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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	16
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K 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 ~ 105°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/zgp323leh2016c



List of Figures

Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram	3
Figure 2. Counter/Timers Diagram	4
Figure 3. 20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Configuration	5
Figure 4. 28-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Configuration	6
Figure 5. 40-Pin PDIP/CDIP* Pin Configuration	7
Figure 6. 48-Pin SSOP Pin Configuration	8
Figure 7. Test Load Diagram	10
Figure 8. AC Timing Diagram	14
Figure 9. Port 0 Configuration	17
Figure 10. Port 1 Configuration	18
Figure 11. Port 2 Configuration	19
Figure 12. Port 3 Configuration	20
Figure 13. Port 3 Counter/Timer Output Configuration	22
Figure 14. Program Memory Map (32K OTP)	24
Figure 15. Expanded Register File Architecture	26
Figure 16. Register Pointer	27
Figure 17. Register Pointer—Detail	29
Figure 18. Glitch Filter Circuitry	38
Figure 19. Transmit Mode Flowchart	39
Figure 20. 8-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits	40
Figure 21. T8_OUT in Single-Pass Mode	41
Figure 22. T8_OUT in Modulo-N Mode	41
Figure 23. Demodulation Mode Count Capture Flowchart	42
Figure 24. Demodulation Mode Flowchart	43
Figure 25. 16-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits	44
Figure 26. T16_OUT in Single-Pass Mode	45
Figure 27. T16_OUT in Modulo-N Mode	45
Figure 28. Ping-Pong Mode Diagram	47
Figure 29. Output Circuit	47
Figure 30. Interrupt Block Diagram	49
Figure 31. Oscillator Configuration	51
Figure 32. Port Configuration Register (PCON) (Write Only)	53
Figure 33. STOP Mode Recovery Register	55
Figure 34. SCLK Circuit	56



Figure 35. Stop Mode Recovery Source	57
Figure 36. Stop Mode Recovery Register 2 ((0F)DH:D2–D4, D6 Write Only) . . .	59
Figure 37. Watch-Dog Timer Mode Register (Write Only)	60
Figure 38. Resets and WDT	61
Figure 39. TC8 Control Register ((0D)00H: Read/Write Except Where Noted) . . .	64
Figure 40. T8 and T16 Common Control Functions ((0D)01H: Read/Write) . . .	65
Figure 41. T16 Control Register ((0D) 2H: Read/Write Except Where Noted) . . .	67
Figure 42. T8/T16 Control Register (0D)03H: Read/Write (Except Where Noted)	68
Figure 43. Voltage Detection Register	69
Figure 44. Port Configuration Register (PCON)(0F)00H: Write Only)	70
Figure 45. Stop Mode Recovery Register ((0F)0BH: D6–D0=Write Only, D7=Read Only)	71
Figure 46. Stop Mode Recovery Register 2 ((0F)0DH:D2–D4, D6 Write Only) . . .	72
Figure 47. Watch-Dog Timer Register ((0F) 0FH: Write Only)	73
Figure 48. Port 2 Mode Register (F6H: Write Only)	73
Figure 49. Port 3 Mode Register (F7H: Write Only)	74
Figure 50. Port 0 and 1 Mode Register (F8H: Write Only)	75
Figure 51. Interrupt Priority Register (F9H: Write Only)	76
Figure 52. Interrupt Request Register (FAH: Read/Write)	77
Figure 53. Interrupt Mask Register (FBH: Read/Write)	77
Figure 54. Flag Register (FCH: Read/Write)	78
Figure 55. Register Pointer (FDH: Read/Write)	78
Figure 56. Stack Pointer High (FEH: Read/Write)	79
Figure 57. Stack Pointer Low (FFH: Read/Write)	79
Figure 58. 20-Pin CDIP Package	80
Figure 59. 20-Pin PDIP Package Diagram	81
Figure 60. 20-Pin SOIC Package Diagram	81
Figure 61. 20-Pin SSOP Package Diagram	82
Figure 62. 28-Pin CDIP Package	83
Figure 63. 28-Pin SOIC Package Diagram	84
Figure 64. 28-Pin PDIP Package Diagram	85
Figure 65. 28-Pin SSOP Package Diagram	86
Figure 66. 40-Pin CDIP Package	87
Figure 67. 40-Pin PDIP Package Diagram	87
Figure 68. 48-Pin SSOP Package Design	88

Development Features

Table 1 lists the features of ZiLOG®'s Z8 GP™ OTP MCU Family family members.

Table 1. Features

Device	OTP (KB)	RAM (Bytes)	I/O Lines	Voltage Range
ZGP323L OTP MCU Family	4, 8, 16, 32	237	32, 24 or 16	2.0V–3.6V

- Low power consumption—6mW (typical)
- T = Temperature
S = Standard 0° to +70°C
E = Extended -40° to +105°C
A = Automotive -40° to +125°C
- Three standby modes:
 - STOP—2μA (typical)
 - HALT—0.8mA (typical)
 - Low voltage reset
- Special architecture to automate both generation and reception of complex pulses or signals:
 - One programmable 8-bit counter/timer with two capture registers and two load registers
 - One programmable 16-bit counter/timer with one 16-bit capture register pair and one 16-bit load register pair
 - Programmable input glitch filter for pulse reception
- Six priority interrupts
 - Three external
 - Two assigned to counter/timers
 - One low-voltage detection interrupt
- Low voltage detection and high voltage detection flags
- Programmable Watch-Dog Timer/Power-On Reset (WDT/POR) circuits
- Two independent comparators with programmable interrupt polarity
- Programmable EPROM options
 - Port 0: 0–3 pull-up transistors
 - Port 0: 4–7 pull-up transistors

