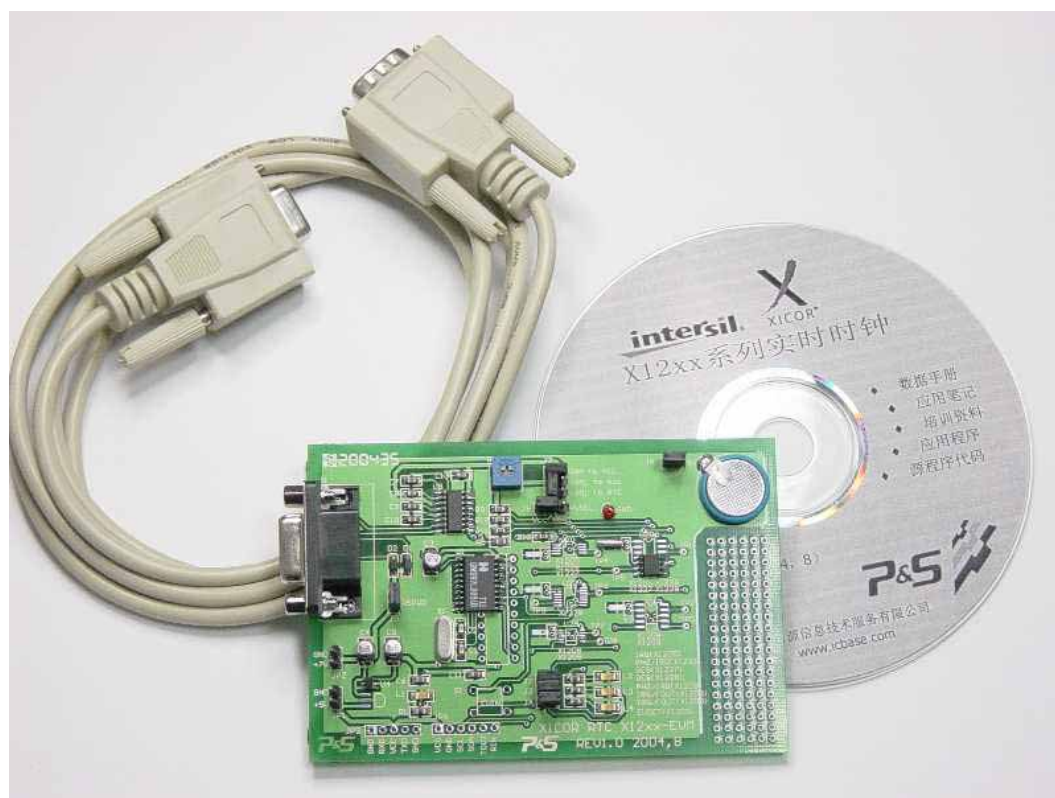


XICOR RTC X12xx-EVM 评估板使用说明

VER 1.0 版



武汉·力源
2004年8月

一、如何开始使用本评估板

XICOR RTC X12xx-EVM 评估套件旨在帮助用户对 XICOR 公司的 X12xx 系列实时时钟(RTC)器件进行功能评估和性能测试。

使用此套件时请先按第二节中方法进行软件安装，然后用所配的 RS232 串口电缆将评估板与 PC 机的串口连接，运行所安装和 PC 机软件 RTC.EXE 应用程序即可进行评估和测试。

二、软件安装说明

本软件为绿色软件，直接拷贝即可使用，不会改变机器的任何配置信息。

最低安装配置：INTEL 486，内存 16M，硬盘空余空间 10M，1 个有效的 RS-232 串行接口

可运行的平台：WINDOWS 98/NT/2000/XP

安装步骤：

- 1) 在需安装的硬盘中新建目录，例如：C:\RTC
- 2) 将安装光盘中根目录中文件拷贝到新建目录中，包括：

RTC.EXE	应用程序
IIC.TXT	IIC 示例源程序
AN.TXT	应用笔记文本文件
UM.TXT	使用说明文本文件

- 3) 直接运行 RTC.EXE 应用程序，如果提示缺少运行时库文件，请将安装光盘中 DLLOCX 目录下的相应文件拷贝到新建目录或操作系统目录如“C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32”。可能需要的文件包括：

MSVBVM60.DLL	VB 运行动态库
COMMCTL32.OCX	通用控件对象
MSCOMM32.OCX	COMM 控件对象
RICHTX32.OCX	RICHTEXT 控件对象

如果你没有 PDF 文件的浏览器请从光盘的 TOOLS 目录中安装 READER 中文 6.0 版，TOOLS 目录中还包括了一个 WORD 阅读器。如果希望在硬盘中能够浏览 RTC 芯片的数据手册或应用笔记，将安装光盘中 DOCS 目录下文件拷贝到硬盘目录中，例如：C:\RTC\DOCS。

