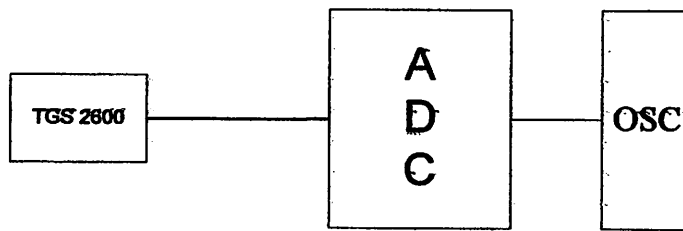
- $V_{perstep} = \frac{V_{max}}{2^n - 1}$
 $= \frac{5}{255}$
 $= 0.0196 \text{ V}$
- $V_{out} \text{ (Sensor Gas 1)} = V_{perstep} \times \text{ADC}$
 $V_{out} = 0.0196 \times 75$
 $= 1.47$
- $V_{out} \text{ (Sensor Gas 3)} = V_{perstep} \times \text{ADC}$
 $V_{out} = 0,0196 \times 54$
 $= 1,05$

Tabel 4.3 Hasil Pengujian PCF 8591 dengan TGS 2610 menggunakan OSC

| KONDISI | Tegangan (Volt) | Output OSC | Set Point | Nilai Desimal |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------|---------------|
| AIR CLEANED | 1,47 |  | 60 | 75 |
| DIBERI INPUTAN Gas LPG | 4,42 |  | 100 | 163 |

(Sumber : pengujian)

4.4.5. Prosedur pengujian PCF 8591 dengan sensor Udara TGS 2600 menggunakan OSC



Gambar 4-7 Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Gas TGS 2600 dan PCF 8591 menggunakan OSC

- $$V_{perstep} = \frac{V_{max}}{2^n - 1}$$

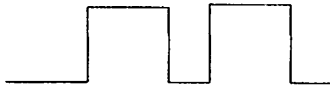

$$= \frac{5}{255}$$

$$= 0.0196 \text{ V}$$
- $$V_{out} \text{ (Sensor Udara 2)} = V_{perstep} \times \text{ADC}$$

$$V_{out} = 0,0196 \times 75$$

$$= 1.47$$

Tabel 4.4 Hasil Pengujian PCF 8591 dengan TGS 2600 menggunakan OSC

| KONDISI | Tegangan (Volt) | Output OSC | Set Point | Nilai Desimal |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|
| AIR CLEANED | 1,05 |  | 60 | 54 |
| DIBERI INPUTAN <i>Asap Rokok</i> | 2,55 |  | 100 | 204 |

(Sumber : pengujian).

4.5 Pengujian LCD

4.5.1 Tujuan

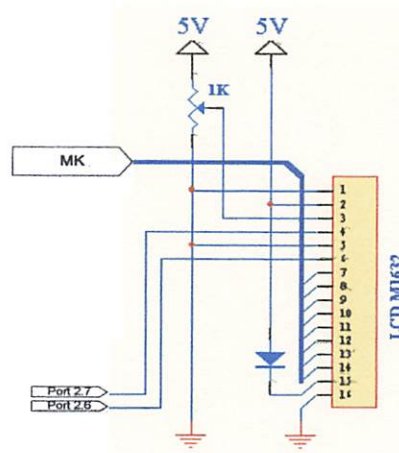
Adapun tujuan dari pengujian rangkaian ini untuk mengetahui kondisi keluaran LCD yaitu sebagai tampilan, juga mencatat nilai tegangan yang masuk pada LCD sebelum dan sesudah melewati diode.

4.5.2 Alat-alat yang digunakan

- LCD
- Rangkaian mikrokontroler AT 89S8252
- Catu daya.
- Voltmeter digital

4.5.3 Prosedur pengujian

1. Menyusun rangkaian pengujian seperti pada gambar 4.7.



Gambar 4-8 Rangkaian Pengujian LCD

2. Membuat software pengujian rangkaian LCD, program ini berisi inisialisasi mikrokontroler dan LCD.
3. Mengaktifkan catu daya.
- 4 Mengoperasikan program dan hasil keluaran akan ditunjukkan pada layar penampil kristal cair.
- 5 Mengukur besarnya tegangan awal yang masuk pada LCD dan tegangan setelah lewat pada dioda

4.5.4 Hasil pengujian

Dari hasil pengujian maka didapatkan tampilan seperti yang terlihat pada gambar berikut ini :

Tabel 4.5 Hasil Pengukuran Pengujian Rangkaian LCD

| No | Tegangan Awal LCD (Volt) | Tegangan Setelah Melewati Dioda (Volt) |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 4,87 | 4,25 |



Gambar 4.9 Pengukuran Tegangan Awal LCD



Gambar 4.10 Pengukuran Tegangan Setelah Melewati Dioda

4.6. Pengujian Penerima Intruksi Remote Tv Sony IRM8510

4.6.1. Tujuan

Tujuan dari pengujian remote ini adalah untuk mengetahui kerja keseluruhan tombol pada remote yang digunakan.

4.6.2. Peralatan Yang Digunakan

4.7. Rangkaian Driver IRM (Infra red receiver modul).

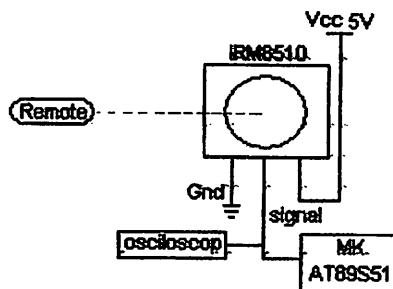
4.8. Catu Daya 5 Volt DC.

4.9. Remote Tv Sony.

4.10. Osciloscop.

4.6.3. Prosedur Pengujian

Merangkai rangkaian penerima intruksi Remote Tv Sony IRM8510 seperti pada gambar berikut:

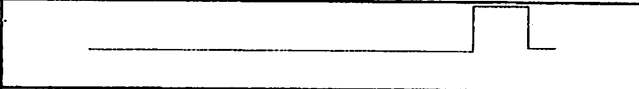
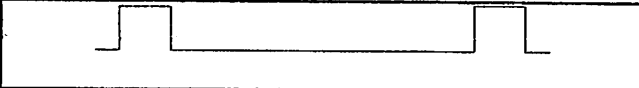
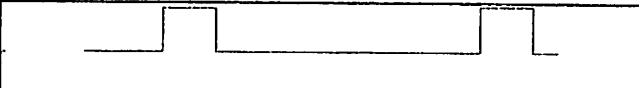

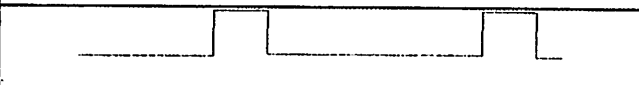
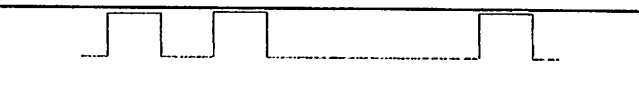
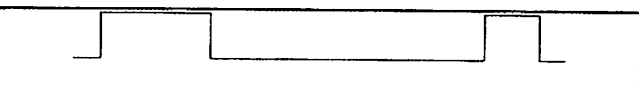
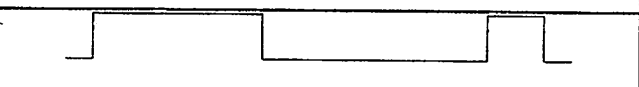
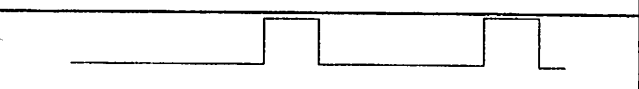



Gambar 4-11 Pengujian Rangkaian IRM8510

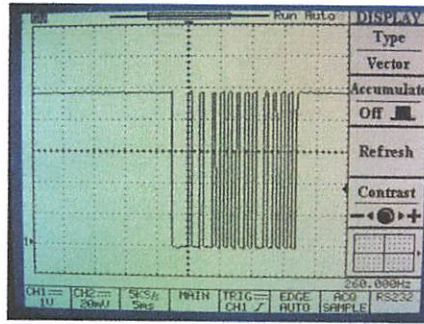
Kode yang dikembangkan oleh perusahaan SONY ini menggunakan frekuensi *sub-carrier* 40 kHz dan selang waktu minimum antara 2 data = 25 ms.

Demikian tabel Pengujian Rangkaian IRM8510:

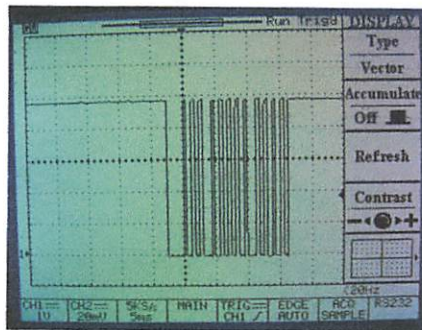
Tabel 4-6 Pengujian Rangkaian IRM8510

| Tombol | Desimal | Biner | Bentuk sinyal |
|--------|---------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 128 | 0000 0001 |  |
| 2 | 129 | 1000 0001 |  |
| 3 | 130 | 0100 0001 |  |
| 4 | 131 | 1100 0001 |  |
| 5 | 132 | 0010 0001 |  |
| 6 | 133 | 1010 0001 |  |
| 7 | 134 | 0110 0001 |  |
| 8 | 135 | 1110 0001 |  |
| 9 | 136 | 0001 0001 |  |
| 0 | 137 | 0011 0001 |  |

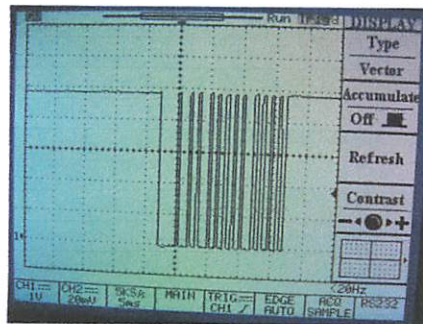
Analisa pengujian remote membuktikan bahwa intruksi yang di kirimkan ke IRM8510 berupa bilangan hexa yang diterima oleh IRM dan diubah dalam bentuk pulsa untuk pembacaan pada mikrokontroler.seperti pada tabel pengujian diatas.



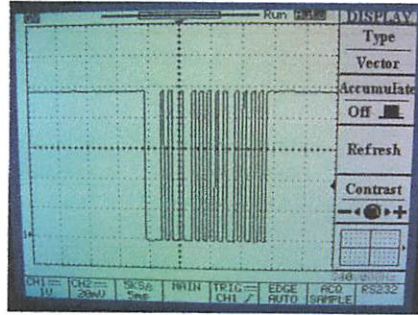
Gambar 4-12 Pengujian tombol nomor 4 pada oscilloscope



Gambar 4-13 Pengujian tombol nomor 5 pada oscilloscope



Gambar 4-14 Pengujian tombol nomor 6 pada oscilloscope



Gambar 4-15 Pengujian tombol nomor 7 pada oscilloscope

4.7 Pengujian Rangkaian Sensor Penghalang (Infra Merah)

4.7.1 Tujuan Pengujian

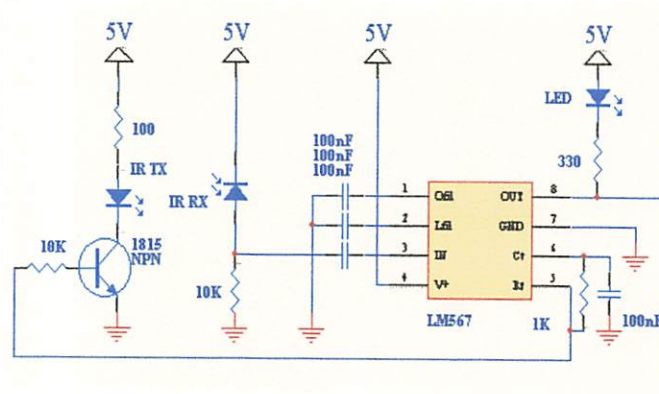
Untuk mengetahui apakah rangkaian sensor penghalang (Infra Merah) ini dapat bekerja sebagaimana yang diinginkan

4.7.2 Peralatan yang Digunakan

1. R. Sensor Penghalang
2. Volt Meter
3. Catu Daya

4.7.3 Pelaksanaan Pengujian

1. Merangkai rangkaian sensor penghalang seperti pada gambar 4. 1
2. Menghubungkan dengan catu daya
3. Menghubungkan Output rangkaian sensor penghalang dengan Volt meter.



Gambar 4-16 Rangkaian Pengujian Sensor Penghalang

4.7.4 Hasil dan Analisis Pengujian

Pada pengujian sensor penghalang ini, rangkaian sensor penghalang akan menanggapi benda yang melewati infra merah ini, dan akan menghasilkan data pulsa high atau low, karena infra merah sebagai pemancar akan terhalang oleh benda yang melewati. Sedangkan photo dioda yang terimpit dengan LED infra merah, dengan jarak tertentu terhadap benda akan mengalirkan arus sebagai keluaran sensor penghalang (Infra Merah). Untuk lebih jelasnya berikut ini adalah tabel hasil pengujian dari sensor penghalang (Infra Merah).

Tabel 4.7
Hasil Pengujian Sensor Barang (Infra Merah)

| Kondisi | Vout (Volt) Pengujian | Vout (Volt) Perhitungan |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ada Benda | 3,993 | 4,0 |
| Tidak Ada Benda | 0 | 0 |
| Ada Benda | 3,983 | 4,0 |
| Tidak Ada Benda | 0 | 0 |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error} &= \frac{3,993 - 4,0}{4,0} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,175\% \end{aligned}$$

4.8. Pengujian Keypad

4.8.1 Tujuan

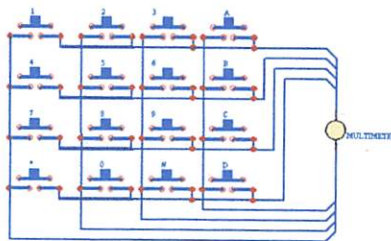
Untuk menguji apakah tombol keypad dapat bekerja sebagai inputan, dan mensimulasikan tombol yang ditekan melalui suara buzzer pada multimeter digital.

4.8.2 Alat yang digunakan

- Multimeter digital
- Keypad

4.8.3 Prosedur Pengujian

1. Menyusun rangkaian pengujian keypad seperti pada gambar 4.9.



Gambar 4-17 Pengujian Rangkaian Keypad.

2. Memberikan kombinasi masukan dengan menekan tombol-tombol keypad.
3. Mengamati hasil penekanan keypad. Kemudian mencatat hasil pengamatan pada tabel 4.8.

4.8.4 Hasil Pengujian

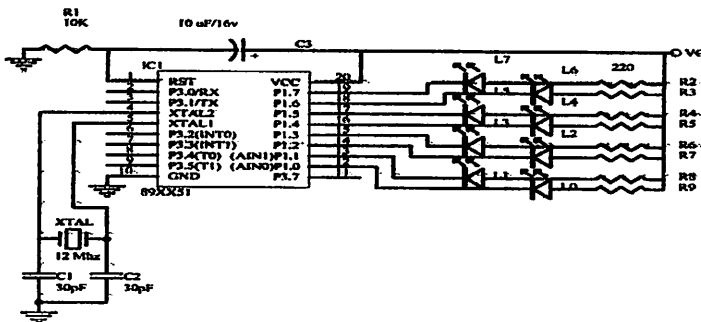
Tabel 4-8 Hasil Pengujian Keypad.

| TOMBOL | BARIS | | | | KOLOM | | | |
|--------|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| COR | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MEN | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ↑ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ↓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

4.9. Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Sistem Minimum

4.9.1. Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Output (Keluaran)

Pengujian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah *port-port* pada mikrokontroler yang digunakan dapat berjalan dengan baik. Dalam pengujian ini kaki-kaki pada *Port 1* dihubungkan dengan LED . Dalam keadaan normal *port* berlogika 1 (LED mati). Pada saat *port 1* diberi logika 0, maka LED menyala.



Gambar 4-18 Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Output

Pada pengujian ini, setelah alat dirangkai seperti pada Gambar 4.1, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan pengisian program pada mikrokontroler. Setelah program dikompiler, maka akan tampak perubahan LED pada *port 1*.

Listing Program :

```
org 0h

start: mov p1,#00000000b

      call delay

      mov p1,#11110000b

      call delay

      mov p1,#00001111b

      call delay
```

```

mov p1,#11111111b
call delay
jmp start
delay: mov R0, #255
loop1: mov R1, #255
loop2: DJNZ R0, loop2
      DJNZ R1, loop1
ret
end

```

Tabel 4-9

Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Output

| Waktu | Logika pada Port 1 | LED pada Port 1 | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | L7 | L6 | L5 | L4 | L3 | L2 | L1 | L0 |
| 1 | 00000000b | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |
| 2 | 11110000b | M | M | M | M | H | H | H | H |
| 3 | 00001111b | H | H | H | H | M | M | M | M |
| 4 | 11111111b | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |

Keterangan :

H : Hidup

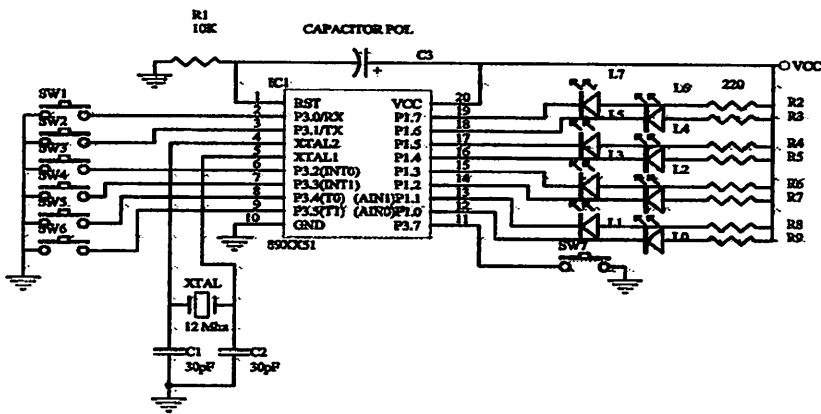
M : Mati

Dari tabel pengujian di atas, dapat dilihat percobaan pertama dengan memberi perintah *mov p1,#00000000b* (isikan *p1* dengan data 00000000b) kepada mikrokontroler akan mengaktifkan semua led. Oleh karena itu, dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa mikrokontroler dapat dijadikan sebagai output. Adapun variasi nyala LED tergantung pada perintah-perintah pada program yang telah dibuat. Pada program dibawah ini, dibuat variasi nyala lampu LED dimana hasil dari pengujian ini, ditunjukkan pada Tabel 4.1.

4.9.2. Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Input (Masukan)

Pengujian ini untuk membuktikan bahwa *port* pada mikrokontroler dapat dijadikan sebagai input (masukan) untuk *port* lain. Dalam keadaan normal, *port-port* pada mikrokontroler berlogika 1 atau bila dihubungkan dengan LED, maka dalam keadaan mati. Dalam gambar di bawah, kaki-kaki pada *port* 3 masing-masing dihubungkan dengan *switch* dan kaki-kaki pada *port* 1 masing-masing dihubungkan dengan LED. Bila salah satu *switch* pada kaki *port* 3 ini ditekan, maka menyebabkan kaki tersebut berlogika 0. Saat kaki tersebut

Berlogika 0, maka ia menjadi inputan kaki-kaki pada *port* 1, yang menyebabkan kaki pada *port* 1 juga berlogika 0 sehingga LED menyala.



Gambar 4-19 Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Input

Pengujian tersebut diawali dengan pengisian program pada mikrokontroler setelah alat dirangkai seperti pada Gambar 4.2. Setelah mikrokontroler diprogram, mulai dilakukan pengujian dengan menekan salah satu switch yang ada pada port 3. Saat itu pula, terjadi perubahan pada LED pada Port 1. Adapun hasil dari pengujian ini dapat dilihat dalam Tabel 4.2. Hasil dari pengujian tersebut disesuaikan dengan program yang telah dibuat.

Listing Program :

```
org 0h
```

```
start: jnb p3.0,uji1 ; jnb : jump not bit
```

```
jnb p3.1,uji2  
jnb p3.2,uji3  
jnb p3.3,uji4  
jnb p3.4,uji5  
jnb p3.5,uji6  
jmp mulai  
uji1: mov p1,#1111110b  
jmp start  
uji2: mov p1,#1111101b  
jmp start  
uji3: mov p1,#1111011b  
jmp start  
uji4: mov p1,#1110111b  
jmp start  
uji5: mov p1,#1101111b  
jmp start  
uji6: mov p1,#1011111b  
jmp start  
end
```


Tabel 4-10

Tabel Pengujian Mikrokontroler sebagai Input

| KONDISI SWITCH (SW) | LED | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | P1.7 | P1.6 | P1.5 | P1.4 | P1.3 | P1.2 | P1.1 | P1.0 |
| P3.0 ditekan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| P3.1 ditekan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| P3.2 ditekan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| P3.3 ditekan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| P3.4 ditekan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| P3.5 ditekan | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Keterangan :

1 : LED Mati

0 : LED Nyala

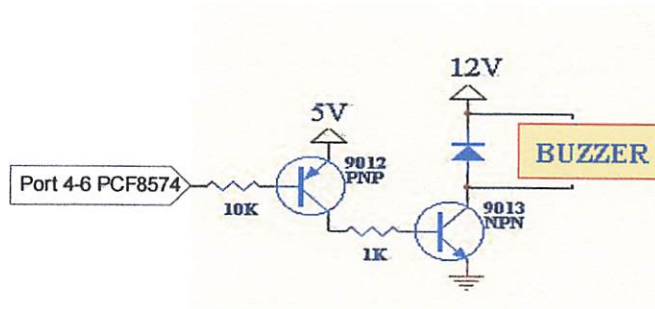
Program listing di atas digunakan untuk menghidupkan LED melalui tombol-tekan di P3.0-P3.5. Dengan demikian akan dilakukan proses *polling* (pengecekan terus menerus) pada port 3 apakah ada tombol yang ditekan atau tidak?

Jika tombol pada P3.0 ditekan maka akan terbaca $P1=11111110b$, hal ini sesuai instruksi program `mov p1,#11111110b` yang akan menyebabkan LED pada P1.0 akan menyala sesuai dengan tabel 4.2. Oleh karena itu, dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa mikrokontroler dapat dijadikan input (masukan). Adapun dari percobaan yang telah dilakukan, dapat dikatakan bahwa sebuah input (masukan) dapat mempengaruhi output (keluaran).

4.10 Pengujian Fan dan buzzer

Pada pengujian fan dan buzzer ini maka fan ditentukan dari perbandingan setting point dari sensor dan ADC, apabila batas asap atau gas yang ditentukan telah melebihi set poin maka fan akan berputar dan buzzer akan bunyi.(on)

4.10.1 Driver Buzzer



Gambar 4-20 Rangkaian Driver Buzzer

Pada pengukuran diperoleh nilai $I_b = 4.17 \text{ mA}$

Penghitungan I_b pada rangkaian :

$$\begin{aligned} I_{b1} &= \frac{V - 0,7}{R_{b1}} \\ &= \frac{5 - 0,7}{10} \\ &= 0,43 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{b2} &= \frac{V - 0,7}{R_{b2}} \\ &= \frac{5 - 0,7}{1} \\ &= 4,3 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{\text{total Perhitungan}} = I_{b1} + I_{b2} = 4,73 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{\text{total pengukuran}} = I_{b1} + I_{b2} = 4,71 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Error} = \frac{\text{HasilPerhitungan} - \text{HasilPengukuran}}{\text{HasilPerhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

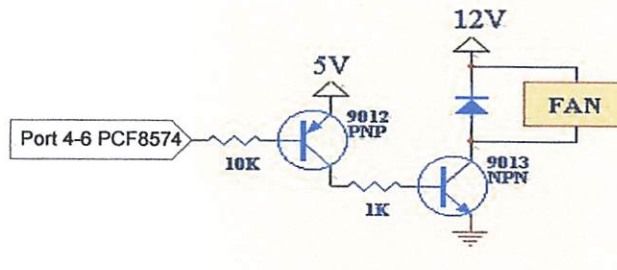
$$\text{Error} = \frac{4,73 - 4,71}{4,73} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,4 \%$$

Tabel 4-11 Kondisi Buzzer

| KEADAAN BUZZER | PERHITUNGAN | | PENGUKURAN | | Error |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | I _{b1} | I _{b2} | I _{b1} | I _{b2} | (%) |
| BUZZER MATI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 % |
| BUZZER HIDUP | 0,43 | 4,3 | 0,41 | 4,29 | 0,4 % |

4.10.2. Driver Fan



Gambar 4-21 Rangkaian Driver Fan

Pada pengukuran diperoleh nilai $I_b = 4.17 \text{ mA}$

Penghitungan I_b pada rangkaian :

$$\begin{aligned} I_{b1} &= \frac{V - 0,7}{R_{b1}} \\ &= \frac{5 - 0,7}{10} \\ &= 0,43 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{b2} &= \frac{V - 0,7}{R_{b2}} \\ &= \frac{5 - 0,7}{1} \\ &= 4,3 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{b\text{total Perhitungan}} = I_{b1} + I_{b2} = 4,73 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{b\text{total pengukuran}} = I_{b1} + I_{b2} = 4,71 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Error} = \frac{\text{HasilPerhitungan} - \text{HasilPengukuran}}{\text{HasilPerhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error} &= \frac{4,73 - 4,71}{4,73} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,4\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4-12 Kondisi Fan

| KEADAAN FAN | PERHITUNGAN | | PENGUKURAN | | Error |
|----------------|-------------|------|------------|------|-------|
| | Ib1 | Ib 2 | Ib 1 | Ib2 | (%) |
| FAN MATI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 % |
| FAN HIDUP | 0,43 | 4,3 | 0,41 | 4,29 | 0,4 % |

4.11. Pengujian alat keseluruhan

4.11.1. Tujuan

Untuk mengetahui bahwa alat yang dibuat berjalan sesuai dengan perencanaan

4.11.2. Pengujian remote terhadap naik turun kompor dan buka tutup penutup

Setelah saklar di on, maka posisi kompor langsung dapat ditentukan tanpa harus mengeset pada menu.

Posisi kompor dan buka tutup penutup ditentukan dengan menggunakan remote sebagai input dengan menekan tombol-tombol tertentu pada remot.

Dari percobaan yang dilakukan digunakan 4 tombol pada remot yaitu 2 tombol sebagai perintah buka tutup dan 2 tombol sebagai perintah turun naik. Tombol tombol yang digunakan seperti yang tertera pada tabel dibawah:

Tabel 4-13 Tombol remote dan Pergerakan kompor

| no | Tombol remote | Posisi kompor |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 4 | Buka |
| 2 | 6 | Naik |
| 3 | 7 | Turun |
| 4 | 5 | Tutup |

Tabel 4-14 Hasil percobaan remote

| No | Tombol Remote | Posisi Kompor |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 4 | Buka |
| 2 | | Buka |
| 3 | | Buka |
| 4 | | Tidak Terbuka |
| 1 | 6 | Naik |
| 2 | | Naik |
| 3 | | Tidak Naik |
| 4 | | Naik |
| 1 | 7 | Turun |
| 2 | | Tidak Turun |
| 3 | | Turun |
| 4 | | Turun |
| 1 | 5 | Tutup |
| 2 | | Tutup |
| 3 | | Tutup |
| 4 | | Tidak Tertutup |

- Pengukuran GAS

Tabel 4-15 Hasil pengukuran GAS LPG

| Percobaan | Sensor Gas 1 (%) |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | 30 |
| 2 | 45 |
| 3 | 73 |
| 4 | 90 |
| 5 | 100 |

- Pengukuran kebersihan udara

Tabel 4-16 Hasil pengukuran Kebersihan Udara

| Percobaan | Sensor Udara (%) |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | 20 |
| 2 | 45 |
| 3 | 77 |
| 4 | 92 |
| 5 | 100 |

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan pembuatan alat ruangan multi fungsi berbasis mikrokontroller AT89S51 dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

1. Pengujian pada Sensor Gas TGS 2610 dapat diatur sesuai dengan setingan batas Gas yang diinginkan karena apabila setingan pada point tertinggi maka ADC mendeteksi adanya gas juga makin tinggi sampai diatas batas setpoint.
2. Pengujian pada Sensor Kebersihan Udara TGS 2600 dapat diatur sesuai dengan setingan batas kebersihan udara yang diinginkan karena apabila setingan pada point tertinggi maka ADC mendeteksi udara disekitar kompor tidak bersih juga makin tinggi sampai diatas batas setpoint.
3. Pada rangkaian penerima intruksi IRM memiliki kepekaan yang tinggi jadi pada saat menekan tombol pada remote tidak harus secara sejajar dengan IRM karena sudah ada frekuensi standarisasi pada remote dan IRM, yaitu 32Khz-40Khz.
4. Fan disimulasikan sebagai blower untuk mengeluarkan asap dalam ruangan tabung gas yang secara fungsionalnya bekerja setelah mendapat intruksi dari pembacaan sensor gas jika ada kebocoran pada tabung gas, dan blower juga bekerja pada saat kondisi udara yang tidak bersih pada saat menggunakan kompor yang di akibatkan oleh asap hasil memasak.

5. Pergerakan kerja motor kompor yang gunanya untuk menggerakkan kompor bergerak naik-turun dihentikan oleh limit switch, begitu juga proses buka-tutup penutup kompor.
6. - Pada pengujian ADC pada saat udara bersih (*Air Cleaned*) terdapat selisih sebesar 15.
- Pada pengujian ADC pada saat di beri inputan Gas LPG terdapat selisih sebesar 63.
7. Remote bisa berjalan dengan baik sesuai fungsinya berdasarkan 4 kali percobaan.

5.2. Saran

Tujuan utama dari penulisan adalah bagaimana membuat suatu alat pengaman kompor dengan menggunakan sensor gas, yang gunanya untuk mencegah bahaya kebocoran gas, dengan cara memberi peringatan dini pada pengguna agar lebih waspada. Dan bisa diterapkan pada konsep ruangan pada rumah moderen yang berbasis mikrokontroller dan elektro mekanik. Saran-saran yang bisa digunakan untuk pengembangan alat ini secara lanjut antara lain:

1. Dalam penggunaan motor Dc gearbox perlu diperhatikan perbandingan gear atau gigi transmisi pada motor Dc untuk pergerakan yang lebih akurat dan memperkecil kemungkinan error, karena berpengaruh pada kekuatan dan putaran motor.

2. Dalam perancangan software dengan menggunakan Mikrokontroller perlu diperhatikan seberapa besar memory yang diperlukan untuk perancangan alat, sehingga kita dapat menggunakan pilihan pemograman sesuai kebutuhan alat.
3. Pada saat pengerjaan perancangan mekanik disarankan agar memperhitungkan tiap – tiap penataan mekanik untuk hasil yang maksimal dan tidak mengganggu aktifitas kerja alat lain.
4. Pengontrolan remote bisa dilakukan dari segala arah tanpa harus dengan mensejajar remote atau memperhitungkan setiap sudut perubahan pada saat menggunakan remote dengan IRM penerima infra red yang dipancarkan dr remote.

