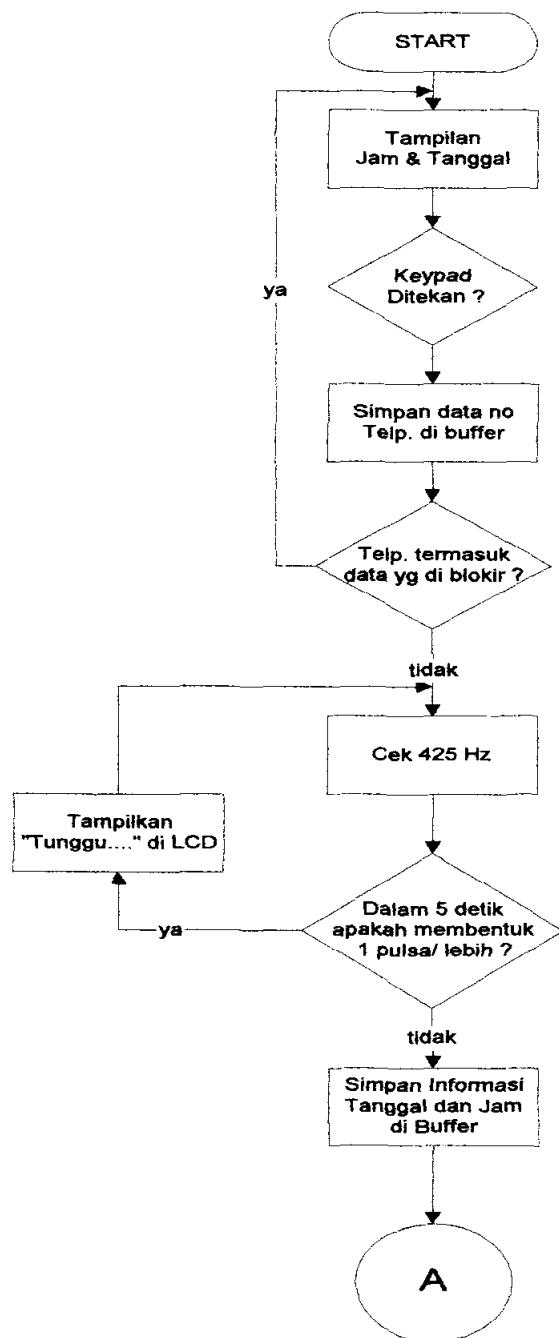
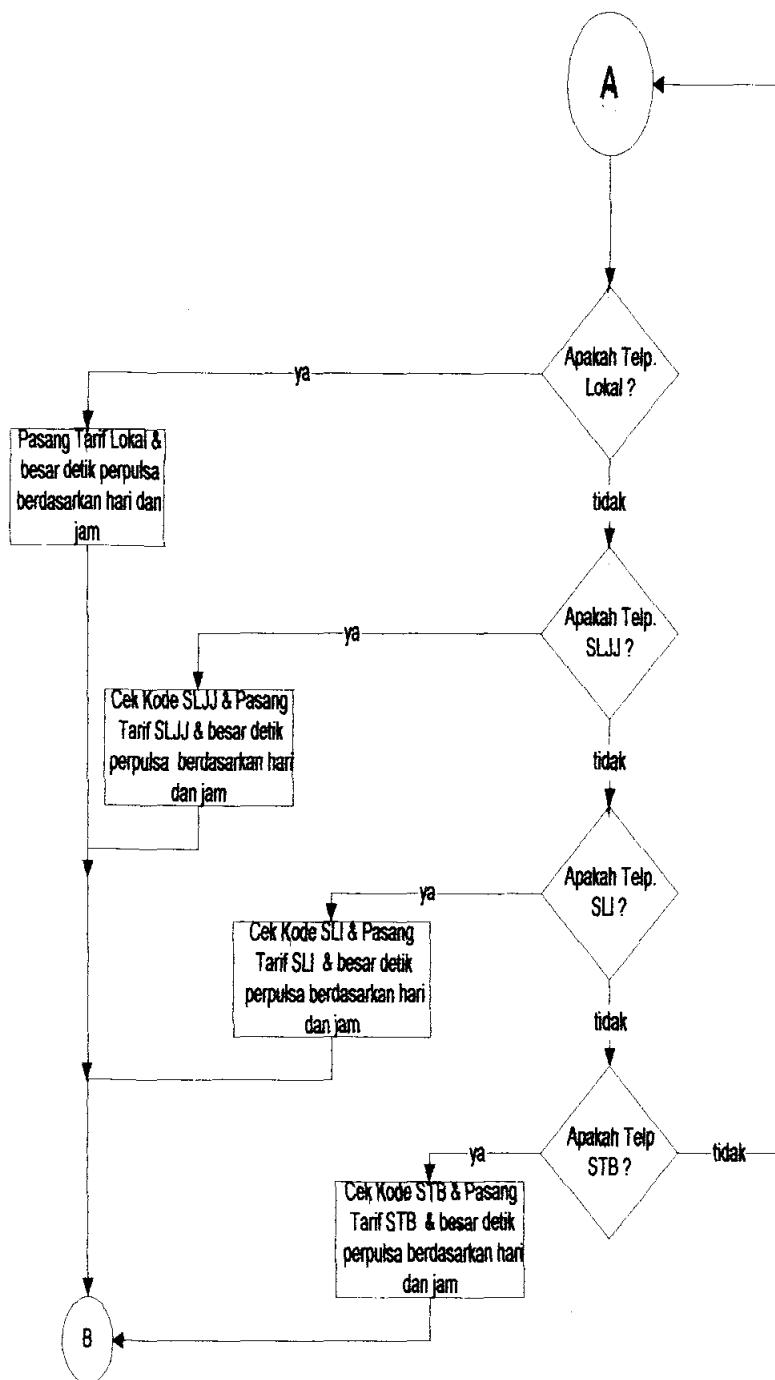
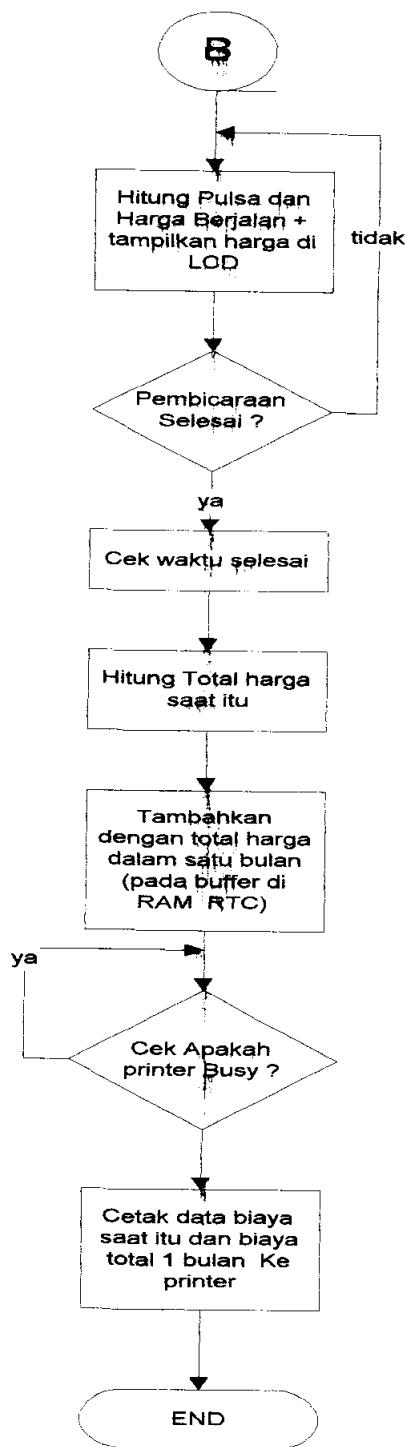


LAMPIRAN

BLOK DIAGRAM SOFTWARE







```

r; Skripsi : Penerapan uC MCS51 Pada Pencatat
Biaya Telepon
; Nama : Valens Sigit Hascaryo

; NRP : 5103097064
; Last Update : Januari, 2001

;-----;
--          PPI PIN & PPI ADDRESS
;-----;

;PA0      = ACK      <--
;PA1      = Busy     <--
;PA2      = Paper End <--
;PA3      = Select   <--
;PA4      = Error    <--
;PB0      = Strobe   -->
;PB1      = Auto Feeder -->
;PB2      = Select In  -->
;PB3      = Init     -->
;PC0-PC7 = Data Bit<->
pa      equ 06000h
pctl   equ 06001h
pdata  equ 06002h
pcw    equ 06003h
cw     equ 10010000b ;Control
Word / A=in / b=out / c=out

;-----;
--          ARITMATIK ADDRESS
;-----;

SizeX  equ 4 ;24 bit!
Operand equ 30h
Pembagi equ 34h
HasilBagi equ 38h
SisaBagi equ 3Ch
Pengali  EQU Pembagi
Hasilkali EQU HasilBagi

;-----;
--          VARIABEL UNTUK TARIF PERCAKAPAN
BERDASARKAN WAKTU
;-----;

;-----;
--          REAL TIME CLOCK ADDRESS
;-----;

RTC      EQU 0000H
RTC_SEC  EQU RTC
ALARM_SEC EQU RTC
RTC_min  EQU RTC
ALARM_MIN EQU RTC
RTC_HOUR EQU RTC
ALARM_HOUR EQU RTC
RTC_DAY   EQU RTC
RTC_DATE  EQU RTC
RTC_MONTH EQU RTC
RTC_YEAR  EQU RTC
REGA    EQU RTC

REGB    EQU RTC
REGC    EQU RTC
REGD    EQU RTC
DRREGA  data 21H
DRRGB   ;data reg. A
DRREGC  ;data reg. B
DRREGD  ;data reg. C
RRAM    ;data reg. D
;internal RAM 114 bytes
EEPROM  equ 2000h
EEPROM2 equ 4000h
LCD     EQU 8000H ;LCD Address
LCD0    EQU LCD ;LCD CONTROL
OPERATION
LCD1    EQU LCD ;LCD
DATA OPERATION
onoffhookbit 00h ;on-off hook
relcutbit   01h ;relay cut
det425bit   02h ;detect 425 Hz
digit_notelp equ 56h
digit_notelp2 equ 2Ah

no_telepon  equ 42h
print_harga equ 71h
pharga     equ 08h
detik_pulsa equ 10h
detik_perpulsa equ 57h
harga_perpulsa equ 5bh
tambah_satu equ 5fh
batas     equ 2eh
batascounter equ 2fh
cek_jam   equ 2dh
cek_jam1  equ 2ch
cek_zona  equ 29h
alamatbawah equ 57h
alamatatas equ 58h

;-----;
--          89c51 PIN
;-----;

;P1.0 - P1.3      = DTMF Signal input
;det425hzbit P1.4  ; 425Hz Detector
Relcut      BIT P1.5 ; Cut Telephone line
/ 0=off/ 1=on(default)
StD        bit p1.6 :StD from 8870
/std=1=signal on/std=0=signal of
hookdet    bit p3.2
;P1.7      = ???
;Rx(P3.0) - Tx(P3.1) = Down. RTC & EEPROM /
Data Monitor to PC
;INT0(P3.2) = HOOK /1=off hook(ON)
/0=onhook(OFF)
;INT1(P3.3) = Interrupt from RTC (optional)
;T0(P3.4)  = Interupt from 567 / Reverse Polarity
& 16Kc signal
;T1(P3.5)  = Interrupt from RTC Square Wave /
Time Counter

```

```

;-----  

;  

; Register Function (BANK 0)  

;  

;  

;R0 = pointer operand  

;R1 = pointer pengali  

;R2 = sizeX  

;R3 = sizeX * 8  

;R4 = delay tunggu  

;R5 = pointer no telepon  

;R6 = column position at 1st row (LCD)  

;R7 = column position at 2nd row (LCD)  

;  

;  

;-----  

;  

; INITIASASI LCD  

;  

;  

DISPCLR EQU 00000001B ;DISPLAY CLEAR  

FUNCSET EQU 0011100B ;INTERFACE DATA  

LENGTH :8 BITS  

ENTRMOD EQU 00000110B ;INCREMENT, NO  

DISPLAY SHIFT  

DISPON EQU 00001100B ;DISPLAY ON,  

CURSOR OFF, BLINK OFF  

CURSOR EQU 00001110B ;DISPLAY ON,  

CURSOR ON, BLINK OFF  

BLINK EQU 00001101B ;DISPLAY ON,  

CURSOR OFF, BLINK ON  

;  

ORG 00H  

AJMP set_awal  

;  

ORG 40H  

;  

;  

; Procedure : Multi Byte divider  

;  

;  

Pembagian:  

MOV R0,#HasilBagi  

ACALL HapusNilai  

MOV R0,#SisaBagi  

ACALL HapusNilai  

;  

MOV R3,#SizeX*8  

LoopPembagian:  

CLR C  

MOV R0,#Operand  

ACALL GeserKiri1X  

MOV R0,#SisaBagi  

ACALL GeserKiri1X  

;  

MOV R0,#SisaBagi  

MOV R1,#Pembagi  

ACALL Perbandingan  

SisaBagi>Pembagi?  

JC JanganDikurangi  

SisaBagi<Pembagi, skip!  

;  

MOV R0,#SisaBagi  

MOV R1,#Pembagi  

ACALL Pengurangan  

SisaBagi:=SisaBagi-Pembagi

```

```

JanganDikurangi:  

CPL C  

MOV R0,#HasilBagi  

Simpan hasil  

ACALL GeserKiri1X  

DJNZ R3,LoopPembagian  

RET  

;  

GeserKiri1X:  

MOV R2,#SizeX  

LeftShift:  

MOV A,@R0  

RLC A  

MOV @R0,A  

INC R0  

DJNZ R2,LeftShift  

RET  

;  

;  

Procedure : Multi Byte Multiplier  

;  

;  

Perkalian:  

MOV R0,#HasilKali  

ACALL HapusNilai  

;  

MOV R3,#SizeX*8  

LoopPerkalian:  

CLR C  

MOV R0,#Pengali1  

MOV R2,#SizeX  

;  

GeserKanan:  

MOV A,@R0  

RRC A  

MOV @R0,A  

DEC R0  

DJNZ R2,GeserKanan  

;  

JNC JanganDitambah  

;  

MOV R0,#HasilKali  

MOV R1,#Operand  

ACALL Penambahan  

;  

JanganDitambah:  

CLR C  

MOV R0,#Operand  

ACALL GeserKiri1X  

DJNZ R3,LoopPerkalian  

RET  

;  

;  

Procedure : Multi Byte Adder  

;  

;  

Penambahan:  

CLR C  

MOV R2,#SizeX  

LoopPenambahan:  

MOV A,@R0  

ADDC A,@R1  

MOV @R0,A  

INC R0  

INC R1  

DJNZ R2,LoopPenambahan

```

```

        RET
;----- Procedure : Multi Byte Comparator
;----- Perbandingan:
CLR    C
MOV    R2,#SizeX
LoopPerbandingan:
MOV    A,@R0
SUBB   A,@R1
INC    R1
INC    R0
DJNZ   R2,LoopPerbandingan
RET

;----- Procedure : Multi Byte Substractor
;----- Pengurangan:
CLR    C
MOV    R2,#SizeX
LoopPengurangan:
MOV    A,@R0
SUBB   A,@R1
MOV    @R0,A
INC    R0
INC    R1
DJNZ   R2,LoopPengurangan
RET

;***** Multi Byte Eraser
;----- HapusNilai:
MOV    R2,#SizeX
LoopHapus:
MOV    @R0,#0
INC    R0
DJNZ   R2,LoopHapus
RET

;----- Procedure : Multi Byte Copier
;----- Copy:
MOV    R2,#SizeX
LoopCopy:
MOV    A,@R0
MOV    @R1,A
INC    R0
INC    R1
DJNZ   R2,LoopCopy
RET

;----- Procedure LCD Display
;----- POSISI2.1:
        MOV    A,R7
;KOLOM 1
POSISI2:
        ADD    A,#11000000B
;POSISI DI BARIS 2
SJMP   POSISI.SUB

POSISI1.1:
        MOV    A,R6
;KOLOM 1
POSISI1:
        ADD    A,#10000000B
;POSISI DI BARIS 1
POSISI.SUB:
        DEC    A
;AWALAN POSISI KOLOM DIMULAI DARI 0
ACALL   CONTROLOUT
;KIRIM SEBAGAI OPERASI KONTROL
RET

PRINTSTRING2:           ;CETAK
STRING DI BARIS 2 KOLOM 1
ACALL POSISI2.1
;BARIS 2 KOLOM 1
SJMP PRINTSTRING
;CETAK STRING

PRINTSTRING1:           ;CETAK
STRING DI BARIS 1 KOLOM 1
ACALL POSISI1.1          ;BARIS
1 KOLOM 1

PRINTSTRING:            ;CETAK
STRING
SJMP OUTSTRING
;AMBIL DATA DULU

PRINTSTRINGLOOP:
ACALL DATAOUT
;KIRIM SEBAGAI OPERASI DATA
INC DPTR
;POSISI DATA BERIKUTNYA

OUTSTRING:             CLR A
;POINTER=0
MOVC A,@A
;AMBIL DATA BERDASARKAN DPTR
JNZ PRINTSTRINGLOOP
;APAKAH MASTI ADA DATA BERIKUTNYA
RET

CONTROLOUT:
PUSH DPH
PUSH DPL
MOV DPTR,#LCD0
;ALAMAT OPERASI CONTROL LCD
SJMP LCD.OUT          ;KIRIM
KE LCD

DATAOUT:
PUSH DPH
PUSH DPL
MOV DPTR,#LCD1
;ALAMAT OPERASI DATA LCD