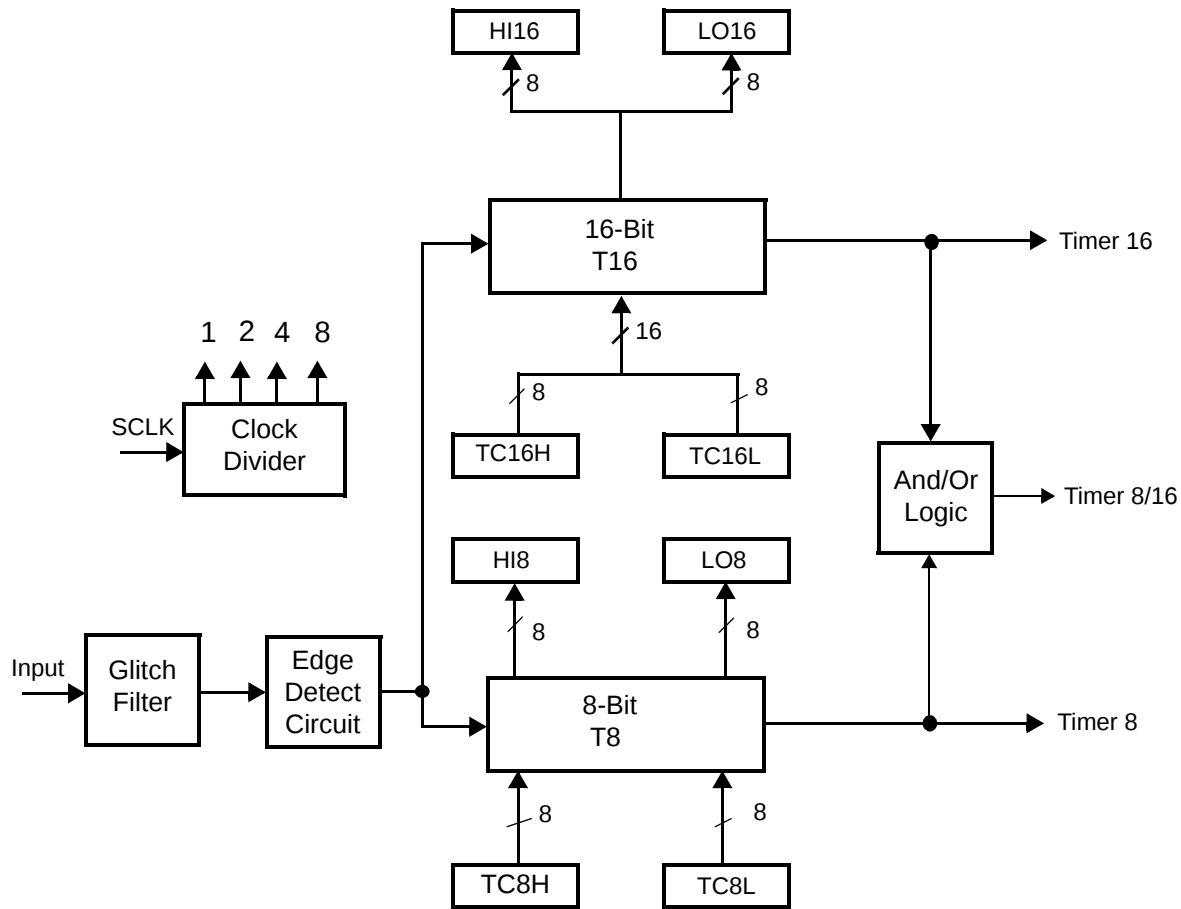


Figure 2. Counter/Timers Diagram

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.

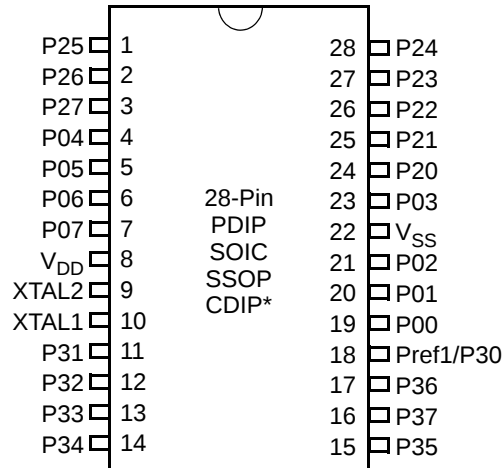


Figure 4. 28-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Configuration

Table 4. 28-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Identification

Pin	Symbol	Direction	Description
1-3	P25-P27	Input/Output	Port 2, Bits 5,6,7
4-7	P04-P07	Input/Output	Port 0, Bits 4,5,6,7
8	V _{DD}		Power supply
9	XTAL2	Output	Crystal, oscillator clock
10	XTAL1	Input	Crystal, oscillator clock
11-13	P31-P33	Input	Port 3, Bits 1,2,3
14	P34	Output	Port 3, Bit 4
15	P35	Output	Port 3, Bit 5
16	P37	Output	Port 3, Bit 7
17	P36	Output	Port 3, Bit 6
18	Pref1/P30 Port 3 Bit 0	Input	Analog ref input; connect to V _{CC} if not used Input for Pref1/P30
19-21	P00-P02	Input/Output	Port 0, Bits 0,1,2
22	V _{SS}		Ground
23	P03	Input/Output	Port 0, Bit 3
24-28	P20-P24	Input/Output	Port 2, Bits 0-4

► **Note:** *Windowed Cerdip. These units are intended to be used for engineering code development only. ZiLOG does not recommend/guarantee this package for production use.

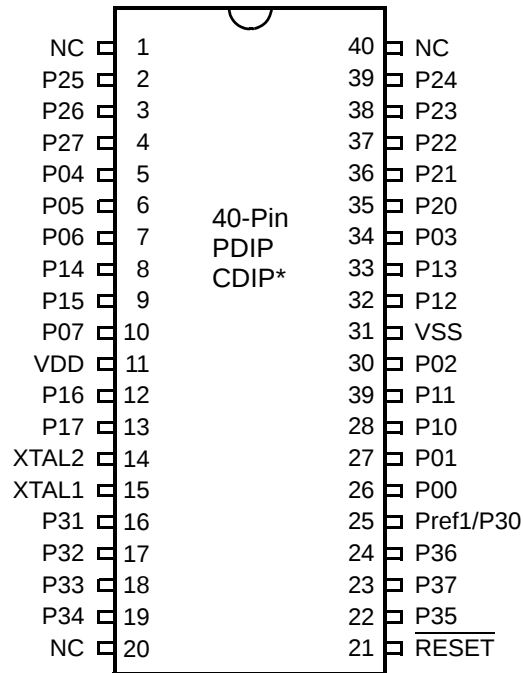


Figure 5. 40-Pin PDIP/CDIP* Pin Configuration

► **Note:** *Windowed Cerdip. These units are intended to be used for engineering code development only. ZiLOG does not recommend/guarantee this package for production use.

