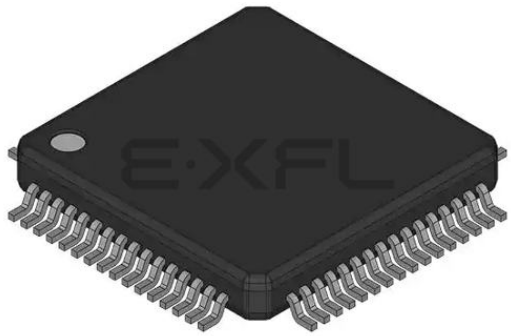

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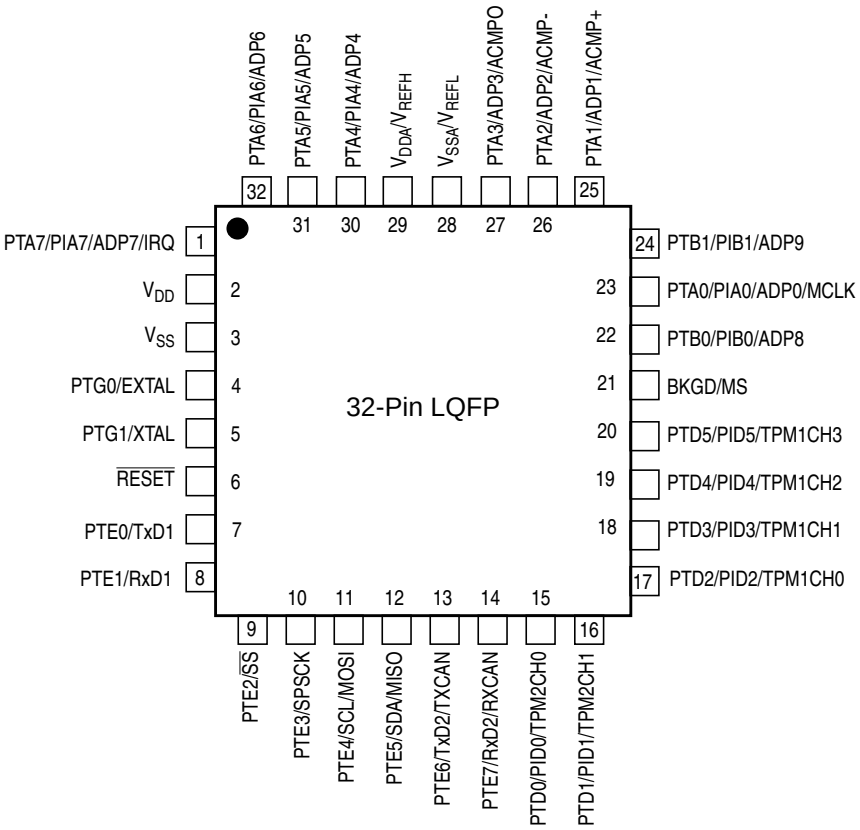
Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	S08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, LINbus, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	48KB (48K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1.5K x 8
RAM Size	3K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 24x12b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/pro/item?MUrl=&PartUrl=s9s08dz48f1clh



V_{REFH} and V_{REFL} are internally connected to V_{DDA} and V_{SSA}, respectively.

Figure 2-3. 32-Pin LQFP

An output pin can be selected to have high output drive strength by setting the corresponding bit in the drive strength select register (PTxDSn). When high drive is selected, a pin is capable of sourcing and sinking greater current. Even though every I/O pin can be selected as high drive, the user must ensure that the total current source and sink limits for the MCU are not exceeded. Drive strength selection is intended to affect the DC behavior of I/O pins. However, the AC behavior is also affected. High drive allows a pin to drive a greater load with the same switching speed as a low drive enabled pin into a smaller load. Because of this, the EMC emissions may be affected by enabling pins as high drive.

6.3 Pin Interrupts

Port A, port B, and port D pins can be configured as external interrupt inputs and as an external means of waking the MCU from stop or wait low-power modes.

The block diagram for each port interrupt logic is shown Figure 6-2.

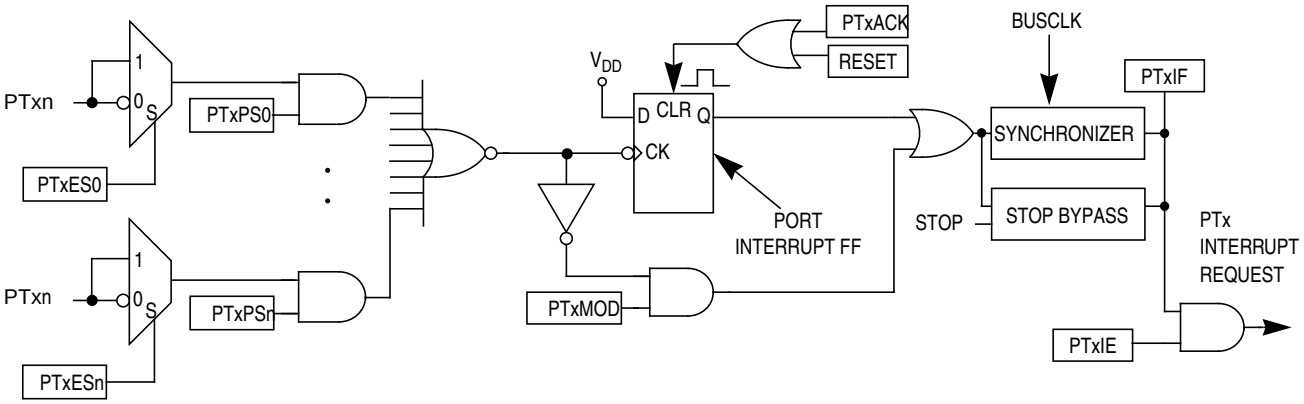


Figure 6-2. Port Interrupt Block Diagram

Writing to the PTxPSn bits in the port interrupt pin select register (PTxPS) independently enables or disables each port pin. Each port can be configured as edge sensitive or edge and level sensitive based on the PTxMOD bit in the port interrupt status and control register (PTxSC). Edge sensitivity can be software programmed to be either falling or rising; the level can be either low or high. The polarity of the edge or edge and level sensitivity is selected using the PTxESn bits in the port interrupt edge select register (PTxES).