```

LCD.OUT:	MOVX @DPTR,A ;KIRIM KE LCD	jumpul harga '0fh	db db	'Jumlah Pulsa : ',0fh 'Harga : Rp.
DELAY.LCD:	MOV A,#250 DJNZ A,\$ POP DPL POP DPH RET	asenin: DB 'Senin ',0fh aselasa: DB 'Selasa ',0fh arabu: DB 'Rabu ',0fh akamis: DB 'Kamis ',0fh ajumat: DB 'Jumat ',0fh asabtu: DB 'Sabtu ',0fh aminggu: DB 'Minggu ',0fh		
DELAY.INIT.LCD:	MOV R1,#020h ;20h			
DLY.LCD.LP:	MOV R2,#0 DJNZ R2,\$ DJNZ R1,DLY.LCD.LP RET	;----- --- ;----- (RTC)		Procedure Read Address MAP
INIT.LCD:	MOV A,#DISPCLR	Read_sec mov	dptr,#00h movx a,@dptr ret	
;DISPLAY CLEAR	ACALL CONTROLOUT ACALL DELAY.INIT.LCD MOV A,#FUNCSET	Read_minmov	dptr,#02h movx a,@dptr ret	
;FUNCTION SET	ACALL CONTROLOUT MOV A,#DISPON	Read_hour	mov dptr,#04h movx a,@dptr ret	
;DISPLAY ON	ACALL CONTROLOUT MOV A,#ENTRMOD	read_day mov	dptr,#06h movx a,@dptr ret	
;ENTRY MODE	ACALL CONTROLOUT RET	read_datemov	dptr,#07h movx a,@dptr ret	
DELAY:	MOV r1,#10	read_month	mov dptr,#08h movx a,@dptr ret	
DEL:	MOV r2,#30 DJNZ r2,\$ DJNZ r1,DEL RET	read_yearmov	dptr,#09h movx a,@dptr ret	
vsh:	DB ' Valens Sigit H',0			
wm:	DB ' Widya Mandala',0			
tek9:	DB ' Tekan 9',0			
siltek:	DB ' Tekan no. tujuan',0			
jam2:	DB 'Time : ',0			
senin:	DB 'Senin ',0	;		
selasa:	DB 'Selasa ',0	(RTC)		Procedure Write Address MAP
rabu:	DB 'Rabu ',0	;		
kamis:	DB 'Kamis ',0	---		
jumat:	DB 'Jumat ',0	---		
sabtu:	DB 'Sabtu ',0	---		
minggu:	DB 'Minggu ',0	write_sec mov	dptr,#00h movx @dptr,a ret	
wait1:	DB ' Tunggu.....',0	;		
garis	db '-----'	write_minmov	dptr,#02h movx @dptr,a ret	
nama	db 'Valens Sigit	write_hour	mov dptr,#04h movx @dptr,a ret	
Hascaryo - 5103097064',0fh				
garis	db '-----'	write_day mov	dptr,#06h movx @dptr,a ret	
-----',0fh				
tanggal	db 'Tanggal : ',0fh			
hari	db 'Hari : ',0fh			
jam	db 'Jam : ',0fh			
tujuan	db 'Tujuan : ',0fh			

```

write_date      mov   dptra,#07h
                movx  @dptra,a
                ret
                printROM:mov   A,#0h
                movc  A,@A
                cjne A,#0Fh,print
                Ajmp printend
                push  dph
                push  dpi
                push  a
                Acall ngeprint ;printit
                pop   a
                pop   dpi
                pop   dph
                inc   dptra
                Ajmp printROM
;
;
; Procedure Read Register
;
; A,B,C,D (RTC)
;
;
Read_Reg_A      mov   dptra,#0Ah
                movx  a,@dptra
                mov   DRRegA,a
                ret
;
Read_Reg_B      mov   dptra,#0Bh
                movx  a,@dptra
                mov   DRRegB,a
                ret
;
Read_Reg_C      mov   dptra,#0Ch
                movx  a,@dptra
                mov   DRRegC,a
                ret
;
Read_Reg_D      mov   dptra,#0Dh
                movx  a,@dptra
                mov   DRRegD,a
                ret
;
Read_All_Reg    acall Read_Reg_A
                acall Read_Reg_B
                acall Read_Reg_C
                acall Read_Reg_D
                ret
;
;
; Procedure Write Register
;
; A,B,C,D (RTC)
;
;
Write_Reg_A     mov   dptra,#0Ah
                mov   a,#DRRegA
                movx  @dptra,a
                ret
;
Write_Reg_B     mov   dptra,#0Bh
                mov   a,#DRRegB
                movx  @dptra,a
                ret
;
Write_Reg_C     mov   dptra,#0Ch
                mov   a,#DRRegC
                movx  @dptra,a
                ret
;
Write_Reg_D     mov   dptra,#0Dh
                mov   a,#DRRegD
                movx  @dptra,a
                ret
;
Write_All_Reg   acall Write_Reg_A
                acall Write_Reg_B
                acall Write_Reg_C
                acall Write_Reg_D
                ret
;
;
; Main Program
;

```

```

set_awal:
    mov sp,#60H
    mov R6,#01h
    mov R7,#01h
    mov 20h,#00h
    mov r4,#0ffh

tunggu_1: acall delay
            djnz r4,tunggu_1

            MOV DRREGB,#00000010B
;Set register A&B RTC
            MOV DRREGA,#00101111B

            acall write_reg_a
            acall write_reg_b
            ajmp mulai_1

;

; Set waktu dan tanggal secara manual pada RTC
; dengan mengubah
; register B bit ke 7 dengan '1'
;

            mov a,#00h
;Set waktu RTC
            acall write_sec
            mov a,#10H
            acall write_min
            mov a,#01H
            acall write_hour

            mov a,#03h
;set tanggal RTC
            acall write_day
            mov a,#15h
            acall write_date
            mov a,#01h
            acall write_month
            mov a,#02h
            acall write_year

;

; Penulisan Tanggal dan Waktu pada LCD dengan
; pengaturan baris
; dan kolom
;

mulai_1: mov r3,#50
tunggu_2: acall delay
            djnz r3,tunggu_2
            acall init lcd
            mov detik_pulsa,#00h

mulai_3: mov r6,#01h
;Penulisan hari pada display
            acall posisi1.1
            acall read_day
            anl a,#00001111b
            cjne a,#01h,sen
            mov dptr,#minggu
            acall printstring1
            sjmp ming
            cjne a,#02h,sel
            mov dptr,#senin

sel:          acall printstring1
            sjmp ming
            cjne a,#03h,rab
            mov dptr,#selasa
            acall printstring1
            sjmp ming
            cjne a,#04h,kam
            mov dptr,#rabu
            acall printstring1
            sjmp ming
            cjne a,#05h,jum
            mov dptr,#kamis
            acall printstring1
            sjmp ming
            cjne a,#06h,sab
            mov dptr,#jumat
            acall printstring1
            sjmp ming
            cjne a,#07h,sen
            mov dptr,#sabtu
            acall printstring1
            mov r6,#08h

;

;Penulisan tanggal pada Display
            acall posisi1.1
            acall read_date
            swap a
            anl a,#00001111b
            add a,#30h
            acall dataout

            mov r6,#09h
            acall posisi1.1
            acall read_date
            anl a,#00001111b
            add a,#30h
            acall dataout

            mov r6,#0Ah
            acall posisi1.1
            mov a,'-'
            acall dataout

;

;Penulisan bulan pada Display
            mov r6,#0Bh
            acall posisi1.1
            acall read_month
            swap a
            anl a,#00001111b
            add a,#30h
            acall dataout

            mov r6,#0Ch
            acall posisi1.1
            acall read_month
            anl a,#00001111b
            add a,#30h
            acall dataout

            mov r6,#0dh
            acall posisi1.1
            mov a,'-'
            acall dataout
            sjmp tollop4

sen:          tollop3: ajmp mulai_3
            tollop4: mov r6,#0eh

```

```

acall  posisi1.1
mov    a,""
acall  dataout
mov    r6,#0fh
;Penulisan tahun pada Display
acall  posisi1.1
acall  read_year
swap   a
ani    a,#00001111b
add    a,#30h
acall  dataout
mov    r6,#10h
acall  posisi1.1
acall  read_year
ani    a,#00001111b
add    a,#30h
acall  dataout
mov    r7,#01h
mov    dptr,#jam2
acall  printstring2
mov    r7,#09h
;Penulisan jam pada Display
acall  posisi2.1
acall  read_hour
swap   a
ani    a,#00001111b
add    a,#30h
acall  dataout
mov    r7,#0ah
acall  posisi2.1
acall  read_hour
ani    a,#00001111b
add    a,#30h
acall  dataout
mov    r7,#0bh
acall  posisi2.1
mov    a,'.'
acall  dataout
mov    r7,#0ch
;Penulisan menit pada Display
acall  posisi2.1
acall  read_min
swap   a
ani    a,#00001111b
add    a,#30h
acall  dataout
sjmp   tollop2
tollop1: ajmp  r7,#0eh
tollop2: mov    posisi2.1
          a,'.'
          acall  dataout
          mov    r7,#0fh
          ;Penulisan detik pada Display
          acall  posisi2.1
          acall  read_sec
          swap   a
          anl    a,#00001111b
          add    a,#30h
          acall  dataout
          mov    r7,#10h
          acall  posisi2.1
          acall  read_sec
          anl    a,#00001111b
          add    a,#30h
          acall  dataout
          jb    hookdet,lomrel2
          ajmp  tollop1
tollop9: ajmp  tollop1
;-----
; Cek penekanan Keypad Telepon disertai
masukan/interrupt berupa
; Cek 425Hz, Cek hook detector, Cek reverse
polarity, Cek 16Kc
; disertai tampilan pada LCD keypad yang ditekan.
; Memasukkan data nomor telepon pada alamat
42h-55h
;-----
lomrel2: mov    a,#dispcir
;Display clear
          acall  controlout
lomrel1: mov    r6,#01h
          mov    dptr,#siltek
          acall  printstring1
          mov    r0,#no_telp
;alamat awal penyimpanan no.telp.
delnotel: mov    @r0,#0fffh
;kosongkan 20 byte buffer no.telp.
          inc    r0
          cjne  r0,#56h,delnotel
          mov    r0,#no_telp
          mov    digit_notelp,#00h
          mov    digit_notelp2,#00h
tollop20: ajmp  tollop9
tollop22:
mulai2:   mov    R7,#01h
start3:   acall  posisi2.1
read88701: jnb   std,jbstd5
;Tunggu penekanan Keypad
          sjmp   jbstd4
jbstd5:   jnb   hookdet,tollop20
;Cek apakah telepon ditutup ?
          sjmp   read88701
start31:  acall  posisi2.1
read887011: jnb   std,jbstd51
          sjmp   jbstd4

```

```

jbstd51: jnb      hookdet,tollop20
          jnb      P1.4,lom425hz1
          ;Cek apakah ada nada 425Hz ?
          sjmp    read887011

jbstd4:   mov      a,p1
          ;Ambil data dari DTMF decoder
          anl      a,#$0f
          mov      @r0,a
          inc      r0
          inc      digit_notelp
          inc      digit_notelp2
          add      a,#30h
          cjne   a,#3Ah,lomk1
          ;Apakah menekan 0 ?
          mov      a,#30h

          sjmp    datout
          cjne   a,#3Bh,lomk2
          ;Apakah menekan * ?
          mov      a,#2Ah
          sjmp    datout
          cjne   a,#3Ch,datout
          ;Apakah menekan # ?
          mov      a,#23h
          acall   dataout
          inc      R7
          cjne   R6,#16,lomk3

          mov      R6,#01H
bersih1:  mov      A,#dispclr
          acall   controlout

lomk3:
jbstd1:  jb      std,jbstd2
          ;Tunggu keypad dilepas
          sjmp    jbstd3
jbstd2:  jnb     hookdet,tollop20
          ;Cek apakah telepon ditutup ?
          ;      jnb     P1.4,lom425hz1
          ;Cek apakah ada nada 425Hz ?
          sjmp    jbstd1
jbstd3:  ajmp   tollop1
tollop6: ajmp   tollop1
tollop7:
;-----
;-----  

; Detik 425Hz dalam counter 5 detik dengan  

; melihat apakah dalam  

; 5 detik telah membentuk 1 kali dering, jika tidak  

; maka dianggap  

; telepon telah tersambung ke nomor tujuan. Hal  

; ini mengingat  

; dering 425Hz adalah 1 detik 'high' & 4 detik 'low'  

;-----  

lom425hz1:
          mov      a,#dispclr
          acall   controlout
          mov      r6,#01h
          mov      dptr,#wait1
          acall   printstring1
          mov      40h,#0ffh

```

```

resdata1: mov      41h,#00h
          ;Set 31h pada 00h

ambildata1: jb      P1.4,mark425on
          ;Cek tidak ada dering ?
          jnb     P1.4,mark425off
          ;Cek ada dering ?
mark425on: setb    det425bit
          ;Tandai 02h dengan 1
          sjmp    tes4251
mark425off: clr     det425bit
          ;Tandai 02h dengan 0
tes4251:
          jnb     hookdet,tollop6
          ;Cek apakah telepon ditutup ?
          acall   read_sec
          anl      a,#00001111b
          cjne   a,40h,lom4251
          ;Cek apakah sudah 1 detik ?
          sjmp    ambidata1
lom4251: mov      40h,a
          ;Sudah mencapai 1 dering
          PUSH   A
          inc      41h
          mov      a,41h
cek0:   cjne   a,#01h,cek1
          jnb     det425bit,resdata1
          sjmp    terus1
cek1:   cjne   a,#02h,cek2
          jnb     det425bit,resdata1
          sjmp    terus1
cek2:   cjne   a,#03h,cek3
          jnb     det425bit,resdata1
          sjmp    terus1
cek3:   cjne   a,#04h,cek4
          jnb     det425bit,resdata1
          sjmp    terus1
cek4:   cjne   a,#05h,cek5
          jnb     det425bit,resdata1
          sjmp    terus1
cek5:   cjne   a,#06h,cek6
          jnb     det425bit,resdata1
          sjmp    terus1
cek6:   cjne   a,#07h,cek7
cek7:   jb      det425bit,bitlom2
terus1: pop     a
          setb    det425bit
          sjmp    tollop60
tollop60: ajmp   tollop6
;-----  

;-----  

; Penampilan Kembali No. Telp. pada baris satu
; Penghitungan durasi pulsa percakapan dan
; harga yang ditampilkan
; pada layar LCD berserta lama pembicaraan
;-----  

bitlom2: mov      40h,#00h
          mov      a,#dispclr
          acall   controlout
          mov      r6,#1
          mov      r0,#no_telepon
tulisbar1:

