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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	Active
Core Processor	eZ8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	IrDA, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LED, LVD, POR, PWM, Temp Sensor, WDT
Number of I/O	6
Program Memory Size	1KB (1K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	16 x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 4x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	8-SOIC (0.154", 3.90mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f012asb020eg">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f012asb020eg</a>

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Table 2. Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Signal Mnemonic	I/O	Description
<b>Analog</b>		
ANA[7:0]	I	Analog Port. These signals are used as inputs to the analog-to-digital converter (ADC).
VREF	I/O	Analog-to-digital converter reference voltage input, or buffered output for internal reference.
<b>Low-Power Operational Amplifier (LPO)</b>		
AMPINP/AMPINN	I	LPO inputs. If enabled, these pins drive the positive and negative amplifier inputs respectively.
AMPOUT	O	LPO output. If enabled, this pin is driven by the on-chip LPO.
<b>Oscillators</b>		
XIN	I	External Crystal Input. This is the input pin to the crystal oscillator. A crystal can be connected between it and the X <sub>OUT</sub> pin to form the oscillator. In addition, this pin is used with external RC networks or external clock drivers to provide the system clock.
X <sub>OUT</sub>	O	External Crystal Output. This pin is the output of the crystal oscillator. A crystal can be connected between it and the <b>XIN</b> pin to form the oscillator.
<b>Clock Input</b>		
CLKIN	I	Clock Input Signal. This pin may be used to input a TTL-level signal to be used as the system clock.
<b>LED Drivers</b>		
LED	O	Direct LED drive capability. All port C pins have the capability to drive an LED without any other external components. These pins have programmable drive strengths set by the GPIO block.
<b>On-Chip Debugger</b>		
DBG	I/O	Debug. This signal is the control and data input and output to and from the On-Chip Debugger.
<b>Caution:</b> The DBG pin is open-drain and requires a pull-up resistor to ensure proper operation.		

## Notes:

1. PB6 and PB7 are only available in 28-pin packages without ADC. In 28-pin packages with ADC, they are replaced by AV<sub>DD</sub> and AV<sub>SS</sub>.
2. The AV<sub>DD</sub> and AV<sub>SS</sub> signals are available only in 28-pin packages with ADC. They are replaced by PB6 and PB7 on 28-pin packages without ADC.

tor address. Following Stop Mode Recovery, the STOP bit in the Reset Status (RSTSTAT) Register is set to 1. Table 10 lists the Stop Mode Recovery sources and resulting actions. The text following provides more detailed information about each of the Stop Mode Recovery sources.

**Table 10. Stop Mode Recovery Sources and Resulting Action**

Operating Mode	Stop Mode Recovery Source	Action
STOP Mode	Watchdog Timer time-out when configured for Reset	Stop Mode Recovery
	Watchdog Timer time-out when configured for interrupt	Stop Mode Recovery followed by interrupt (if interrupts are enabled)
	Data transition on any GPIO port pin enabled as a Stop Mode Recovery source	Stop Mode Recovery
	Assertion of external RESET Pin	System Reset
	Debug Pin driven Low	System Reset

## Stop Mode Recovery Using Watchdog Timer Time-Out

If the Watchdog Timer times out during STOP Mode, the device undergoes a Stop Mode Recovery sequence. In the Reset Status (RSTSTAT) Register, the WDT and STOP bits are set to 1. If the Watchdog Timer is configured to generate an interrupt upon time-out and the Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series device is configured to respond to interrupts, the eZ8 CPU services the Watchdog Timer interrupt request following the normal Stop Mode Recovery sequence.

## Stop Mode Recovery Using a GPIO Port Pin Transition

Each of the GPIO port pins may be configured as a Stop Mode Recovery input source. On any GPIO pin enabled as a Stop Mode Recovery source, a change in the input pin value (from High to Low or from Low to High) initiates Stop Mode Recovery.