Synchronous logic is used to detect edges. Prior to detecting an edge, enabled port inputs must be at the deasserted logic level. A falling edge is detected when an enabled port input signal is seen as a logic 1 (the deasserted level) during one bus cycle and then a logic 0 (the asserted level) during the next cycle. A rising edge is detected when the input signal is seen as a logic 0 during one bus cycle and then a logic 1 during the next cycle.

6.3.1 Edge Only Sensitivity

A valid edge on an enabled port pin will set PTxIF in PTxSC. If PTxIE in PTxSC is set, an interrupt request will be presented to the CPU. Clearing of PTxIF is accomplished by writing a 1 to PTxACK in PTxSC.

6.5.3.3 Port C Pull Enable Register (PTCPE)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTCPE7	PTCPE6	PTCPE5	PTCPE4	PTCPE3	PTCPE2	PTCPE1	PTCPE0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-21. Internal Pull Enable for Port C Register (PTCPE)

Table 6-19. PTCPE Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTCPE[7:0]	**Internal Pull Enable for Port C Bits** — Each of these control bits determines if the internal pull-up device is enabled for the associated PTC pin. For port C pins that are configured as outputs, these bits have no effect and the internal pull devices are disabled. 0 Internal pull-up device disabled for port C bit n. 1 Internal pull-up device enabled for port C bit n.

NOTE

Pull-down devices only apply when using pin interrupt functions, when corresponding edge select and pin select functions are configured.

6.5.3.4 Port C Slew Rate Enable Register (PTCSE)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTCSE7	PTCSE6	PTCSE5	PTCSE4	PTCSE3	PTCSE2	PTCSE1	PTCSE0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-22. Slew Rate Enable for Port C Register (PTCSE)

Table 6-20. PTCSE Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTCSE[7:0]	**Output Slew Rate Enable for Port C Bits** — Each of these control bits determines if the output slew rate control is enabled for the associated PTC pin. For port C pins that are configured as inputs, these bits have no effect. 0 Output slew rate control disabled for port C bit n. 1 Output slew rate control enabled for port C bit n.

Note: Slew rate reset default values may differ between engineering samples and final production parts. Always initialize slew rate control to the desired value to ensure correct operation.

7.2 Programmer's Model and CPU Registers

Figure 7-1 shows the five CPU registers. CPU registers are not part of the memory map.

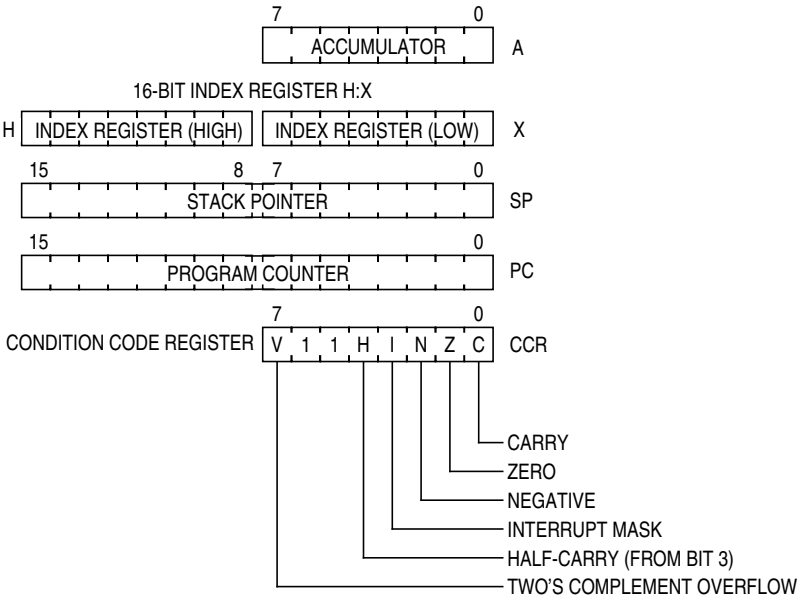


Figure 7-1. CPU Registers

7.2.1 Accumulator (A)

The A accumulator is a general-purpose 8-bit register. One operand input to the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is connected to the accumulator and the ALU results are often stored into the A accumulator after arithmetic and logical operations. The accumulator can be loaded from memory using various addressing modes to specify the address where the loaded data comes from, or the contents of A can be stored to memory using various addressing modes to specify the address where data from A will be stored.

Reset has no effect on the contents of the A accumulator.

7.2.2 Index Register (H:X)

This 16-bit register is actually two separate 8-bit registers (H and X), which often work together as a 16-bit address pointer where H holds the upper byte of an address and X holds the lower byte of the address. All indexed addressing mode instructions use the full 16-bit value in H:X as an index reference pointer; however, for compatibility with the earlier M68HC05 Family, some instructions operate only on the low-order 8-bit half (X).

Many instructions treat X as a second general-purpose 8-bit register that can be used to hold 8-bit data values. X can be cleared, incremented, decremented, complemented, negated, shifted, or rotated. Transfer instructions allow data to be transferred from A or transferred to A where arithmetic and logical operations can then be performed.