Table 5. 40- and 48-Pin Configuration (Continued)

40-Pin PDIP/CDIP* #	48-Pin SSOP #	Symbol
33	40	P13
8	9	P14
9	10	P15
12	15	P16
13	16	P17
35	42	P20
36	43	P21
37	44	P22
38	45	P23
39	46	P24
2	2	P25
3	3	P26
4	4	P27
16	19	P31
17	20	P32
18	21	P33
19	22	P34
22	26	P35
24	28	P36
23	27	P37
20	23	NC
40	47	NC
1	1	NC
21	25	RESET
15	18	XTAL1
14	17	XTAL2
11	12, 13	V _{DD}
31	24, 37, 38	V _{SS}
25	29	Pref1/P30
	48	NC



Table 9. EPROM/OTP Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	Erase Time	15			Minutes	1,3
	Data Retention @ use years		10		Years	2
	Program/Erase Endurance	25			Cycles	1

Notes:

1. For windowed cerdip package only.
2. Standard: 0°C to 70°C; Extended: -40°C to +105°C; Automotive: -40°C to +125°C.
Determined using the Arrhenius model, which is an industry standard for estimating data retention of floating gate technologies:

$$AF = \exp[(Ea/k)*(1/Tuse - 1/TStress)]$$

Where:

Ea is the intrinsic activation energy (eV; typ. 0.8)

k is Boltzman's constant (8.67 x 10⁻⁵ eV/°K)

°K = -273.16°C

Tuse = Use Temperature in °K

TStress = Stress Temperature in °K

3. At a stable UV Lamp output of 20mW/CM²

AC Characteristics

Figure 8 and Table 10 describe the Alternating Current (AC) characteristics.