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LAMPIRAN



INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL
Jl. Raya Karanglo Km 2
MALANG

FORM BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : Rieza Bayu Putra
NIM : 03.17.112
Masa Bimbingan : 6 Juli 2009 s/d 6 Januari 2010
Judul : Perancangan dan Pembuatan Pengaman Kompiler Gas Mekanis Secara Otomatis Menggunakan Remote Kontrol Berbasis Mikrokontroler AT 89S51

| NO | Tanggal | Uraian | Paraf |
|----|---------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | | BAB IV - revisi | |
| 2 | | BAB III - revisi | |
| 3 | | BAB II - revisi | |
| 4 | | BAB IV - revisi | |
| 5 | | BAB IV, Acc | |
| 6 | | BAB III, IV, Seminar Hasil | |
| 7 | | BAB IV, BAB V, Kompiler | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |

Malang,

Dosen Pembimbing

Irmalia Suryani Faradisa, ST, MT
NIP.1030100365

Form S-4b

238



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

FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
FAKULTAS TEKNIK SIPIL DAN PERENCANAAN
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Malang, 8 Desember 2009

Nomor : ITN- 388/7/TA /2009
Lampiran :
Perihal : Bimbingan Skripsi

Kepada : Yth. Sdr. **IRMALIA SURYANI FARADISA, ST, MT**
Dosen Pembimbing
Jurusan Teknik Elektro S-1
di
Malang

Denga. hormat,
Sesuai dengan permohonan dan persetujuan dalam proposal skripsi
untuk mahasiswa:

Nama : **RIEZA BAYU PUTRA**
Nim : **03 17 112**
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 6 (enam) bulan, terhitung mulai
tanggal:

06 JULI 2009 s/d 06 JANUARI 2010

Sebagai satu syarat untuk menempuh Ujian sarjana.
Demikian atas perhatian serta kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan
terima kasih



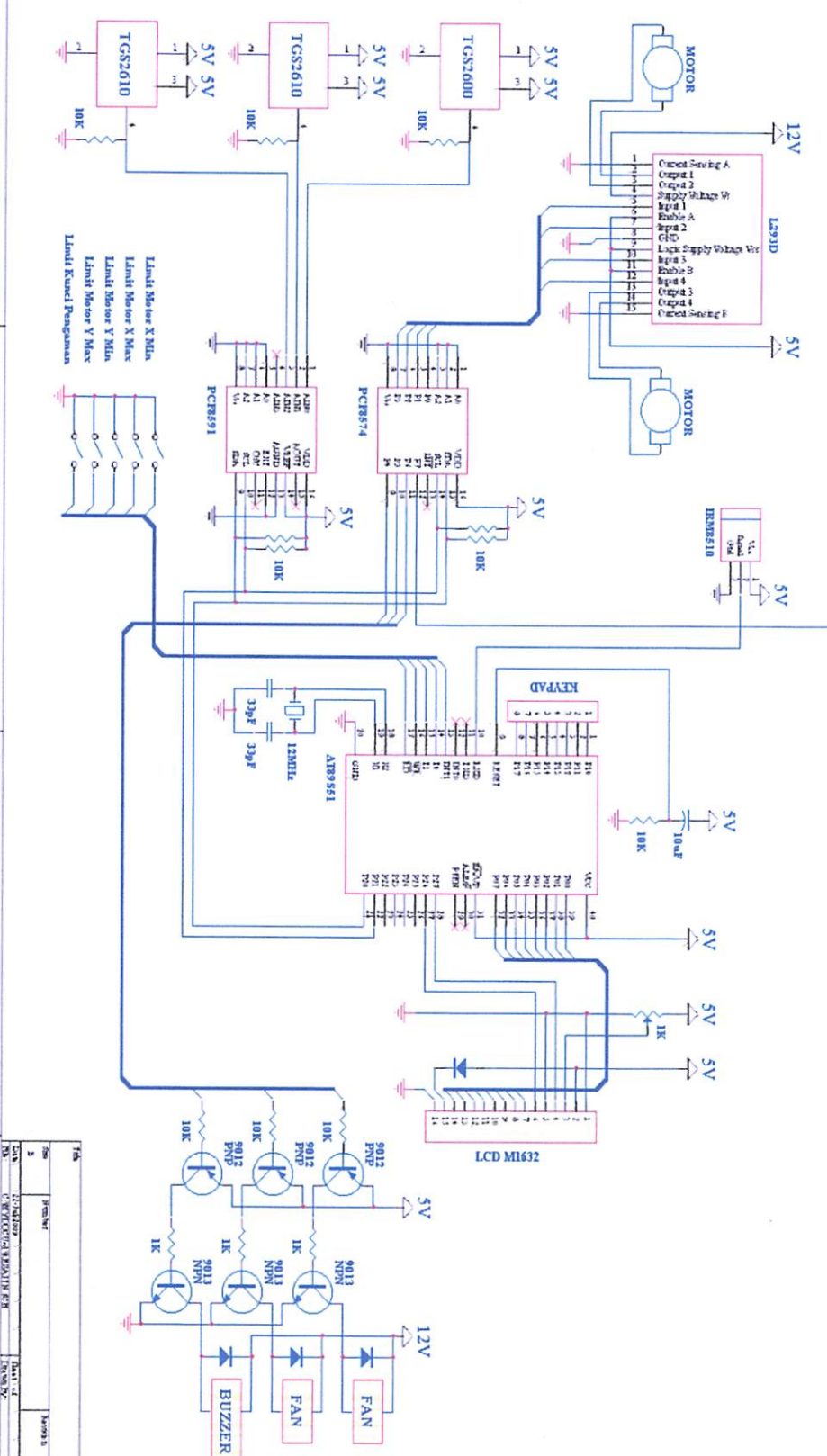
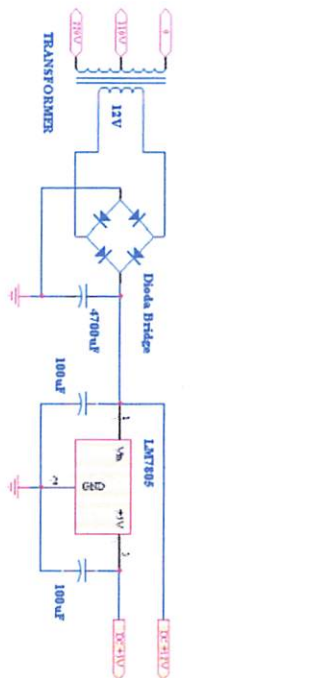
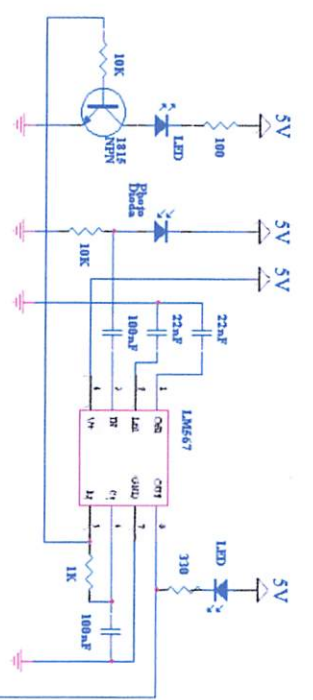
Ketua Jurusan
Teknik Elektro S-1

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

Tindakan:

1. Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan
2. Arsip

Form S-4a



| No | Uraian | Jumlah | Unit |
|----|----------------|--------|------|
| 1 | IC AT89S51 | 1 | PCB |
| 2 | IC TCS2610 | 3 | PCB |
| 3 | IC 9012 | 3 | PCB |
| 4 | IC 2N2222 | 1 | PCB |
| 5 | IC LM7805 | 1 | PCB |
| 6 | IC LCD MI632 | 1 | PCB |
| 7 | IC KEYPAD | 1 | PCB |
| 8 | IC BUZZER | 1 | PCB |
| 9 | IC FAN | 2 | PCB |
| 10 | IC LED | 1 | PCB |
| 11 | IC MOTOR | 2 | PCB |
| 12 | IC RELAY | 3 | PCB |
| 13 | IC TRANSFORMER | 1 | PCB |
| 14 | IC CAPACITOR | 1 | PCB |
| 15 | IC RESISTOR | 1 | PCB |



INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL
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MALANG

FORMULIR PERBAIKAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dalam pelaksanaan Ujian Skripsi Jenjang Strata 1 Jurusan Teknik Elektro Konsentrasi Teknik Elektronika, maka perlu adanya perbaikan skripsi untuk mahasiswa :

Nama : Rieza Bayu Putra
Nim : 03.17.112
Masa Bimbingan : 06 Juni 2009 s/d 01 Januari 2010
Judul Skripsi : Perancangan dan pembuatan pengamanan kompor gas mekanis secara otomatis pada ruangan dapur menggunakan remote kontrol berbasis mikronroller AT89S51.

| No | Tanggal | Uraian | Paraf |
|----|------------|--|-------|
| 1 | 22-02-2010 | Cari jawaban cara mengakses chip berbasis I ₂ C | |
| 2 | 22-02-2010 | Cari jawaban kenapa pakai LM 567 | |
| 3 | 22-02-2010 | Cari jawaban bagaimana pembacaan data dari remote | |

Malang, Februari 2010
Dosen Penguji I

(Ir. F. Yudi limpraptono, MT)
NIP. Y. 103 950 0274



INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
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MALANG

FORMULIR PERBAIKAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dalam pelaksanaan Ujian Skripsi Jenjang Strata 1 Jurusan Teknik Elektro Konsentrasi Teknik Elektronika, maka perlu adanya perbaikan skripsi untuk mahasiswa :

Nama : Rieza Bayu Putra
Nim : 03.17.112
Masa Bimbingan : 06 Juni 2009 s/d 01 Januari 2010
Judul Skripsi : Perancangan dan pembuatan pengamanan kompor gas mekanis secara otomatis pada ruangan dapur menggunakan remote kontrol berbasis mikrontroller AT89S51.

| No | Tanggal | Uraian | Paraf |
|----|------------|--|-------|
| 1 | 19-02-2010 | BAB II Gambar + tabel diberi sumber refrensi/pustaka | |
| 2 | 19-02-2010 | Flowchart Revisi | |
| 3 | 19-02-2010 | Kesimpulan sesuai dengan BAB IV & Tujuan | |
| 4 | 19-02-2010 | Saran no 4 diperhatikan lagi | |

Malang, Februari 2010
Dosen Penguji II

(Ir. TH. Mimien Mustikawati, MT)
NIP. P. 103 000 0352

```

org 00h
;
ISCL Bit P2.0 ; I2C clock
ISDA Bit P2.1 ; I2C data
Rest Bit P2.6
Enbl Bit P2.7
IRRX Bit P3.0 ; IR receiver
Lmkc Bit P3.3 ; limit kunci
Lmbw Bit P3.4 ; limit bawah
Lmat Bit P3.5 ; limit atas
Lmtt Bit P3.6 ; limit tutup
Lmbk Bit P3.7 ; limit buka
Sts0 Bit 20h.0 ; status sensor 0
Sts1 Bit 20h.1 ; status sensor 1
Sts2 Bit 20h.2 ; status sensor 2
Stbd Bit 20h.3 ; status benda diatas kompor
Adc0 Equ 30h
Adc1 Equ 31h
Adc2 Equ 32h
Dgs0 Equ 33h
Dgs1 Equ 34h
Dgs2 Equ 35h
Stp0 Equ 36h
Stp1 Equ 37h
Stp2 Equ 38h
Buf0 Equ 39h
Buf1 Equ 3Ah
Buf2 Equ 3Bh
Dtr0 Equ 40h ; data remote bit 0
Dtr1 Equ 41h ; data remote bit 1
Dtr2 Equ 42h ; data remote bit 2
Dtr3 Equ 43h ; data remote bit 3
Dtr4 Equ 44h ; data remote bit 4
Dtr5 Equ 45h ; data remote bit 5
Dtr6 Equ 46h ; data remote bit 6
Dtr7 Equ 47h ; data remote bit 7
Char Equ 50h
Dly0 Equ 51h
Dly1 Equ 52h
Dly2 Equ 53h
Dly3 Equ 54h
;
init: lcall lcd_in
      lcall tmr_in
      mov Stp0,#100
      mov Stp1,#100
      mov Stp2,#100
;
mulai: mov DPTR,#nama
       lcall line1

```

```

mov Char,#16
lcall tulis
mov DPTR,#nim
lcall line2
mov Char,#16
lcall tulis
lcall bcdgas0 ; baca sensor 1
lcall bcdgas1 ; baca sensor 2
lcall bcdgas2 ; baca sensor 3
lcall delay2
mov DPTR,#jur
lcall line1
mov Char,#16
lcall tulis
mov DPTR,#univ
lcall line2
mov Char,#16
lcall tulis
lcall bcdgas0 ; baca sensor 1
lcall bcdgas1 ; baca sensor 2
lcall bcdgas2 ; baca sensor 3
lcall delay2
ljmp mulai
;
stgpnt: mov DPTR,#tpstpn ;\
acall line1 ;| tulis data pointer tpstpn
mov Char,#16 ;| pd line 1 sebanyak 16 char
acall tulis ;/
stpnt0: mov DPTR,#tpsts0 ;\
acall line2 ;| tulis data pointer tpsts0
mov Char,#16 ;| pd line 2 sebanyak 16 char
acall tulis ;/
mov P0,#0CEh ;\
lcall w_ins ;|
mov P0,#025h ;| tulis char persen
lcall w_chr ;| pada line 2
mov P0,#0D0h ;|
lcall w_ins ;/
stpn00: mov DPTR,#angka ;\
mov P0,#0CAh ;|
acall w_ins ;|
mov A,Stp0 ;| tulis data seting point
acall nilai ;| line 1 colom 4
mov P0,#0D0h ;|
acall w_ins ;|
acall tg_lps ;/
stpn01: acall scnkpd ;\
cjne R0,#11,stpn02 ;|
mov SP,#07h ;|
ljmp mulai ;| konvirmasi

```

```

stpn02: cjne R0,#12,stpn03      ;| can/ent/down
      ljmp stpn04                ;|
stpn03: cjne R0,#16,stpn01      ;|
      ljmp stpnt1                ;|
stpn04: mov P0,#0CAh            ;|
      acall w_ins                 ;|
      acall tg_tkn                ;|
      mov A,R0                    ;|
      mov Buf0,A                  ;|
      acall wr_chr                 ;|
      acall tg_lps                 ;|
      acall tg_tkn                ;|
      mov A,R0                    ;| pengisian data
      mov Buf1,A                  ;| nilai seting point
      acall wr_chr                 ;|
      acall tg_lps                 ;|
      acall tg_tkn                ;|
      mov A,R0                    ;|
      mov Buf2,A                  ;|
      acall wr_chr                 ;|
      acall tg_lps                 ;|
      mov A,Buf0                  ;|
      mov B,#100                  ;|
      mul AB                       ;|
      mov Buf0,A                  ;|
      mov A,Buf1                  ;|
      mov B,#10                   ;| pembulatan data
      mul AB                       ;| nilai seting point
      mov B,Buf2                  ;|
      add A,B                      ;|
      mov B,Buf0                  ;|
      add A,B                      ;|
      mov Stp0,A                  ;|
      ljmp stpn00                 ;|
;
stpnt1: mov DPTR,#tpsts1         ;|
      acall line2                  ;| tulis data pointer tpsts1
      mov Char,#16                 ;| pd line 2 sebanyak 16 char
      acall tulis                   ;|
      mov P0,#0CEh                 ;|
      lcall w_ins                    ;|
      mov P0,#025h                 ;| tulis char persen
      lcall w_chr                    ;| pada line 2
      mov P0,#0D0h                 ;|
      lcall w_ins                    ;|
stpn10: mov DPTR,#angka          ;|
      mov P0,#0CAh                 ;|
      acall w_ins                    ;|
      mov A,Stp1                   ;| tulis data seting point
      acall nilai                   ;| line 1 colom 4

```

```

    mov    P0,#0D0h      ;|
    acall w_ins          ;|
    acall tg_lps        ;/
stpn11: acall scnkpdp   ;\
    cjne  R0,#11,stpn12 ;|
    mov   SP,#07h       ;|
    ljmp  mulai         ;|
stpn12: cjne  R0,#12,stpn13 ;| konvirmasi
    ljmp  stpn15        ;| can/ent/down
stpn13: cjne  R0,#15,stpn14 ;|
    ljmp  stpnt0        ;|
stpn14: cjne  R0,#16,stpn11 ;|
    ljmp  stpnt2        ;/
stpn15: mov   P0,#0CAh ;\
    acall w_ins          ;|
    acall tg_tkn        ;|
    mov   A,R0          ;|
    mov   Buf0,A        ;|
    acall wr_chr        ;|
    acall tg_lps        ;|
    acall tg_tkn        ;|
    mov   A,R0          ;| pengisian data
    mov   Buf1,A        ;| nilai seting point
    acall wr_chr        ;|
    acall tg_lps        ;|
    acall tg_tkn        ;|
    mov   A,R0          ;|
    mov   Buf2,A        ;|
    acall wr_chr        ;|
    acall tg_lps        ;/
    mov   A,Buf0        ;\
    mov   B,#100        ;|
    mul   AB            ;|
    mov   Buf0,A        ;|
    mov   A,Buf1        ;|
    mov   B,#10         ;| pembulatan data
    mul   AB            ;| nilai seting point
    mov   B,Buf2        ;|
    add   A,B           ;|
    mov   B,Buf0        ;|
    add   A,B           ;|
    mov   Stp1,A        ;|
    ljmp  stpn10        ;/
;
stpnt2: mov   DPTR,#tpsts2 ;\
    acall line2          ;| tulis data pointer tpsts0
    mov   Char,#16      ;| pd line 2 sebanyak 16 char
    acall tulis          ;/
    mov   P0,#0CEh     ;\
    lcall w_ins         ;|

```

```

    mov    P0,#025h      ; | tulis char persen
    lcall  w_chr         ; | pada line 2
    mov    P0,#0D0h     ; |
    lcall  w_ins        ; |
stpn20: mov    DPTR,#angka ; \
    mov    P0,#0CAh     ; |
    acall  w_ins        ; |
    mov    A,Stp2       ; | tulis data seting point
    acall  nilai        ; | line 1 colom 4
    mov    P0,#0D0h     ; |
    acall  w_ins        ; |
    acall  tg_lps       ; /
stpn21: acall  scnkpdp  ; \
    cjne  R0,#11,stpn22 ; |
    mov    SP,#07h     ; |
    ljmp  mulai        ; | konvirmasi
stpn22: cjne  R0,#12,stpn23 ; | can/ent/down
    ljmp  stpn24       ; |
stpn23: cjne  R0,#15,stpn21 ; |
    ljmp  stpnt1      ; /
stpn24: mov    P0,#0CAh ; \
    acall  w_ins        ; |
    acall  tg_tkn       ; |
    mov    A,R0         ; |
    mov    Buf0,A       ; |
    acall  wr_chr       ; |
    acall  tg_lps       ; |
    acall  tg_tkn       ; |
    mov    A,R0         ; | pengisian data
    mov    Buf1,A       ; | nilai seting point
    acall  wr_chr       ; |
    acall  tg_lps       ; |
    acall  tg_tkn       ; |
    mov    A,R0         ; |
    mov    Buf2,A       ; |
    acall  wr_chr       ; |
    acall  tg_lps       ; /
    mov    A,Buf0       ; \
    mov    B,#100      ; |
    mul   AB            ; |
    mov   Buf0,A       ; |
    mov   A,Buf1       ; |
    mov   B,#10        ; | pembulatan data
    mul   AB            ; | nilai seting point
    mov   B,Buf2       ; |
    add  A,B           ; |
    mov  B,Buf0       ; |
    add  A,B           ; |
    mov  Stp2,A       ; |
    ljmp stpn20       ; /

```

```

;
kalbrs: lcall lcdclr
        mov  DPTR,#tpklbr          ;\
        acall line1                ;| tulis data pointer tpklbr
        mov  Char,#16              ;| pd line 2 sebanyak 16 char
        acall tulis                 ;/
        mov  Dly3,#5
        lcall delay3
        lcall lcdclr
klbrs0: lcall bcgas0                ; baca sensor 1
        lcall bcgas1                ; baca sensor 2
        lcall bcgas2                ; baca sensor 3
        mov  DPTR,#angka
        mov  P0,#080h
        lcall w_ins
        mov  A,Adc0
        lcall nilai
        mov  P0,#086h
        lcall w_ins
        mov  A,Adc1
        lcall nilai
        mov  P0,#08Ch
        lcall w_ins
        mov  A,Adc2
        lcall nilai
        mov  P0,#0C0h
        lcall w_ins
        mov  A,Dgs0
        lcall nilai
        mov  P0,#0C6h
        lcall w_ins
        mov  A,Dgs1
        lcall nilai
        mov  P0,#0CCh
        lcall w_ins
        mov  A,Dgs2
        lcall nilai
        mov  P0,#0D0h
        lcall w_ins
        lcall delay1
        cjne R0,#11,klbrs0          ;\
        mov  SP,#07h                ;| konvirmasi
        ljmp mulai                 ;/
;
action: clr  Sts0
        clr  Sts1
        clr  Sts2
        mov  A,Dgs0
        mov  B,Stp0
        div  AB

```

```

    jz    actn00
    setb  Sts0
    lcall fan1on
    mov   Dly3,#1
    lcall delay3
    lcall bsr_on
actn00: mov   A,Dgs1
    mov   B,Stp1
    div  AB
    jz    actn01
    setb  Sts1
    lcall fan0on
    mov   Dly3,#1
    lcall delay3
    lcall bsr_on
actn01: mov   A,Dgs2
    mov   B,Stp2
    div  AB
    jz    actn02
    setb  Sts2
    lcall fan0on
    mov   Dly3,#1
    lcall delay3
    lcall bsr_on
;
actn02: jb   Sts0,actn03
        jb   Sts1,actn03
        jb   Sts2,actn03
        lcall rstout
actn03: ret
;
bcgas0: mov   A,#90h                ; address PCF8591 write address
        lcall adrtx                ; kirim
        mov   A,#00h                ; adc ch-0
        lcall dtatx                ; kirim
        mov   A,#91h                ; address PCF8591 read address
        lcall adrtx                ; kirim
        lcall dtarx                ; baca data
        lcall givack                ; beri ack
        lcall dtarx                ; baca data
        lcall i2cstp                ; i2c stop
        mov   Adc0,A                ; simpan data sensor 0
        mov   DPTR,#lookup
        movc  A,@A+DPTR
        mov   Dgs0,A
        ret
;
bcgas1: mov   A,#90h                ; address PCF8591 write address
        lcall adrtx                ; kirim
        mov   A,#01h                ; adc ch-1

```



```

    lcall adrtx          ;|
    mov  A,#11110111b  ;|
    lcall dtatx        ;|
    lcall i2cstp       ;|
knaik: ;lcall delay0   ;|
    jb  Lmat,knaik    ;| kompor naik
    lcall rstout      ;|
    ret               ;/
;
kpturn: mov  A,#70h          ;\
    lcall adrtx          ;|
    mov  A,#11110111b  ;|
    lcall dtatx        ;|
    lcall i2cstp       ;|
kturn: ;lcall delay0   ;|
    jb  Lmbw,kturn    ;| kompor turun
    lcall rstout      ;|
    ret               ;/
;
bc_bnd: mov  A,#71h          ; baca benda diatas kompor
    lcall adrtx
    lcall dtarx
    lcall i2cstp       ; i2c stop
    clr  Stbd
    cjne A,#11101111b,cbnd
    setb Stbd
cbnd: ret
;
bsr_on: mov  A,#70h          ;\
    lcall adrtx          ;|
    mov  A,#11011111b  ;| buzzer
    lcall dtatx        ;| on
    lcall i2cstp       ;|
    ret               ;/
;
fan0on: mov  A,#70h          ;\
    lcall adrtx          ;|
    mov  A,#10111111b  ;| fan 0 on
    lcall dtatx        ;| on
    lcall i2cstp       ;|
    ret               ;/
;
fan1on: mov  A,#70h          ;\
    lcall adrtx          ;|
    mov  A,#01111111b  ;| fan 1 on
    lcall dtatx        ;| on
    lcall i2cstp       ;|
    ret               ;/
;
rstout: mov  A,#70h          ;\

```

```

    lcall adrtx          ;|
    mov  A,#11111111b  ;| fan 0 off
    lcall dtatx        ;| off
    lcall i2cstp       ;|
    ret                ;/
;
bc_rmt: jb  IRRX,bcrmt0 ;\
    setb TR0          ;|
    jnb  IRRX,$       ;|
    clr  TR0          ;|
    mov  A,TH0        ;| baca start remote
    mov  B,#9         ;|
    div  AB            ;|
    jnz  bcrmt1       ;|
bcrmt0: ljmp bcrmt8   ;/
;
bcrmt1: lcall bcbtrm  ;\
    mov  Dtr0,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;|
    mov  Dtr1,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;|
    mov  Dtr2,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;|
    mov  Dtr3,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;| baca bit remote
    mov  Dtr4,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;|
    mov  Dtr5,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;|
    mov  Dtr6,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;|
    mov  Dtr7,A       ;|
    lcall bcbtrm      ;/
;
    mov  R0,#0        ;\
    mov  A,Dtr0       ;|
    lcall ckbtrm      ;|
    mov  A,R0         ;|
    RRC  A            ;|
    mov  R0,A         ;|
    mov  A,Dtr1       ;|
    lcall ckbtrm      ;|
    mov  A,R0         ;|
    RRC  A            ;|
    mov  R0,A         ;|
    mov  A,Dtr2       ;|
    lcall ckbtrm      ;|
    mov  A,R0         ;|
    RRC  A            ;|
    mov  R0,A         ;|

```

```

mov    A,Dtr3          ;|
lcall  ckbtrm          ;|
mov    A,R0            ;|
RRC    A                ;|
mov    R0,A            ;| kalibrasi data remote
mov    A,Dtr4          ;| ke data binary
lcall  ckbtrm          ;|
mov    A,R0            ;|
RRC    A                ;|
mov    R0,A            ;|
mov    A,Dtr5          ;|
lcall  ckbtrm          ;|
mov    A,R0            ;|
RRC    A                ;|
mov    R0,A            ;|
mov    A,Dtr6          ;|
lcall  ckbtrm          ;|
mov    A,R0            ;|
RRC    A                ;|
mov    R0,A            ;|
mov    A,Dtr7          ;|
lcall  ckbtrm          ;|
mov    A,R0            ;|
RRC    A                ;|
mov    R0,A            ;/
;
bcrmt2: lcall bc_bnd
        jb  Stbd,bcrmt7
        jnb Lmkc,bcrmt7
bcrmt3: cjne R0,#131,bcrmt4          ;\
        lcall bkapnt                ;| tombol remote 04
        ljmp  bcrmt7                ;|
bcrmt4: cjne R0,#132,bcrmt5          ;| tombol remote 05
        jnb  Lmat,bcrmt7            ;|
        jb   Lmbw,bcrmt7            ;|
        lcall ttpnt                ;|
        ljmp  bcrmt7                ;|
bcrmt5: cjne R0,#133,bcrmt6          ;| tombol remote 06
        jb   Lmbk,bcrmt7            ;|
        jnb  Lmtt,bcrmt7            ;|
        lcall kpnaik                ;|
        ljmp  bcrmt7                ;|
bcrmt6: cjne R0,#134,bcrmt7          ;| tombol remote 07
        lcall kpturn                ;|
        ljmp  bcrmt7                ;/
;
bcrmt7: mov  TL0,#00                ;\
        mov  TH0,#00                ;| reset timer
        mov  Dly3,#1
        lcall delay3

```

```

bcrmt8: ret ;/
;
ckbtrm: cjne A,#0,cbtrm0 ;\
        clr C ;|
        ljmp cbtrm5 ;|
cbtrm0: cjne A,#1,cbtrm1 ;|
        clr C ;|
        ljmp cbtrm5 ;|
cbtrm1: cjne A,#2,cbtrm2 ;|
        clr C ;|
        ljmp cbtrm5 ;| remap data
cbtrm2: cjne A,#3,cbtrm3 ;| remote
        setb C ;|
        ljmp cbtrm5 ;|
cbtrm3: cjne A,#4,cbtrm4 ;|
        setb C ;|
        ljmp cbtrm5 ;|
cbtrm4: cjne A,#5,cbtrm5 ;|
        setb C ;|
cbtrm5: ret ;/
;
bcbtrm: mov TL0,#00 ;\
        mov TH0,#00 ;|
        jb IRRX,$ ;|
        setb TR0 ;| baca bit
        jnb IRRX,$ ;| remote
        clr TR0 ;|
        mov A,TH0 ;|
        ret ;/
;
adrtx: lcall i2cstr ; kirim address
        lcall putbit ; kirim data
        ret ; back
;
dtatx: lcall putbit ; kirim data
        ret ; back
;
dtarx: lcall getbit ; terima data
        ret ; back
;
putbit: mov R7,#8 ;\
putbt: RLC A ;|
        mov ISDA,C ;|
        setb ISCL ;|
        clr ISCL ;| kirim bit
        djnz R7,putbt ;|
        setb ISDA ;|
        lcall getack ;|
        ret ;/
;

```

```

getbit: mov   R7,#8           ;\
getbt:  setb  ISCL           ;|
        mov   C,ISDA         ;|
        RLC   A              ;| terima bit
        clr   ISCL          ;|
        djnz  R7,getbt      ;|
        setb  ISDA          ;|
        ret                    ;/
;
getack: setb  ISDA           ;\
        setb  ISCL          ;|
ackbit: mov   C,ISDA         ;| tunggu ack
        jc   ackbit         ;| D=1, C=1D=0, C=0
        clr   ISCL          ;|
        ret                    ;/
;
givack: clr   ISDA           ;\
        setb  ISCL          ;|
        clr   ISCL          ;| kirim ack -> D=0, C=1, C=0, D=1
        setb  ISDA          ;|
        ret                    ;/
;
i2cstr: setb  ISCL           ;\
        setb  ISDA         ;|
        clr   ISDA         ;| i2c start -> C=1, D=1, D=0, C=0
        clr   ISCL         ;|
        ret                    ;/
;
i2cstp: clr   ISDA           ;\
        setb  ISCL          ;|
        setb  ISDA         ;| i2c stop -> D=0, C=1, D=1, C=0
        clr   ISCL         ;|
        ret                    ;/
;
nilai:  mov   B,#100         ;\
        div   AB             ;|
        lcall wr_chr         ;|
        mov   A,B            ;|
        mov   B,#10         ;|
        div   AB             ;|
        lcall wr_chr         ;|
        mov   A,B            ;|
        lcall wr_chr         ;|
        ret                    ;/
;
tmr_in: mov   Dly3,#1        ;\
        lcall delay3         ;|
        mov   TMOD,#11h     ;|
        mov   TL0,#00       ;|
        mov   TH0,#00       ;|

```

```

    mov    TL1,#00          ;| inisialisasi timer
    mov    TH1,#00        ;|
    clr    TF0             ;|
    clr    TF1             ;|
    ret                    ;/
;
line1: mov    P0,#080h
    lcall w_ins
    ret
;
line2: mov    P0,#0C0h
    lcall w_ins
    ret
;
tulis: clr    A
    lcall wr_chr
    inc    DPTR
    djnz  Char,tulis
    ret
;
wr_chr: movc  A,@A+DPTR
    mov    P0,A
    lcall w_chr
    ret
;
w_ins:  clr    Enbl
    clr    Rest
    setb  Enbl
    clr    Enbl
    lcall delay0
    ret
;
w_chr:  clr    Enbl
    setb  Rest
    setb  Enbl
    clr    Enbl
    lcall delay0
    ret
;
lcd_in: mov    Dly3,#1
    lcall delay3
    mov    P0,#01h          ; Display Clear
    lcall w_ins
    mov    P0,#38h         ; Function Set
    lcall w_ins
    mov    P0,#0Dh         ; Display On, Cursor, Blink
    lcall w_ins
    mov    P0,#06h         ; Entry Mode
    lcall w_ins
    mov    P0,#02h         ; Cursor Home

```

```

    lcall w_ins
    ret
;
lcdclr: mov  P0,#01h                ; Display Clear
        lcall w_ins
        lcall delay0
        lcall delay0
        lcall delay0
        ret
;
scnkbd: mov  R0,#10
        lcall delay0                ;|
coll:   mov  P1,#11111110b          ;|
        mov  A,P1                    ;|
c1b1:   cjne A,#11101110b,c1b2      ;|
        mov  R0,#1                    ;|
c1b2:   cjne A,#11011110b,c1b3      ;|
        mov  R0,#2                    ;|
c1b3:   cjne A,#10111110b,c1b4      ;|
        mov  R0,#3                    ;|
c1b4:   cjne A,#01111110b,col2      ;|
        mov  R0,#13                   ;|
;
col2:   mov  P1,#11111101b          ;|
        mov  A,P1                    ;|
c2b1:   cjne A,#11101101b,c2b2      ;|
        mov  R0,#4                    ;|
c2b2:   cjne A,#11011101b,c2b3      ;|
        mov  R0,#5                    ;|
c2b3:   cjne A,#10111101b,c2b4      ;|
        mov  R0,#6                    ;|
c2b4:   cjne A,#01111101b,col3      ;|
        mov  R0,#14                   ;|
;
col3:   mov  P1,#11111011b          ;| scan keypad
        mov  A,P1                    ;|
c3b1:   cjne A,#11101011b,c3b2      ;|
        mov  R0,#7                    ;|
c3b2:   cjne A,#11011011b,c3b3      ;|
        mov  R0,#8                    ;|
c3b3:   cjne A,#10111011b,c3b4      ;|
        mov  R0,#9                    ;|
c3b4:   cjne A,#01111011b,col4      ;|
        mov  R0,#15                   ;|
;
col4:   mov  P1,#11110111b          ;|
        mov  A,P1                    ;|
c4b1:   cjne A,#11100111b,c4b2      ;|
        mov  R0,#11                   ;|
c4b2:   cjne A,#11010111b,c4b3      ;|

```



```

    mov R0,#0 ;|
c4b3: cjne A,#10110111b,c4b4 ;|
    mov R0,#12 ;|
c4b4: cjne A,#01110111b,back ;|
    mov R0,#16 ;|
back: ret ;/
;
tg_tkn: lcall scnkpd ;\
tg_tk0: cjne R0,#16,tg_tk1 ;|
    jmp tg_tkn ;|
tg_tk1: cjne R0,#15,tg_tk2 ;|
    jmp tg_tkn ;|
tg_tk2: cjne R0,#14,tg_tk3 ;|
    jmp tg_tkn ;|
tg_tk3: cjne R0,#13,tg_tk4 ;|
    jmp tg_tkn ;| tunggu tekan angka
tg_tk4: cjne R0,#12,tg_tk5 ;|
    jmp tg_tkn ;|
tg_tk5: cjne R0,#11,tg_tk6 ;|
    mov SP,#07h ;|
    jmp mulai ;|
tg_tk6: cjne R0,#10,tg_tk7 ;|
    jmp tg_tkn ;|
tg_tk7: ret ;/
;
tg_lps: lcall scnkpd ;\
    cjne R0,#10,tg_lps ;| tunggu lepas
    ret ;/
;
delay0: djnz Dly0,delay0
    acall bc_rmt
    ret
;
delay1: lcall scnkpd
    djnz Dly1,delay1
    lcall action
    ret
;
delay2: mov Dly2,#20
dely20: lcall delay1
    cjne R0,#13,dely21
    jmp stgpnt
dely21: cjne R0,#14,dely22
    jmp kalbrs
dely22: djnz Dly2,dely20
    ret
;
delay3: djnz Dly0,delay3
    djnz Dly1,delay3
    djnz Dly3,delay3

```

```

ret
;
nama: DB ' Reza '
nim: DB ' NIM: 03.17.112 '
jur: DB ' Teknik Elektro '
univ: DB ' ITN Malang '
tpstpn: DB ' Seting Point '
tpsts0: DB ' Sensor1: '
tpsts1: DB ' Sensor2: '
tpsts2: DB ' Sensor3: '
tpklbr: DB 'Kalibrasi Sensor'
angka: DB '0123456789 '
;
lookup: DB 000,000,000,001,001,002,002,002,003,003 ; 0
DB 004,004,004,005,005,006,006,007,007 ; 1
DB 008,008,008,009,009,010,010,011,011 ; 2
DB 012,012,012,013,013,014,014,015,015 ; 3
DB 016,016,016,017,017,018,018,019,019 ; 4
DB 020,020,020,021,021,022,022,023,023 ; 5
DB 024,024,024,025,025,026,026,027,027 ; 6
DB 028,028,028,029,029,030,030,031,031 ; 7
DB 032,032,032,033,033,034,034,035,035 ; 8
DB 036,036,036,037,037,038,038,039,039 ; 9
DB 040,040,040,041,041,042,042,043,043 ; 10
DB 044,044,044,045,045,046,046,047,047 ; 11
DB 048,048,048,049,049,050,050,051,051 ; 12
DB 052,052,052,053,053,054,054,055,055 ; 13
DB 056,056,056,057,057,058,058,059,059 ; 14
DB 060,060,060,061,061,062,062,063,063 ; 15
DB 064,064,064,065,065,066,066,067,067 ; 16
DB 068,068,068,069,069,070,070,071,071 ; 17
DB 072,072,072,073,073,074,074,075,075 ; 18
DB 076,076,076,077,077,078,078,079,079 ; 19
DB 080,080,080,081,081,082,082,083,083 ; 20
DB 084,084,084,085,085,086,086,087,087 ; 21
DB 088,088,088,089,089,090,090,091,091 ; 22
DB 092,092,092,093,093,094,094,095,095 ; 23
DB 096,096,096,097,097,098,098,099,099 ; 24
DB 099,099,099,099,099,099 ; 25
;
end

```

DATA SHEET



PCF8591 8-bit A/D and D/A converter

Product specification
Supersedes data of 1997 Apr 02
File under Integrated Circuits, IC12

1998 Jul 02



8-bit A/D and D/A converter**PCF8591****CONTENTS**

| | |
|--------|---|
| 1 | FEATURES |
| 2 | APPLICATIONS |
| 3 | GENERAL DESCRIPTION |
| 4 | ORDERING INFORMATION |
| 5 | BLOCK DIAGRAM |
| 6 | PINNING |
| 7 | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| 7.1 | Addressing |
| 7.2 | Control byte |
| 7.3 | D/A conversion |
| 7.4 | A/D conversion |
| 7.5 | Reference voltage |
| 7.6 | Oscillator |
| 8 | CHARACTERISTICS OF THE I ² C-BUS |
| 8.1 | Bit transfer |
| 8.2 | Start and stop conditions |
| 8.3 | System configuration |
| 8.4 | Acknowledge |
| 8.5 | I ² C-bus protocol |
| 9 | LIMITING VALUES |
| 10 | HANDLING |
| 11 | DC CHARACTERISTICS |
| 12 | D/A CHARACTERISTICS |
| 13 | A/D CHARACTERISTICS |
| 14 | AC CHARACTERISTICS |
| 15 | APPLICATION INFORMATION |
| 16 | PACKAGE OUTLINES |
| 17 | SOLDERING |
| 17.1 | Introduction |
| 17.2 | DIP |
| 17.2.1 | Soldering by dipping or by wave |
| 17.2.2 | Repairing soldered joints |
| 17.3 | SO |
| 17.3.1 | Reflow soldering |
| 17.3.2 | Wave soldering |
| 17.3.3 | Repairing soldered joints |
| 18 | DEFINITIONS |
| 19 | LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS |
| 20 | PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I ² C COMPONENTS |

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

1 FEATURES

- Single power supply
- Operating supply voltage 2.5 V to 6 V
- Low standby current
- Serial input/output via I²C-bus
- Address by 3 hardware address pins
- Sampling rate given by I²C-bus speed
- 4 analog inputs programmable as single-ended or differential inputs
- Auto-incremented channel selection
- Analog voltage range from V_{SS} to V_{DD}
- On-chip track and hold circuit
- 8-bit successive approximation A/D conversion
- Multiplying DAC with one analog output.

