### 1. Introduction of STC15W201S series MCU (In abundant supply)

STC15W201S series MCU is a single-chip microcontroller based on a high performance 1T architecture 8051 CPU, which is produced by STC MCU Limited. It is a new generation of 8051 MCU of high speed, high stability, wide voltage range, low power consumption and super strong anti-disturbance. Besides, STC15W201S series MCU is a MCU of super advanced encryption, because it adopts the ninth generation of STC encryption technology. With the enhanced kernel, STC15W201S series MCU is faster than a traditional 8051 in executing instructions (about 8~12 times the rate of a traditional 8051 MCU), and has a fully compatible instruction set with traditional 8051 series microcontroller. External expensive crystal can be removed by being integrated internal high-precise R/C clock( $\pm 0.3\%$ ) with  $\pm 1\%$  temperature drift (-40°C~+85°C) while  $\pm 0.6\%$  in normal temperature (-20°C~+65°C) and wide frenquency adjustable between 5MHz and 35MHz. External reset curcuit also can be removed by being integrated internal highly reliable one with 16 levels optional threshold voltage of reset. The STC15W201S series MCU includes a high-speed asynchronous serial port----UART( can be regarded as 2 serial ports by shifting among 2 groups of pins), comparator and so on. STC15W201S series MCU is usually used in serial communication or electrical control or some occasion with strong disturbance.

In Keil C development environment, select the Intel 8052 to compiling and only contain < reg51.h > as header file.

STC15 series MCU with super high-speed CPU core of STC-Y5 works 20% faster than STC early 1T series (such as STC12/STC11/STC10 series) at same clock frequency.

- Enhanced 8051 Central Processing Unit, 1T, single clock per machine cycle, faster 8~12 times than the rate of a traditional 8051.
- Operating voltage range: 5.5V ~ 2.4V.
- On-chip 1K/2K/3K/4K/5K/7.5K FLASH program memory with flexible ISP/IAP capability, can be repeatedly erased more than 100 thousand times.
- on-chip 256 bytes SRAM
- On-chip EEPROM with large capacity can be repeatedly erased more than 100 thousand times.
- ISP/IAP, In-System-Programming and In-Application-Programming , no need for programmer and emulator.
- Internal hghly reliable Reset with 16 levels optional threshold voltage of reset, external reset curcuit can be completely removed
- Internal high- precise R/C clock(±0.3%) with ±1% temperature drift (-40°C~+85°C) while ±0.6% (-20°C ~+65°C) in normal temperature and wide frequency adjustable between 5MHz and 35MHz (5.5296MHz / 11.0592MHz / 22.1184MHz / 33.1776MHz).
- Operating frequency range: 0- 35MHz, is equivalent to traditional 8051:0~420MHz.
- No need external crystal and reset, and can output clock and low reset signal from MCU.
- A high-speed asynchronous serial ports----UART ( can be regarded as 2 serial ports by shifting among 2 groups of pins): UART1(RxD/P3.0, TxD/P3.1) can be switched to (RxD\_2/P3.6, TxD\_2/P3.7).
- Support the function of Encryption Download (to protect your code from being intercepted).
- Support the function of RS485 Control
- · Code protection for flash memory access, excellent noise immunity, very low power consumption

- Power management mode: Slow-Down mode, Idle mode(all interrupt can wake up Idle mode), Stop/Power-Down mode.
- Timers which can wake up stop/power-down mode: have internal low-power special wake-up Timer.
- Resource which can wake up stop/power-down mode are: INT0/P3.2, INT1/P3.3 (INT0/INT1, may be

generated on both rising and falling edges),  $\overline{INT2}/P3.6$ ,  $\overline{INT3}/P3.7$ ,  $\overline{INT4}/P3.0$  ( $\overline{INT2}/\overline{INT3}/\overline{INT4}$ , only be generated on falling edge); pins T0/T2(their falling edge can wake up if T0/T2 have been enabled before power-down mode, but no interrupts can be generated); internal low-power special wakeup Timer.

- Two Timers/Counters----T0(are compatible with Timer0 of traditional 8051) and T2, T0/T2 all can independently achieve external programmable clock output
- Programmable clock output function(output by dividing the frequency of the internal system clock or the input clock of external pin):

The speed of external programmable clock output of 5V MCU is also not more than 13.5MHz, because the output speed of I/O port of STC15 series 5V MCU is not more than 13.5MHz.

