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### What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

### Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

#### Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	HLVD, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	237 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-BSSOP (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323lah4804c00tr">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323lah4804c00tr</a>

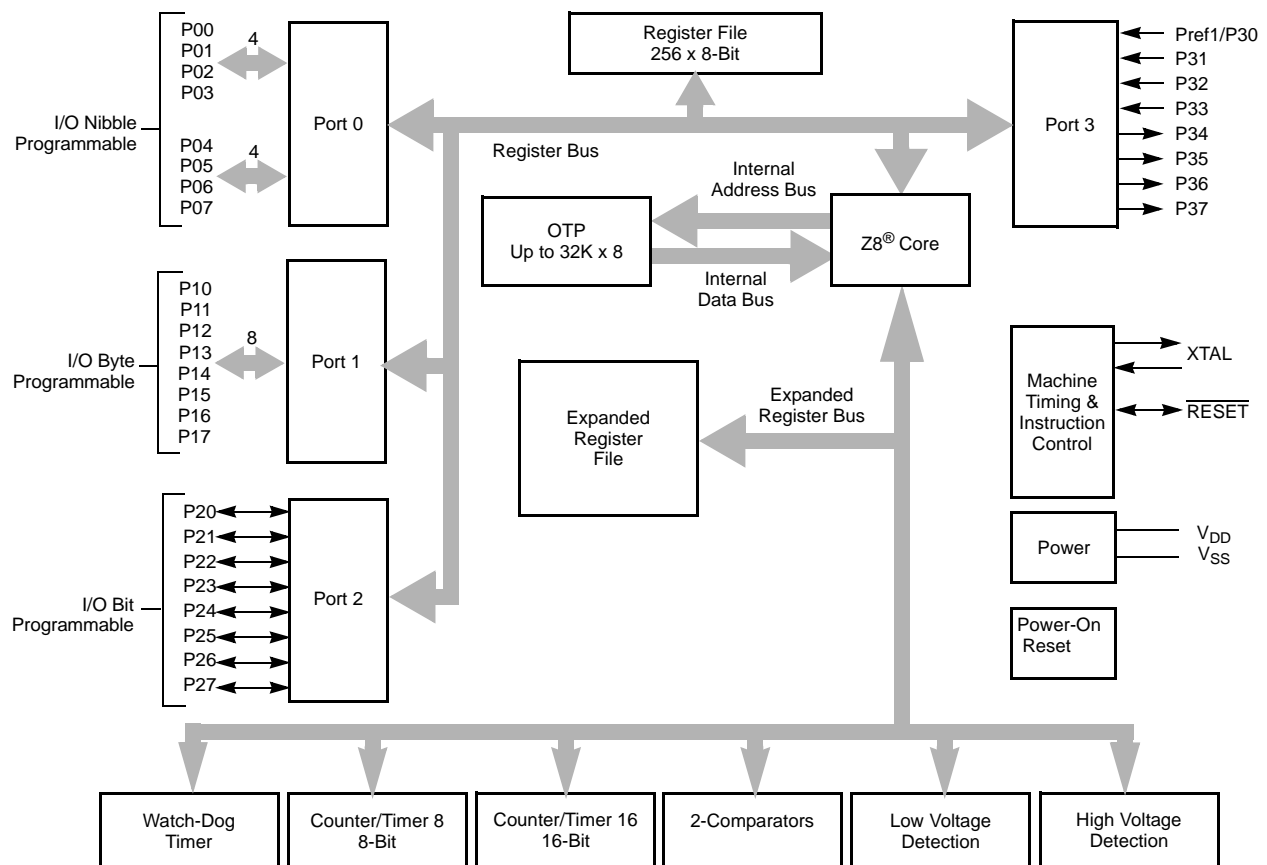


# List of Tables

Table 1.	Features .....	1
Table 2.	Power Connections .....	3
Table 3.	20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Identification.....	5
Table 4.	28-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Identification.....	6
Table 5.	40- and 48-Pin Configuration .....	8
Table 6.	Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	10
Table 7.	Capacitance .....	11
Table 8.	DC Characteristics .....	11
Table 9.	EPROM/OTP Characteristics .....	13
Table 10.	AC Characteristics .....	15
Table 11.	Port 3 Pin Function Summary .....	21
Table 12.	CTR0(D)00H Counter/Timer8 Control Register .....	31
Table 13.	CTR1(0D)01H T8 and T16 Common Functions.....	33
Table 14.	CTR2(D)02H: Counter/Timer16 Control Register.....	36
Table 15.	CTR3 (D)03H: T8/T16 Control Register .....	37
Table 16.	Interrupt Types, Sources, and Vectors.....	50
Table 17.	IRQ Register .....	50
Table 18.	SMR2(F)0DH:Stop Mode Recovery Register 2* .....	56
Table 19.	Stop Mode Recovery Source .....	58
Table 20.	Watch-Dog Timer Time Select .....	61
Table 21.	EPROM Selectable Options .....	62