光盘目录及文件说明：

```
|
|   README.TXT
|   RTC.EXE
|   IIC.TXT
|   AN.TXT
|   UM.TXT
|----DLLOCX
|       |   MSVBVM60.DLL
|       |   COMMCTL32.OCX
|       |   MSCOMM32.OCX
|       |   RICHTX32.OCX
|----DOCS
|       |   RTC 数据手册应用笔记 (PDF 或 MTHML 文件)
|       |   XICOR RTC X12xx-EVM 评估板使用说明.DOC
|       |   RTC10SCH.PDF
|       |   RTC10BRD.PDF
|----TRAIN
|       |   XICOR RTC 培训资料 (PDF 或 PPT 文件)
|----TOOLS
|       |   ADBERDR60_CHS_FULL.EXE
|       |   WD97VWR32.EXE
```

三、PC 机软件使用说明

(一) 操作界面如图 1 所示



图 1 PC 软件操作界面

(二) 使用步骤

1. 使用 RS-232 串行电缆连接 PC 机串行口与评估板
2. 运行 RTC.EXE 应用程序，程序自动探测评估板。如果找到，界面的状态条中会显示“成功连接评估板于串行口 x”，如果没有找到，会提示“没有探测到评估板”，此时请检查连接是否正确以评估板的配置，请参见关于评估板一节。检查后需使用命令菜单中的手动连接，选定串口后再次与评估板连接，直到连接成功。
3. 在器件菜单选择与评估板上相一致的器件，使用命令菜单中的读取时间，读取评估板上 RTC 的时间。如果是第一次使用评估板或者 RTC 的主电和备用电池曾全部失效，应先使用命令菜单中的设置时间命令，这样才能启动 RTC 开始工作。
4. 使用命令菜单中的状态/控制命令，可对 RTC 的所有状态或控制寄存器进行读或写操作。
5. 使用功能菜单，可对当前选择的 RTC 器件的所有功能模块进行测试。
6. 使用帮助菜单可获得简单帮助、应用笔记、IIC 源程序及版本信息。
7. 选择界面下方的自动读取时间，将自动读取评估板的时间；选择自动监测报警或事件，可对 RTC 中的报警或事件进行实时监视，一旦有报警或事件发生，界面中的指示灯变亮，同时弹出警报对话框。
8. 在界面中的当前 RTC 的资料可点击进行浏览。

四、评估板使用说明

(一) 概要说明

XICOR RTC X12xx 评估板可用于对 XICOR 的时钟芯片 X12xx 系列进行测试和评估，支持器件包括 X1205、X1226、X1227、X1228、X1208、X1209，封装包括 SOIC、TSSOP、MSOP。

XICOR RTC X12xx 评估板上包括一颗 MCS-51 兼容的 MCU，RS-232 驱动器以及电源电路。评估板与 PC 机上软件配合使用，MCU 负责解释 PC 机发来的命令，执行相应操作再将结果返回给 PC 机。通信采用 19200bps，8 位数据，1 位起始位，1 位停止位，无奇偶校验方式。