The speed of external programmable clock output of 3.3V MCU is also not more than 8MHz, because the output speed of I/O port of STC15 series 3.3V MCU is not more than 8MHz.

① The Programmable clock output of T0 is on P3.5/T0CLKO (output by dividing the frequency of the internal system clock or the input clock of external pin T0/P3.4)

<sup>(2)</sup> The Programmable clock output of T2 is on P3.0/T2CLKO (output by dividing the frequency of the internal system clock or the input clock of external pin T2/P3.1)

Two timers/counters in above all can be output by dividing the frequency from 1 to 65536.

③ The Programmable clock output of master clock is on P5.4/MCLKO, and its frequency can be divided into MCLK/1, MCLK/2, MCLK/4.

The master clock can either be internal R/C clock or the external input clock or the external crystal oscillator.

MCLK is the frequency of master clock. MCLKO is the output of master clock.

It is on MCLKO/P3.4 that the Programmable clock output of master clock of STC15 series 8-pin MCU (such as STC15F101W series). However, it is on MCLKO/P5.4 that the Programmable clock output of master clock of other STC15 series MCU including 16-pin or more than 16-pin MCU(such as STC15F2K60S2, STC15W4K32S4 and so on)

- Comparator, which support comparing by external pin CMP+ and CMP- or internal reference voltage and generating output signal (its polarity can be configured) on CMPO pin can be used as 1 channel ADC or brownout detect function.
- One 15 bits Watch-Dog-Timer with 8-bit pre-scaler (one-time-enabled)
- advanced instruction set, which is fully compatible with traditional 8051 MCU, have hardware multiplication / division command.
- 14/6 common I/O ports are available, their mode is quasi\_bidirectional/weak pull-up (traditional 8051 I/O ports mode) after reset, and can be set to four modes: quasi\_bidirectional/weak pull-up, strong push-pull/

strong pull-up, input-only/high-impedance and open drain.

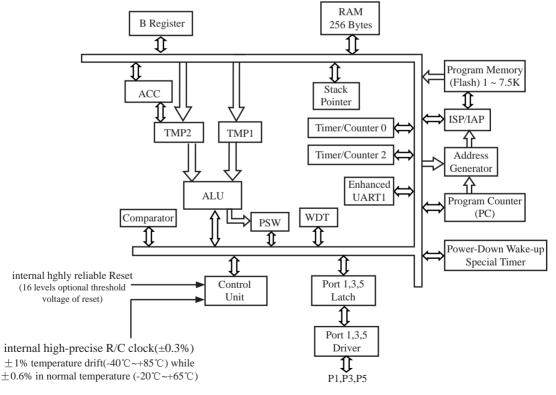
the driving ability of each I/O port can be up to 20mA, but the current of the whole chip don't exceed this maximum 90mA.

If I/O ports are not enough, it can be extended by connecting a 74HC595(reference price: RMB 0.15 yuan). Besides, cascading several chips also can extend to dozens of I/O ports.

- Package: SOP-8, DIP-8, SOP-16(6mm x 9mm), DIP-16.
- All products are baked 8 hours in high-temperature 175℃ after be packaged, Manufacture guarantee good quality.
- In Keil C development environment, select the Intel 8052 to compiling and only contain < reg51.h > as header file.

# 2. Block diagram of STC15W201S series

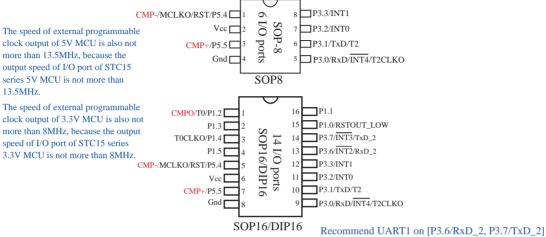
The internal structure of STC15W201S series MCU is shown in the block diagram below. STC15W201S series MCU includes central processor unit(CPU), program memory (Flash), data memory(SRAM), Timers/Counters, power-down wake-up Timer, I/O ports, high-speed asynchronous serial communication port---UART, Comparator, Watchdog, internal high- precise R/C clock, internal hghly reliable Reset and so on.



