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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are specialized computing chips designed to perform specific tasks within an embedded system. Unlike general-purpose microprocessors found in personal computers, embedded microprocessors are tailored for dedicated functions within larger systems, offering optimized performance, efficiency, and reliability. These microprocessors are integral to the operation of countless electronic devices, providing the computational power necessary for controlling processes, handling data, and managing communications.

Applications of Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are utilized across a broad spectrum of applications, making them indispensable in

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	Z80
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 8-Bit
Speed	10MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	-
RAM Controllers	-
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	-
SATA	-
USB	-
Voltage - I/O	5.0V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LQFP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z84c1510aeg

SYSTEM CONTROL SIGNALS (Continued)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Input/Output, 3-State	Function
/CS1 (C13/C15 only)	40(x13), 42(x15)	Out	Chip Select 1. Used to access external memory or I/O devices. This pin has been assigned to "ICT" pin on Z84013/015. This signal is decoded only from A15-A12 without control signals. Refer to "Functional Description" on-chip select signals for further explanation.
/WDTOUT	61(x13), 73(x15)	Out(013/015), Open Drain(C13/C15)	Watch Dog Timer Output signal. Output pulse width depends on the externally connected pin.
/RESET	28(x13), 9(x15)	Input(013/015), I/O (Open Drain) (C13/C15)	Reset signal. /RESET signal is used for initializing MPU and other devices in the system. Also used to return from the steady state in the STOP or IDLE modes.

Note: For the Z84013/Z84015 the /RESET must be kept in active state for a period of at least three system clock cycles.

Note: For the Z84C13/Z84C15, during the power-up sequence, the /RESET becomes an Open drain output and the Z84C13/C15 will drive this pin to "0" for 25 to 75 msec after the power supply passes through approx. 2.2V and then reverts to input. If it receives the /RESET signal after power-on sequence, it will drive /RESET pin for 16-processor clock cycles depending on the status of Reset Output Disable bit in Misc Control Register. If this Reset output is disabled, it must be kept in active state for a period of at least three system clock cycles. Note, that if using Z84C13/C15 in a Z84013/015 socket, modification may be required on the reset circuit since this pin is "pure input pin" on the Z84013/015. Also, the /RESET pin doesn't have internal pull-up resistors and therefore requires external pull-ups. For more details on the device, please refer to "Functional Description."

Pin Name	Pin Number	Input/Output, 3-State	Function
XTAL1	63(x13), 65(x15)	In	Crystal oscillator connecting terminal. A parallel resonant crystal is recommended. If external clock source is used as an input to the CGC unit, supply clock goes into this terminal. If external clock is supply to CLKIN pin (without CGC unit), this terminal must be connected to "0" or "1".
XTAL2	63(x13), 66(x15)	Out	Crystal oscillator connecting terminal.
CLKIN	67(x13), 69(x15)	In	Single-phase System Clock Input.
CLKOUT	66(x13), 68(x15)	Out	Single-phase clock output from on-chip Clock Generator/Controller.
EV	58(x13), 67(x15)	In	Evaluator signal. When "1" is applied to this pin, IPC is put in Evaluation mode.

Note: For the Z84013/015, together with /BUSREQ, the EV signal puts the IPC into the evaluation mode. When this signal becomes active, the status of /M1, /HALT and /RFSH change to input. When using Z84013/015 as an evaluator chip, the CPU is electrically disconnected after one machine cycle is executed with the EV signal "1" and the /BUSREQ signal "0". It follows the instructions from the other CPU (of ICE). Upon receiving /BUSREQ; A15-A0, /MREQ, /IORQ, /RD and /WR are changed to input and D7-D0 changes its direction. /BUSACK is NOT 3-stated so it should be disconnected by an externally connected circuit. For details, please refer to "Functional Description" on EV mode.

SYSTEM CONTROL SIGNALS (Continued)

Note: For the Z84C13/C15, to access on-chip resources from the CPU (e.g., ICE CPU), the CPU is electrically disconnected; A15-A0, /MREQ, /IORQ, /RD and /WR are changed to input; D7-D0 changes its direction; /M1, /HALT and /RFSH are put into the high impedance state when the EV pin is set to "1". Also, /BUSACK is 3-stated. For details, please refer to "Functional Description" on EV mode.

Pin Name	Pin Number	Input/Output, 3-State	Function
ICT	42,44(013), 40,42(015), Not with C13/C15	Out	Test pins. Used in the open state.
NC	24,27,57,65(x13), Not with x15		Not connected.
VCC	43,84(x13), 41,90(x15)	Power Supply	+5 Volts
VSS	22, 62(x13), 16,64(x15)	Power Supply	0 Volts

PIO SIGNALS (for the Z84x15 only)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Input/Output, 3-State	Function
/ASTB	21(x15)	In	Port A strobe pulse from a peripheral device. The signal is used as the handshake between Port A and external circuits. The meaning of this signal depends on the mode of operation selected for Port A (see "PIO Basic Timing").
/BSTB	61(x15)	In	Port B strobe pulse from a peripheral device. This signal is used as the handshake between Port B and external circuits. The meaning of this signal is the same as /ASTB, except when Port A is in mode 2 (see "PIO Basic Timing").
ARDY	20(x15)	Out	Register A ready signal. Used as the handshake between Port A and external circuits. The meaning of this signal depends on the mode of operation selected for Port A (see "PIO Basic Timing").
BRDY	62(x15)	Out	Register B ready signal. Used as the handshake between Port B and external circuits. The meaning of this signal is the same as ARDY except when Port A is in mode 2 (see "PIO Basic Timing").
PA7-PA0	22-29(x15)	I/O, 3-State	Port A data signals. Used for data transfer between Port A and external circuits.
PB7-PB0	53-60(x15)	I/O, 3-State	Port B data signals. Used for transfer between Port B and external circuits.