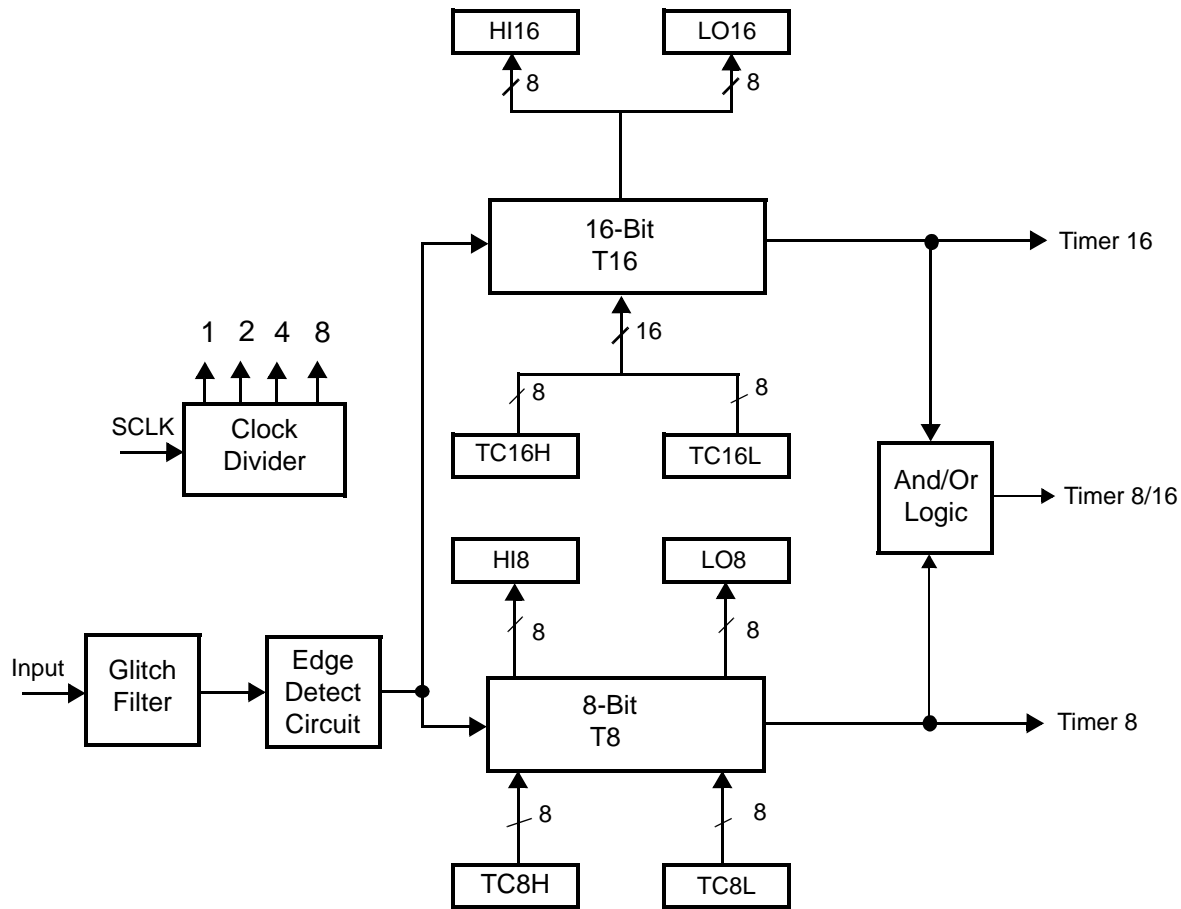
**Table 2. Power Connections**

Connection	Circuit	Device
Power	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>
Ground	GND	V <sub>SS</sub>



Note: Refer to the specific package for available pins.

**Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram**



**Figure 2. Counter/Timers Diagram**

## Pin Description

The pin configuration for the 20-pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP is illustrated in Figure 3 and described in Table 3. The pin configuration for the 28-pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP are depicted in Figure 4 and described in Table 4. The pin configurations for the 40-pin PDIP and 48-pin SSOP versions are illustrated in Figure 5, Figure 6, and described in Table 5.

For customer engineering code development, a UV eraseable windowed cerdip packaging is offered in 20-pin, 28-pin, and 40-pin configurations. ZiLOG does not recommend nor guarantee these packages for use in production.

## Capacitance

Table 7 lists the capacitances.

**Table 7. Capacitance**

Parameter	Maximum
Input capacitance	12pF
Output capacitance	12pF
I/O capacitance	12pF
Note: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = \text{GND} = 0\text{V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , unmeasured pins returned to GND	

## DC Characteristics

**Table 8. DC Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	$V_{CC}$	$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } +70^\circ\text{C}$			Units	Conditions	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max			
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage		2.0		3.6	V	See Note 5	5
$V_{CH}$	Clock Input High Voltage	2.0-3.6	0.8		$V_{CC}+0.3$	V	Driven by External Clock Generator	
$V_{CL}$	Clock Input Low Voltage	2.0-3.6	$V_{SS}-0.3$		0.5	V	Driven by External Clock Generator	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	2.0-3.6	$0.7 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC}+0.3$	V		
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	2.0-3.6	$V_{SS}-0.3$		$0.2 V_{CC}$	V		
$V_{OH1}$	Output High Voltage	2.0-3.6	$V_{CC}-0.4$			V	$I_{OH} = -0.5\text{mA}$	
$V_{OH2}$	Output High Voltage (P36, P37, P00, P01)	2.0-3.6	$V_{CC}-0.8$			V	$I_{OH} = -7\text{mA}$	
$V_{OL1}$	Output Low Voltage	2.0-3.6			0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1.0\text{mA}$ $I_{OL} = 4.0\text{mA}$	
$V_{OL2}$	Output Low Voltage (P00, P01, P36, P37)	2.0-3.6			0.8	V	$I_{OL} = 10\text{mA}$	
$V_{OFFSET}$	Comparator Input Offset Voltage	2.0-3.6			25	mV		
$V_{REF}$	Comparator Reference Voltage	2.0-3.6	0		$V_{DD}$ -1.75	V		
$I_{IL}$	Input Leakage	2.0-3.6	-1		1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}$ Pull-ups disabled	
$I_{OL}$	Output Leakage	2.0-3.6	-1		1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}$	
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current	2.0			10	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2
		3.6			15	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2

## Pin Functions

### XTAL1 Crystal 1 (Time-Based Input)

This pin connects a parallel-resonant crystal or ceramic resonator to the on-chip oscillator input. Additionally, an optional external single-phase clock can be coded to the on-chip oscillator input.

### XTAL2 Crystal 2 (Time-Based Output)

This pin connects a parallel-resonant crystal or ceramic resonator to the on-chip oscillator output.

### Port 0 (P07–P00)

Port 0 is an 8-bit, bidirectional, CMOS-compatible port. These eight I/O lines are configured under software control as a nibble I/O port. The output drivers are push-pull or open-drain controlled by bit D2 in the PCON register.

If one or both nibbles are needed for I/O operation, they must be configured by writing to the Port 0 mode register. After a hardware reset, Port 0 is configured as an input port.

An optional pull-up transistor is available as a mask option on all Port 0 bits with nibble select.

- **Notes:** Internal pull-ups are disabled on any given pin or group of port pins when programmed into output mode.

The Port 0 direction is reset to be input following an SMR.