```

<pre>telp. dari buffer acall posisi1.1 ; tulis no. mov a,@r0 add a,#30h cjne a,#3Ah,lomk_1 ;Apakah menekan 0 ? mov a,#30h sjmp lanjut_x1 cjne a,#3Bh,lomk_2 ;Apakah menekan * ? mov a,#2Ah sjmp lanjut_x1 lomk_2: cjne a,#3Ch,lanjut_x1 ;Apakah menekan # ? mov a,#23h lanjut_x1:inc r0 inc r6 dec digit_notelp mov r5,digit_notelp acall dataout cjne r5,#00h,tulisbar1 acall posisi1.1 mov a,@r0 add a,#30h cjne a,#3Ah,lomk_14 ;Apakah menekan 0 ? mov a,#30h sjmp lanjut_x14 lomk_14: cjne a,#3Bh,lomk_24 ;Apakah menekan * ? mov a,#2Ah sjmp lanjut_x14 lomk_24: cjne a,#3Ch,lanjut_x14 ;Apakah menekan # ? mov a,#23h lanjut_x14: acall dataout ;</pre> <hr/> <pre>;----- Simpan Waktu Tanda Percakapan Mulai ;</pre> <hr/> <pre> acall read_hour swap a anl a,#00001111b add a,#30h mov 78h,a acall read_hour anl a,#00001111b add a,#30h mov 79h,a mov a,'.' mov 7Ah,a acall read_min swap a anl a,#00001111b add a,#30h mov 7bh,a acall read_min anl a,#00001111b add a,#30h</pre>	<pre> mov 7ch,a mov a,':' mov 7dh,a acall read_sec swap a anl a,#00001111b add a,#30h mov 7eh,a acall read_sec anl a,#00001111b add a,#30h mov 7fh,a mov R0,#detik_perpulsa acall HapusNilai mov r0,#harga_perpulsa acall hapusnilai mov r0,#tambah_satu acall hapusnilai ;</pre> <hr/> <pre>Cek harga berdasarkan jam ;</pre> <hr/> <pre> icall read_hour cjne a,#00h,cj1 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#01h,cj2 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#02h,cj3 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#03h,cj4 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#04h,cj5 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#05h,cj6 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#06h,cj7 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#07h,cj8 mov cek_jam,#02h mov cek_jam1,#01h ijmp cekzend cjne a,#08h,cj9 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jam1,#01h</pre>
--	---

cj9: ljmp cekzend cjne a,#09h,cj10 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#02h ljmp cekzend cj10: cjne a,#10h,cj11 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#02h ljmp cekzend cj11: cjne a,#11h,cj12 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#02h ljmp cekzend cj12: cjne a,#12h,cj13 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#02h ljmp cekzend cj13: cjne a,#13h,cj14 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#02h ljmp cekzend cj14: cjne a,#14h,cj15 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#02h ljmp cekzend cj15: cjne a,#15h,cj16 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj16: cjne a,#16h,cj17 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj17: cjne a,#17h,cj18 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj18: cjne a,#18h,cj19 mov cek_jam,#03h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj19: cjne a,#19h,cj20 mov cek_jam,#02h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj20: cjne a,#20h,cj21 mov cek_jam,#01h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj21: cjne a,#21h,cj22 mov cek_jam,#01h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj22: cjne a,#22h,cj23 mov cek_jam,#01h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj23: cjne a,#23h,cj24 mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jaml,#01h ljmp cekzend cj24: mov cek_jam,#04h mov cek_jaml,#01h 	;----- ; STB ;----- ; ;----- mov r0,#no_telepon mov a,@r0 add a,#30h ;----- ;cek 0 cjne a,#3Ah,lokal1 inc r0 ;----- mov a,@r0 add a,#30h ;----- ;cek 08 cjne a,#38h,cekslijj ajmp cekhp ;----- cekslijj: cjne a,#3Ah,taripslijj ;cek 00 sli: taripsli: inc r0 mov a,@r0 mov b,#1000 mul ab mov alamatBAWAH,a mov alamatATAS,B ;----- terus2i: inc r0 mov a,@r0 mov b,#100 mul ab add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A inc r0 mov a,@r0 mov b,#10 mul ab add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A inc r0 mov a,@r0 add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A inc r0 mov a,@r0 add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A ADD A,#\$20 MOV DPH,A movx a,@dptr cekslijj33xi: cjne a,#03h,cekslijj33xi mov cek_zona,#03h ljmp outzonai cekslijj33xi: cjne a,#02h,cekslijj37i mov cek_zona,#02h ljmp outzonai
---	---

cekslijj37i:mov	cek_zona,#01h ljmp outzonai		mov a,cek_zona cjne a,#01h,cekzona2x ljmp cekzona1 cjne a,#02h,cekzona3 ljmp cekzona2	
lokal1:	mov harga_perpulsa,#167 mov a,cek_jam cjne a,#02h,cekJ1t mov batas,#78h ljmp xaxaxa	cekJ1t: mov batas,#0b4h ljmp xaxaxa	cekJ1t: mov a,cek_jam cjne a,#01h,tarslijjx1 mov batas,#8 ljmp xaxaxa	
cekhp:	mov mov harga_perpulsa,#41 mov batas,#6 ljmp xaxaxa		tarslijjx1: cjne a,#02h,tarslijjx2 mov batas,#4 ljmp xaxaxa	
taripslijj:	inc r0 mov a,@r0 mov b,#1000 mul ab mov alamatBAWAH,a mov alamatATAS,B	terus2:	terus2: inc r0 mov a,@r0 mov b,#100 mul ab add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A	cekJ1t: mov a,cek_jam cjne a,#01h,tarslijjy12 mov batas,#14 ljmp xaxaxa
terus3:	inc r0 mov a,@r0 mov b,#10 mul ab add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A		tarslijjy12:cjne a,#02h,tarslijjy22 mov batas,#7 ljmp xaxaxa	
terus4:	inc r0 mov a,@r0 add a,alamatBAWAH mov alamatBAWAH,a MOV A,B addC A,alamatATAS mov alamatATAS,A		tarslijjy22:cjne a,#03h,tarslijjy32 mov batas,#6 ljmp xaxaxa	
			tarslijjy32:mov batas,#28 ljmp xaxaxa	
			cekJ1t: mov a,cek_jam cjne a,#01h,tarslijjz121 mov batas,#10 ljmp xaxaxa	
			tarslijjz121: cjne a,#02h,tarslijjz221 mov batas,#5 ljmp xaxaxa	
			tarslijjz221: cjne a,#03h,tarslijjz321 mov batas,#4 ljmp xaxaxa	
			tarslijjz321: mov batas,#20 ljmp xaxaxa	
			outzonai: xaxaxa: ----- ; Hitung Harga Berdasarkan Pulsanya -----	
cekslijj33x1:	movx a,@dptr cjne a,#03h,cekslijj33x mov cek_zona,#03h ljmp outzona	cekslijj33x:	cekslijj33x: cjne a,#02h,cekslijj37 mov cek_zona,#02h ljmp outzona	
cekslijj37: mov	cek_zona,#01h ljmp outzona		cekslijj37: mov R0,#Operand lcall HapusNilai ;nol-kan operand	
outzona:	mov harga_perpulsa,#134		mov r0,#harga_perpulsa ;operand<harga_perpulsa mov r1,#operand lcall copy	

```

        mov    R0,#Pengali
        lcall   HapusNilai
;nol-kan pengali

        mov    r0,#detik_perpulsa
;pengali<detik perpulsa
        mov    r1,#pengali
        lcall   copy
        lcall   Perkalian
;hasil kali = oper. x peng.

terus12: mov    r7,#16
        mov    r0,#hasilkali
        mov    r1,#operand
        lcall   copy
        lcall   pembagi,#10
        lcall   pembagian

        lcall   posisi2.1
        mov    a,3ch
        push   a
        mov    A,hasilkali
        cjne   A,#00h,lanjut12
        ajmp   kk

lanjut12: pop   a
        add   a,#30h
        lcall  dataout
        dec   r7
        mov   r0,#hasilbagi
        mov   r1,#operand
        lcall  copy
        sjmp  terus12
        pop   a
        add   a,#30h
        lcall  dataout
        dec   r7
        lcall  posisi2.1
        mov   a,' '
        lcall  dataout
        dec   r7
        lcall  posisi2.1
        mov   a,'#.'
        lcall  dataout
        dec   r7
        lcall  posisi2.1
        mov   a,'#p'
        lcall  dataout
        dec   r7
        lcall  posisi2.1
        mov   a,'#R'
        lcall  dataout
        inc   detik_pulsa
        mov   batascounter,#00h
;batascounter

cek1det1:
        jb    hookdet,colot
;Cek apakah telepon ditutup ?
        ljmp  habis1
        lcall  read_sec
;
        anl   a,#00001111b
        cjne a,40h,cek_2
;Cek apakah sudah 1 detik ?

        cek_2:      jmp   cek1det1
                    mov   40h,a
;Sudah mencapai 1 dering
                    inc   batascounter
;batascounter
                    mov   a,batas
                    cjne a,batascounter,cek1det1
;66=batascounter
                    ljmp  cek1det1x

habis1:      ;ngeprint data
                ;          jnb   hookdet,habis1
;

del1xx:      mov   r4,#250
                mov   r5,#250
                djnz r5,$
                djnz r4,del1xx

                mov   dptr,#pcw
                mov   a,#cw
                movxx @dptr,a
                lcall initprinter

;line feed
                mov   A,#10
                lcall ngeprint
                mov   A,#10
                lcall ngeprint

del1x:       mov   r4,#250
                mov   r5,#250
                djnz r5,$
                djnz r4,del1x

                mov   r0,#no_telepon
                mov   dptr,#nama
                lcall printrom
                lcall gantibaris

                mov   dptr,#garis
                lcall printrom
                lcall gantibaris

                mov   dptr,#tanggal
                lcall printrom
                lcall read_date
                swap  a
                anl   a,#00001111b
                add   a,#30h
                lcall ngeprint

                lcall read_date
                anl   a,#00001111b

```

	add	a,#30h	lcall	printrom
	lcall	ngeprint		mov a,78h
	mov	a,'.'		lcall ngeprint
	lcall	ngeprint		mov a,79h
	lcall	read_month		lcall ngeprint
	swap	a		mov a,7bh
	anl	a,#00001111b		lcall ngeprint
	add	a,#30h		mov a,7ch
	lcall	ngeprint		lcall ngeprint
	lcall	read_month		mov a,7dh
	anl	a,#00001111b		lcall ngeprint
	add	a,#30h		mov a,7eh
	lcall	ngeprint		lcall ngeprint
	mov	a,'.'		mov a,7fh
	lcall	ngeprint		lcall ngeprint
	lcall	gantibaris		lcall gantibaris
	mov	a,'"'		mov dptr,#tujuan
	lcall	ngeprint		lcall printrom
	lcall	read_year	tulisbar1p:	mov a,@r0
	swap	a		; tulis no. telp. dari buffer
	anl	a,#00001111b		add a,#30h
	add	a,#30h		cjne a,#3Ah,lomk_1p
	lcall	ngeprint		; Apakah menekan 0 ?
	lcall	read_year		mov a,#30h
	anl	a,#00001111b		sjmp lanjut_x1p
	add	a,#30h	lomk_1p:	cjne a,#3Bh,lomk_2p
	lcall	ngeprint		; Apakah menekan * ?
	lcall	gantibaris		mov a,#2Ah
	mov	dptr,#hari		sjmp lanjut_x1p
:hari	lcall	printrom	lomk_2p:	a,#3Ch,lanjut_x1p ; Apakah
	lcall	read_day		menekan # ?
	anl	a,#00001111b		mov a,#23h
	cjne	a,#01h,asenxx		inc r0
	mov	dptr,#aminggu		dec digit_notelp2
	lcall	printrom		mov r5,digit_notelp2
	ljmp	amingxx		lcall ngeprint
	cjne	a,#02h,asebxx		cjne r5,#01h,tulisbar1p
	mov	dptr,#asenin		mov a,@r0
	ljmp	amingxx		add a,#30h
asebxx:	cjne	a,#03h,arabxx		cjne a,#3Ah,lomk_14p
	mov	dptr,#aselasa		; Apakah menekan 0 ?
	ljmp	amingxx		mov a,#30h
	cjne	a,#04h,akamxx		sjmp lanjut_x14p
	mov	dptr,#arabu	lomk_14p:	cjne a,#3Bh,lomk_24p
	ajmp	amingxx		; Apakah menekan * ?
akamxx:	cjne	a,#05h,ajumxx		mov a,#2Ah
	mov	dptr,#akamis		sjmp lanjut_x14p
	ajmp	amingxx	lomk_24p:	cjne a,#3Ch,lanjut_x14p
ajumxx:	cjne	a,#06h,asabxx		; Apakah menekan # ?
	mov	dptr,#ajumat		mov a,#23h
	ajmp	amingxx	lanjut_x14p:	lcall ngeprint
asabxx:	cjne	a,#07h,asenxx		lcall gantibaris
	mov	dptr,#asabtu		mov dptr,#jumpul
amingxx: lcall	printrom	gantibaris		lcall printrom
	lcall			mov a,detik_perpulsa
				mov b,#100
				div ab
				add a,#\$30
				lcall ngeprint
:jam	mov	dptr,#jam		

```

        mov    a,b
        mov    b,#10
        div    ab
        add    a,#$30
        lcall  ngeprint
        mov    a,b
        add    a,#$30    ;ascii
satuan disimpan di Acc
        lcall  ngeprint
        lcall  gantibaris

        mov    pharga,#71h
        mov    dptr,#harga
        lcall  printrom
        mov    r0,#harga_perpulsa
        mov    r1,#operand
        lcall  copy
        mov    R0,#Pengali
        lcall  HapusNilai
;nol-kan pengali
        mov    r0,#detik_perpulsa
        mov    r1,#pengali
        lcall  copy
        lcall  Perkalian

        mov    r0,#hasilkali
        mov    r1,#operand
        lcall  copy
pembagi,#10
        lcall  pembagian
        mov    a,3ch
        push   a
        mov    A,hasilkali
        cjne  A,#00h,planjut12
        ajmp  pkk
planjut12: mov    a
            add   a,#30h
            push  a
            mov   r0,pharga
            mov   @r0,a
            inc   pharga
            pop   a
            lcall ngeprint
            mov   r0,#hasilbagi
            mov   r1,#operand
            lcall copy
            sjmp pterus12
pkk:    pop   a
            add   a,#30h
            mov   r0,pharga
            mov   @r0,a
pulangp1: mov   r0,pharga
            mov   a,@r0
            lcall ngeprint
            dec   pharga
            mov   r1,pharga
            cjne r1,#70h,pulangp1
            lcall gantibaris
            mov   A,#10
;line feed
            lcall ngeprint

habis4:
        jnb   hookdet,habis4

```

Name	:	SLJJ.lst		0748	SUNGAI PENUH	3
Function	:	SLJJ Identifier		0747	MUARABUNGO	3
Location	:	Surabaya		0746	BANGKO	3
Made by	:	Valens Sigit Hacaryo		0745	SAROLANGUNJAMBI	3
Date	:	XX-XX-01		0744	MUARATEBO	3
Max Area	:	900 Kode Area		0743	MUARABULIAN	3
begin				0742	KUALATUNGKAL	3
031	Surabaya	0	;0 berarti	0741	JAMBI	3
lokal				0739	BINTUHAN	3
0986	MANOKWARI	3		0738	MUARAAMAN	3
0984	NABIRE	3		0737521	ARGAMAKMUR	3
0983	SERUI	3		0737	IPUH	3
0981	BAIK	3		0736	BENGKULU	3
0980	RANSIKI	3		0735	BATURAJA	3
0979	FREEPORT	3		0734	MUARAENIM	3
0975	TANAHMERAH	3		0733	LUBUKLINGGAU	3
0974	BADE	3		0732	CURUP	3
0971	MERAUKE	3		0731	LAHAT	3
0969	WAMENA	3		0730	PAGARALAM	3
0967	ABEPURA	3		0729	PRINGSEWU	3
0966	SARMI	3		0728	KRUI	3
0961	MARAU	3		0727	KALIANDA	3
0957	KAIMANA	3		0726	MENGGALA	3
0956	FAKFAK	3		0725	BANDARJAYA	3
0955	BINTUNI	3		0724	BUKITKEMUNING	3
0952	TEMINABUAN	3		0722	KOTAAGUNG	3
0951	SORONG	3		0721	BANDARLAMPUNG	3
0929	MANGOLE	3		0719	MANGGAR	3
0928	LAIWUI	3		0718	KOBAPALEMBANG	3
0927	LABUHA	3		0717	PANGKALPINANG	3
0925	WEDA	3		0716	MUNTOK	3
0924	TOBELO	3		0714	SEKAYU	3
0923	MOROTAI	3		0713	PENDOPOTALANGUB	3
0922	JAILOLO	3		0712	KAYUAGUNG	3
0921	SOASIU	3		0711	BETUNG	3
0918	LARAT	3		0702	TEBINGTINGGISUM	3
0917	DOBO	3		0659	BLANGPIDIE	3
0916	TUAL	3		0658	SINGKIL	3
0915	BULA	3		0657	BAKONGAN	3
0914	MASOHI	3		0656	TAPAKTUAN	3
0913	NAMLEA	3		0655	JEURAM	3
0912	SAPARUA	3		0654	CALANG	3
0911	AMBON	3		0653	BEUREUNUN	3
0910	NEIRA	3		0652	SABANG	3
0902	AGATS	3		0651	BANDAACEH	3
0901	KUALAKENCANA	3		0650	SINABANG	3
0779	TANJUNGBATU	3		0646	IDI	3
0778	BATAM CORE	3		0645	BLANGLANCANG	3
0777	TANJUNGBALAIKAR	3		0644	BIREUEN	3
0776	DABOSINGKEP	3		0643	TAKENGON	3
0773	RANAI	3		0642	BLANGKEJERAN	3
0772	TEREMPA	3		0641	KUALASIMPANG	3
0771	KIJANG	3		0639	GUNUNGSILOLI	3
0769	AIRMOLEK	3		0636	KOTANOPAN	3
0768	TEMBILAHAN	3		0635	GUNUNG TUA	3
0767	BAGANSIAPIAPI	3		0634	BATANGTORU	3
0766	BENGKALIS	3		0633	DOLOKSANGGUL	3
0765	BAGANBATU	3		0632	BALIGE	3
0764	SIAKSRIINDRAPUR	3		0631	SIBOLGA	3
0763	SELATPANJANG	3		0630	TELUKDALAM	3
0762	BANGKINANG	3		0629	KUTACANE	3
0761	PBR-ARENGKA	3		0628	BANDARBARU S.	3
0760	TALUKKUANTAN	3		0627	SIDIKALANG	3
0759	MUARASIBERUT	3		0626	PANGURURAN	3
0757	BALAI SALASA	3		0625	AMBARITA	3
0756	PAINAN	3		0624	AEKKANOPAN	3
0755	ALAHANPANJANG	3		0623	KISARAN	3
0754	SAWAHLUNTO	3		0622	MEDANG *	3
0753	BKT-SIMPANGEMPA	3		0621	SUNGAIRAMPAH	3
0752	BATUSANGKAR	3		0620	PANGKALANBRANDA	3
0751	BANDARBUAT	3		061896	TANJUNGPURA	3