2 APPLICATIONS

- Closed loop control systems
- Low power converter for remote data acquisition
- Battery operated equipment
- Acquisition of analog values in automotive, audio and TV applications.

4 ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | PACKAGE | | |
|-------------|---------|---|----------|
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | VERSION |
| PCA8591P | DIP16 | plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil); long body | SOT38-1 |
| PCA8591T | SO16 | plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 7.5 mm | SOT162-1 |



3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCF8591 is a single-chip, single-supply low power 8-bit CMOS data acquisition device with four analog inputs; one analog output and a serial I²C-bus interface. Three address pins A0, A1 and A2 are used for programming the hardware address, allowing the use of up to eight devices connected to the I²C-bus without additional hardware. Address, control and data to and from the device are transferred serially via the two-line bidirectional I²C-bus.

The functions of the device include analog input multiplexing, on-chip track and hold function, 8-bit analog-to-digital conversion and an 8-bit digital-to-analog conversion. The maximum conversion rate is given by the maximum speed of the I²C-bus.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

5 BLOCK DIAGRAM

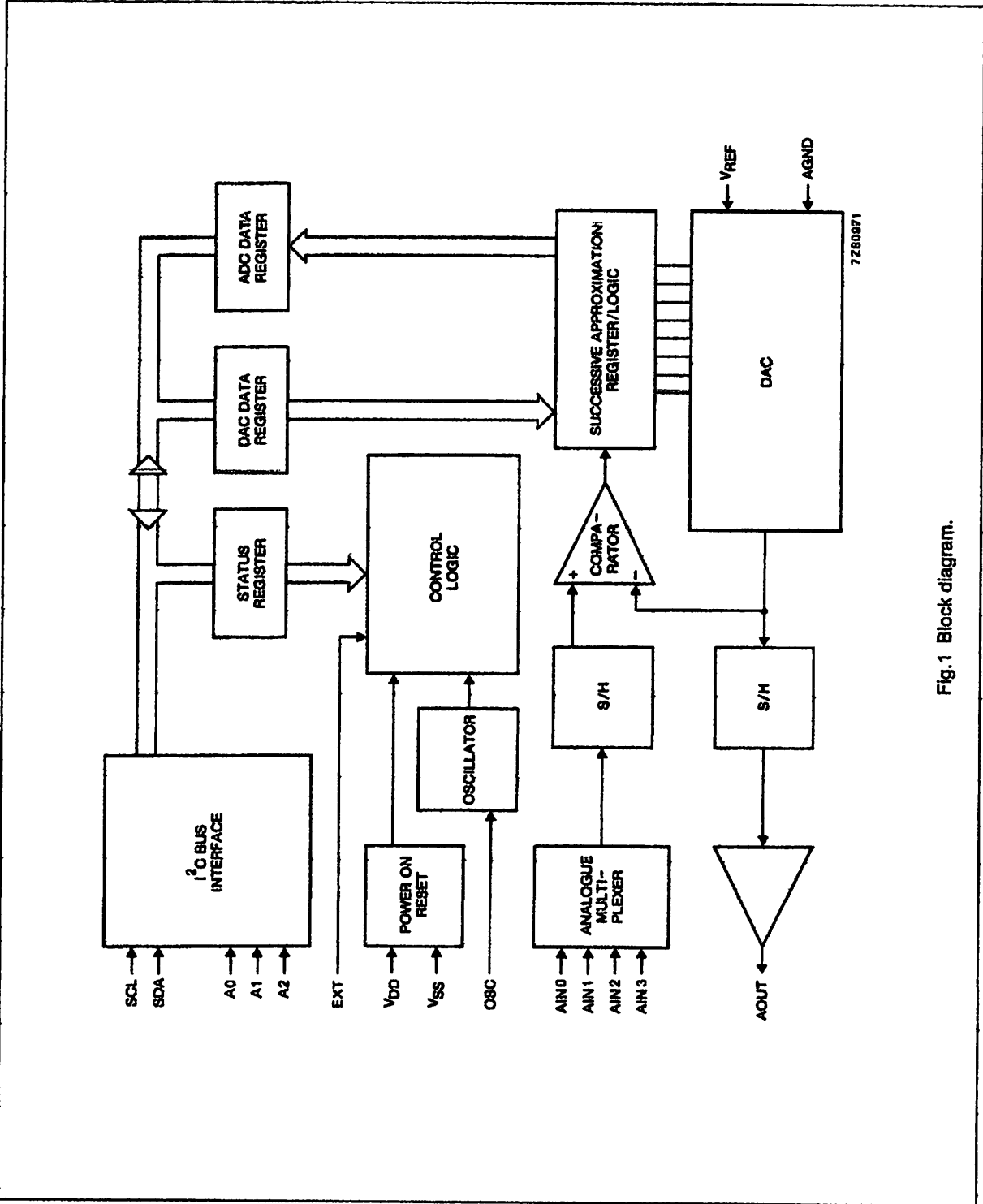


Fig.1 Block diagram.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

6 PINNING

| SYMBOL | PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------|-----|---|
| AIN0 | 1 | analog inputs (A/D converter) |
| AIN1 | 2 | |
| AIN2 | 3 | |
| AIN3 | 4 | |
| A0 | 5 | hardware address |
| A1 | 6 | |
| A2 | 7 | |
| V _{SS} | 8 | negative supply voltage |
| SDA | 9 | I ² C-bus data input/output |
| SCL | 10 | I ² C-bus clock input |
| OSC | 11 | oscillator input/output |
| EXT | 12 | external/internal switch for oscillator input |
| AGND | 13 | analog ground |
| V _{REF} | 14 | voltage reference input |
| AOUT | 15 | analog output (D/A converter) |
| V _{DD} | 16 | positive supply voltage |

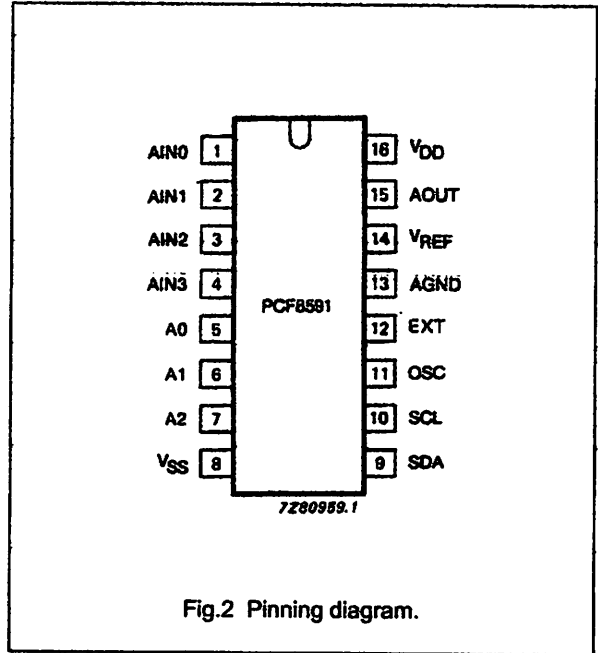


Fig.2 Pinning diagram.

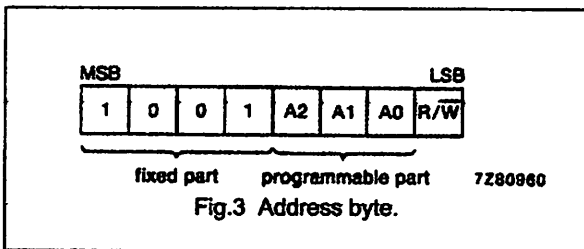
8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

7 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Addressing

Each PCF8591 device in an I²C-bus system is activated by sending a valid address to the device. The address consists of a fixed part and a programmable part. The programmable part must be set according to the address pins A0, A1 and A2. The address always has to be sent as the first byte after the start condition in the I²C-bus protocol. The last bit of the address byte is the read/write-bit which sets the direction of the following data transfer (see Figs 3, 15 and 16).



7.2 Control byte

The second byte sent to a PCF8591 device will be stored in its control register and is required to control the device function.

The upper nibble of the control register is used for enabling the analog output, and for programming the analog inputs as single-ended or differential inputs. The lower nibble selects one of the analog input channels defined by the upper nibble (see Fig.4). If the auto-increment flag is set the channel number is incremented automatically after each A/D conversion.

If the auto-increment mode is desired in applications where the internal oscillator is used, the analog output enable flag in the control byte (bit 6) should be set. This allows the internal oscillator to run continuously, thereby preventing conversion errors resulting from oscillator start-up delay. The analog output enable flag may be reset at other times to reduce quiescent power consumption.

The selection of a non-existing input channel results in the highest available channel number being allocated. Therefore, if the auto-increment flag is set, the next selected channel will be always channel 0. The most significant bits of both nibbles are reserved for future functions and have to be set to 0. After a Power-on reset condition all bits of the control register are reset to 0. The D/A converter and the oscillator are disabled for power saving. The analog output is switched to a high-impedance state.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

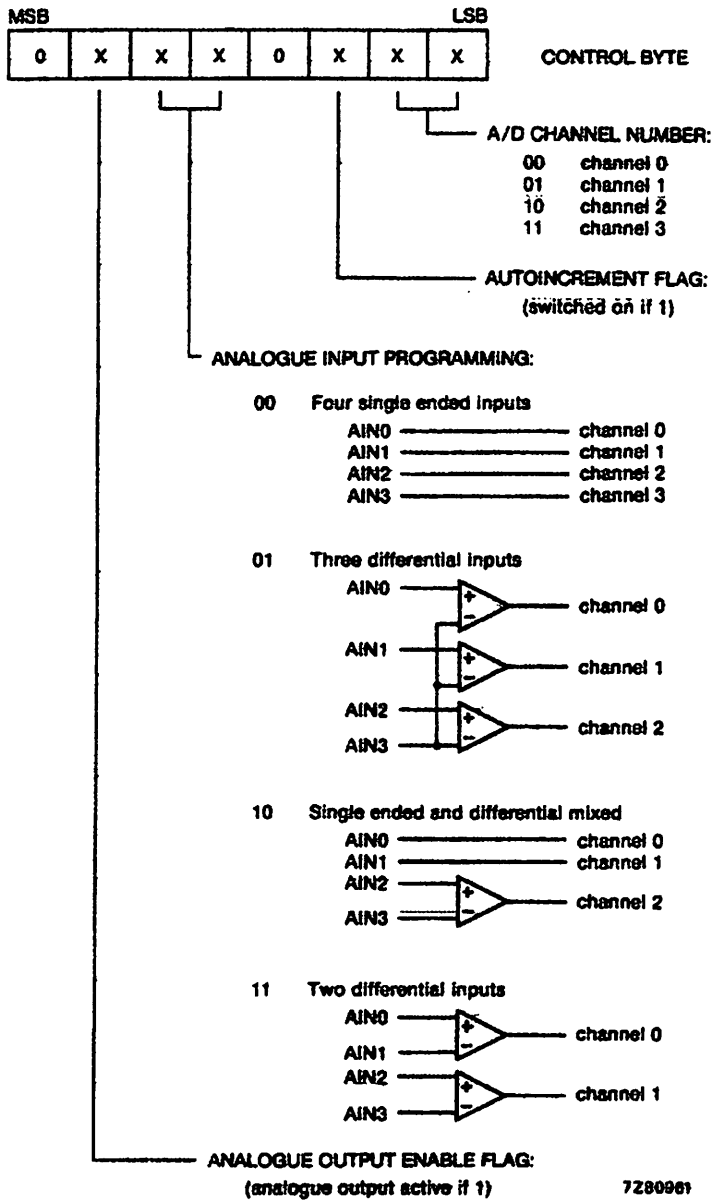


Fig.4 Control byte.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

7.3 D/A conversion

The third byte sent to a PCF8591 device is stored in the DAC data register and is converted to the corresponding analog voltage using the on-chip D/A converter. This D/A converter consists of a resistor divider chain connected to the external reference voltage with 256 taps and selection switches. The tap-decoder switches one of these taps to the DAC output line (see Fig.5).

The analog output voltage is buffered by an auto-zeroed unity gain amplifier. This buffer amplifier may be switched on or off by setting the analog output enable flag of the control register. In the active state the output voltage is held until a further data byte is sent.

The on-chip D/A converter is also used for successive approximation A/D conversion. In order to release the DAC for an A/D conversion cycle the unity gain amplifier is equipped with a track and hold circuit. This circuit holds the output voltage while executing the A/D conversion.

The output voltage supplied to the analog output AOUT is given by the formula shown in Fig.6. The waveforms of a D/A conversion sequence are shown in Fig.7.

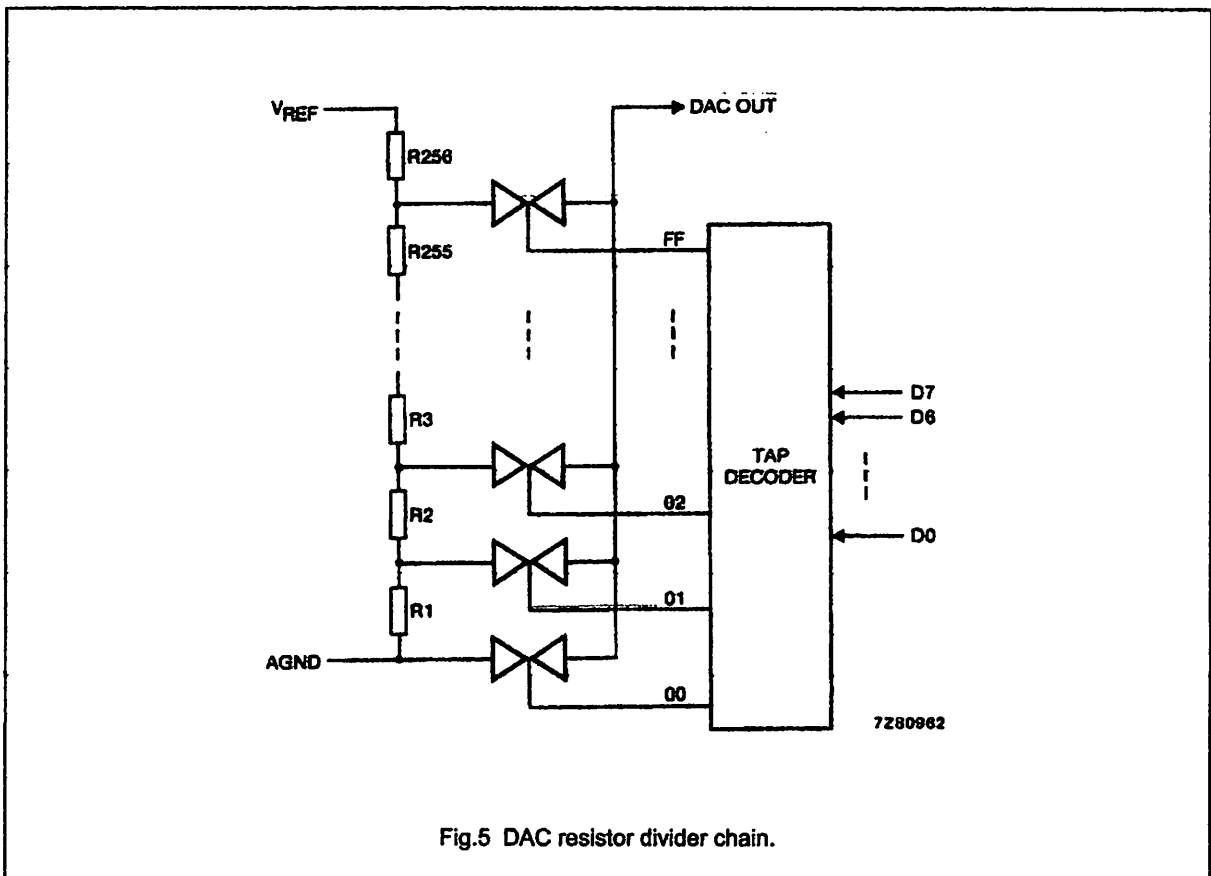
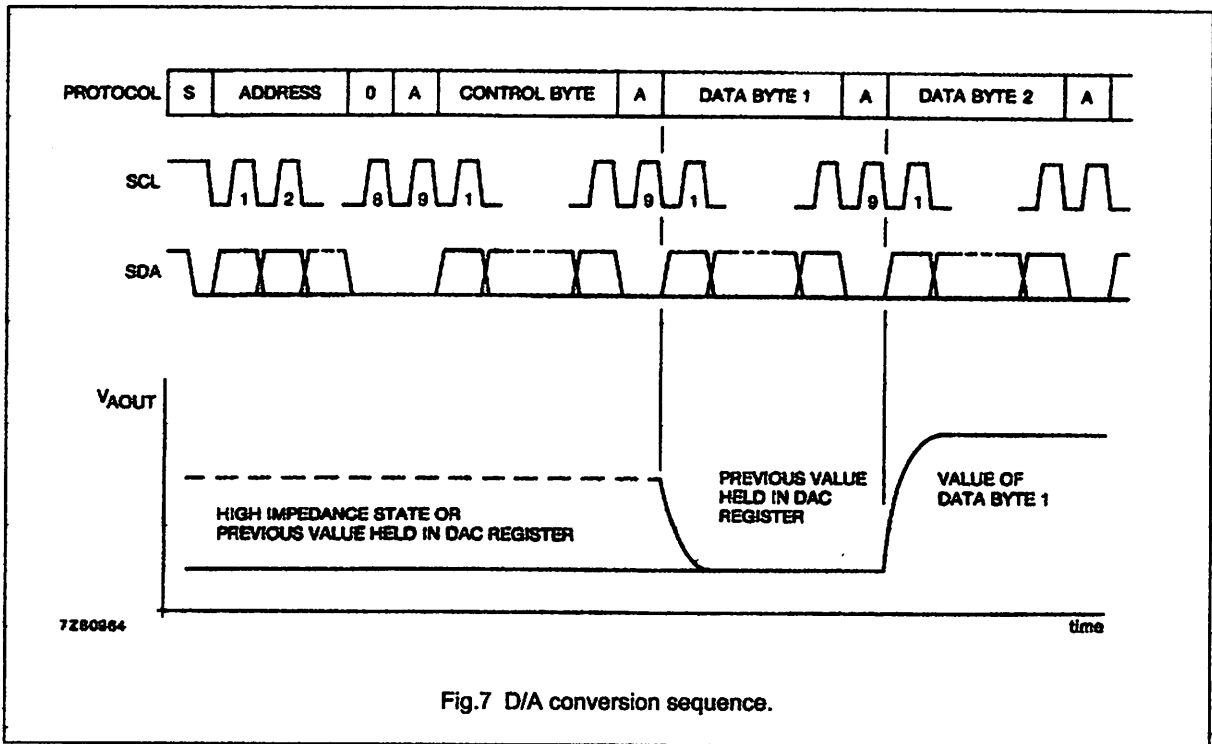
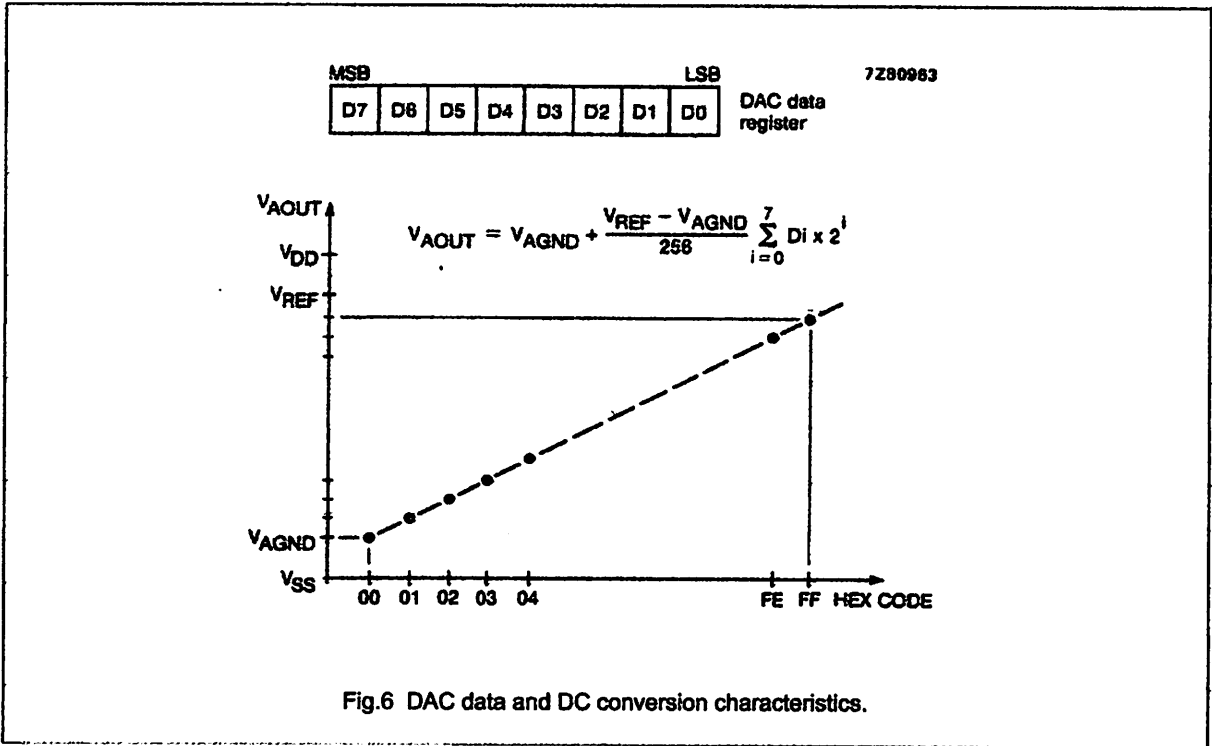


Fig.5 DAC resistor divider chain.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591



8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

7.4 A/D conversion

The A/D converter makes use of the successive approximation conversion technique. The on-chip D/A converter and a high-gain comparator are used temporarily during an A/D conversion cycle.

An A/D conversion cycle is always started after sending a valid read mode address to a PCF8591 device. The A/D conversion cycle is triggered at the trailing edge of the acknowledge clock pulse and is executed while transmitting the result of the previous conversion (see Fig.8).

Once a conversion cycle is triggered an input voltage sample of the selected channel is stored on the chip and is converted to the corresponding 8-bit binary code. Samples picked up from differential inputs are converted to an 8-bit two's complement code (see Figs 9 and 10).

The conversion result is stored in the ADC data register and awaits transmission. If the auto-increment flag is set the next channel is selected.

The first byte transmitted in a read cycle contains the conversion result code of the previous read cycle. After a Power-on reset condition the first byte read is a hexadecimal 80. The protocol of an I²C-bus read cycle is shown in Chapter 8, Figs 15 and 16.

The maximum A/D conversion rate is given by the actual speed of the I²C-bus.

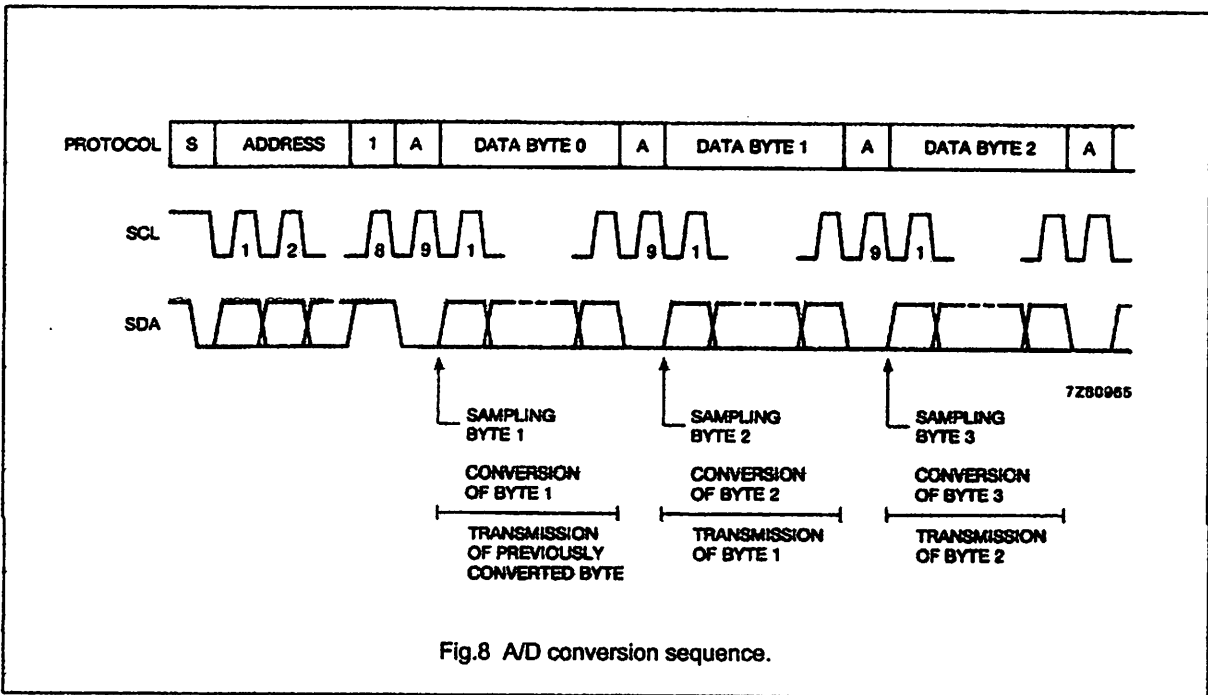


Fig.8 A/D conversion sequence.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

7.4 A/D conversion

The A/D converter makes use of the successive approximation conversion technique. The on-chip D/A converter and a high-gain comparator are used alternately during an A/D conversion cycle. An A/D conversion cycle is always started after sending a valid read address to a PCF8591 device. The A/D conversion cycle is triggered at the falling edge of the acknowledge clock pulse and is executed while transmitting the result of the previous conversion (see Fig. 8).

Once a conversion cycle is triggered an input voltage sample of the selected channel is stored on the chip and is converted to the corresponding 8-bit binary code. Samples picked up from differential inputs are converted to an 8-bit two's complement code (see Figs 9 and 10).

The conversion result is stored in the A/D data register and awaits transmission. If the auto-increment flag is set the next channel is selected. The first byte remaining in a read cycle contains the conversion result code of the previous read cycle. When a Power-on reset condition the first byte read is hexadecimal 80. The protocol of an I²C-bus read cycle is shown in Chapter 8, Figs 12 and 13. The maximum A/D conversion rate is given by the actual speed of the I²C-bus.

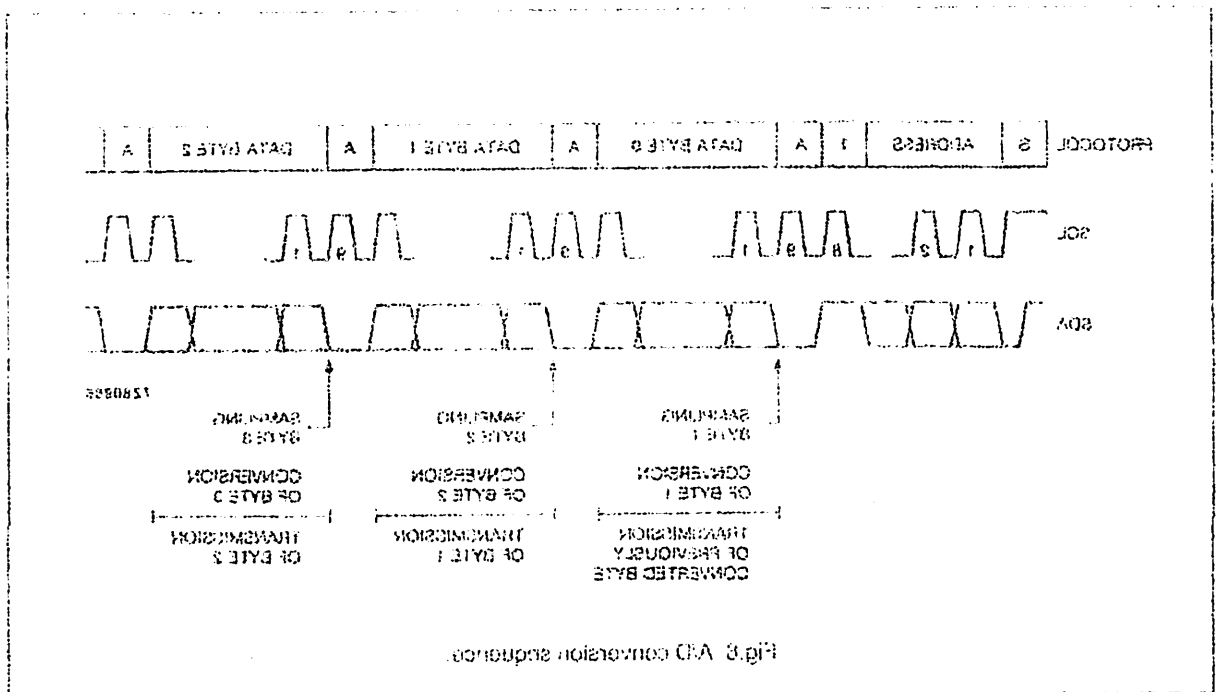


Fig. 8. A/D conversion sequence

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

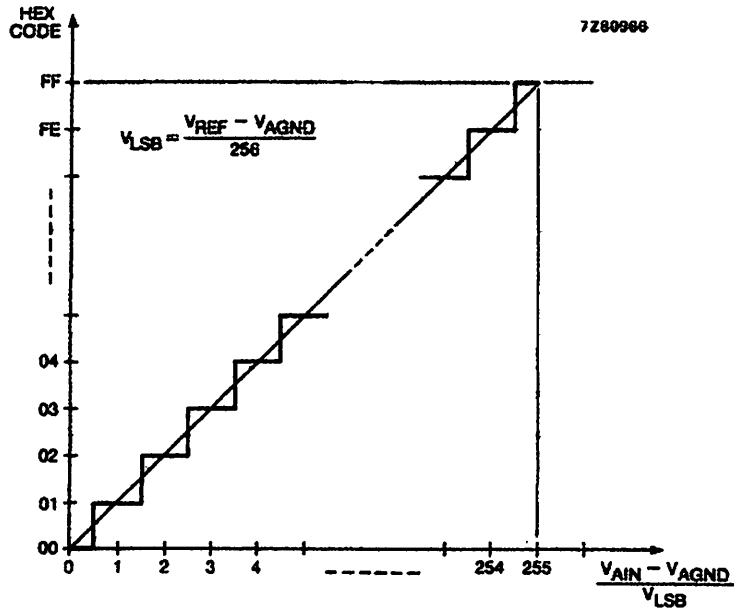


Fig.9 A/D conversion characteristics of single-ended inputs.

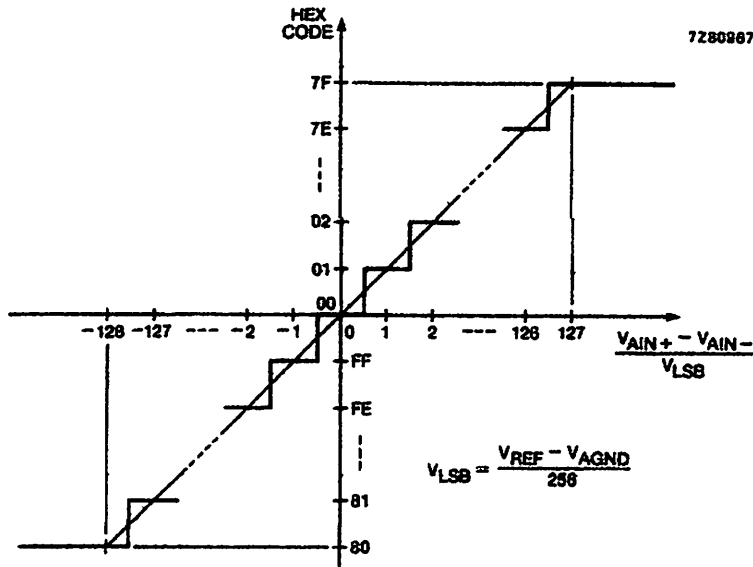


Fig.10 A/D conversion characteristics of differential inputs.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

7.5 Reference voltage

For the D/A and A/D conversion either a stable external voltage reference or the supply voltage has to be applied to the resistor divider chain (pins V_{REF} and AGND).

The AGND pin has to be connected to the system analog ground and may have a DC off-set with reference to V_{SS} .

A low frequency may be applied to the V_{REF} and AGND pins. This allows the use of the D/A converter as a one-quadrant multiplier; see Chapter 15 and Fig.6.

The A/D converter may also be used as a one or two quadrant analog divider. The analog input voltage is divided by the reference voltage. The result is converted to a binary code. In this application the user has to keep the reference voltage stable during the conversion cycle.

7.6 Oscillator

An on-chip oscillator generates the clock signal required for the A/D conversion cycle and for refreshing the auto-zeroed buffer amplifier. When using this oscillator the EXT pin has to be connected to V_{SS} . At the OSC pin the oscillator frequency is available.

If the EXT pin is connected to V_{DD} the oscillator output OSC is switched to a high-impedance state allowing the user to feed an external clock signal to OSC.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

8 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE I²C-BUS

The I²C-bus is for bidirectional, two-line communication between different ICs or modules. The two lines are a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). Both lines must be connected to a positive supply via a pull-up resistor. Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.

8.1 Bit transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the HIGH period of the clock pulse as changes in the data line at this time will be interpreted as a control signal.

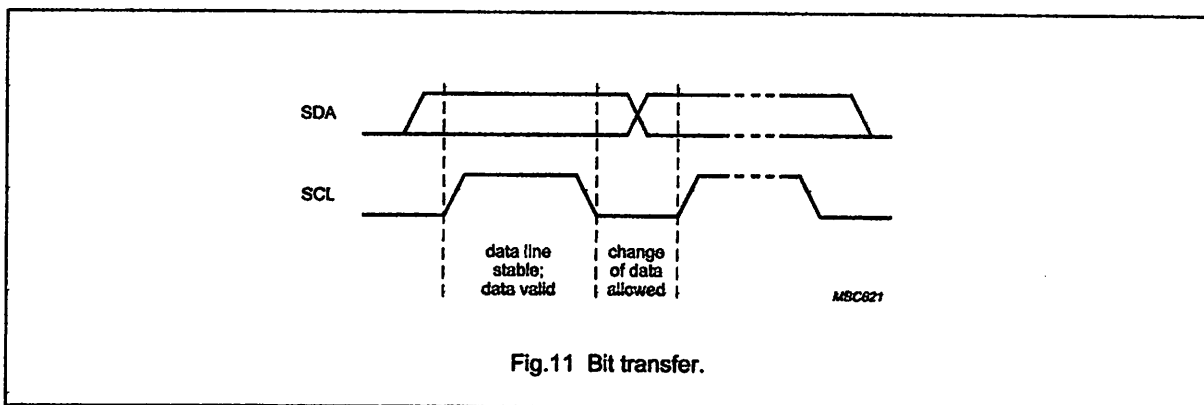


Fig.11 Bit transfer.