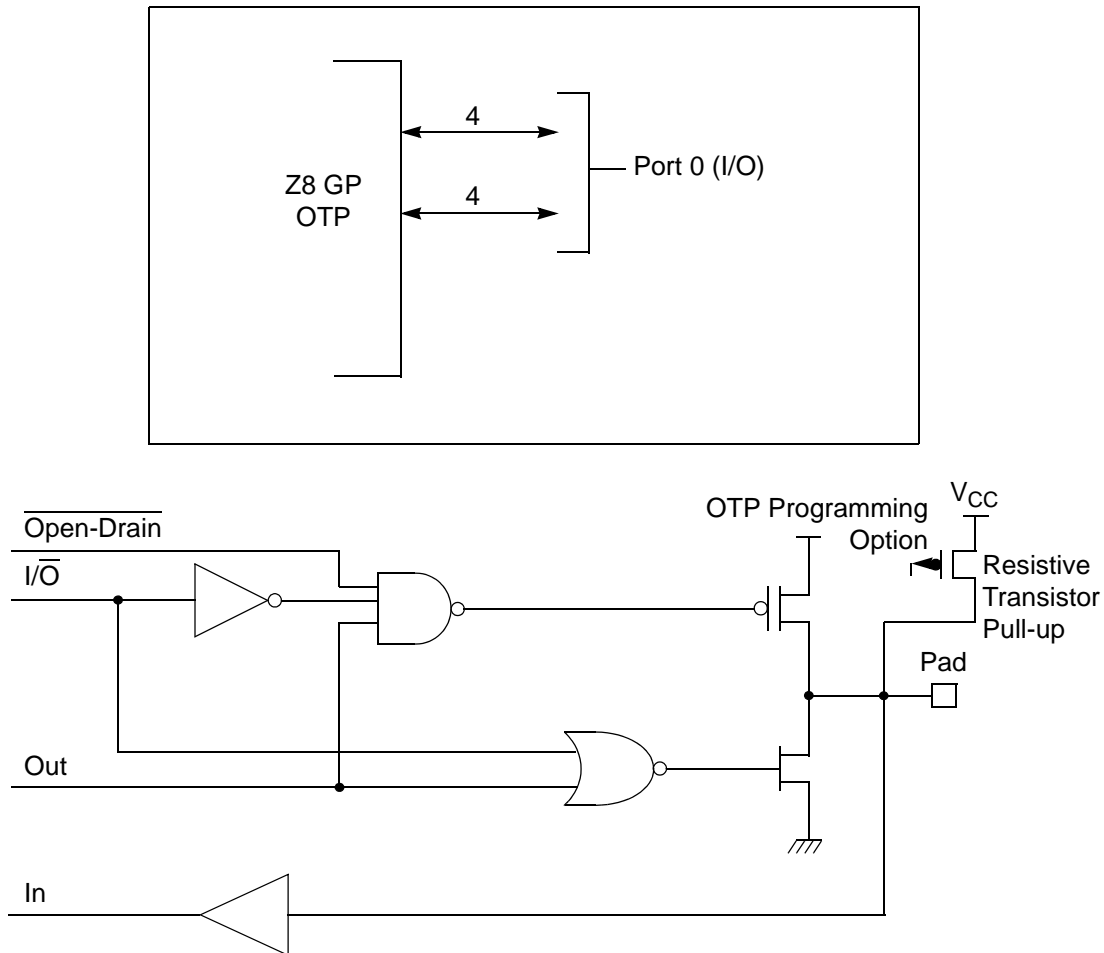


Figure 9. Port 0 Configuration

### Port 1 (P17–P10)

Port 1 (see Figure 10) Port 1 can be configured for standard port input or output mode. After POR, Port 1 is configured as an input port. The output drivers are either push-pull or open-drain and are controlled by bit D1 in the PCON register.

► **Note:** The Port 1 direction is reset to be input following an SMR.