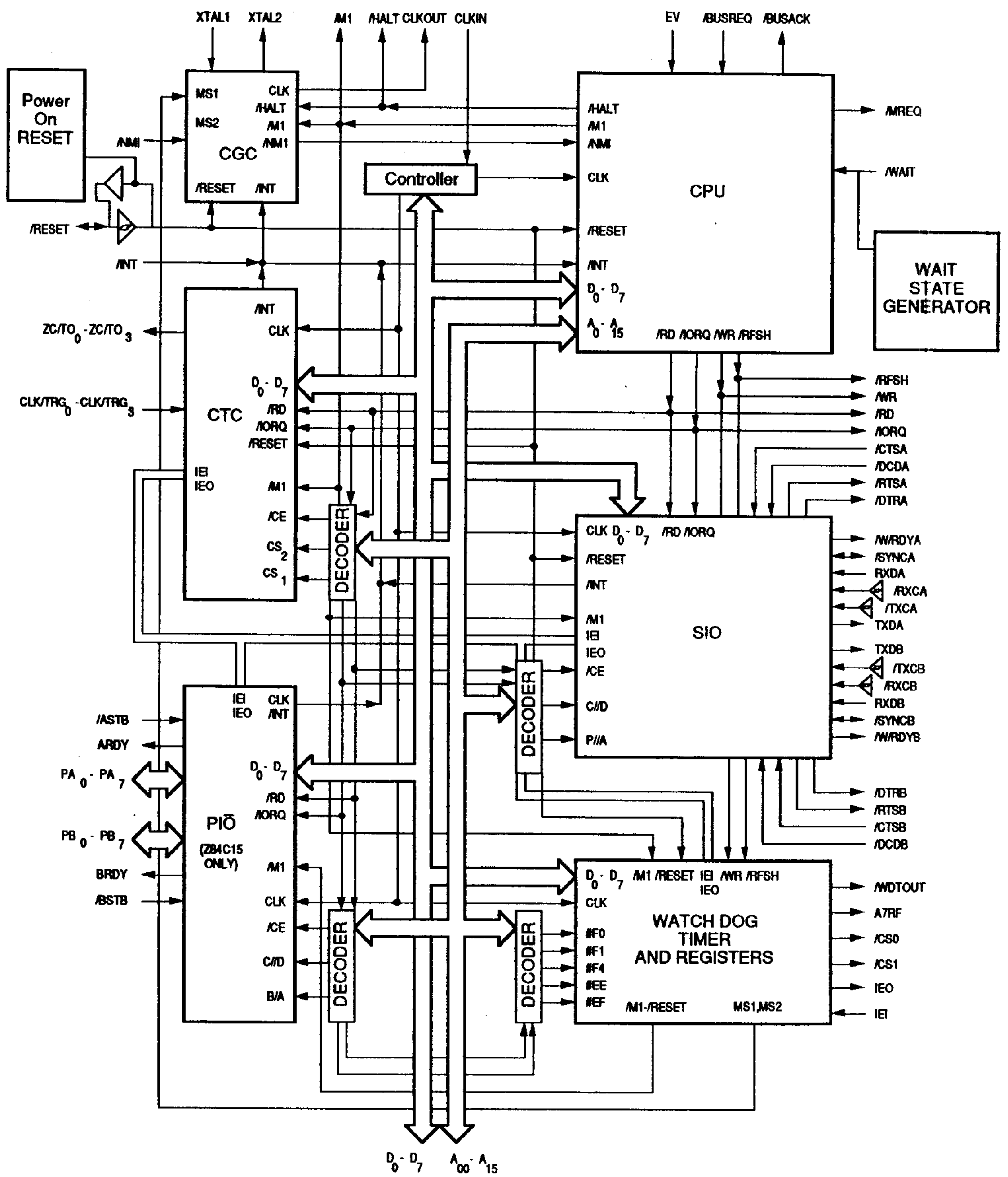


Figure 5(b). Block Diagram for 84C13/C15 IPC

Table 1. I/O Control Register Address

Address	Device	Channel	Register
10h	CTC	Ch 0	Control Register
11h	CTC	Ch 1	Control Register
12h	CTC	Ch 2	Control Register
13h	CTC	Ch 3	Control Register
18h	SIO	Ch. A	Data Register
19h	SIO	Ch. A	Control Register
1Ah	SIO	Ch. B	Data Register
1Bh	SIO	Ch. B	Control Register
1Ch	PIO	Port A	Data Register (Not with Z84x13)
1Dh	PIO	Port A	Command Register (Not with Z84x13)
1Eh	PIO	Port B	Data Register (Not with Z84x13)
1Fh	PIO	Port B	Command Register (Not with Z84x13)
F0h	Watch-Dog Timer		Master Register (WDTMR)
F1h	Watch-Dog Timer		Control Register (WDTCR)
F4h	Interrupt Priority Register		
EEh			System Control Register Pointer (SCRP) (Not with Z84013/015)
EFh			System Control Data Port (SCDP) (Not with Z84013/015)
	Through SCRP and SCDP		Control Register 00 - Wait State Control register (WCR) Control Register 01 - Memory Wait state Boundary Register (MWBR)
			Control Register 02 - Chip Select Boundary Register (CSBR) Control Register 03 - Misc. Control Register (MCR)

PIO REGISTERS

For more detailed information, please refer to the PIO Technical Manual. These registers are not in the Z84x13.

Interrupt Vector Word

The PIO logic unit is designed to work with the Z80 CPU in interrupt Mode 2. The interrupt word must be programmed if interrupts are used. Bit D0 must be a zero (Figure 11).

