Zilog - Z8F0821HH020SC00TR Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	eZ8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	11
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 2x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f0821hh020sc00tr

Introduction

Zilog's Z8 Encore! XP® MCU product family is a line of Zilog microcontrollers based on the 8-bit eZ8 CPU. Z8 Encore! XP® F0822 Series, hereafter referred as Z8 Encore! XP or the 8K Series adds Flash memory to Zilog's extensive line of 8-bit microcontrollers. The Flash in-circuit programming allows faster development time and program changes in the field. The new eZ8 CPU is upward-compatible with the existing Z8® instructions. The rich peripheral set of Z8 Encore! XP makes it suitable for a variety of applications including motor control, security systems, home appliances, personal electronic devices, and sensors.

Features

The features of Z8 Encore! XP MCU product family include:

- 20 MHz eZ8 CPU core
- Up to 8 KB Flash with in-circuit programming capability
- 1 KB Register RAM
- Optional 2- to 5-channel, 10-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)
- Full-duplex 9-bit Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) with bus transceiver Driver Enable Control
- Inter-Integrated Circuit (I^2C)
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- Infrared Data Association (IrDA)-compliant infrared encoder/decoders
- Two 16-bit timers with Capture, Compare, and PWM capability
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) with internal RC oscillator
- 11 to 19 Input/Output pins depending upon package
- Up to 19 interrupts with configurable priority
- On-Chip Debugger (OCD)
- Voltage Brownout (VBO) protection
- Power-On Reset (POR)
- Crystal oscillator with three power settings and RC oscillator option

- 2.7 V to 3.6 V operating voltage with 5 V-tolerant inputs
- 20-pin and 28-pin packages
- 0 °C to +70 °C standard temperature and -40 °C to +105 °C extended temperature operating ranges

Part Selection Guide

Table 1 identifies the basic features and package styles available for each device within the Z8 Encore! XP® F0822 Series product line.

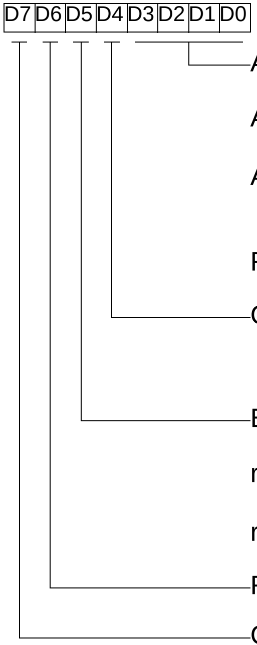
Table 1. Z8 Encore! XP® F0822 Series Part Selection Guide

Part Number	Flash (KB)	RAM (KB)	I/O	16-bit Timers with PWM	ADC Inputs	UARTs with IrDA	I^2C	SPI	Package Pin Counts 20	28
Z8F0822	8	1	19	2	5	1	1	1		X
Z8F0821	8	1	11	2	2	1	1		X	
Z8F0812	8	1	19	2	0	1	1	1		X
Z8F0811	8	1	11	2	0	1	1		X	
Z8F0422	4	1	19	2	5	1	1	1		X
Z8F0421	4	1	11	2	2	1	1		X	
Z8F0412	4	1	19	2	0	1	1	1		X
Z8F0411	4	1	11	2	0	1	1		X	

Table 3. Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Signal Mnemonic	I/O	Description
Oscillators		
XIN	I	**External Crystal Input**—This is the input pin to the crystal oscillator. A crystal is connected between the external crystal input and the XOUT pin to form the oscillator. In addition, this pin is used with external RC networks or external clock drivers to provide the system clock to the system.
XOUT	O	**External Crystal Output**—This pin is the output of the crystal oscillator. A crystal is connected between external crystal output and the XIN pin to form the oscillator. When the system clock is referred in this manual, it refers to the frequency of the signal at this pin. This pin must be left unconnected when not using a crystal.
On-Chip Debugger		
DBG	I/O	**Debug**—This pin is the control and data input and output to and from the OCD. This pin is open-drain.
!	**Caution:**	*For operation of the OCD, all power pins (V_{DD} and AV_{DD}) must be supplied with power and all ground pins (V_{SS} and AV_{SS}) must be properly grounded. The DBG pin is open-drain and must have an external pull-up resistor to ensure proper operation.*
Reset		
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	**RESET**—Generates a Reset when asserted (driven Low).
Power Supply		
V_{DD}	I	Digital Power Supply.
AV_{DD}	I	**Analog Power Supply**—Must be powered up and grounded to VDD, even if not using analog features.
V_{SS}	I	Digital Ground.
AV_{SS}	I	**Analog Ground**—Must be grounded and connected to VSS, even if not using analog features.