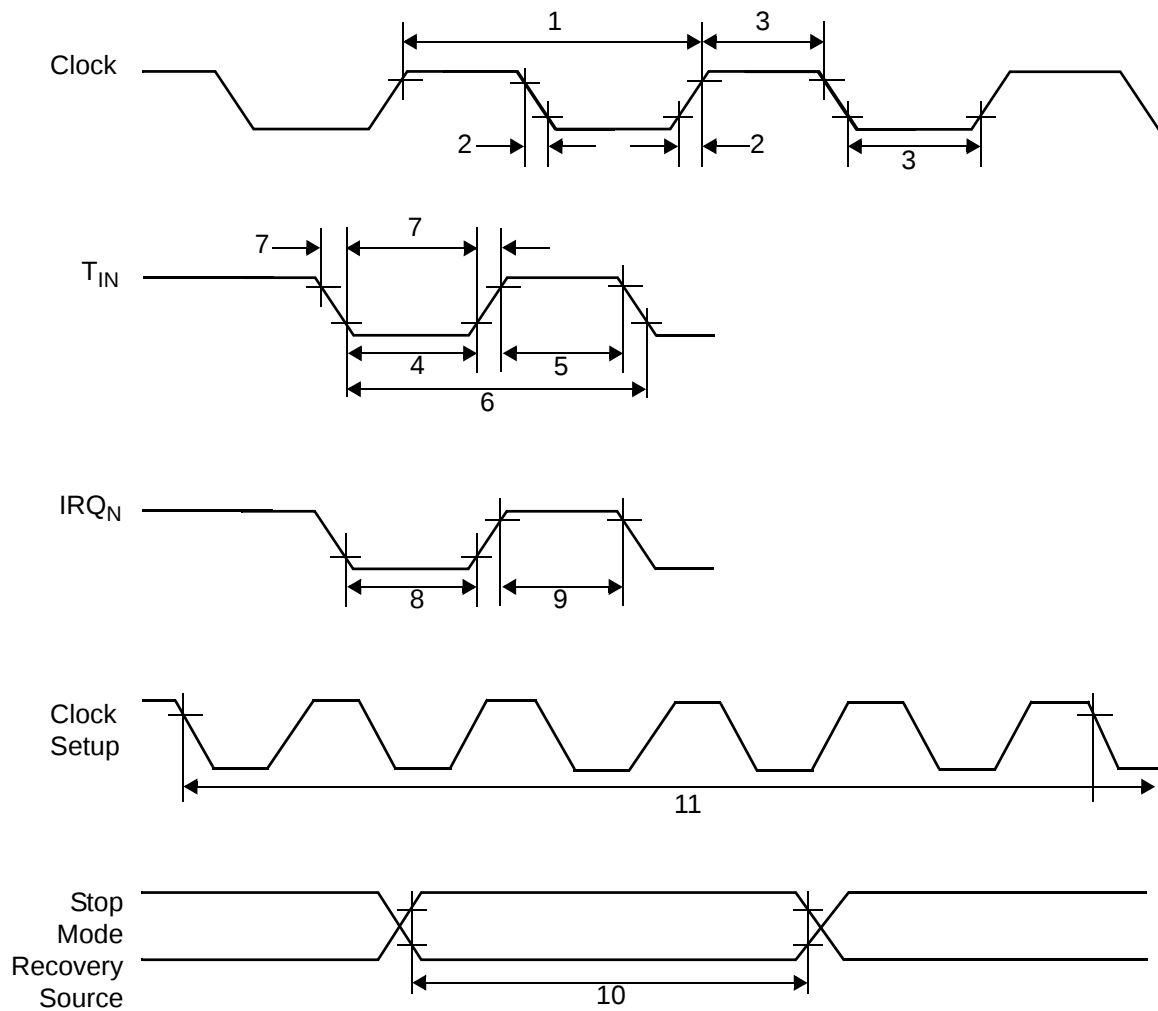


Figure 8. AC Timing Diagram

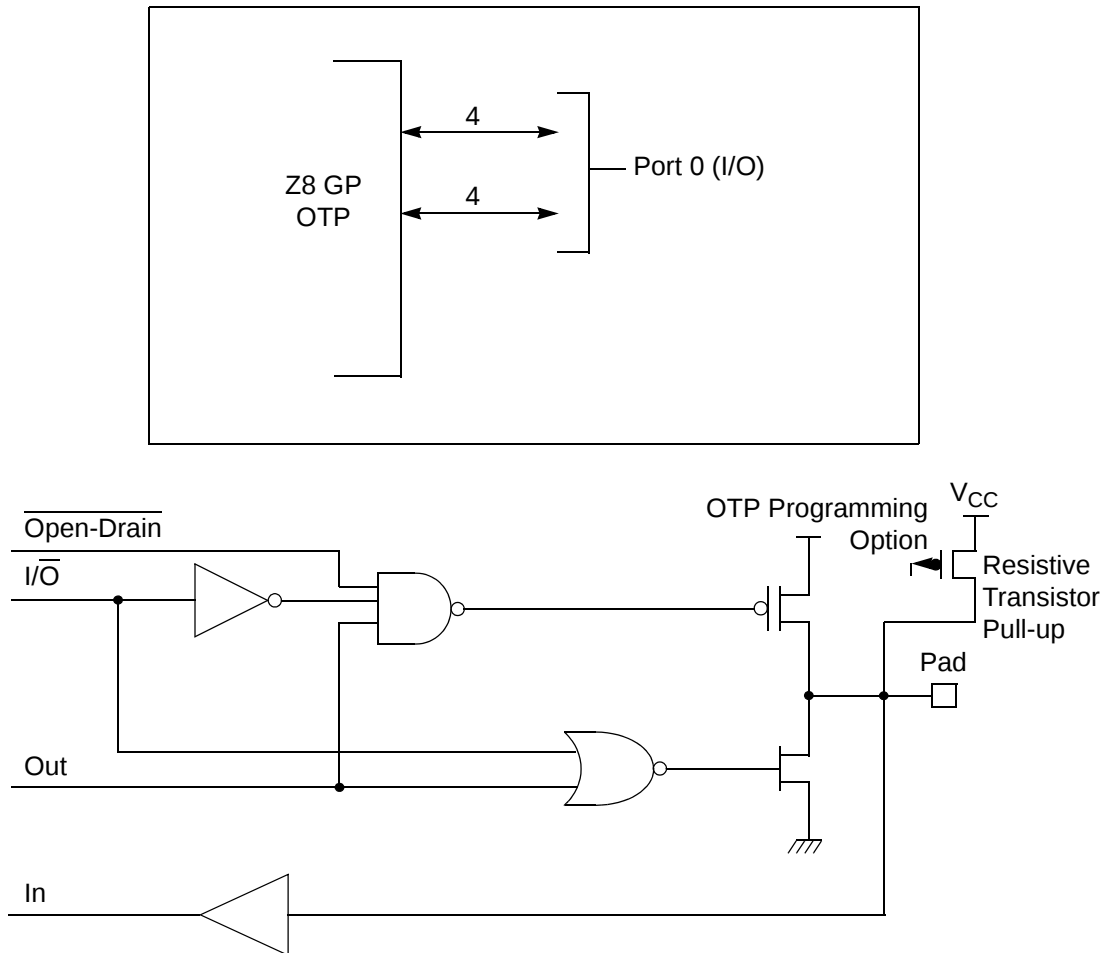


Figure 9. Port 0 Configuration

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.