8.2 Start and stop conditions

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH when the bus is not busy. A HIGH-to-LOW transition of the data line, while the clock is HIGH, is defined as the start condition (S). A LOW-to-HIGH transition of the data line while the clock is HIGH, is defined as the stop condition (P).

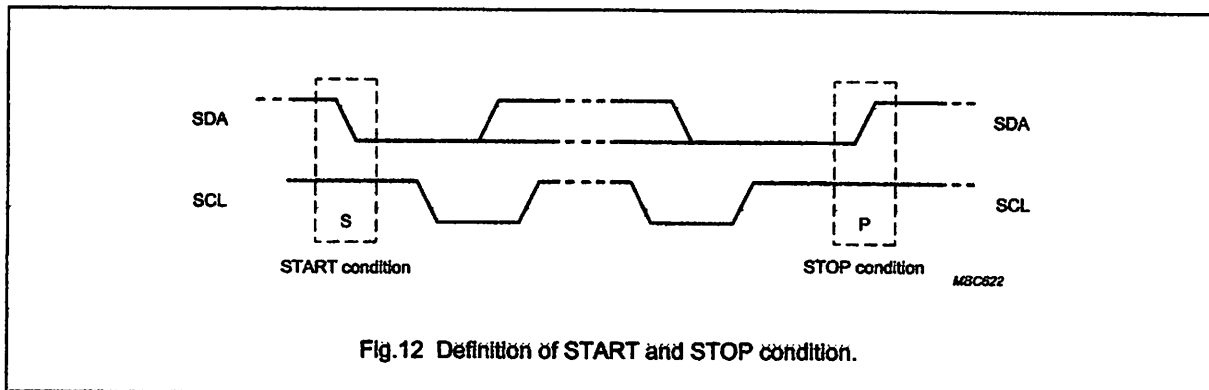


Fig.12 Definition of START and STOP condition.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

8.3 System configuration

A device generating a message is a 'transmitter', a device receiving a message is the 'receiver'. The device that controls the message is the 'master' and the devices which are controlled by the master are the 'slaves'.

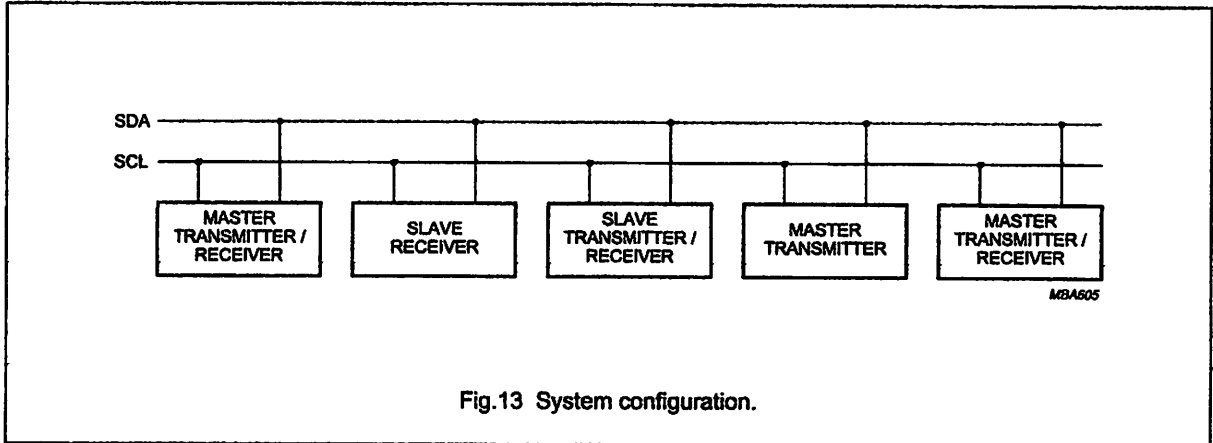


Fig.13 System configuration.

8.4 Acknowledge

The number of data bytes transferred between the start and stop conditions from transmitter to receiver is not limited. Each data byte of eight bits is followed by one acknowledge bit. The acknowledge bit is a HIGH level put on the bus by the transmitter whereas the master also generates an extra acknowledge related clock pulse. A slave receiver which is addressed must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte. Also a master must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte that has been clocked out of the slave transmitter. The device that acknowledges has to pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge related clock pulse. A master receiver must signal an end of data to the transmitter by not generating an acknowledge on the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave. In this event the transmitter must leave the data line HIGH to enable the master to generate a stop condition.

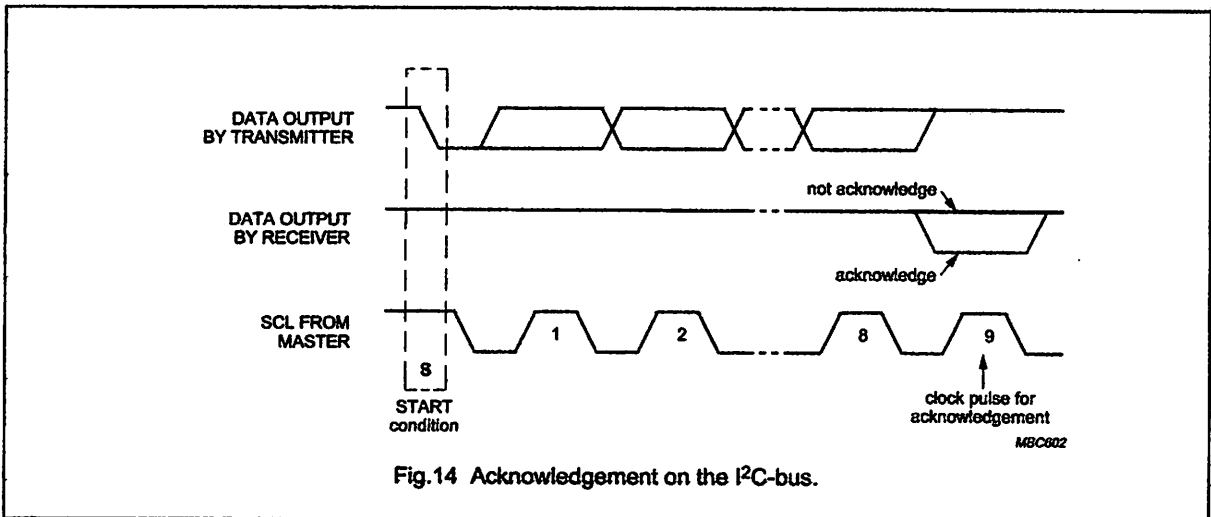


Fig.14 Acknowledgement on the I²C-bus.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

8.5 I²C-bus protocol

After a start condition a valid hardware address has to be sent to a PCF8591 device. The read/write bit defines the direction of the following single or multiple byte data transfer. For the format and the timing of the start condition (S), the stop condition (P) and the acknowledge bit (A) refer to the I²C-bus characteristics. In the write mode a data transfer is terminated by sending either a stop condition or the start condition of the next data transfer.

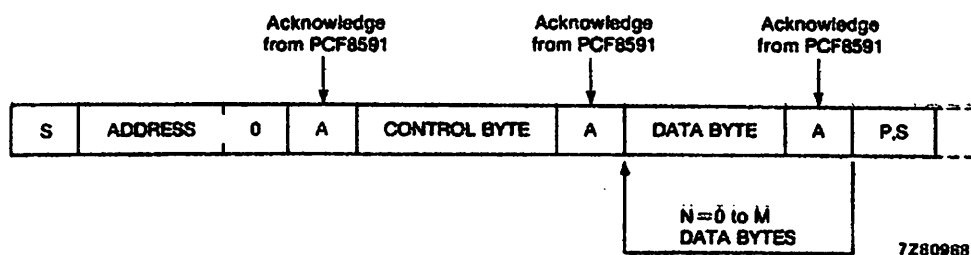


Fig.15 Bus protocol for write mode, D/A conversion.

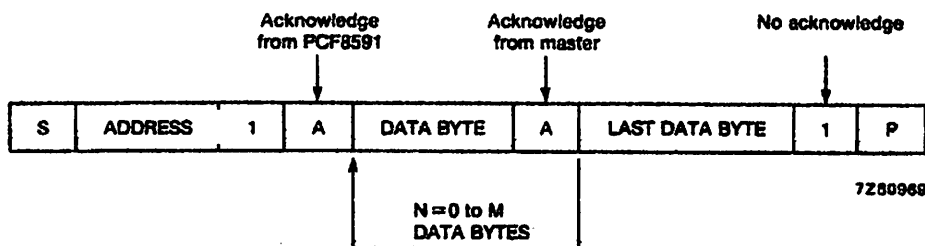


Fig.16 Bus protocol for read mode, A/D conversion.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

9 LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| V_{DD} | supply voltage (pin 16) | -0.5 | +8.0 | V |
| V_I | input voltage (any input) | -0.5 | $V_{DD} + 0.5$ | V |
| I_I | DC input current | - | ± 10 | mA |
| I_O | DC output current | - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{DD}, I_{SS} | V_{DD} or V_{SS} current | - | ± 50 | mA |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation per package | - | 300 | mW |
| P_O | power dissipation per output | - | 100 | mW |
| T_{amb} | operating ambient temperature | -40 | +85 | °C |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | -65 | +150 | °C |

10 HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices. Advice can be found in Data Handbook IC12 under "Handling MOS Devices".

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

11 DC CHARACTERISTICS $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V to }6\text{ V}$; $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to }+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|---------------|
| Supply | | | | | | |
| V_{DD} | supply voltage (operating) | | 2.5 | – | 6.0 | V |
| I_{DD} | supply current | | | | | |
| | standby | $V_I = V_{SS}$ or V_{DD} ; no load | – | 1 | 15 | μA |
| | operating, AOUT off | $f_{SCL} = 100\text{ kHz}$ | – | 125 | 250 | μA |
| | operating, AOUT active | $f_{SCL} = 100\text{ kHz}$ | – | 0.45 | 1.0 | mA |
| V_{POR} | Power-on reset level | note 1 | 0.8 | – | 2.0 | V |
| Digital Inputs/output: SCL, SDA, A0, A1, A2 | | | | | | |
| V_{IL} | LOW level input voltage | | 0 | – | $0.3 \times V_{DD}$ | V |
| V_{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | | $0.7 \times V_{DD}$ | – | V_{DD} | V |
| I_L | leakage current | | | | | |
| | A0, A1, A2 | $V_I = V_{SS}$ to V_{DD} | –250 | – | +250 | nA |
| | SCL, SDA | $V_I = V_{SS}$ to V_{DD} | –1 | – | +1 | μA |
| C_i | input capacitance | | – | – | 5 | pF |
| I_{OL} | LOW level SDA output current | $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{ V}$ | 3.0 | – | – | mA |
| Reference voltage inputs | | | | | | |
| V_{REF} | reference voltage | $V_{REF} > V_{AGND}$; note 2 | $V_{SS} + 1.6$ | – | V_{DD} | V |
| V_{AGND} | analog ground voltage | $V_{REF} > V_{AGND}$; note 2 | V_{SS} | – | $V_{DD} - 0.8$ | V |
| I_{LI} | input leakage current | | –250 | – | +250 | nA |
| R_{REF} | input resistance | pins V_{REF} and AGND | – | 100 | – | k Ω |
| Oscillator: OSC, EXT | | | | | | |
| I_{LI} | input leakage current | | – | – | 250 | nA |
| f_{OSC} | oscillator frequency | | 0.75 | – | 1.25 | MHz |

Notes

- The power on reset circuit resets the I²C-bus logic when V_{DD} is less than V_{POR} .
- A further extension of the range is possible, if the following conditions are fulfilled:

$$\frac{V_{REF} + V_{AGND}}{2} \geq 0.8\text{V}, V_{DD} - \frac{V_{REF} + V_{AGND}}{2} \geq 0.4\text{V}$$

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

12 D/A CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{REF} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{AGND} = 0\text{ V}$; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$; $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|----------|------|---------------------|---------------|
| Analog output | | | | | | |
| V_{OA} | output voltage | no resistive load | V_{SS} | – | V_{DD} | V |
| | | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ | V_{SS} | – | $0.9 \times V_{DD}$ | V |
| I_{LO} | output leakage current | AOUT disabled | – | – | 250 | nA |
| Accuracy | | | | | | |
| OS_e | offset error | $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | – | – | 50 | mV |
| L_e | linearity error | | – | – | ± 1.5 | LSB |
| G_e | gain error | no resistive load | – | – | 1 | % |
| t_{DAC} | settling time | to $\frac{1}{2}$ LSB full scale step | – | – | 90 | μs |
| f_{DAC} | conversion rate | | – | – | 11.1 | kHz |
| SNRR | supply noise rejection ratio | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$; $V_{DDN} = 0.1 \times V_{PP}$ | – | 40 | – | dB |

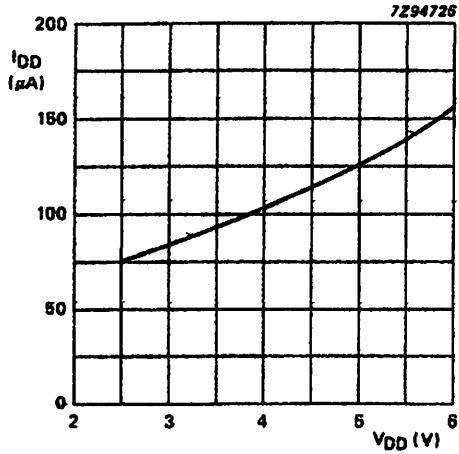
13 A/D CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{REF} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{AGND} = 0\text{ V}$; $R_S = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

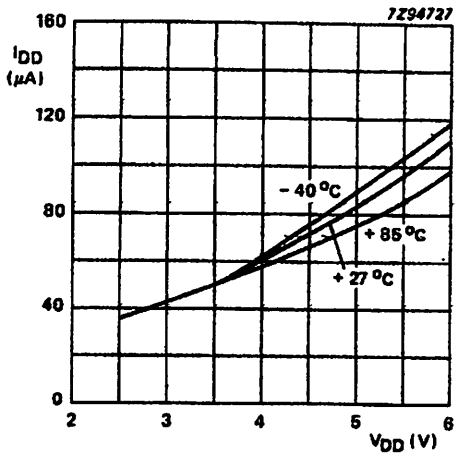
| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|------|---------------------|---------------|
| Analog Inputs | | | | | | |
| V_{IA} | analog input voltage | | V_{SS} | – | V_{DD} | V |
| I_{LIA} | analog input leakage current | | – | – | 100 | nA |
| C_{IA} | analog input capacitance | | – | 10 | – | pF |
| C_{ID} | differential input capacitance | | – | 10 | – | pF |
| V_{IS} | single-ended voltage | measuring range | V_{AGND} | – | V_{REF} | V |
| V_{ID} | differential voltage | measuring range; $V_{FS} = V_{REF} - V_{AGND}$ | $-\frac{V_{FS}}{2}$ | – | $+\frac{V_{FS}}{2}$ | V |
| Accuracy | | | | | | |
| OS_e | offset error | $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | – | – | 20 | mV |
| L_e | linearity error | | – | – | ± 1.5 | LSB |
| G_e | gain error | | – | – | 1 | % |
| GS_e | small-signal gain error | $\Delta V_i = 16\text{ LSB}$ | – | – | 5 | % |
| CMRR | common-mode rejection ratio | | – | 60 | – | dB |
| SNRR | supply noise rejection ratio | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$; $V_{DDN} = 0.1 \times V_{PP}$ | – | 40 | – | dB |
| t_{ADC} | conversion time | | – | – | 90 | μs |
| f_{ADC} | sampling/conversion rate | | – | – | 11.1 | kHz |

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

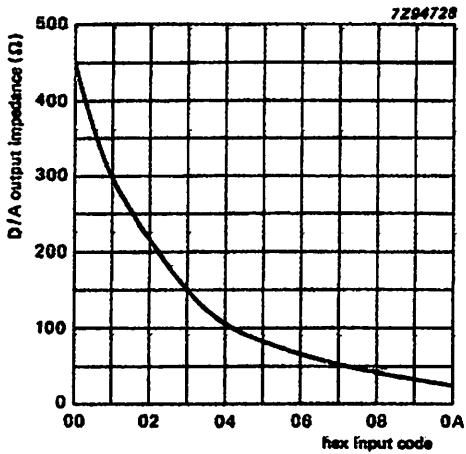


(a) Internal oscillator; $T_{amb} = +27\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

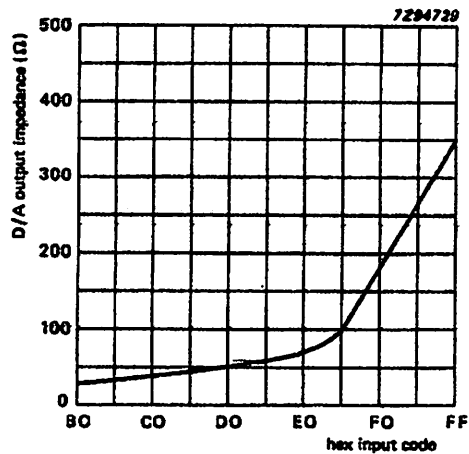


(b) External oscillator.

Fig.17 Operating supply current as a function of supply voltage (analog output disabled).



(a) Output impedance near negative power rail; $T_{amb} = +27\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.



(b) Output impedance near positive power rail; $T_{amb} = +27\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The x-axis represents the hex input-code equivalent of the output voltage.

Fig.18 Output impedance of analog output buffer (near power rails).

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

14 AC CHARACTERISTICS

All timing values are valid within the operating supply voltage and ambient temperature range and reference to V_{IL} and V_{IH} with an input voltage swing of V_{SS} to V_{DD} .

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| I²C-bus timing (see Fig.19; note 1) | | | | | |
| f_{SCL} | SCL clock frequency | - | - | 100 | kHz |
| t_{SP} | tolerable spike width on bus | - | - | 100 | ns |
| t_{BUF} | bus free time | 4.7 | - | - | μ s |
| $t_{SU;STA}$ | START condition set-up time | 4.7 | - | - | μ s |
| $t_{HD;STA}$ | START condition hold time | 4.0 | - | - | μ s |
| t_{LOW} | SCL LOW time | 4.7 | - | - | μ s |
| t_{HIGH} | SCL HIGH time | 4.0 | - | - | μ s |
| t_r | SCL and SDA rise time | - | - | 1.0 | μ s |
| t_f | SCL and SDA fall time | - | - | 0.3 | μ s |
| $t_{SU;DAT}$ | data set-up time | 250 | - | - | ns |
| $t_{HD;DAT}$ | data hold time | 0 | - | - | ns |
| $t_{VD;DAT}$ | SCL LOW-to-data out valid | - | - | 3.4 | μ s |
| $t_{SU;STO}$ | STOP condition set-up time | 4.0 | - | - | μ s |

- Note**
1. A detailed description of the I²C-bus specification, with applications, is given in brochure "The I²C-bus and how to use it". This brochure may be ordered using the code 9398 393 40011.

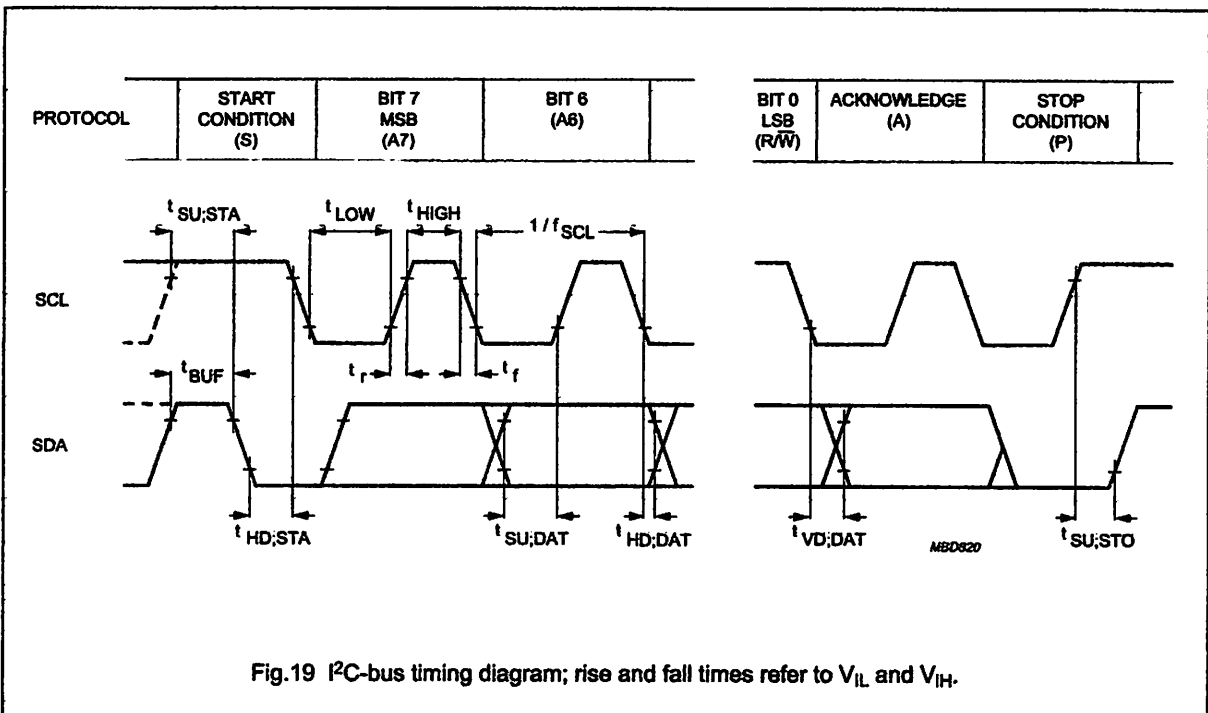


Fig.19 I²C-bus timing diagram; rise and fall times refer to V_{IL} and V_{IH} .

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

15 APPLICATION INFORMATION

Inputs must be connected to V_{SS} or V_{DD} when not in use. Analog inputs may also be connected to AGND or V_{REF} .

In order to prevent excessive ground and supply noise and to minimize cross-talk of the digital to analog signal paths the user has to design the printed-circuit board layout very carefully. Supply lines common to a PCF8591 device and noisy digital circuits and ground loops should be avoided. Decoupling capacitors ($>10 \mu\text{F}$) are recommended for power supply and reference voltage inputs.

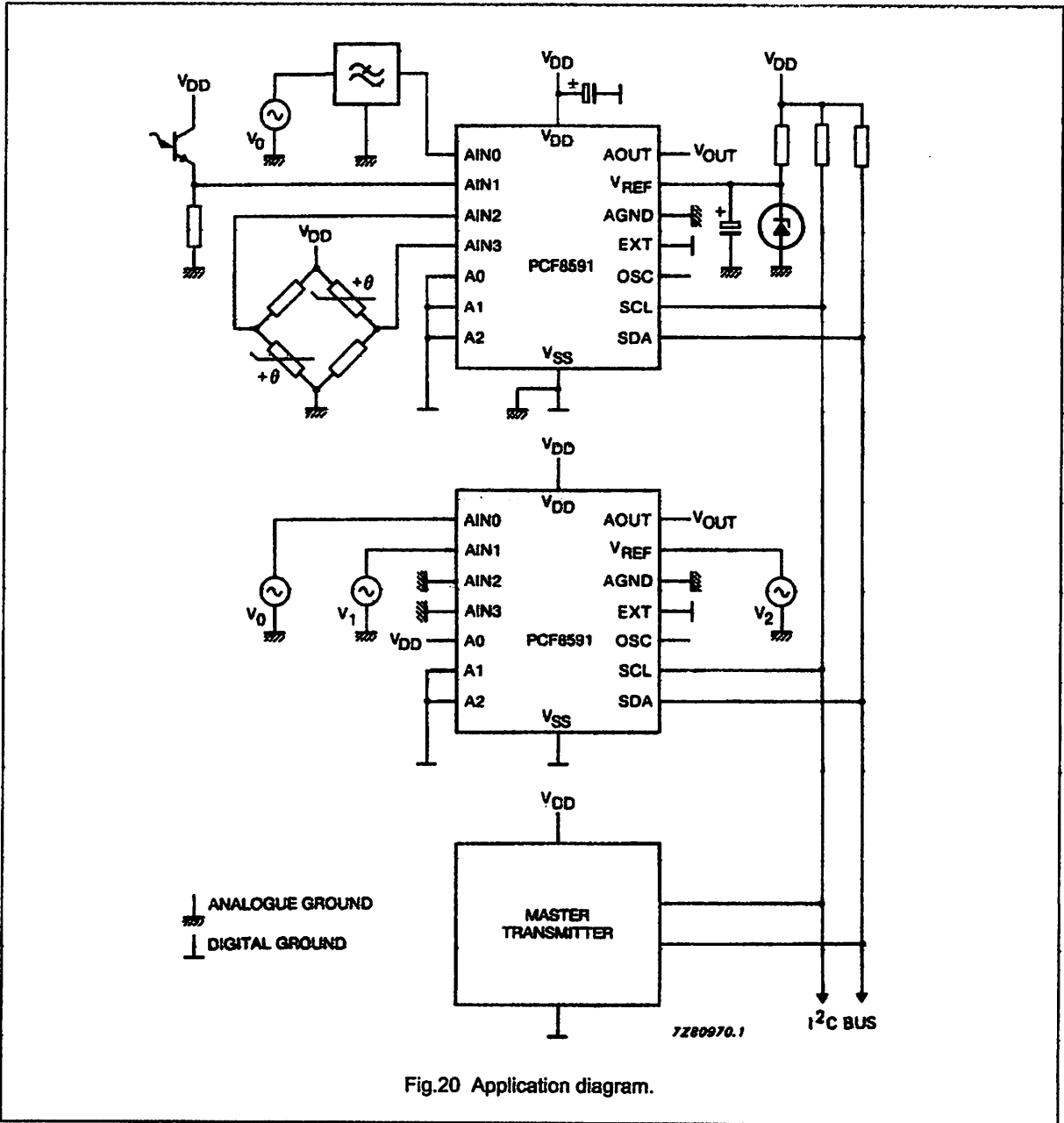


Fig.20 Application diagram.

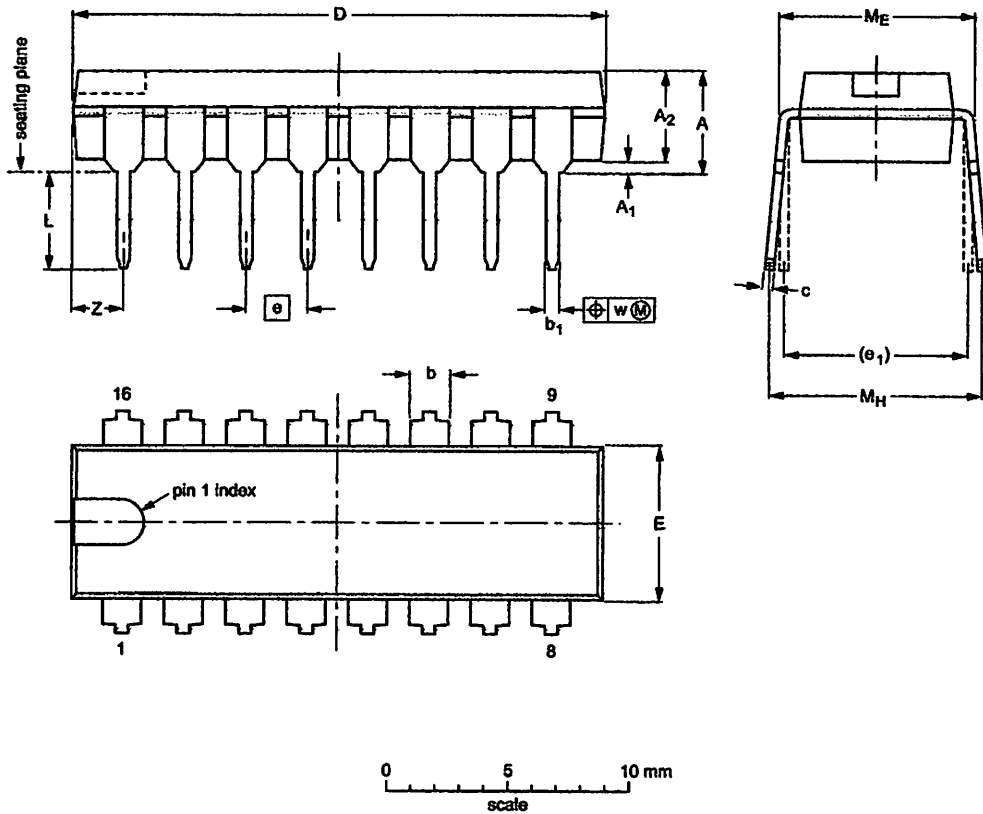
8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

16 PACKAGE OUTLINES

DIP16: plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil); long body

SOT38-1



DIMENSIONS (Inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A ₁ min. | A ₂ max. | b | b ₁ | c | D ⁽¹⁾ | E ⁽¹⁾ | e | e ₁ | L | M _E | M _H | w | z ⁽¹⁾ max. |
|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|
| mm | 4.7 | 0.51 | 3.7 | 1.40 1.14 | 0.53 0.38 | 0.32 0.23 | 21.8 21.4 | 6.48 6.20 | 2.54 | 7.62 | 3.9 3.4 | 8.25 7.60 | 9.5 8.3 | 0.254 | 2.2 |
| Inches | 0.19 | 0.020 | 0.15 | 0.055 0.045 | 0.021 0.015 | 0.013 0.009 | 0.86 0.84 | 0.26 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.15 0.13 | 0.32 0.31 | 0.37 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.087 |

Note

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

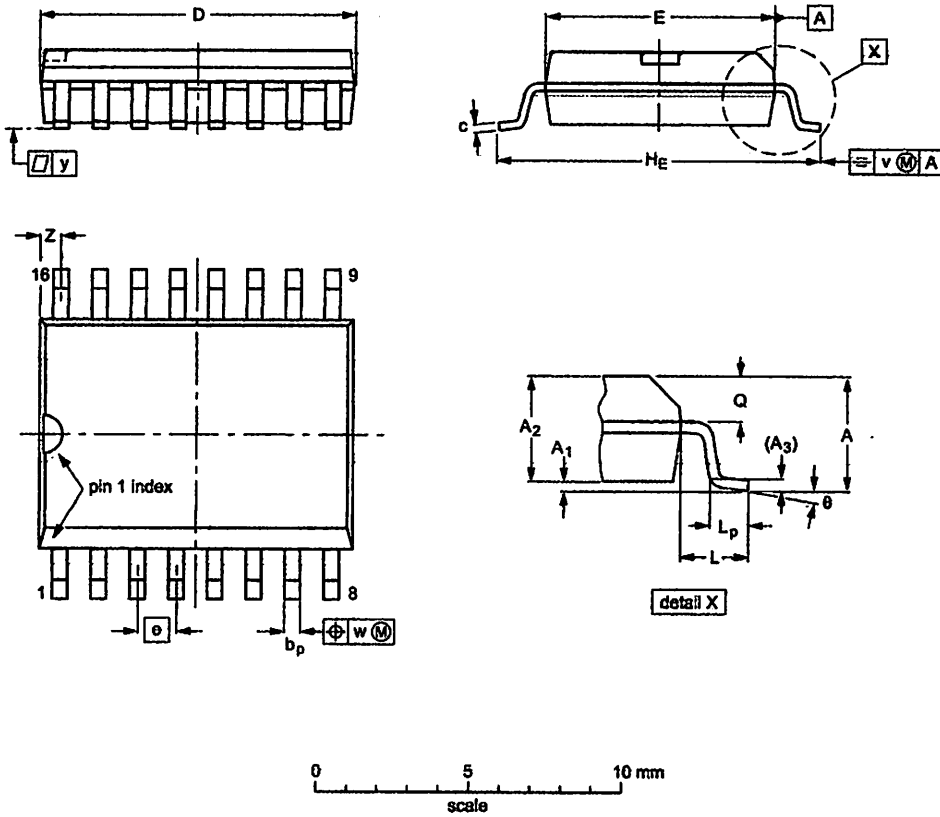
| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|-----------------|------------|----------|------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | |
| SOT38-1 | 050G09 | MO-001AE | | | 92-10-02 95-01-19 |

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT162-1



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A ₁ | A ₂ | A ₃ | b _p | c | D ⁽¹⁾ | E ⁽¹⁾ | e | H _E | L | L _p | Q | v | w | y | z ⁽¹⁾ | θ |
|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------|------|-------|------------------|----------|
| mm | 2.65 | 0.30 0.10 | 2.45 2.25 | 0.25 | 0.49 0.36 | 0.32 0.23 | 10.5 10.1 | 7.6 7.4 | 1.27 | 10.65 10.00 | 1.4 | 1.1 0.4 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.9 0.4 | 8° 0° |
| inches | 0.10 | 0.012 0.004 | 0.096 0.089 | 0.01 | 0.019 0.014 | 0.013 0.009 | 0.41 0.40 | 0.30 0.29 | 0.050 | 0.419 0.394 | 0.055 | 0.043 0.016 | 0.043 0.039 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0.035 0.016 | |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|-----------------|------------|----------|------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT162-1 | 075E03 | MS-013AA | | | | 86-01-24 97-06-22 |

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

17 SOLDERING**17.1 Introduction**

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

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

17.2 DIP**17.2.1 SOLDERING BY DIPPING OR BY WAVE**

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; solder at this temperature must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 seconds.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature ($T_{stg\ max}$). If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

17.2.2 REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Apply a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) to the lead(s) of the package, below the seating plane or not more than 2 mm above it. If the temperature of the soldering iron bit is less than 300 °C it may remain in contact for up to 10 seconds. If the bit temperature is between 300 and 400 °C, contact may be up to 5 seconds.

17.3 SO**17.3.1 REFLOW SOLDERING**

Reflow soldering techniques are suitable for all SO packages.

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

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 seconds depending on heating method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 minutes at 45 °C.

17.3.2 WAVE SOLDERING

Wave soldering techniques can be used for all SO packages if the following conditions are observed:

- A double-wave (a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave) soldering technique should be used.
- The longitudinal axis of the package footprint must be parallel to the solder flow.
- The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

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

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder is 10 seconds, if cooled to less than 150 °C within 6 seconds. Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

17.3.3 REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use only a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C. When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

8-bit A/D and D/A converter

PCF8591

18 DEFINITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Data sheet status | |
| Objective specification | This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development. |
| Preliminary specification | This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later. |
| Product specification | This data sheet contains final product specifications. |
| Limiting values | |
| Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability. | |
| Application information | |
| Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification. | |

19 LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

20 PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I²C COMPONENTS

Purchase of Philips I²C components conveys a license under the Philips' I²C patent to use the components in the I²C system provided the system conforms to the I²C specification defined by Philips. This specification can be ordered using the code 9398 393 40011.