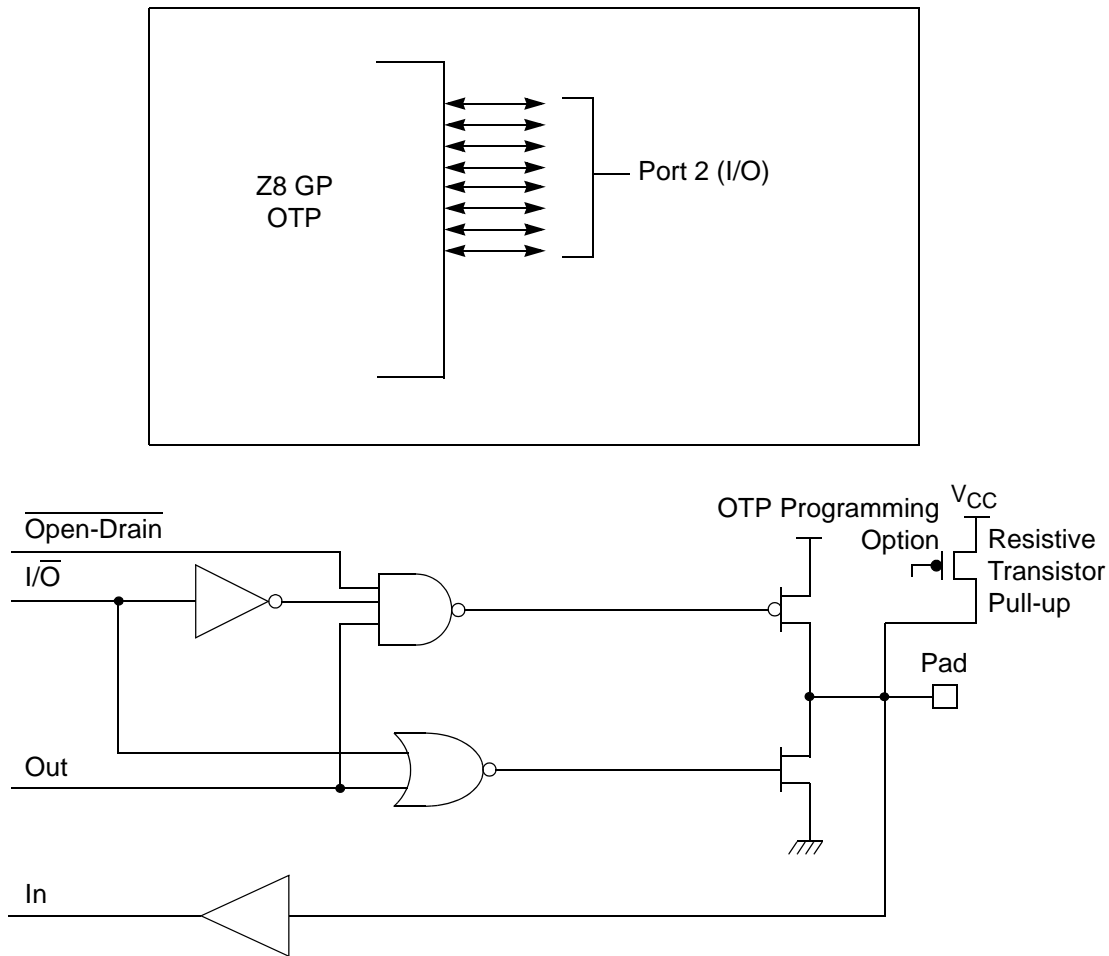


Figure 11. Port 2 Configuration

### Port 3 (P37–P30)

Port 3 is a 8-bit, CMOS-compatible fixed I/O port (see Figure 12). Port 3 consists of four fixed input (P33–P30) and four fixed output (P37–P34), which can be configured under software control for interrupt and as output from the counter/timers. P30, P31, P32, and P33 are standard CMOS inputs; P34, P35, P36, and P37 are push-pull outputs.



CTR1(0D)01H" on page 33). Other edge detect and IRQ modes are described in Table 11.

- **Note:** Comparators are powered down by entering Stop Mode. For P31–P33 to be used in a Stop Mode Recovery (SMR) source, these inputs must be placed into digital mode.

**Table 11. Port 3 Pin Function Summary**

Pin	I/O	Counter/Timers	Comparator	Interrupt
Pref1/P30	IN		RF1	
P31	IN	IN	AN1	IRQ2
P32	IN		AN2	IRQ0
P33	IN		RF2	IRQ1
P34	OUT	T8	AO1	
P35	OUT	T16		
P36	OUT	T8/16		
P37	OUT		AO2	
P20	I/O	IN		

Port 3 also provides output for each of the counter/timers and the AND/OR Logic (see Figure 13). Control is performed by programming bits D5–D4 of CTR1, bit 0 of CTR0, and bit 0 of CTR2.

The counter/timers are mapped into ERF group D. Access is easily performed using the following:

```

LD          RP, #0Dh          ; Select ERF D
for access to bank D

                                ; (working
                                ; register group 0)
LD          R0, #xx           ; load CTRL0
LD          1, #xx            ; load CTRL1
LD          R1, 2              ; CTRL2→CTRL1

LD          RP, #0Dh          ; Select ERF D
for access to bank D

                                ; (working
                                ; register group 0)
LD          RP, #7Dh          ; Select
expanded register bank D and working ; register
group 7 of bank 0 for access.
LD          71h, 2
; CTRL2→register 71h
LD          R1, 2
; CTRL2→register 71h

```

## Register File

The register file (bank 0) consists of 4 I/O port registers, 237 general-purpose registers, 16 control and status registers (R0–R3, R4–R239, and R240–R255, respectively), and two expanded registers groups in Banks D (see Table 12) and F. Instructions can access registers directly or indirectly through an 8-bit address field, thereby allowing a short, 4-bit register address to use the Register Pointer (Figure 17). In the 4-bit mode, the register file is divided into 16 working register groups, each occupying 16 continuous locations. The Register Pointer addresses the starting location of the active working register group.

- **Note:** Working register group E0–EF can only be accessed through working registers and indirect addressing modes.

**Counter/Timer2 LS-Byte Hold Register—TC16L(D)06H**

Field	Bit Position	Description
T16_Data_LO	[7:0]	R/W Data

**Counter/Timer8 High Hold Register—TC8H(D)05H**

Field	Bit Position	Description
T8_Level_HI	[7:0]	R/W Data

**Counter/Timer8 Low Hold Register—TC8L(D)04H**

Field	Bit Position	Description
T8_Level_LO	[7:0]	R/W Data

**CTR0 Counter/Timer8 Control Register—CTR0(D)00H**

Table 12 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

**Table 12. CTR0(D)00H Counter/Timer8 Control Register**

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
T8_Enable	7-----	R/W	0*	Counter Disabled
			1	Counter Enabled
			0	Stop Counter
			1	Enable Counter
Single/Modulo-N	-6-----	R/W	0	Modulo-N
			1	Single Pass
Time_Out	--5-----	R/W	0	No Counter Time-Out
			1	Counter Time-Out Occurred
			0	No Effect
			1	Reset Flag to 0
T8_Clock	---43---	R/W	0 0	SCLK
			0 1	SCLK/2
			1 0	SCLK/4
			1 1	SCLK/8
Capture_INT_Mask	----2--	R/W	0	Disable Data Capture Interrupt
			1	Enable Data Capture Interrupt

Table 12. CTR0(D)00H Counter/Timer8 Control Register (Continued)

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
Counter_INT_Mask	-----1-	R/W	0	Disable Time-Out Interrupt
			1	Enable Time-Out Interrupt
P34_Out	-----0	R/W	0*	P34 as Port Output
			1	T8 Output on P34

**Note:**

\*Indicates the value upon Power-On Reset.

**T8 Enable**

This field enables T8 when set (written) to 1.

**Single/Modulo-N**

When set to 0 (Modulo-N), the counter reloads the initial value when the terminal count is reached. When set to 1 (single-pass), the counter stops when the terminal count is reached.

**Timeout**

This bit is set when T8 times out (terminal count reached). To reset this bit, write a 1 to its location.



**Caution:** Writing a 1 is the only way to reset the Terminal Count status condition. Reset this bit before using/enabling the counter/timers.

The first clock of T8 might not have complete clock width and can occur any time when enabled.



**Note:** Take care when using the OR or AND commands to manipulate CTR0, bit 5 and CTR1, bits 0 and 1 (Demodulation Mode). These instructions use a Read-Modify-Write sequence in which the current status from the CTR0 and CTR1 registers is ORed or ANDed with the designated value and then written back into the registers.

**T8 Clock**

This bit defines the frequency of the input signal to T8.