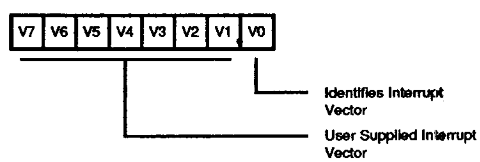


Figure 11. PIO Interrupt Vector Word

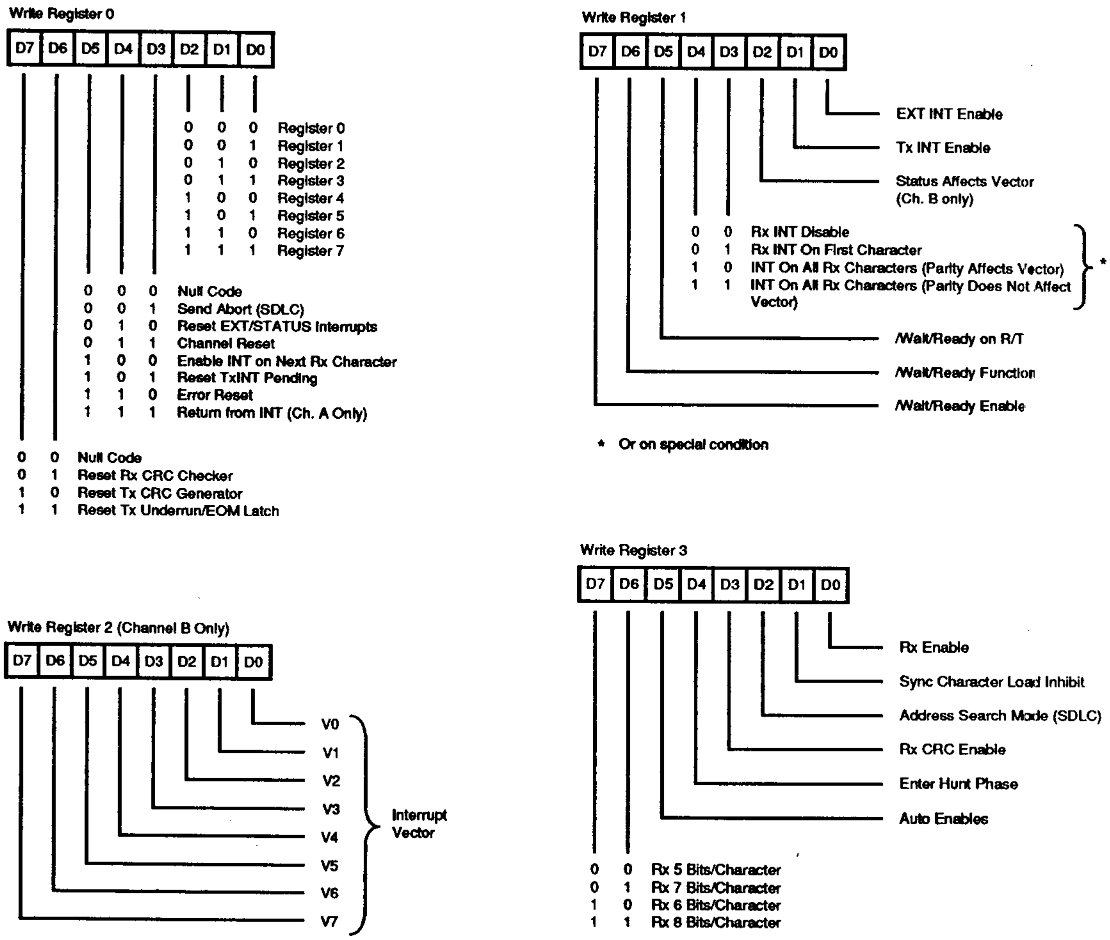


Figure 21. SIO Write Registers

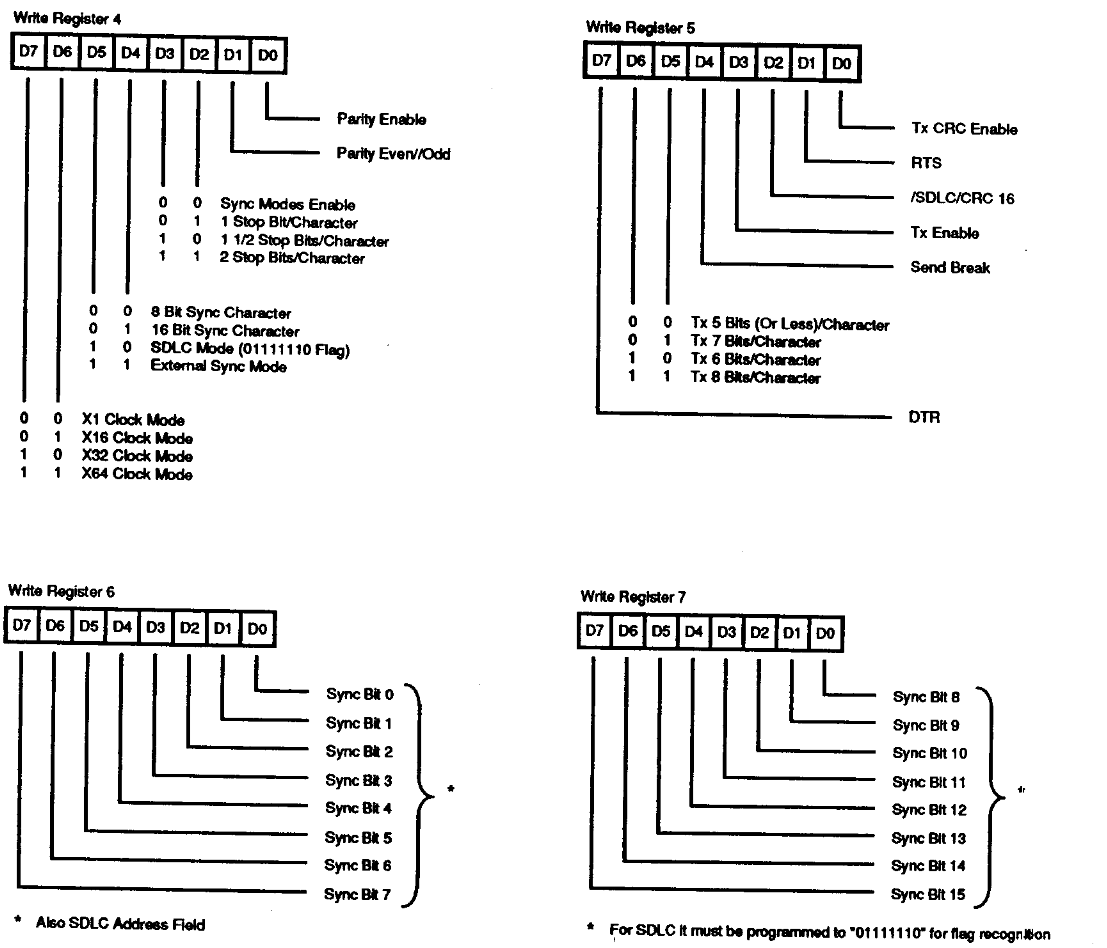


Figure 21. SIO Write Registers (Continued)

WATCH DOG CONTROL REGISTERS

There are two registers to control Watch Dog Timer operations. These are Watch Dog Timer Master Register (WDTMR; I/O Address F0h) and the WDT Command Register (WDTCR; I/O Address F1h). Watch Dog Timer Logic has a "double key" structure to prevent the WDT disabling error, which may lead to the WDT operation to stop due to program runaway. Programming the WDT follows this procedure. Also, these registers program the power-down mode of operation. The "Second key" is needed when turning off the Watch Dog Timer.

Enabling the WDT. The WDT is enabled by setting the WDT Enable Bit (D7:WDTE) to "1" and the WDT Periodic field (D5,D6:WDTP) to the desired time period. These command bits are in the Watch Dog Timer Master Register (WDTMR; I/O Address F0h).

Disabling the WDT. The WDT is disabled by clearing WDT Enable bit (WDTE) in the WDTMR to "0" followed by writing "B1h" to the WDT Command Register (WDTCR; I/O Address F1h).

Clearing the WDT. The WDT can be cleared by writing "4Eh" into the WDTCR.

Watch Dog Timer Master Register (WDTMR;I/O address F0h). This register controls the activities of the Watch Dog Timer and selects power-down mode of operation (Figure 22).

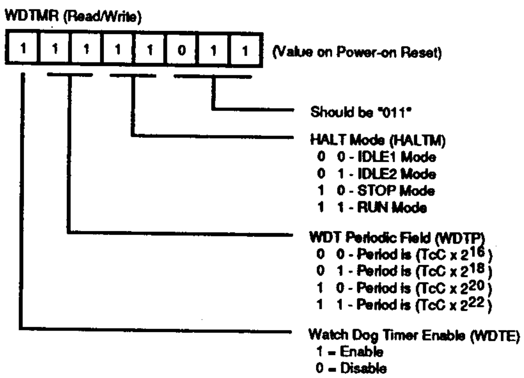


Figure 22. Watch Dog Timer Master Register

Bit D7. *Watch Dog Timer Enable* (WDTE). This bit controls the activities of Watch Dog Timer. The WDT can be enabled by setting this bit to "1". To disable WDT, write "0" to this bit followed by writing "B1h" in the WDT Command Register. Watch Dog Timer Logic has a "double key" structure to prevent the WDT disabling error, which may lead to the WDT operation to stop, due to program run-away. Upon Power-on reset, this bit is set to "1" and the WDT is enabled.

Bit D6-D5. *WDT Periodic field* (WDTP). This two bit field determines the desired time period. Upon Power-on reset, this field sets to "11".

00 - Period is (TcC * 2^{16})
01 - Period is (TcC * 2^{18})
10 - Period is (TcC * 2^{20})
11 - Period is (TcC * 2^{22})

Bit D4-D3. *HALT mode* (HALTM). This two bit field specifies one of four power-down modes. To change this field, write "DBh" to the WDT command register, followed by a write to this register. For detailed descriptions of this field, please refer to the section "Mode of operations." Upon Power-on Reset, this field is set to 11, which specifies "RUN mode."

00 - IDLE 1 Mode
01 - IDLE 2 Mode
10 - STOP Mode
11 - RUN Mode

Bit D2-D0. *Reserved.* These three bits are reserved and should always be programmed as "011". A read to these bit returns "011".

Watch Dog Timer Command Register (WDTCR; I/O address F1h). In conjunction with the WDTMR, this register works as a "Second key" for the Watch Dog Timer. This register is write only (Figure 23).

Write B1h after clearing WDTE to "0" - Disable WDT.
Write 4Eh - Clear WDT.
Write DBh followed by a write to HALTM - Change Power-down mode.

WDTCR (Write Only)

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	(B1h) - Disable WDT (After Clearing WDTE)
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	(4Eh) - Clear WDT
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	(DBh) - Change HALT Mode (Followed by setting HALTM)

Figure 23. Watch Dog Timer Command Register

INTERRUPT PRIORITY REGISTER
(INTPR; I/O address F4h)

This register (write only) is provided to determine the interrupt priority for the CTC, SIO and the PIO (Figure 24).

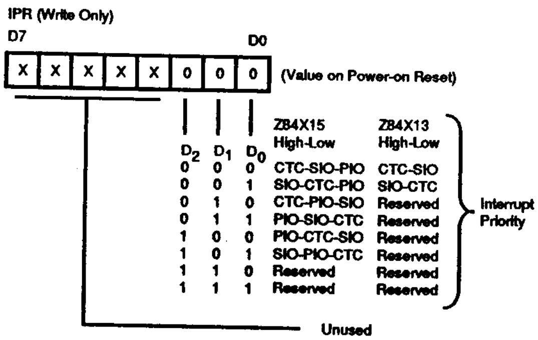


Figure 24. Interrupt Priority Register

Bit D7-D3. Unused

Bit D2-D0. This field specifies the order of the interrupt daisy chain. Upon Power-on Reset, this field is set to "000".

	Z84C15 High - Low	Z84C13 High - Low
000	CTC-SIO-PIO	CTC-SIO
001	SIO-CTC-PIO	SIO-CTC
010	CTC-PIO-SIO	Reserved
011	PIO-SIO-CTC	Reserved
100	PIO-CTC-SIO	Reserved
101	SIO-PIO-CTC	Reserved
110	Reserved	Reserved
111	Reserved	Reserved

REGISTERS FOR SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

(The following registers are not available on Z84013/015.) There are four indirectly accessible registers to determine System configuration with the Z84C13/C15. These indirectly accessible registers are: Wait State Control Register (WCR, Control Register 00h), Memory Wait Boundary Register (MWBR, Control Register 01h), Chip Select Boundary Register (CSBR, Control Register 02h) and Misc. Control Register (MCR, Control Register 03h). To access these registers, Z84C13/C15 writes "register number to be accessed" to the System Control Register Pointer (SCRP, I/O address EEh), and then accesses the target register through the System Control Data Port (SCDP, I/O address EFh). The pointer which writes into SCRP is kept until modified.