(二) 评估板原理框图及 PCB 顶层丝网图
 原理框图如图 2 所示。

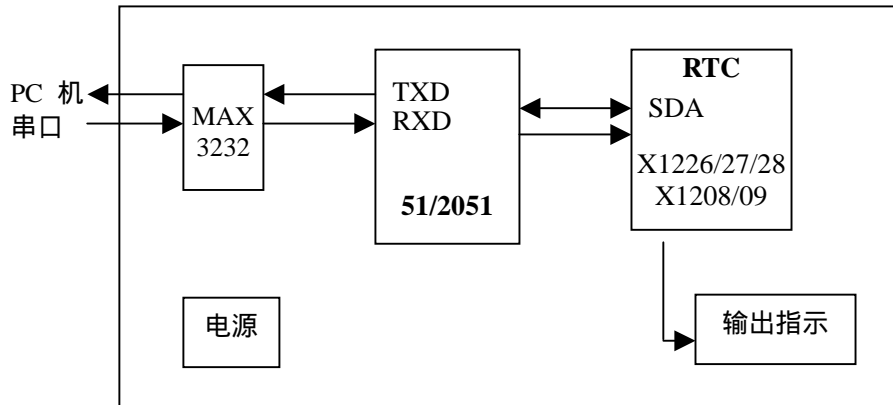


图 2 RTC 评估板框图

PCB 板顶层丝网图如图 3 所示。

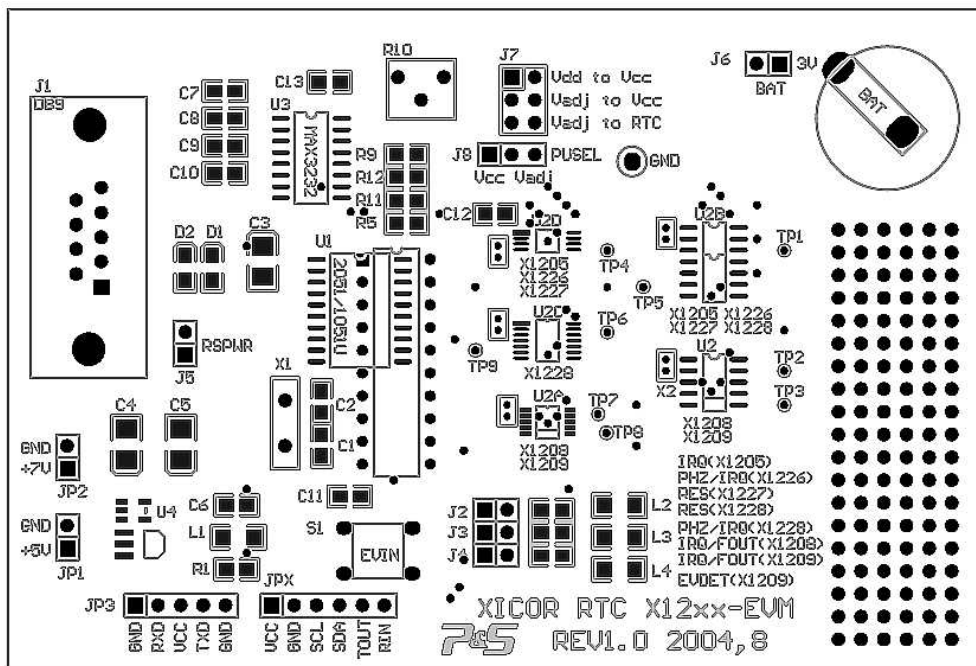


图 3 评估板 PCB 顶层丝网图

(三) 使用说明

1. 评估板供电选择

评估板可采用多种供电方式选择

- ◆ 从 PC 机串口获得电源，短路跳接 J5 (*)
- ◆ 外部提供+5V 直流稳压电源，从 JP1 接入，不使用板上的稳压电路
- ◆ 外部提供+7~15V 直流电源，从 JP2 接入，使用板上的稳压电路
- ◆ 从 USB 口获取电源：从 JP3 (USBP) 接入，需使用 USB 专用电缆，可选配或自制，自制方法见本节 (四) 小节。

* 注意，在使用串口获取电源时，由于 PC 机的串口驱动能力的不同，获得的电压可能略低于 5V，因此部分 5V 的 RTC 器件可能会出现操作失败，此时请使用其他供电方式。

2. 非 5V 应用及电压调节

为使用非 5V 系统电压的 RTC 器件，评估板的 MCU 和 232 设计为 3V/5V 兼容。通过 J7 的不同配置，可实现非 5V 电压和电压调节功能。

J7 的连接示意图如图 4 所示：

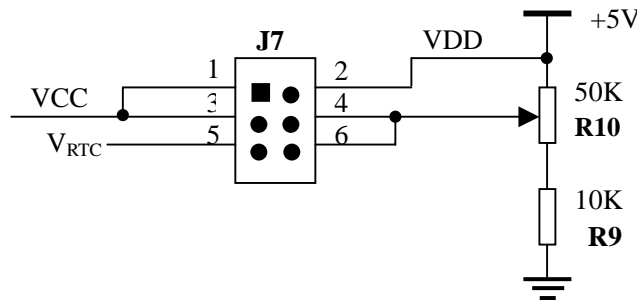


图 4 电源选择 J7 连接示意图

VDD：板上经稳压的+5V 电源

VCC：评估板的系统电源，MCU 和 232 驱动电路，不包括 RTC 器件

V_{RTC}：仅 RTC 器件的电源

J7 的连接方式：

- ◆ 短接 1-2：将板上稳压+5V 电源接入评估板的系统电源（MCU 和 232 器件）
- ◆ 短接 3-4：将板上稳压+5V 电源经电位器分压后接入评估板的系统电源（MCU 和 232 器件）
- ◆ 短接 5-6：将板上稳压+5V 电源经电位器分压后接到 RTC 的电源
- ◆ 短接 3-5：将板上稳压+5V 电源直接引入到 RTC 的电源

3. 使用跳接线短接 J6，使用板上的电池作为 RTC 的后备电源

4. 指示说明

RTC 的输出信号 IRQ、PHZ、RES、EVDET，在评估板上以三个发光二极管进行指示。所有信号低电平有效，即输出为低时，二极管亮。详见表 1。

表 1 LED 指示说明

	X1205	X1226	X1227	X1228	X1208	X1209
L2	IRQ	PHZ/IRQ	RESET	RESET		
L3				PHZ/IRQ	IRQ/FOUT	IRQ/FOUT
L4						EVDET

跳接 J2，J3，J4 选择是否使用指示 L2，L3，L4。

5. RTC 芯片的安装

评估板上的 U2、U2A、U2B、U2C 四个位置可供 RTC 器件安装，但任何时候板上只能有一个 RTC 器件。详见表 2。

表 2 RTC 器件安装说明

	X1205	X1226	X1227	X1228	X1208	X1209
U2					SOIC8	SOIC10
U2A					MSOP8	MSOP10
U2B	SOIC8*	SOIC8*	SOIC8*	SOIC14		
U2C				TSSOP14		
U2D	TSSOP8	TSSOP8	TSSOP8			