061893	KUALA	3	0485	SENGKANG	3
061882	BINJAI	3	0484	WATANSOPENG	3
06184	MDN-CINTADAMAI	3	0482	SINJAI	3
061836	MDN-TUNTUNGAN	3	0481	WATAMPONE	3
06182	MDN-PADANGBULAN	3	0473	MASAMBA	3
061798	GALANG	3	0471	PALOPO	3
061797	PANTAICERMIN	3	0465	KOLONEDALE	3
061795	LUBUKPAKAM	3	0464	AMPANA	3
061794	TANJUNGMORAWA	3	0463	BUNTA	3
06178	MDN-SIMPANGLIMU	3	0462	BANGGAI	3
06173	MDN-SUKARAMAI	3	0461	LUWUK	3
061703	MDN-DELITUA	3	0458	TENTENA	3
061	BELAWAN	3	0457	DONGGALA	3
0568	NANGAPINOH	3	0453	TOLITOLI	3
0567	PUTUSSIRAU	3	0452	POSO	3
0565	SINTANG	3	0451	PALU	3
0564	BALAIKARANGAN	3	0450	PARIGI	3
0563	NGABANG	3	0443	MARISA	3
056267	SUNGAIDURI, PTK	3	0438	BITUNG	3
056263	SINGKAWANG	3	0435	GORONTALO	3
0562391	SAMBAS	3	0434	KOTAMOBAGU	3
0562371	TEBAS	3	0432	TAHUNA	3
0562	BENGKAYANG	3	0431	KLEAK/BAHU	3
056181	PTK-SIANTAN	3	0430	AMURANG	3
056172	PTK-SEI RAYA	3	0428	POLEWALI	3
05617	PONTIANAK CENTR	3	0427	BARRU	3
056169	MEMPawah	3	0426	MAMUJU	3
056165	SUNGAIPINYUH	3	0423	MAKALE	3
0556	NUNUKAN	3	0422	MAJENE	3
0554	TANJUNGREDEB	3	0421	PANGKAJENE SID	3
0553	MALINAU	3	0420	ENREKANG	3
0552	TANJUNSELOR	3	0419	JENEPONTOK	3
0551	TARAKAN	3	0418	TAKALAR (TKL)	3
0549	SANGATTA	3	0417	MALINO	3
0548	BONTANG	3	0414	SALAYAR	3
0545	MELAK	3	0413	BANTAENG	3
0543	TANAHGROGOT	3	0411	ANTANG	3
0542	4 BALIKPAPAN CENT	3	0410	PANGKAJENEKEP	3
05423	BALIKPAPAN CENT	3	0408	UNAUNA	3
0542	BPP-CENTRUM	3	0405	KOLAKA	3
05417	SAMARINDA	3	0404	WANCI	3
054166	TENGGARONG	3	0403	RAHA	3
0541	LOABAUNG	3	0402	BAUBAU	3
0538	KUALAPEMBUANG	2	0401	KENDARI	3
0537	KUALAKURUN	3	0399	BAUCAU	3
0536	KASUNGAN	3	0398	ERMERA	3
0535	SUKADANAKAL	3	0396	LOSPALOS	3
0534	KETAPANG	3	0395	MANATUTO	3
0533	NANGATAYAP	3	0394	MALIANA	3
0532	KUMAI	3	0390	AILIU	3
0531	SAMPIT	3	0389	ATAMBUA	3
0528	PURUKCAHU	3	0388	KEFAMENANU	3
0527	AMUNTAI	3	0387	WAIKABUBAK	3
0526	TAMIANGLAYANG	3	0386	KALABahi	3
0525	BUNTOK	3	0385	LABUHANBAJO	3
0522	AMPAH	3	0384	BAJAWA	3
05192	MUARATEWEH	3	0383	LARANTUKA	3
0518	KOTABARUPLAUT	3	0382	MAUMERE	3
0517	BARABAI	3	0381	ENDE	3
0516	TANJUNG	3	0380	BAA	3
0515	BATULICIN	3	0379	SUAI-TIMTIM	3
0514	PALANGKARAYA	3	0378	PANTEMAKASAR	3
0513	KUALAKAPUAS	3	0377	VIQUEQUE	3
0512	PLEIHARI	3	0376	SELONG	3
051179	MARABAHAN	3	0374	BIMA	3
051177	BANJARBARU	3	0373	DOMPU	3
051172	MARTAPURA	3	0372	ALAS	3
051170	LANDASANULIN	3	0371	SUMBAWABESAR	3
05114	BANJARMASIN 1A	3	0370	GERUNG	2
05113	BANJARMASIN 1B	3	0368	BATURITI	2
0511	BJM-ULIN	3	0366	BANGLI	2

0335581	SUKAPURA	1	031897	KRIAN	1
0335511	TONGAS	1	031896	GEDANGAN	1
03354	PROBOLINGGO	1	03189	SIDOARJO	1
033532	PROBOLINGGO	1	031885	TULANGAN	1
033488	LUMAJANG	1	031883	SUKODONO	1
033461	SENDURO	1	03187	JAGIR	1
033459	PRONOJIWO	1	03186	TROPODO	1
033457	PASIRIAN	1	03185	WARU	1
033452	TEMPEH	1	03184	RUNGKUT	1
033444	KLAKAH	1	03182	INJOKO	1
033439	YOSOWILANGUN	1	031799	BALUNGPANGGANG	1
033432	JATIROTO	1	0317912	KEDAMEAN	1
0334	PASTRIAN	1	03178	SE PANJANG	1
033397	KALIBARU	2	03176	KARANG PILANG	1
033381	GLENMORE	2	031759	BAMBE_B	1
03338	GENTENG	2	03175	LAKARSANTRI	1
033371	PESANGGARAN	2	031749	KALIANAK_B	1
033363	ROGOJAMPI	2	031748	KALIANAK_B	1
033361	WONGSOREJO	2	03174	KANDANGAN_B	1
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03335	MUNCAR	2	03159	MANYAR	1
03334	BANYUWANGI	2	03150	GUBENG	1
033339	BENCULUK	2	0315	MERGOYOSO_D	1
03332	BANYUWANGI	2	031399	CERME_A	1
03329	BESUKI	1	031398	GRESIK	1
033256	PRAJEKAN	2	031397	GRESIK	1
033241	BONDOWOSO	2	031395	PONGANGAN_B	1
033232	SUKOSARI	2	031394	SE DAYU_B	1
033231	BONDOWOSO	2	031390	DUDUKSAMPEYAN	1
033191	KALISAT	2	03138	KENJERAN_A	1
033175	JENGGAWAH	1	03137	KAPASAN_B	1
033171	RAMBIPUJI	1	03132	PERAK	1
033161	SEMPOLAN	2	031309	BANGKALAN	1
03316	SUKOWONO	2	0313086	TRAGAH	1
0331592	KALISAT	2	0313081	TANAHMERAH	1
0331540	ARJASA	1	0313080	GALIS	1
0331521	SEMPOLAN	2	0313079	SEPULU	1
03314	JEMBER_I	1	0313071	TANJUNGBUMI	1
03312	JEMBER_I	1	031305	AROSBAYA	1
032881	PERAGAAN	2	031304	BLEGA	1
03286	SUMENEPE	2	0313036	KOKOP	1
0328511	BATANGBATANG	2	0313031	GEGER	1
0328311	AMBUNTEN	2	0313	KEBALEN	1
032781	GAYAM	2	03129	ISDN / FAX	1
032761	MASALEMBU	2	0312	KEBALEN_B	1
032751	SAPEKAN	2	03113	PAGER	1
032731	ARJASA	2	0311	INFO	1
032541	TAMBAK	2	0298	AMBARAWA	1
032521	SANGKAPURA	2	0297	KARIMUNJAWA	2
032451	WARU	1	0296	BLORA	1
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032442	PAMEKASAN	1	0294	KENDAL	2
03238	KETAPANG	1	0293	MAGELANG	2
032378	OMBEN	1	0292	GUBUG	1
03232	SAMPANG	1	0291	DEMAK	1
03226	BRONDONG	1	0289	BUMIAYU	2
03224	BABAD	1	0287	GOMBONG	2
032239	SUKODADI	1	0286	BANJARNEGARA	2
032231	LAMONGAN	1	0285	BATANG	2
03222	LAMONGAN	1	0284	PEMALANG	2
03218	JOMBANG	1	0283	ADIWERNA	2
032171	NGOROJOMBANG	1	0282	CILACAP-A.YANI	2
032169	PACET	1	0281	BANYUMAS	2
032161	NGOROINDUSTRI	1	0280	MAJENANG	1
03216	PLOSO	1	0276	BOYOLALI	1
032159	MOJOSARI	1	0275	KUTOARJO	2
032151	DLANGGU	1	0274	BANTUL	1
032149	MOJOAGUNG	1	0273	BATURETNO	1
032136	MLIRIP	1	0272	DELANGGU	1
03213	MOJOKERTO_B	1	0271	KARANGANYAR SKA	1
03212	MOJOKERTO_B	1	0269	PAMEUNGPEUK	2

0365	GILIMANUK	2	035136	UTERAN	1
0363	AMILAPURA	2	0351331	SAWAHAN	1
0362	LOVINA	2	0351321	KARE	1
0361	BENOA	2	0351311	GEMARANG	1
035879	PRAMBON	3	03512	MADIUN_A	1
03587	WARUJAYENG	3	0351	SARANGAN	1
03586	GONDANG	1	034385	GEMPOL	1
03585	KERTOSONO	3	03438	PRIGEN	1
0358325	NGANJUK	3	03437	BANGIL	1
03578	PACITAN	1	034365	BEJI	1
0357481	WATUGEDE	1	034363	PANDAAN	1
0357421	SUDIMORO	1	034361	PURWOSARI	1
035741	LOROG	1	0343571	TOSARI	1
035737	NAWANGAN	1	034349	NONGKOJAJAR	1
035735	JERUK	1	034348	GRATI	1
0357331	BANDAR	1	0343441	GONDANGWETAN	1
0357311	TEGALOMBO	1	034341	PASURUAN	1
03568	RENGEL	1	034320	PASURUAN	1
035671	MERAKURAK	1	03428	BLITAR	1
035661	KEREK	1	034269	WLINGI	1
035655	JATIROGO	1	0342562	PANATARAN	1
0356491	TANJUNGAWARAWAR	1	03425	SRENGAT	3
035641	BANCAR	1	03424	LODOYO	1
035632	TUBAN	1	0342351	BINANGUN	1
03558	DURENAN	1	03423	KESAMBEN	1
035579	TRENGGALEK	1	0342	PANATARAN	1
0355591	KALIDAWIR	1	034189	DAMPIT	1
0355551	PRIGI	1	0341881	DONOMULYO	1
035553	CAMPURDARAT	1	0341871	SUMBERMANJING	1
035539	NGUNUT	1	034187	GONDANGLEGI	1
035532	TULUNGAGUNG	1	0341851	AMPELGADING	1
03538	BOJONEGORO	1	0341841	BANTUR	1
0353591	NGROHO	1	0341833	BULULAWANG	1
0353571	TAMBAKREJO	1	034182	TUREN_A	1
0353551	PURWOSARI	1	034180	GADANG	1
0353531	KASIMAN	1	034179	PAKIS	1
0353511	KALITIDU	1	034178	TUMPANG	1
0353451	BUBULAN	1	034175	BURING	1
0353431	NGAMBON	1	034171	SAWOJAJAR	1
0353411	NGASEM	1	034159	BATU	1
0353391	SUGIHWARAS	1	0341521	NGANTANG	1
0353371	TEMAYANG	1	034152	PUJON	1
0353351	KEDUNGADEM	1	03415	KLOJEN	1
035333	SUMBERREJO	1	034146	KARANGPLOSO	1
0353311	KEPUHBARU	1	034145	SINGOSARI	1
03528	PONOROGO	1	034142	LAWANG	1
0352791	SAMPUNG	1	03414	BLIMBING	1
035275	SUMOROTO	1	034139	KEPANJEN	1
035261	PONOROGO	1	034138	SUMBERPUCUNG	1
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035189	MAGETAN	1	0341123	MALANG Info PLN	1
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0351871	PARANG	1	033845	ASEMBAGUS	2
035186	MAOSPATI	1	0338390	MLANDINGAN	1
035173	JOGOROGO	1	033828	ASEMBAGUS	2
03517	NGAWI	1	033688	AMBULU	1
035166	KARANGJATI	1	033672	PUGER	1
0351656	BRINGIN	1	03366	BALUNG	1
0351651	PANGKUR	1	033644	TANGGUL	1
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03515	MADIUN_A	1	0336	PUGER	1
035146	MADIUN_A	1	03358	KRAKSAAN	1
035145	MADIUN_A	1	033577	PAITON	1
035143	GORANGGARENG	1	033568	LECES	1
035138	CARUBAN	1	033561	GENDING	1

0268	PALABUHANRATU	3	02153	PALMERAH	3
0267	KARANGLIGAR	3	02148	PULO GEBANG	3
0266	BOJONGLOPANG	3	02147	RAWAMANGUN	3
0265	BANJARSARI	2	021468	PENGGILINGAN	3
0264	BOJONG	3	02145	KELAPA GADING	3
0263	CIANJUR	3	02144	CILINCING	3
0262	CIBATU	2	02142	CEMPAKA PUTIH	3
0261	SUMEDANG	2	02138	KPUS-GAMBIR	3
0255	SINDANGLAYA	3	02131	CIKINI	3
0254	BAROS	3	0212754	PASARMINGGU-2	3
025380	LABUAN	3	0212753	KALIBATA-2	3
025350	MENES	3	021250	SEMANGGI-2	3
025340	SAKETI	3	021	JAKARTA	3
025320	PANDEGLANG	3		end	
025250	MALINGPING	3			
025240	BAYAH	3			
025220	RANGKASBITUNG	3			
0251	CIAPUS	3			
024	SEMARANG	1			
023474	HAURGEULIS	2			
023450	LOSARANG	2			
023442	BALONGAN	2			
023435	JATIBARANG	2			
023427	INDRAMAYU	2			
0234	ARJAWINANGUN	2			
023388	JATIWANGI	2			
023366	KADIPATEN	2			
023331	CIKIJING	2			
02332	MAJALENGKA	2			
0233	RAJAGALUH	2			
023261	CILIMUS	2			
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0231	CBN-KANCI	2			
02277	RANCÄEKEK	2			
02273	BD-TURANGGA	2			
022203	BD-HEGARMANAH	3			
022201	BD-GEGERKALONG	3			
022	BANDUNG	3			
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021877	CISALAK	3			
021873	CIBUBUR	3			
02187	GANDARIA	3			
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021864	PONDOK KELAPA	3			
021840	PASAR REBO	3			
02184	KRANGGAN	3			
02183	TEBET	3			
02180	CAWANG	3			
02177	DEPOK	3			
021759	CIPETE-2	3			
021755	CINERE	3			
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02172	TANAH KUSIR	3			
02171	KEMANG	3			
02168	ANCOL	3			
02165	KEMAYORAN	3			
02164	ANCOL	3			
02163	CIDENG	3			
02160	MANGGADUA	3			
021588	KAPUK	3			
021584	MERUYA	3			
021583	KEDOYA	3			
02157	SEMANGGI-1	3			
02156	SLIPI	3			
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021555	TEGAL ALUR	3			
021550	CENGKARENG	3			
02154	CENGKARENG	3			