STC15W201S series Block Diagram

# 3. Pin Configurations of STC15W201S series MCU

#### All packages meet EU RoHS standards



TOCLKO refers to the programmable clock output of Timer/Counter 0 (output by dividing the frequency of the internal system clock or the input clock of external pin T0/P3.4);

T2CLKO refers to the programmable clock output of Timer/Counter 2 (output by dividing the frequency of the internal system clock or the input clock of external pin T2/P3.1);

In addition to programmable output on the internal system clock, T0CLKO/T2CLKO also can be used as divider by dividing the frequency of the internal system clock or the input clock of external pin T0/T2.

MCLKO is the output of master clock whose frequency can be divided into MCLK/1, MCLK/2, MCLK/4 The master clock can either be internal R/C clock or the external input clock or the external crystal oscillator. MCLK is the frequency of master clock.

Mnemonic	Add	Name	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
AUXR1 P_SW1	A2H	Auxiliary register 1			CCP_S1	CCP_S0	SPI_S1	SPI_S0	0	DPS	01xx,xx0x
CLK_DIV (PCON2)	97H	Clock Division register	MCKO_S1	MCKO_S0	ADRJ	Tx_Rx	Tx2_Rx2	CLKS2	CLKS1	CLKS0	00x0,x000

UART1/S	UART1/S1 can be switched in 2 groups of pins by selecting the control bits S1_S0.							
S1_S0	UART1/S1 can be switched between P1 and P3							
0	UART1/S1 on [P3.0/RxD,P3.1/TxD]							
1	UART1/S1 on [P3.6/RxD_2,P3.7/TxD_2]							

Recommed UART1 on [P3.6/RxD\_2, P3.7/TxD\_2].

Mnemonic	Add	Name	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
CLK_DIV (PCON2)	97H	Clock Division register	MCKO_S1	MCKO_S0	ADRJ	Tx_Rx	Tx2_Rx2	CLKS2	CLKS1	CLKS0	00x0,x000

MCKO_S1	MCKO_S0	the control bit of master clock output by dividing the frequency (The master clock can either be internal R/C clock or the external input clock or the external crystal oscillator)
0	0	Master clock do not output external clock
0	1	Master clock output external clock, but its frequency do not be divided, and the output clock frequency = MCLK / 1
1	0	Master clock output external clock, but its frequency is divided by 2, and the output clock frequency = MCLK $/2$
1	1	Master clock output external clock, but its frequency is divided by 4, and the output clock frequency = MCLK / 4

The master clock can either be internal R/C clock or the external input clock or the external crystal oscillator. MCLK is the frequency of master clock.

STC15204SW series MCU output master clock on MCLKO/P5.4

It is on MCLKO/P3.4 that the Programmable clock output of master clock of STC15 series 8-pin MCU (such as STC15F101W series). However, it is on MCLKO/P5.4 that the Programmable clock output of master clock of other STC15 series MCU including 16-pin or more than 16-pin MCU.

Tx\_Rx: the set bit of relay and broadcast mode of UART1

- 0: UART1 works on normal mode
- 1: UART1 works on relay and broadcast mode, that to say output the input level state of RxD port to the outside TxD pin in real time, namely the external output of TxD pin can reflect the input level state of RxD port.

the RxD and TxD of UART1 can be switched in 3 groups of pins: [RxD/P3.0, TxD/P3.1];

[RxD\_2/P3.6, TxD\_2/P3.7]; [RxD\_3/P1.6, TxD\_3/P1.7].

CLKS2	CLKS1	CLKS0	the control bit of system clock (System clock refers to the master clock that has been divided frequency, which is offered to CPU and Timers)
0	0	0	Master clock frequency/1, No division
0	0	1	Master clock frequency/2
0	1	0	Master clock frequency/4
0	1	1	Master clock frequency/8
1	0	0	Master clock frequency/16
1	0	1	Master clock frequency/32
1	1	0	Master clock frequency/64
1	1	1	Master clock frequency/128

The master clock can either be internal R/C clock or the external input clock or the external crystal oscillator.

