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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	56800E
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	76
Program Memory Size	512KB (256K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.25V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	160-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	160-LQFP (24x24)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/pro/item?MUrl=&PartUrl=mc56f8167vpye

Part 2 Signal/Connection Descriptions

2.1 Introduction

The input and output signals of the 56F8367 and 56F8167 are organized into functional groups, as detailed in **Table 2-1** and as illustrated in **Figure 2-1**. In **Table 2-2**, each table row describes the signal or signals present on a pin.

Table 2-1 Functional Group Pin Allocations

Functional Group	Number of Pins in Package	
	56F8367	56F8167
Power (V_{DD} or V_{DDA})	9	9
Power Option Control	1	1
Ground (V_{SS} or V_{SSA})	7	7
Supply Capacitors[1] & V_{PP}	6	6
PLL and Clock	4	4
Address Bus	24	24
Data Bus	16	16
Bus Control	10	10
Interrupt and Program Control	6	6
Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) Ports	26	13
Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Port 0	4	4
Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Port 1	—	4
Quadrature Decoder Port 0[2]	4	4
Quadrature Decoder Port 1[3]	4	—
Serial Communications Interface (SCI) Ports[2]	4	4
CAN Ports	2	—
Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Ports	21	21
Timer Module Ports	6	2
JTAG/Enhanced On-Chip Emulation (EOnCE)	5	5
Temperature Sense	1	—
Dedicated GPIO	—	7

1. If the on-chip regulator is disabled, the V_{CAP} pins serve as 2.5V V_{DD_CORE} power inputs
2. Alternately, can function as Quad Timer pins
3. Pins in this section can function as Quad Timer, SPI #1, or GPIO

Table 2-2 Signal and Package Information for the 160-Pin LQFP and MBGA (Continued)

Signal Name	Pin No.	*Ball No.*	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
D7 **(GPIOF0)**	28	K1	Input/ Output Input/ Output	In reset, output is disabled, pull-up is enabled	**Data Bus** — D7 - D15 specify part of the data for external program or data memory accesses. Depending upon the state of the DRV bit in the EMI bus control register (BCR), D7 - D15 are tri-stated when the external bus is inactive. Most designs will want to change the DRV state to DRV = 1 instead of using the default setting. **Port F GPIO** — These nine GPIO pins can be individually programmed as input or output pins. At reset, these pins default to Data Bus functionality. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear the appropriate GPIO bit in the GPIOF_PUR register. Example: GPIOF0, clear bit 0 in the GPIOF_PUR register.
D8 (GPIOF1)	29	K3			
D9 (GPIOF2)	30	K2			
D10 (GPIOF3)	32	K4			
D11 (GPIOF4)	149	A5			
D12 (GPIOF5)	150	A4			
D13 (GPIOF6)	151	B5			
D14 (GPIOF7)	152	C4			
D15 (GPIOF8)	153	A3			
$\overline{\text{RD}}$	52	P5	Output	In reset, output is disabled, pull-up is enabled	**Read Enable** — $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is asserted during external memory read cycles. When $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is asserted low, pins D0 - D15 become inputs and an external device is enabled onto the data bus. When $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is deasserted high, the external data is latched inside the device. When $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is asserted, it qualifies the A0 - A23, $\overline{\text{PS}}$, $\overline{\text{DS}}$, and $\overline{\text{CS}}$n pins. $\overline{\text{RD}}$ can be connected directly to the $\overline{\text{OE}}$ pin of a static RAM or ROM. Depending upon the state of the DRV bit in the EMI bus control register (BCR), $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is tri-stated when the external bus is inactive. Most designs will want to change the DRV state to DRV = 1 instead of using the default setting. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, set the CTRL bit in the SIM_PUDR register.

start-up. The crystal and associated components should be mounted as near as possible to the EXTAL and XTAL pins to minimize output distortion and start-up stabilization time.

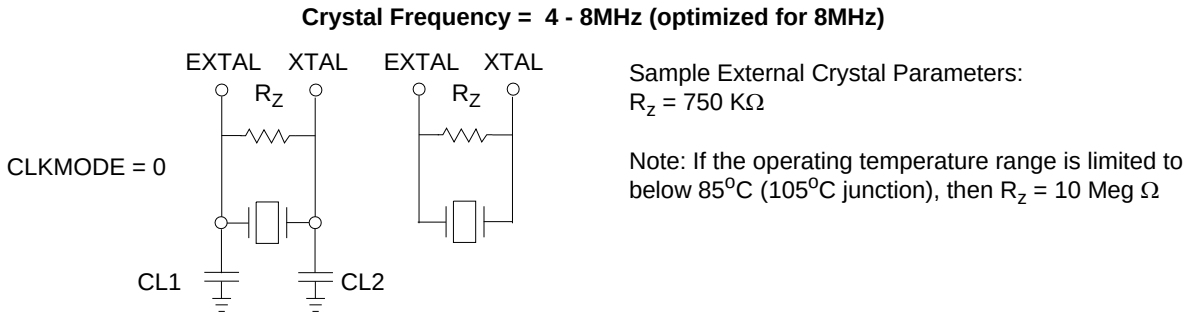


Figure 3-2 Connecting to a Crystal Oscillator

Note: The OCCS_COHL bit must be set to 1 when a crystal oscillator is used. The reset condition on the OCCS_COHL bit is 0. Please see the COHL bit in the Oscillator Control (OSCTL) register, discussed in the **56F8300 Peripheral User Manual**.