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DATA SHEET

PCF8574

**Remote 8-bit I/O expander for
I²C-bus**

Product specification

1997 Apr 02

Supersedes data of September 1994

File under Integrated Circuits, IC12



Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus.**PCF8574****CONTENTS**

| | |
|--------|---|
| 1 | FEATURES |
| 2 | GENERAL DESCRIPTION |
| 3 | ORDERING INFORMATION |
| 4 | BLOCK DIAGRAM |
| 5 | PINNING |
| 6 | CHARACTERISTICS OF THE I ² C-BUS |
| 6.1 | Bit transfer |
| 6.2 | Start and stop conditions |
| 6.3 | System configuration |
| 6.4 | Acknowledge |
| 7 | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| 7.1 | Addressing |
| 7.2 | Interrupt |
| 7.3 | Quasi-bidirectional I/Os |
| 8 | LIMITING VALUES |
| 9 | HANDLING |
| 10 | DC CHARACTERISTICS |
| 11 | I ² C-BUS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS |
| 12 | PACKAGE OUTLINES |
| 13 | SOLDERING |
| 13.1 | Introduction |
| 13.2 | DIP |
| 13.2.1 | Soldering by dipping or by wave |
| 13.2.2 | Repairing soldered joints |
| 13.3 | SO and SSOP |
| 13.3.1 | Reflow soldering |
| 13.3.2 | Wave soldering |
| 13.3.3 | Repairing soldered joints |
| 14 | DEFINITIONS |
| 15 | LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS |
| 16 | PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I ² C COMPONENTS |



Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

1 FEATURES

- Operating supply voltage 2.5 to 6 V
- Low standby current consumption of 10 μ A maximum
- I²C to parallel port expander
- Open-drain interrupt output
- 8-bit remote I/O port for the I²C-bus
- Compatible with most microcontrollers
- Latched outputs with high current drive capability for directly driving LEDs
- Address by 3 hardware address pins for use of up to 8 devices (up to 16 with PCF8574A).
- DIP16, or space-saving SO16 or SSOP20 packages.

2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCF8574 is a silicon CMOS circuit. It provides general purpose remote I/O expansion for most microcontroller families via the two-line bidirectional bus (I²C).

The device consists of an 8-bit quasi-bidirectional port and an I²C-bus interface. The PCF8574 has a low current consumption and includes latched outputs with high current drive capability for directly driving LEDs. It also possesses an interrupt line ($\overline{\text{INT}}$) which can be connected to the interrupt logic of the microcontroller. By sending an interrupt signal on this line, the remote I/O can inform the microcontroller if there is incoming data on its ports without having to communicate via the I²C-bus. This means that the PCF8574 can remain a simple slave device.

The PCF8574 and PCF8574A versions differ only in their slave address as shown in Fig.9.

3 ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | PACKAGE | | |
|------------------------|---------|---|----------|
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | VERSION |
| PCF8574P; PCF8574AP | DIP16 | plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil) | SOT38-1 |
| PCF8574T; PCF8574AT | SO16 | plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 7.5 mm | SOT162-1 |
| PCF8574TS | SSOP20 | plastic shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm | SOT266-1 |

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

4 BLOCK DIAGRAM

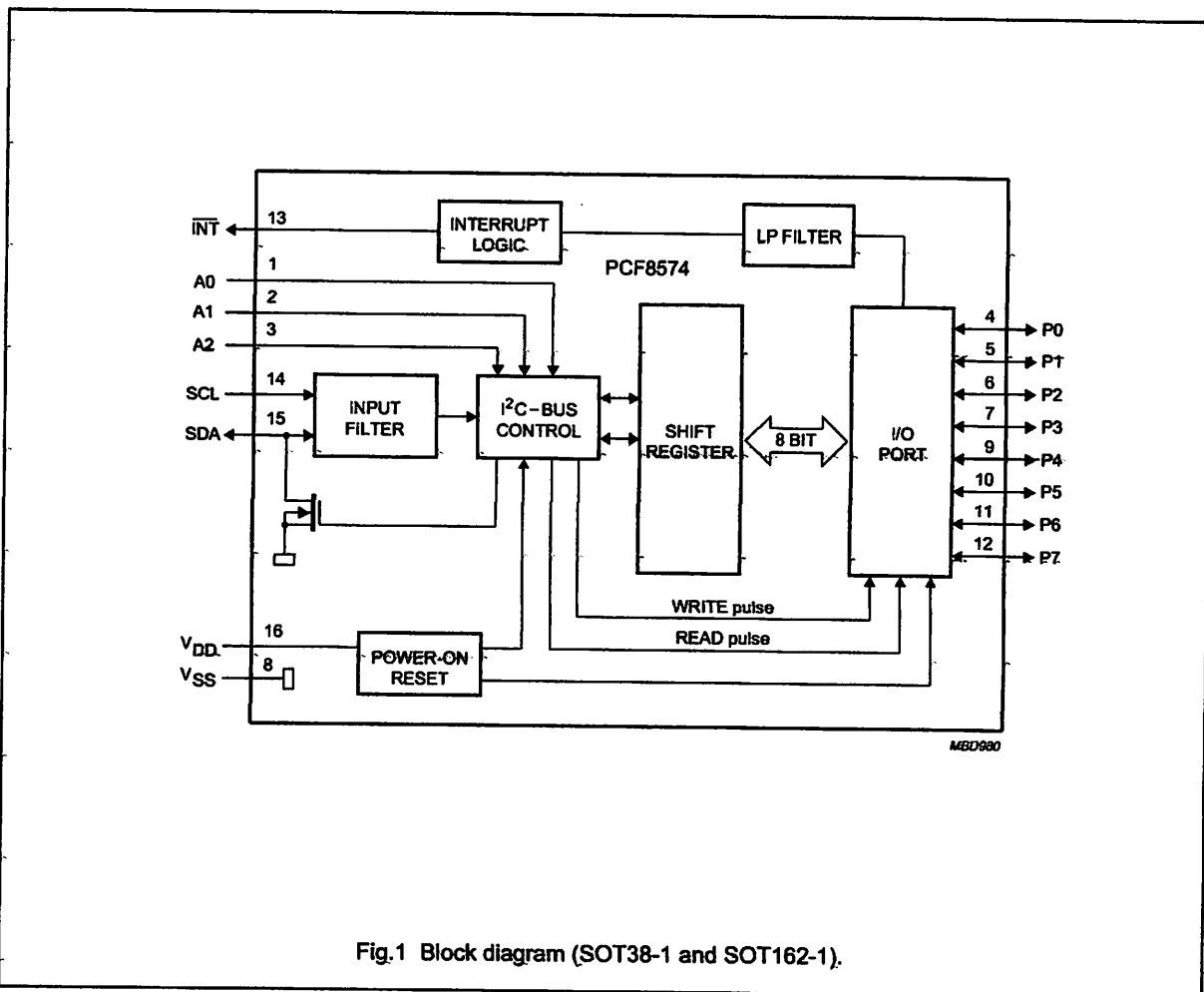


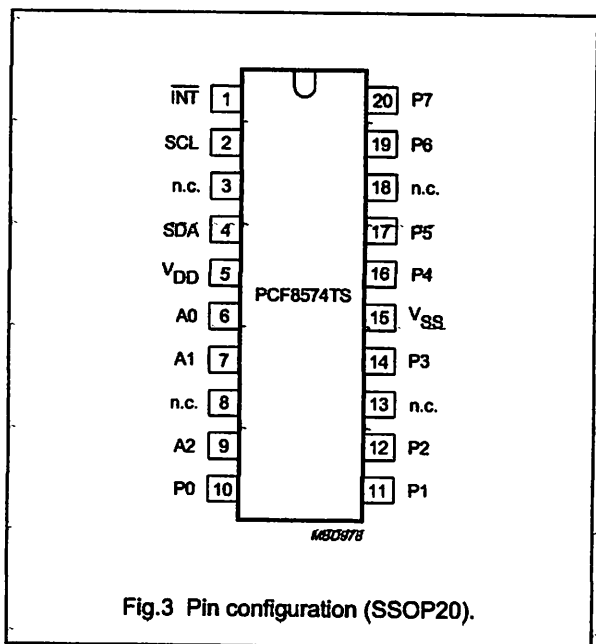
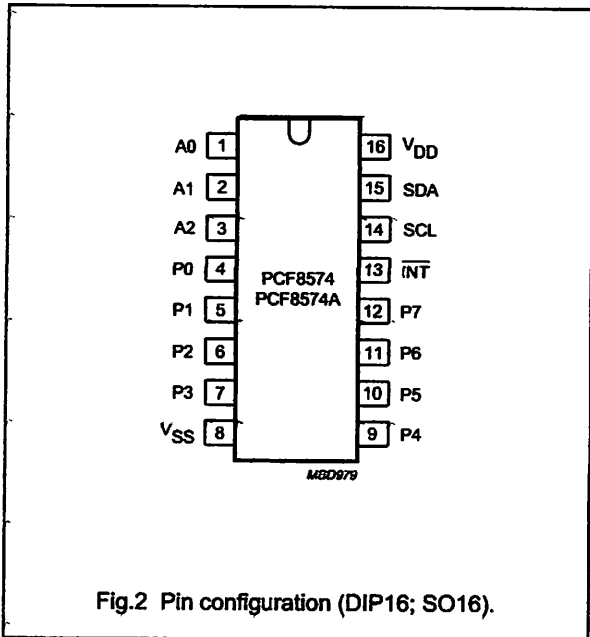
Fig.1 Block diagram (SOT38-1 and SOT162-1).

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

5 PINNING

| SYMBOL | PIN | | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | DIP16; SO16 | SSOP20 | |
| A0 | 1 | 6 | address input 0 |
| A1 | 2 | 7 | address input 1 |
| A2 | 3 | 9 | address input 2 |
| P0 | 4 | 10 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 0 |
| P1 | 5 | 11 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 1 |
| P2 | 6 | 12 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 2 |
| P3 | 7 | 14 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 3 |
| V _{SS} | 8 | 15 | supply ground |
| P4 | 9 | 16 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 4 |
| P5 | 10 | 17 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 5 |
| P6 | 11 | 19 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 6 |
| P7 | 12 | 20 | quasi-bidirectional I/O 7 |
| $\overline{\text{INT}}$ | 13 | 1 | interrupt output (active LOW) |
| SCL | 14 | 2 | serial clock line |
| SDA | 15 | 4 | serial data line |
| V _{DD} | 16 | 5 | supply voltage |
| n.c. | - | 3 | not connected |
| n.c. | - | 8 | not connected |
| n.c. | - | 13 | not connected |
| n.c. | - | 18 | not connected |



Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE I²C-BUS

The I²C-bus is for 2-way, 2-line communication between different ICs or modules. The two lines are a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). Both lines must be connected to a positive supply via a pull-up resistor when connected to the output stages of a device. Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.

6.1 Bit transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the HIGH period of the clock pulse as changes in the data line at this time will be interpreted as control signals (see Fig.4).

6.2 Start and stop conditions

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH when the bus is not busy. A HIGH-to-LOW transition of the data line, while the clock is HIGH is defined as the start condition (S). A LOW-to-HIGH transition of the data line while the clock is HIGH is defined as the stop condition (P) (see Fig.5).

6.3 System configuration

A device generating a message is a 'transmitter', a device receiving is the 'receiver'. The device that controls the message is the 'master' and the devices which are controlled by the master are the 'slaves' (see Fig.6).

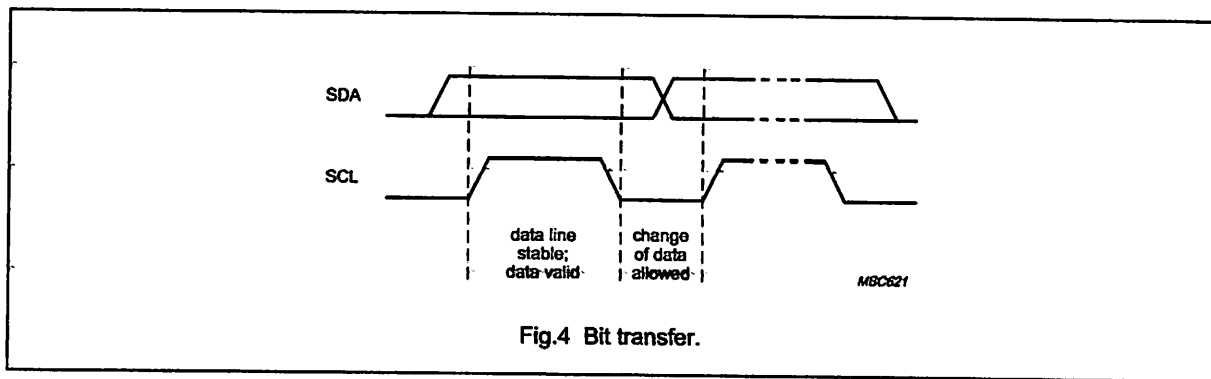


Fig.4 Bit transfer.

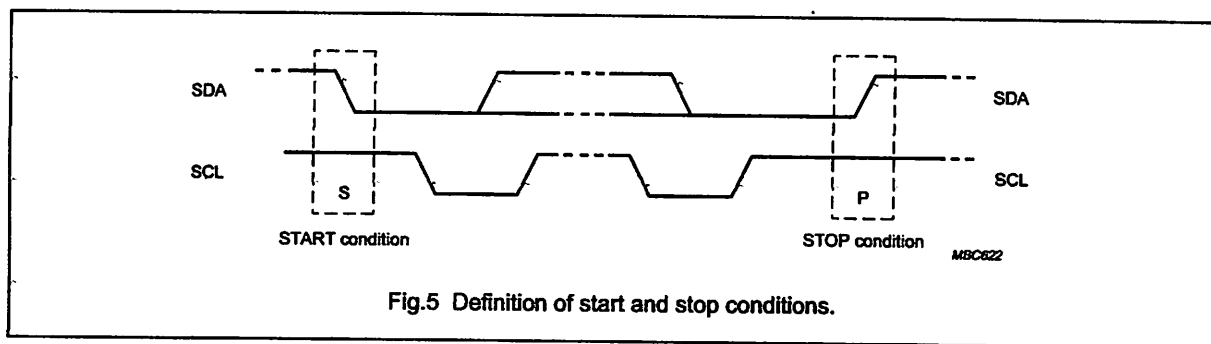


Fig.5 Definition of start and stop conditions.

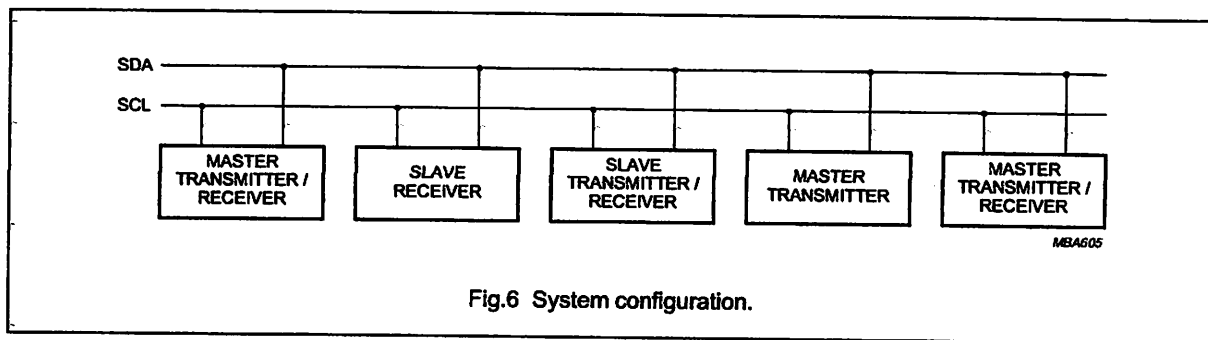


Fig.6 System configuration.

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

6.4 Acknowledge

The number of data bytes transferred between the start and the stop conditions from transmitter to receiver is not limited. Each byte of eight bits is followed by one acknowledge bit. The acknowledge bit is a HIGH level put on the bus by the transmitter whereas the master generates an extra acknowledge related clock pulse.

A slave receiver which is addressed must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte. Also a master must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte that has been clocked out of the slave

transmitter. The device that acknowledges has to pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge related clock pulse, set-up and hold times must be taken into account.

A master receiver must signal an end of data to the transmitter by not generating an acknowledge on the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave. In this event the transmitter must leave the data line HIGH to enable the master to generate a stop condition.

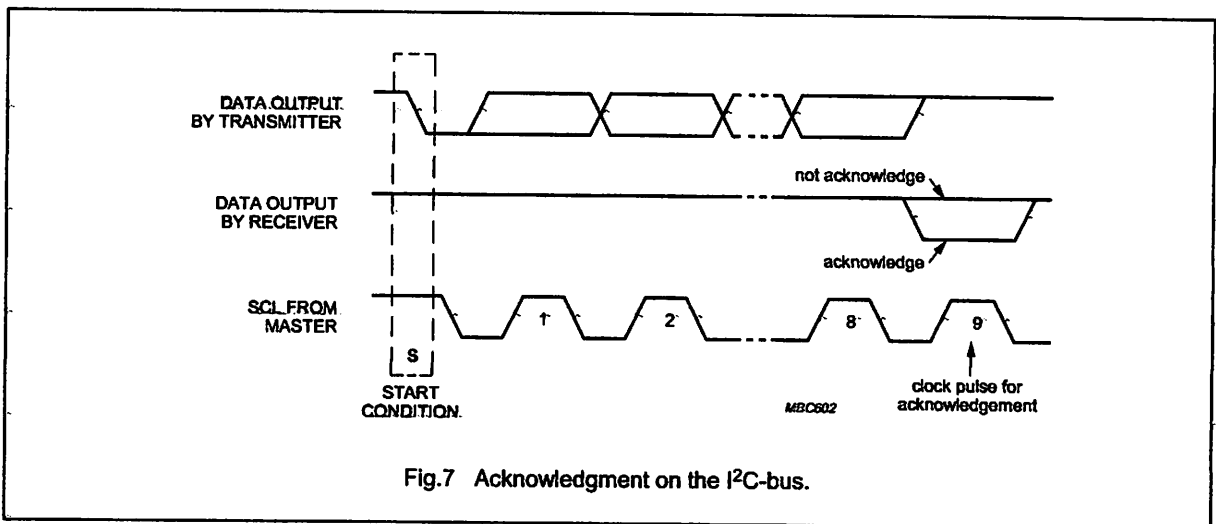


Fig.7 Acknowledgment on the I²C-bus.

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

7 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

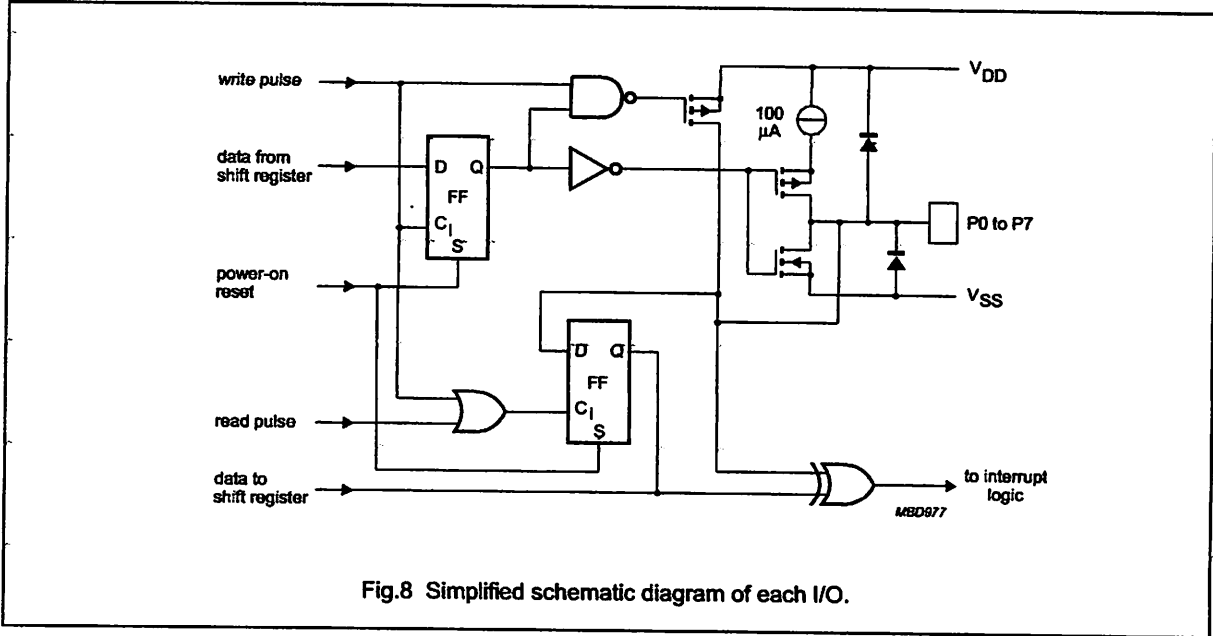


Fig.8 Simplified schematic diagram of each I/O.

7.1 Addressing

For addressing see Figs 9, 10 and 11.

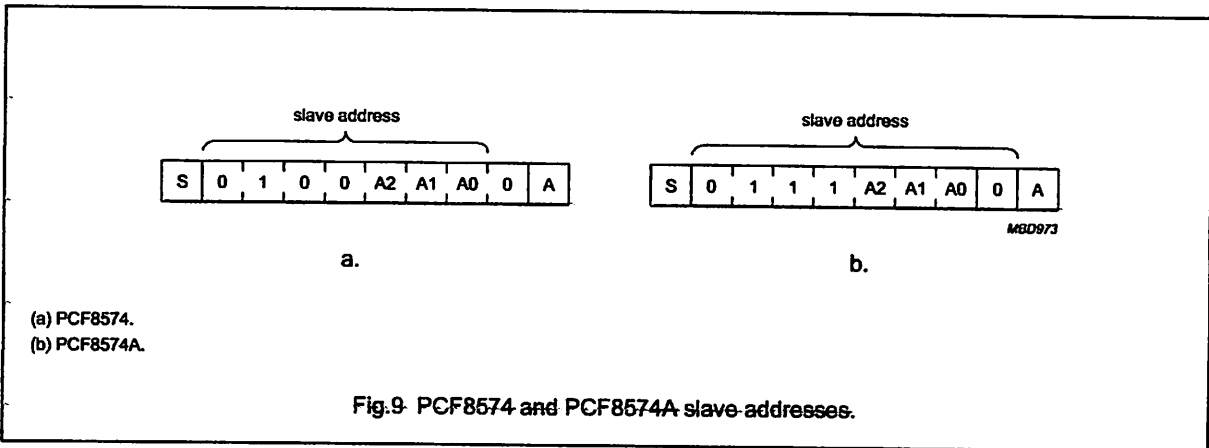


Fig.9 PCF8574 and PCF8574A slave-addresses.

Each of the PCF8574's eight I/Os can be independently used as an input or output. Input data is transferred from the port to the microcontroller by the READ mode (see Fig.11). Output data is transmitted to the port by the WRITE mode (see Fig.10).

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

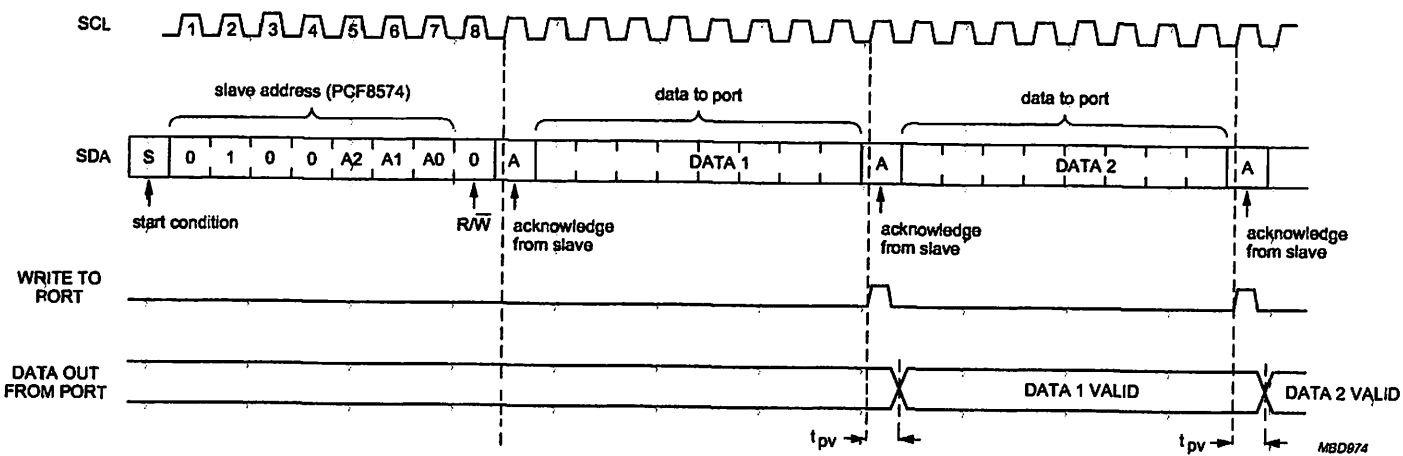
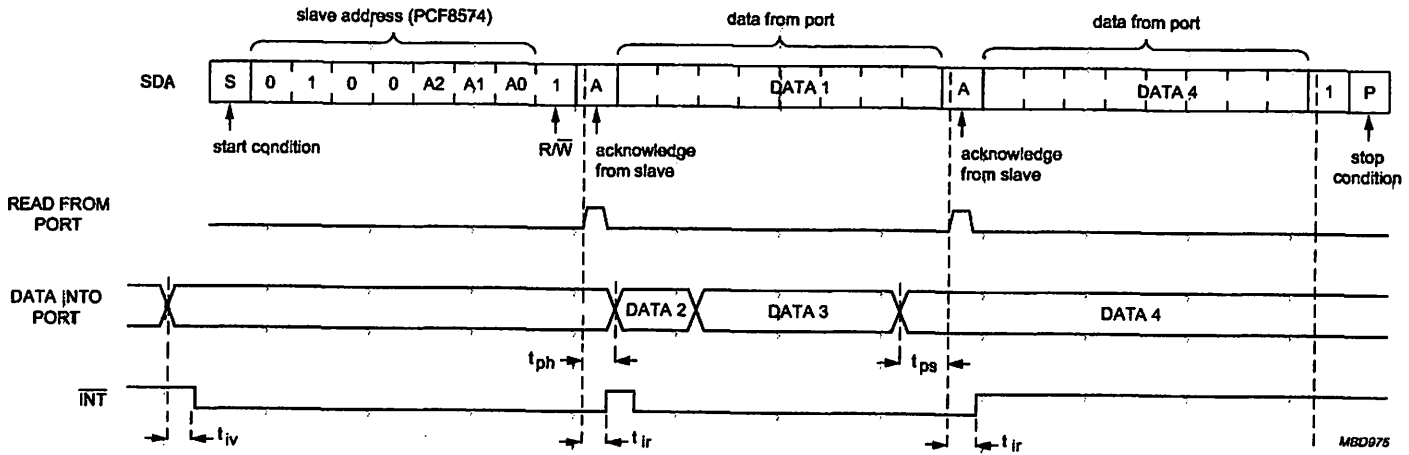


Fig.10 WRITE mode (output).

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574



A LOW-to-HIGH transition of SDA, while SCL is HIGH is defined as the stop condition (P). Transfer of data can be stopped at any moment by a stop condition. When this occurs, data present at the last acknowledge phase is valid (output mode). Input data is lost.

Fig.11 READ mode (input).

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

7.2 Interrupt (see Figs 12 and 13)

The PCF8574 provides an open drain output ($\overline{\text{INT}}$) which can be fed to a corresponding input of the microcontroller. This gives these chips a type of master function which can initiate an action elsewhere in the system.

An interrupt is generated by any rising or falling edge of the port inputs in the input mode. After time t_{iv} the signal $\overline{\text{INT}}$ is valid.

Resetting and reactivating the interrupt circuit is achieved when data on the port is changed to the original setting or data is read from or written to the port which has generated the interrupt.

Resetting occurs as follows:

- In the READ mode at the acknowledge bit after the rising edge of the SCL signal
- In the WRITE mode at the acknowledge bit after the HIGH-to-LOW transition of the SCL signal

- Interrupts which occur during the acknowledge clock pulse may be lost (or very short) due to the resetting of the interrupt during this pulse.

Each change of the I/Os after resetting will be detected and, after the next rising clock edge, will be transmitted as $\overline{\text{INT}}$. Reading from or writing to another device does not affect the interrupt circuit.

7.3 Quasi-bidirectional I/Os (see Fig. 14)

A quasi-bidirectional I/O can be used as an input or output without the use of a control signal for data direction. At power-on the I/Os are HIGH. In this mode only a current source to V_{DD} is active. An additional strong pull-up to V_{DD} allows fast rising edges into heavily loaded outputs. These devices turn on when an output is written HIGH, and are switched off by the negative edge of SCL. The I/Os should be HIGH before being used as inputs.

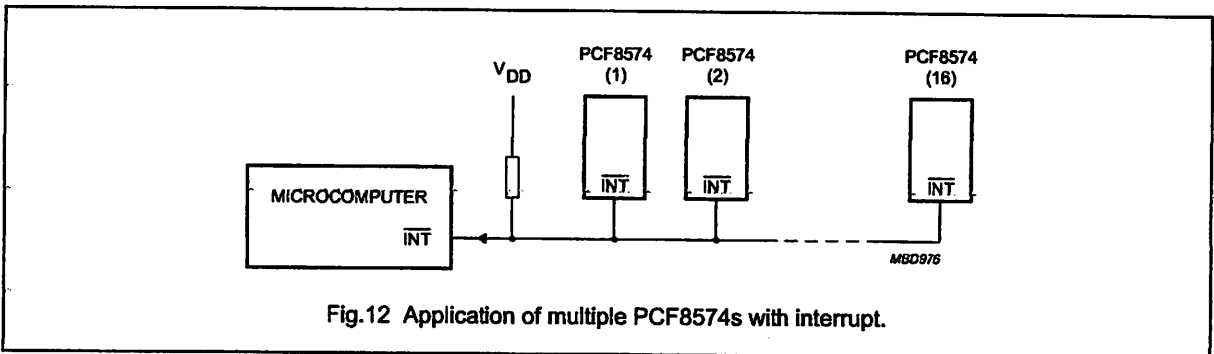


Fig.12 Application of multiple PCF8574s with interrupt.

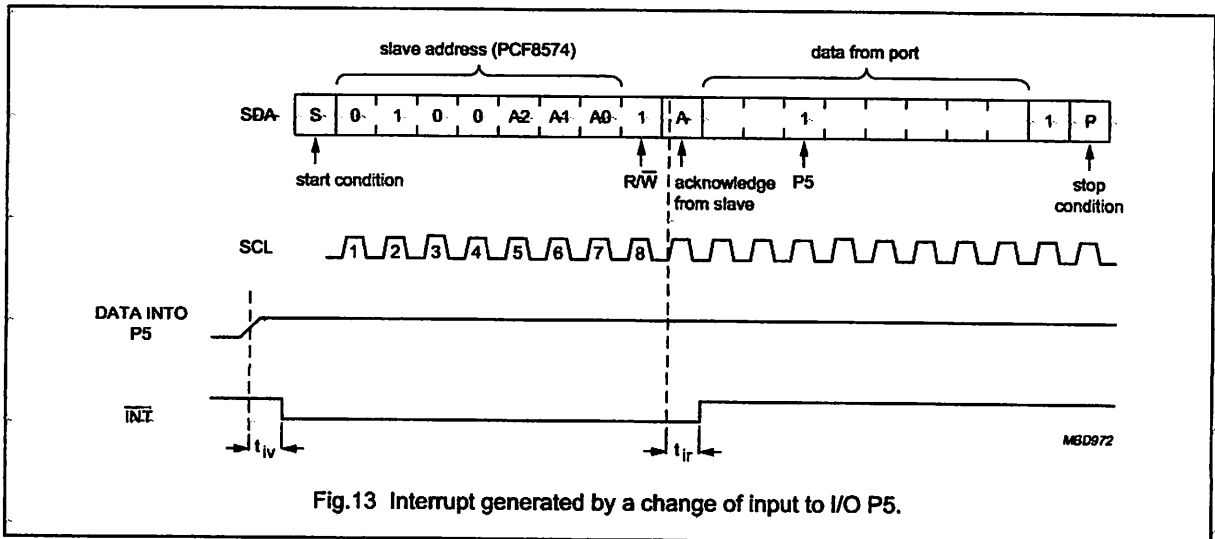


Fig.13 Interrupt generated by a change of input to I/O P5.

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

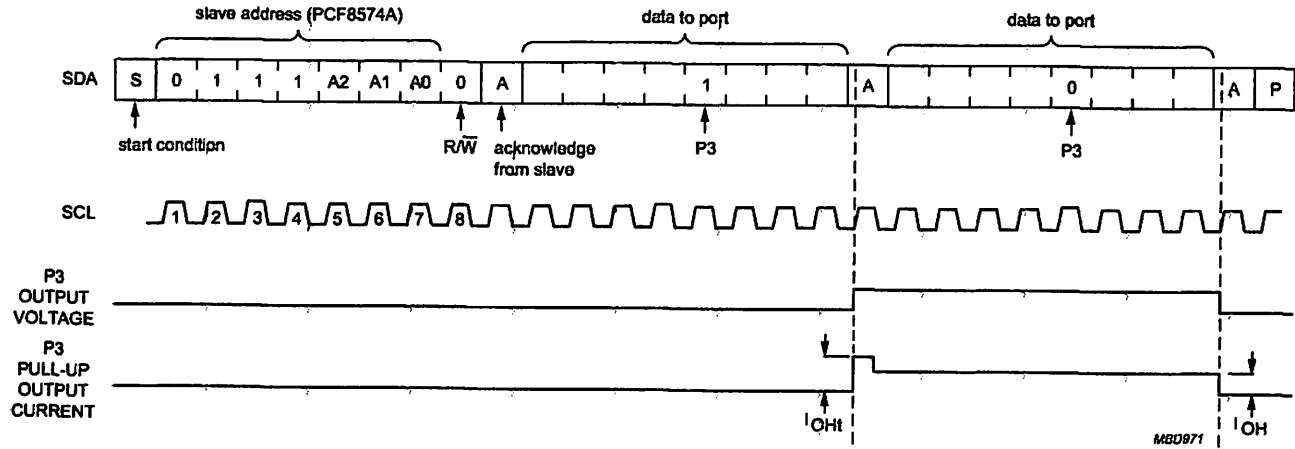


Fig.14 Transient pull-up current I_{OH} while P3 changes from LOW-to-HIGH and back to LOW.

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

8 LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| V _{DD} | supply voltage | -0.5 | +7.0 | V |
| V _I | input voltage | V _{SS} - 0.5 | V _{DD} + 0.5 | V |
| I _I | DC input current | - | ±20 | mA |
| I _O | DC output current | - | ±25 | mA |
| I _{DD} | supply current | - | ±100 | mA |
| I _{SS} | supply current | - | ±100 | mA |
| P _{tot} | total power dissipation | - | 400 | mW |
| P _O | power dissipation per output | - | 100 | mW |
| T _{stg} | storage temperature | -65 | +150 | °C |
| T _{amb} | operating ambient temperature | -40 | +85 | °C |

9 HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices. Advice can be found in Data Handbook IC12 under "Handling MOS Devices".