注*：U2B 安装 SOIC 的 X1205/26/27 时 1 脚对应 4 号焊盘，即靠下安装；
 其他器件 1 脚对应 1 号焊盘。

6. 测试点说明

评估板上的测试点 TP1-TP9 用于用户对 RTC 器件的输出信号进行测量。详见表 3。

表 3 测试点指示说明

测试点	器件型号	信号	测试点	器件型号	信号
TP1	X1205	IRQ	TP2	X1208	IRQ/FOUT
	X1226	PHZ/IRQ		X1209	IRQ/FOUT
	X1227	RESET	TP5	X1228	PHZ/IRQ
	X1228	RESET		TP6	X1228
TP3	X1209	EVDET	TP7	X1208	IRQ/FOUT
TP4	X1205	IRQ	TP8	X1209	IRQ/FOUT
	X1226	PHZ/IRQ		TP8	X1209
	X1227	RESET	TP9	X1228	RESET

(四) 自制 USB 连接电缆

1. 所需材料：如了图 5。

- USB 标准延长线一根
- DB9/F (孔) 插头一个
- 254 标准 5 芯接插件一套



图 5 自制 USB 连接电缆所需材料

2. 制作步骤：

- 1) 将 USB 延长线在靠 PC 插头 40 厘米左右处剪断
- 2) 测量出 USB 线中电源正和负，通常红为正，黑为负
- 3) 打开 DB9 接头外壳，与 USB 插头照图 6 左部进行连接

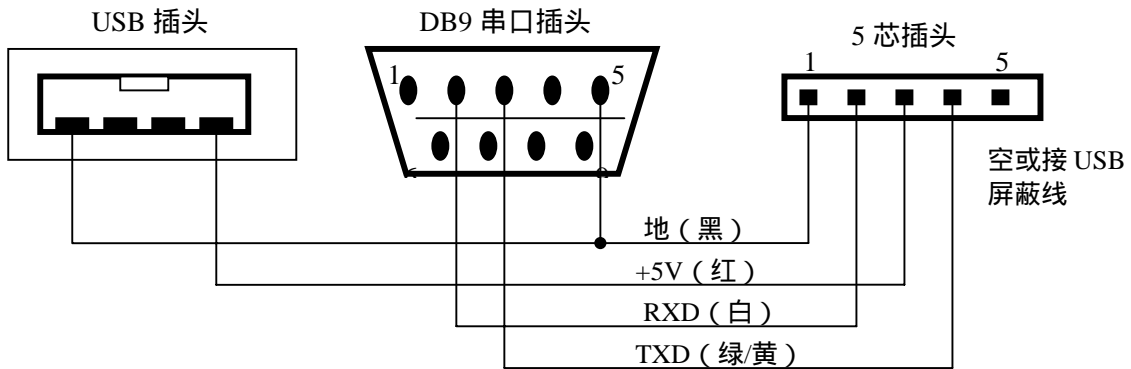


图 6 USB 连接电缆连接示意图

4) 剪掉 USB 线的另一头，用 5 芯接头照图 6 右部方式连接，实物连法如图 7。



图 7 USB 连接电缆实物连接

5) 将 DB9 插的外壳装上，制作好的样品见图 8。



图 8 USB 连接电缆样品

6) 使用时 USB 头和 DB9 接 PC 机的 USB 口和串口，另一端 5 芯插头连到评估板的 JP3，5 芯插头方向应与板上的标识一致。

附录一 **RTC 评估板电路图**
参见PDF文件：[rtc10sch.pdf](#)

附录二 X1226/27/28 与 8051 演示例程

1. 初始化启动 RTC

```
lcall ResetIIC      ; 复位 RTC
lcall set_WEL       ; 置 WEL
lcall set_RWEL      ; 置 RWEL
lcall start_rtc     ; 写 RTC 中的时间，启动 RTC
```

2. 读时间

```
mov dID,#6fH          ; RTC 器件 ID '1101111'
mov addh,#0H          ; 高字节地址 00
mov addl,#30H         ; RTC SRAM 低字节地址 30H ，仅 X1205/26/7/8
mov r_len,#08         ; 读 RTC 共 8 个字节
mov f_len,r_len      ; 置缓冲区长度为读缓冲区长度
lcall read_device
```