3.2.2 Ceramic Resonator (Default)

It is also possible to drive the internal oscillator with a ceramic resonator, assuming the overall system design can tolerate the reduced signal integrity. A typical ceramic resonator circuit is shown in **Figure 3-3**. Refer to the supplier's recommendations when selecting a ceramic resonator and associated components. The resonator and components should be mounted as near as possible to the EXTAL and XTAL pins.

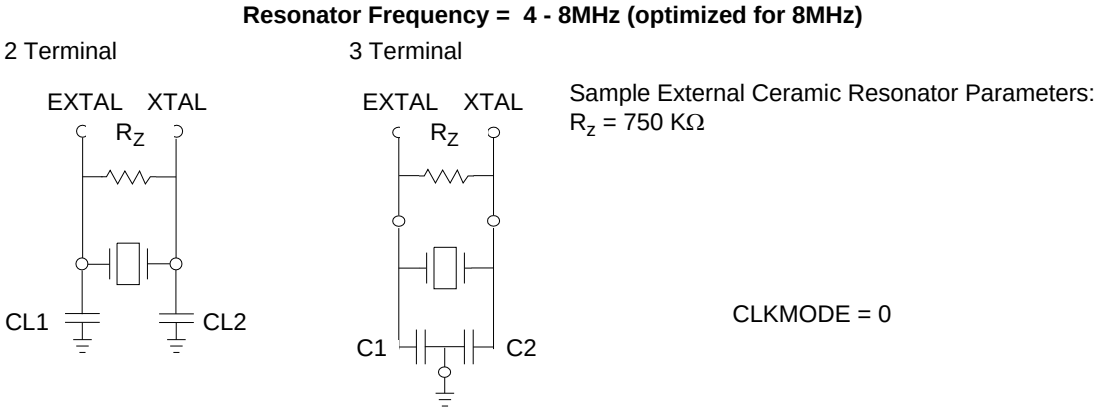


Figure 3-3 Connecting a Ceramic Resonator

Note: The OCCS_COHL bit must be set to 0 when a ceramic resonator is used. The reset condition on the OCCS_COHL bit is 0. Please see the COHL bit in the Oscillator Control (OSCTL) register, discussed in the **56F8300 Peripheral User Manual**.

3.2.3 External Clock Source

The recommended method of connecting an external clock is given in **Figure 3-4**. The external clock source is connected to XTAL and the EXTAL pin is grounded. When using an external clock source, set

Table 4-5 Interrupt Vector Table Contents[1] (Continued)

Peripheral	Vector Number	Priority Level	Vector Base Address +	Interrupt Function
FLEXCAN	26	0-2	P:$34	FLEXCAN Bus Off
FLEXCAN	27	0-2	P:$36	FLEXCAN Error
FLEXCAN	28	0-2	P:$38	FLEXCAN Wake Up
FLEXCAN	29	0-2	P:$3A	FLEXCAN Message Buffer Interrupt
GPIOF	30	0-2	P:$3C	GPIO F
GPIOE	31	0-2	P:$3E	GPIO E
GPIOD	32	0-2	P:$40	GPIO D
GPIOC	33	0-2	P:$42	GPIO C
GPIOB	34	0-2	P:$44	GPIO B
GPIOA	35	0-2	P:$46	GPIO A
				Reserved
SPI1	38	0-2	P:$4C	SPI 1 Receiver Full
SPI1	39	0-2	P:$4E	SPI 1 Transmitter Empty
SPI0	40	0-2	P:$50	SPI 0 Receiver Full
SPI0	41	0-2	P:$52	SPI 0 Transmitter Empty
SCI1	42	0-2	P:$54	SCI 1 Transmitter Empty
SCI1	43	0-2	P:$56	SCI 1 Transmitter Idle
				Reserved
SCI1	45	0-2	P:$5A	SCI 1 Receiver Error
SCI1	46	0-2	P:$5C	SCI 1 Receiver Full
DEC1	47	0-2	P:$5E	Quadrature Decoder #1 Home Switch or Watchdog
DEC1	48	0-2	P:$60	Quadrature Decoder #1 INDEX Pulse
DEC0	49	0-2	P:$62	Quadrature Decoder #0 Home Switch or Watchdog
DEC0	50	0-2	P:$64	Quadrature Decoder #0 INDEX Pulse
				Reserved
TMRD	52	0-2	P:$68	Timer D, Channel 0
TMRD	53	0-2	P:$6A	Timer D, Channel 1
TMRD	54	0-2	P:$6C	Timer D, Channel 2
TMRD	55	0-2	P:$6E	Timer D, Channel 3
TMRC	56	0-2	P:$70	Timer C, Channel 0
TMRC	57	0-2	P:$72	Timer C, Channel 1
TMRC	58	0-2	P:$74	Timer C, Channel 2
TMRC	59	0-2	P:$76	Timer C, Channel 3