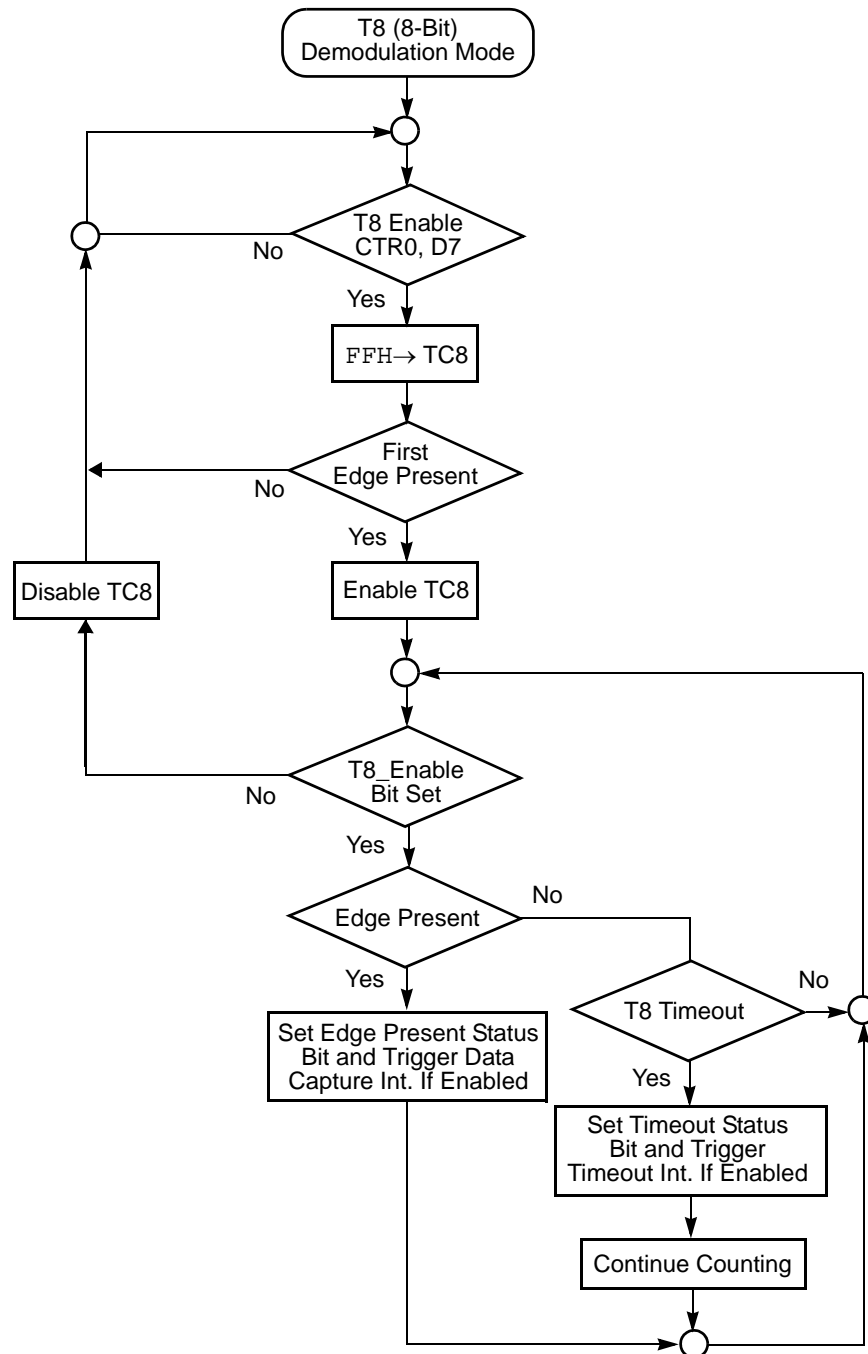
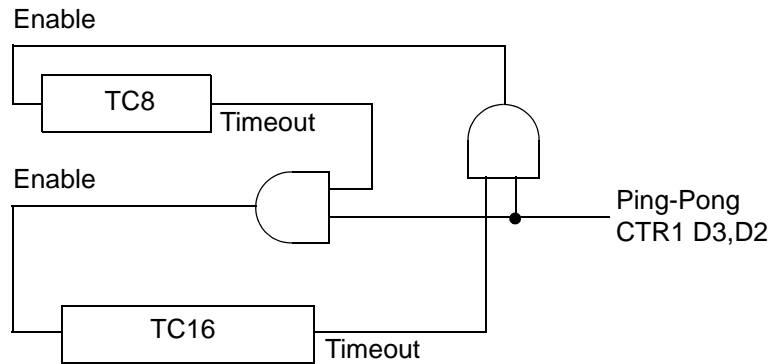