System Control Register Pointer (SCRP, I/O address EEh)
This register stores the pointer to access System Control Registers (WCR, MWBR, CSBR and MCR). This register is Read/Write and it holds the pointer value until modified. Upon Power-on Reset, all bits are cleared to zero. The pointer value, other than 00h to 03h is reserved and is not written. Upon Power-on Reset, this register is set to "00h" (Figure 25).

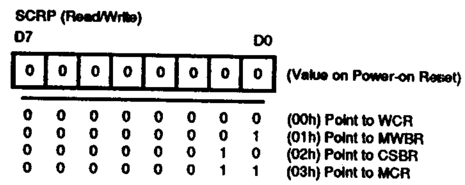


Figure 25. System Control Register Pointer

System Control Data Port (SCDP, I/O address EFh)
This register is to access WCR, MWBR, CSBR and MCR (Figure 26).

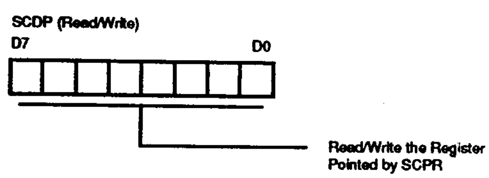


Figure 26. System Control Data Port

Wait State Control Register (WCR, Control Register 00h)
This register can be accessed through SCDP with the pointer value 00h in SCRP (Figure 27). To maintain compatibility with the Z84013/015, the Z84C13/C15 inserts the maximum number of wait states (set all bits of this register to one) for fifteen /M1 cycles after Power-on Reset. It automatically clears the contents of this register (move to no-wait state insertion) on the trailing edge of the 16th /M1 signal unless software has programmed a value. If automatic wait state insertion is needed, the wait state is programmed within this time period. A read to WCR during this period will return FFh, unless programmed.

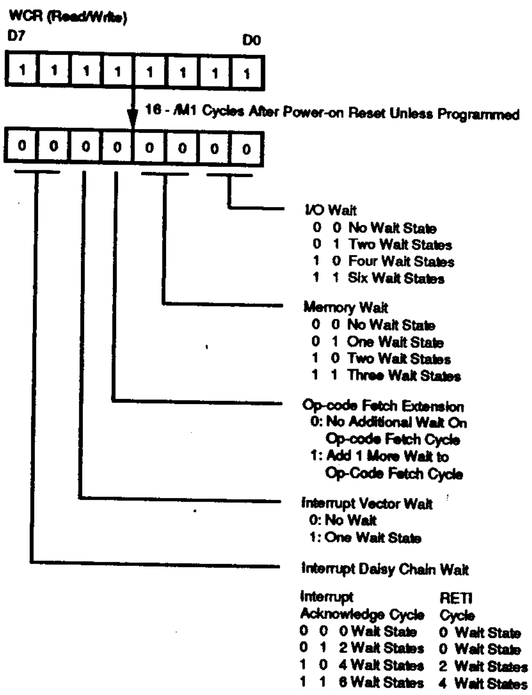


Figure 27. Wait State Control Register

This register has the following fields:

Bit 7-6. *Interrupt Daisy Chain Wait.* This 2-bit field specifies the number of wait states to be inserted during an Interrupt Daisy Chain settle period of the Interrupt Acknowledge cycle, which is/IORQ falls after the settling period from /M1 going active "0". Also, this field controls the number of wait states inserted during the RETI (Return From Interrupt) cycle. If specified to insert 4 or 6 wait states during Interrupt Acknowledge cycle, the Wait state generator also inserts wait states during RETI fetch sequence. This sequence is formed with two op-code fetch cycles (Op-code is EDh followed by 4Dh). It inserts 1 wait state if op-code followed by EDh is NOT 4Dh, and inserts 2 or 4 wait states, respectively, if the following op-code is 4Dh.

Interrupt Acknowledge	**RETI cycle**
00 - No Wait states	No Wait states
01 - 2 Wait states	No Wait states
10 - 4 Wait states	2 Wait states
11 - 6 Wait states	4 Wait states

For fifteen /M1 cycles from Power-on Reset, bits 7-6 are set to "11". They clear to "00" on the trailing edge of the 16th /M1 signal unless programmed.

Bit 5. *Interrupt Vector Wait.* While this bit is set to one, the wait state generator inserts one wait state after the /IORQ signal goes active during the Interrupt acknowledge cycle. This gives more time for the vector read cycle. While this bit is cleared to zero, no wait state is inserted (standard timing). For fifteen /M1 cycles from Power-on Reset, this bit is set to "1", then cleared to "0" on the trailing edge of the 16th /M1 signal, unless programmed.

Bit 4. *Opcode Fetch Extension.* If this bit is set to "1", one additional wait state is inserted during the Op-code fetch cycle in addition to the number of wait states programmed in the Memory Wait field. For fifteen /M1 cycles from Power-on Reset, this bit is set to "1", then cleared to "0" on the trailing edge of the 16th /M1 signal, unless programmed.

Bit 3-2. *Memory Wait States.* This 2-bit field specifies the number of wait states to be inserted during memory Read/Write transactions.

00 - No Wait states
01 - 1 Wait states
10 - 2 Wait states
11 - 3 Wait states

For fifteen /M1 cycles from Power-on Reset, these bits are set to "11", then cleared to "00" on the trailing edge of the16th /M1 signal, unless programmed.

Bit 1-0. *I/O Wait states.* This 2-bit field specifies the number of wait states to be inserted during I/O transactions.

00 - No Wait states
01 - 2 Wait states
10 - 4 Wait states
11 - 6 Wait states

For fifteen /M1 cycles from Power-on Reset, these bits are set to "11", then cleared to "00" on the trailing edge of the16th /M1 signal, unless programmed. For the accesses to the on-chip I/O registers, no Wait states are inserted regardless of the programming of this field.

Memory Wait Boundary Register
(MWBR, Control Register 01h)

This register specifies the address range to insert memory wait states. When accessed memory addresses are within this range, the Memory Wait State generator inserts Memory Wait States specified in the Memory Wait field of WCR (Figure 28).

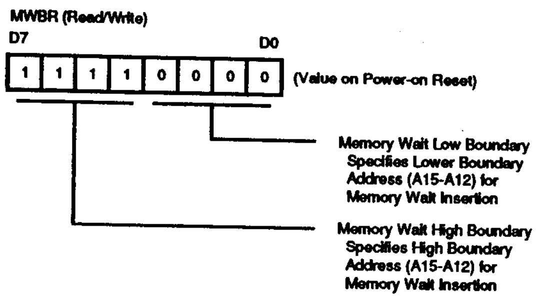


Figure 28. Memory Wait Boundary Register

Bit D7-D4. *Memory Wait High Boundary.* This field specifies A15-A12 of the upper address boundary for Memory Wait.

Bit D3-D0. *Memory Wait Low Boundary.* This field specifies A15-12 of the lower address boundary for Memory Wait.

Memory Wait states are inserted for the address range:

(D7-D4 of MWBR) ≥ A15-A12 ≥ (D3-D0 of MWBR)

This register is set to "F0h" on Power-on Reset, which specifies the address range for Memory Wait as "0000h to FFFFh".

Chip Select Boundary Register (CSBR, Control Register 02h)
This register specifies the address range for each chip select signal. When accessed memory addresses are within this range, chip select signals are active (Figure 29).

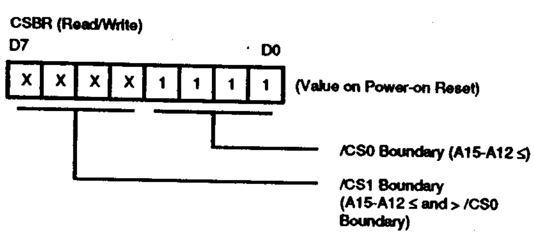


Figure 29. Chip Select Boundary Register

D7-D4. */CS1 Boundary Address.* These bits specify the boundary address range for /CS1. The bit values are ignored on power-up as the /CS1 enable bit is off. The /CS1 is asserted if the address lines A15-12 have an address value greater than the programmed value for /CS0, and less than or equal to the programmed value in these bits.