4.6 EOnCE Memory Map

Table 4-8 EOnCE Memory Map

Address	Register Acronym	Register Name
		Reserved
X:$FF FF8A	OESCR	External Signal Control Register
		Reserved
X:$FF FF8E	OBCNTR	Breakpoint Unit [0] Counter
		Reserved
X:$FF FF90	OBMSK (32 bits)	Breakpoint 1 Unit [0] Mask Register
X:$FF FF91	—	Breakpoint 1 Unit [0] Mask Register
X:$FF FF92	OBAR2 (32 bits)	Breakpoint 2 Unit [0] Address Register
X:$FF FF93	—	Breakpoint 2 Unit [0] Address Register
X:$FF FF94	OBAR1 (24 bits)	Breakpoint 1 Unit [0] Address Register
X:$FF FF95	—	Breakpoint 1 Unit [0] Address Register
X:$FF FF96	OBCR (24 bits)	Breakpoint Unit [0] Control Register
X:$FF FF97	—	Breakpoint Unit [0] Control Register
X:$FF FF98	OTB (21-24 bits/stage)	Trace Buffer Register Stages
X:$FF FF99	—	Trace Buffer Register Stages
X:$FF FF9A	OTBPR (8 bits)	Trace Buffer Pointer Register
X:$FF FF9B	OTBCR	Trace Buffer Control Register
X:$FF FF9C	OBASE (8 bits)	Peripheral Base Address Register
X:$FF FF9D	OSR	Status Register
X:$FF FF9E	OSCNTR (24 bits)	Instruction Step Counter
X:$FF FF9F	—	Instruction Step Counter
:X:$FF FFA0	OCR (bits)	Control Register
		Reserved
X:$FF FFFC	OCLSR (8 bits)	Core Lock / Unlock Status Register
X:$FF FFFD	OTXRXSR (8 bits)	Transmit and Receive Status and Control Register
X:$FF FFFE	OTX / ORX (32 bits)	Transmit Register / Receive Register
X:$FF FFFF	OTX1 / ORX1	Transmit Register Upper Word Receive Register Upper Word

4.7 Peripheral Memory Mapped Registers

On-chip peripheral registers are part of the data memory map on the 56800E series. These locations may be accessed with the same addressing modes used for ordinary Data memory, except all peripheral registers should be read/written using word accesses only.

Table 4-20 Analog-to-Digital Converter Registers Address Map (ADCA_BASE = $00 F200)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
ADCA_CR 1	$0	Control Register 1
ADCA_CR 2	$1	Control Register 2
ADCA_ZCC	$2	Zero Crossing Control Register
ADCA_LST 1	$3	Channel List Register 1
ADCA_LST 2	$4	Channel List Register 2
ADCA_SDIS	$5	Sample Disable Register
ADCA_STAT	$6	Status Register
ADCA_LSTAT	$7	Limit Status Register
ADCA_ZCSTAT	$8	Zero Crossing Status Register
ADCA_RSLT 0	$9	Result Register 0
ADCA_RSLT 1	$A	Result Register 1
ADCA_RSLT 2	$B	Result Register 2
ADCA_RSLT 3	$C	Result Register 3
ADCA_RSLT 4	$D	Result Register 4
ADCA_RSLT 5	$E	Result Register 5
ADCA_RSLT 6	$F	Result Register 6
ADCA_RSLT 7	$10	Result Register 7
ADCA_LLMT 0	$11	Low Limit Register 0
ADCA_LLMT 1	$12	Low Limit Register 1
ADCA_LLMT 2	$13	Low Limit Register 2
ADCA_LLMT 3	$14	Low Limit Register 3
ADCA_LLMT 4	$15	Low Limit Register 4
ADCA_LLMT 5	$16	Low Limit Register 5
ADCA_LLMT 6	$17	Low Limit Register 6
ADCA_LLMT 7	$18	Low Limit Register 7
ADCA_HLMT 0	$19	High Limit Register 0
ADCA_HLMT 1	$1A	High Limit Register 1
ADCA_HLMT 2	$1B	High Limit Register 2
ADCA_HLMT 3	$1C	High Limit Register 3
ADCA_HLMT 4	$1D	High Limit Register 4
ADCA_HLMT 5	$1E	High Limit Register 5
ADCA_HLMT 6	$1F	High Limit Register 6
ADCA_HLMT 7	$20	High Limit Register 7

Table 4-20 Analog-to-Digital Converter Registers Address Map (Continued) (ADCA_BASE = $00 F200)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
ADCA_OFS 0	$21	Offset Register 0
ADCA_OFS 1	$22	Offset Register 1
ADCA_OFS 2	$23	Offset Register 2
ADCA_OFS 3	$24	Offset Register 3
ADCA_OFS 4	$25	Offset Register 4
ADCA_OFS 5	$26	Offset Register 5
ADCA_OFS 6	$27	Offset Register 6
ADCA_OFS 7	$28	Offset Register 7
ADCA_POWER	$29	Power Control Register
ADCA_CAL	$2A	ADC Calibration Register

Table 4-21 Analog-to-Digital Converter Registers Address Map (ADCB_BASE = $00 F240)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
ADCB_CR 1	$0	Control Register 1
ADCB_CR 2	$1	Control Register 2
ADCB_ZCC	$2	Zero Crossing Control Register
ADCB_LST 1	$3	Channel List Register 1
ADCB_LST 2	$4	Channel List Register 2
ADCB_SDIS	$5	Sample Disable Register
ADCB_STAT	$6	Status Register
ADCB_LSTAT	$7	Limit Status Register
ADCB_ZCSTAT	$8	Zero Crossing Status Register
ADCB_RSLT 0	$9	Result Register 0
ADCB_RSLT 1	$A	Result Register 1
ADCB_RSLT 2	$B	Result Register 2
ADCB_RSLT 3	$C	Result Register 3
ADCB_RSLT 4	$D	Result Register 4
ADCB_RSLT 5	$E	Result Register 5
ADCB_RSLT 6	$F	Result Register 6
ADCB_RSLT 7	$10	Result Register 7
ADCB_LLMT 0	$11	Low Limit Register 0