For compatibility with the earlier M68HC05 Family, H is forced to 0x00 during reset. Reset has no effect on the contents of X.

c) MCGC1 = 0xB8 (%10111000)
   - CLKS (bits 7 and 6) set to %10 in order to select external reference clock as system clock source
   - RDIV (bits 5-3) set to %111, or divide-by-128 because 4 MHz / 128 = 31.25 kHz which is in the 31.25 kHz to 39.0625 kHz range required by the FLL
   - IREFS (bit 2) cleared to 0, selecting the external reference clock

d) Loop until IREFST (bit 4) in MCGSC is 0, indicating the external reference is the current source for the reference clock

e) Loop until CLKST (bits 3 and 2) in MCGSC are %10, indicating that the external reference clock is selected to feed MCGOUT

2. Then, FBE must transition either directly to PBE mode or first through BLPE mode and then to PBE mode:

a) BLPE: If a transition through BLPE mode is desired, first set LP (bit 3) in MCGC2 to 1.

b) BLPE/PBE: MCGC1 = 0x90 (%10010000)
   - RDIV (bits 5-3) set to %010, or divide-by-4 because 4 MHz / 4 = 1 MHz which is in the 1 MHz to 2 MHz range required by the PLL. In BLPE mode, the configuration of the RDIV does not matter because both the FLL and PLL are disabled. Changing them only sets up the the dividers for PLL usage in PBE mode

c) BLPE/PBE: MCGC3 = 0x44 (%01000100)
   - PLLS (bit 6) set to 1, selects the PLL. In BLPE mode, changing this bit only prepares the MCG for PLL usage in PBE mode
   - VDIV (bits 3-0) set to %0100, or multiply-by-16 because 1 MHz reference * 16 = 16 MHz. In BLPE mode, the configuration of the VDIV bits does not matter because the PLL is disabled. Changing them only sets up the multiply value for PLL usage in PBE mode

d) BLPE: If transitioning through BLPE mode, clear LP (bit 3) in MCGC2 to 0 here to switch to PBE mode

e) PBE: Loop until PLLST (bit 5) in MCGSC is set, indicating that the current source for the PLLS clock is the PLL

f) PBE: Then loop until LOCK (bit 6) in MCGSC is set, indicating that the PLL has acquired lock

3. Last, PBE mode transitions into PEE mode:

a) MCGC1 = 0x10 (%00010000)
   - CLKS (bits7 and 6) in MCGSC1 set to %00 in order to select the output of the PLL as the system clock source

b) Loop until CLKST (bits 3 and 2) in MCGSC are %11, indicating that the PLL output is selected to feed MCGOUT in the current clock mode
   - Now, With an RDIV of divide-by-4, a BDIV of divide-by-1, and a VDIV of multiply-by-16, MCGOUT = [(4 MHz / 4) * 16] / 1 = 16 MHz, and the bus frequency is MCGOUT / 2, or 8 MHz

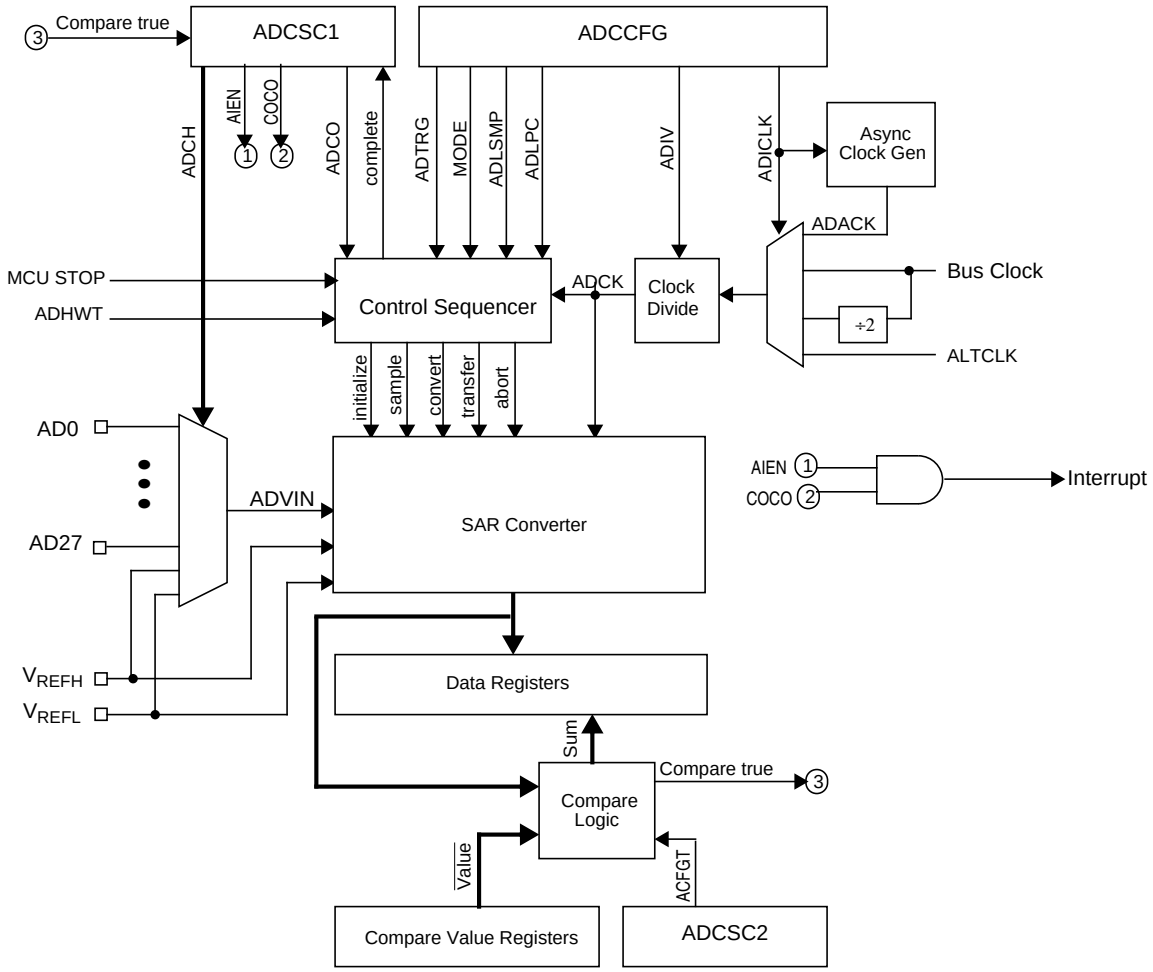


Figure 10-2. ADC Block Diagram

10.2 External Signal Description

The ADC module supports up to 28 separate analog inputs. It also requires four supply/reference/ground connections.