3. 写 WEL、RWEL、RTC 子程序

set_WEL:

```
mov dID,#6FH          ; RTC 器件 ID '1101111'
mov addh,#0H          ; 高字节地址，仅 X1205/26 /27/28，对 X1208/09 使用 FF 代替
mov addl,#3FH         ; 低字节地址
mov R0,#f_buf         ; R0 指向缓冲区
mov w_len,#1          ; 写入的字节数
mov @R0,#02H         ; 写 SR，置 WEL
ajmp write_device     ; 调用写器件子程序
```

set_RWEL:

```
mov dID,#6FH          ; RTC 器件 ID '1101111'
mov addh,#0H
mov addl,#3FH
mov R0,#f_buf
mov w_len,#1
mov @R0,#06H         ; 写 SR，置 WEL 和 RWEL
ajmp write_device
```

start_rtc:

```
mov dID,#6fH          ; RTC 器件 ID '1101111'
mov addh,#0H
mov addl,#30H
mov R0,#f_buf
mov w_len,#8         ; 启动时间于：2004 年 7 月 1 日（四），11：22：33
mov @R0,#33H        ; 秒
inc R0
mov @R0,#22H        ; 分
inc R0
mov @R0,#11H        ; 小时
inc R0
mov @R0,#01H        ; 日
inc R0
```

```
mov    @R0,#07H    ;月
inc    R0
mov    @R0,#04H    ;年
inc    R0
mov    @R0,#04H    ;星期
inc    R0
mov    @R0,#20H    ;世纪

mov    R0,#f_buf
ajmp   write_device
```

4. 读/写器件子程序

read_device:

```
mov    R0,#f_buf    ;初始化读缓冲区
mov    DPH,addh     ;高字节地址送 DPH
mov    DPL,addl     ;低字节地址送 DPL
lcall  RandomRead   ;调随机读子程序
mov    @R0,A       ;保存读出结果
inc    R0
djnz  r_len,read_n ;是多字节读
ret
```

read_n:

```
mov    R1,r_len
lcall  SeqRead      ;调用连续读子程序
ret
```

write_device:

```
mov    R1,w_len
mov    DPH,addh
mov    DPL,addl
lcall  ProgPage    ;调用连续写命令
ret
```