D3-D0. */CS0 Boundary Address.* These bits specify the boundary address range for /CS0. /CS0 is asserted if the address lines A15-12 have an address value less than or equal to the programmed boundary value. The /CS0 enable bit in the MCR must be set to 1. Upon Power-up reset, these bits come up as all 1's so that /CS0 is asserted for all addresses.

Chip Select signals are active for the address range:

/CS0: (D3-D0 of CSBR) ≥ A15-A12 ≥ 0
/CS1: (D7-D4 of CSBR) ≥ A15-A12 >
(D3-D0 of CSBR)

This register is set to "xxxx1111b" on Power-on Reset, which specifies the address range of /CS0 for "0000h to FFFFh" (all Memory location) and /CS1 "undefined."

Misc Control Register (MCR, Control Register 03h)
This register specifies miscellaneous options on this device (Figure 30).

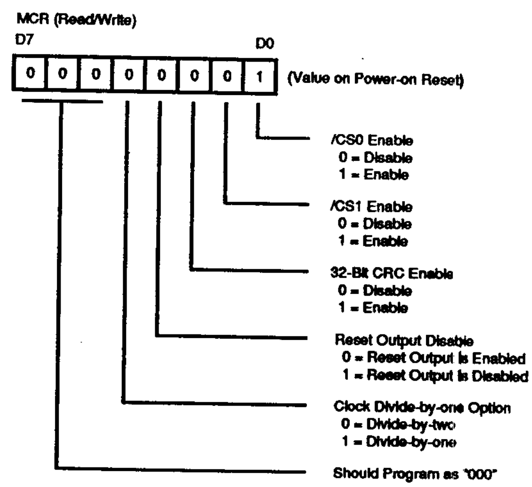


Figure 30. Misc Control Register

Bit D7-D5. *Reserved.* These three bits are reserved and are always programmed as "000".

Bit D4. *Clock Divide-by-one option.* "0"-Disable, "1"-enable. On-chip CGC unit has divide-by-two circuit. By setting this bit to one, this circuit is bypassed and CLKOUT is equal to X'tal oscillator frequency (or external clock input on the XTAL1 pin). This bit has no effect when the on-chip CGC unit is not in use and the external system clock is fed from CLKIN pin. Upon Power-on Reset, this bit is cleared to 0 and the clock is divided by two.

In IDLE2 Mode, the internal oscillator and clock output (CLKOUT) continue to operate. The internal system clock, fed from CLKIN to the components other than CTC is stopped at the T4 Low state of HALT instruction execution.

STOP Mode (HALTM=10). Shown in Figure 34 is the basic timing when the halt instruction is executed in STOP Mode.

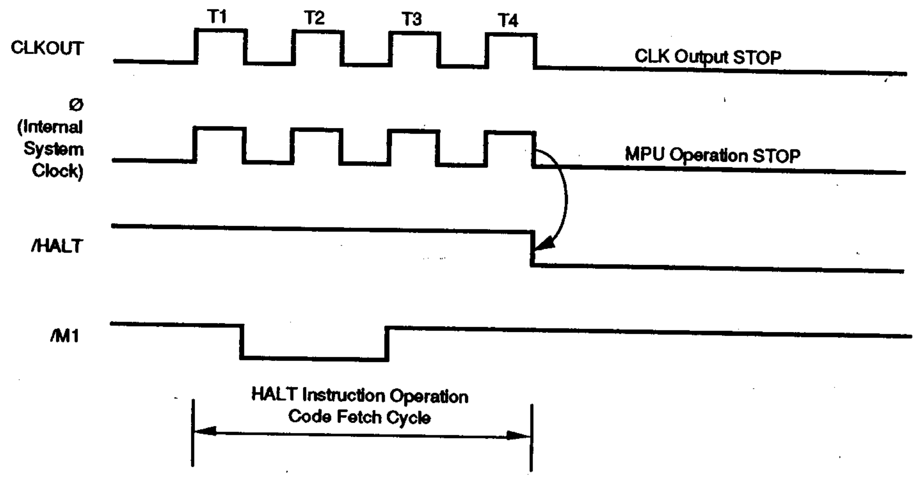


Figure 34. STOP Mode Timing
(At Halt Instruction Execution)

In STOP Mode, the on-chip CGC unit is stopped at T4 Low state of HALT instruction execution. Therefore, clock output (CLKOUT), operation of Watch Dog Timer, CPU, PIO, CTC, SIO are stopped.

Release from Halt State. The halt state of the CPU is released when "0" is input to the /RESET signal and the MPU is reset or an interrupt request is accepted. An interrupt request signal is sampled at the leading edge of the last clock cycle (T4 state) of NOP instruction. In case of the maskable interrupt, interrupt will be accepted by an active /INT signal ("0" level). Also, the interrupt enable flip-flop is set to "1". The accepted interrupt process is started from the next cycle.

Further, when the internal system clock is stopped (IDLE1/2 Mode, STOP Mode), it is necessary first to restart the internal system clock. The internal system clock is restarted when /RESET or interrupt signal (/NMI or /INT) is asserted.

RUN Mode (HALTM=11). The halt release operation is enabled by interrupt request in RUN Mode (Figure 35).