Table 10-2. Signal Properties

Name	Function
AD27–AD0	Analog Channel inputs
V_{REFH}	High reference voltage
V_{REFL}	Low reference voltage
V_{DDAD}	Analog power supply
V_{SSAD}	Analog ground

10.5 Initialization Information

This section gives an example that provides some basic direction on how to initialize and configure the ADC module. You can configure the module for 8-, 10-, or 12-bit resolution, single or continuous conversion, and a polled or interrupt approach, among many other options. Refer to Table 10-7, Table 10-8, and Table 10-9 for information used in this example.

NOTE

Hexadecimal values designated by a preceding 0x, binary values designated by a preceding %, and decimal values have no preceding character.

10.5.1 ADC Module Initialization Example

10.5.1.1 Initialization Sequence

Before the ADC module can be used to complete conversions, an initialization procedure must be performed. A typical sequence is as follows:

1. Update the configuration register (ADCCFG) to select the input clock source and the divide ratio used to generate the internal clock, ADCK. This register is also used for selecting sample time and low-power configuration.
2. Update status and control register 2 (ADCSC2) to select the conversion trigger (hardware or software) and compare function options, if enabled.
3. Update status and control register 1 (ADCSC1) to select whether conversions will be continuous or completed only once, and to enable or disable conversion complete interrupts. The input channel on which conversions will be performed is also selected here.

10.5.1.2 Pseudo-Code Example

In this example, the ADC module is set up with interrupts enabled to perform a single 10-bit conversion at low power with a long sample time on input channel 1, where the internal ADCK clock is derived from the bus clock divided by 1.

ADCCFG = 0x98 (%10011000)

```
Bit 7    ADLPC    1        Configures for low power (lowers maximum clock speed)
Bit 6:5  ADIV     00       Sets the ADCK to the input clock ÷ 1
Bit 4    ADLSMP   1        Configures for long sample time
Bit 3:2  MODE     10       Sets mode at 10-bit conversions
Bit 1:0  ADICLK   00       Selects bus clock as input clock source
```

ADCSC2 = 0x00 (%00000000)

```
Bit 7    ADACT    0        Flag indicates if a conversion is in progress
Bit 6    ADTRG    0        Software trigger selected
Bit 5    ACFE     0        Compare function disabled
Bit 4    ACFGT    0        Not used in this example
Bit 3:2           00       Reserved, always reads zero
Bit 1:0           00       Reserved for Freescale's internal use; always write zero
```

Table 12-22. CANIDMR0–CANIDMR3 Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 AM[7:0]	**Acceptance Mask Bits** — If a particular bit in this register is cleared, this indicates that the corresponding bit in the identifier acceptance register must be the same as its identifier bit before a match is detected. The message is accepted if all such bits match. If a bit is set, it indicates that the state of the corresponding bit in the identifier acceptance register does not affect whether or not the message is accepted. 0 Match corresponding acceptance code register and identifier bits 1 Ignore corresponding acceptance code register bit (don't care)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	AM7	AM6	AM5	AM4	AM3	AM2	AM1	AM0
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 12-22. MSCAN Identifier Mask Registers (Second Bank) — CANIDMR4–CANIDMR7

Read: Anytime
Write: Anytime in initialization mode (INITRQ = 1 and INITAK = 1)

Table 12-23. CANIDMR4–CANIDMR7 Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 AM[7:0]	**Acceptance Mask Bits** — If a particular bit in this register is cleared, this indicates that the corresponding bit in the identifier acceptance register must be the same as its identifier bit before a match is detected. The message is accepted if all such bits match. If a bit is set, it indicates that the state of the corresponding bit in the identifier acceptance register does not affect whether or not the message is accepted. 0 Match corresponding acceptance code register and identifier bits 1 Ignore corresponding acceptance code register bit (don't care)

12.4 Programmer's Model of Message Storage

The following section details the organization of the receive and transmit message buffers and the associated control registers.

To simplify the programmer interface, the receive and transmit message buffers have the same outline. Each message buffer allocates 16 bytes in the memory map containing a 13 byte data structure.

An additional transmit buffer priority register (TBPR) is defined for the transmit buffers. Within the last two bytes of this memory map, the MSCAN stores a special 16-bit time stamp, which is sampled from an internal timer after successful transmission or reception of a message. This feature is only available for transmit and receiver buffers if the TIME bit is set (see Section 12.3.1, "MSCAN Control Register 0 (CANCTL0)").

The time stamp register is written by the MSCAN. The CPU can only read these registers.

Table 12-34. Time Segment Syntax

Syntax	Description
SYNC_SEG	System expects transitions to occur on the CAN bus during this period.
Transmit Point	A node in transmit mode transfers a new value to the CAN bus at this point.
Sample Point	A node in receive mode samples the CAN bus at this point. If the three samples per bit option is selected, then this point marks the position of the third sample.

The synchronization jump width (see the Bosch CAN specification for details) can be programmed in a range of 1 to 4 time quanta by setting the SJW parameter.

The SYNC_SEG, TSEG1, TSEG2, and SJW parameters are set by programming the MSCAN bus timing registers (CANBTR0, CANBTR1) (see Section 12.3.3, "MSCAN Bus Timing Register 0 (CANBTR0)" and Section 12.3.4, "MSCAN Bus Timing Register 1 (CANBTR1)").

Table 12-35 gives an overview of the CAN compliant segment settings and the related parameter values.

NOTE

It is the user's responsibility to ensure the bit time settings are in compliance with the CAN standard.

Table 12-35. CAN Standard Compliant Bit Time Segment Settings

Time Segment 1	TSEG1	Time Segment 2	TSEG2	Synchronization Jump Width	SJW
5 .. 10	4 .. 9	2	1	1 .. 2	0 .. 1
4 .. 11	3 .. 10	3	2	1 .. 3	0 .. 2
5 .. 12	4 .. 11	4	3	1 .. 4	0 .. 3
6 .. 13	5 .. 12	5	4	1 .. 4	0 .. 3
7 .. 14	6 .. 13	6	5	1 .. 4	0 .. 3
8 .. 15	7 .. 14	7	6	1 .. 4	0 .. 3
9 .. 16	8 .. 15	8	7	1 .. 4	0 .. 3

12.5.4 Modes of Operation

12.5.4.1 Normal Modes

The MSCAN module behaves as described within this specification in all normal system operation modes.