Table 4-30 GPIOB Registers Address Map (GPIOB_BASE = $00 F300)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description	Reset Value
GPIOB_PUR	$0	Pull-up Enable Register	0 x 00FF
GPIOB_DR	$1	Data Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_DDR	$2	Data Direction Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_PER	$3	Peripheral Enable Register	0 x 000F for 20-bit EMI address at reset. 0 x 0000 for all other cases. See **Table 4-4** for details.
GPIOB_IAR	$4	Interrupt Assert Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IENR	$5	Interrupt Enable Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IPOLR	$6	Interrupt Polarity Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IPR	$7	Interrupt Pending Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IESR	$8	Interrupt Edge-Sensitive Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_PPMODE	$9	Push-Pull Mode Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_RAWDATA	$A	Raw Data Input Register	—

Table 4-31 GPIOC Registers Address Map (GPIOC_BASE = $00F310)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description	Reset Value
GPIOC_PUR	$0	Pull-up Enable Register	0 x 07FF
GPIOC_DR	$1	Data Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_DDR	$2	Data Direction Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_PER	$3	Peripheral Enable Register	0 x 07FF
GPIOC_IAR	$4	Interrupt Assert Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_IENR	$5	Interrupt Enable Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_IPOLR	$6	Interrupt Polarity Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_IPR	$7	Interrupt Pending Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_IESR	$8	Interrupt Edge-Sensitive Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_PPMODE	$9	Push-Pull Mode Register	0 x 07FF
GPIOC_RAWDATA	$A	Raw Data Input Register	—

Table 4-39 FlexCAN2 Registers Address Map (Continued)
(FC2_BASE = $00 FA00)
FlexCAN2 is NOT available in the 56F8167 device

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
FC2MB11_DATA	$9C	Message Buffer 11 Data Register
FC2MB11_DATA	$9D	Message Buffer 11 Data Register
FC2MB11_DATA	$9E	Message Buffer 11 Data Register
		Reserved
FC2MB12_CONTROL	$A0	Message Buffer 12 Control / Status Register
FC2MB12_ID_HIGH	$A1	Message Buffer 12 ID High Register
FC2MB12_ID_LOW	$A2	Message Buffer 12 ID Low Register
FC2MB12_DATA	$A3	Message Buffer 12 Data Register
FC2MB12_DATA	$A4	Message Buffer 12 Data Register
FC2MB12_DATA	$A5	Message Buffer 12 Data Register
FC2MB12_DATA	$A6	Message Buffer 12 Data Register
		Reserved
FC2MB13_CONTROL	$A8	Message Buffer 13 Control / Status Register
FC2MB13_ID_HIGH	$A9	Message Buffer 13 ID High Register
FC2MB13_ID_LOW	$AA	Message Buffer 13 ID Low Register
FC2MB13_DATA	$AB	Message Buffer 13 Data Register
FC2MB13_DATA	$AC	Message Buffer 13 Data Register
FC2MB13_DATA	$AD	Message Buffer 13 Data Register
FC2MB13_DATA	$AE	Message Buffer 13 Data Register
		Reserved
FC2MB14_CONTROL	$B0	Message Buffer 14 Control / Status Register
FC2MB14_ID_HIGH	$B1	Message Buffer 14 ID High Register
FC2MB14_ID_LOW	$B2	Message Buffer 14 ID Low Register
FC2MB14_DATA	$B3	Message Buffer 14 Data Register
FC2MB14_DATA	$B4	Message Buffer 14 Data Register
FC2MB14_DATA	$B5	Message Buffer 14 Data Register
FC2MB14_DATA	$B6	Message Buffer 14 Data Register
		Reserved
FC2MB15_CONTROL	$B8	Message Buffer 15 Control / Status Register
FC2MB15_ID_HIGH	$B9	Message Buffer 15 ID High Register
FC2MB15_ID_LOW	$BA	Message Buffer 15 ID Low Register
FC2MB15_DATA	$BB	Message Buffer 15 Data Register
FC2MB15_DATA	$BC	Message Buffer 15 Data Register
FC2MB15_DATA	$BD	Message Buffer 15 Data Register

5.6.1 Interrupt Priority Register 0 (IPR0)

Base + $0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	0	0	BKPT_U0IPL		STPCNT IPL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write																
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5-3 Interrupt Priority Register 0 (IPR0)

5.6.1.1 Reserved—Bits 15–14

This bit field is reserved or not implemented. It is read as 0 and cannot be modified by writing.

5.6.1.2 EOnCE Breakpoint Unit 0 Interrupt Priority Level (BKPT_U0 IPL)—Bits13–12

This field is used to set the interrupt priority levels for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 1 through 3. It is disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 2
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 3

5.6.1.3 EOnCE Step Counter Interrupt Priority Level (STPCNT IPL)— Bits 11–10

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 1 through 3. It is disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 2
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 3

5.6.1.4 Reserved—Bits 9–0

This bit field is reserved or not implemented. It is read as 0 and cannot be modified by writing.