ADC Control
ADCCTL   (F70H - Read/Write)



Analog Input Select
0000 = ANA0   0001 =
ANA1
0010 = ANA2   0011 =
ANA3
0100 = ANA4
0101 through 21111 =
Reserved

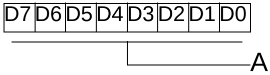
Continuous Mode Select
0 = Single-shot conversion
1 = Continuous conversion

External VREF select
0 = Internal voltage
reference selected
1 = External voltage
reference selected

Reserved

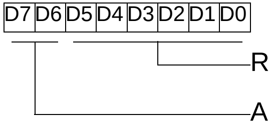
Conversion Enable
0 = Conversion is complete
1 = Begin conversion

ADC Data High Byte
ADCD_H   (F72H - Read Only)



ADC Data [9:2]

ADC Data Low Bits
ADCD_L   (F73H - Read Only)



Reserved

ADC Data [1:0]

Power-On Reset

Each device in the Z8 Encore! XP® F0822 Series contains an internal POR circuit. The POR circuit monitors the supply voltage and holds the device in the Reset state until the supply voltage reaches a safe operating level. After the supply voltage exceeds the POR voltage threshold (V_{POR}), the POR Counter is enabled and counts 66 cycles of the WDT oscillator. After the POR counter times out, the XTAL Counter is enabled to count a total of 16 system clock pulses. The device is held in the Reset state until both the POR Counter and XTAL counter have timed out. After the Z8 Encore! XP F0822 Series device exits the POR state, the eZ8 CPU fetches the Reset vector. Following POR, the `POR` status bit in the Watchdog Timer Control Register (WDTCTL) is set to 1.

Figure 6 displays POR operation. See Electrical Characteristics for POR threshold voltage (V_{POR}).