12.5.4.2 Special Modes

The MSCAN module behaves as described within this specification in all special system operation modes.

If the WUPE bit in CANCLT0 is not asserted, the MSCAN will mask any activity it detects on CAN. The RXCAN pin is therefore held internally in a recessive state. This locks the MSCAN in sleep mode (Figure 12-45). WUPE must be set before entering sleep mode to take effect.

12.5.7.1 Description of Interrupt Operation

The MSCAN supports four interrupt vectors (see Table 12-37), any of which can be individually masked (for details see sections from Section 12.3.5, "MSCAN Receiver Interrupt Enable Register (CANRIER)," to Section 12.3.7, "MSCAN Transmitter Interrupt Enable Register (CANTIER)").

NOTE

The dedicated interrupt vector addresses are defined in the Resets and Interrupts chapter.

Table 12-37. Interrupt Vectors

Interrupt Source	CCR Mask	Local Enable
Wake-Up Interrupt (WUPIF)	I bit	CANRIER (WUPIE)
Error Interrupts Interrupt (CSCIF, OVRIF)	I bit	CANRIER (CSCIE, OVRIE)
Receive Interrupt (RXF)	I bit	CANRIER (RXFIE)
Transmit Interrupts (TXE[2:0])	I bit	CANTIER (TXEIE[2:0])

12.5.7.2 Transmit Interrupt

At least one of the three transmit buffers is empty (not scheduled) and can be loaded to schedule a message for transmission. The TXEx flag of the empty message buffer is set.

12.5.7.3 Receive Interrupt

A message is successfully received and shifted into the foreground buffer (RxFG) of the receiver FIFO. This interrupt is generated immediately after receiving the EOF symbol. The RXF flag is set. If there are multiple messages in the receiver FIFO, the RXF flag is set as soon as the next message is shifted to the foreground buffer.

12.5.7.4 Wake-Up Interrupt

A wake-up interrupt is generated if activity on the CAN bus occurs during MSCAN internal sleep mode. WUPE (see Section 12.3.1, "MSCAN Control Register 0 (CANCTL0)") must be enabled.

12.5.7.5 Error Interrupt

An error interrupt is generated if an overrun of the receiver FIFO, error, warning, or bus-off condition occurrs. Section 12.3.4.1, "MSCAN Receiver Flag Register (CANRFLG) indicates one of the following conditions:

- **Overrun** — An overrun condition of the receiver FIFO as described in Section 12.5.2.3, "Receive Structures," occurred.
- **CAN Status Change** — The actual value of the transmit and receive error counters control the CAN bus state of the MSCAN. As soon as the error counters skip into a critical range (Tx/Rx-warning, Tx/Rx-error, bus-off) the MSCAN flags an error condition. The status change, which caused the error condition, is indicated by the TSTAT and RSTAT flags (see

Chapter 13
Serial Peripheral Interface (S08SPIV3)

13.1 Introduction

The serial peripheral interface (SPI) module provides for full-duplex, synchronous, serial communication between the MCU and peripheral devices. These peripheral devices can include other microcontrollers, analog-to-digital converters, shift registers, sensors, memories, etc.

The SPI runs at a baud rate up to the bus clock divided by two in master mode and bus clock divided by four in slave mode.

All devices in the MC9S08DZ60 Series MCUs contain one SPI module, as shown in the following block diagram.

NOTE

Ensure that the SPI should not be disabled (SPE=0) at the same time as a bit change to the CPHA bit. These changes should be performed as separate operations or unexpected behavior may occur.

13.1.1 Features

Features of the SPI module include:

- Master or slave mode operation
- Full-duplex or single-wire bidirectional option
- Programmable transmit bit rate
- Double-buffered transmit and receive
- Serial clock phase and polarity options
- Slave select output
- Selectable MSB-first or LSB-first shifting

13.1.2 Block Diagrams

This section includes block diagrams showing SPI system connections, the internal organization of the SPI module, and the SPI clock dividers that control the master mode bit rate.

13.1.2.1 SPI System Block Diagram

Figure 13-2 shows the SPI modules of two MCUs connected in a master-slave arrangement. The master device initiates all SPI data transfers. During a transfer, the master shifts data out (on the MOSI pin) to the slave while simultaneously shifting data in (on the MISO pin) from the slave. The transfer effectively exchanges the data that was in the SPI shift registers of the two SPI systems. The SPSCK signal is a clock output from the master and an input to the slave. The slave device must be selected by a low level on the slave select input ($\overline{SS}$ pin). In this system, the master device has configured its $\overline{SS}$ pin as an optional slave select output.