5.6.2 Interrupt Priority Register 1 (IPR1)

Base + $1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RX_REG IPL		TX_REG IPL		TRBUF IPL	
Write																
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5-4 Interrupt Priority Register 1 (IPR1)

6.5 Register Descriptions

Table 6-1 SIM Registers (SIM_BASE = $00 F350)

Address Offset	Address Acronym	Register Name	Section Location
Base + $0	SIM_CONTROL	Control Register	6.5.1
Base + $1	SIM_RSTSTS	Reset Status Register	6.5.2
Base + $2	SIM_SCR0	Software Control Register 0	6.5.3
Base + $3	SIM_SCR1	Software Control Register 1	6.5.3
Base + $4	SIM_SCR2	Software Control Register 2	6.5.3
Base + $5	SIM_SCR3	Software Control Register 3	6.5.3
Base + $6	SIM_MSH_ID	Most Significant Half of JTAG ID	6.5.4
Base + $7	SIM_LSH_ID	Least Significant Half of JTAG ID	6.5.5
Base + $8	SIM_PUDR	Pull-up Disable Register	6.5.6
		Reserved	
Base + $A	SIM_CLKOSR	CLKO Select Register	6.5.7
Base + $B	SIM_GPS	GPIO Peripheral Select Register	6.5.8
Base + $C	SIM_PCE	Peripheral Clock Enable Register	6.5.9
Base + $D	SIM_ISALH	I/O Short Address Location High Register	6.5.10
Base + $E	SIM_ISALL	I/O Short Address Location Low Register	6.5.10
Base + $F	SIM_PCE2	Peripheral Clock Enable Register 2	6.5.11

6.5.8.2 GPIOD1 (D1)—Bit 5

This bit selects the alternate function for GPIOD1.

- 0 = $\overline{CS3}$
- 1 = CAN2_RX

6.5.8.3 GPIOD0 (D0)—Bit 4

- 0 = $\overline{CS2}$
- 1 = CAN2_TX

6.5.8.4 GPIOC3 (C3)—Bit 3

This bit selects the alternate function for GPIOC3.

- 0 = HOME1/TB3 (default - see “Switch Matrix Mode” bits of the Quad Decoder DECCR register in the **56F8300 Peripheral User Manual**)
- 1 = $\overline{SS1}$

6.5.8.5 GPIOC2 (C2)—Bit 2

This bit selects the alternate function for GPIOC2.

- 0 = INDEX1/TB2 (default)
- 1 = MISO1

6.5.8.6 GPIOC1 (C1)—Bit 1

This bit selects the alternate function for GPIOC1.

- 0 = PHASEB1/TB1 (default)
- 1 = MOSI1

6.5.8.7 GPIOC0 (C0)—Bit 0

This bit selects the alternate function for GPIOC0.

- 0 = PHASEA1/TB0 (default)
- 1 = SCLK1

6.5.9 Peripheral Clock Enable Register (SIM_PCE)

The Peripheral Clock Enable register is used enable or disable clocks to the peripherals as a power savings feature. The clocks can be individually controlled for each peripheral on the chip.

Base + $C	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read Write	EMI	ADCB	ADCA	CAN	DEC1	DEC0	TMRD	TMRC	TMRB	TMRA	SCI 1	SCI 0	SPI 1	SPI 0	PWMB	PWMA
RESET	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 6-13 Peripheral Clock Enable Register (SIM_PCE)

6.5.9.1 External Memory Interface Enable (EMI)—Bit 15

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.2 Analog-to-Digital Converter B Enable (ADCB)—Bit 14

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.3 Analog-to-Digital Converter A Enable (ADCA)—Bit 13

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.4 FlexCAN Enable (CAN)—Bit 12

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.5 Decoder 1 Enable (DEC1)—Bit 11

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.6 Decoder 0 Enable (DEC0)—Bit 10

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.7 Quad Timer D Enable (TMRD)—Bit 9

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.9.8 Quad Timer C Enable (TMRC)—Bit 8

Each bit controls clocks to the indicated peripheral.

- 1 = Clocks are enabled
- 0 = The clock is not provided to the peripheral (the peripheral is disabled)

6.5.10 I/O Short Address Location Register (SIM_ISALH and SIM_ISALL)

The I/O Short Address Location registers are used to specify the memory referenced via the I/O short address mode. The I/O short address mode allows the instruction to specify the lower six bits of address; the upper address bits are not directly controllable. This register set allows limited control of the full address, as shown in **Figure 6-14**.

Note: If this register is set to something other than the top of memory (EOnCE register space) and the EX bit in the OMR is set to 1, the JTAG port cannot access the on-chip EOnCE registers, and debug functions will be affected.