Type 1T 8051 MCU	Operating Voltage (V)	Flash (byte)	SRAM (byte)	U S A I R I T		PCA		Standard External Interrupts	A/D 8 channel		Ρ	EEP	Valtara	Т	(With	Internal High- Precise Clock	and reset signal from	Encryption Download (to protect your code from being intercepted)	RS485 Control	SO Price	l Packa SOP8 P16/DI e of pacl (RMB ¥ SOP16	P16 (ages )
					•		STC15V	V201S se	ries MCU	Sel	ec	tion a	nd Price T	àbl	le							
STC15W201S	2.5-5.5	1K	256	1.	2	-	Y	5	-	Υ	1	4K	Y	Y	16-level	Y	Y	Y	Y			
STC15W202S	2.5-5.5	2K	256	1.	2	-	Y	5	-	Υ	1	3K	Y	Y	16-level	Y	Y	Y	Y			
STC15W203S	2.5-5.5	3K	256	1.	2	-	Y	5	-	Υ	1	2K	Y	Y	8-level	Y	Y	Y	Y			
STC15W204S	2.5-5.5	4K	256	1.	2	-	Y	5	-	Υ	1	1K	Y	Y	16-level	Y	Y	Y	Y			
IAP15W205S	2.5-5.5	5K	256	1.	- 2	-	Y	5	-	Y	1	IAP	Y	Y	16-level	Y	Y	Y	Y	in u area c	orogram ser prog can be u EEPROM	gram sed as
IRC15W207S (Fixed internal 24MHz clock)	2.5-5.5	7.5K	256	1 -	- 2	-	Y	5	-	Y	1	IAP	Y	Y	Fixed	Y	Y	N	N	in u area c	orogram ser prog can be u EEPROM	ram sed as

## 4. STC15W201S series Selection and Price Table

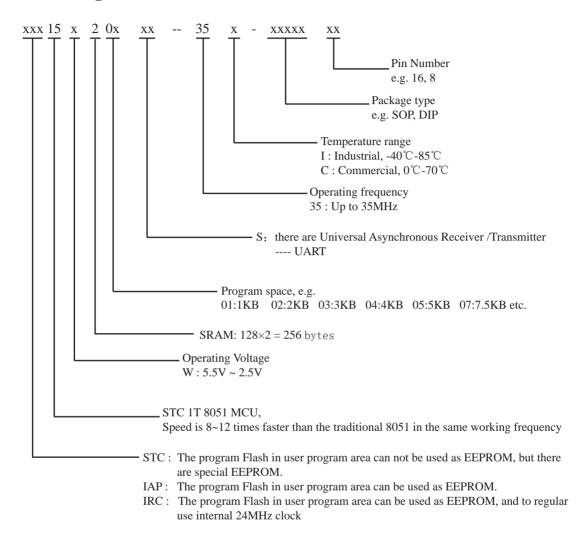
Encryption Download : please burn source code with encryption key onto MCU in the factory. Then, you can make a simple update software just with one "update" button by fisrtly using the fuction "encrytion download" and then "release project" to update yourself code unabled to be intercepted when you need to upgrade your code.

To provide customized IC services

Because the last 7 bytes of the program area is stored mandatorily the contents of only global ID, the program space the user can actually use is 7 bytes smaller than the space shown in the selection table.

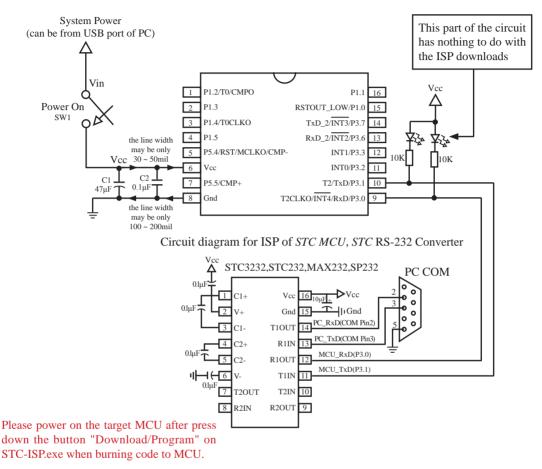
Conclusion: STC15W201S series MCU have: Two16-bit relaodable Timers/Counters that are Timer/Counter 0 and Timer/ Counter 2; special power-down wake-up timer; 5 external interrupts INT0/INT1/INT2/INT3/INT4; a high-speed asynchronous serial port ---- UART; 1 Comparator; 1 data pointers ---- DPTR.