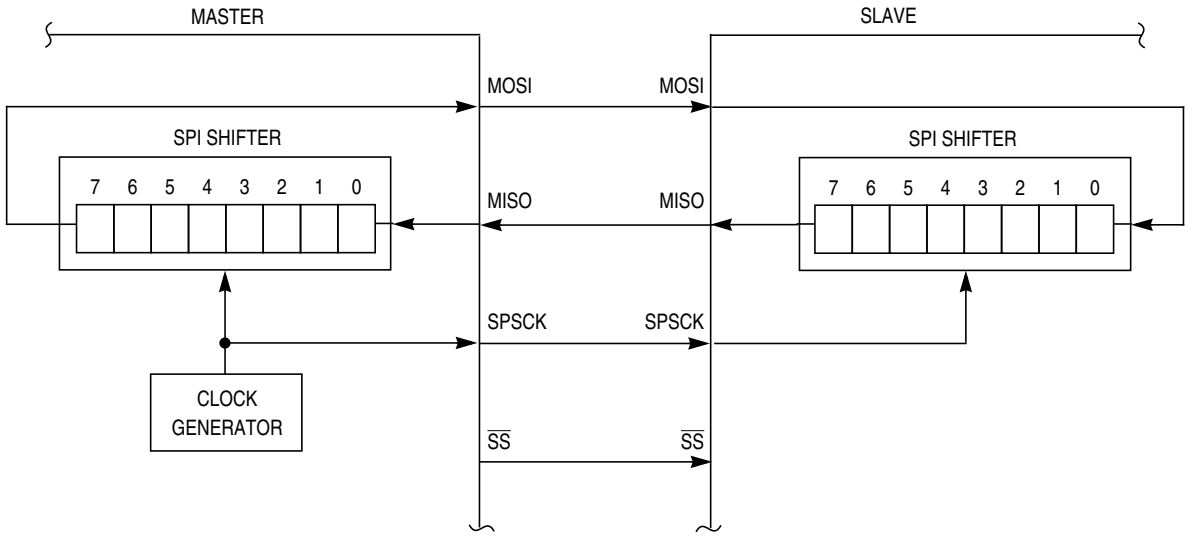


Figure 13-2. SPI System Connections

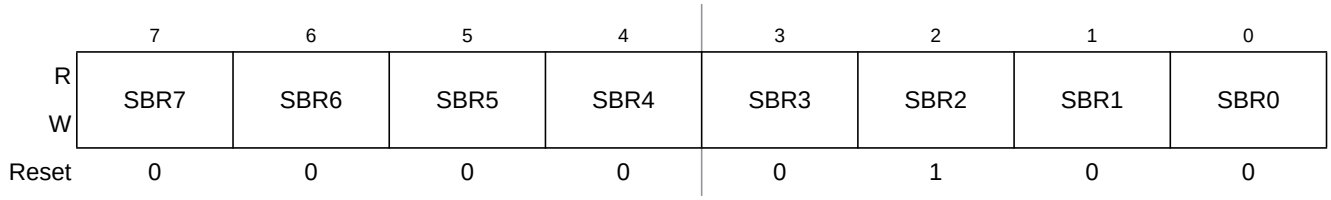


Figure 14-5. SCI Baud Rate Register (SCIxBDL)

Table 14-3. SCIxBDL Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 SBR[7:0]	**Baud Rate Modulo Divisor** — These 13 bits in SBR[12:0] are referred to collectively as BR, and they set the modulo divide rate for the SCI baud rate generator. When BR = 0, the SCI baud rate generator is disabled to reduce supply current. When BR = 1 to 8191, the SCI baud rate = BUSCLK/(16×BR). See also BR bits in Table 14-2.

14.2.2 SCI Control Register 1 (SCIxC1)

This read/write register is used to control various optional features of the SCI system.

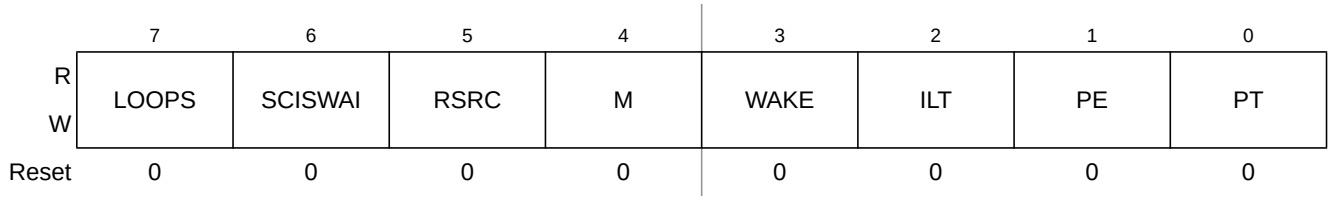


Figure 14-6. SCI Control Register 1 (SCIxC1)

Table 14-4. SCIxC1 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7 LOOPS	**Loop Mode Select** — Selects between loop back modes and normal 2-pin full-duplex modes. When LOOPS = 1, the transmitter output is internally connected to the receiver input. 0 Normal operation — RxD and TxD use separate pins. 1 Loop mode or single-wire mode where transmitter outputs are internally connected to receiver input. (See RSRC bit.) RxD pin is not used by SCI.
6 SCISWAI	**SCI Stops in Wait Mode** 0 SCI clocks continue to run in wait mode so the SCI can be the source of an interrupt that wakes up the CPU. 1 SCI clocks freeze while CPU is in wait mode.
5 RSRC	**Receiver Source Select** — This bit has no meaning or effect unless the LOOPS bit is set to 1. When LOOPS = 1, the receiver input is internally connected to the TxD pin and RSRC determines whether this connection is also connected to the transmitter output. 0 Provided LOOPS = 1, RSRC = 0 selects internal loop back mode and the SCI does not use the RxD pins. 1 Single-wire SCI mode where the TxD pin is connected to the transmitter output and receiver input.
4 M	**9-Bit or 8-Bit Mode Select** 0 Normal — start + 8 data bits (LSB first) + stop. 1 Receiver and transmitter use 9-bit data characters start + 8 data bits (LSB first) + 9th data bit + stop.