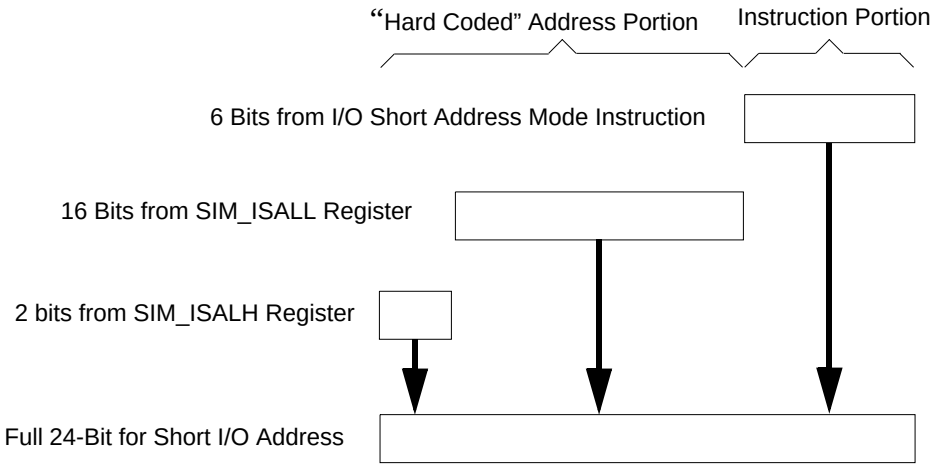


Figure 6-14 I/O Short Address Determination

With this register set, an interrupt driver can set the SIM_ISALL register pair to point to its peripheral registers and then use the I/O Short addressing mode to reference them. The ISR should restore this register to its previous contents prior to returning from interrupt.

Note: The default value of this register set points to the EOnCE registers.

Note: The pipeline delay between setting this register set and using short I/O addressing with the new value is three cycles.

Base + $D	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ISAL[23:22]	
Write																
RESET	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 6-15 I/O Short Address Location High Register (SIM_ISALH)

6.5.10.1 Input/Output Short Address Low (ISAL[23:22])—Bit 1–0

This field represents the upper two address bits of the “hard coded” I/O short address.

The 56800E core contains both STOP and WAIT instructions. Both put the CPU to sleep. For lowest power consumption in Stop mode, the PLL can be shut down. This must be done explicitly before entering Stop mode, since there is no automatic mechanism for this. When the PLL is shut down, the 56800E system clock must be set equal to the oscillator output.

Some applications require the 56800E STOP/WAIT instructions be disabled. To disable those instructions, write to the SIM control register (SIM_CONTROL) described in **Part 6.5.1**. This procedure can be on either a permanent or temporary basis. Permanently assigned applications last only until their next reset.

6.9 Resets

The SIM supports four sources of reset. The two asynchronous sources are the external reset pin and the Power-On Reset (POR). The two synchronous sources are the software reset, which is generated within the SIM itself by writting to the SIM_CONTROL register, and the COP reset.

Reset begins with the assertion of any of the reset sources. Release of reset to various blocks is sequenced to permit proper operation of the device. A POR reset is first extended for 2^{21} clock cycles to permit stabilization of the clock source, followed by a 32 clock window in which SIM clocking is initiated. It is then followed by a 32 clock window in which peripherals are released to implement Flash security, and, finally, followed by a 32 clock window in which the core is initialized. After completion of the described reset sequence, application code will begin execution.

Resets may be asserted asynchronously, but are always released internally on a rising edge of the system clock.

Part 7 Security Features

The 56F8367/56F8167 offer security features intended to prevent unauthorized users from reading the contents of the Flash Memory (FM) array. The Flash security consists of several hardware interlocks that block the means by which an unauthorized user could gain access to the Flash array.

However, part of the security must lie with the user's code. An extreme example would be user's code that dumps the contents of the internal program, as this code would defeat the purpose of security. At the same time, the user may also wish to put a "backdoor" in his program. As an example, the user downloads a security key through the SCI, allowing access to a programming routine that updates parameters stored in another section of the Flash.

7.1 Operation with Security Enabled

Once the user has programmed the Flash with his application code, the device can be secured by programming the security bytes located in the FM configuration field, which occupies a portion of the FM array. These non-volatile bytes will keep the part secured through reset and through power-down of the device. Only two bytes within this field are used to enable or disable security. Refer to the Flash Memory section in the **56F8300 Peripheral User Manual** for the state of the security bytes and the resulting state

10.11 Quad Timer Timing

Table 10-19 Timer Timing[1, 2]

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	See Figure
Timer input period	P_{IN}	2T + 6	—	ns	10-15
Timer input high / low period	P_{INHL}	1T + 3	—	ns	10-15
Timer output period	P_{OUT}	1T - 3	—	ns	10-15
Timer output high / low period	P_{OUTHL}	0.5T - 3	—	ns	10-15

1. In the formulas listed, T = the clock cycle. For 60MHz operation, T = 16.67ns.
2. Parameters listed are guaranteed by design.

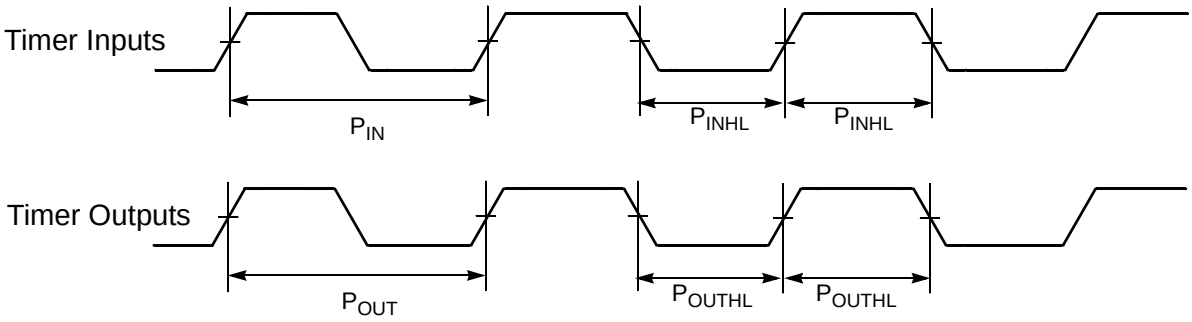


Figure 10-15 Timer Timing

10.12 Quadrature Decoder Timing

Table 10-20 Quadrature Decoder Timing[1, 2]