## 5. Naming rules of STC15W201S series MCU



# 6. Application Circuit Diagram for ISP of STC15W201S series MCU

### 6.1 Application Circuit Diagram for ISP using RS-232 Converter



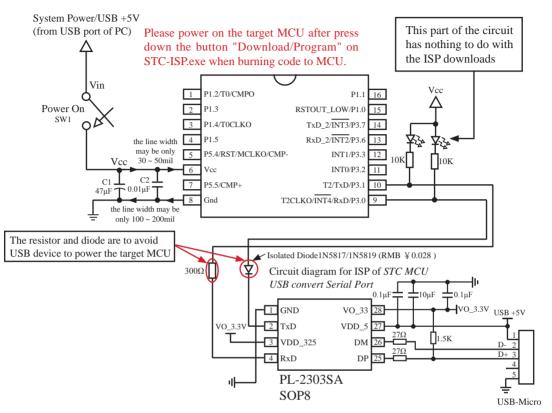
Internal hghly reliable Reset, External reset circuit can be completely removed.

P5.4/RST/MCLKO pin factory defaults to the I/O port, which can be set as RST reset pin(active high) through the STC-ISP programmer.

Internal high-precise R/C clock(  $\pm 3\%$  ),  $\pm 1\%$  temperature drift (-40°C ~+85°C) while  $\pm 0.6\%$  in normal temperature (-20°C ~+65°C). External expensive crysal can be completely removed.

Recommend to add decoupling capacitor  $C1(47\mu F)$  and  $C2(0.1\mu F)$  between Vcc and Gnd that can remove power noise and improve the anti-interference ability.

### 6.2 Application Circuit Diagram for ISP using USB Chip PL-2303SA to convert Serial Port



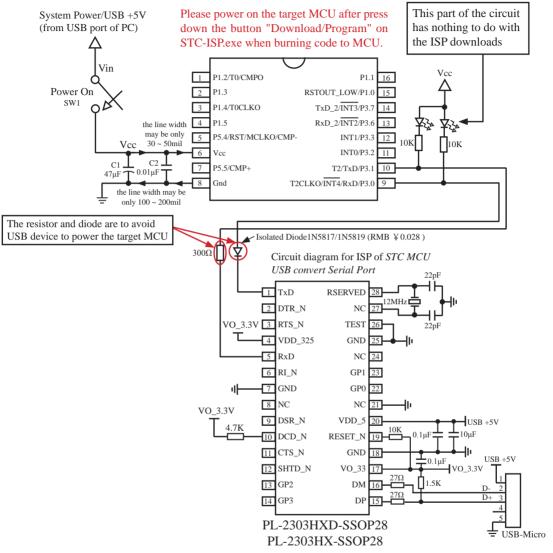
Internal hghly reliable Reset, External reset circuit can be completely removed.

P5.4/RST/MCLKO pin factory defaults to the I/O port, which can be set as RST reset pin(active high) through the STC-ISP programmer.

Internal high-precise R/C clock(  $\pm 3\%$  ),  $\pm 1\%$  temperature drift (-40°C ~+85°C) while  $\pm 0.6\%$  in normal temperature (-20°C ~+65°C). External expensive crysal can be completely removed.

Recommend to add decoupling capacitor  $C1(47\mu F)$  and  $C2(0.1\mu F)$  between Vcc and Gnd that can remove power noise and improve the anti-interference ability.

#### 6.3 Application Circuit Diagram for ISP using USB Chip PL-2303HXD / PL-2303HX to convert Serial Port



Internal hghly reliable Reset, External reset circuit can be completely removed.

P5.4/RST/MCLKO pin factory defaults to the I/O port, which can be set as RST reset pin(active high) through the STC-ISP programmer.

Internal high-precise R/C clock(  $\pm 3\%$  ),  $\pm 1\%$  temperature drift (-40°C~+85°C) while  $\pm 0.6\%$  in normal temperature (-20°C~+65°C). External expensive crysal can be completely removed.

Recommend to add decoupling capacitor  $C1(47\mu F)$  and  $C2(0.1\mu F)$  between Vcc and Gnd that can remove power noise and improve the anti-interference ability.