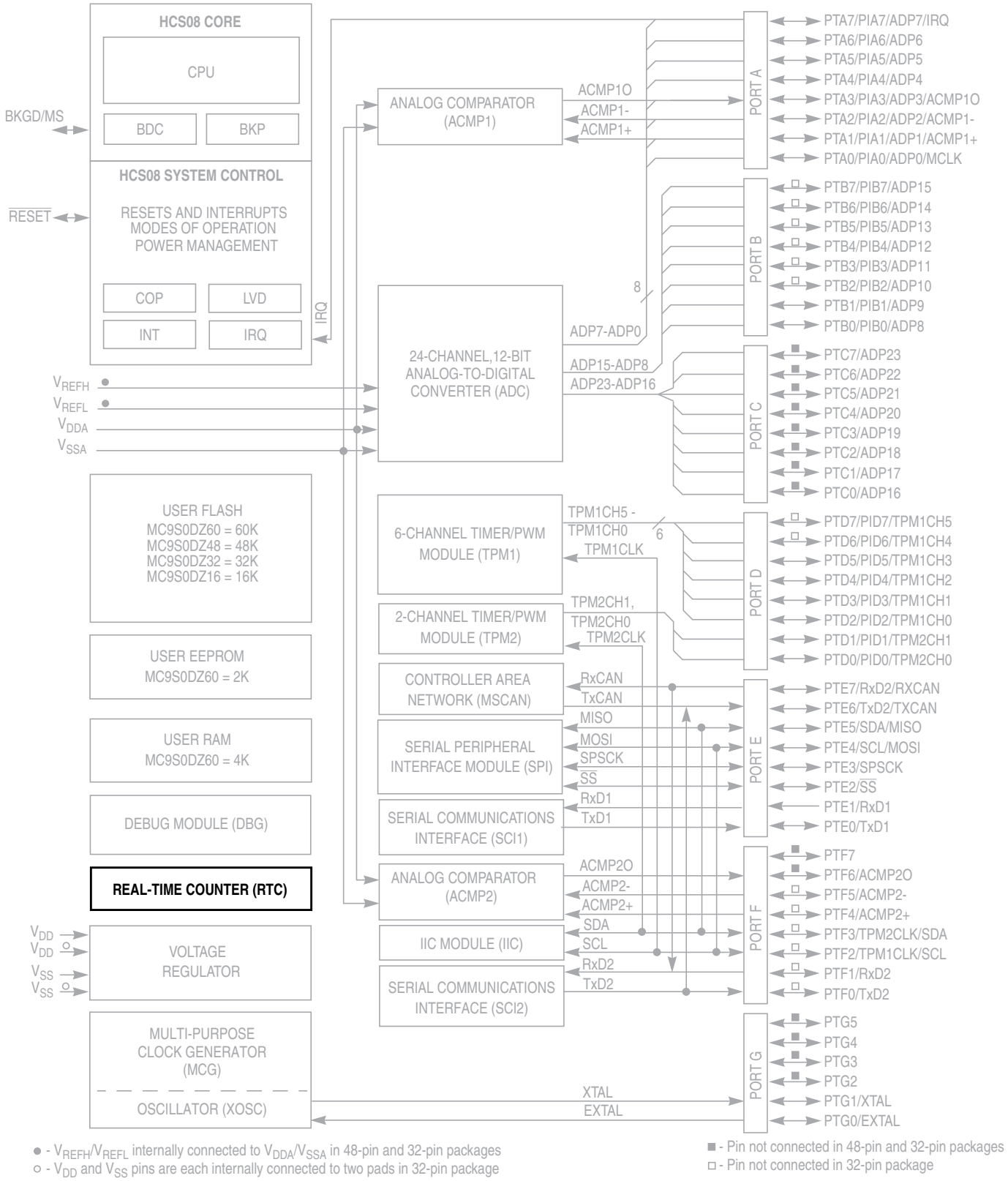


Figure 15-1. MC9S08DZ60 Block Diagram

16.3 Register Definition

This section consists of register descriptions in address order. A typical MCU system may contain multiple TPMs, and each TPM may have one to eight channels, so register names include placeholder characters to identify which TPM and which channel is being referenced. For example, TPMxCnSC refers to timer (TPM) x, channel n. TPM1C2SC would be the status and control register for channel 2 of timer 1.

16.3.1 TPM Status and Control Register (TPMxSC)

TPMxSC contains the overflow status flag and control bits used to configure the interrupt enable, TPM configuration, clock source, and prescale factor. These controls relate to all channels within this timer module.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R	TOF	TOIE	CPWMS	CLKSB	CLKSA	PS2	PS1	PS0
W	0							
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 16-7. TPM Status and Control Register (TPMxSC)

Table 16-2. TPMxSC Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7 TOF	Timer overflow flag. This read/write flag is set when the TPM counter resets to 0x0000 after reaching the modulo value programmed in the TPM counter modulo registers. Clear TOF by reading the TPM status and control register when TOF is set and then writing a logic 0 to TOF. If another TPM overflow occurs before the clearing sequence is complete, the sequence is reset so TOF would remain set after the clear sequence was completed for the earlier TOF. This is done so a TOF interrupt request cannot be lost during the clearing sequence for a previous TOF. Reset clears TOF. Writing a logic 1 to TOF has no effect. 0 TPM counter has not reached modulo value or overflow 1 TPM counter has overflowed
6 TOIE	Timer overflow interrupt enable. This read/write bit enables TPM overflow interrupts. If TOIE is set, an interrupt is generated when TOF equals one. Reset clears TOIE. 0 TOF interrupts inhibited (use for software polling) 1 TOF interrupts enabled
5 CPWMS	Center-aligned PWM select. When present, this read/write bit selects CPWM operating mode. By default, the TPM operates in up-counting mode for input capture, output compare, and edge-aligned PWM functions. Setting CPWMS reconfigures the TPM to operate in up/down counting mode for CPWM functions. Reset clears CPWMS. 0 All channels operate as input capture, output compare, or edge-aligned PWM mode as selected by the MSnB:MSnA control bits in each channel's status and control register. 1 All channels operate in center-aligned PWM mode.

A.13 Flash and EEPROM

This section provides details about program/erase times and program-erase endurance for the Flash and EEPROM memory.

Program and erase operations do not require any special power sources other than the normal V_{DD} supply. For more detailed information about program/erase operations, see Chapter 4, "Memory."