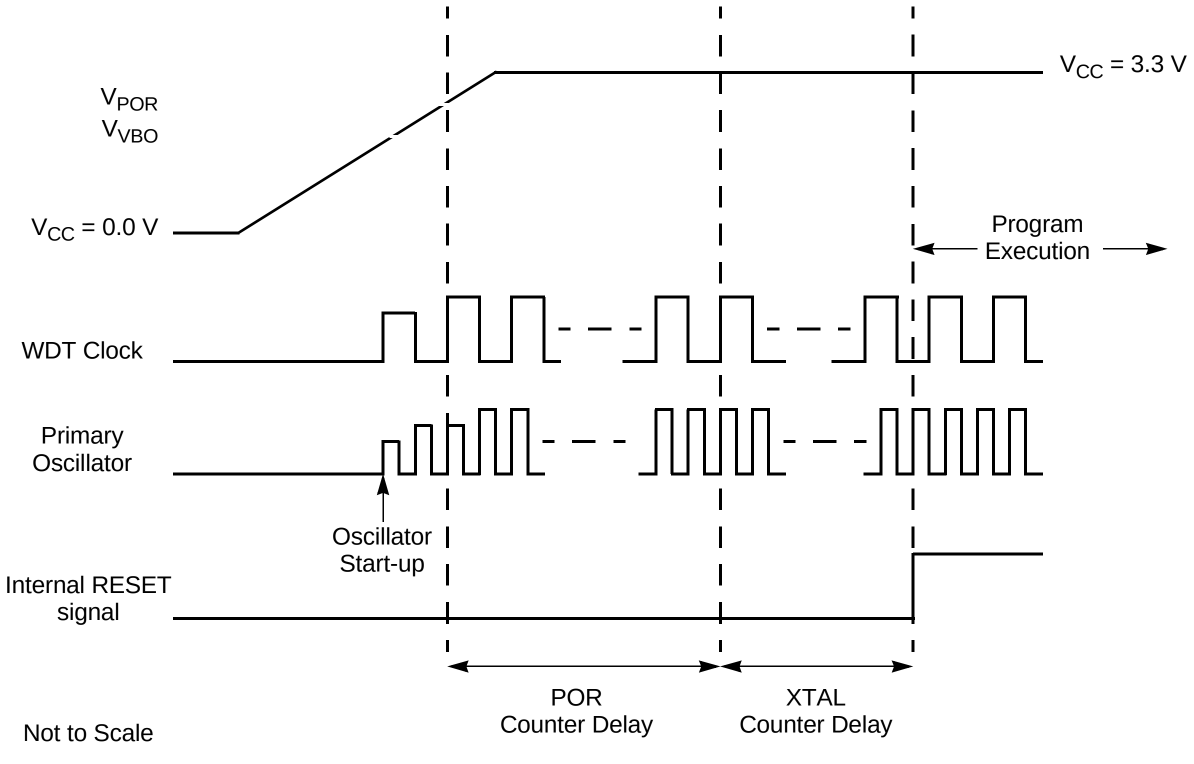


Figure 6. Power-On Reset Operation

Voltage Brownout Reset

The devices in Z8 Encore! XP F0822 Series provide low Voltage Brownout protection. The VBO circuit senses when the supply voltage drops to an unsafe level (below the VBO threshold voltage) and forces the device into the Reset state. While the supply voltage

Port A–C Control Registers

The Port A–C Control Registers set the GPIO port operation. The value in the corresponding Port A–C Address Register determines the control sub-registers accessible using the Port A–C Control Register (Table 15).

Table 15. Port A–C Control Registers (P*x*CTL)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	PCTL							
RESET	00H							
R/W	R/W							
ADDR	FD1H, FD5H, FD9H							

PCTL[7:0]—Port Control
The Port Control Register provides access to all sub-registers that configure the GPIO Port operation.

Port A–C Data Direction Sub-Registers

The Port A–C Data Direction sub-register is accessed through the Port A–C Control register by writing 01H to the Port A–C Address Register (Table 16).

Table 16. Port A–C Data Direction Sub-Registers

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	DD7	DD6	DD5	DD4	DD3	DD2	DD1	DD0
RESET	1							
R/W	R/W							
ADDR	If 01H in Port A–C Address Register, accessible through the Port A–C Control Register							

DD[7:0]—Data Direction

These bits control the direction of the associated port pin. Port Alternate Function operation overrides the Data Direction register setting.
0 = Output. Data in the Port A–C Output Data Register is driven onto the port pin.
1 = Input. The port pin is sampled and the value written into the Port A–C Input Data Register. The output driver is tri-stated.

Port A–C Alternate Function Sub-Registers

The Port A–C Alternate Function sub-register (Table 17) is accessed through the Port A–C Control Register by writing `02H` to the Port A–C Address Register. The Port A–C Alternate Function sub-registers select the alternate functions for the selected

U0RXI—UART 0 Receiver Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the UART 0 receiver.
1 = An interrupt request from the UART 0 receiver is awaiting service.

U0TXI—UART 0 Transmitter Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the UART 0 transmitter.
1 = An interrupt request from the UART 0 transmitter is awaiting service.

I2CI— I^{2}C Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the I^{2}C.
1 = An interrupt request from the I^{2}C is awaiting service.

SPII—SPI Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the SPI.
1 = An interrupt request from the SPI is awaiting service.

ADCI—ADC Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the ADC.
1 = An interrupt request from the ADC is awaiting service.

Interrupt Request 1 Register

The Interrupt Request 1 (IRQ1) Register (Table 26) stores interrupt requests for both vectored and polled interrupts. When a request is presented to the interrupt controller, the corresponding bit in the IRQ1 register becomes 1. If interrupts are globally enabled (vectored interrupts), the interrupt controller passes an interrupt request to the eZ8 CPU. If interrupts are globally disabled (polled interrupts), the eZ8 CPU reads the IRQ1 Register to determine if any interrupt requests are pending.

Table 26. Interrupt Request 1 Register (IRQ1)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	PA7I	PA6I	PA5I	PA4I	PA3I	PA2I	PA1I	PA0I
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W							
ADDR	FC3H							

PA*x*I—Port A Pin *x* Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A pin *x*.
1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A pin *x* is awaiting service.
Where *x* indicates the specific GPIO Port pin number (0 through 7).