Name : SLI.lst	86	China	7
Function : Identifier	45	Denmark	7
Location : Surabaya	33	France	7
Made by : Valens Sigit Hascaryo	49	Germany	7
Date : XX-XX-01	39	Italy	7
Max Area : 300 kode area	31	Netherlands	7
begin	47	Norway	7
;Zona-I	34	Spain	7
880 Bangladesh 1	46	Sweden	7
975 Bhutan 1	41	Switzerland	7
673 Brunei 1	;Zona-VIII sampai XI (INMARSAT)		
95 Burma 1	8711	Inmarsat A	11
855 Cambodia 1	8713	Inmarsat B	10
856 Laos 1	8715	Inmarsat Aero	11
853 Macao 1	8716	Inmarsat M	10
976 Mongolia 1	8717	Inmarsat Mini-M	9
84 Vietnam 1	8718	Inmarsat A	11
;Zona-II	8721	Inmarsat A	11
93 Afghanistan 2	8723	Inmarsat B	10
213 Algeria 2	8725	Inmarsat Aero	11
244 Angola 2	8726	Inmarsat M	10
1264 Anguilla 2	8727	Inmarsat Mini-M	9
1268 Antigua-Barbuda 2	8731	Inmarsat A	11
599 Antilles 2	8733	Inmarsat B	8
54 Argentina 2	8735	Inmarsat Aero	11
20 Egypt 2	8736	Inmarsat M	8
7 Tatarstan 2	8737	Inmarsat Mini-M	8
;Zona-III	8738	Inmarsat A	11
357 Cyprus 3	8741	Inmarsat A	11
1671 Guam 3	8743	Inmarsat B	10
972 Israel 3	8745	Inmarsat Aero	11
962 Jordan 3	8746	Inmarsat M	10
961 Lebanon 3	8747	Inmarsat Mini-M	9
;Zona-IV	8748	Inmarsat A	11
1907 Alaska 4	end		
355 Albania 4			
376 Andora 4			
6721 Antarctic Base 4			
351 Azores & Madeira 4			
;Zona-V			
61 Australia 5			
1 USA 5			
1204 Canada 5			
1306 Canada 5			
1403 Canada 5			
1416 Canada 5			
1418 Canada 5			
1506 Canada 5			
1514 Canada 5			
1519 Canada 5			
1604 Canada 5			
1613 Canada 5			
1705 Canada 5			
1709 Canada 5			
1819 Canada 5			
1902 Canada 5			
1808 Hawaii 5			
852 Hongkong 5			
82 South Korea 5			
64 New Zealand 5			
886 Taiwan 5			
;Zona-VI			
971 Arab Emirat 6			
91 India 6			
81 Japan 6			
966 Saudi Arabia 6			
44 United Kingdom 6			
;Zona-VII			
43 Austria 7			
32 Belgium 7			

Name : DBase\STB.lst
Function : STB Identifier
Location : Surabaya
Made by : Valens Sigit Hascaryo
Date : XX-XX-01
Max Area : 250 Kode Area
begin
081 GSM-900 1
0816542 Mentari-Sby 1
0811321 Halo-Sby 1
082 AMPS 2
083 GSM-1800 3
0815 IM3 3
end

alens Sigit Hascaryo - 5103097064

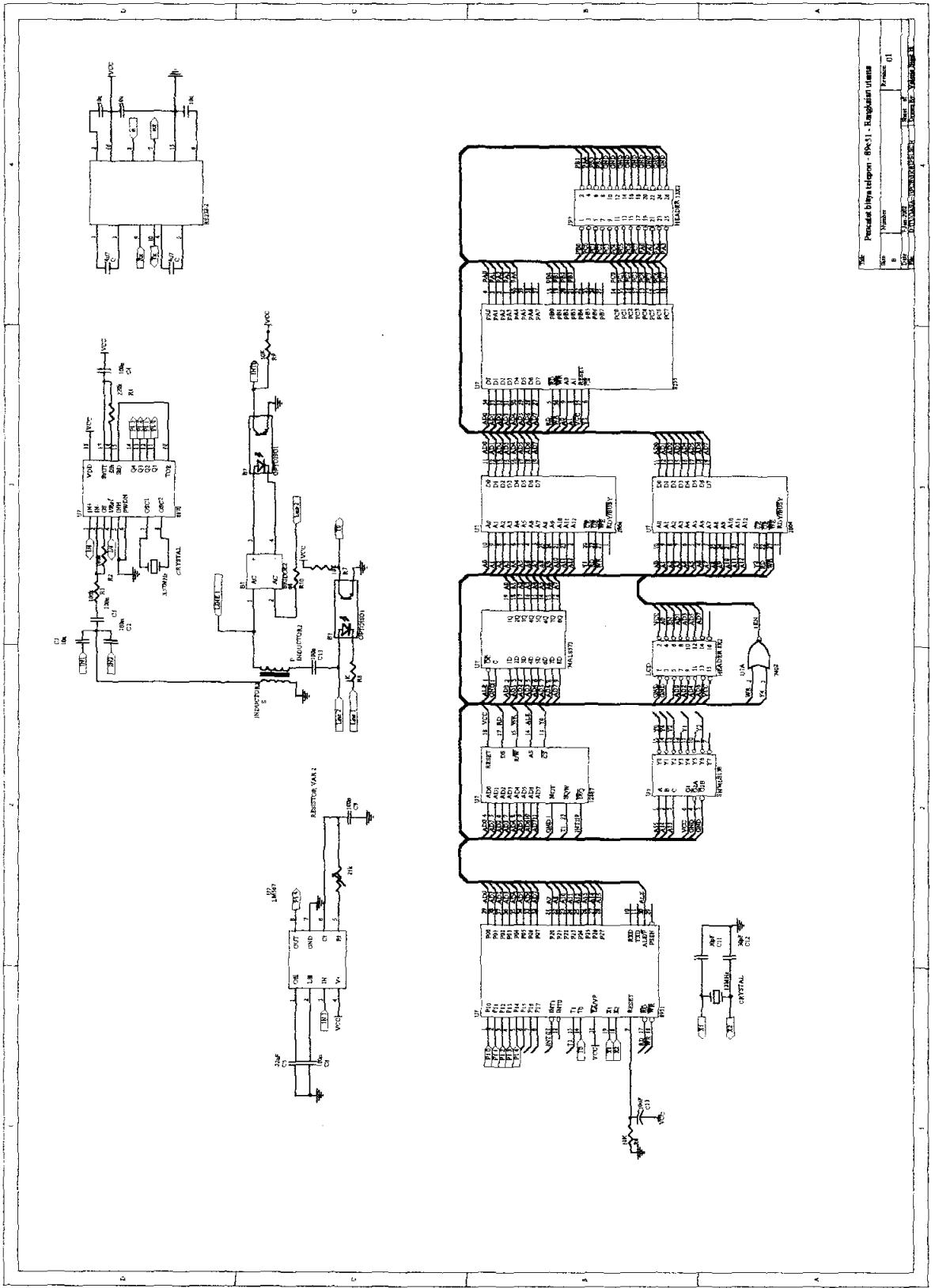
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arga : Rp. 246

alens Sigit Hascaryo - 5103097064

anggal : 04:01:02
ari : Jumat
am : 08:24:15
ujuan : 0274662237
umlah Pulsa : 009
arga : Rp. 1206



atures

ompatible with MCS-51™ Products

Bytes of In-System Reprogrammable Flash Memory

- Endurance: 1,000 Write/Erase Cycles

ully Static Operation: 0 Hz to 24 MHz

ree-Level Program Memory Lock

28 x 8-Bit Internal RAM

2 Programmable I/O Lines

to 16-Bit Timer/Counters

x Interrupt Sources

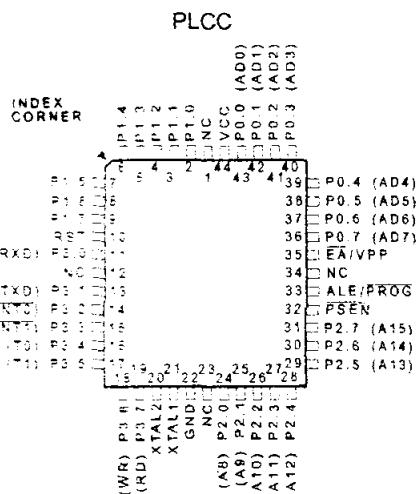
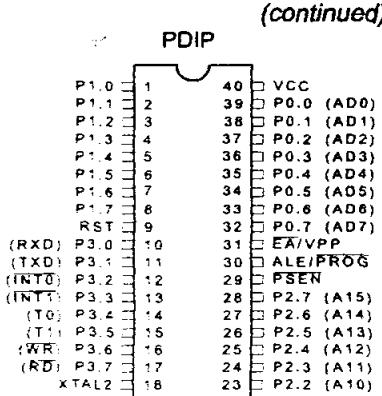
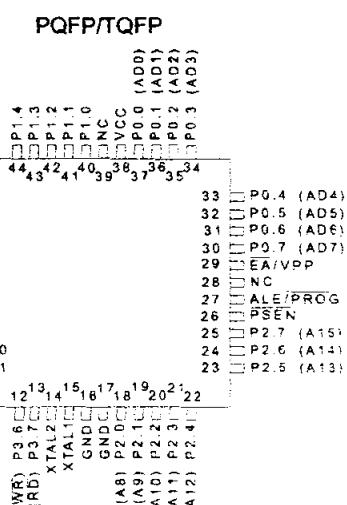
rogrammable Serial Channel

ow Power Idle and Power Down Modes

Description

AT89C51 is a low-power, high-performance CMOS 8-bit microcomputer with 4K bytes of Flash Programmable and Erasable Read Only Memory (PEROM). The device is manufactured using Atmel's high density nonvolatile memory technology and is compatible with the industry standard MCS-51™ instruction set and pinout. The chip Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed in-system or by a conventional nonvolatile memory programmer. By combining a versatile 8-bit CPU with Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel AT89C51 is a powerful microcomputer which provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

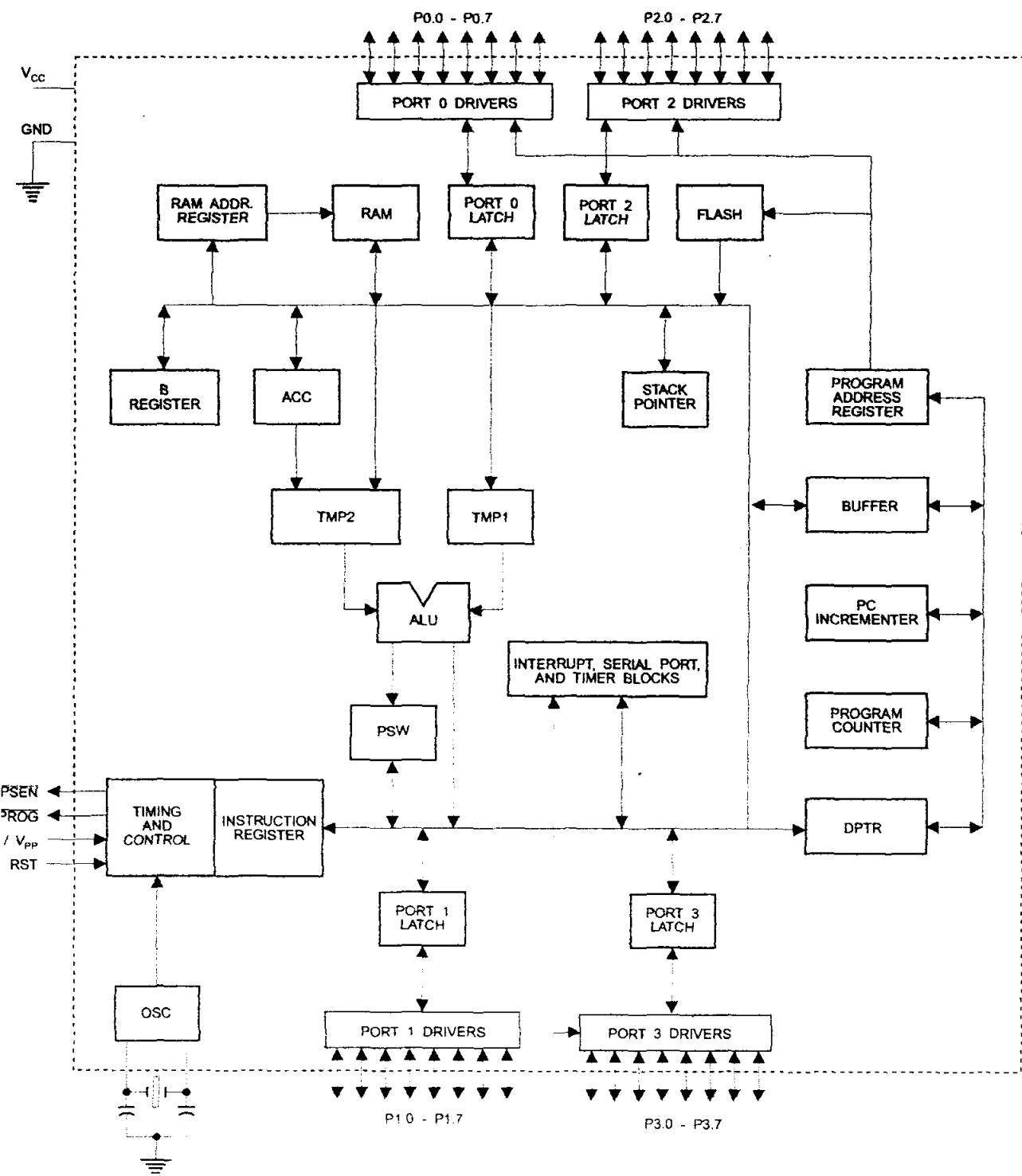
n Configurations



8-Bit Microcontroller with 4K Bytes Flash

AT89C51

0265F-A-12/97

AT&T**Block Diagram****AT89C51**

3. Programming the Flash

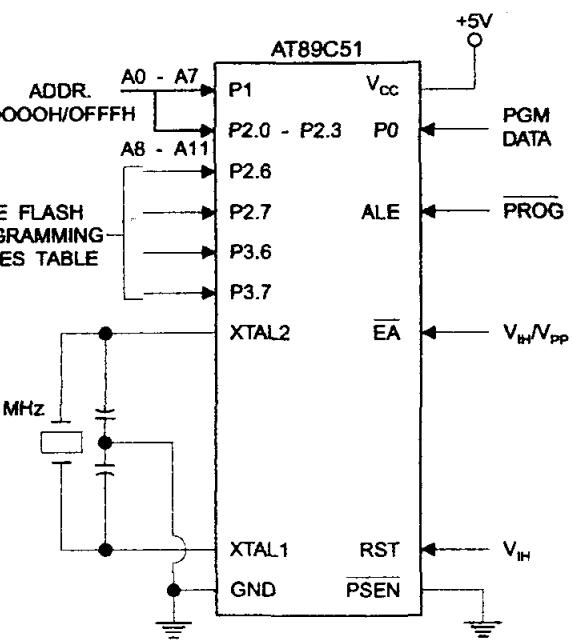
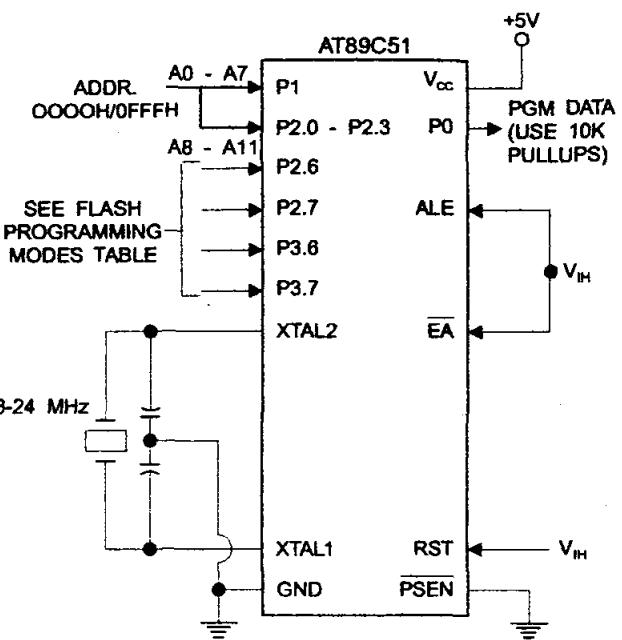


Figure 4. Verifying the Flash



Programming and Verification Characteristics

°C to 70°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 ± 10%

Parameter	Min	Max	Units
Programming Enable Voltage	11.5	12.5	V
Programming Enable Current		1.0	mA
Oscillator Frequency	3	24	MHz
Address Setup to PROG Low	48t _{CLCL}		
Address Hold After PROG	48t _{CLCL}		
Data Setup to PROG Low	48t _{CLCL}		
Data Hold After PROG	48t _{CLCL}		
P2.7 (ENABLE) High to V _{PP}	48t _{CLCL}		
V _{PP} Setup to PROG Low	10		μs
V _{PP} Hold After PROG	10		μs
PROG Width	1	110	μs
Address to Data Valid		48t _{CLCL}	
ENABLE Low to Data Valid		48t _{CLCL}	
Data Float After ENABLE	0	48t _{CLCL}	
PROG High to BUSY Low		1.0	μs
Byte Write Cycle Time		2.0	ms

1. Only used in 12-volt programming mode.



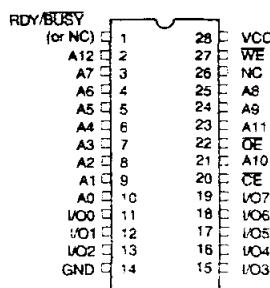
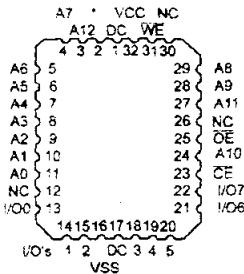
atures**Fast Read Access Time - 120 ns****Fast Byte Write - 200 μ s or 1 ms****Self-Timed Byte Write Cycle****Internal Address and Data Latches****Internal Control Timer****Automatic Clear Before Write****Direct Microprocessor Control****READY/BUSY Open Drain Output****DATA Polling****Low Power****30 mA Active Current****100 μ A CMOS Standby Current****High Reliability****Endurance: 10^4 or 10^5 Cycles****Data Retention: 10 Years****5V \pm 10% Supply****CMOS and TTL Compatible Inputs and Outputs****JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout****Commercial and Industrial Temperature Ranges****Description**

The AT28C64 is a low-power, high-performance 8,192 words by 8 bit nonvolatile Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory with popular, easy to use features. The device is manufactured with Atmel's reliable nonvolatile technol-

(continued)

Configurations

Pin Name	Function
0 - A12	Addresses
CE	Chip Enable
OE	Output Enable
WE	Write Enable
I/O0 - I/O7	Data Inputs/Outputs
RDY/BUSY	Ready/Busy Output
NC	No Connect
DC	Don't Connect

PDIP, SOIC
Top ViewLCC, PLCC
Top View

* = RDY/BUSY (or NC)

Note: PLCC package pins 1 and 17 are DON'T CONNECT.