10 DC CHARACTERISTICS

V_{DD} = 2.5 to 6 V; V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = -40 to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Supply | | | | | | |
| V _{DD} | supply voltage | | 2.5 | - | 6.0 | V |
| I _{DD} | supply current | operating mode; V _{DD} = 6 V; no load; V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} ; f _{SCL} = 100 kHz | - | 40 | 100 | µA |
| I _{stb} | standby current | standby mode; V _{DD} = 6 V; no load; V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} | - | 2.5 | 10 | µA |
| V _{POR} | Power-on reset voltage | V _{DD} = 6 V; no load; V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} ; note 1. | - | 1.3 | 2.4 | V |
| Input SCL; Input/output SDA | | | | | | |
| V _{IL} | LOW level input voltage | | -0.5 | - | +0.3V _{DD} | V |
| V _{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | | 0.7V _{DD} | - | V _{DD} + 0.5 | V |
| I _{OL} | LOW level output current | V _{OL} = 0.4 V | 3 | - | - | mA |
| I _L | leakage current | V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} | -1 | - | +1 | µA |
| C _I | input capacitance | V _I = V _{SS} | - | - | 7 | pF |

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|--|--|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| I/Os | | | | | | |
| V _{IL} | LOW level input voltage | | -0.5 | - | +0.3V _{DD} | V |
| V _{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | | 0.7V _{DD} | - | V _{DD} + 0.5 | V |
| I _{IHL(max)} | maximum allowed input current through protection diode | V _I ≥ V _{DD} or V _I ≤ V _{SS} | - | - | ±400 | µA |
| I _{OL} | LOW level output current | V _{OL} = 1 V; V _{DD} = 5 V | 10 | 25 | - | mA |
| I _{OH} | HIGH level output current | V _{OH} = V _{SS} | 30 | - | 300 | µA |
| I _{OHt} | transient pull-up current | HIGH during acknowledge (see Fig. 14); V _{OH} = V _{SS} ; V _{DD} = 2.5 V | - | -1 | - | mA |
| C _i | input capacitance | | - | - | 10 | pF |
| C _o | output capacitance | | - | - | 10 | pF |
| Port timing; C_L ≤ 100 pF (see Figs 10 and 11) | | | | | | |
| t _{pv} | output data valid | | - | - | 4 | µs |
| t _{su} | input data set-up time | | 0 | - | - | µs |
| t _h | input data hold time | | 4 | - | - | µs |
| Interrupt INT (see Fig. 13) | | | | | | |
| I _{OL} | LOW level output current | V _{OL} = 0.4 V | 1.6 | - | - | mA |
| I _L | leakage current | V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} | -1 | - | +1 | µA |
| TIMING; C_L ≤ 100 pF | | | | | | |
| t _{iv} | input data valid time | | - | - | 4 | µs |
| t _{ir} | reset delay time | | - | - | 4 | µs |
| Select Inputs A0 to A2 | | | | | | |
| V _{IL} | LOW level input voltage | | -0.5 | - | +0.3V _{DD} | V |
| V _{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | | 0.7V _{DD} | - | V _{DD} + 0.5 | V |
| I _{LI} | input leakage current | pin at V _{DD} or V _{SS} | -250 | - | +250 | nA |

Note

1. The Power-on reset circuit resets the I²C-bus logic with V_{DD} < V_{POR} and sets all I/Os to logic 1 (with current source to V_{DD}).

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

11 I²C-BUS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|--|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| I ² C-BUS TIMING (see Fig.15; note 1) | | | | | |
| f _{SCL} | SCL clock frequency | – | – | 100 | kHz |
| t _{SW} | tolerable spike width on bus | – | – | 100 | ns |
| t _{BUF} | bus free time | 4.7 | – | – | µs |
| t _{SU;STA} | START condition set-up time | 4.7 | – | – | µs |
| t _{HD;STA} | START condition hold time | 4.0 | – | – | µs |
| t _{LOW} | SCL LOW time | 4.7 | – | – | µs |
| t _{HIGH} | SCL HIGH time | 4.0 | – | – | µs |
| t _r | SCL and SDA rise time | – | – | 1.0 | µs |
| t _f | SCL and SDA fall time | – | – | 0.3 | µs |
| t _{SU;DAT} | data set-up time | 250 | – | – | ns |
| t _{HD;DAT} | data hold time | 0 | – | – | ns |
| t _{VD;DAT} | SCL LOW to data out valid | – | – | 3.4 | µs |
| t _{SU;STO} | STOP condition set-up time | 4.0 | – | – | µs |

Note

1. All the timing values are valid within the operating supply voltage and ambient temperature range and refer to V_{IL} and V_{IH} with an input voltage swing of V_{SS} to V_{DD}.

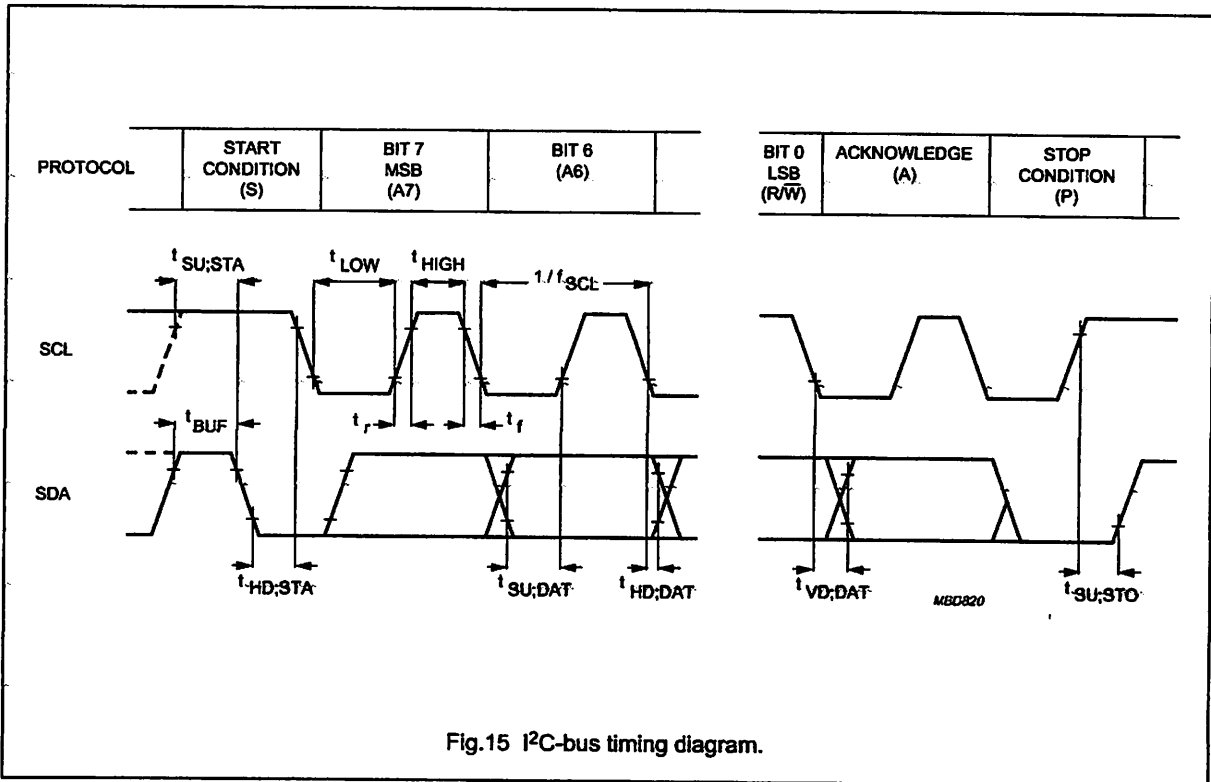


Fig.15 I²C-bus timing diagram.

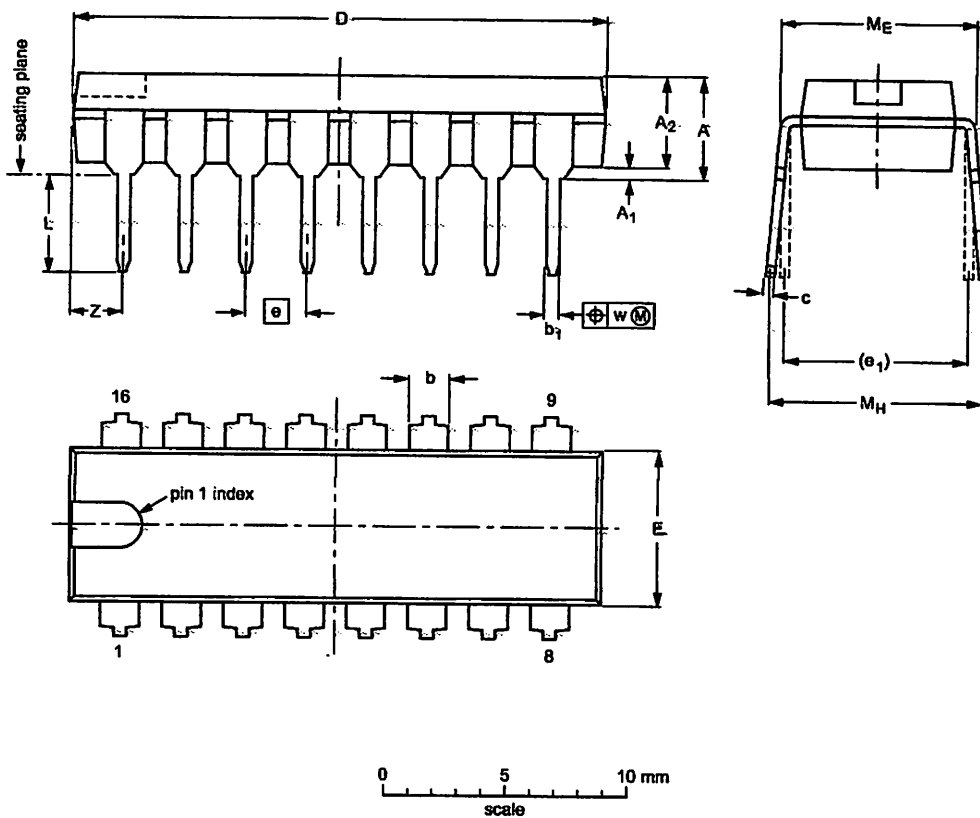
Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

12 PACKAGE OUTLINES

DIP16: plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil); long body

SOT38-1



DIMENSIONS (Inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A ₁ min. | A ₂ max. | b | b ₁ | c | D ⁽¹⁾ | E ⁽¹⁾ | e | e ₁ | L | M _E | M _H | w | Z ⁽¹⁾ max. |
|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|
| mm | 4.7 | 0.51 | 3.7 | 1.40 1.14 | 0.53 0.38 | 0.32 0.23 | 21.8 21.4 | 8.48 6.20 | 2.54 | 7.62 | 3.9 3.4 | 8.25 7.80 | 9.5 8.3 | 0.254 | 2.2 |
| inches | 0.19 | 0.020 | 0.15 | 0.055 0.045 | 0.021 0.015 | 0.013 0.009 | 0.86 0.84 | 0.26 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.15 0.13 | 0.32 0.31 | 0.37 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.087 |

Note

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

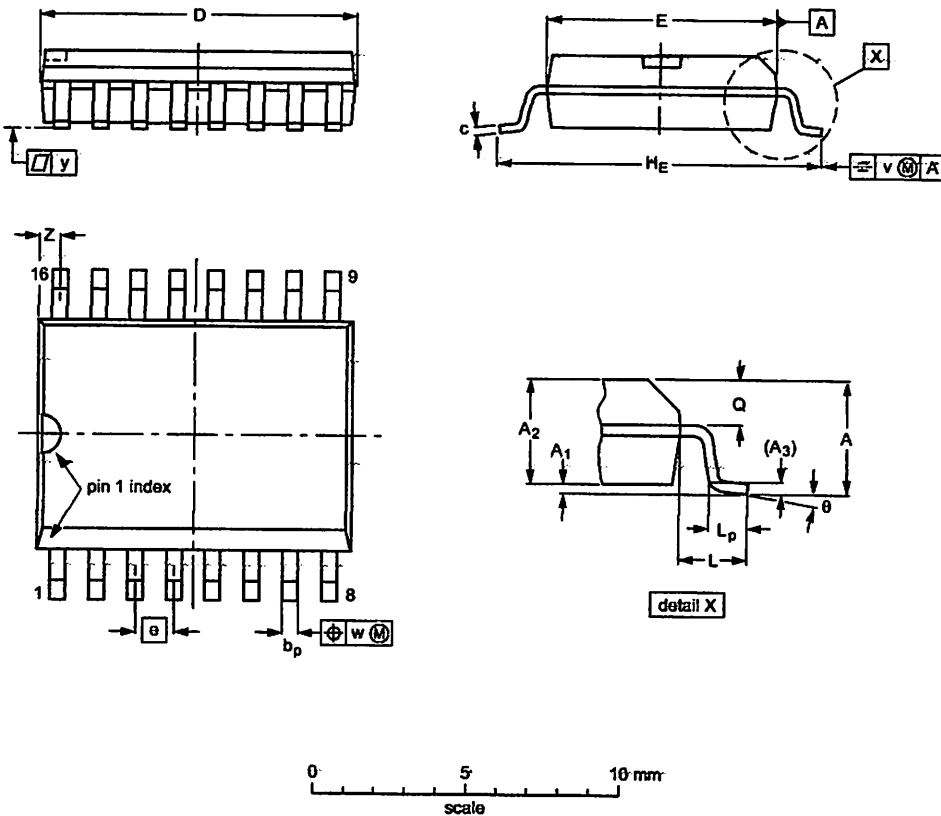
| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|-----------------|------------|----------|------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | |
| SOT38-1 | 050G09 | MO-001AE | | | 92-10-02 95-01-19 |

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT162-1



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A ₁ | A ₂ | A ₃ | b _p | c | D ⁽¹⁾ | E ⁽¹⁾ | e | H _E | L | L _p | Q | v | w | y | Z ⁽¹⁾ | θ |
|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------|------|-------|------------------|----------|
| mm | 2.65 | 0.30 0.10 | 2.45 2.25 | 0.25 | 0.49 0.36 | 0.32 0.23 | 10.5 10.1 | 7.6 7.4 | 1.27 | 10.65 10.00 | 1.4 | 1.1 0.4 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.9 0.4 | 8° 0° |
| inches | 0.10 | 0.012 0.004 | 0.096 0.089 | 0.01 | 0.019 0.014 | 0.013 0.009 | 0.41 0.40 | 0.30 0.29 | 0.050 | 0.419 0.394 | 0.055 | 0.043 0.016 | 0.043 0.039 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0.035 0.016 | |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

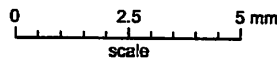
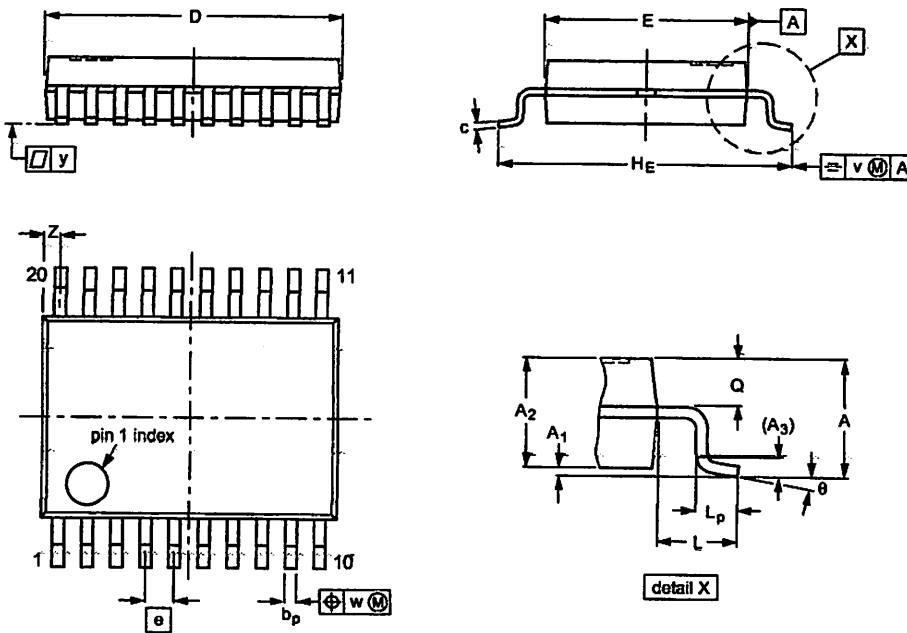
| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|-----------------|------------|----------|------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT162-1 | 075E03 | MS-013AA | | | | -95-01-24 97-05-22 |

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

SSOP20: plastic shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT266-1



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A ₁ | A ₂ | A ₃ | b _p | c | D ⁽¹⁾ | E ⁽¹⁾ | e | H _E | L | L _p | Q | v | w | y | Z ⁽¹⁾ | θ |
|------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------|----------------|-----|----------------|--------------|-----|------|-----|------------------|-----------|
| mm | 1.5 | 0.15 0 | 1.4 1.2 | 0.25 | 0.32 0.20 | 0.20 0.13 | 6.6 6.4 | 4.5 4.3 | 0.65 | 6.6 6.2 | 1.0 | 0.75 0.45 | 0.65 0.45 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.48 0.18 | 10° 0° |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.20 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|-----------------|------------|-------|------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT266-1 | | | | | | 96-04-05 95-02-25 |

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

13 SOLDERING**13.1 Introduction**

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our "IC Package Databook" (order code 9398 652 9001.1).

13.2 DIP**13.2.1 SOLDERING BY DIPPING OR BY WAVE**

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; solder at this temperature must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 seconds.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature ($T_{stg\ max}$). If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

13.2.2 REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Apply a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) to the lead(s) of the package, below the seating plane or not more than 2 mm above it. If the temperature of the soldering iron bit is less than 300 °C it may remain in contact for up to 10 seconds. If the bit temperature is between 300 and 400 °C, contact may be up to 5 seconds.

13.3 SO and SSOP**13.3.1 REFLOW SOLDERING**

Reflow soldering techniques are suitable for all SO and SSOP packages.

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

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 seconds depending on heating method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 minutes at 45 °C.

13.3.2 WAVE SOLDERING

Wave soldering is **not** recommended for SSOP packages. This is because of the likelihood of solder bridging due to closely-spaced leads and the possibility of incomplete solder penetration in multi-lead devices.

If wave soldering cannot be avoided, the following conditions must be observed:

- A double-wave (a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave) soldering technique should be used.
- The longitudinal axis of the package footprint must be parallel to the solder flow and must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

Even with these conditions, only consider wave soldering SSOP packages that have a body width of 4.4 mm, that is SSOP16 (SOT369-1) or SSOP20 (SOT266-1).

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

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder is 10 seconds, if cooled to less than 150 °C within 6 seconds. Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

13.3.3 REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use only a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C. When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

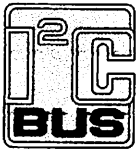
PCF8574

14 DEFINITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Data sheet status | |
| Objective specification | This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development. |
| Preliminary specification | This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later. |
| Product specification | This data sheet contains final product specifications. |
| Limiting values | |
| Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability. | |
| Application information | |
| Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification. | |

15 LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

16 PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I²C COMPONENTS

Purchase of Philips I²C components conveys a license under the Philips' I²C patent to use the components in the I²C system provided the system conforms to the I²C specification defined by Philips. This specification can be ordered using the code 9398 393 40011.

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

NOTES

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

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NOTES

Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8574

NOTES

LM567/LM567C Tone Decoder

General Description

The LM567 and LM567C are general purpose tone decoders designed to provide a saturated transistor switch to ground when an input signal is present within the passband. The circuit consists of an I and Q detector driven by a voltage controlled oscillator which determines the center frequency of the decoder. External components are used to independently set center frequency, bandwidth and output delay.

Features

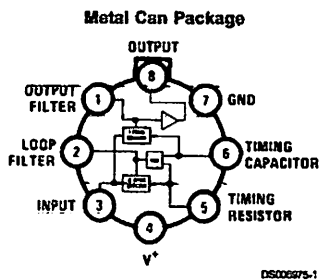
- 20 to 1 frequency range with an external resistor
- Logic compatible output with 100 mA current sinking capability
- Bandwidth adjustable from 0 to 14%

- High rejection of out of band signals and noise
- Immunity to false signals
- Highly stable center frequency
- Center frequency adjustable from 0.01 Hz to 500 kHz

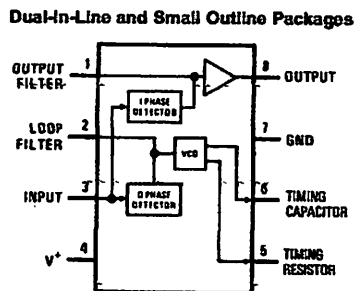
Applications

- Touch tone decoding
- Precision oscillator
- Frequency monitoring and control
- Wide band FSK demodulation
- Ultrasonic controls
- Carrier current remote controls
- Communications paging decoders

Connection Diagrams



Top View
Order Number LM567H or LM567CH
See NS Package Number H08C



Top View
Order Number LM567CM
See NS Package Number M08A
Order Number LM567CN
See NS Package Number N08E

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Supply Voltage-Pin | 9V |
| Power Dissipation (Note 2) | 1100 mW |
| V_B | 15V |
| V_3 | -10V |
| V_3 | $V_4 + 0.5V$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to +150°C |

Operating Temperature Range

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| LM567H | -55°C to +125°C |
| LM567CH, LM567CM, LM567CN | 0°C to +70°C |

Soldering Information

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Dual-In-Line Package | |
| Soldering (10 sec.) | 260°C |
| Small Outline Package | |
| Vapor Phase (60 sec.) | 215°C |
| Infrared (15 sec.) | 220°C |

See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

Electrical Characteristics

AC Test Circuit, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^* = 5V$.

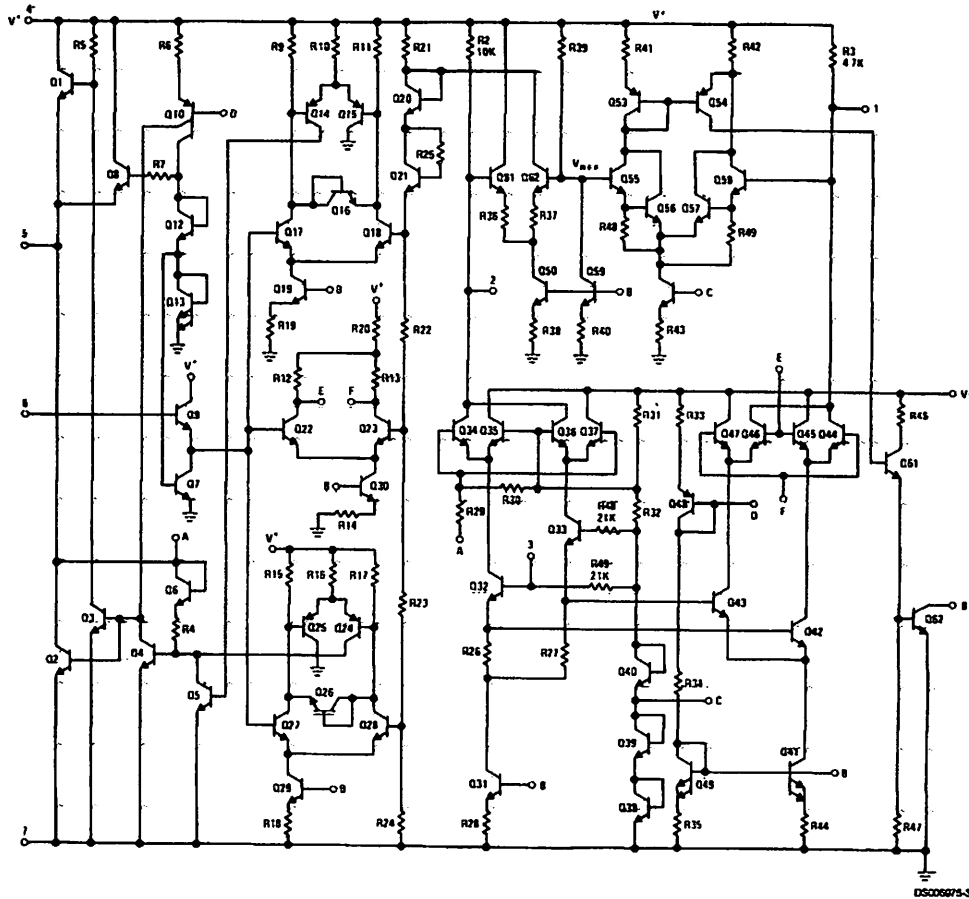
| Parameters | Conditions | LM567 | | | LM567C/LM567CM | | | Units |
|--|---|-------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Power Supply Voltage Range | | 4.75 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 4.75 | 5.0 | 9.0 | V |
| Power Supply Current Quiescent | $R_L = 20k$ | | 6 | 8 | | 7 | 10 | mA |
| Power Supply Current Activated | $R_L = 20k$ | | 11 | 13 | | 12 | 15 | mA |
| Input Resistance | | 18 | 20 | | 15 | 20 | | k Ω |
| Smallest Detectable Input Voltage | $I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $f_i = f_o$ | | 20 | 25 | | 20 | 25 | mVrms |
| Largest No Output Input Voltage | $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$, $f_i = f_o$ | 10 | 15 | | 10 | 15 | | mVrms |
| Largest Simultaneous Outband Signal to Inband Signal Ratio | | | 6 | | | 6 | | dB |
| Minimum Input Signal to Wideband Noise Ratio | $B_n = 140\text{ kHz}$ | | -6 | | | -6 | | dB |
| Largest Detection Bandwidth | | 12 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 18 | % of f_o |
| Largest Detection Bandwidth Skew | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | % of f_o |
| Largest Detection Bandwidth Variation with Temperature | | | ± 0.1 | | | ± 0.1 | | %/°C |
| Largest Detection Bandwidth Variation with Supply Voltage | 4.75-6.75V | | ± 1 | ± 2 | | ± 1 | ± 5 | %V |
| Highest Center Frequency | | 100 | 500 | | 100 | 500 | | kHz |
| Center Frequency Stability (4.75-5.75V) | $0 < T_A < 70$ $-55 < T_A < +125$ | | 35 ± 60 35 ± 140 | | | 35 ± 60 35 ± 140 | | ppm/°C ppm/°C |
| Center Frequency Shift with Supply Voltage | 4.75V-6.75V 4.75V-9V | | 0.5 | 1.0 2.0 | | 0.4 | 2.0 2.0 | %/V %/V |
| Fastest ON-OFF Cycling Rate | | | $f_o/20$ | | | $f_o/20$ | | |
| Output Leakage Current | $V_B = 15V$ | | 0.01 | 25 | | 0.01 | 25 | μA |
| Output Saturation Voltage | $e_a = 25\text{ mV}$, $I_B = 30\text{ mA}$ $e_a = 25\text{ mV}$, $I_B = 100\text{ mA}$ | | 0.2 0.6 | 0.4 1.0 | | 0.2 0.6 | 0.4 1.0 | V |
| Output Fall Time | | | 30 | | | 30 | | ns |
| Output Rise Time | | | 150 | | | 150 | | ns |

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.

Note 2: The maximum junction temperature of the LM567 and LM567C is 150°C. For operating at elevated temperatures, devices in the TO-5 package must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 150°C/W, junction to ambient or 45°C/W, junction to case. For the DIP the device must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 110°C/W, junction to ambient. For the Small Outline package, the device must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 160°C/W, junction to ambient.

Note 3: Refer to RETS567X drawing for specifications of military LM567H version.

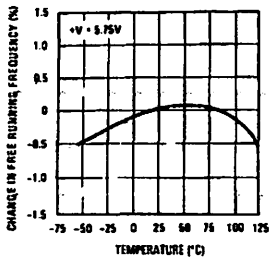
Schematic Diagram



DS006875-3

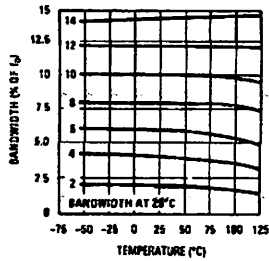
Typical Performance Characteristics

Typical Frequency Drift



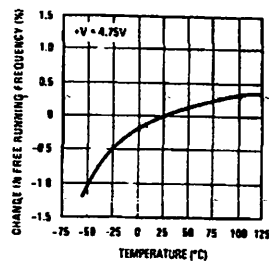
DS006875-10

Typical Bandwidth Variation



DS006875-11

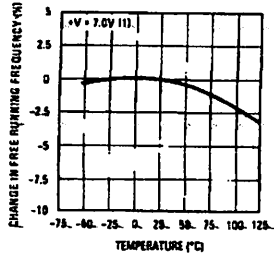
Typical Frequency Drift



DS006875-12

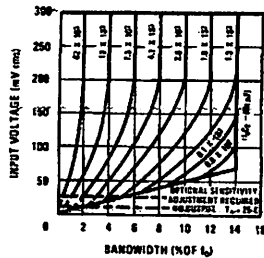
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Typical Frequency Drift



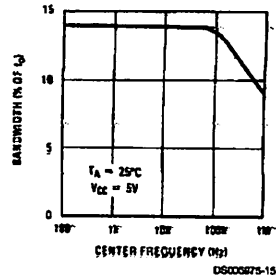
DS00675-13

Bandwidth vs Input Signal Amplitude



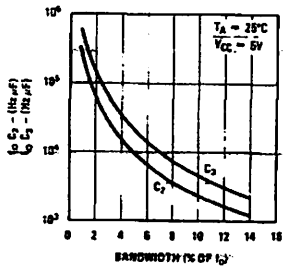
DS00675-14

Largest Detection Bandwidth



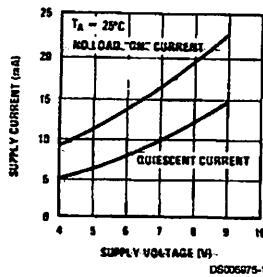
DS00675-15

Detection Bandwidth as a Function of C_2 and C_3



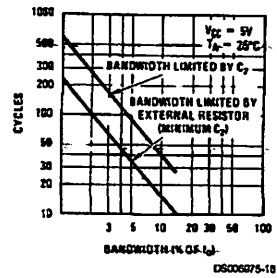
DS00675-16

Typical Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



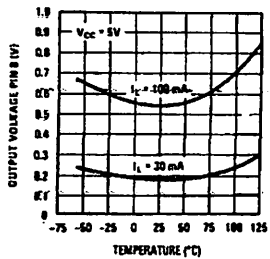
DS00675-17

Greatest Number of Cycles Before Output



DS00675-18

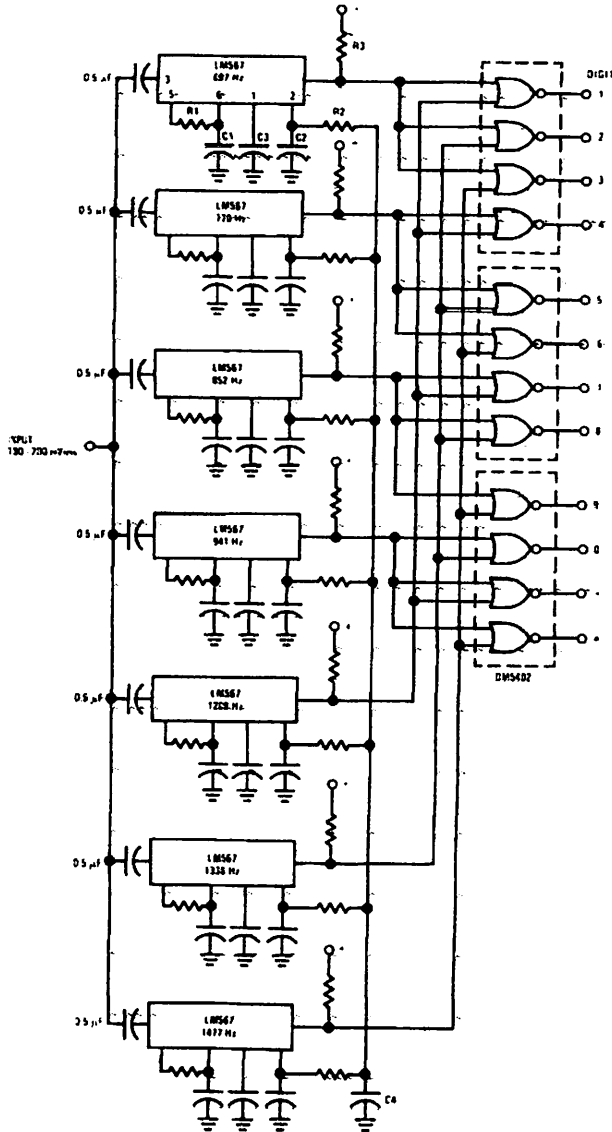
Typical Output Voltage vs Temperature



DS00675-19

Typical Applications

Touch-Tone Decoder



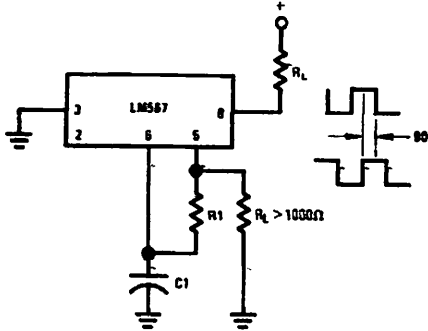
Component values (typ)

- R1 6.8 to 15k
- R2 4.7k
- R3 20k
- C1 0.10 mfd
- C2 1.0 mfd 6V
- C3 2.2 mfd 6V
- C4 250 mfd 6V

DS006675-6

Typical Applications (Continued)

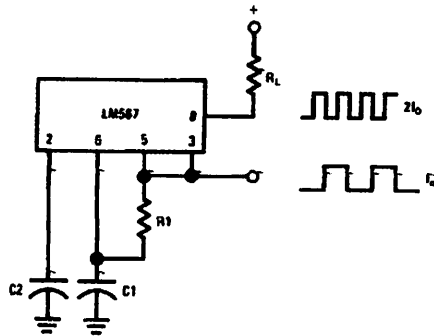
Oscillator with Quadrature Output



Connect Pin 3 to 2.8V to Invert Output

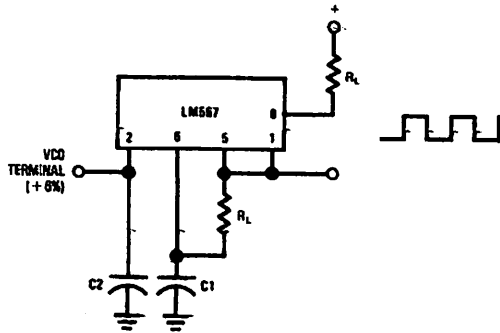
DS000275-5

Oscillator with Double Frequency Output



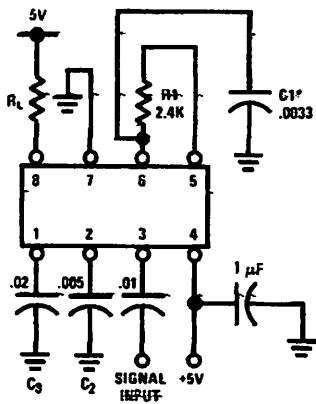
DS000275-7

Precision Oscillator Drive 100 mA Loads



DS000275-6

AC Test Circuit



$f_0 = 100 \text{ kHz} + 5V$
 *Note: Adjust for $f_0 = 100 \text{ kHz}$.