Table 29. IRQ0 Enable High Bit Register (IRQ0ENH)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	Reserved	T1ENH	T0ENH	U0RENH	U0TENH	I2CENH	SPIENH	ADCENH
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W							
ADDR	FC1H							

Reserved—Must be 0
T1ENH—Timer 1 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit
T0ENH—Timer 0 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit
U0RENH—UART 0 Receive Interrupt Request Enable High Bit
U0TENH—UART 0 Transmit Interrupt Request Enable High Bit
I2CENH—I^{2}C Interrupt Request Enable High Bit
SPIENH—SPI Interrupt Request Enable High Bit
ADCENH—ADC Interrupt Request Enable High Bit

Table 30. IRQ0 Enable Low Bit Register (IRQ0ENL)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	Reserved	T1ENL	T0ENL	U0RENL	U0TENL	I2CENL	SPIENL	ADCENL
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W							
ADDR	FC2H							

Reserved—Must be 0
T1ENL—Timer 1 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit
T0ENL—Timer 0 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit
U0RENL—UART 0 Receive Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit
U0TENL—UART 0 Transmit Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit
I2CENL—I^{2}C Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit
SPIENL—SPI Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit
ADCENL—ADC Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit

IRQ1 Enable High and Low Bit Registers

Table 31 describes the priority control for IRQ1. The IRQ1 Enable High and Low Bit Registers (Table 32 and Table 33) form a priority encoded enabling for interrupts in the Interrupt Request 1 Register. Priority is generated by setting bits in each register.

Interrupt Edge Select Register

The Interrupt Edge Select (IRQES) register (Table 37) determines whether an interrupt is generated for the rising edge or falling edge on the selected GPIO Port input pin. The minimum pulse width must be greater than 1 system clock to guarantee capture of the edge triggered interrupt. Edge detection for pulses less than 1 system clock are not guaranteed.

Table 37. Interrupt Edge Select Register (IRQES)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	IES7	IES6	IES5	IES4	IES3	IES2	IES1	IES0
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W							
ADDR	FCDH							

IES*x*—Interrupt Edge Select *x*
0 = An interrupt request is generated on the falling edge of the PA*x* input.
1 = An interrupt request is generated on the rising edge of the PA*x* input.
Where *x* indicates the specific GPIO Port pin number (0 through 7).

Interrupt Control Register

The Interrupt Control (IRQCTL) register (Table 38) contains the master enable bit for all interrupts.

Table 38. Interrupt Control Register (IRQCTL)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	IRQE	Reserved						
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W	R						
ADDR	FCFH							

IRQE—Interrupt Request Enable
This bit is set to 1 by execution of an EI (Enable Interrupts) or IRET (Interrupt Return) instruction, or by a direct register write of a 1 to this bit. It is reset to 0 by executing a `DI` instruction, eZ8 CPU acknowledgement of an interrupt request, Reset or by a direct register write of a 0 to this bit.
0 = Interrupts are disabled.
1 = Interrupts are enabled.

Reserved—Must be 0

Receiving Data Using Interrupt-Driven Method

The UART Receiver interrupt indicates the availability of new data (as well as error conditions). Follow the steps below to configure the UART receiver for interrupt-driven operation:

1. Write to the UART Baud Rate High and Low Byte Registers to set the required baud rate.
2. Enable the UART pin functions by configuring the associated GPIO Port pins for alternate function operation.
3. Execute a `DI` instruction to disable interrupts.
4. Write to the Interrupt Control Registers to enable the UART Receiver interrupt and set the required priority.
5. Clear the UART Receiver interrupt in the applicable Interrupt Request Register.
6. Write to the UART Control 1 Register to enable MULTIPROCESSOR (9-bit) mode functions, if desired.
   - Set the Multiprocessor Mode Select (`MPEN`) to enable MULTIPROCESSOR mode.
   - Set the Multiprocessor Mode Bits, `MPMD[1:0],` to select the required address matching scheme.
   - Configure the UART to interrupt on received data and errors or errors only (interrupt on errors only is unlikely to be useful for Z8 Encore! XP devices without a DMA block)
7. Write the device address to the Address Compare Register (automatic multiprocessor modes only).
8. Write to the UART Control 0 Register to:
   - Set the receive enable bit (`REN`) to enable the UART for data reception
   - Enable parity, if required, and if MULTIPROCESSOR mode is not enabled, and select either even or odd parity.
9. Execute an `EI` instruction to enable interrupts.