0001G



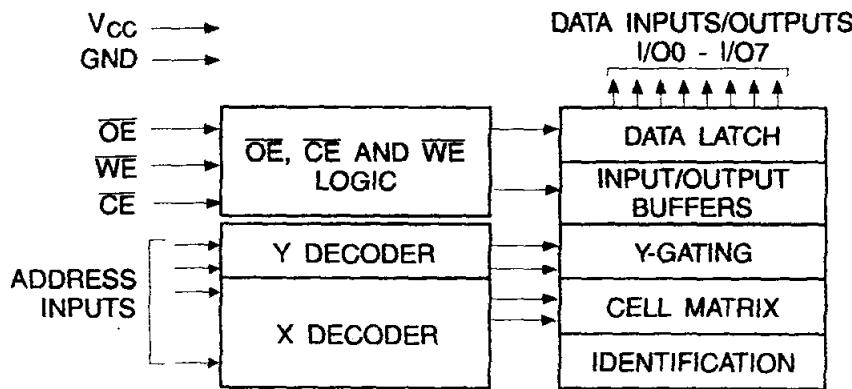
Description (Continued)

The AT28C64 is accessed like a Static RAM for the read/write cycles without the need for external components. During a byte write, the address and data are latched internally, freeing the microprocessor address and data bus for other operations. Following the initiation of a write cycle, the device will go to a busy state and automatically clear and write the latched data using an internal control timer. The device includes two methods for detecting the end of a write cycle, level detection of RDY/BUSY (unless bit 1 is N.C.) and DATA POLLING of I/O7. Once the end of a write cycle has been detected, a new access for a read or write can begin.

The CMOS technology offers fast access times of 120 ns at low power dissipation. When the chip is deselected the standby current is less than 100 μ A.

Atmel's 28C64 has additional features to ensure high quality and manufacturability. The device utilizes error correction internally for extended endurance and for improved data retention characteristics. An extra 32-bytes of E²PROM are available for device identification or tracking.

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Temperature Under Bias.....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature.....	-65°C to +150°C
All Input Voltages (including NC Pins) with Respect to Ground	-0.6V to +6.25V
All Output Voltages with Respect to Ground	-0.6V to Vcc + 0.6V
Voltage on OE and A9 with Respect to Ground	-0.6V to +13.5V

*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.



C and AC Operating Range

		AT28C64-12	AT28C64-15	AT28C64-20	AT28C64-25
Operating Temperature (Case)	Com.	0°C - 70°C	0°C - 70°C	0°C - 70°C	0°C - 70°C
	Ind.	-40°C - 85°C	-40°C - 85°C	-40°C - 85°C	-40°C - 85°C
Vcc Power Supply		5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%

Operating Modes

Mode	CE	OE	WE	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Write (2)	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Standby/Write Inhibit	V _{IH}	X ⁽¹⁾	X	High Z
Write Inhibit	X	X	V _{IH}	
Write Inhibit	X	V _{IL}	X	
Output Disable	X	V _{IH}	X	High Z
Chip Erase	V _{IL}	V _H ⁽³⁾	V _{IL}	High Z

Notes: 1. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH}.

3. V_H = 12.0V ± 0.5V.

2. Refer to AC Programming Waveforms.

DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units
I _{L1}	Input Load Current	V _{IN} = 0V to V _{CC} + 1V	10		µA
I _{LO}	Output Leakage Current	V _{I/O} = 0V to V _{CC}	10		µA
I _{SB1}	V _{CC} Standby Current CMOS	CE = V _{CC} - 0.3V to V _{CC} + 1.0V	100		µA
I _{SB2}	V _{CC} Standby Current TTL	CE = 2.0V to V _{CC} + 1.0V	Com. Ind.	2 3	mA
I _{CC}	V _{CC} Active Current AC	f = 5 MHz; I _{OUT} = 0 mA CE = V _{IL}	Com. Ind.	30 45	mA
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage			0.8	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage			2.0	V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA = 4.0 mA for RDY/BUSY		.45	V
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	I _{OH} = -400 µA		2.4	V



82C55A CHMOS PROGRAMMABLE PERIPHERAL INTERFACE

- Compatible with all Intel and Most Other Microprocessors
- High Speed, "Zero Wait State" Operation with 8 MHz 8086/88 and 80186/188
- 24 Programmable I/O Pins
- Low Power CHMOS
- Completely TTL Compatible

The Intel 82C55A is a high-performance, CHMOS version of the industry standard 8255A general purpose programmable I/O device which is designed for use with all Intel and most other microprocessors. It provides 24 I/O pins which may be individually programmed in 2 groups of 12 and used in 3 major modes of operation. The 82C55A is pin compatible with the NMOS 8255A and 8255A-5.

In MODE 0, each group of 12 I/O pins may be programmed in sets of 4 and 8 to be inputs or outputs. In MODE 1, each group may be programmed to have 8 lines of input or output. 3 of the remaining 4 pins are used for handshaking and interrupt control signals. MODE 2 is a strobed bi-directional bus configuration.

The 82C55A is fabricated on Intel's advanced CHMOS III technology which provides low power consumption with performance equal to or greater than the equivalent NMOS product. The 82C55A is available in 40-pin DIP and 44-pin plastic leaded chip carrier (PLCC) packages.

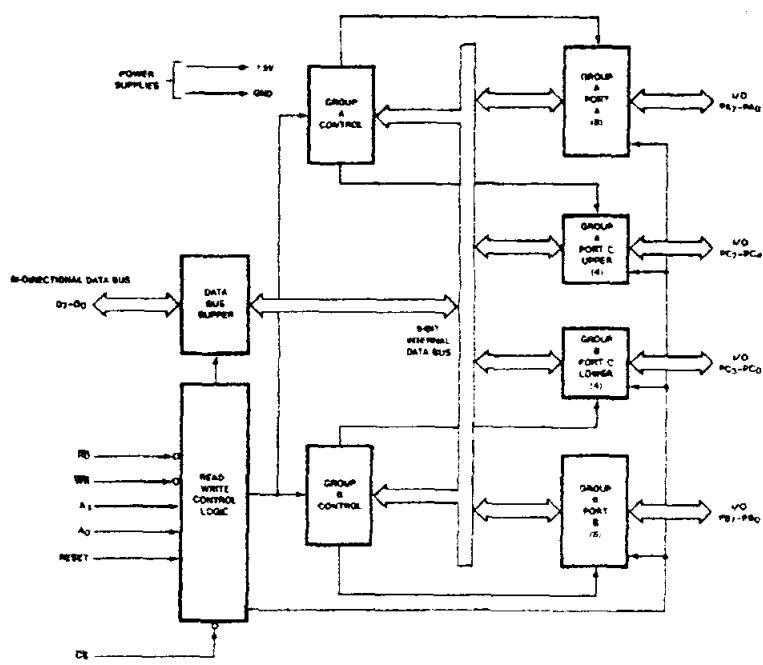
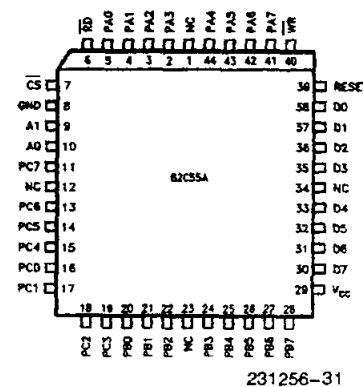
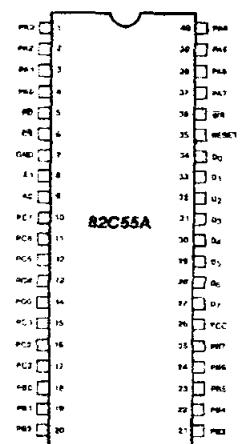


Figure 1. 82C55A Block Diagram

231256-1



231256-31



231256-2

Figure 2. 82C55A Pinout

Diagrams are for pin reference only. Package sizes are not to scale.

Table 1. Pin Description

Symbol	Pin Number		Type	Name and Function																																		
	Dip	PLCC																																				
PA ₃₋₀	1-4	2-5	I/O	PORT A, PINS 0-3: Lower nibble of an 8-bit data output latch/buffer and an 8-bit data input latch.																																		
RD	5	6	I	READ CONTROL: This input is low during CPU read operations.																																		
CS	6	7	I	CHIP SELECT: A low on this input enables the 82C55A to respond to RD and WR signals. RD and WR are ignored otherwise.																																		
GND	7	8		System Ground																																		
A ₁₋₀	8-9	9-10	I	ADDRESS: These input signals, in conjunction RD and WR, control the selection of one of the three ports or the control word registers.																																		
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A₁</th> <th>A₀</th> <th>RD</th> <th>WR</th> <th>CS</th> <th>Input Operation (Read)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>Port A - Data Bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>Port B - Data Bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>Port C - Data Bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>Control Word - Data Bus</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					A ₁	A ₀	RD	WR	CS	Input Operation (Read)	0	0	0	1	0	Port A - Data Bus	0	1	0	1	0	Port B - Data Bus	1	0	0	1	0	Port C - Data Bus	1	1	0	1	0	Control Word - Data Bus
A ₁	A ₀	RD	WR	CS	Input Operation (Read)																																	
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				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Output Operation (Write)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>Data Bus - Port A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>Data Bus - Port B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>Data Bus - Port C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>Data Bus - Control</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Output Operation (Write)					0	0	1	0	0	Data Bus - Port A	0	1	1	0	0	Data Bus - Port B	1	0	1	0	0	Data Bus - Port C	1	1	1	0	0	Data Bus - Control	
Output Operation (Write)																																						
0	0	1	0	0	Data Bus - Port A																																	
0	1	1	0	0	Data Bus - Port B																																	
1	0	1	0	0	Data Bus - Port C																																	
1	1	1	0	0	Data Bus - Control																																	
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Disable Function</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>1</td> <td>Data Bus - 3 - State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>Data Bus - 3 - State</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Disable Function					X	X	X	X	1	Data Bus - 3 - State	X	X	1	1	0	Data Bus - 3 - State													
Disable Function																																						
X	X	X	X	1	Data Bus - 3 - State																																	
X	X	1	1	0	Data Bus - 3 - State																																	
PC ₇₋₄	10-13	11,13-15	I/O	PORT C, PINS 4-7: Upper nibble of an 8-bit data output latch/buffer and an 8-bit data input buffer (no latch for input). This port can be divided into two 4-bit ports under the mode control. Each 4-bit port contains a 4-bit latch and it can be used for the control signal outputs and status signal inputs in conjunction with ports A and B.																																		
PC ₀₋₃	14-17	16-19	I/O	PORT C, PINS 0-3: Lower nibble of Port C.																																		
PB ₀₋₇	18-25	20-22, 24-28	I/O	PORT B, PINS 0-7: An 8-bit data output latch/buffer and an 8-bit data input buffer.																																		
V _{CC}	26	29		SYSTEM POWER: + 5V Power Supply.																																		
D ₇₋₀	27-34	30-33, 35-38	I/O	DATA BUS: Bi-directional, tri-state data bus lines, connected to system data bus.																																		
RESET	35	39	I	RESET: A high on this input clears the control register and all ports are set to the input mode.																																		
WR	36	40	I	WRITE CONTROL: This input is low during CPU write operations.																																		
PA ₇₋₄	37-40	41-44	I/O	PORT A, PINS 4-7: Upper nibble of an 8-bit data output latch/buffer and an 8-bit data input latch.																																		
NC		1, 12, 23, 34		No Connect																																		

82C55A OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

Mode Selection

There are three basic modes of operation that can be selected by the system software:

- Mode 0 — Basic input/output
- Mode 1 — Strobed Input/output
- Mode 2 — Bi-directional Bus

When the reset input goes "high" all ports will be set to the input mode with all 24 port lines held at a logic "one" level by the internal bus hold devices (see Figure 4 Note). After the reset is removed the 82C55A can remain in the input mode with no additional initialization required. This eliminates the need for pullup or pulldown devices in "all CMOS" designs. During the execution of the system program, any of the other modes may be selected by using a single output instruction. This allows a single 82C55A to service a variety of peripheral devices with a simple software maintenance routine.

The modes for Port A and Port B can be separately defined, while Port C is divided into two portions as required by the Port A and Port B definitions. All of the output registers, including the status flip-flops, will be reset whenever the mode is changed. Modes may be combined so that their functional definition can be "tailored" to almost any I/O structure. For instance; Group B can be programmed in Mode 0 to monitor simple switch closings or display computational results, Group A could be programmed in Mode 1 to monitor a keyboard or tape reader on an interrupt-driven basis.

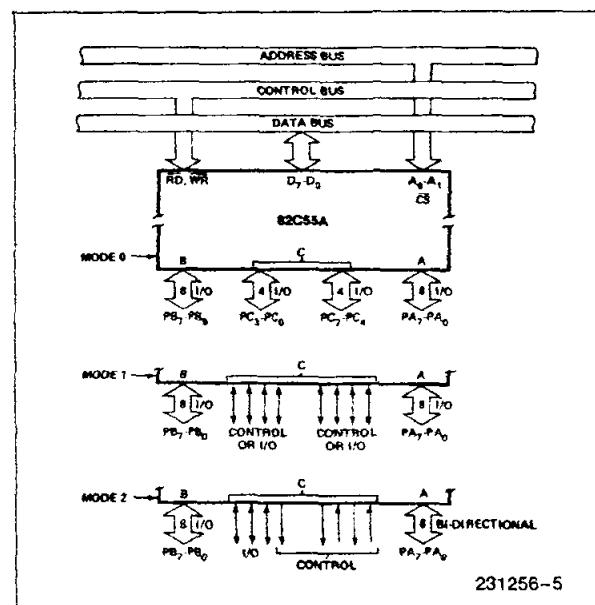


Figure 5. Basic Mode Definitions and Bus Interface

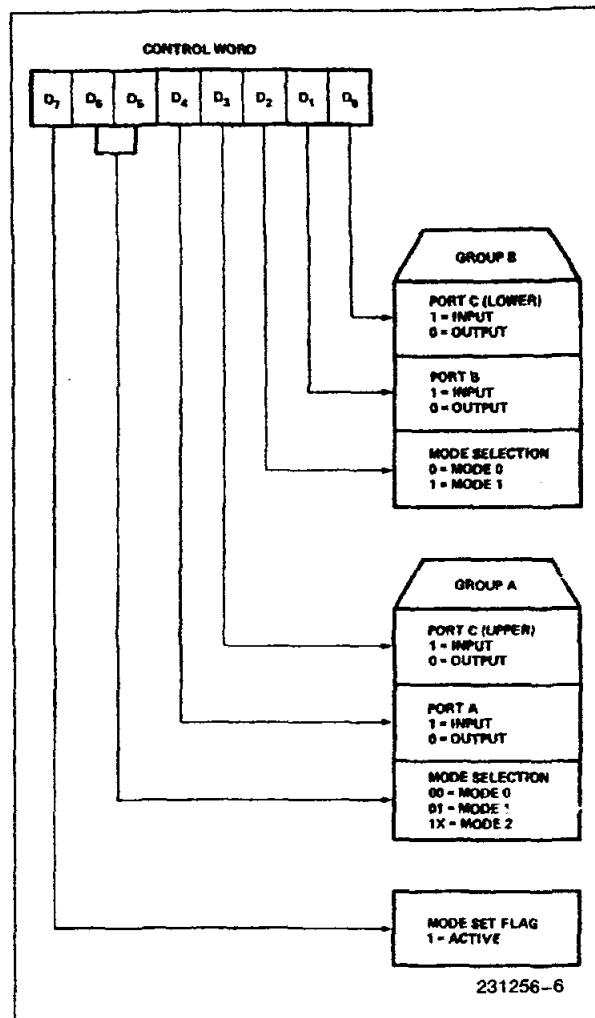


Figure 6. Mode Definition Format

The mode definitions and possible mode combinations may seem confusing at first but after a cursory review of the complete device operation a simple, logical I/O approach will surface. The design of the 82C55A has taken into account things such as efficient PC board layout, control signal definition vs PC layout and complete functional flexibility to support almost any peripheral device with no external logic. Such design represents the maximum use of the available pins.