5. IIC 通信子程序

```
*****
;
;
; ** DESCRIPTION:
;
; ** This file contains general utility routines, written in the 80C51 assembly
; ** language, which are used to interface the 80C51 to standard two-wire(IIC)
; ** Serial Products. The interface between the 80C51 and IIC Device consists
; ** of a clock (SCL) and a bidirectional data line (SDA).
; ** The communication interface uses 2 pins from Port 1(P10 = SCL and P11 = SDA).
; ** The following table lists all the subroutines in this file with a brief
; ** description:
;
; **          Start: Generate the start condition
; **          Stop: Generate the stop condition
; **          ResetIIC: Issues the appropriate commands to force device reset
; **          ProgPage: Transfer multiple bytes from RAM buffer to IIC Device
```

```

; **      ProgByte: Transfer byte from RAM buffer to IIC Device
; **      SeqRead: Read multiple bytes, starting from current address pointer
; **      RandomRead: Read a byte from a specific memory location
; **      ACKPoll: Return when the write cycle completes.
; **      OutACK: Process the acknowledge output cycle
; **      GetACK: process the acknowledge from the slave device
; **
; **      NOTE 1. These routines can run at 12.0MHz, While IIC Maxspeed is 400K
; **      2. The IIC Device must based on 16-bits address, so the sequence:
; **
; **      START  Slave  Address  Address  Data  STOP
; **            \XXXXXXXXW AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA DDDDDDDDD /
; **              ACK      ACK      ACK      ACK
; **
; **
; **      PROGRAM CONSTANTS
; **
SDAbit    EQU    00H          ; PORT-1 BITS FUNCTIONING AS BIDIRECTIONAL
SCLbit    EQU    01H          ; SERIAL DATA (SDA) AND SERIAL CLOCK OUTPUT (SCL)

MaxDelay  EQU    0FFH        ; NUMBER OF TIMES TO CHECK ACKNOWLEDGE POLLING

DeviceID  EQU    6FH          ; DEVICE SLAVE ADDRESS
; X1208\1209 SLAVE ADDRESS: 1101111B

; **
; **      Name: SeqRead
; **      Description: Read sequentially from the IIC Device.
; **      Function: This subroutine extracts contents of the IIC Device and stores
; **                them into the specified RAM buffer. The total number of bytes to
; **                read should be provided along with the buffer address. This
; **                routine assumes that the address pointer has already been
; **                initialized using the RandomRead routine.
; **
; **      Calls:          Start, SlavAddr, InByte, StopRead
; **      Input:          R0 = RAM Buffer Base Address
; **                    R1 = Number of bytes to read
; **      Output:         None
; **      Register Usage: A, R0, R1
; **
; **
; **      ORG    0300H          ; IIC.ASM MAPPED IN: 300~3D2H

SeqRead:
    acall  Start              ; START
    setb   c                  ; [C=1] READ OPERATION BIT
    acall  SlavAddr           ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS BYTE

SeqReadLoop:
    acall  InByte             ; START READING FROM THE CURRENT ADDRESS
    mov    @R0,A              ; TOTAL NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ OUT OF
    inc    R0                  ; IIC Device
    djnz  R1,SeqReadNxt
    
```

```
    ajmp    StopRead                ; END OF READ OPERATION
SeqReadNxt:
    acall   OutACK                  ; SEND AN ACKNOWLEDGE TO THE DEVICE
    ajmp    SeqReadLoop
```

```
*****
;** Name: RandomRead
;** Description: Reads content of the IIC Device at a specific location.
;** Function: This subroutine sends out the command to read the content of a
;**            memory location specified in the DPTR.
;**
;** Calls:          Start, InByte, SlavAddr, OutByte StopRead
;** Input:         DPTR = Address of the byte
;** Output:        A = Read value
;** Register Usage:  A
*****
```

```
RandomRead:
    acall   Start                   ; START
    clr     C                       ; [C=0] WRITE OPERATION BIT
    acall   SlavAddr                ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS BYTE
    mov     A,DPH                   ; LOAD THE UPPER BYTE OF THE ADDRESS
    cjne   A,#0FFH,Rand16
    ajmp    Rand8
```

```
Rand16:
    acall   OutByte                 ; ADDRESS SHIFT OUT TO THE DEVICE
```

```
Rand8:
    mov     A,DPL                   ; LOAD THE LOWER BYTE OF THE PAGE
    acall   OutByte                 ; ADDRESS SHIFT OUT TO THE DEVICE
    acall   Start                   ; START
    setb    C                       ; [C=1] READ OPERATION BIT
    acall   SlavAddr                ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS BYTE
    acall   InByte                  ; SHIFT IN A BYTE FROM THE DEVICE
    ajmp    StopRead               ; END OPERATION
```

```
*****
;** Name: StopRead
;** Description: Terminate read operation.
;** Function: This subroutine sends out the command to end reading content of a
;**            IIC Device.
;** Calls:        ClockPulse, Stop
;** Input:        None
;** Output:       None
;** Register Usage: None
*****
```

```
StopRead:
    setb    P1.SDAbit              ; MAKE SURE THAT THE DATA LINE IS HIGH
    acall   ClockPulse
    jmp     Stop                   ; END OPERATION
```

```
*****
;** Name: ProgPage
;** Description: Update a page of the Serial Memory.
;** Function: This subroutine transfers the contents of the given buffer to the
```

```
;** Serial Memory. The caller program must supply the page number
;** of the Serial Memory to update and the base address of the
;** RAM buffer.
;** Calls: Start, SlavAddr, OutByte, Stop
;** Input: R0 = RAM Buffer Base Address, DPTR = Address of programm