# 7. Pin Descriptions of STC15W201S series MCU

P3.2/INT0711INT0INT0 only can generate interrupt on failing edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.3/INT1812INT1External interrupt 1, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0.P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up		Pin N	umber		
PI.0/ RSTOUT_LOW     DIP 16       P1.0/ RSTOUT_LOW     15     emmon I/O port PORT1[0]       P1.1     16     common I/O port PORT1[1]       P1.2/T0/CMPO     16     common I/O port PORT1[1]       P1.2/T0/CMPO     1     P1.2     common I/O port PORT1[1]       P1.3     2     common I/O port PORT1[1]     To       P1.4     0     External input of Timer/Counter 0     To       P1.3     2     common I/O port PORT1[3]     To       P1.4     common I/O port PORT1[5]     To     To       P1.4     common I/O port PORT3[0]     To     To       P1.4     common I/O port PORT3[0]     To     To       P3.0/RxD/INT4     75     P3     P3.0     Receive Data Port of UART       P3.0/RxD/INT4     75     P3.1     Common I/O port PORT3[0]     To       P3.0/RxD/INT4     74     P3.1     Common I/O port PORT3[0]     To       P3.1/TxD/T2     6     P3.1     Common I/O port PORT3[1]     To       P3.2/RND     7     P1     P3.1     Common I/O port PORT3[2] <td< th=""><th>MNEMONIC</th><th>SOP8</th><th></th><th>]</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></td<>	MNEMONIC	SOP8		]	DESCRIPTION
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		5010	DIP16		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	P1.0/			P1.0	
P1.2/T0/CMP0P1.2common I/O port PORT1[2]P1.32common I/O port PORT1[3]P1.32common I/O port PORT1[3]P1.42common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.4/T0CLKO3 $TOCLKO$ P1.54common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT1[6]P3.0/RxD/INT459P3.0/RxD/INT459P3.0/RxD/INT471P3.1/TxD/T2610P3.1/TxD/T2610P3.2/INT0711P3.3/INT1812P3.3/INT1812P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7/INT3/TxD_214	RSTOUT_LOW		15	RSTOUT_LOW	
P1.2/T0/CMPO1T0External input of Timer/Counter 0 CMPOP1.32common I/O port PORT1[3]P1.42common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.4/T0CLKO3P1.4common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO7P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO5P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO7P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO7P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO7P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT4 	P1.1		16	common I/O por	rt PORT1[1]
P1.3CMPOThe output port of reslut compared by comparatorP1.32common I/O port PORT1[3]P1.4common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.4/TOCLKO3 $P1.4$ common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT1[6]P1.54common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RxD/INT45 $P3.0$ common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RxD/INT45 $P9.4$ $P3.0$ P3.1/TxD/T2610 $P3.1$ P3.1/TxD/T2610 $P3.1$ P3.2/INT0711 $P3.2$ P3.3/INT1812 $P3.2$ P3.3/INT1812 $P3.4$ P3.6/INT2/RxD_2 $P3.4$ $P3.7$ P3.7/INT3/TxD_2 $P3.7$ $P3.7$ P3.7/INT3/TxD_2 $P3.4$ $P3.7$ <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>P1.2</td> <td>common I/O port PORT1[2]</td>				P1.2	common I/O port PORT1[2]
P1.32common L/O port PORT1[3]P1.4/TOCLKO3P1.4common L/O port PORT1[5]P1.4/TOCLKO3P1.4common L/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common L/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common L/O port PORT1[5]P3.0/RxD/INT44common L/O port PORT1[5]P3.0/RxD/INT459P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT459P3.0P3.0/RxD/INT459P3.0P3.1/TxD/T2610P3.1P3.1/TxD/T2610P3.1P3.2/INT0711P3.1P3.3/INT1812P3.2P3.3/INT1812P3.3P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7/INT3/T	P1.2/T0/CMPO		1	TO	External input of Timer/Counter 0
P1.4/TOCLKOP1.4Common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.4/TOCLKO3P1.4Common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT1[5]P1.54common I/O port PORT1[5]P3.0/RxD/INT474common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RxD/INT47P3.0common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RxD/INT47P3.0common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RxD/INT47P3.0common I/O port PORT3[1]P3.1/TxD/T26P3.1P3.1P3.1/TxD/T26P3.1Common I/O port PORT3[1]P3.2/INT07P1.1P3.2P3.3/INT18P2.2P3.2P3.3/INT18P2.3P3.6/INT2/RxD_2P3.3P3.3P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.7P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_2P3.4				CMPO	The output port of reslut compared by comparator