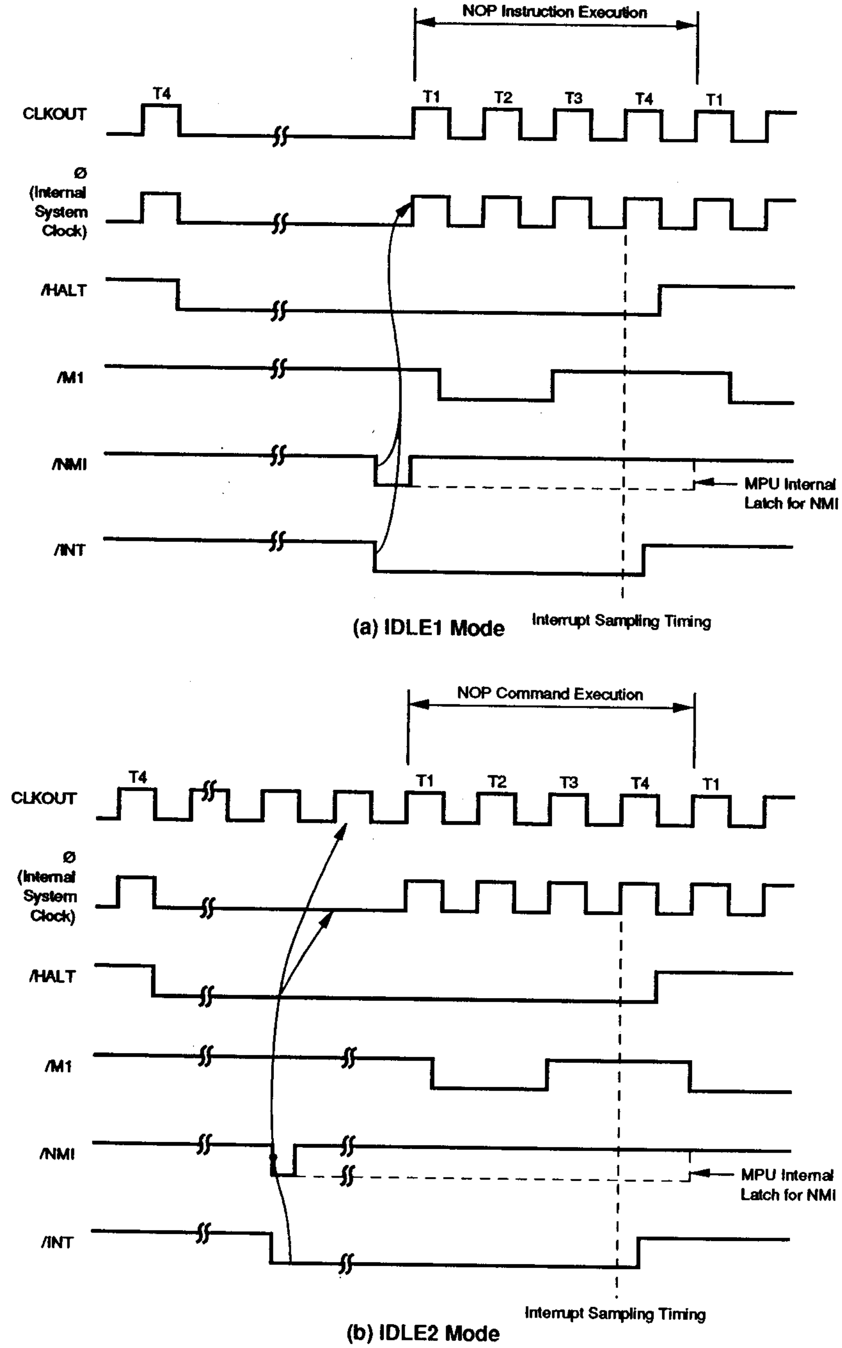


Figure 37. Halt Release Operation Timing By Interrupt Request Signal in IDLE1/2 Mode

Memory Read or Write Cycles. Figure 42 shows the timing of memory read or write cycles other than an Op-code fetch (/M1) cycle. The /MREQ and /RD signals function like the Op-code fetch cycle.

In a memory write cycle, /MREQ also becomes active when the Address Bus is stable. The /WR line is active when the Data Bus is stable, so that it can be used directly as an R/W pulse to most semiconductor memories.

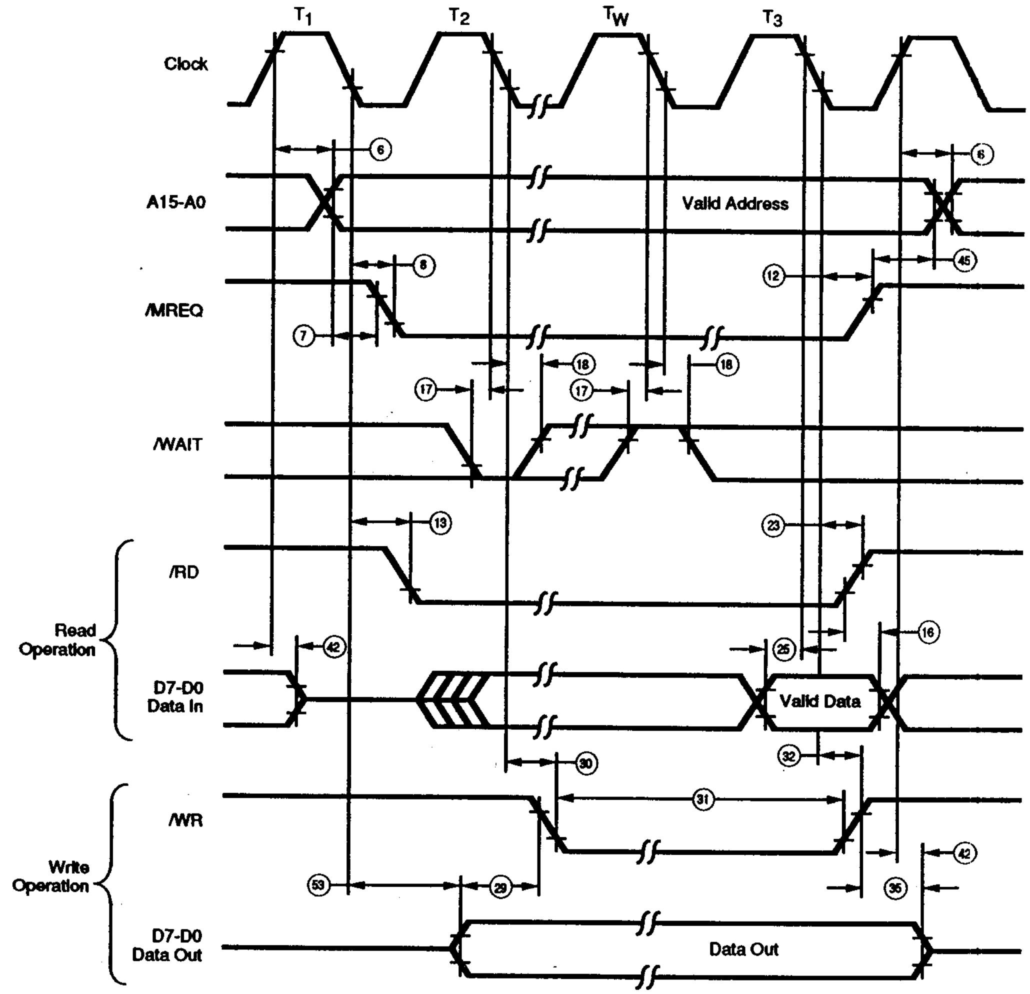
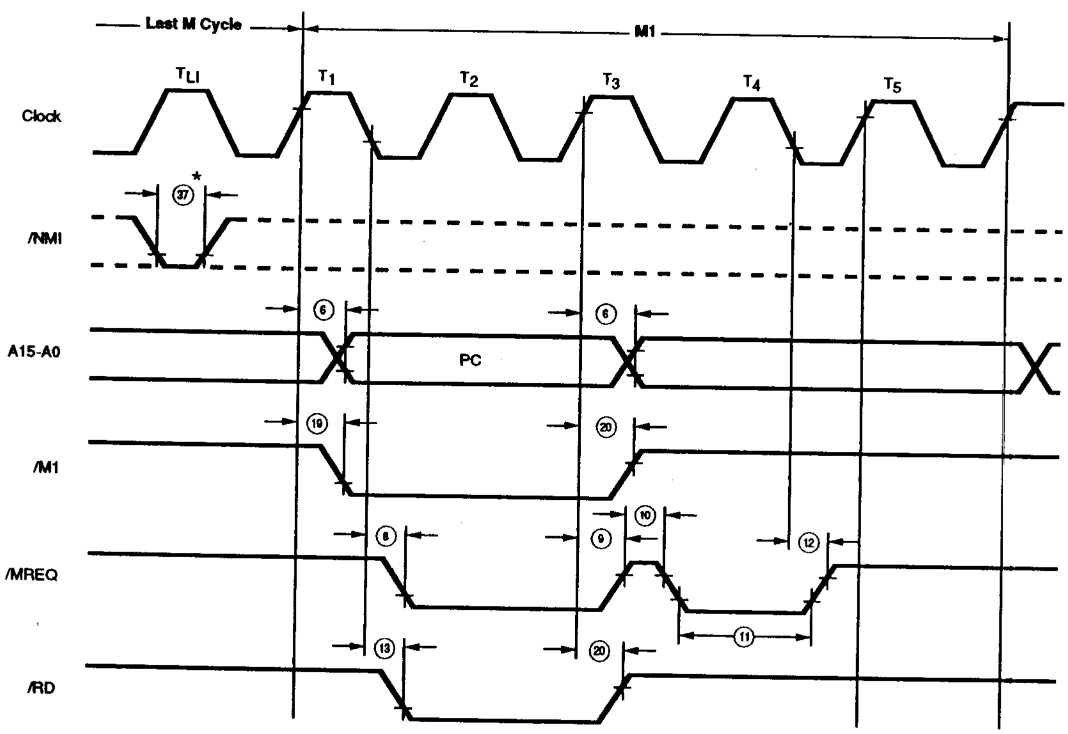


Figure 42. Memory Read or Write Cycle
(See Table A)

Non-Maskable Interrupt Request Cycle. /NMI is sampled at the same time as the maskable interrupt input /INT, but has higher priority and cannot be disabled under software control. The subsequent timing is similar to that of a normal memory read operation except that data put on the bus by the memory is ignored. The CPU instead executes a restart (RST) operation and jumps to the /NMI service routine located at the address 0066H (Figure 45).