DS000275-8

Applications Information

The center frequency of the tone decoder is equal to the free running frequency of the VCO. This is given by

$$f_0 \approx \frac{1}{1.1 R_1 C_1}$$

The bandwidth of the filter may be found from the approximation

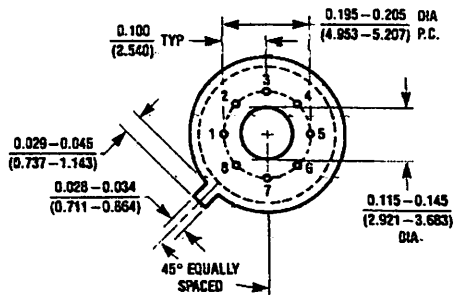
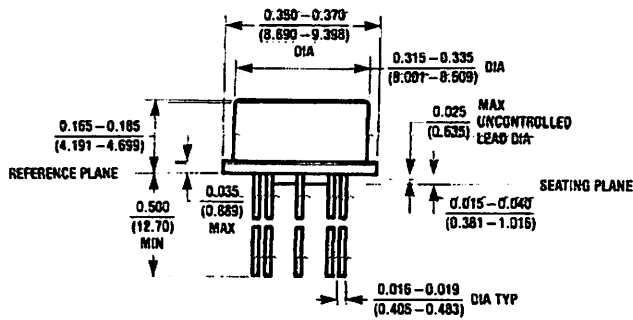
$$BW = 1070 \sqrt{\frac{V_1}{f_0 C_2}} \text{ in } \% \text{ of } f_0$$

Where:

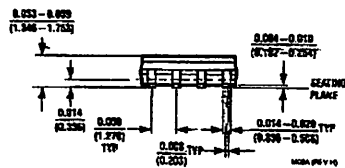
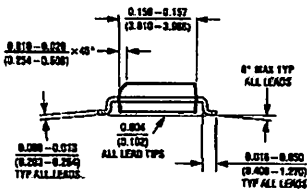
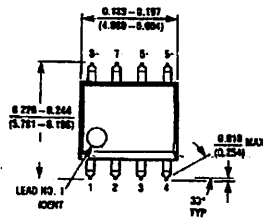
V_1 = Input voltage (volts rms), $V_1 \leq 200 \text{ mV}$

C_2 = Capacitance at Pin 2 (μF)

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

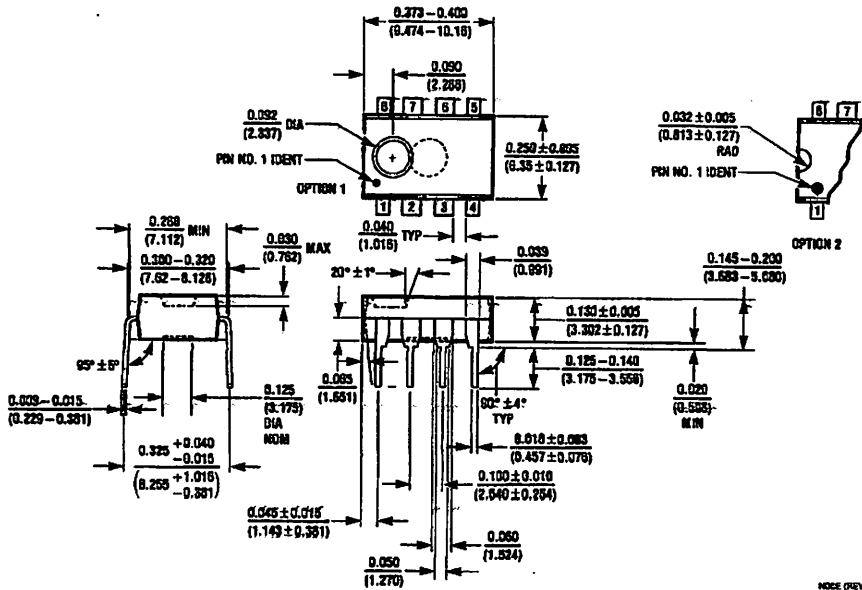


Metal Can Package (H)
 Order Number LM567H or LM567CH
 NS Package Number H08C



Small Outline Package (M)
 Order Number LM567CM
 NS Package Number M08A

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



Molded Dual-In-Line Package (N)
 Order Number LM567CN
 NS Package Number N08E

NOTE (REV F)

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

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TGS 2600 - for the detection of Air Contaminants

Features:

- * Low power consumption
- * High sensitivity to gaseous air contaminants
- * Long life and low cost
- * Uses simple electrical circuit
- * Small size

The sensing element is comprised of a metal oxide semiconductor layer formed on an alumina substrate of a sensing chip together with an integrated heater. In the presence of a detectable gas, the sensor's conductivity increases depending on the gas concentration in the air. A simple electrical circuit can convert the change in conductivity to an output signal which corresponds to the gas concentration.

The TGS 2600 has high sensitivity to low concentrations of gaseous air contaminants such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide which exist in cigarette smoke. The sensor can detect hydrogen at a level of several ppm. Figaro also offers a microprocessor (FIC93619A) which contains special software for handling the sensor's signal for appliance control applications.

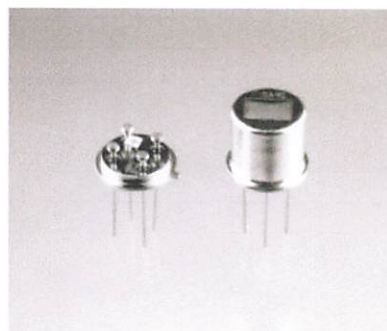
Due to miniaturization of the sensing chip, TGS 2600 requires a heater current of only 42mA and the device is housed in a standard TO-5 package.

The figure below represents typical sensitivity characteristics, all data having been gathered at standard test conditions (see reverse side of this sheet). The Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* (R_s/R_o) which is defined as follows:

- R_s = Sensor resistance in displayed gases at various concentrations
- R_o = Sensor resistance in fresh air

Applications:

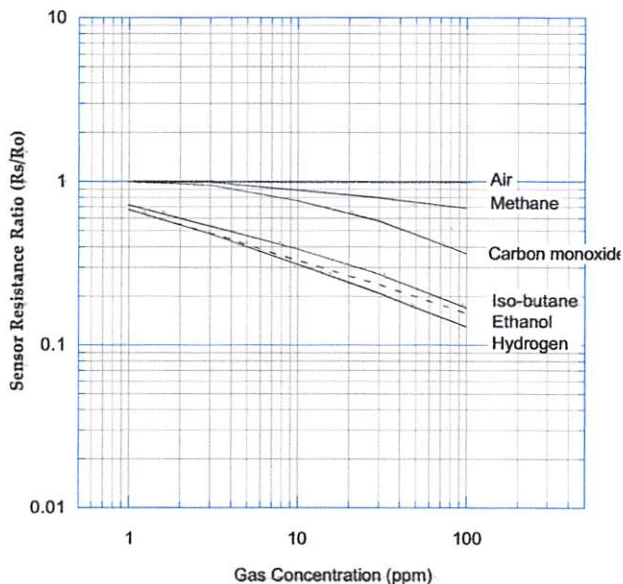
- * Air cleaners
- * Ventilation control
- * Air quality monitors



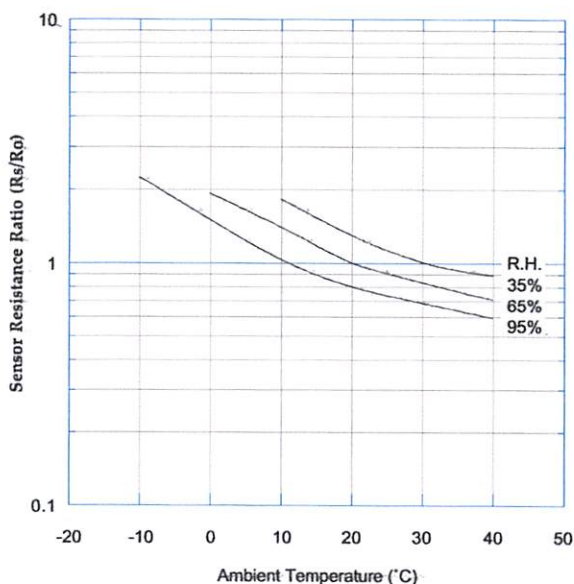
The figure below represents typical temperature and humidity dependency characteristics. Again, the Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* (R_s/R_o), defined as follows:

- R_s = Sensor resistance in fresh air at various temperatures/humidities
- R_o = Sensor resistance in fresh air at 20°C and 65% R.H.

Sensitivity Characteristics:



Temperature/Humidity Dependency:

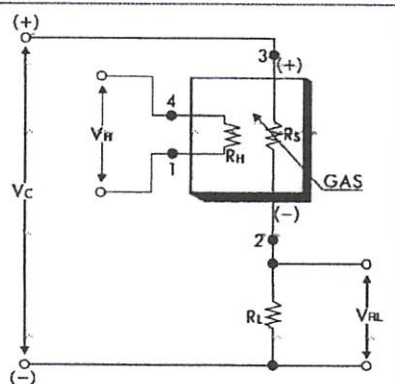


IMPORTANT NOTE: OPERATING CONDITIONS IN WHICH FIGARO SENSORS ARE USED WILL VARY WITH EACH CUSTOMER'S SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS. FIGARO STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CONSULTING OUR TECHNICAL STAFF BEFORE DEPLOYING FIGARO SENSORS IN YOUR APPLICATION AND, IN PARTICULAR, WHEN CUSTOMER'S TARGET GASES ARE NOT LISTED HEREIN. FIGARO CANNOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF ITS SENSORS IN A PRODUCT OR APPLICATION FOR WHICH SENSOR HAS NOT BEEN SPECIFICALLY TESTED BY FIGARO.

Basic Measuring Circuit:

The sensor requires two voltage inputs: heater voltage (V_H) and circuit voltage (V_C). The heater voltage (V_H) is applied to the integrated heater in order to maintain the sensing element at a specific temperature which is optimal for sensing. Circuit voltage (V_C) is applied to allow measurement of voltage (V_{out}) across a load resistor (R_L) which is connected in series with the sensor. DC voltage is required for the circuit

voltage since the sensor has a polarity. A common power supply circuit can be used for both V_C and V_H to fulfill the sensor's electrical requirements. The value of the load resistor (R_L) should be chosen to optimize the alarm threshold value, keeping power consumption (P_s) of the semiconductor below a limit of 15mW. Power consumption (P_s) will be highest when the value of R_s is equal to R_L on exposure to gas.



Specifications:

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Model number | | TGS 2600 | |
| Sensing element type | | D1 | |
| Standard package | | TO-5 metal can | |
| Target gases | | Air contaminants | |
| Typical detection range | | 1 ~ 10 ppm of H ₂ | |
| Standard circuit conditions | Heater voltage | V_H | 5.0±0.2V DC/AC |
| | Circuit voltage | V_C | 5.0±0.2V DC $P_s \leq 15mW$ |
| | Load resistance | R_L | Variable $P_s \leq 15mW$ |
| Electrical characteristics under standard test conditions | Heater resistance | R_H | approx. 83Ω at room temp. (typical) |
| | Heater current | I_H | 42±4mA |
| | Heater power consumption | P_H | 210mW $V_H=5.0V$ DC |
| | Sensor resistance | R_s | 10k~90kΩ in air |
| | Sensitivity (change ratio of R_s) | 0.3~0.6 | $\frac{R_s(10ppm \text{ of } H_2)}{R_s(\text{air})}$ |
| Standard test conditions | Test gas conditions | normal air at 20±2°C, 65±5%RH | |
| | Circuit conditions | $V_C = 5.0\pm 0.01V$ DC $V_H = 5.0\pm 0.05V$ DC | |
| | Conditioning period before test | 7 days | |

The value of power consumption (P_s) can be calculated by utilizing the following formula:

$$P_s = \frac{(V_C - V_{out})^2}{R_s}$$

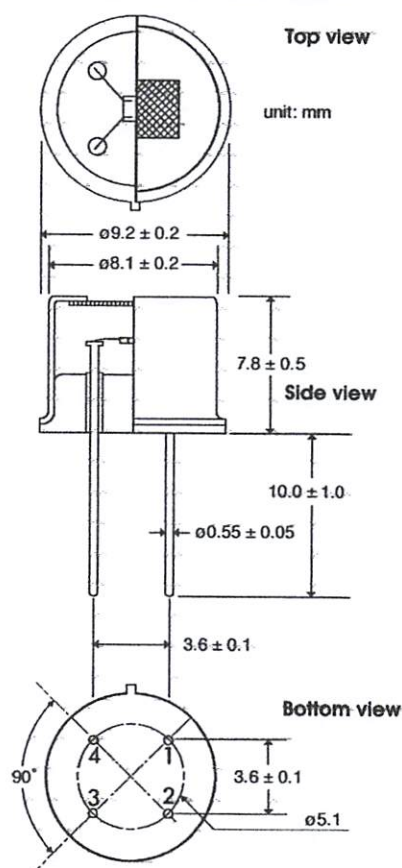
Sensor resistance (R_s) is calculated with a measured value of V_{out} by using the following formula:

$$R_s = \frac{V_C \times R_L}{V_{out}} - R_L$$

For information on warranty, please refer to Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale of Figaro USA Inc.

REV: 09/01

Structure and Dimensions:



Pin connection:

- 1 : Heater
- 2 : Sensor electrode (-)
- 3 : Sensor electrode (+)
- 4 : Heater

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TGS 2610 - for the detection of LP Gas

Features:

- * Low power consumption
- * High sensitivity to LP and its component gases (e.g. propane and butane)
- * Long life and low cost
- * Uses simple electrical circuit

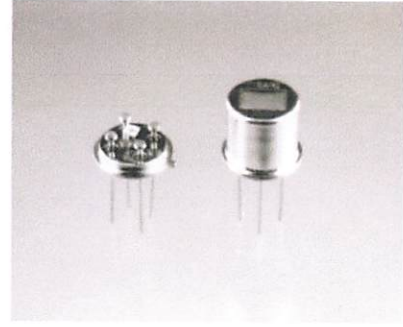
Applications:

- * Residential LP leak detectors and alarms
- * Portable LP detectors
- * LP gas and vapor detection

The sensing element is comprised of a metal oxide semiconductor layer formed on an alumina substrate of a sensing chip together with an integrated heater. In the presence of a detectable gas, the sensor's conductivity increases depending on the gas concentration in the air. A simple electrical circuit can convert the change in conductivity to an output signal which corresponds to the gas concentration.

The TGS 2610 has high sensitivity to propane and butane, making it ideal for LPG monitoring. Due to its low sensitivity to alcohol vapors (a typical interference gas in the residential environment), the sensor is ideal for consumer market gas alarms.

Due to miniaturization of the sensing chip, TGS 2610 requires a heater current of only 56mA and the device is housed in a standard TO-5 package.



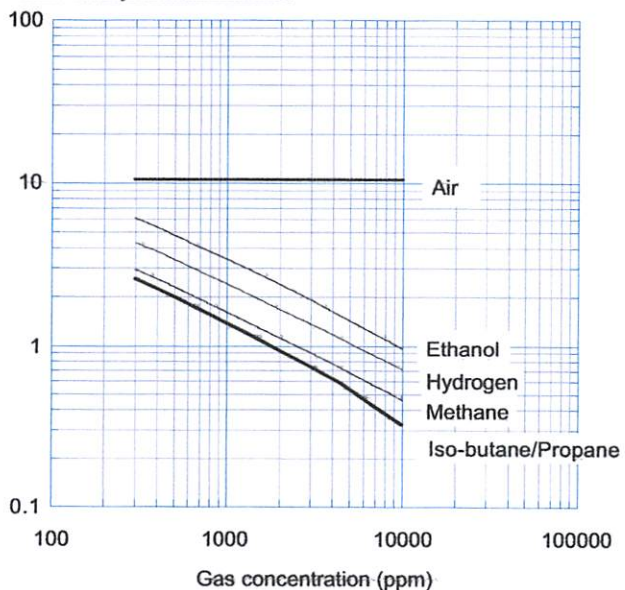
The figure below represents typical sensitivity characteristics, all data having been gathered at standard test conditions (see reverse side of this sheet). The Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* (R_s/R_o) which is defined as follows:

- R_s = Sensor resistance in displayed gases at various concentrations
- R_o = Sensor resistance in 1800ppm of iso-butane

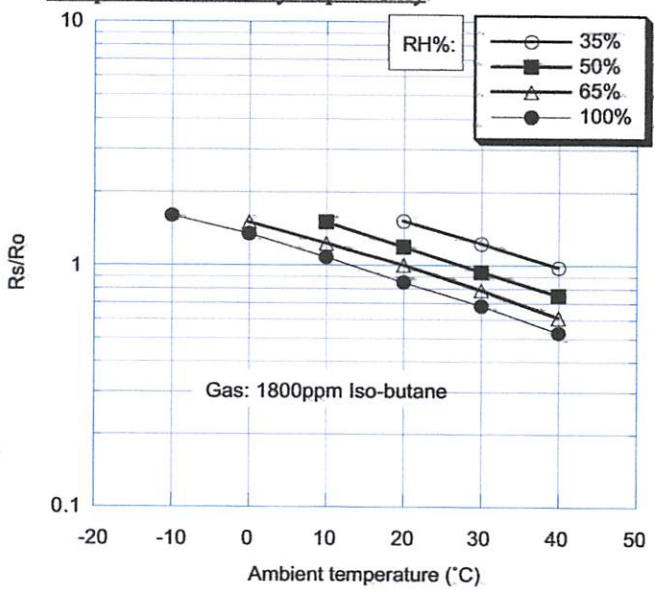
The figure below represents typical temperature and humidity dependency characteristics. Again, the Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* (R_s/R_o), defined as follows:

- R_s = Sensor resistance at 1800ppm of iso-butane at various temperatures/humidities
- R_o = Sensor resistance at 1800ppm of iso-butane at 20°C and 65% R.H.

Sensitivity Characteristics:



Temperature/Humidity Dependency:

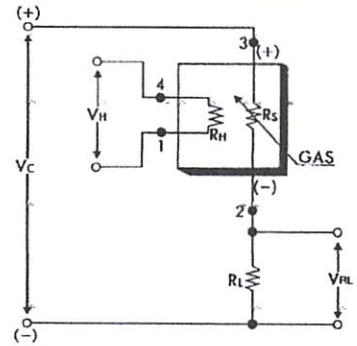


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Basic Measuring Circuit:

The sensor requires two voltage inputs: heater voltage (V_H) and circuit voltage (V_C). The heater voltage (V_H) is applied to the integrated heater in order to maintain the sensing element at a specific temperature which is optimal for sensing. Circuit voltage (V_C) is applied to allow measurement of voltage (V_{RL}) across a load resistor (R_L) which is connected in series with the sensor.

A common power supply circuit can be used for both V_C and V_H to fulfill the sensor's electrical requirements. The value of the load resistor (R_L) should be chosen to optimize the alarm threshold value, keeping power dissipation (P_S) of the semiconductor below a limit of 15mW. Power dissipation (P_S) will be highest when the value of R_S is equal to R_L on exposure to gas.



Specifications:

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Model number | | TGS 2610 | |
| Sensing element type | | D1 | |
| Standard package | | TO-5 metal can | |
| Target gases | | Butane, LP gas | |
| Typical detection range | | 500 ~ 10,000 ppm | |
| Standard circuit conditions | Heater Voltage | V_H | 5.0±0.2V DC/AC |
| | Circuit voltage | V_C | 5.0±0.2V DC/AC $P_S \leq 15mW$ |
| | Load resistance | R_L | Variable 0.45kΩ min. |
| Electrical characteristics under standard test conditions | Heater resistance | R_H | approx. 59Ω at room temp. |
| | Heater current | I_H | 56 ± 5mA |
| | Heater power consumption | P_H | 280mW $V_H = 5.0V DC$ |
| | Sensor resistance | R_S | 0.68~6.8kΩ in 1800ppm iso-butane |
| | Sensitivity (change ratio of R_S) | | 0.56 ± 0.06 $\frac{R_S(3000ppm)}{R_S(1000ppm)}$ |
| Standard test conditions | Test gas conditions | Iso-butane in air at 20±2°C, 65±5%RH | |
| | Circuit conditions | $V_C = 5.0\pm 0.01V DC$ $V_H = 5.0\pm 0.05V DC$ | |
| | Conditioning period before test | 7 days | |

The value of power dissipation (P_S) can be calculated by utilizing the following formula:

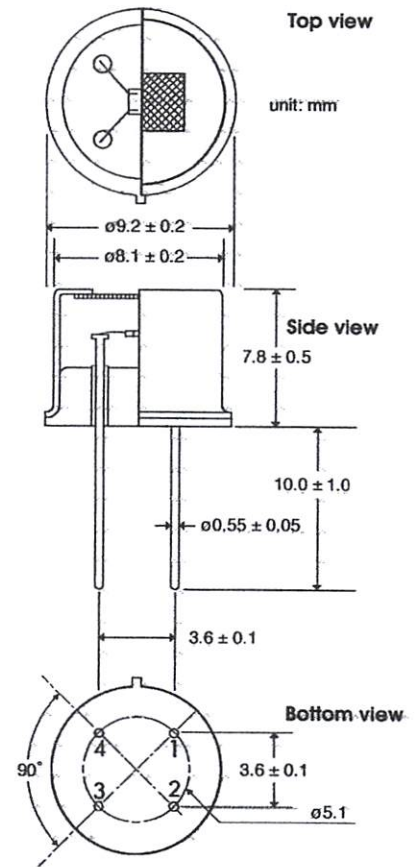
$$P_S = \frac{(V_C - V_{RL})^2}{R_S}$$

Sensor resistance (R_S) is calculated with a measured value of V_{RL} by using the following formula:

$$R_S = \frac{V_C - V_{RL}}{V_{RL}} \times R_L$$

For information on warranty, please refer to Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale of Figaro USA Inc. All sensor characteristics shown in this brochure represent typical characteristics. Actual characteristics vary from sensor to sensor. The only characteristics warranted are those in the Specification table above.

Structure and Dimensions:



Pin connection:

- 1 : Heater
- 2 : Sensor electrode (-)
- 3 : Sensor electrode (+)
- 4 : Heater

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Features

- Compatible with MCS-51® Products
- 4K Bytes of In-System Programmable (ISP) Flash Memory
 - Endurance: 1000 Write/Erase Cycles
- 4.0V to 5.5V Operating Range
- Fully Static Operation: 0 Hz to 33 MHz
- Three-level Program Memory Lock
- 128 x 8-bit Internal RAM
- 32 Programmable I/O Lines
- Two 16-bit Timer/Counters
- Six Interrupt Sources
- Full Duplex UART Serial Channel
- Low-power Idle and Power-down Modes
- Interrupt Recovery from Power-down Mode
- Watchdog Timer
- Dual Data Pointer
- Power-off Flag
- Fast Programming Time
- Flexible ISP Programming (Byte and Page Mode)

Description

The AT89S51 is a low-power, high-performance CMOS 8-bit microcontroller with 4K bytes of in-system programmable Flash memory. The device is manufactured using Atmel's high-density nonvolatile memory technology and is compatible with the industry-standard 80C51 instruction set and pinout. The on-chip Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed in-system or by a conventional nonvolatile memory programmer. By combining a versatile 8-bit CPU with in-system programmable Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel AT89S51 is a powerful microcontroller which provides a highly-flexible and cost-effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The AT89S51 provides the following standard features: 4K bytes of Flash, 128 bytes of RAM, 32 I/O lines, Watchdog timer, two data pointers, two 16-bit timer/counters, a five-vector two-level interrupt architecture, a full duplex serial port, on-chip oscillator, and lock circuitry. In addition, the AT89S51 is designed with static logic for operation down to zero frequency and supports two software selectable power saving modes. The Idle Mode stops the CPU while allowing the RAM, timer/counters, serial port, and interrupt system to continue functioning. The Power-down mode saves the RAM contents but freezes the oscillator, disabling all other chip functions until the next external interrupt or hardware reset.



**8-bit
Microcontroller
with 4K Bytes
In-System
Programmable
Flash**

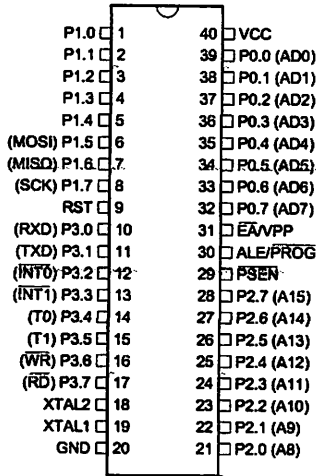
AT89S51



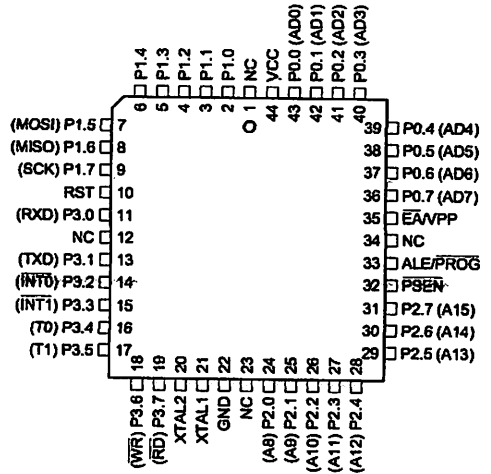


Pin Configurations

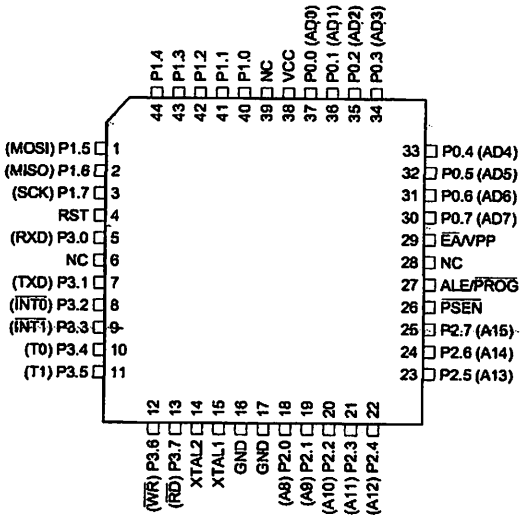
PDIP



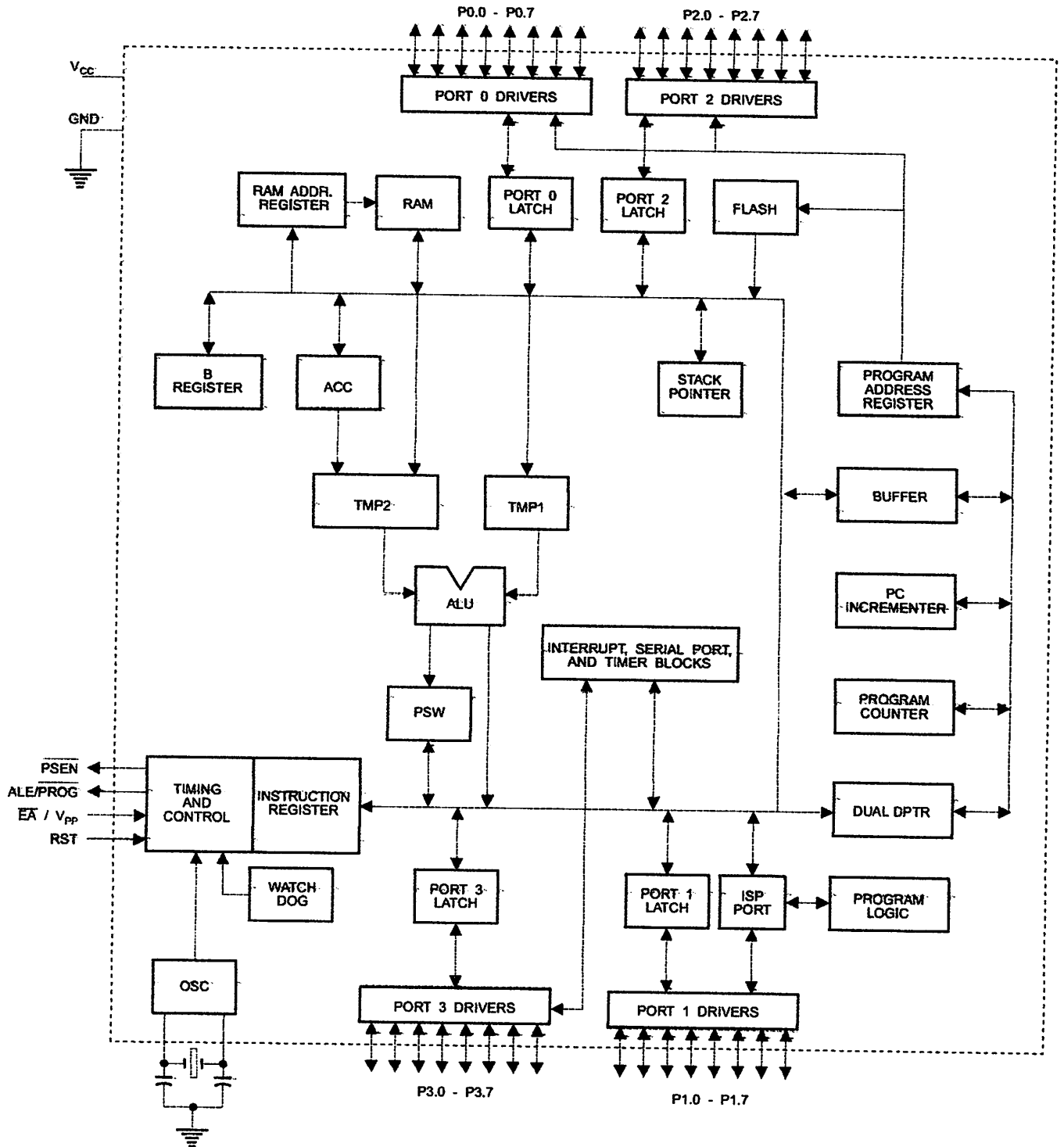
PLCC



TQFP



Block Diagram





Pin Description

VCC Supply voltage.

GND Ground.

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

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

Port 0 also receives the code bytes during Flash programming and outputs the code bytes during program verification. **External pull-ups are required during program verification.**

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

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

| Port Pin | Alternate Functions |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| P1.5 | MOSI (used for In-System Programming) |
| P1.6 | MISO (used for In-System Programming) |
| P1.7 | SCK (used for In-System Programming) |

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

Port 2 emits the high-order address byte during fetches from external program memory and during accesses to external data memory that use 16-bit addresses (MOVX @ DPTR). In this application, Port 2 uses strong internal pull-ups when emitting 1s. During accesses to external data memory that use 8-bit addresses (MOVX @ RI), Port 2 emits the contents of the P2 Special Function Register.

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

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

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

Port 3 also serves the functions of various special features of the AT89S51, as shown in the following table.

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

RST

Reset input. A high on this pin for two machine cycles while the oscillator is running resets the device. This pin drives High for 98 oscillator periods after the Watchdog times out. The DISRTO bit in SFR AUXR (address 8EH) can be used to disable this feature. In the default state of bit DISRTO, the RESET HIGH out feature is enabled.

ALE/PROG

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

In normal operation, ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/6 the oscillator frequency and may be used for external timing or clocking purposes. Note, however, that one ALE pulse is skipped during each access to external data memory.

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

PSEN

Program Store Enable ($\overline{\text{PSEN}}$) is the read strobe to external program memory.

When the AT89S51 is executing code from external program memory, $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ is activated twice each machine cycle, except that two $\overline{\text{PSEN}}$ activations are skipped during each access to external data memory.

$\overline{\text{EA}}$ /VPP

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

$\overline{\text{EA}}$ should be strapped to V_{CC} for internal program executions.

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

KTAL1

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

KTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier





Special Function Registers

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

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

Table 1. AT89S51 SFR Map and Reset Values

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|
| 0F8H | | | | | | | | 0FFH |
| 0F0H | B 00000000 | | | | | | | 0F7H |
| 0E8H | | | | | | | | 0EFH |
| 0E0H | ACC 00000000 | | | | | | | 0E7H |
| 0D8H | | | | | | | | 0DFH |
| 0D0H | PSW 00000000 | | | | | | | 0D7H |
| 0C8H | | | | | | | | 0CFH |
| 0C0H | | | | | | | | 0C7H |
| 0B8H | IP XX000000 | | | | | | | 0BFH |
| 0B0H | P3 11111111 | | | | | | | 0B7H |
| 0A8H | IE 0X000000 | | | | | | | 0AFH |
| 0A0H | P2 11111111 | | AUXR1 XXXXXXXX0 | | | | WDTRST XXXXXXXX | 0A7H |
| 98H | SCON 00000000 | SBUF XXXXXXXX | | | | | | 9FH |
| 90H | P1 11111111 | | | | | | | 97H |
| 88H | TCON 00000000 | TMOD 00000000 | TL0 00000000 | TL1 00000000 | TH0 00000000 | TH1 00000000 | AUXR XXX00XX0 | 8FH |
| 80H | P0 11111111 | SP 00000111 | DP0L 00000000 | DP0H 00000000 | DP1L 00000000 | DP1H 00000000 | PCON 0XXX0000 | 87H |

User software should not write 1s to these unlisted locations, since they may be used in future products to invoke new features. In that case, the reset or inactive values of the new bits will always be 0.

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

Table 2. AUXR: Auxiliary Register

| AUXR | | Address = 8EH | | | | | Reset Value = XXX00XX0B | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--------|--------|---|-------------------------|--------|
| Not Bit Addressable | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | WDIDLE | DISRTO | - | - | DISALE |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| - | Reserved for future expansion | | | | | | | |
| DISALE | 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 | | | | | | |
| DISRTO | Disable/Enable Reset out | | | | | | | |
| | DISRTO | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | Reset pin is driven High after WDT times out | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Reset pin is input only | | | | | | |
| WDIDLE | Disable/Enable WDT in IDLE mode | | | | | | | |
| | WDIDLE | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | WDT continues to count in IDLE mode | | | | | | |
| | 1 | WDT halts counting in IDLE mode | | | | | | |

Dual 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 address locations 82H-83H and DP1 at 84H-85H. Bit DPS = 0 in SFR AUXR1 selects DP0 and DPS = 1 selects DP1. The 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 rest under software control and is not affected by reset.

Table 3. AUXR1: Auxiliary Register 1

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| AUXR1 | | | | | | | |
| Address = A2H | | | | | | | |
| Reset Value = XXXXXXX0B | | | | | | | |
| Not Bit Addressable | | | | | | | |
| Bit | - | - | - | - | - | - | DPS |
| | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| - | Reserved for future expansion | | | | | | |
| DPS | Data Pointer Register Select | | | | | | |
| | DPS | | | | | | |
| | 0 | Selects DPTR Registers DP0L, DP0H | | | | | |
| | 1 | Selects DPTR Registers DP1L, DP1H | | | | | |

Memory Organization

MCS-51 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 \overline{EA} pin is connected to GND, all program fetches are directed to external memory.