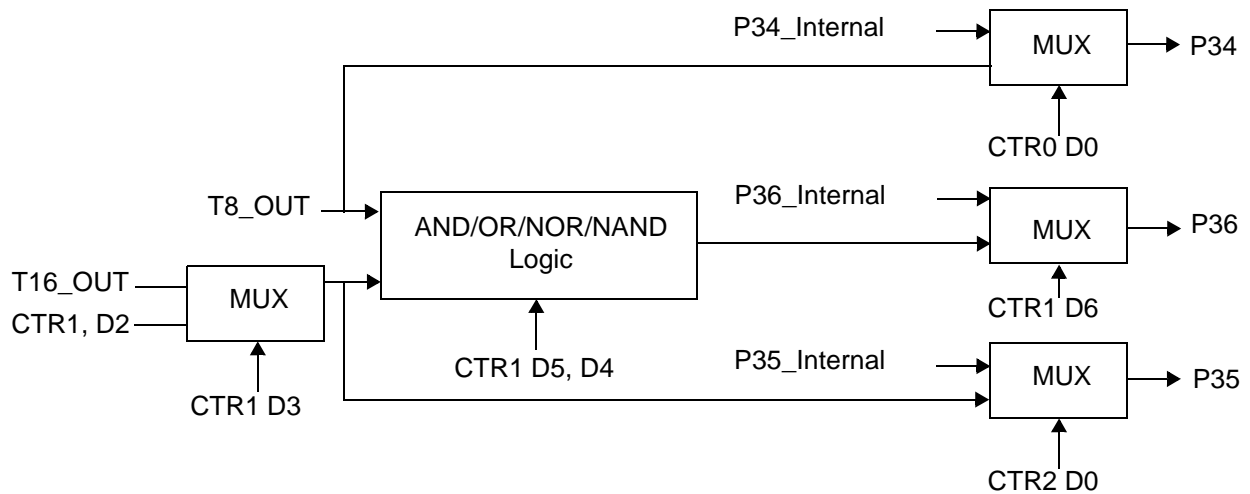
Figure 24. Demodulation Mode Flowchart



**Figure 28. Ping-Pong Mode Diagram**

### Initiating PING-PONG Mode

First, make sure both counter/timers are not running. Set T8 into Single-Pass mode (CTR0, D6), set T16 into SINGLE-PASS mode (CTR2, D6), and set the Ping-Pong mode (CTR1, D2; D3). These instructions can be in random order. Finally, start PING-PONG mode by enabling either T8 (CTR0, D7) or T16 (CTR2, D7). See Figure 29.



**Figure 29. Output Circuit**

The initial value of T8 or T16 must not be 1. Stopping the timer and restarting the timer reloads the initial value to avoid an unknown previous value.

### Power-On Reset

A timer circuit clocked by a dedicated on-board RC-oscillator is used for the Power-On Reset (POR) timer function. The POR time allows  $V_{DD}$  and the oscillator circuit to stabilize before instruction execution begins.

The POR timer circuit is a one-shot timer triggered by one of three conditions:

- Power Fail to Power OK status, including Waking up from  $V_{BO}$  Standby
- Stop-Mode Recovery (if D5 of SMR = 1)
- WDT Timeout

The POR timer is 2.5 ms minimum. Bit 5 of the Stop-Mode Register determines whether the POR timer is bypassed after Stop-Mode Recovery (typical for external clock).

### HALT Mode

This instruction turns off the internal CPU clock, but not the XTAL oscillation. The counter/timers and external interrupts IRQ0, IRQ1, IRQ2, IRQ3, IRQ4, and IRQ5 remain active. The devices are recovered by interrupts, either externally or internally generated. An interrupt request must be executed (enabled) to exit HALT Mode. After the interrupt service routine, the program continues from the instruction after HALT Mode.

### STOP Mode

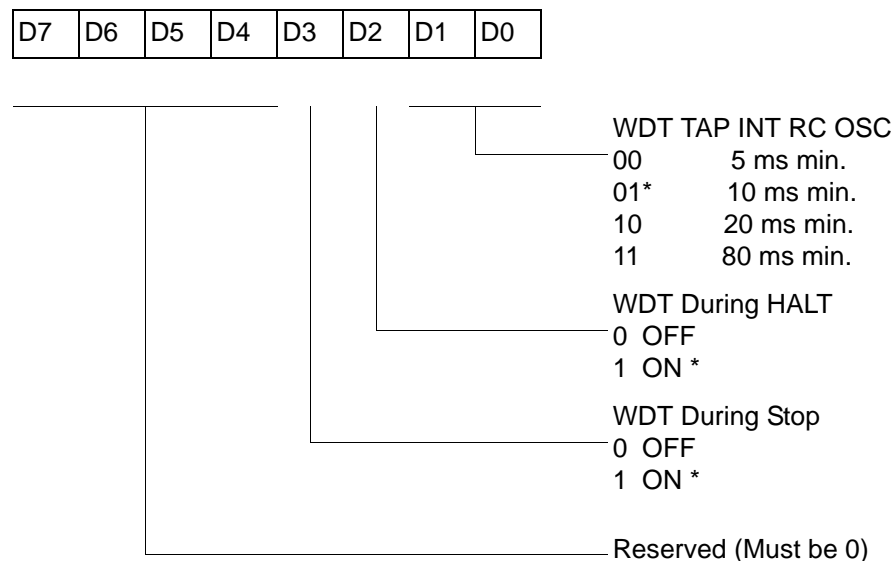
This instruction turns off the internal clock and external crystal oscillation, reducing the standby current to 10  $\mu$ A or less. STOP Mode is terminated only by a reset, such as WDT timeout, POR, SMR or external reset. This condition causes the processor to restart the application program at address 000CH. To enter STOP (or HALT) mode, first flush the instruction pipeline to avoid suspending execution in mid-instruction. Execute a NOP (Opcode = FFH) immediately before the appropriate sleep instruction, as follows:

### Watch-Dog Timer Mode Register (WDTMR)

The Watch-Dog Timer (WDT) is a retriggerable one-shot timer that resets the Z8® CPU if it reaches its terminal count. The WDT must initially be enabled by executing the WDT instruction. On subsequent executions of the WDT instruction, the WDT is refreshed. The WDT circuit is driven by an on-board RC-oscillator. The WDT instruction affects the Zero (Z), Sign (S), and Overflow (V) flags.

The POR clock source the internal RC-oscillator. Bits 0 and 1 of the WDT register control a tap circuit that determines the minimum timeout period. Bit 2 determines whether the WDT is active during HALT, and Bit 3 determines WDT activity during Stop. Bits 4 through 7 are reserved (Figure 37). This register is accessible only during the first 60 processor cycles (120 XTAL clocks) from the execution of the first instruction after Power-On-Reset, Watch-Dog Reset, or a Stop-Mode Recovery (Figure 36). After this point, the register cannot be modified by any means (intentional or otherwise). The WDTMR cannot be read. The register is located in Bank F of the Expanded Register Group at address location 0Fh. It is organized as shown in Figure 37.