* Although /NMI is an asynchronous input, to guarantee its being recognized on the following machine cycle, /NMI's falling edge must occur no later than the rising edge of the clock cycle preceding the last state of any instruction cycle (T_{LI}).

Figure 45. Non-Maskable Interrupt Request Operation
(See Table A)

Bus Request/Acknowledge Cycle. The CPU samples /BUSREQ with the rising edge of the last clock period of any machine cycle (Figure 46). If /BUSREQ is active, the CPU sets its address, data, and /MREQ to Inputs, and /IORQ, /RD and /WR lines set to an input for on-chip peripheral access from an external bus master with the rising edge of the next clock pulse. At that time, any external device can take control of these lines, usually to transfer data between memory and I/O devices.

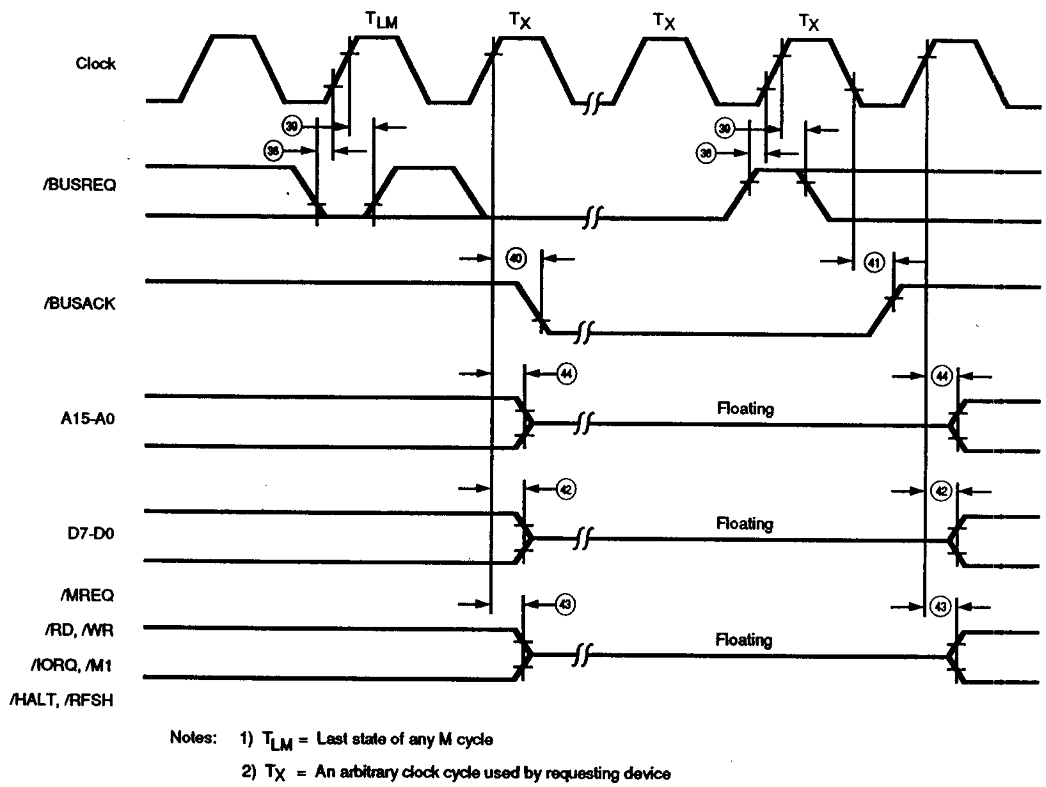
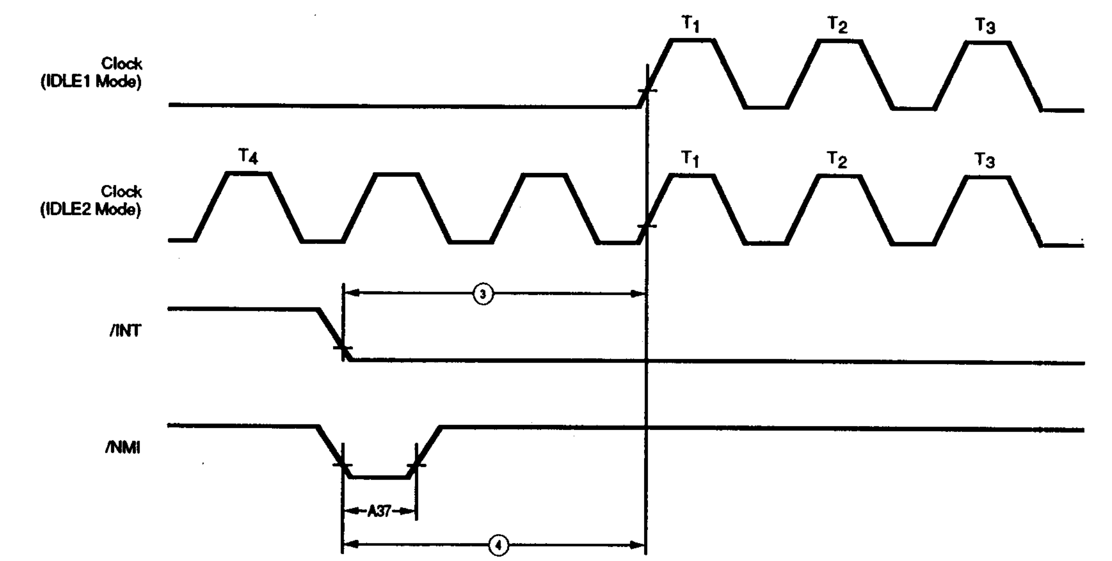
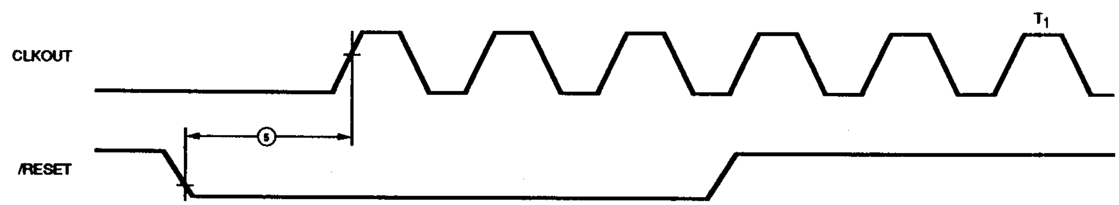


Figure 46. BUS Request/Acknowledge Cycle
(See Table A)



(a) Clock Restart Timing by /INT, /NMI (IDLE1/2 Mode)



(b) Clock Restart Timing by /RESET (IDLE 1/2 Mode)

Figure 51. Clock Restart Timing (IDLE1/2 Mode)
(See Table B)

AC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Table A. CPU Timing (Continued)

No	Symbol	Parameter	Z84X1306 Z84X1506 Min	Z84X1306 Z84X1506 Max	Z84X1310 Z84X1510 Min	Z84X1310 Z84X1510 Max	Z84C1316* Z84C1516 Min	Z84C1316* Z84C1516 Max	Unit	Note
41	TdCf(BUSACKr)	Clock Fall to /BASACK Rise Delay		90		75		40	ns	
42	TdCr(Dz)	Clock Rise to Data Float Delay		80		65		40	ns	
43	TdCr(CTz)	Clock Rise to Control Outputs Float Delay (/MREQ, /IORQ, /RD and /WR)		70		65		40	ns	
44	TdCr(Az)	Clock Rise to Address Float Delay		80		75		40	ns	
45	TdCTr(A)	Address Hold Time from /MREQ, /IORQ, /RD or /WR	35**		20**			0	ns	
46	TsRESET(Cr)	/RESET to Clock Rise Setup Time	60		40		15		ns	
47	ThRESET(Cr)	/RESET to Clock Rise Hold Time	10		10		10		ns	
48	TsINTf(Cr)	/INT Fall to Clock Rise Setup Time	70		50		15		ns	
49	ThINTr(Cr)	/INT Rise to Clock Rise Hold Time	10		10		10		ns	
50	TdM1f(IORQf)	/M1 Fall to /IORQ Fall Delay	359**		220**		100		ns	
51	TdCf(IORQf)	Clock Fall to /IORQ Fall Delay		70		55		45	ns	
52	TdCf(IORQr)	Clock Rise to /IORQ Rise Delay		70		55		45	ns	
53	TdCf(D)	Clock Fall to Data Valid Delay		130		110		75	ns	
54	TRDf(D)	/RD Fall to Output Data Valid		TBD		60		40	ns	
55	TdIORQ(D)	/IORQ Fall to Output Data Valid		TBD		70		45	ns	
56	TwRESET	/RESET Pulse Width 013/015, or C13/C15 with RESET Output Disabled	3TcC		3TcC		3TcC		ns	
57	TwRESEToe	/RESET Pulse Width RESET Output Enabled	2TcC		2TcC		2TcC		ns	
58	TwRESETdo	/RESET Drive Duration RESET Output Enabled	16TcC		16TcC		16TcC		ns	
59	TwRESETpor	/RESET drive duration on Power-On Sequence	10	75	10	75	10	75	ms	