On the AT89S51, if \overline{EA} is connected to V_{CC} , program fetches to addresses 0000H through FFFH are directed to internal memory and fetches to addresses 1000H through FFFFH are directed to external memory.

Data Memory

The AT89S51 implements 128 bytes of on-chip RAM. The 128 bytes are accessible via direct and indirect addressing modes. Stack operations are examples of indirect addressing, so the 128 bytes of data RAM are available as stack space.

Watchdog Timer (One-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 14-bit counter and the Watchdog Timer Reset (WDTRST) SFR. The WDT is defaulted to disable from 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 clock frequency. There is no way to disable the WDT except through reset (either hardware reset or WDT overflow reset). When WDT overflows, it will drive an output RESET HIGH pulse at the RST pin.

Using the WDT

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, the user needs to service it by writing 01EH and 0E1H to WDTRST to avoid a WDT overflow. The 14-bit counter overflows when it reaches 16383 (3FFFH), 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 WDT at least every 16383 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 output RESET pulse at the RST pin. The RESET pulse duration is $98 \times TOSC$, where $TOSC = 1/FOSC$. To make the best use of the WDT, it

AT89S51

should be serviced in those sections of code that will periodically be executed within the time required to prevent a WDT reset.

WDT During Power-down and Idle

In 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 a level-activated external interrupt, which is enabled prior to entering Power-down mode. When Power-down is exited with hardware reset, servicing the WDT should occur as it normally does whenever the AT89S51 is reset. Exiting Power-down with an interrupt is significantly different. The interrupt 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 while the interrupt pin is held low, the WDT is not started until the interrupt is pulled high. It is suggested that the WDT be reset during the interrupt service for the interrupt used 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 AT89S51 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 AT89S51 operates the same way as the UART in the AT89C51. 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 AT89S51 operate the same way as Timer 0 and Timer 1 in the AT89C51. 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'.

Interrupts

The AT89S51 has a total of five interrupt vectors: two external interrupts ($\overline{INT0}$ and $\overline{INT1}$), two timer interrupts (Timers 0 and 1), and the serial port interrupt. These interrupts are all shown in Figure 1.

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

Note that Table 4 shows that bit position IE.6 is unimplemented. In the AT89S51, 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.

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



Table 4. Interrupt Enable (IE) Register

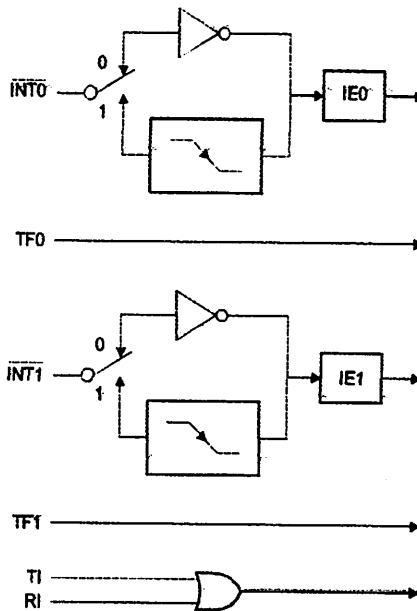
| (MSB) | | | | (LSB) | | | |
|-------|---|---|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| EA | - | - | ES | ET1 | EX1 | ET0 | EX0 |

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 |
| - | IE.5 | Reserved |
| 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 reserved bits, because they may be used in future AT89 products.

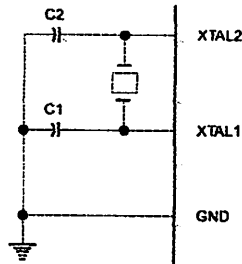
Figure 1. Interrupt Sources



Oscillator Characteristics

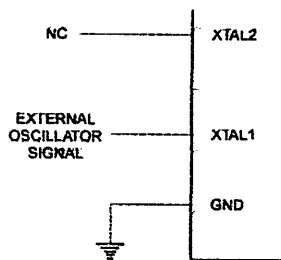
XTAL1 and XTAL2 are the input and output, respectively, of an inverting amplifier that can be configured for use as an on-chip oscillator, as shown in Figure 2. Either a quartz crystal or ceramic resonator may be used. To drive the device from an external clock source, XTAL2 should be left unconnected while XTAL1 is driven, as shown in Figure 3. There are no requirements on the duty cycle of the external clock signal, since the input to the internal clocking circuitry is through a divide-by-two flip-flop, but minimum and maximum voltage high and low time specifications must be observed.

Figure 2. Oscillator Connections



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

Figure 3. External Clock Drive Configuration



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.

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

Power-down Mode

In the Power-down mode, the oscillator is stopped, and the instruction that invokes Power-down is the last instruction executed. The on-chip RAM and Special Function Registers retain their values until the Power-down mode is terminated. Exit from Power-down mode can be initiated either by a hardware reset or by activation of an enabled external interrupt into $\overline{INT0}$ or $\overline{INT1}$. 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.





Table 5. Status of External Pins During Idle and Power-down Modes

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

Program Memory Lock Bits

The AT89S51 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 6. Lock Bit Protection Modes

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

When lock bit 1 is programmed, the logic level at the \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 latched value of \overline{EA} must agree with the current logic level at that pin in order for the device to function properly.

Programming the Flash – Parallel Mode

The AT89S51 is shipped with the on-chip Flash memory array ready to be programmed. The programming interface needs a high-voltage (12-volt) program enable signal and is compatible with conventional third-party Flash or EPROM programmers.

The AT89S51 code memory array is programmed byte-by-byte.

Programming Algorithm: Before programming the AT89S51, the address, data, and control signals should be set up according to the Flash programming mode table and Figures 13 and 14. To program the AT89S51, take the following steps:

1. Input the desired memory location on the address lines.
2. Input the appropriate data byte on the data lines.
3. Activate the correct combination of control signals.
4. Raise \overline{EA}/V_{PP} to 12V.
5. Pulse ALE/ \overline{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 AT89S51 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/ $\overline{\text{BSY}}$ output signal. P3.0 is pulled low after ALE goes high during programming to indicate $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$. 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) = 51H indicates 89S51
 (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/ $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ 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 AT89S51 in the serial programming mode, the following sequence is recommended:

1. 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.
2. Enable 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.
3. The Code array is programmed one byte at a time in either the Byte or Page mode. The write cycle is self-timed and typically takes less than 0.5 ms at 5V.
4. Any memory location can be verified by using the Read instruction that returns the content at the selected address at serial output MISO/P1.6.
5. 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 8 on page 18.

Programming Interface – Parallel Mode

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

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

Table 7. Flash Programming Modes

| Mode | V _{CC} | RST | PSEN | ALE/ PROG | EA/ V _{PP} | P2.6 | P2.7 | P3.3 | P3.6 | P3.7 | P0.7-0 Data | P2.3-0 | P1.7-0 |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----|------|--------------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Address | |
| Write Code Data | 5V | H | L | | 12V | L | H | H | H | H | D _{IN} | A11-8 | A7-0 |
| Read Code Data | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | H | H | D _{OUT} | A11-8 | 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 |
| Read Lock Bits 1, 2, 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 |
| Read Atmel ID | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | L | L | 1EH | 0000 | 00H |
| Read Device ID | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | L | L | 51H | 0001 | 00H |
| Read Device ID | 5V | H | L | H | H | L | L | L | L | L | 06H | 0010 | 00H |

- Notes:
1. Each $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Chip Erase.
 2. Each $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ pulse is 200 ns - 500 ns for Write Code Data.
 3. Each $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ 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.

Figure 4. Programming the Flash Memory (Parallel Mode)

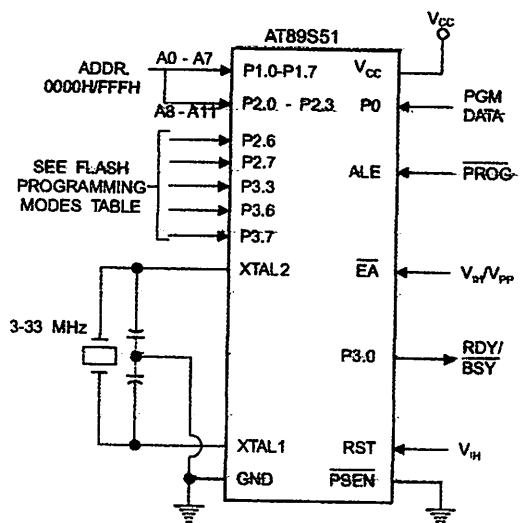
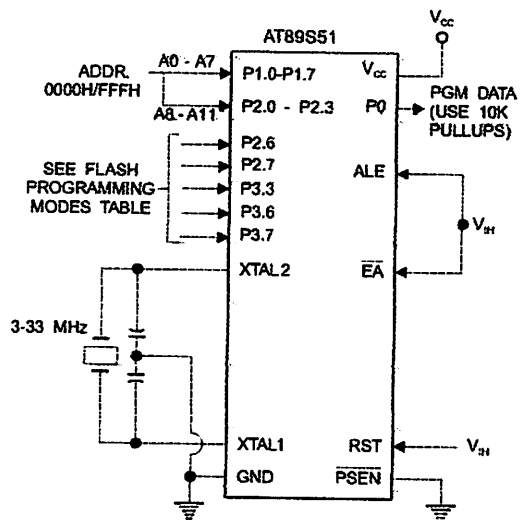


Figure 5. Verifying the Flash Memory (Parallel Mode)



Flash Programming and Verification Characteristics (Parallel Mode)

$T_A = 20^\circ\text{C to } 30^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ to } 5.5\text{V}$

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| V_{PP} | Programming Supply Voltage | 11.5 | 12.5 | V |
| I_{PP} | Programming Supply Current | | 10 | mA |
| I_{CC} | V_{CC} Supply Current | | 30 | mA |
| $1/t_{CLCL}$ | Oscillator Frequency | 3 | 33 | MHz |
| t_{AVGL} | Address Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low | $48t_{CLCL}$ | | |
| t_{GHAX} | Address Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ | $48t_{CLCL}$ | | |
| t_{DVGL} | Data Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low | $48t_{CLCL}$ | | |
| t_{GHDX} | Data Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ | $48t_{CLCL}$ | | |
| t_{EHS} | P2.7 (ENABLE) High to V_{PP} | $48t_{CLCL}$ | | |
| t_{SHGL} | V_{PP} Setup to $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Low | 10 | | μs |
| t_{GHSL} | V_{PP} Hold After $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ | 10 | | μs |
| t_{GLGH} | $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ Width | 0.2 | 1 | μs |
| t_{AVQV} | Address to Data Valid | | $48t_{CLCL}$ | |
| t_{ELQV} | ENABLE Low to Data Valid | | $48t_{CLCL}$ | |
| t_{EHQZ} | Data Float After ENABLE | 0 | $48t_{CLCL}$ | |
| t_{GHBL} | $\overline{\text{PROG}}$ High to BUSY Low | | 1.0 | μs |
| t_{WC} | Byte Write Cycle Time | | 50 | μs |

Figure 6. Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms – Parallel Mode

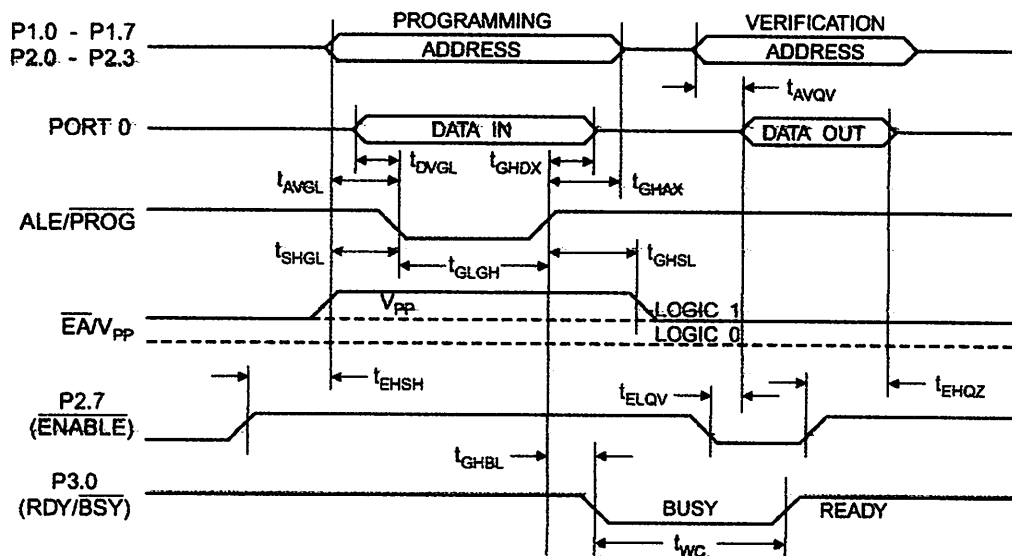
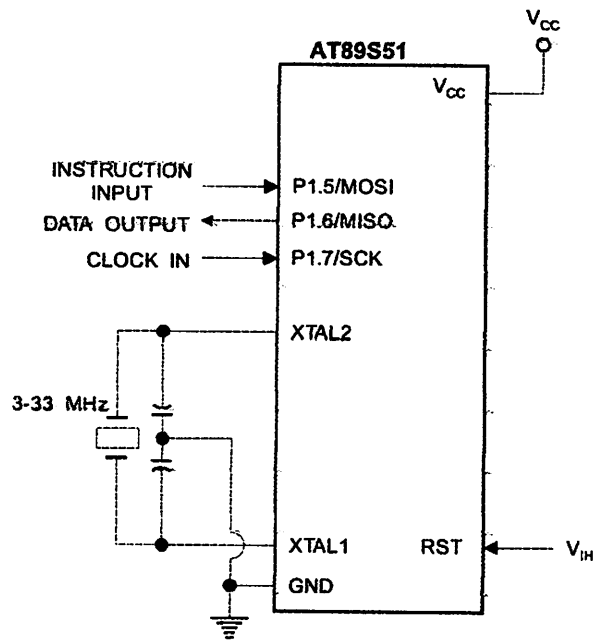


Figure 7. Flash Memory Serial Downloading.



Flash Programming and Verification Waveforms – Serial Mode

Figure 8. Serial Programming Waveforms

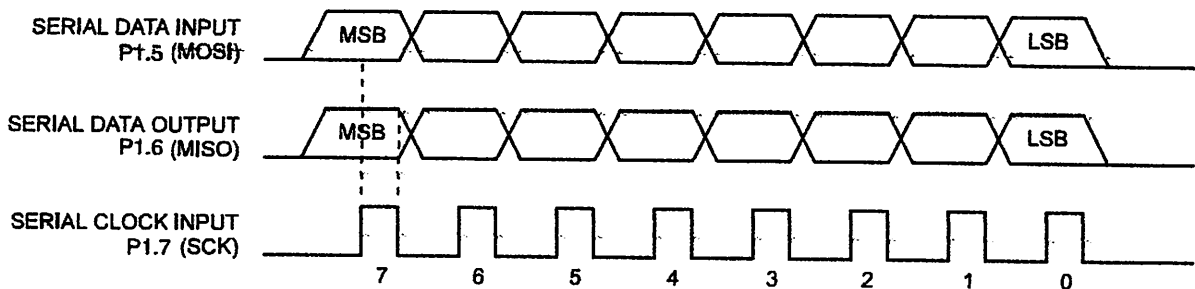


Table 8. Serial Programming Instruction Set

| 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 | xxxx A11 A10 A9 A8 | A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0 | D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 | Read data from Program memory in the byte mode |
| Write Program Memory (Byte Mode) | 0100 0000 | xxxx A11 A10 A9 A8 | A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0 | D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 | Write data to Program memory in the byte mode |
| Write Lock Bits ⁽²⁾ | 1010 1100 | 1110 00 LB3 LB2 | xxxx xxxx | xxxx xxxx | Write Lock bits. See Note (2). |
| Read Lock Bits | 0010 0100 | xxxx xxxx | xxxx xxxx | xx LB3 LB2 xx | 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 | xxxx 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 | xxxx A11 A10 A9 A8 | Byte 0 | Byte 1... Byte 255 | Write data to Program memory in the Page Mode (256 bytes) |

Notes: 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.

After Reset signal is high, SCK should be low for at least 64 system clocks before it goes high to clock in the enable data bytes. No pulsing of Reset signal is necessary. SCK should be no faster than 1/16 of the system clock at XTAL1.

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 9. Serial Programming Timing

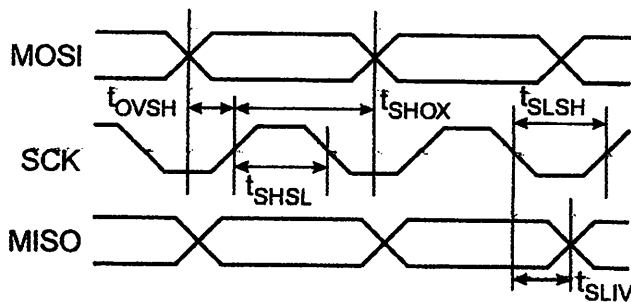


Table 9. Serial Programming Characteristics, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C , $V_{CC} = 4.0 - 5.5\text{V}$ (Unless Otherwise Noted)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|---------------------|---------------|
| $1/t_{CLCL}$ | Oscillator Frequency | 0 | | 33 | MHz |
| t_{CLCL} | Oscillator Period | 30 | | | ns |
| t_{SHSL} | SCK Pulse Width High | $8 t_{CLCL}$ | | | ns |
| t_{SLSH} | SCK Pulse Width Low | $8 t_{CLCL}$ | | | ns |
| t_{OVSH} | MOSI Setup to SCK High | t_{CLCL} | | | ns |
| t_{SHOX} | MOSI Hold after SCK High | $2 t_{CLCL}$ | | | ns |
| t_{SLIV} | SCK Low to MISO Valid | 10 | 16 | 32 | ns |
| t_{ERASE} | Chip Erase Instruction Cycle Time | | | 500 | ms |
| t_{SWC} | 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 with Respect to Ground..... | -1.0V to +7.0V |
| Maximum Operating Voltage..... | 6.6V |
| DC Output Current..... | 15.0 mA |

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

DC Characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Max | Units |
|-----------|---|--|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| V_{IL} | Input Low Voltage | (Except \overline{EA}) | -0.5 | $0.2 V_{CC} - 0.1$ | V |
| V_{IL1} | Input Low Voltage (\overline{EA}) | | -0.5 | $0.2 V_{CC} - 0.3$ | V |
| V_{IH} | Input High Voltage | (Except XTAL1, RST) | $0.2 V_{CC} + 0.9$ | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V |
| V_{IH1} | Input High Voltage | (XTAL1, RST) | $0.7 V_{CC}$ | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V |
| V_{OL} | Output Low Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Ports 1,2,3) | $I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$ | | 0.45 | V |
| V_{OL1} | Output Low Voltage ⁽¹⁾ (Port 0, ALE, PSEN) | $I_{OL} = 3.2 \text{ mA}$ | | 0.45 | V |
| V_{OH} | Output High Voltage (Ports 1,2,3, ALE, PSEN) | $I_{OH} = -60 \mu\text{A}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ | 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 |
| V_{OH1} | 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 |
| I_{IL} | Logical 0 Input Current (Ports 1,2,3) | $V_{IN} = 0.45\text{V}$ | | -50 | μA |
| I_{TL} | Logical 1 to 0 Transition Current (Ports 1,2,3) | $V_{IN} = 2\text{V}, V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ | | -650 | μA |
| I_{LI} | Input Leakage Current (Port 0, \overline{EA}) | $0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$ | | ± 10 | μA |
| RRST | Reset Pulldown Resistor | | 50 | 300 | $\text{K}\Omega$ |
| C_{IO} | Pin Capacitance | Test Freq. = 1 MHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 10 | pF |
| I_{CC} | Power Supply Current | Active Mode, 12 MHz | | 25 | mA |
| | | Idle Mode, 12 MHz | | 6.5 | mA |
| | | Power-down Mode ⁽²⁾ | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ | | 50 |

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

Maximum I_{OL} per port pin: 10 mA

Maximum I_{OL} per 8-bit port:

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

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

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

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

AT89S51

AC Characteristics

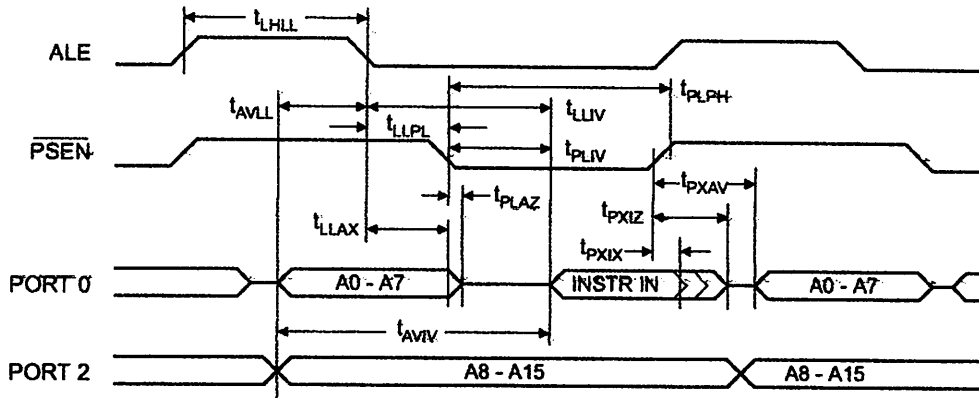
Under operating conditions, load capacitance for Port 0, ALE/PROG, and PSEN = 100 pF; load capacitance for all other outputs = 80 pF.

External Program and Data Memory Characteristics

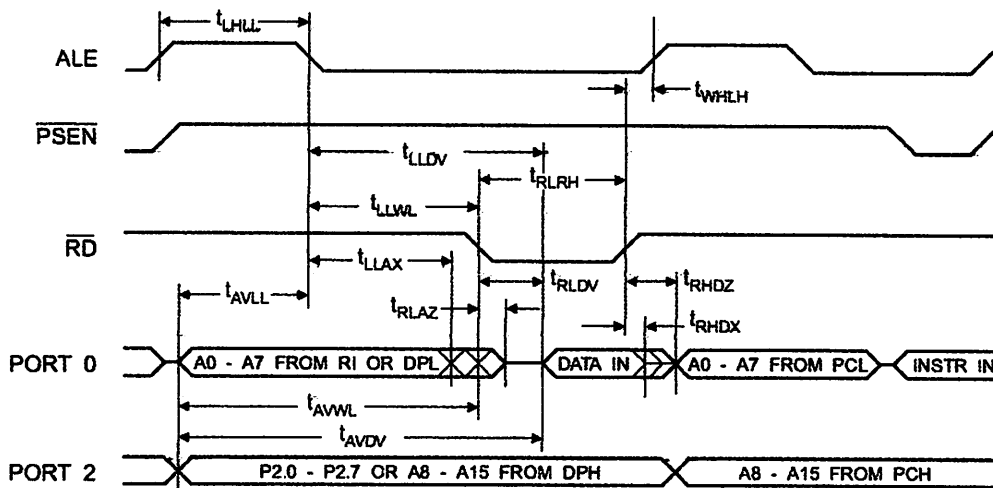
| Symbol | Parameter | 12 MHz Oscillator | | Variable Oscillator | | Units |
|--------------|---|-------------------|-----|---------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| $1/t_{CLCL}$ | Oscillator Frequency | | | 0 | 33 | MHz |
| t_{LHLL} | ALE Pulse Width | 127 | | $2t_{CLCL}-40$ | | ns |
| t_{AVLL} | Address Valid to ALE Low | 43 | | $t_{CLCL}-25$ | | ns |
| t_{LLAX} | Address Hold After ALE Low | 48 | | $t_{CLCL}-25$ | | ns |
| t_{LLIV} | ALE Low to Valid Instruction In | | 233 | | $4t_{CLCL}-65$ | ns |
| t_{LLPL} | ALE Low to PSEN Low | 43 | | $t_{CLCL}-25$ | | ns |
| t_{PLPH} | PSEN Pulse Width | 205 | | $3t_{CLCL}-45$ | | ns |
| t_{PLIV} | PSEN Low to Valid Instruction In | | 145 | | $3t_{CLCL}-60$ | ns |
| t_{PXIX} | Input Instruction Hold After PSEN | 0 | | 0 | | ns |
| t_{PXIZ} | Input Instruction Float After PSEN | | 59 | | $t_{CLCL}-25$ | ns |
| t_{PXAV} | PSEN to Address Valid | 75 | | $t_{CLCL}-8$ | | ns |
| t_{AVIV} | Address to Valid Instruction In | | 312 | | $5t_{CLCL}-80$ | ns |
| t_{PLAZ} | PSEN Low to Address Float | | 10 | | 10 | ns |
| t_{RLRH} | \overline{RD} Pulse Width | 400 | | $6t_{CLCL}-100$ | | ns |
| t_{WLWH} | \overline{WR} Pulse Width | 400 | | $6t_{CLCL}-100$ | | ns |
| t_{RLDV} | \overline{RD} Low to Valid Data In | | 252 | | $5t_{CLCL}-90$ | ns |
| t_{RHDX} | Data Hold After \overline{RD} | 0 | | 0 | | ns |
| t_{RHDZ} | Data Float After \overline{RD} | | 97 | | $2t_{CLCL}-28$ | ns |
| t_{LLDV} | ALE Low to Valid Data In | | 517 | | $8t_{CLCL}-150$ | ns |
| t_{AVDV} | Address to Valid Data In | | 585 | | $9t_{CLCL}-165$ | ns |
| t_{LLWL} | ALE Low to \overline{RD} or \overline{WR} Low | 200 | 300 | $3t_{CLCL}-50$ | $3t_{CLCL}+50$ | ns |
| t_{AVWL} | Address to \overline{RD} or \overline{WR} Low | 203 | | $4t_{CLCL}-75$ | | ns |
| t_{QVWX} | Data Valid to \overline{WR} Transition | 23 | | $t_{CLCL}-30$ | | ns |
| t_{QVWH} | Data Valid to \overline{WR} High | 433 | | $7t_{CLCL}-130$ | | ns |
| t_{WHQX} | Data Hold After \overline{WR} | 33 | | $t_{CLCL}-25$ | | ns |
| t_{RLAZ} | \overline{RD} Low to Address Float | | 0 | | 0 | ns |
| t_{WHLH} | \overline{RD} or \overline{WR} High to ALE High | 43 | 123 | $t_{CLCL}-25$ | $t_{CLCL}+25$ | ns |



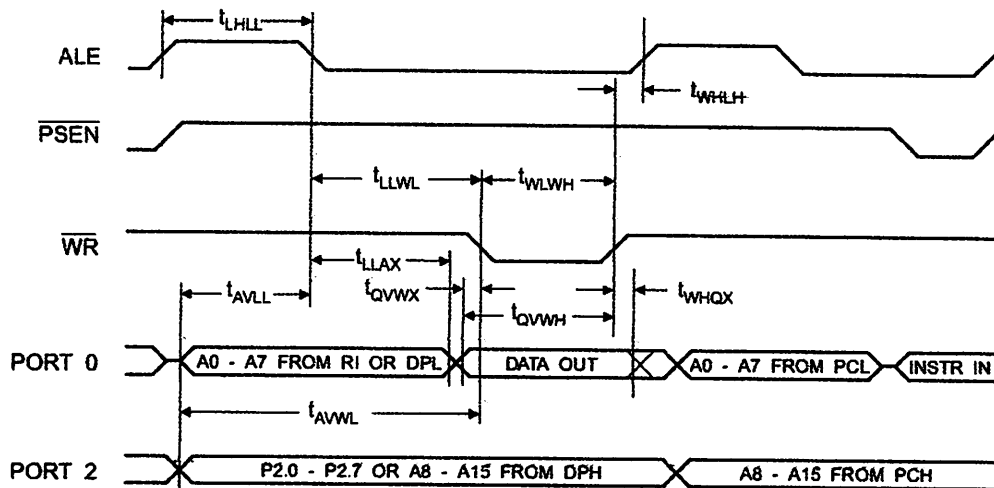
External Program Memory Read Cycle



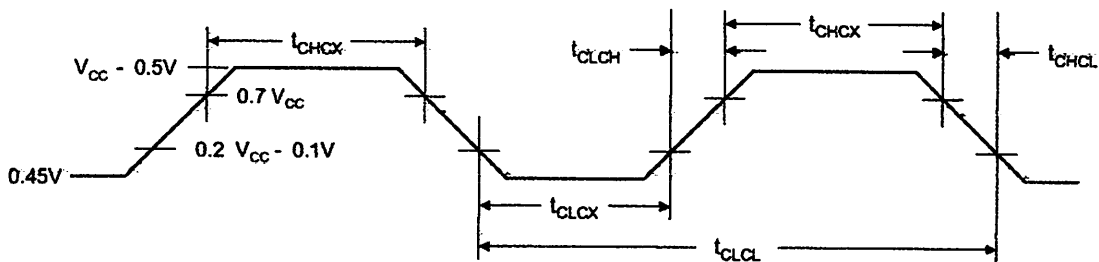
External Data Memory Read Cycle



External Data Memory Write Cycle



External Clock Drive Waveforms



External Clock Drive

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|--------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| $1/t_{CLCL}$ | Oscillator Frequency | 0 | 33 | MHz |
| t_{CLCL} | Clock Period | 30 | | ns |
| t_{CHCX} | High Time | 12 | | ns |
| t_{CLCX} | Low Time | 12 | | ns |
| t_{CLCH} | Rise Time | | 5 | ns |
| t_{CHCL} | Fall Time | | 5 | ns |

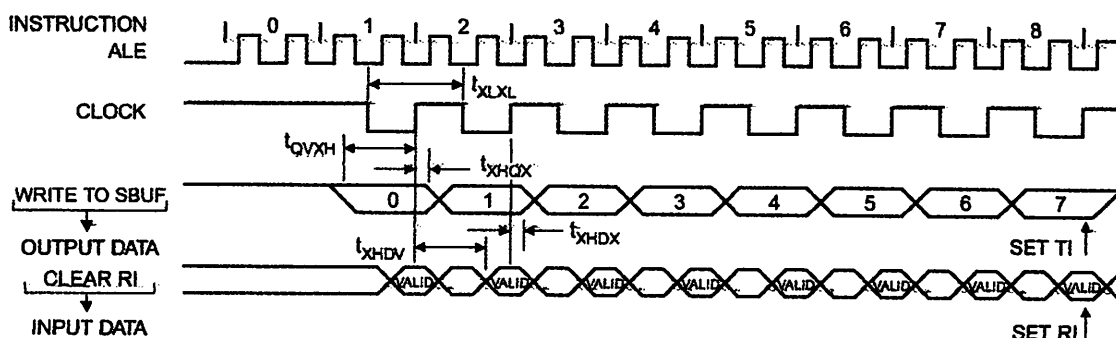


Serial Port Timing: Shift Register Mode Test Conditions

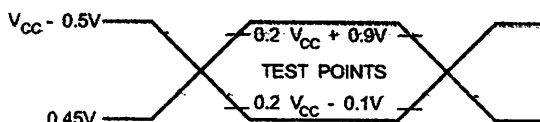
The values in this table are valid for $V_{CC} = 4.0V$ to $5.5V$ and Load Capacitance = 80 pF .

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

Shift Register Mode Timing Waveforms

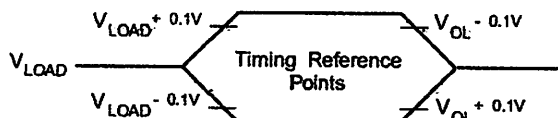


AC Testing Input/Output Waveforms⁽¹⁾



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

Float Waveforms⁽¹⁾



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

Ordering Information

| Speed (MHz) | Power Supply | Ordering Code | Package | Operation Range |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 24 | 4.0V to 5.5V | AT89S51-24AC | 44A | Commercial (0°C to 70°C) |
| | | AT89S51-24JC | 44J | |
| | | AT89S51-24PC | 40P6 | |
| | | AT89S51-24AI | 44A | Industrial (-40°C to 85°C) |
| | | AT89S51-24JI | 44J | |
| | | AT89S51-24PI | 40P6 | |
| 33 | 4.5V to 5.5V | AT89S51-33AC | 44A | Commercial (0°C to 70°C) |
| | | AT89S51-33JC | 44J | |
| | | AT89S51-33PC | 40P6 | |

= Preliminary Availability

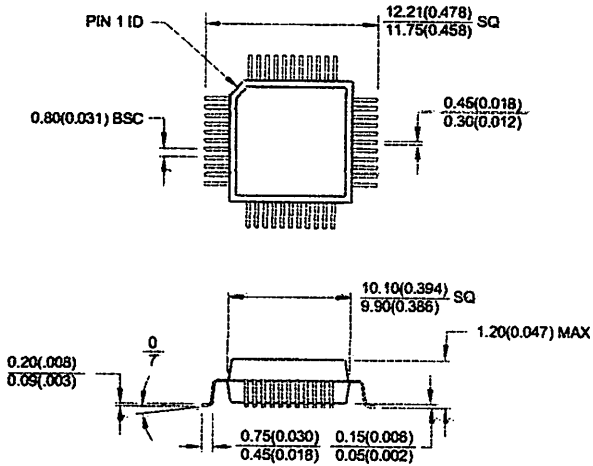
Package Type

| | |
|------|--|
| 44A | 44-lead, Thin Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (TQFP) |
| 44J | 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC) |
| 40P6 | 40-pin, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual In-line Package (PDIP) |



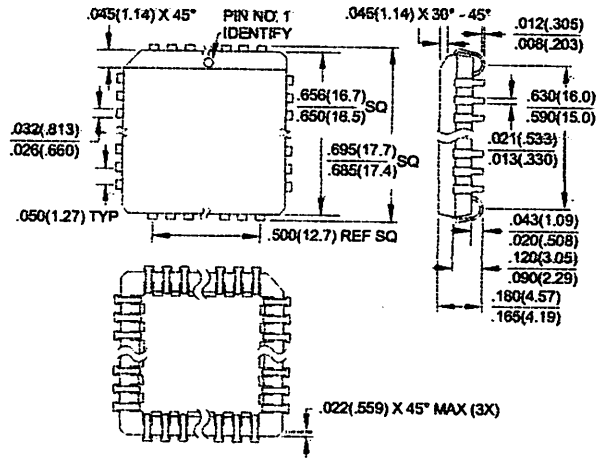
Packaging Information

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

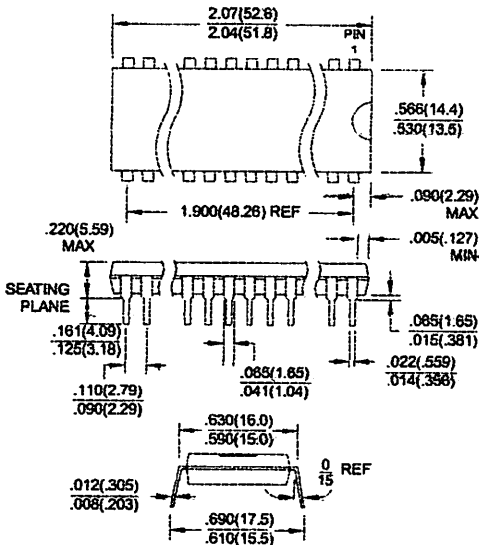


*Controlling dimension: millimeters

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



40P6, 40-pin, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual In-line Package (PDIP)
 Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)
 JEDEC STANDARD MS-011 AC





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