The UART is now configured for interrupt-driven data reception. When the UART Receiver Interrupt is detected, the associated ISR performs the following:

1. Check the UART Status 0 Register to determine the source of the interrupt-error, break, or received data.
2. If the interrupt was due to data available, read the data from the UART Receive Data Register. If operating in MULTIPROCESSOR (9-bit) mode, further actions may be required depending on the Multiprocessor Mode bits MPMD[1:0].
3. Clear the UART Receiver Interrupt in the applicable Interrupt Request Register.
4. Execute the `IRET` instruction to return from the ISR and await more data.

When the UART is disabled, the BRG functions as a basic 16-bit timer with interrupt on time-out. Follow the steps below to configure the BRG as a timer with interrupt on time-out:

1. Disable the UART by clearing the `REN` and `TEN` bits in the UART Control 0 Register to 0.
2. Load the desired 16-bit count value into the UART Baud Rate High and Low Byte Registers.
3. Enable the BRG timer function and associated interrupt by setting the `BKGCTL` bit in the UART Control 1 Register to 1.

When configured as a general-purpose timer, the interrupt interval is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Interrupt Interval (s)} = \text{System Clock Period (s)} \times \text{BRG[15:0]} \,]$$

UART Control Register Definitions

The UART Control Registers support the UART and the associated Infrared Encoder/ Decoders. See Infrared Encoder/Decoder on page 109 for more information on the infrared operation.

UART Transmit Data Register

Data bytes written to the UART Transmit Data Register (Table 52) are shifted out on the TXD*x* pin. The Write-only UART Transmit Data Register shares a Register File address with the Read-only UART Receive Data Register.

Table 52. UART Transmit Data Register (U0TXD)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	TXD							
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R/W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
ADDR	F40H							

TXD—Transmit Data
UART transmitter data byte to be shifted out through the TXD*x* pin.

START bits in the Control Register are set.

In order for a receive (read) DMA transaction to send a Not Acknowledge on the last byte, the receive DMA must be set up to receive n-1 bytes, then software must set the NAK bit and receive the last (nth) byte directly.

Start and Stop Conditions

The Master (I^2C) drives all Start and Stop signals and initiates all transactions. To start a transaction, the I^2C Controller generates a START condition by pulling the SDA signal Low while SCL is High. To complete a transaction, the I^2C Controller generates a Stop condition by creating a low-to-high transition of the SDA signal while the SCL signal is high. The START and STOP bits in the I^2C Control Register control the sending of the Start and Stop conditions. A Master is also allowed to end one transaction and begin a new one by issuing a Restart. This is accomplished by setting the START bit at the end of a transaction, rather than the STOP bit.

Note: *The Start condition not sent until the START bit is set and data has been written to the I^2C Data Register.*

Master Write and Read Transactions

The following sections provide a recommended procedure for performing I^2C write and read transactions from the I^2C Controller (Master) to slave I^2C devices. In general software should rely on the TDRE, RDRF and NCKI bits of the status register (these bits generate interrupts) to initiate software actions. When using interrupts or DMA, the TXI bit is set to start each transaction and cleared at the end of each transaction to eliminate a 'trailing' Transmit Interrupt.

Caution should be used in using the ACK status bit within a transaction because it is difficult for software to tell when it is updated by hardware.

When writing data to a slave, the I^2C pauses at the beginning of the Acknowledge cycle if the data register has not been written with the next value to be sent (TDRE bit in the I^2C Status register equal to 1). In this scenario where software is not keeping up with the I^2C bus (TDRE asserted longer than one byte time), the Acknowledge clock cycle for byte n is delayed until the data register is written with byte n + 1, and appears to be grouped with the data clock cycles for byte n + 1. If either the START or STOP bit is set, the I^2C does not pause prior to the Acknowledge cycle because no additional data is sent.

When a Not Acknowledge condition is received during a write (either during the address or data phases), the I^2C Controller generates the Not Acknowledge interrupt (NCKI = 1) and pause until either the STOP or START bit is set. Unless the Not Acknowledge was received on the last byte, the data register will already have been written with the next address or data byte to send. In this case the FLUSH bit of the control register should be set at the same time the STOP or START bit is set to remove the stale transmit data and enable subsequent Transmit Interrupts.