Single Bit Set/Reset Feature

Any of the eight bits of Port C can be Set or Reset using a single OUTPUT instruction. This feature reduces software requirements in Control-based applications.

When Port C is being used as status/control for Port A or B, these bits can be set or reset by using the Bit Set/Reset operation just as if they were data output ports.

FEATURES

Drop-in replacement for IBM AT computer clock/calendar

Pin-compatible with the MC146818B and DS1287

Totally nonvolatile with over 10 years of operation in the absence of power

Self-contained subsystem includes lithium, quartz, and support circuitry

Counts seconds, minutes, hours, days, day of the week, date, month, and year with leap year compensation valid up to 2100

Binary or BCD representation of time, calendar, and alarm

12- or 24-hour clock with AM and PM in 12-hour mode

Daylight Savings Time option

Selectable between Motorola and Intel bus timing

Multiplex bus for pin efficiency

Interfaced with software as 128 RAM locations

- 14 bytes of clock and control registers
- 114 bytes of general purpose RAM

Programmable square wave output signal

Bus-compatible interrupt signals (IRQ)

Three interrupts are separately software-maskable and testable

- Time-of-day alarm once/second to once/day
- Periodic rates from 122 ms to 500 ms
- End of clock update cycle

PIN ASSIGNMENT

MOT	1	24	V _{CC}
NC	2	23	SQW
NC	3	22	NC
AD0	4	21	NC
AD1	5	20	NC
AD2	6	19	640
AD3	7	18	RESET
AD4	8	17	128
AD5	9	16	NC
AD6	10	15	SQW
AD7	11	14	AS
GND	12	13	PS

24 PIN DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

PIN DESCRIPTION

AD0–AD7	– Multiplexed Address/Data Bus
NC	– No Connection
MOT	– Bus Type Selection
CS	– Chip Select
AS	– Address Strobe
R/W	– Read/Write Input
DS	– Data Strobe
RESET	– Reset Input
IRQ	– Interrupt Request Output
SQW	– Square Wave Output
V _{CC}	– +5 Volt Supply
GND	– Ground

DESCRIPTION

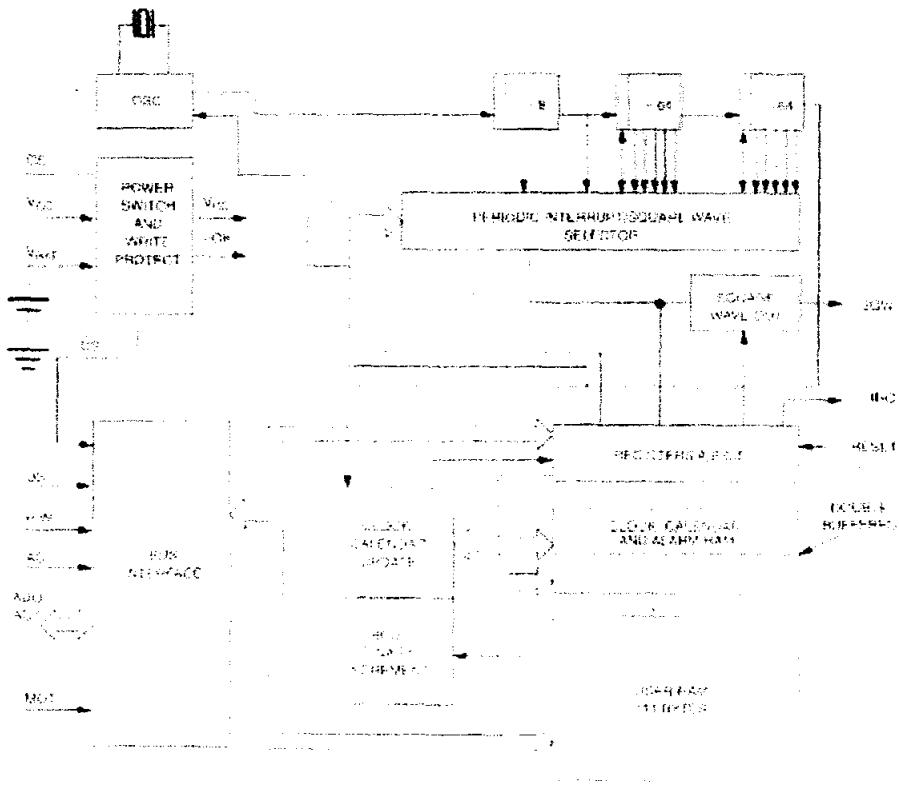
The DS12887 Real Time Clock plus RAM is designed to be a direct replacement for the DS1287. The DS12887 is identical in form, fit, and function to the DS1287, and has an additional 64 bytes of general purpose RAM. Access to this additional RAM space is determined by the logic level presented on AD6 during the address portion of an access cycle. A lithium energy source, quartz crystal, and write-protection circuitry are contained within a 24-pin dual in-line package. As such, the DS12887 is a complete subsystem replacing 16 components in a typical application. The functions include a nonvolatile time-of-day clock, an alarm, a one-hundred-year calendar, programmable interrupt, square wave

generator, and 114 bytes of nonvolatile static RAM. The real time clock is distinctive in that time-of-day and memory are maintained even in the absence of power.

OPERATION

The block diagram in Figure 1 shows the pin connections with the major internal functions of the DS12887. The following paragraphs describe the function of each pin.

BLOCK DIAGRAM DS12887 Figure 1



POWER-DOWN/POWER-UP CONSIDERATIONS

The Real Time Clock function will continue to operate and all of the RAM, time, calendar, and alarm memory locations remain nonvolatile regardless of the level of the **V_{CC}** input. When **V_{CC}** is applied to the DS12887 and reaches a level of greater than 4.25 volts, the device becomes accessible after 200 ms, provided that the oscillator is running and the oscillator countdown chain is not in reset (see Register A). This time period allows the system to stabilize after power is applied. When **V_{CC}** falls below 4.25 volts, the chip select input is internally forced to an inactive level regardless of the value of **CS** at the input pin. The DS12887 is, therefore, write-protected. When the DS12887 is in a write-protected state, all inputs are ignored and all outputs are in a high impedance state. When **V_{CC}** falls below a level of approximately 3 volts, the external **V_{CC}** supply is switched off and an internal lithium energy source supplies power to the Real Time Clock and the RAM memory.

SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS

GND, **V_{CC}**—DC power is provided to the device on these pins. **V_{CC}** is the +5 volt input. When 5 volts are applied within normal limits, the device is fully accessible and data can be written and read. When **V_{CC}** is below 4.25 volts typical, reads and writes are inhibited. However, the timekeeping function continues

unaffected by the lower input voltage. As V_{CC} falls below 3 volts typical, the RAM and timekeeper are switched over to an internal lithium energy source. The timekeeping function maintains an accuracy of ± 1 minute per month at 25°C regardless of the voltage input on the V_{CC} pin.

MOT (Mode Select) – The MOT pin offers the flexibility to choose between two bus types. When connected to V_{CC}, Motorola bus timing is selected. When connected to GND or left disconnected, Intel bus timing is selected. The pin has an internal pulldown resistance of approximately 20 kΩ.

SQW (Square Wave Output) – The SQW pin can output a signal from one of 13 taps provided by the 15 internal divider stages of the Real Time Clock. The frequency of the SQW pin can be changed by programming Register A as shown in Table 1. The SQW signal can be turned on and off using the SQWE bit in Register B. The SQW signal is not available when V_{CC} is less than 4.25 volts, typically.

PERIODIC INTERRUPT RATE AND SQUARE WAVE OUTPUT FREQUENCY Table 1

SELECT BITS REGISTER A				t _{PI} PERIODIC INTERRUPT RATE	SQW OUTPUT FREQUENCY
RS3	RS2	RS1	RS0		
0	0	0	0	None	None
0	0	0	1	3.90625 ms	256 Hz
0	0	1	0	7.8125 ms	128 Hz
0	0	1	1	122.070 μs	8.192 kHz
0	1	0	0	244.141 μs	4.096 kHz
0	1	0	1	488.281 μs	2.048 kHz
0	1	1	0	976.5625 μs	1.024 kHz
0	1	1	1	1.953125 ms	512 Hz
1	0	0	0	3.90625 ms	256 Hz
1	0	0	1	7.8125 ms	128 Hz
1	0	1	0	15.625 ms	64 Hz
1	0	1	1	31.25 ms	32 Hz
1	1	0	0	62.5 ms	16 Hz
1	1	0	1	125 ms	8 Hz
1	1	1	0	250 ms	4 Hz
1	1	1	1	500 ms	2 Hz

AD0–AD7 (Multiplexed Bidirectional Address/Data Bus) – Multiplexed buses save pins because address information and data information time-share the same signal paths. The addresses are present during the first portion of the bus cycle and the same pins and signal paths are used for data in the second portion of the cycle. Address/data multiplexing does not slow the access time of the DS12887 since the bus change from address to data occurs during the internal RAM access time. Addresses must be valid prior to the falling edge of AS/ALE, at which time the DS12887 latches the address from AD0 to AD6. Valid write data must be present and held stable during the latter portion of the DS or WR pulses. In a read cycle the DS12887 outputs 8 bits of data during the latter portion of the DS or RD pulses. The read cycle is terminated and the bus returns to a high impedance state as DS transitions low in the case of Motorola timing or as RD transitions high in the case of Intel timing.

AS (Address Strobe Input) – A positive-going address strobe pulse serves to demultiplex the bus. The falling edge of AS/ALE causes the address to be latched within the DS12887. The next rising edge that

occurs on the AS bus will clear the address regardless of whether \overline{CS} is asserted. Access commands should be sent in pairs.

S (Data Strobe or Read Input) – The DS/ \overline{RD} pin has two modes of operation depending on the level of the MOT pin. When the MOT pin is connected to V_{CC} , Motorola bus timing is selected. In this mode S is a positive pulse during the latter portion of the bus cycle and is called Data Strobe. During read cycles, DS signifies the time that the DS12887 is to drive the bidirectional bus. In write cycles the trailing edge of DS causes the DS12887 to latch the written data. When the MOT pin is connected to GND, Intel bus timing is selected. In this mode the DS pin is called Read (\overline{RD}). \overline{RD} identifies the time period when the DS12887 drives the bus with read data. The \overline{RD} signal is the same definition as the Output Enable (OE) signal on a typical memory.

/W (Read/Write Input) – The R/ \overline{W} pin also has two modes of operation. When the MOT pin is connected to V_{CC} for Motorola timing, R/ \overline{W} is at a level which indicates whether the current cycle is a read or write. A read cycle is indicated with a high level on R/ \overline{W} while DS is high. A write cycle is indicated when R/ \overline{W} is low during DS.

When the MOT pin is connected to GND for Intel timing, the R/ \overline{W} signal is an active low signal called WR. In this mode the R/ \overline{W} pin has the same meaning as the Write Enable signal (WE) on generic RAMs.

S (Chip Select Input) – The Chip Select signal must be asserted low for a bus cycle in the DS12887 to be accessed. CS must be kept in the active state during DS and AS for Motorola timing and during RD and WR for Intel timing. Bus cycles which take place without asserting CS will latch addresses but no access will occur. When V_{CC} is below 4.25 volts, the DS12887 internally inhibits access cycles by internally disabling the CS input. This action protects both the real time clock data and RAM data during power outages.

IRQ (Interrupt Request Output) – The IRQ pin is an active low output of the DS12887 that can be used as an interrupt input to a processor. The IRQ output remains low as long as the status bit causing the interrupt is present and the corresponding interrupt-enable bit is set. To clear the IRQ pin the processor program normally reads the C register. The RESET pin also clears pending interrupts.

When no interrupt conditions are present, the IRQ level is in the high impedance state. Multiple interrupting devices can be connected to an IRQ bus. The IRQ bus is an open drain output and requires an external pullup resistor.

RESET (Reset Input) – The RESET pin has no effect on the clock, calendar, or RAM. On power-up the RESET pin can be held low for a time in order to allow the power supply to stabilize. The amount of time that RESET is held low is dependent on the application. However, if RESET is used on power-up, the time RESET is low should exceed 200 ms to make sure that the internal timer that controls the DS12887 on power-up has timed out. When RESET is low and V_{CC} is above 4.25 volts, the following occurs:

Periodic Interrupt Enable (PEI) bit is cleared to 0.

Alarm Interrupt Enable (AIE) bit is cleared to 0.

Update Ended Interrupt Flag (UF) bit is cleared to 0.

Interrupt Request Status Flag (IRQF) bit is cleared to 0.

Periodic Interrupt Flag (PF) bit is cleared to 0.

The device is not accessible until RESET is returned high.

Alarm Interrupt Flag (AF) bit is cleared to 0.

IRQ pin is in the high impedance state.

Square Wave Output Enable (SQWE) bit is cleared to 0.

Update Ended Interrupt Enable (UIE) is cleared to 0.

In a typical application RESET can be connected to V_{CC}. This connection will allow the DS12887 to go in and out of power fail without affecting any of the control registers.

ADDRESS MAP

The address map of the DS12887 is shown in Figure 2. The address map consists of 114 bytes of user RAM, 10 bytes of RAM that contain the RTC time, calendar, and alarm data, and 4 bytes which are used for control and status. All 128 bytes can be directly written or read except for the following:

Registers C and D are read-only.

Bit 7 of Register A is read-only.

The high order bit of the seconds byte is read-only.

The contents of four registers (A,B,C, and D) are described in the "Registers" section.

ADDRESS MAP DS12887 Figure 2



TIME, CALENDAR AND ALARM LOCATIONS

The time and calendar information is obtained by reading the appropriate memory bytes. The time, calendar, and alarm are set or initialized by writing the appropriate RAM bytes. The contents of the 10 time, calendar, and alarm bytes can be either Binary or Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD) format. Before writing the internal time, calendar, and alarm registers, the SET bit in Register B should be written to a logic 1 to prevent updates from occurring while access is being attempted. In addition to writing the 10 time, calendar, and alarm registers in a selected format (binary or BCD), the data mode bit (DM) of register B must be set to the appropriate logic level. All 10 time, calendar, and alarm bytes must use the same data mode. The set bit in Register B should be cleared after the data mode bit has been written to allow the real time clock to update the time and calendar bytes. Once initialized, the real time clock makes all updates in the selected mode. The data mode cannot be changed without reinitializing the 10 data bytes. Table 2 shows the binary and BCD formats of the 10 time, calendar, and alarm locations. The 4-12 bit cannot be changed without reinitializing the hour locations. When the 12-hour format is selected, the high order bit of the hours byte represents PM when it is a logic 1. The time, calendar, and alarm bytes are always accessible because they are double buffered. Once per second the 10 bytes are advanced by 1 second and checked for an alarm condition. If a read of the time and calendar data occurs during an update, a problem exists where seconds, minutes, hours, etc. may not correlate. The probability of reading incorrect time and calendar data is low. Several methods of avoiding any possible incorrect time and calendar reads are covered later in this text.

The three alarm bytes can be used in two ways. First, when the alarm time is written in the appropriate hours, minutes, and seconds alarm locations, the alarm interrupt is initiated at the specified time each day the alarm enable bit is high. The second use condition is to insert a "don't care" state in one or more of the three alarm bytes. The "don't care" code is any hexadecimal value from C0 to FF. The two most significant bits of each byte set the "don't care" condition when at logic 1. An alarm will be generated each hour when the "don't care" bits are set in the hours byte. Similarly, an alarm is generated every minute with "don't care" codes in the hours and minute alarm bytes. The "don't care" codes in all three alarm bytes create an interrupt every second.