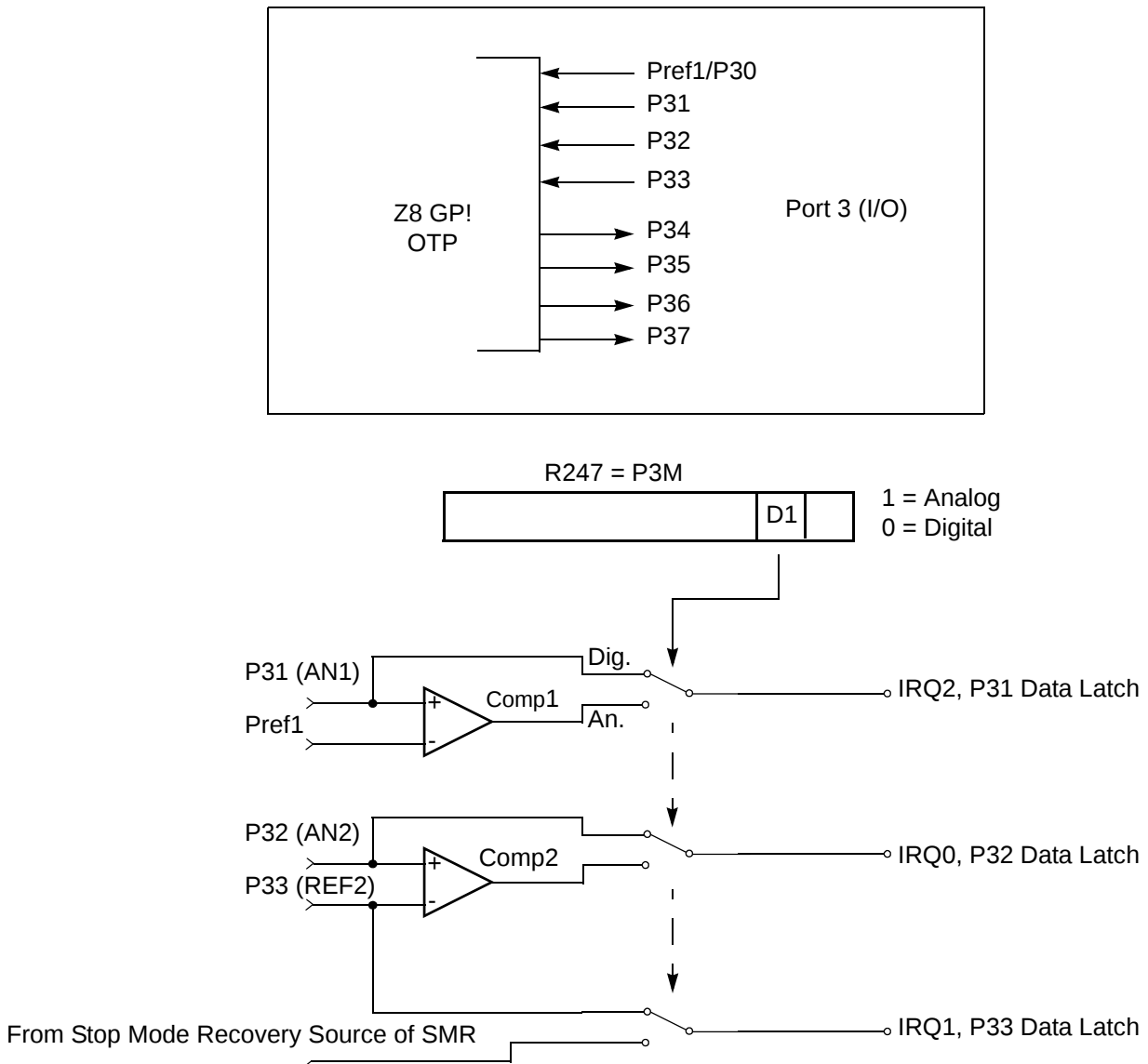


Figure 12. Port 3 Configuration

Two on-board comparators process analog signals on P31 and P32, with reference to the voltage on Pref1 and P33. The analog function is enabled by programming the Port 3 Mode Register (bit 1). P31 and P32 are programmable as rising, falling, or both edge triggered interrupts (IRQ register bits 6 and 7). Pref1 and P33 are the comparator reference voltage inputs. Access to the Counter Timer edge-detection circuit is through P31 or P20 (see “T8 and T16 Common Functions—

T8/T16_Logic/Edge _Detect

In TRANSMIT Mode, this field defines how the outputs of T8 and T16 are combined (AND, OR, NOR, NAND).

In DEMODULATION Mode, this field defines which edge should be detected by the edge detector.

Transmit_Submode/Glitch Filter

In Transmit Mode, this field defines whether T8 and T16 are in the PING-PONG mode or in independent normal operation mode. Setting this field to “NORMAL OPERATION Mode” terminates the “PING-PONG Mode” operation. When set to 10, T16 is immediately forced to a 0; a setting of 11 forces T16 to output a 1.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this field defines the width of the glitch that must be filtered out.

Initial_T8_Out/Rising_Edge

In TRANSMIT Mode, if 0, the output of T8 is set to 0 when it starts to count. If 1, the output of T8 is set to 1 when it starts to count. When the counter is not enabled and this bit is set to 1 or 0, T8_OUT is set to the opposite state of this bit. This ensures that when the clock is enabled, a transition occurs to the initial state set by CTR1, D1.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this bit is set to 1 when a rising edge is detected in the input signal. In order to reset the mode, a 1 should be written to this location.

Initial_T16 Out/Falling _Edge

In TRANSMIT Mode, if it is 0, the output of T16 is set to 0 when it starts to count. If it is 1, the output of T16 is set to 1 when it starts to count. This bit is effective only in Normal or PING-PONG Mode (CTR1, D3; D2). When the counter is not enabled and this bit is set, T16_OUT is set to the opposite state of this bit. This ensures that when the clock is enabled, a transition occurs to the initial state set by CTR1, D0.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this bit is set to 1 when a falling edge is detected in the input signal. In order to reset it, a 1 should be written to this location.

- **Note:** Modifying CTR1 (D1 or D0) while the counters are enabled causes unpredictable output from T8/T16_OUT.

CTR2 Counter/Timer 16 Control Register—CTR2(D)02H

Table 14 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

In Demodulation Mode, when set to 0, T16 captures and reloads on detection of all the edges. When set to 1, T16 captures and detects on the first edge but ignores the subsequent edges. For details, see the description of T16 Demodulation Mode on page 45.

Time_Out

This bit is set when T16 times out (terminal count reached). To reset the bit, write a 1 to this location.

T16_Clock

This bit defines the frequency of the input signal to Counter/Timer16.

Capture_INT_Mask

This bit is set to allow an interrupt when data is captured into LO16 and HI16.

Counter_INT_Mask

Set this bit to allow an interrupt when T16 times out.

P35_Out

This bit defines whether P35 is used as a normal output pin or T16 output.

CTR3 T8/T16 Control Register—CTR3(D)03H

Table 15 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register. This register allows the T₈ and T₁₆ counters to be synchronized.

Table 15. CTR3 (D)03H: T8/T16 Control Register

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
T ₁₆ Enable	7-----	R	0*	Counter Disabled
		R	1	Counter Enabled
		W	0	Stop Counter
		W	1	Enable Counter
T ₈ Enable	-6-----	R	0*	Counter Disabled
		R	1	Counter Enabled
		W	0	Stop Counter
		W	1	Enable Counter
Sync Mode	--5-----	R/W	0**	Disable Sync Mode
			1	Enable Sync Mode