! **Caution:** *In CONTINUOUS mode, ensure that ADC updates are limited by the input signal bandwidth of the ADC and the latency of the ADC and its digital filter. Step changes at the input are not seen at the next output from the ADC. The response of the ADC (in all modes) is limited by the input signal bandwidth and the latency.*

Follow the steps below for setting up the ADC and initiating continuous conversion:

1. Enable the desired analog input by configuring the GPIO pins for alternate function. This disables the digital input and output driver.
2. Write to the ADC Control Register to configure the ADC for continuous conversion. The bit fields in the ADC Control Register can be written simultaneously:
   - Write to the `ANAIN[3:0]` field to select one of the 5 analog input sources.
   - Set `CONT` to 1 to select continuous conversion.
   - Write to the $\overline{\text{VREF}}$ bit to enable or disable the internal voltage reference generator.
   - Set `CEN` to 1 to start the conversions.
3. When the first conversion in continuous operation is complete (after 5129 system clock cycles, plus the 40 cycles for power-up, if necessary), the ADC control logic performs the following operations:
   - `CEN` resets to 0 to indicate the first conversion is complete. `CEN` remains 0 for all subsequent conversions in continuous operation.
   - An interrupt request is sent to the Interrupt Controller to indicate the conversion is complete.
4. Thereafter, the ADC writes a new 10-bit data result to {ADCD_H[7:0], ADCD_L[7:6]} every 256 system clock cycles. An interrupt request is sent to the Interrupt Controller when each conversion is complete.
5. To disable continuous conversion, clear the `CONT` bit in the ADC Control Register to 0.

INFO_EN—Information Area Enable
0 = Information Area is not selected.
1 = Information Area is selected. The Information area is mapped into the Flash Memory address space at addresses `FE00H` through `FFFFH`.

PAGE—Page Select
This 7-bit field selects the Flash memory page for Programming and Page Erase operations. Flash Memory Address[15:9] = PAGE[6:0].

Flash Sector Protect Register

The Flash Sector Protect Register (Table 86) protects Flash memory sectors from being programmed or erased from user code. The Flash Sector Protect Register shares its Register File address with the Page Select Register. The Flash Sector Protect Register can be accessed only after writing the Flash Control Register with `5EH`. User code can only write bits in this register to 1 (bits cannot be cleared to 0 by user code).

Table 86. Flash Sector Protect Register (FPROT)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	SECT7	SECT6	SECT5	SECT4	SECT3	SECT2	SECT1	SECT0
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W1							
ADDR	FF9H							
R/W1 = Register is accessible for Read operations. Register can be written to 1 only (using user code).								

SECT*n*—Sector Protect
0 = Sector *n* can be programmed or erased from user code.
1 = Sector *n* is protected and cannot be programmed or erased from user code.
User code can only write bits from 0 to 1.

Flash Frequency High and Low Byte Registers

The Flash Frequency High and Low Byte Registers (Table 87 and Table 88) combine to form a 16-bit value, FFREQ, to control timing for Flash program and erase operations. The 16-bit Flash Frequency registers must be written with the system clock frequency in kHz for Program and Erase operations. The Flash Frequency value is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{FFREQ[15:0]} = \{\text{FFREQH[7:0]},\text{FFREQL[7:0]}\} = \frac{\text{System Clock Frequency}}{1000}$$

! **Caution:** *Flash programming and erasure is not supported for system clock frequencies below 20 kHz, above 20 MHz, or outside of the valid operating*

```
DBG ← 04H
DBG ← OCDCTL[7:0]
```

- **Read OCD Control Register (05H)**—The Read OCD Control Register command reads the value of the OCDCTL register.

```
DBG ← 05H
DBG → OCDCTL[7:0]
```

- **Write Program Counter (06H)**—The Write Program Counter command writes the data that follows to the eZ8 CPU's Program Counter. If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Read Protect Option Bit is enabled, the Program Counter values are discarded.

```
DBG ← 06H
DBG ← ProgramCounter[15:8]
DBG ← ProgramCounter[7:0]
```

- **Read Program Counter (07H)**—The Read Program Counter command reads the value in the eZ8 CPU's Program Counter. If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Read Protect Option Bit is enabled, this command returns `FFFFH`.

```
DBG ← 07H
DBG → ProgramCounter[15:8]
DBG → ProgramCounter[7:0]
```