P1.4/TOCLKO33TOCLKOTO Clock Output The pin can be configured for TOCLKO by setting INT_CLKO[0] bit /TOCLKOP1.54common I/O port PORT1[5]P3.0/RXD/INT4 /T2CLKO4common I/O port PORT3[0]P3.0/RXD/INT4 /T2CLKO59P3.0P3.0/RXD/INT4 /T2CLKO59P3.0P3.1/TXD/T2 P3.1/TXD/T2610External interrupt 4, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT4 supports power-down waking-upP3.1/TXD/T2 P3.1/TXD/T2610P3.1P3.1/TXD/T2 P3.2/INT0711P3.1common I/O port PORT3[1] T2C LKOP3.2/INT0711P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.3/INT1812P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3] External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge if ITO (TCON.0) is set to 0. INT0 only can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if ITO (TCON.0) is set to 0. INT1 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0. INT1 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0. INT1 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TXD_214P3.7Common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TXD_214P3.7External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up	P1.3		2	common I/O por	rt PORT1[3]
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				P1.4	common I/O port PORT1[5]
P3.0/RXD/INT4 /T2CLKO59 $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	P1.4/T0CLKO		3	T0CLKO	The pin can be configured for TOCLKO by setting INT_CLKO[0] bit
P3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO59Receive Data Port of UART Receive Data Port of UARTP3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO59 $\overline{\text{INT4}}$ External interrupt 4, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT4 supports power-down waking-upP3.0/RxD/INT4 /T2CLKO $\overline{\text{T2CLKO}}$ T2 Clock Output The pin can be configured for T2CLKO by setting INT_CLKO[2] bit /T2CLKOP3.1/TxD/T2610 $\overline{\text{T2D}}$ $\overline{\text{Tarmsit Data Port of UART}}$ P3.1/TxD/T2610 $\overline{\text{T2D}}$ $\overline{\text{Tarmsit Data Port of UART}}$ P3.2/INT0711 $\overline{\text{P3.2}}$ common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.2/INT0711 $\overline{\text{P3.2}}$ common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.3/INT1812 $\overline{\text{P3.3}}$ common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.3/INT1812 $\overline{\text{P3.3}}$ common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.3/INT1812 $\overline{\text{P3.3}}$ common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.6/INT2/RxD_213 $\overline{\text{P3.6}}$ $\overline{\text{Common I/O port PORT3[3]}$ P3.6/INT2/RxD_214 $\overline{\text{P3.6}}$ common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214 $\overline{\text{P3.7}}$ $\overline{\text{Common I/O port PORT3[7]}$ P3.7/INT3/TxD_214 $\overline{\text{P3.7}}$ $\overline{\text{Carman Interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.INT1 only can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge.INT1 only can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge.INT1 only can be generated on falling edge.INT1 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213\overline{\text{P3.7}}\overline{\text{Common I/O port PORT3[7]}}P3.7/INT3/TxD_214$	P1.5		4	common I/O por	rt PORT1[5]
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \label{eq:product} P3.0/RxD/\overline{INT4}\\ /T2CLKO \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array}$				P3.0	common I/O port PORT3[0]
$\begin{array}{c} P3.0 \ \mbox{RD/IN14}\\ \mbox{/T2CLKO} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ \mbox{INT4} \end{array} & \frac{1}{1 \ \mbox{INT4} \ \mbox{supports power-down waking-up}} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{INT4} \ \mbox{INT4} \ \mbox{supports power-down waking-up}} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{INT2} \ \mbox{RCD/IN14} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \mbox{INT2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ \mbox{INT4} \end{array} & \frac{1}{1 \ \mbox{INT4} \ \mbox{supports power-down waking-up}} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN14} \ \mbox{INT4} \ \mbox{supports power-down waking-up}} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN14} \ \mbox{INT4} \ \mbox{Supports power-down waking-up}} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN14} \ \mbox{RD/IN14} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{Supports power-down waking-up}} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN14} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \ \mbox{RD/IN16} \end{array} \\ \hline \mbox{RD/IN16} \ R$				RxD	Receive Data Port of UART
P3.1/TxD/T2PP3.1Common I/O port PORT3[1]P3.1/TxD/T2610TxDTransit Data Port of UARTP3.1/TxD/T2610TxDTransit Data Port of UARTP3.2/INT0711Transit Data Port of UART10P3.2/INT0711P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.3/INT1812P3.3External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]		5	9	INT4	
P3.1/TxD/T2610TxDTransit Data Port of UARTT2External input of Timer/Counter 2P3.2/INT0711P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.2/INT0711External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge INT0 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up				T2CLKO	The pin can be configured for T2CLKO by setting INT_CLKO[2] bit
P3.2/INT0711T2External input of Timer/Counter 2P3.2/INT0711P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.2/INT0711P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2]P3.2/INT0711INT0External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up				P3.1	common I/O port PORT3[1]