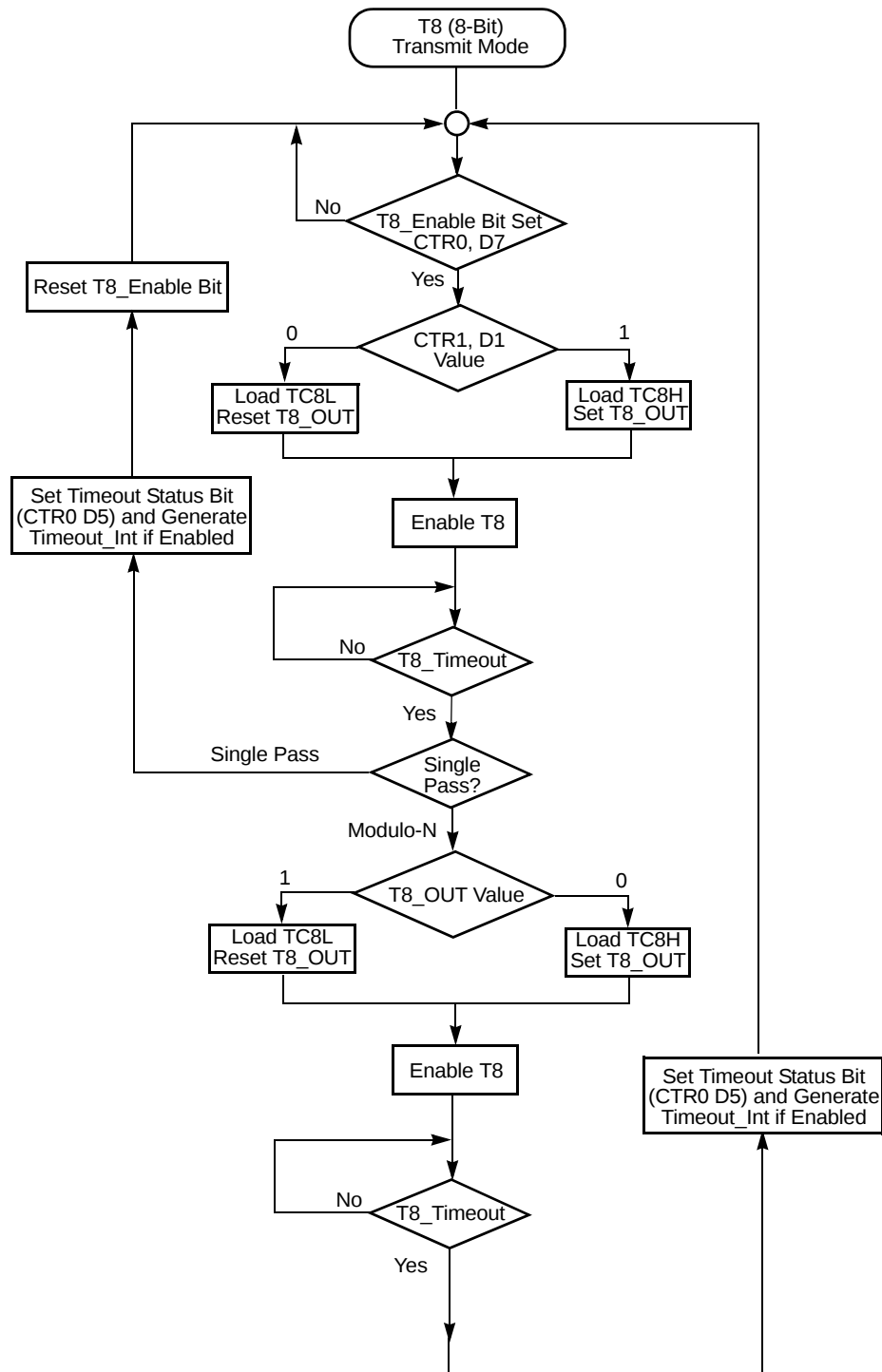


Figure 19. Transmit Mode Flowchart

into LO8; if it is a negative edge, data is put into HI8. From that point, one of the edge detect status bits (CTR1, D1; D0) is set, and an interrupt can be generated if enabled (CTR0, D2). Meanwhile, T8 is loaded with FFh and starts counting again. If T8 reaches 0, the timeout status bit (CTR0, D5) is set, and an interrupt can be generated if enabled (CTR0, D1). T8 then continues counting from FFh (see Figure 23 and Figure 24).