- **Write Register (08H)**—The Write Register command writes data to the Register File. Data can be written 1-256 bytes at a time (256 bytes can be written by setting size to zero). If the device is not in DEBUG mode, the address and data values are discarded. If the Read Protect Option Bit is enabled, then only writes to the Flash Control Registers are allowed and all other register write data values are discarded.

```
DBG ← 08H
DBG ← {4'h0,Register Address[11:8]}
DBG ← Register Address[7:0]
DBG ← Size[7:0]
DBG ← 1-256 data bytes
```

- **Read Register (09H)**—The Read Register command reads data from the Register File. Data can be read 1-256 bytes at a time (256 bytes can be read by setting size to zero). Reading peripheral control registers through the OCD does not effect peripheral operation. For example, register bits that are normally cleared upon a read operation will not be effected (WDTSTAT register is affected by OCD read register operation). If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Read Protect Option Bit is enabled, this command returns `FFH` for all the data values.

```
DBG ← 09H
DBG ← {4'h0,Register Address[11:8]
DBG ← Register Address[7:0]
DBG ← Size[7:0]
DBG → 1-256 data bytes
```

AC Characteristics

Table 98 provides information on the AC characteristics and timing. All AC timing information assumes a standard load of 50 pF on all outputs.

Table 98. AC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	V_{DD} = 2.7 - 3.6 V T_A = -40 °C to 105 °C		Units	Conditions
		Minimum	Maximum		
F_{SYSCLK}	System Clock Frequency (ROM)	–	20.0	MHz	
F_{SYSCLK}	System Clock Frequency (Flash)	–	20.0	MHz	Read-only from Flash memory.
		0.032768	20.0	MHz	Program or erasure of the Flash memory.
F_{XTAL}	Crystal Oscillator Frequency	0.032768	20.0	MHz	System clock frequencies below the crystal oscillator minimum require an external clock driver.
T_{XIN}	System Clock Period	50	–	ns	$T_{CLK} = 1/F_{sysclk}$
T_{XINH}	System Clock High Time	20	30	ns	T_{CLK} = 50 ns
T_{XINL}	System Clock Low Time	20	30	ns	T_{CLK} = 50 ns

Flags Register

The Flags Register contains the status information regarding the most recent arithmetic, logical, bit manipulation or rotate and shift operation. The Flags Register contains six bits of status information that are set or cleared by CPU operations. Four of the bits (C, V, Z and S) can be tested with conditional jump instructions. Two flags (H and D) cannot be tested and are used for Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD) arithmetic.

The two remaining bits, User Flags (F1 and F2), are available as general-purpose status bits. User Flags are unaffected by arithmetic operations and must be set or cleared by instructions. The User Flags cannot be used with conditional Jumps. They are undefined at initial power-up and are unaffected by Reset. Figure 56 illustrates the flags and their bit positions in the Flags Register.

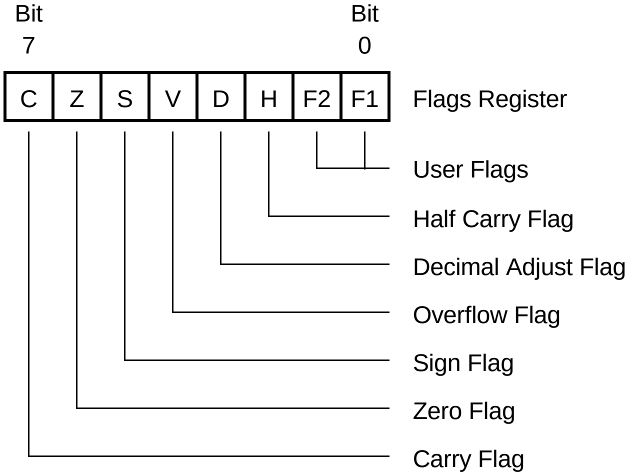
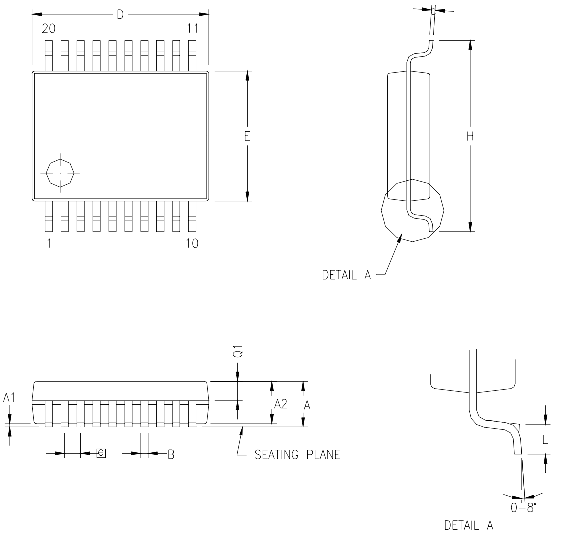