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	See Figure
Quadrature input period	P_{IN}	4T + 12	—	ns	10-16
Quadrature input high / low period	P_{HL}	2T + 6	—	ns	10-16
Quadrature phase period	P_{PH}	1T + 3	—	ns	10-16

1. In the formulas listed, T = the clock cycle. For 60MHz operation, T=16.67ns.
2. Parameters listed are guaranteed by design.

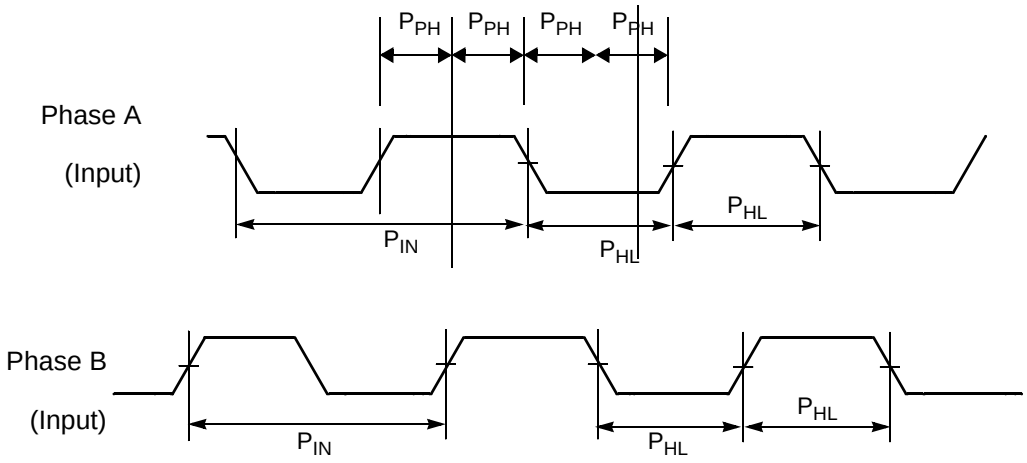


Figure 10-16 Quadrature Decoder Timing

10.13 Serial Communication Interface (SCI) Timing

Table 10-21 SCI Timing[1]

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	See Figure
Baud Rate[2]	BR	—	(f_{MAX}/16)	Mbps	—
RXD[3] Pulse Width	RXD_{PW}	0.965/BR	1.04/BR	ns	10-17
TXD[4] Pulse Width	TXD_{PW}	0.965/BR	1.04/BR	ns	10-18

1. Parameters listed are guaranteed by design.
2. f_{MAX} is the frequency of operation of the system clock, ZCLK, in MHz, which is 60MHz for the 56F8367 device , and 40MHz for the 56F8167 device.
3. The RXD pin in SCI0 is named RXD0 and the RXD pin in SCI1 is named RXD1.
4. The TXD pin in SCI0 is named TXD0 and the TXD pin in SCI1 is named TXD1.