P3.2/INT0711P3.2common I/O port PORT3[2] External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge in INT0 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3] External interrupt 1, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge in INT1 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3] External interrupt 1, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge in INT1 only can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0. INT1 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6] INT2P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7] P3.7P3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up	P3.1/TxD/T2	6	10	TxD	Transit Data Port of UART
P3.2/INT0711External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge INT0 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3] External interrupt 1, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge INT1 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge INT1 only can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0. INT1 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6] INT2P3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-upP3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up				T2	External input of Timer/Counter 2
P3.2/INT0711INT0INT0 only can generate interrupt on failing edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.P3.3/INT1812P3.3common I/O port PORT3[3]P3.3/INT1812INT1External interrupt 1, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0.P3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214INT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up				P3.2	common I/O port PORT3[2]
P3.3/INT1812External interrupt 1, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge INT1 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0. INT1 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213 $\overline{INT2}$ External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT2 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213 $\overline{INT2}$ $\overline{External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge.INT2 supports power-down waking-upP3.7/INT3/TxD_214\overline{INT2}External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.INT3 supports power-down waking-up$	P3.2/INT0	7	11	INT0	External interrupt 0, which both can be generated on rising and falling edge. INT0 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 1. And, INT0 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT0 (TCON.0) is set to 0.
P3.3/INT1812INT1 only can generate interrupt on falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0. INT1 supports power-down waking-upP3.6/INT2/RxD_213P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6]P3.6/INT2/RxD_213External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT2 supports power-down waking-upP3.7/INT3/TxD_214P3.7common I/O port PORT3[7]P3.7/INT3/TxD_214External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up				P3.3	common I/O port PORT3[3]
P3.6/INT2/RxD_2P3.6common I/O port PORT3[6] $I3$ $I3$ $ITT2$ $External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge.INT2 supports power-down waking-upRxD_2Receive Data Port of UARTP3.7/INT3/TxD_214ITT3External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.INT3 supports power-down waking-up$	P3.3/INT1	8	12	INT1	1. And, INT1 both can generate interrupt on rising and falling edge if IT1 (TCON.2) is set to 0.
P3.6/INT2/RxD_2   13   INT2   INT2 supports power-down waking-up     RxD_2   Receive Data Port of UART     P3.7/INT3/TxD_2   14   P3.7     common I/O port PORT3[7]   External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.     INT3   External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.				P3.6	
P3.7/INT3/TxD_2 P3.7 common I/O port PORT3[7]   P3.7/INT3/TxD_2 14 External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3	P3.6/INT2/RxD_2		13	INT2	External interrupt 2, which only can be generated on falling edge.
P3.7/INT3/TxD_2 14 External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.				RxD_2	Receive Data Port of UART
P3.7/INT3/TxD_2 14 INT3 External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge. INT3 supports power-down waking-up		İ		P3.7	common I/O port PORT3[7]
	P3.7/INT3/TxD_2		14	INT3	External interrupt 3, which only can be generated on falling edge.
TxD_2 Transit Data Port of UART				TxD_2	Transit Data Port of UART

	Pin N	umber							
MNEMONIC	SOP8	SOP16/ DIP16	DESCRIPTION						
			P5.4	common I/O port PORT5[4]					
			RST	Reset pin. A high on this pin for at least two machine cycles will reset the device.					
P5.4/RST/ MCLKO/CMP-	1	5	MCLKO	Master clock output; the output frequency can be MCLK/1, MCLK/2 and MCLK/4. The master clock can either be internal R/C clock or the external input clock or the external crystal oscillator.					
			CMP-	Comparator negative input					
P5.5/CMP+	3	7	P5.5	common I/O port PORT5[5]					
P3.5/CMP+	5		CMP+	Comparator positive input					
Vcc	2	6	The positive	he positive pole of power					
Gnd	4	8	The negative	The negative pole of power, Gound					