Figure 56. Flags Register

Interrupts, the Software Trap (TRAP) instruction, and Illegal Instruction Traps all write the value of the Flags Register to the stack. Executing an Interrupt Return (IRET) instruction restores the value saved on the stack into the Flags Register.

Packaging

Figure 60 displays the 20-pin SSOP package available for Z8 Encore! XP® F0822 Series devices.



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER			INCH		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.73	1.85	1.98	0.068	0.073	0.078
A1	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.002	0.005	0.008
A2	1.68	1.73	1.83	0.066	0.068	0.072
B	0.25	0.30	0.38	0.010	0.012	0.015
C	0.13	0.15	0.22	0.005	0.006	0.009
D	7.07	7.20	7.33	0.278	0.283	0.289
E	5.20	5.30	5.38	0.205	0.209	0.212
e	0.65 BSC			0.0256 BSC		
H	7.65	7.80	7.90	0.301	0.307	0.311
L	0.56	0.75	0.94	0.022	0.030	0.037
Q1	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.029	0.031	0.032

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MM
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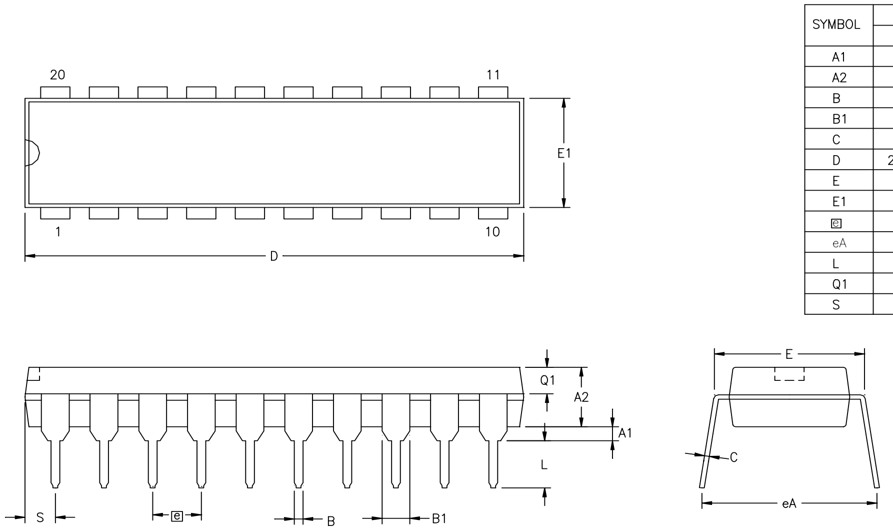
Figure 60. 20-Pin Small Shrink Outline Package (SSOP)

Figure 61 displays the 20-pin PDIP package available for Z8 Encore! XP F0822 Series devices.



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		INCH	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A1	0.38	0.81	.015	.032
A2	3.25	3.68	.128	.145
B	0.41	0.51	.016	.020
B1	1.47	1.57	.058	.062
C	0.20	0.30	.008	.012
D	25.65	26.16	1.010	1.030
E	7.49	8.26	.295	.325
E1	6.10	6.65	.240	.262
e	2.54 BSC		.100 BSC	
eA	7.87	9.14	.310	.360
L	3.18	3.43	.125	.135
Q1	1.42	1.65	.056	.065
S	1.52	1.65	.060	.065

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : INCH

Figure 61. 20-Pin Plastic Dual-Inline Package (PDIP)

Customer Support

For answers to technical questions about the product, documentation, or any other issues with Zilog's offerings, please visit Zilog's Knowledge Base at http://www.zilog.com/kb.

For any comments, detail technical questions, or reporting problems, please visit Zilog's Technical Support at http://support.zilog.com.