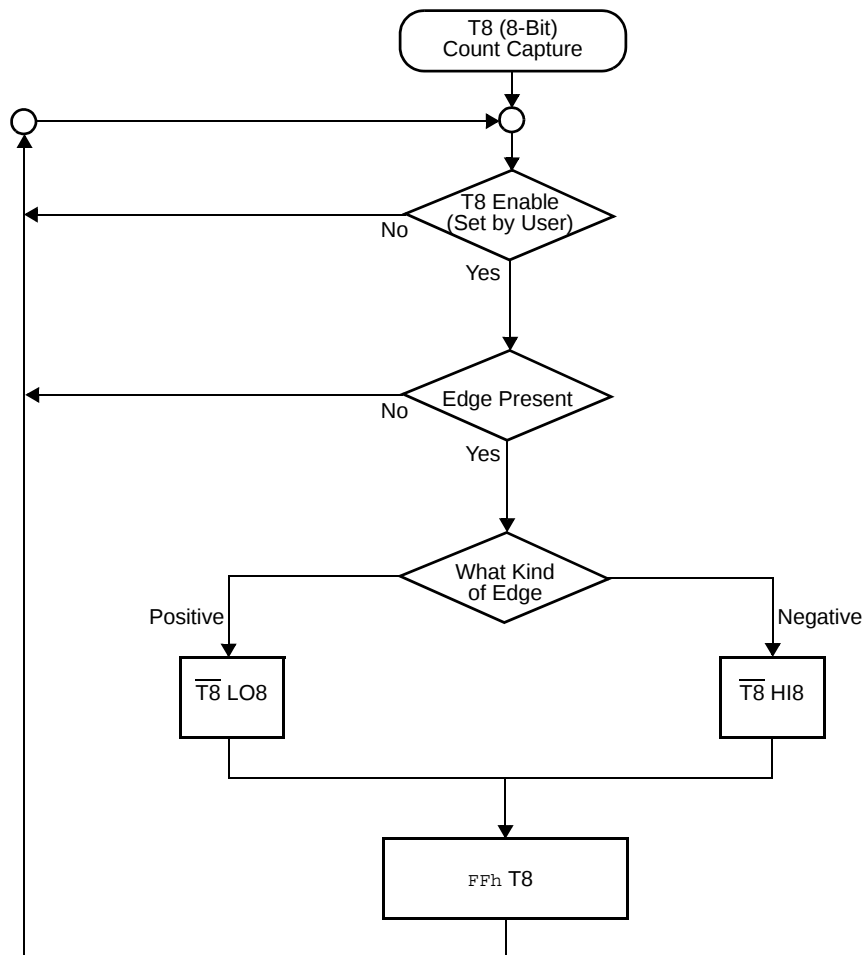


Figure 23. Demodulation Mode Count Capture Flowchart

CTR1(0D)01H

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

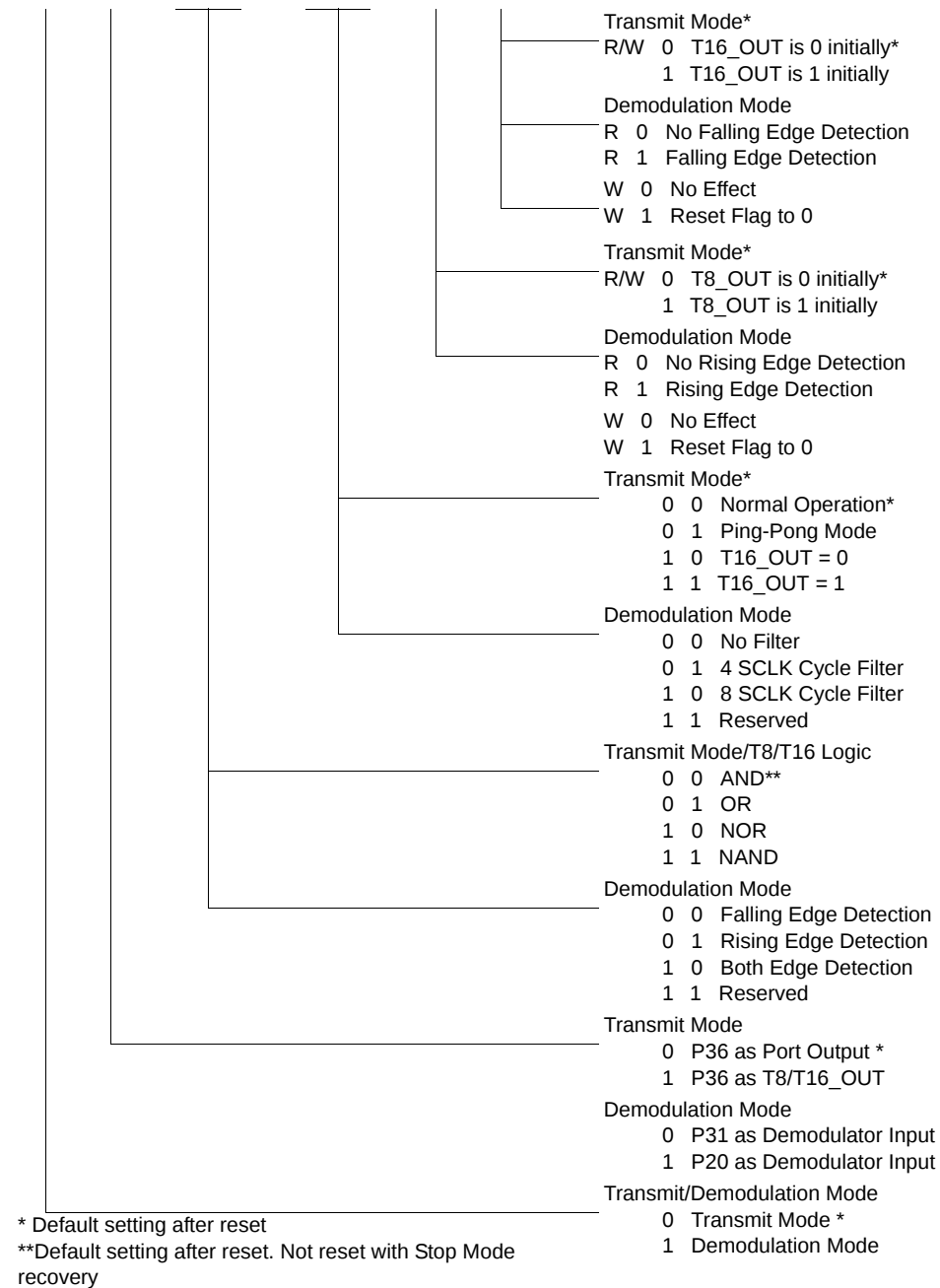
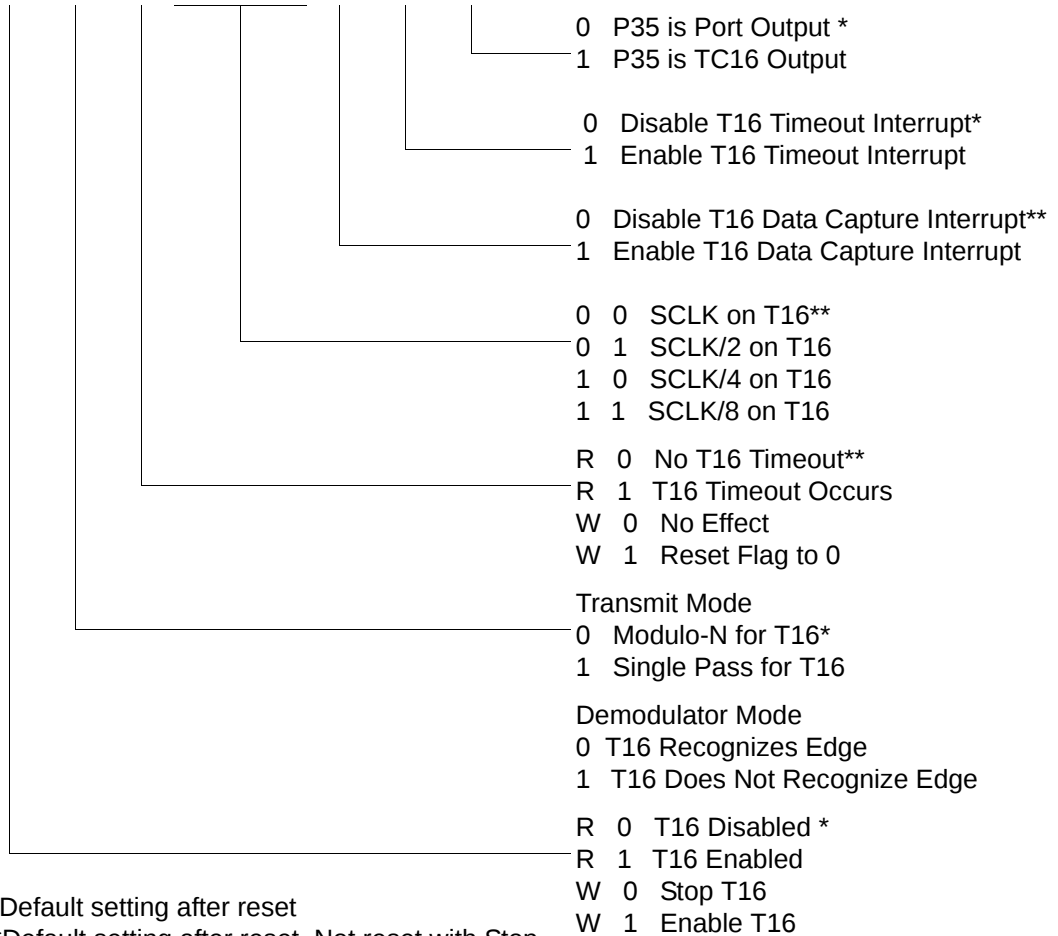