WDTMR(0F)0Fh



\* Default setting after reset

**Figure 37. Watch-Dog Timer Mode Register (Write Only)**

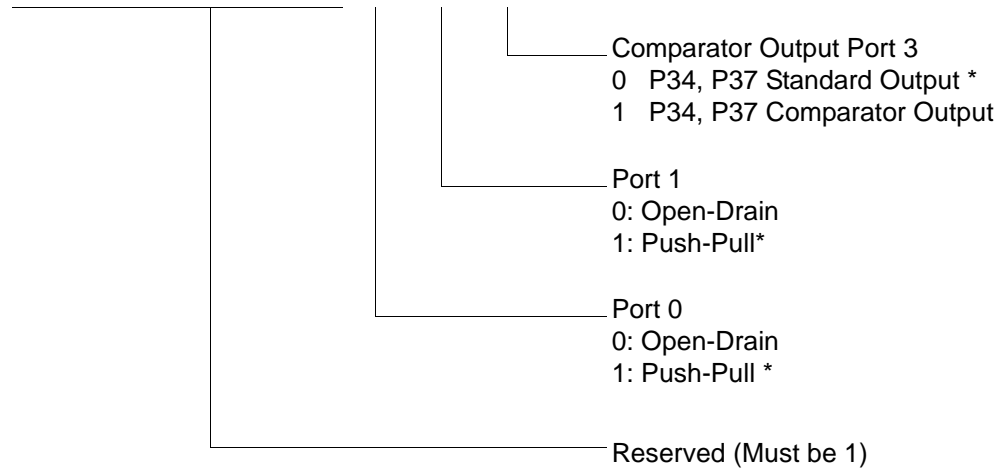
### WDT Time Select (D0, D1)

This bit selects the WDT time period. It is configured as indicated in Table 20.