Table A-17. Flash and EEPROM Characteristics

Num	C	Rating	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
1	—	Supply voltage for program/erase	$V_{prog/erase}$	2.7		5.5	V
2	—	Supply voltage for read operation $0 < f_{Bus} < 8$ MHz $0 < f_{Bus} < 20$ MHz	V_{Read}	2.7		5.5	V
3	—	Internal FCLK frequency[1]	f_{FCLK}	150		200	kHz
4	—	Internal FCLK period (1/FCLK)	t_{Fcyc}	5		6.67	µs
5	—	Byte program time (random location)(2)	t_{prog}	9			t_{Fcyc}
6	—	Byte program time (burst mode)(2)	t_{Burst}	4			t_{Fcyc}
7	—	Page erase time[2]	t_{Page}	4000			t_{Fcyc}
8	—	Mass erase time(2)	t_{Mass}	20,000			t_{Fcyc}
9	C	Flash Program/erase endurance[3] T_L to T_H = –40°C to + 125°C T = 25°C	n_{FLPE}	10,000 —	— 100,000	— —	cycles
10	C	EEPROM Program/erase endurance[3] T_L to T_H = –40°C to + 0°C T_L to T_H = 0°C to + 125°C T = 25°C	n_{EEPE}	10,000 50,000 —	— — 100,000	— — —	cycles
11	C	Data retention[4]	t_{D_ret}	15	100	—	years

1 The frequency of this clock is controlled by a software setting.

2 These values are hardware state machine controlled. User code does not need to count cycles. This information supplied for calculating approximate time to program and erase.

3 **Typical endurance** for Flash and EEPROM is based on the intrinsic bit cell performance. For additional information on how Freescale Semiconductor defines typical endurance, please refer to Engineering Bulletin EB619, *Typical Endurance for Nonvolatile Memory.*

4 **Typical data retention** values are based on intrinsic capability of the technology measured at high temperature and de-rated to 25°C using the Arrhenius equation. For additional information on how Freescale Semiconductor defines typical data retention, please refer to Engineering Bulletin EB618, *Typical Data Retention for Nonvolatile Memory.*

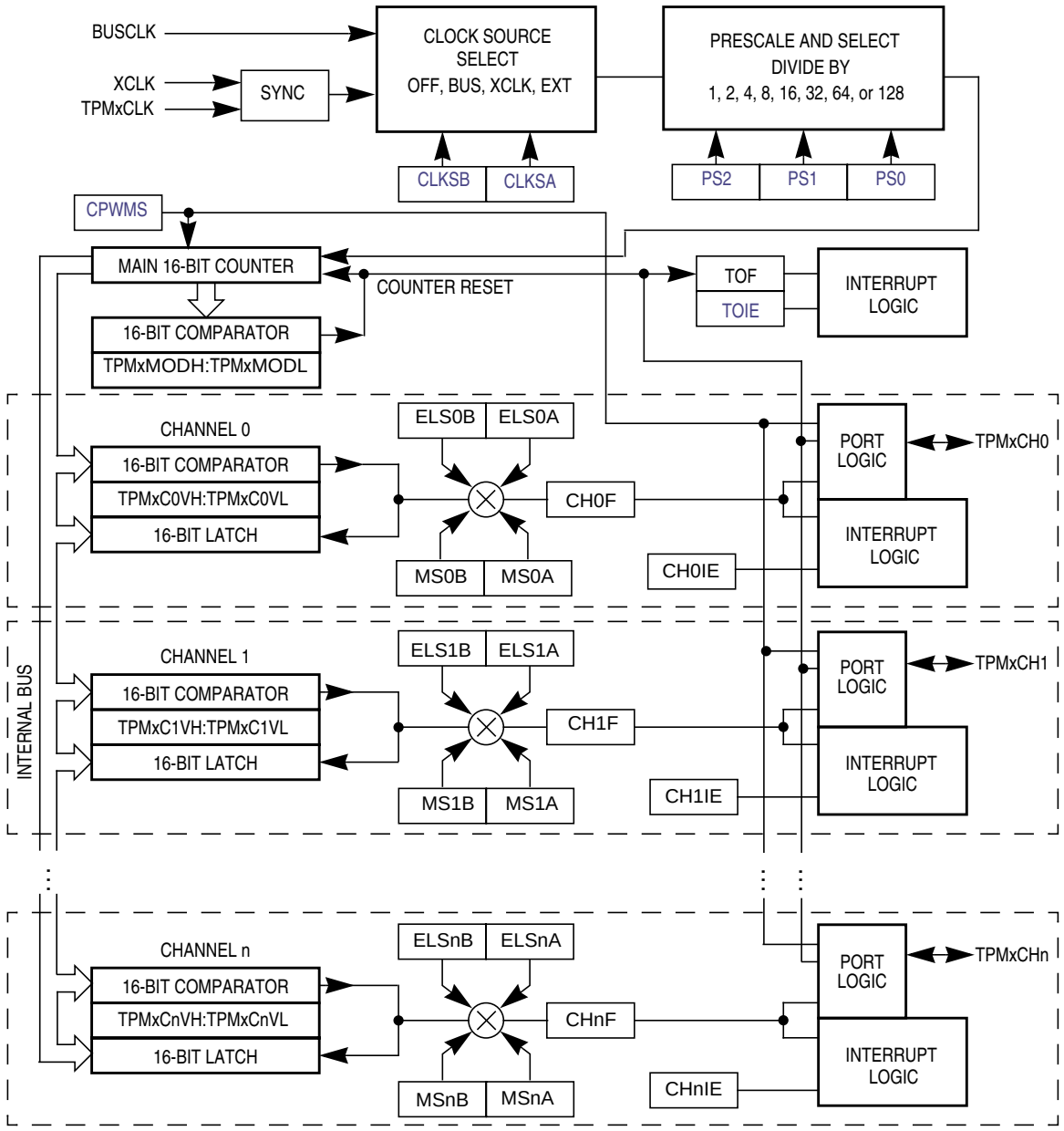


Figure B-1. TPM Block Diagram

The central component of the TPM is the 16-bit counter that can operate as a free-running counter, a modulo counter, or an up-/down-counter when the TPM is configured for center-aligned PWM. The TPM counter (when operating in normal up-counting mode) provides the timing reference for the input capture, output compare, and edge-aligned PWM functions. The timer counter modulo registers, TPMxMODH:TPMxMODL, control the modulo value of the counter. (The values 0x0000 or 0xFFFF effectively make the counter free running.) Software can read the counter value at any time without affecting the counting sequence. Any write to either byte of the TPMxCNT counter resets the counter regardless of the data value written.