Figure 40. T8 and T16 Common Control Functions ((0D)01H: Read/Write)

CTR2(0D)02H

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



* Default setting after reset

**Default setting after reset. Not reset with Stop Mode recovery.

Figure 41. T16 Control Register ((0D) 2H: Read/Write Except Where Noted)

R254 SPH(FEH)

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

General-Purpose Register

Figure 56. Stack Pointer High (FEH: Read/Write)

R255 SPL(FFH)

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

Stack Pointer Low
Byte (SP7–SP0)

Figure 57. Stack Pointer Low (FFH: Read/Write)

4KB Standard Temperature: 0° to +70°C

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323LSH4804C	48-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323LSS2804C	28-pin SOIC 4K OTP
ZGP323LSP4004C	40-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323LSH2004C	20-pin SSOP 4K OTP
ZGP323LSH2804C	28-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323LSP2004C	20-pin PDIP 4K OTP
ZGP323LSP2804C	28-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323LSS2004C	20-pin SOIC 4K OTP

4KB Extended Temperature: -40° to +105°C

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323LEH4804C	48-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323LES2804C	28-pin SOIC 4K OTP
ZGP323LEP4004C	40-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323LEH2004C	20-pin SSOP 4K OTP
ZGP323LEH2804C	28-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323LEP2004C	20-pin PDIP 4K OTP
ZGP323LEP2804C	28-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323LES2004C	20-pin SOIC 4K OTP

4KB Automotive Temperature: -40° to +125°C

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323LAH4804C	48-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323LAS2804C	28-pin SOIC 4K OTP
ZGP323LAP4004C	40-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323LAH2004C	20-pin SSOP 4K OTP
ZGP323LAH2804C	28-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323LAP2004C	20-pin PDIP 4K OTP
ZGP323LAP2804C	28-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323LAS2004C	20-pin SOIC 4K OTP

Note: Replace C with G for Lead-Free Packaging

Additional Components

Part Number	Description	Part Number	Description
ZGP323ICE01ZEM	Emulator/programmer	ZGP32300100ZPR	Programming System

M

memory, program 23
modulo-N mode
 T16_OUT 45
 T8_OUT 41

O

oscillator configuration 51
output circuit, counter/timer 47

P

package information
 20-pin DIP package diagram 81
 20-pin SSOP package diagram 82
 28-pin DIP package diagram 85
 28-pin SOIC package diagram 84
 28-pin SSOP package diagram 86
 40-pin DIP package diagram 87
 48-pin SSOP package diagram 88
pin configuration
 20-pin DIP/SOIC/SSOP 5
 28-pin DIP/SOIC/SSOP 6
 40- and 48-pin 8
 40-pin DIP 7
 48-pin SSOP 8
pin functions
 port 0 (P07 - P00) 16
 port 0 (P17 - P10) 17
 port 0 configuration 17
 port 1 configuration 18
 port 2 (P27 - P20) 18
 port 2 (P37 - P30) 19
 port 2 configuration 19
 port 3 configuration 20
 port 3 counter/timer configuration 22
 reset) 23
 XTAL1 (time-based input 16
 XTAL2 (time-based output) 16
ping-pong mode 46
port 0 configuration 17
port 0 pin function 16

port 1 configuration 18
port 1 pin function 17
port 2 configuration 19
port 2 pin function 18
port 3 configuration 20
port 3 pin function 19
port 3 counter/timer configuration 22
port configuration register 53
power connections 3
power supply 5
precharacterization product 95
program memory 23
 map 24

R

ratings, absolute maximum 10
register 59
 CTR(D)01h 33
 CTR0(D)00h 31
 CTR2(D)02h 35
 CTR3(D)03h 37
 flag 78
 HI16(D)09h 30
 HI8(D)0Bh 30
 interrupt priority 76
 interrupt request 77
 interruptmask 77
 L016(D)08h 30
 L08(D)0Ah 30
 LVD(D)0Ch 63
 pointer 78
 port 0 and 1 75
 port 2 configuration 73
 port 3 mode 74
 port configuration 53, 73
 SMR2(F)0Dh 38
 stack pointer high 79
 stack pointer low 79
 stop mode recovery 55
 stop mode recovery 2 59
 stop-mode recovery 71
 stop-mode recovery 2 72
 T16 control 67