PCON(0F)00H

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

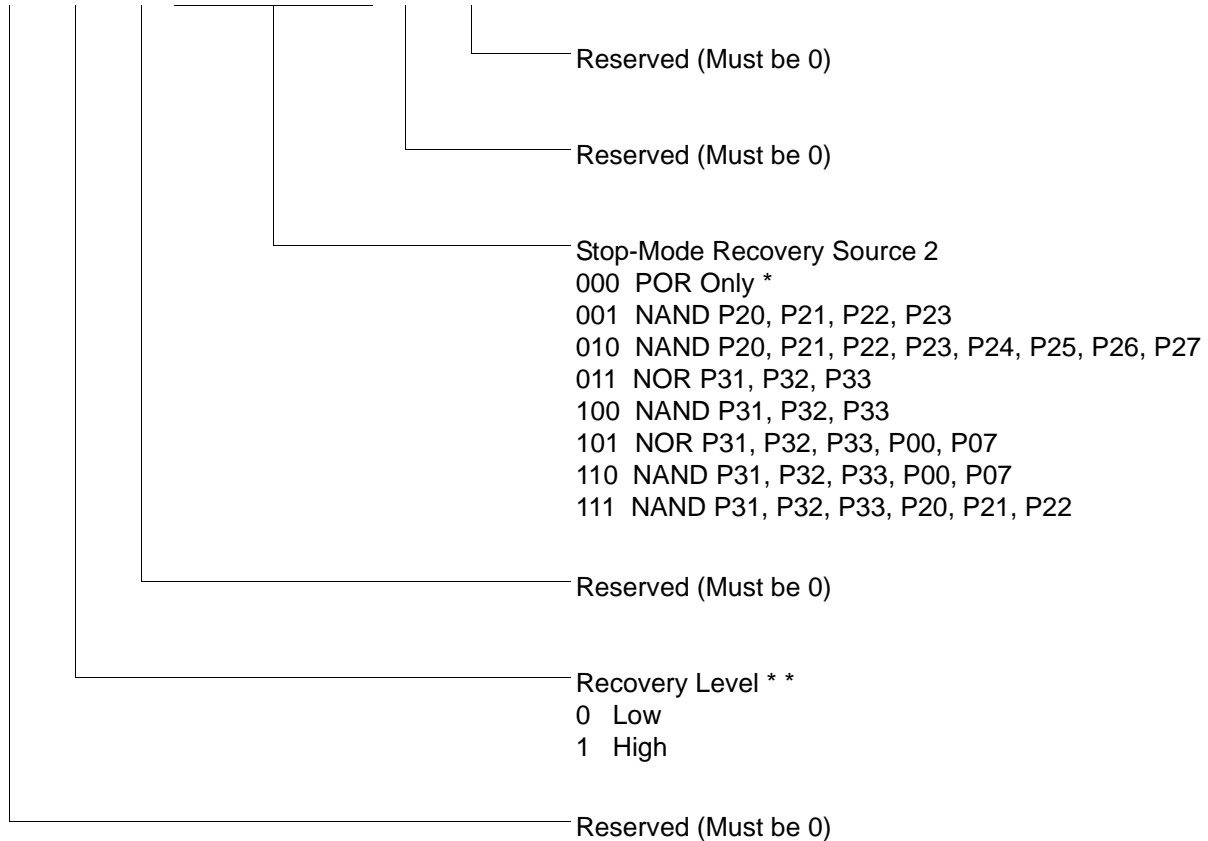


\* Default setting after reset

**Figure 44. Port Configuration Register (PCON)(0F)00H: Write Only)**

SMR2(0F)0DH

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

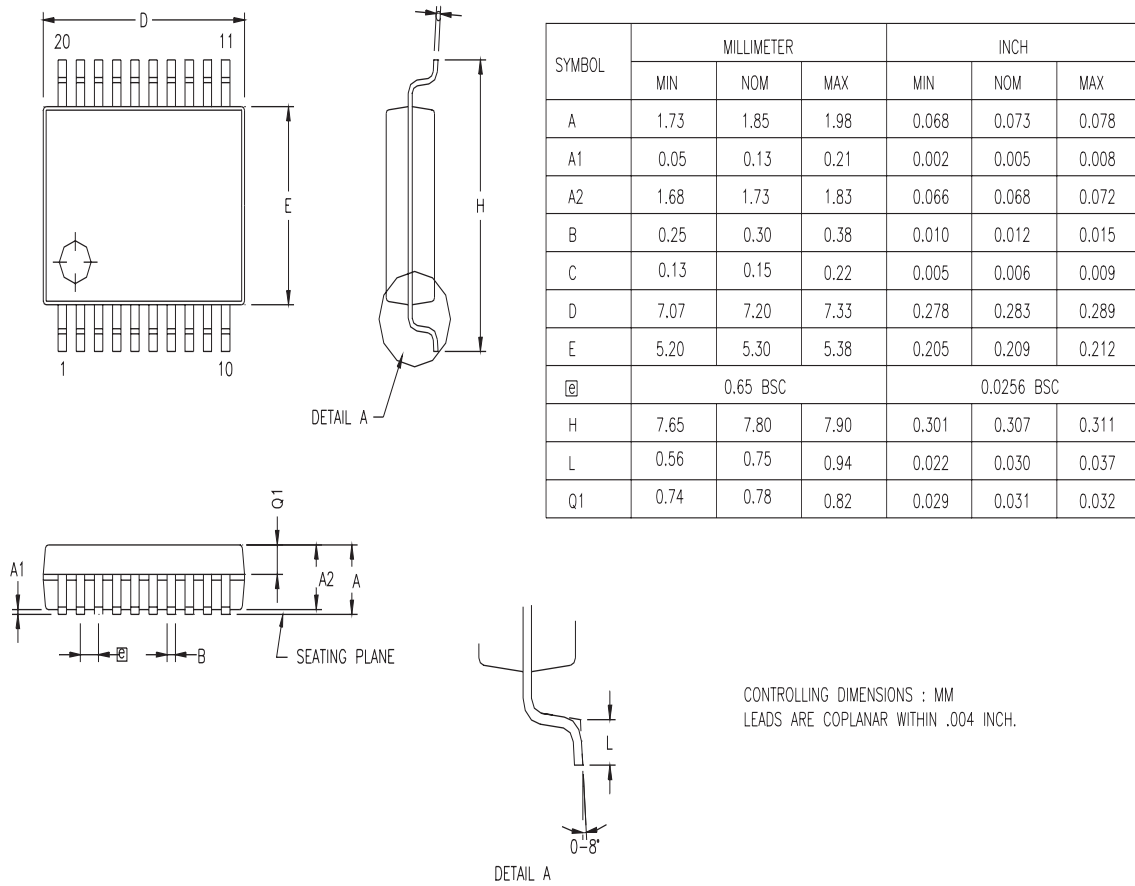


Note: If used in conjunction with SMR, either of the two specified events causes a Stop-Mode Recovery.

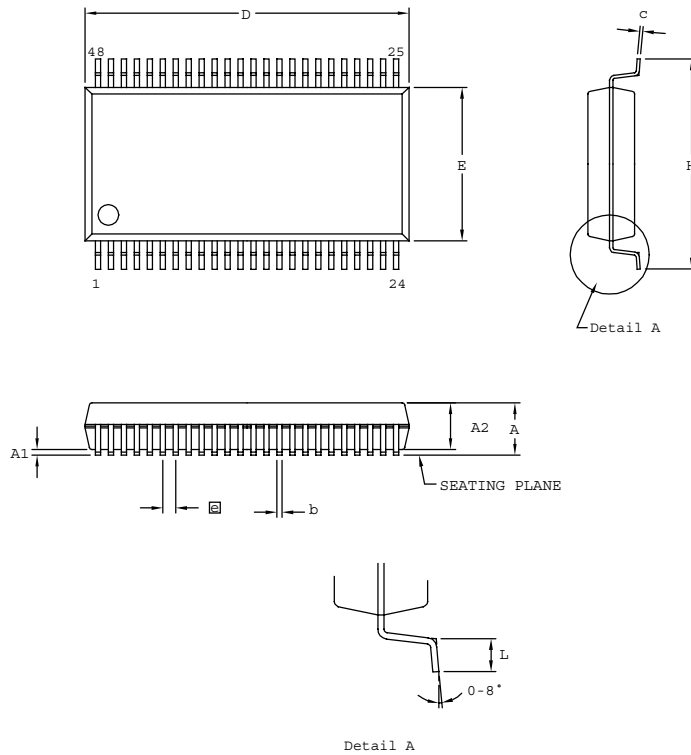
\* Default setting after reset

\* \* At the XOR gate input

Figure 46. Stop Mode Recovery Register 2 ((0F)0DH:D2–D4, D6 Write Only)



**Figure 61. 20-Pin SSOP Package Diagram**



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		INCH	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.41	2.79	0.095	0.110
A1	0.23	0.38	0.009	0.015
A2	2.18	2.39	0.086	0.094
b	0.20	0.34	0.008	0.0135
c	0.13	0.25	0.005	0.010
D	15.75	16.00	0.620	0.630
E	7.39	7.59	0.291	0.299
ⓐ	0.635 BSC		0.025 BSC	
H	10.16	10.41	0.400	0.410
L	0.51	1.016	0.020	0.040

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MM  
LEADS ARE COPLANAR WITHIN .004 INCH

**Figure 68. 48-Pin SSOP Package Design**

- **Note:** Check with ZiLOG on the actual bonding diagram and coordinate for chip-on-board assembly.



**16KB Standard Temperature: 0° to +70°C**

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323LSH4816C	48-pin SSOP 16K OTP	ZGP323LSS2816C	28-pin SOIC 16K OTP
ZGP323LSP4016C	40-pin PDIP 16K OTP	ZGP323LSH2016C	20-pin SSOP 16K OTP
ZGP323LSH2816C	28-pin SSOP 16K OTP	ZGP323LSP2016C	20-pin PDIP 16K OTP
ZGP323LSP2816C	28-pin PDIP 16K OTP	ZGP323LSS2016C	20-pin SOIC 16K OTP

**16KB Extended Temperature: -40° to +105°C**

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323LEH4816C	48-pin SSOP 16K OTP	ZGP323LES2816C	28-pin SOIC 16K OTP
ZGP323LEP4016C	40-pin PDIP 16K OTP	ZGP323LES2016C	20-pin SOIC 16K OTP
ZGP323LEH2816C	28-pin SSOP 16K OTP	ZGP323LEH2016C	20-pin SSOP 16K OTP
ZGP323LEP2816C	28-pin PDIP 16K OTP	ZGP323LEP2016C	20-pin PDIP 16K OTP

**16KB Automotive Temperature: -40° to +125°C**

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323LAH4816C	48-pin SSOP 16K OTP	ZGP323LAS2816C	28-pin SOIC 16K OTP
ZGP323LAP4016C	40-pin PDIP 16K OTP	ZGP323LAH2016C	20-pin SSOP 16K OTP
ZGP323LAH2816C	28-pin SSOP 16K OTP	ZGP323LAP2016C	20-pin PDIP 16K OTP
ZGP323LAP2816C	28-pin PDIP 16K OTP	ZGP323LAS2016C	20-pin SOIC 16K OTP

Note: Replace C with G for Lead-Free Packaging