Notes:

* 16 MHz Timings are preliminary and subject to change. Only C version

** For clock period other than the minimum shown, calculate parameters using the formula on Table H.

[A1] These parameters apply to the external Clock input on CLKIN pin. For the cases where external Clock is fed from XTAL1, please refer to Table B.

[A2] For loading >= 50 pF, decrease width by 10 ns for each additional 50 pF.

Table C. Timing for on-chip peripheral access from external bus master and daisy chain timing (See Figure 53(a))

No	Symbol	Parameter	Z84C1306 Z84C1506 Min	Max	Z84C1310 Z84C1510 Min	Max	Z84C1316* Z84C1516 Min	Max	Unit	Note
1	TsA(Rif)	Address Setup Time to /RD, /IORQ Fall	50		40		30		ns	
2	TsRi(Cr)	/RD, /IORQ Rise to Clock Rise Setup	60		50		40		ns	
3	Th	Hold time for Specified Setup	15		15		10		ns	
4	TdCr(DO)	Clock Rise to Data out delay		100		80	60		ns	
5	TdRIr(DOz)	/RD, /IORQ Rise to Data Out Float Delay		75		60	50		ns	
6	ThRDr(D)	/M1, /RD, /IORQ Rise to Data Hold	15	40	15	30		20	ns	[C1]
7	TsD(Cr)	Data In to Clock Rise Setup Time	30		25		15		ns	
8	TdIOf(DOI)	/IORQ Fall to Data Out Delay (INTACK cycle)		95		95	70		ns	
9	ThIOr(D)	/IORQ Rise to Data Hold	15		15		10		ns	
10	ThIOr(A)	/IORQ Rise to Address Hold	15		15		10		ns	
11	TsWIf(Cr)	/IORQ, /WR setup time to Clock Rise New parameter	20		20		15		ns	[C2]
12	ThWRr(Cr)	Clock Rise to /IORQ, /WR Rise hold time	0		0		0		ns	[C2]
13	TsM1f(Cr)	/M1 Fall to Clock Rise Setup Time	40		40		15		ns	
14	TsM1r(Cf)	/M1 Rise to Clock Rise Setup Time (/M1 cycle)	-15		-15		-10		ns	
15	TdM1f(IEOf)	/M1 Fall to IEO Fall delay (Interrupt Immediately Preceding /M1 Fall)		140		80		60	ns	
20	TdCf(IEOr)	Clock Fall to IEO Rise Delay	50		40			30	ns	
21	TdCf(IEOf)	Clock Fall to IEO Rise Delay		90		75		50	ns	

Notes:
[C1] For I/O write to PIO, CTC and SIO.
[C2] For I/O Write to system control registers.
[C3] For daisy-chain timing, please refer to the note on Page 356.

Table F. SIO Timing (See Figures 53(a) and 56)

No	Symbol	Parameter	Z84C1306 Z84C1506 Min	Z84C1306 Z84C1506 Max	Z84C1310 Z84C1510 Min	Z84C1310 Z84C1510 Max	Z84C1316* Z84C1516 Min	Z84C1316* Z84C1516 Max	Unit	Note
1	TwPh	Pulse Width (High)	150		120		80		ns	
2	TwPl	Pulse Width (Low)	150		120		80		ns	
3	TcTxC	/TxC Cycle Time	250		200		120		ns	[F1]
4	TwTxCH	/TxC Width (High)	85		80		55		ns	
5	TwTxCL	/TxC Width (Low)	85		80		55		ns	
6	TrTxC	/TxC Rise Time		60		60		60	ns	
7	TfTxC	/TxC Fall Time		60		60		60	ns	
8	TdTxCf(TxD)	/TxC Fall to TxD Delay		160		120		40	ns	
9	TdTxCf(W/RRf) (Ready Mode)	/TxC Fall to /W//RDY Fall Delay	5	9	5	9	5	8	TcC	
10	TdTxCf(INTf)	/TxC Fall to /INT Fall Delay	5	9	5	9	5	9	TcC	
11	TcRxC	/RxC Cycle Time	250		200		120		ns	[F1]
12	TwRxCh	/RxC Width (High)	85		80		55		ns	
13	TwRxCl	/RxC Width (Low)	85		80		55		ns	
14	TrRxC	/RxC Rise Time		60		60		60	ns	
15	TfRxC	/RxC Fall Time		60		60		60	ns	
16	TsRxD(RxCr)	RxD to /RxC Rise Setup Time (X1 Mode)	0		0		0		ns	
17	ThRxCr(RxD)	/RxC Rise to RxD Hold Time (X1 Mode)	80		60			40	ns	
18	TdRxCr(W/RRf)	/RxC Rise to /W//RDY Fall Delay (Ready Mode)	10	13	10	13	10	13	TcC	
19	TdRxCr(INTf)	/RxC Rise to /INT Fall Delay	10	13	10	13	10	13	TcC	
20	TdRxCr(SYNCf)	/RxC Rise to /SYNC Fall Delay (Output Modes)	4	7	4	7	4	7	TcC	
21	TsSYNCf(RxCr)	/SYNC Fall to /RxC Rise Setup (External Sync Modes)	-100		-100		-100		ns	[F2]
22	TdIOf(W/RRf)	/IORQ Fall or Valid Address to /W//RDY Delay (Wait Mode)		130		110		40	ns	[F2]
23	TdCr(W/RRf)	Clock Rise to /W//RDY Delay (Ready Mode)		85		85		40	ns	[F2]
24	TdCf(W/Rz)	Clock Fall to /W//RDY Float Delay (Wait Mode)		90		80		40	ns	[F2]

Notes:
[F1] In all modes, the System Clock rate must be at least five times the maximum data rate.
[F2] Parameters 22 to 24 are on Figure 53a.

	6MHz Min	Max	10MHz Min	Max	16MHz Min	Max
Input Buffer Delay	10nS		10nS		10 nS	
Look ahead gate delay	10nS		10nS		10 nS	

6MHz	PIO part Min	Max	CTC part Min	Max	SIO part Min	Max
TdM1(IEO)		90nS		130nS		150nS
TsIEI(IO)		90nS		100nS		70nS
TdIEI(IEOf)		100nS		90nS		50nS
TdIEI(IEOr)		130nS		90nS		50nS

10MHz	PIO part Min	Max	CTC part Min	Max	SIO part Min	Max
TdM1(IEO)		60nS		60nS		90nS
TsIEI(IO)		50nS		70nS		50nS
TdIEI(IEOf)		50nS		50nS		30nS
TdIEI(IEOr)		50nS		50nS		30nS

Preliminary

16MHz*	PIO part Min	Max	CTC part Min	Max	SIO part Min	Max
TdM1(IEO)		55nS		55nS		90nS
TsIEI(IO)		45nS		65nS		45nS
TdIEI(IEOf)		45nS		45nS		30nS
TdIEI(IEOr)		45nS		45nS		30nS

* **Note:**
16MHz is for C15 only.

If using an interrupt from only a portion of the IPC, these numbers are smaller than the values shown above. For more details about the "Z80 Daisy Chain Structure," please refer to the Application Note "Z80 Family Interrupt Structure" included in the Z80 Data book.