;** R1 = Number of bytes to write
;** Output: None
;** Register Usage: A, R0, R1
;*****
```

```
ProgPage:
    acall Start ; START
    clr C ; [C=0] WRITE OPERATION BIT
    acall SlavAddr ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS BYTE
    mov A,DPH ; LOAD THE HIGHER BYTE OF ADDRESS
    cjne A,#0FFH,ProgP16
    ajmp ProgP8
```

```
ProgP16:
    acall OutByte
```

```
ProgP8:
    mov A,DPL ; LOAD THE LOWER BYTE OF ADDRESS
    acall OutByte ; AND SHIFT OUT TO THE DEVICE
```

```
ProgPageNxt:
    mov A,@R0 ; TO THE Serial MEMORY
    acall OutByte ; R0 SHOULD BE POINTING TO THE BUFFER
    inc R0 ; TOTAL NUMBER OF BYTES TRANSFERRED
    djnz R1,ProgPageNxt ; TO THE Serial SHOULD NOT EXCEED
    ; THE PAGE SIZE
    ajmp Stop ; END OF THE OPERATION
```

```
;*****
```

```
** Name: ProgByte
** Description: Write a byte to IIC Device.
** Function: This subroutine transfers the contents of Acc to the IIC
** Device. The upper byte of the word address is contained in
** (DPH) and the lower byte is contained in (DPL). A two byte
** address is required for both page and byte write commands.
**
** Calls: Start, SlavAddr, Outbyte, Stop
** Input: Acc = byte to be written, DPTR = Address of programm
** Output: None
** Register Usage: B
;*****
```

```
ProgByte:
    xch A,B ; SAVE DATA BYTE
    acall Start ; START
    clr c ; [C=0] WRITE OPERATION BIT
    acall SlavAddr ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS BYTE
    mov A,DPH ; LOAD THE UPPER BYTE OF THE WORD ADDRESS
    cjne A,#0FFH,ProgB16
    ajmp ProgB8
```

```
ProgB16:
    acall OutByte ; SEND OUT THE HIGHER BYTE OF THE ADDRESS
```

```
ProgB8:
    mov     A,DPL                ; LOAD THE LOWER BYTE OF THE WORD ADDRESS
    acall  OutByte              ; SEND OUT THE LOWER BYTE OF THE ADDRESS
    xch    A,B                  ; LOAD THE DATA TO BE SENT IN THE ACC
    acall  OutByte              ; SEND OUT THE DATA TO THE SERIAL MEMORY
    ajmp   Stop                 ; END OF THE OPERATION
```

```
*****
;** Name: SlavAddr
;** Description: Build the slave address for the IIC Device.
;** Function: This subroutine concatenates the bit fields for Device ID,
;**           the high address bits and the command bit. The resultant
;**           byte is then transmitted to the IIC Device.
;** Calls:      OutByte
;** Input:      C = COMMAND BIT (=0 WRITE, =1 READ)
;** Output:     None
;** Register Usage:  A
*****
```

```
SlavAddr:
    mov     A,dID                ; IF IS FIXED DEVICE USE:'#DeviceID'
    rlc     A                    ; MERGE THE COMMAND BIT
    ajmp   OutByte              ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS
```

```
*****
;** Name: OutByte
;** Description: Sends a byte to the IIC Device
;** Function: This subroutine shifts out a byte, MSB first, through the
;**           assigned SDA/SCL lines on port 1.
;** Calls:      ClockPulse, GetACK
;** Input:      A = Byte to be sent
;** Return Value:  None
;** Register Usage:  A
*****
```

```
OutByte:
    setb   C
OutByteLoop:
    rlc    A                    ; SHIFT OUT THE BYTE, MSB FIRST
    jnc    OutByte0
    setb   P1.SDAbit
    ajmp   OutByte1
OutByte0:
    clr    P1.SDAbit
OutByte1:
    acall  ClockPulse           ; CLOCK THE DATA INTO THE IIC Device
    cjne  A,#10000000b,OutByteNxt ; SKIP IF NOT DONE
    jmp    GetACK               ; CHECK FOR AN ACK FROM THE DEVICE
OutByteNxt:
    clr    C                    ; LOOP IF ALL THE BITS HAVE
    ajmp   OutByteLoop         ; NOT BEEN SHIFTED OUT
```

```
*****
;** Name: InByte
;** Description: Shifts in a byte from the IIC Device
```

```
;** Function: This subroutine shifts in a byte, MSB first, through the
;**           assigned SDA/SCL lines on port 1. After the byte is received
;**           an ACK bit is sent to the IIC Device.
;** Calls:           ClockPulse
;** Input:           None
;** Return Value:    A = Received byte
;** Register Usage:  A
;*****
```

```
InByte:
    mov    A,#00000001b
    setb   P1.SDAbit           ; SDA LINE FORCED HIGH
InByteNxt:
    acall  ClockPulse          ; CLOCK THE Serial MEMORY AND SHIFT
    rlc    A                   ; INTO ACC. THE LOGIC LEVEL ON THE SDA
    jnc    InByteNxt           ; LINE. THE DEVICE OUTPUTS DATA ON SDA
    ret                                ; MSB FIRST
```

```
;*****
;** Name: ClockPulse
;** Description: Generate a clock pulse
;** Function: This subroutine forces a high-low transition on the assigned SCL
;**           pin of port 1. It also samples and returns the SDA line state
;**           during high clock period.
;** Calls:           None
;** Input:           None
;** Return Value:    C = SDA line status
;** Register Usage:  None
;*****
```

```
ClockPulse:
    nop
    setb   P1.SCLbit           ; BASED ON A 12MHz SYSTEM CRYSTAL THE
    nop                                ; BUS CYCLE TIME IS 1 MICROSEC.
    nop
    nop
    clr    C                   ;
    jnb    P1.SDAbit,ClockPulseLo    ;
    setb   C
```

```
ClockPulseLo:
    clr    P1.SCLbit           ; LOWER THE CLOCK LINE
    ret
```

```
;*****
;** Name: OutACK
;** Description: Send out an ACK bit to the IIC Device
;** Function: This subroutine clocks an ACK bit to the IIC Device.
;**           The ACK cycle acknowledges a properly received data by lowering
;**           the SDA line during this period (9th clock cycle of a received
;**           byte).
;** Calls:           ClockPulse
;** Input:           None
;** Return Value:    None
;** Register Usage:  None
;*****
```