TIME, CALENDAR AND ALARM DATA MODES Table 2

ADDRESS LOCATION	FUNCTION	DECIMAL RANGE	RANGE	
			BINARY DATA MODE	BCD DATA MODE
0	Seconds	0-59	00-3B	00-59
1	Seconds Alarm	0-59	00-3B	00-59
2	Minutes	0-59	00-3B	00-59
3	Minutes Alarm	0-59	00-3B	00-59
4	Hours-12-hr Mode	1-12	01-0C AM, 81-8C PM	01-12AM, 81-92PM
	Hours-24-hr Mode	0-23	00-17	00-23
5	Hours Alarm-12-hr	1-12	01-0C AM, 81-8C PM	01-12AM, 81-92PM
	Hours Alarm-24-hr	0-23	00-17	00-23
6	Day of the Week Sunday = 1	1-7	01-07	01-07
7	Date of the Month	1-31	01-1F	01-31
8	Month	1-12	01-0C	01-12
9	Year	0-99	00-63	00-99

Features

- Complete DTMF Receiver
- Low power consumption
- Internal gain setting amplifier
- Adjustable guard time
- Central office quality
- Power-down mode
- Inhibit mode
- Backward compatible with MT8870C/MT8870C-1

Applications

- Receiver system for British Telecom (BT) or CEPT Spec (MT8870D-1)
- Paging systems
- Repeater systems/mobile radio
- Credit card systems
- Remote control
- Personal computers
- Telephone answering machine

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Ordering Information

MT8870DE/DE-1 18 Pin Plastic DIP
 MT8870DS/DS-1 18 Pin SOIC
 MT8870DN/DN-1 20 Pin SSOP
 -40 °C to +85 °C

Description

The MT8870D/MT8870D-1 is a complete DTMF receiver integrating both the bandsplit filter and digital decoder functions. The filter section uses switched capacitor techniques for high and low group filters; the decoder uses digital counting techniques to detect and decode all 16 DTMF tone-pairs into a 4-bit code. External component count is minimized by on chip provision of a differential input amplifier, clock oscillator and latched three-state bus interface.

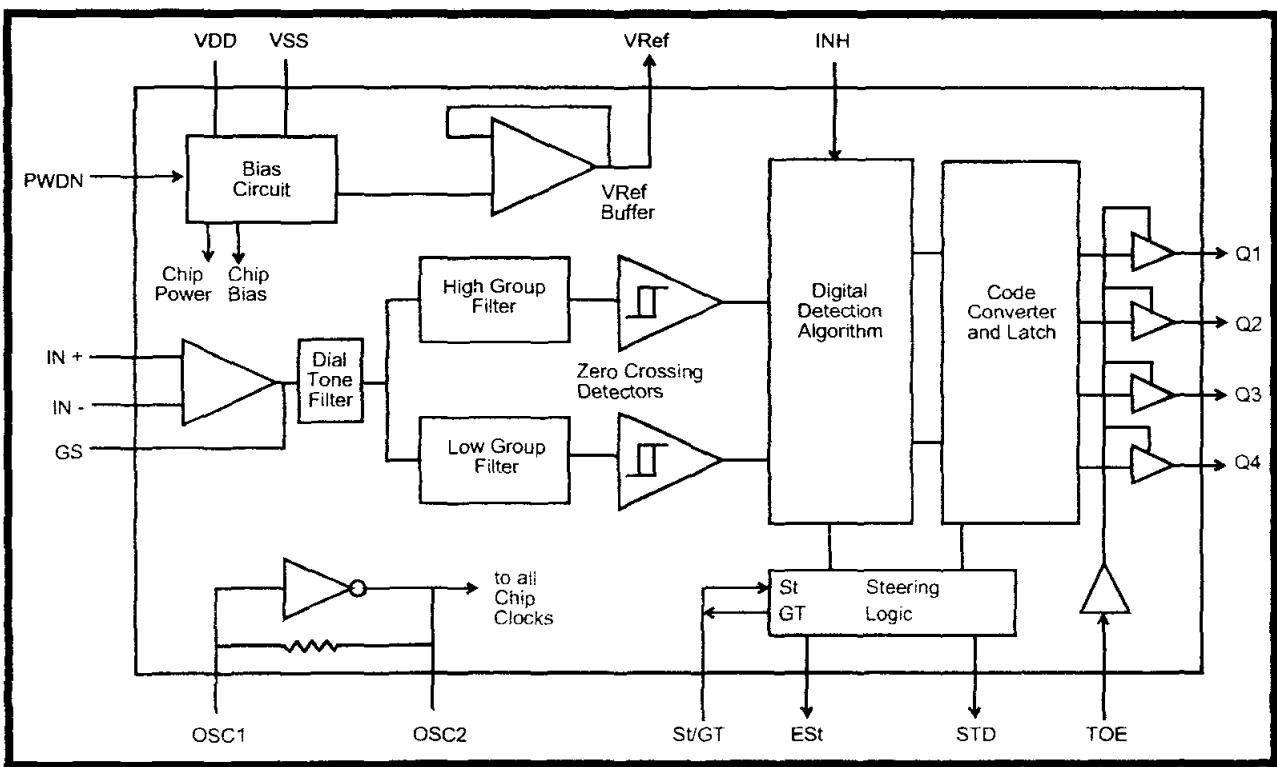


Figure 1 - Functional Block Diagram

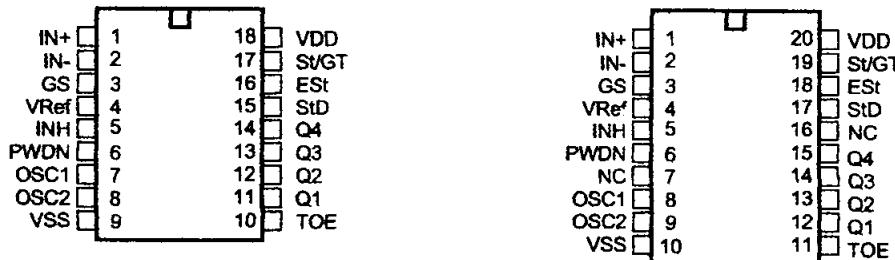


Figure 2 - Pin Connections

Pin Description

Pin #			Description
	18	20	Name
1	1	1	IN+ Non-Inverting Op-Amp (Input).
2	2	2	IN- Inverting Op-Amp (Input).
3	3	3	GS Gain Select. Gives access to output of front end differential amplifier for connection of feedback resistor.
4	4	4	V _{Ref} Reference Voltage (Output). Nominally V _{DD} /2 is used to bias inputs at mid-rail (see Fig. 6 and Fig. 10).
5	5	5	INH Inhibit (Input). Logic high inhibits the detection of tones representing characters A, B, C and D. This pin input is internally pulled down.
6	6	6	PWDN Power Down (Input). Active high. Powers down the device and inhibits the oscillator. This pin input is internally pulled down.
7	8	OSC1	Clock (Input).
8	9	OSC2	Clock (Output). A 3.579545 MHz crystal connected between pins OSC1 and OSC2 completes the internal oscillator circuit.
9	10	V _{SS}	Ground (Input). 0V typical.
10	11	TOE	Three State Output Enable (Input). Logic high enables the outputs Q1-Q4. This pin is pulled up internally.
11-14	12-15	Q1-Q4	Three State Data (Output). When enabled by TOE, provide the code corresponding to the last valid tone-pair received (see Table 1). When TOE is logic low, the data outputs are high impedance.
15	17	StD	Delayed Steering (Output). Presents a logic high when a received tone-pair has been registered and the output latch updated; returns to logic low when the voltage on St/GT falls below V _{TSt} .
16	18	ESt	Early Steering (Output). Presents a logic high once the digital algorithm has detected a valid tone pair (signal condition). Any momentary loss of signal condition will cause ESt to return to a logic low.
17	19	St/GT	Steering Input/Guard time (Output) Bidirectional. A voltage greater than V _{TSt} detected at St causes the device to register the detected tone pair and update the output latch. A voltage less than V _{TSt} frees the device to accept a new tone pair. The GT output acts to reset the external steering time-constant; its state is a function of ESt and the voltage on St.
18	20	V _{DD}	Positive power supply (Input). +5V typical.
	7, 16	NC	No Connection.

Power-down and Inhibit Mode

A logic high applied to pin 6 (PWDN) will power down the device to minimize the power consumption in a standby mode. It stops the oscillator and the functions of the filters.

Inhibit mode is enabled by a logic high input to the pin 5 (INH). It inhibits the detection of tones representing characters A, B, C, and D. The output code will remain the same as the previous detected code (see Table 1).

Differential Input Configuration

The input arrangement of the MT8870D/MT8870D-1 provides a differential-input operational amplifier as well as a bias source (V_{Ref}) which is used to bias the inputs at mid-rail. Provision is made for connection of a feedback resistor to the op-amp output (GS) for adjustment of gain. In a single-ended configuration, the input pins are connected as shown in Figure 10 with the op-amp connected for unity gain and V_{Ref} biasing the input at $\frac{1}{2}V_{DD}$. Figure 6 shows the differential configuration, which permits the adjustment of gain with the feedback resistor R_5 .

Crystal Oscillator

The internal clock circuit is completed with the addition of an external 3.579545 MHz crystal and is normally connected as shown in Figure 10 (Single-Ended Input Configuration). However, it is possible to configure several MT8870D/MT8870D-1 devices employing only a single oscillator crystal. The oscillator output of the first device in the chain is coupled through a 30 pF capacitor to the oscillator input (OSC1) of the next device. Subsequent devices are connected in a similar fashion. Refer to Figure 7 for details. The problems associated with unbalanced loading are not a concern with the arrangement shown, i.e., precision balancing capacitors are not required.

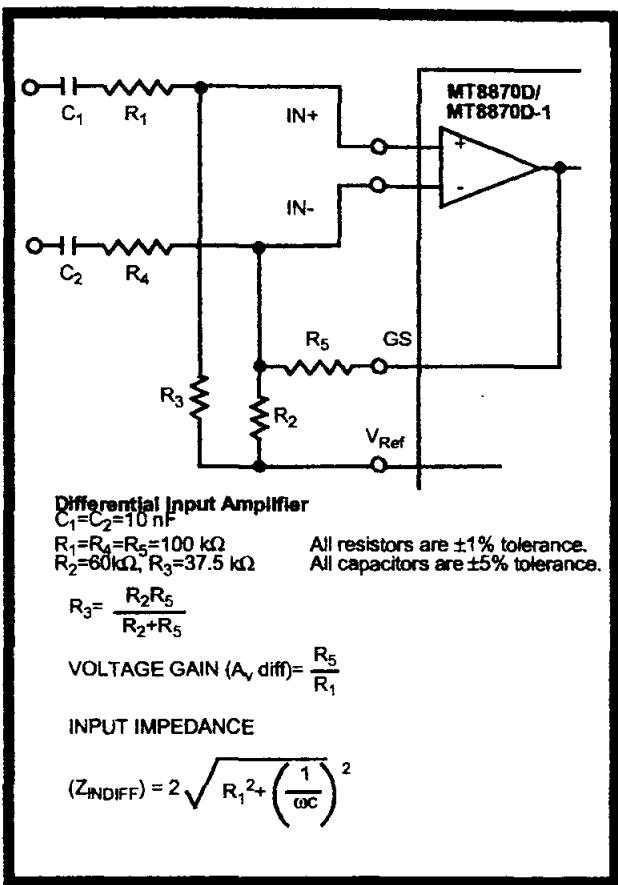


Figure 6 - Differential Input Configuration

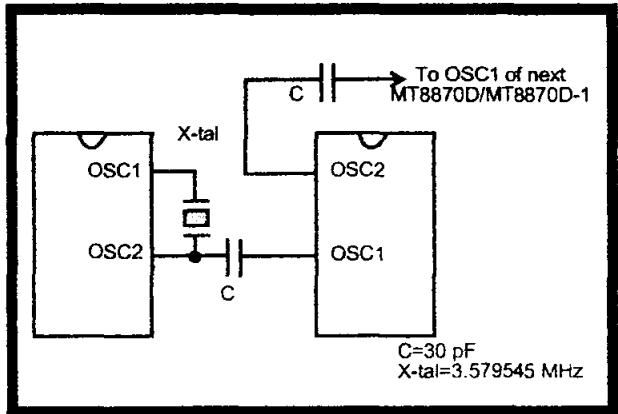


Figure 7 - Oscillator Connection

Parameter	Unit	Resonator
R1	Ohms	10.752
L1	mH	.432
C1	pF	4.984
C0	pF	37.915
Qm	-	896.37
Δf	%	±0.2%

Table 2. Recommended Resonator Specifications

Note: Qm=quality factor of RLC model, i.e., $1/2\pi f/R_1 C_1$.

8870D/MT8870D-1 ISO²-CMOS

Applications

RECEIVER SYSTEM FOR BRITISH TELECOM SPECIFICATION BS 1151

circuit shown in Fig. 9 illustrates the use of MT8870D-1 device in a typical receiver system. BT defines the input signals less than -34 dBm as on-operate level. This condition can be attained by choosing a suitable values of R_1 and R_2 to give 3 dB attenuation, such that -34 dBm input will correspond to -37 dBm at the gain setting of MT8870D-1. As shown in the diagram, the component values of R_3 and C_2 are the guard time requirements when the total component tolerance is 5%. For better performance, it is recommended to use the non-symmetric guard time circuit in Fig. 8.

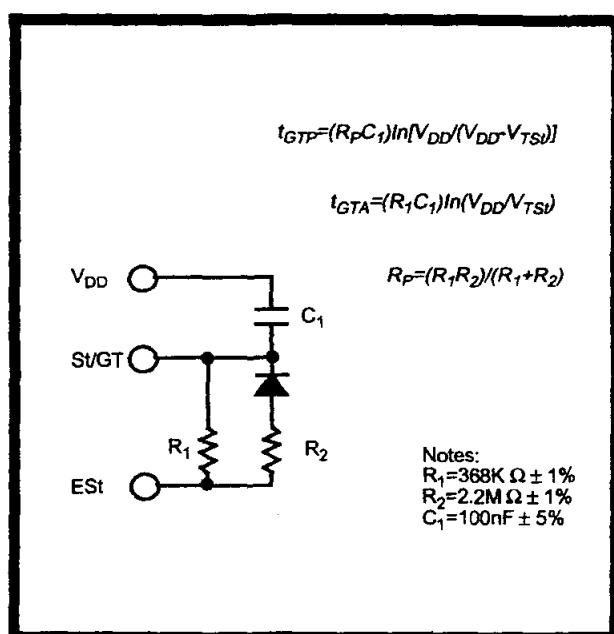


Figure 8 - Non-Symmetric Guard Time Circuit

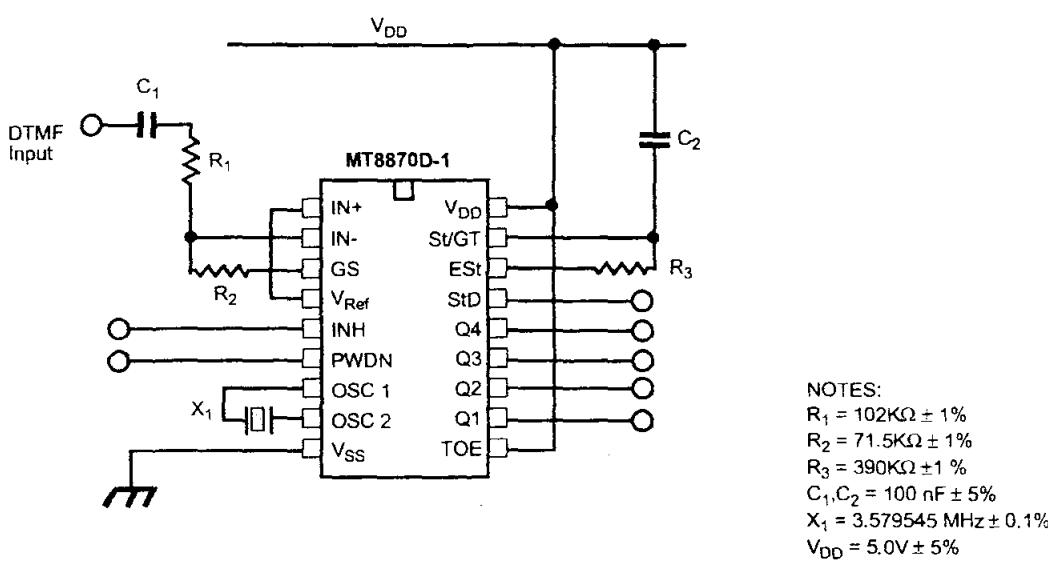


Figure 9 - Single-Ended Input Configuration for BT or CEPT Spec

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