Figure 10-17 RXD Pulse Width

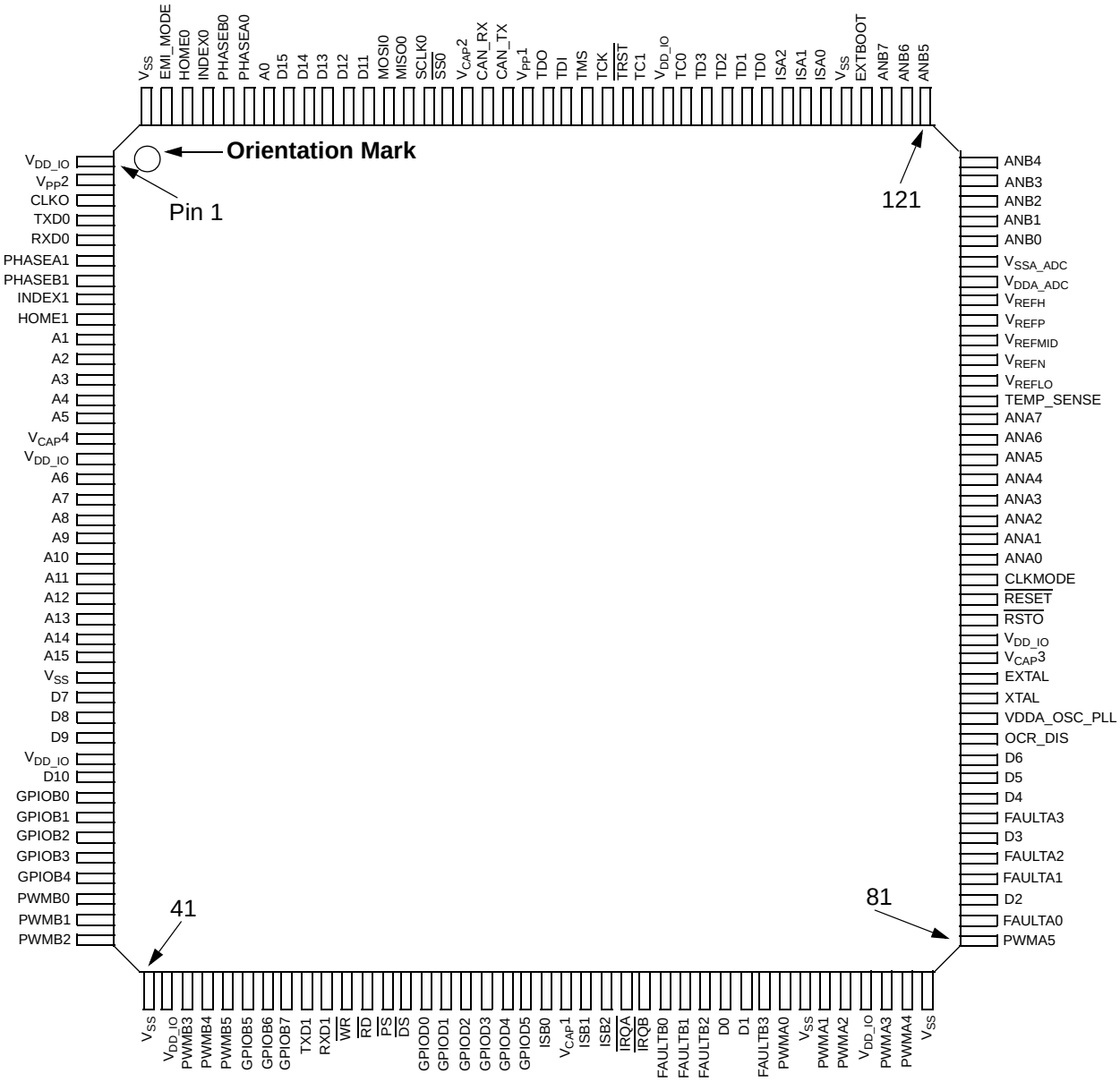
Figure 10-18 TXD Pulse Width

Part 11 Packaging

Note: *The 160 Map Ball Grid Array is not available in the 56F8167 device.*

11.1 56F8367 Package and Pin-Out Information

This section contains package and pin-out information for the 56F8367. This device comes in a 160-pin Low-profile Quad Flat Pack (LQFP) and *160 Map Ball Grid Array*. **Figure 11-1** shows the package lay-out for the 160-pin LQFP, and **Figure 11-2** for the160 Map Ball Grid Array. **Figure 11-5** shows the mechanical parameters for the LQFP package and **Figure 11-3** for the MAPBGA, **Table 11-1** lists the pin-out for the 160-pin LQFP and **Table 11-2** lists the pin-out for the 160 MAPBGA.



* When the on-chip regulator is disabled, these four pins become 2.5V V_{DD_CORE}.

Figure 11-1 Top View, 56F8367 160-Pin LQFP Package

Table 11-3 56F8167 160-Pin LQFP Package Identification by Pin Number

Pin No.	Signal Name	Pin No.	Signal Name	Pin No.	Signal Name	Pin No.	Signal Name
1	V_{DD_IO}	41	V_{SS}	81	NC	121	ANB5
2	$V_{PP}2$	42	V_{DD_IO}	82	NC	122	ANB6
3	CLKO	43	PWMB3	83	D2	123	ANB7
4	TXD0	44	PWMB4	84	NC	124	EXTBOOT
5	RXD0	45	PWMB5	85	NC	125	V_{SS}
6	SCLK1	46	GPIOB5	86	D3	126	GPIOC8
7	MOSI1	47	GPIOB6	87	NC	127	GPIOC9
8	MISO1	48	GPIOB7	88	D4	128	GPIOC10
9	$\overline{SS1}$	49	TXD1	89	D5	129	GPIOE10
10	A1	50	RXD1	90	D6	130	GPIOE11
11	A2	51	$\overline{WR}$	91	OCR_DIS	131	GPIOE12
12	A3	52	$\overline{RD}$	92	$V_{DDA\_OSC\_PLL}$	132	GPIOE13
13	A4	53	$\overline{PS}$	93	XTAL	133	TC0
14	A5	54	$\overline{DS}$	94	EXTAL	134	V_{DD_IO}
15	$V_{CAP}4$*	55	GPIOD0	95	$V_{CAP}3$*	135	TC1
16	V_{DD_IO}	56	GPIOD1	96	V_{DD_IO}	136	$\overline{TRST}$
17	A6	57	GPIOD2	97	$\overline{RSTO}$	137	TCK
18	A7	58	GPIOD3	98	$\overline{RESET}$	138	TMS
19	A8	59	GPIOD4	99	CLKMODE	139	TDI
20	A9	60	GPIOD5	100	ANA0	140	TDO
21	A10	61	ISB0	101	ANA1	141	$V_{PP}1$
22	A11	62	$V_{CAP}1$*	102	ANA2	142	NC
23	A12	63	ISB1	103	ANA3	143	NC
24	A13	64	ISB2	104	ANA4	144	$V_{CAP}2$*
25	A14	65	$\overline{IRQA}$	105	ANA5	145	$\overline{SS0}$

* When the on-chip regulator is disabled, these four pins become 2.5V V_{DD_CORE}

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