OutACK:

```
clr    P1.SDAbit          ; MAKE SURE THAT THE DATA LINE IS LOW ...
jmp    ClockPulse        ; CLOCK OUT THE ACK CYCLE
```

```
*****
;** Name: GetACK
;** Description: Clock the IIC Device for ACK cycle
;** Function: This subroutine returns the sampled logic level on the SDA during
;**           high clock cycle. The IIC Device holds the SDA line HIGH if
;**           it does not receive the correct number of clocks or it's stuck in
;**           a previously initiated write command.
;** Calls:      ClockPulse
;** Input:      None
;** Return Value: C = ACKnowledge bit
;** Register Usage: None
*****
```

GetACK:

```
setb   P1.SDAbit          ; FORCE SDA LINE HIGH
acall  ClockPulse        ; GENERATE ONE CLOCK PULSE
ret
```

```
*****
;** Name: ACKPoll
;** Description: Wait for an ACK from the IIC Device
;** Function: This subroutine monitors the IIC Device response
;**           following a dummy write command. The program returns when it
;**           either receives an ACK bit or the maximum number of tries is
;**           reached.
;** Calls:      Start, SlavAddr, Stop
;** Input:      None
;** Return Value: C = ACKnowledge bit [=0 ACK ,=1 No ACK was received]
;** Register Usage: A, R1
*****
```

ACKPoll:

```
mov    R1,#MaxDelay      ; LOAD MAX NO. OF ACK POLLING CYCLE
```

ACKPollnxt:

```
acall  Start              ; START THE ACK POLL CYCLE AND
clr    C                  ; [C=0] WRITE OPERATION BIT
acall  SlavAddr           ; SEND THE SLAVE ADDRESS. THEN
                          ; MONITOR THE SDA LINE FOR AN ACK FROM
                          ; THE IIC Device. TERMINATE THE
acall  Stop               ; OPERATION BY A STOP CONDITION.
jnc    ACKPollExit       ; EXIT IF THE ACK WAS RECEIVED
djnz  R1,ACKPollnxt      ; LOOP WHILE THE MAXIMUM NO. OF CYCLES
                          ; HAVE NOT EXPIRED. ELSE RETURN WITH C=1
```

ACKPollExit:

```
ret
```

```
*****
;** Name: Start
;** Description: Send a start command to the IIC Device
;** Function: This subroutine generates a start condition on the bus. The start
;**           condition is defined as a high-low transition on the SDA
```



```
;**          line while the SCL is high. The start is used at the beginning
;**          of all transactions.
;** Calls:          None
;** Input:          None
;** Return Value:   None
;** Register Usage: None
;*****
```

Start:

```
    setb    P1.SDAbit          ; FORCE THE SDA LINE HIGH
    setb    P1.SCLbit          ; FORCE THE SCL CLOCK LINE HIGH
    nop
    nop
    nop
    clr     P1.SDAbit          ; BEFORE TAKING THE SDA LOW
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    clr     P1.SCLbit          ; FORCE THE SCL LOW
    ret
```

;*****

```
;** Name: Stop
;** Description: Send stop command to the IIC Device
;** Function: This subroutine generates a stop condition on the bus. The stop
;**          condition is defined as a low-high transition on the SDA
;**          line while the SCL is high. The stop is used to indicate end
;**          of current transaction.
;** Calls:          None
;** Input:          None
;** Return Value:   None
;** Register Usage: None
;*****
```

Stop:

```
    clr     P1.SDAbit          ; FORCE THE SDA LOW BEFORE TAKING
    setb    P1.SCLbit          ; THE SCL CLOCK LINE HIGH
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    setb    P1.SDAbit          ; FORCE THE SDA HIGH (IDLE STATE)
    ret
```

;*****

```
;** Name: ResetIIC
;** Description: Resets the IIC Device
;** Function: This subroutine is written for the worst case. System interruptions
;**          caused by brownout or soft error conditions that reset the main
;**          CPU may have no effect on the internal Vcc sensor and reset
;**          circuit of the IIC Device. These are unpredictable and
;**          random events that may leave the IIC Device interface
;**          logic in an unknown state. Issuing a Stop command may not be
;**          sufficient to reset the IIC Device.
```

```
;** Calls:          Start, Stop
;** Input:          None
;** Return Value:   None
;** Register Usage: R0
;*****
ResetIIC:
    mov     R0,#0AH                ; APPLY 10 CLOCKS TO THE DEVICE. EACH
ResetNxt:
    acall   Start                  ; CYCLE CONSISTS OF A START/STOP
    acall   Stop                   ; THIS WILL TERMINATE PENDING WRITE
    djnz   R0,ResetNxt             ; COMMAND AND PROVIDES ENOUGH CLOCKS
    ret                                ; FOR REMAINING BITS OF A READ OPERATION

;*****
;** END OF IIC Device INTERFACE SOURCE CODE
;*****
```

- * 以上程序在 10.0592MHZ 晶振下使用 AT89C51、GMS97LS2051 测试全部通过，运行正确。
- * 所有例程仅供参考，本公司不承担用户因应用上述程序所造成的一切后果。