► **Note:** SMR pulses shorter than specified do not trigger a recovery (see [Table 135](#) on page 233). In this instance, the STOP bit in the Reset Status (RSTSTAT) Register is set to 1.

! **Caution:** In STOP Mode, the GPIO Port Input Data registers (PxIN) are disabled. The Port Input Data registers record the Port transition only if the signal stays on the Port pin through the end of the Stop Mode Recovery delay. As a result, short pulses on the Port pin can initiate Stop Mode Recovery without being written to the Port Input Data Register or

---

► **Note:** Asserting any power control bit disables the targeted block regardless of any enable bits contained in the target block's control registers.

---

## Shared Debug Pin

On the 8-pin version of this device only, the Debug pin shares function with the PA0 GPIO pin. This pin performs as a general purpose input pin on power-up, but the debug logic monitors this pin during the reset sequence to determine if the unlock sequence occurs. If the unlock sequence is present, the debug function is unlocked and the pin no longer functions as a GPIO pin. If it is not present, the debug feature is disabled until/unless another reset event occurs. For more details, see the [On-Chip Debugger](#) chapter on page 180.

## Crystal Oscillator Override

For systems using a crystal oscillator, PA0 and PA1 are used to connect the crystal. When the crystal oscillator is enabled, the GPIO settings are overridden and PA0 and PA1 are disabled. See the [Oscillator Control Register Definitions](#) section on page 196 for details.

## 5V Tolerance

All six I/O pins on the 8-pin devices are 5 V-tolerant, unless the programmable pull-ups are enabled. If the pull-ups are enabled and inputs higher than  $V_{DD}$  are applied to these parts, excessive current flows through those pull-up devices and can damage the chip.

---

► **Note:** In the 20- and 28-pin versions of this device, any pin which shares functionality with an ADC, crystal or comparator port is not 5 V-tolerant, including PA[1:0], PB[5:0] and PC[2:0]. All other signal pins are 5 V-tolerant and can safely handle inputs higher than  $V_{DD}$  except when the programmable pull-ups are enabled.

---

## External Clock Setup

For systems using an external TTL drive, PB3 is the clock source for 20- and 28-pin devices. In this case, configure PB3 for alternate function CLKIN. Write the Oscillator Control (OSCCTL) Register such that the external oscillator is selected as the system clock. See the [Oscillator Control Register Definitions](#) section on page 196 for details. For 8-pin devices, use PA1 instead of PB3.

## GPIO Interrupts

Many of the GPIO port pins can be used as interrupt sources. Some port pins can be configured to generate an interrupt request on either the rising edge or falling edge of the pin input signal. Other port pin interrupt sources generate an interrupt when any edge occurs (both rising and falling). See the [GPIO Mode Interrupt Controller](#) chapter on page 55 for more information about interrupts using the GPIO pins.

## GPIO Control Register Definitions

Four registers for each port provide access to GPIO control, input data and output data. Table 17 lists these port registers. Use the Port A–D Address and Control registers together to provide access to subregisters for port configuration and control.

**Table 17. GPIO Port Registers and Subregisters**

<b>Port Register Mnemonic</b>	<b>Port Register Name</b>
PxADDR	Port A–D Address Register; selects subregisters.
PxCTL	Port A–D Control Register; provides access to subregisters.
PxIN	Port A–D Input Data Register.
PxOUT	Port A–D Output Data Register.
<b>Port Subregister Mnemonic</b>	<b>Port Register Name</b>
PxDD	Data Direction.
PxAF	Alternate Function.
PxOC	Output Control (Open-Drain).
PxHDE	High Drive Enable.
PxSMRE	Stop Mode Recovery Source Enable.
PxPUE	Pull-up Enable.
PxAFS1	Alternate Function Set 1.
PxAFS2	Alternate Function Set 2.



**Table 27. Port A–D Alternate Function Set 1 Subregisters (PxAFS1)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PAFS17	PAFS16	PAFS15	PAFS14	PAFS13	PAFS12	PAFS11	PAFS10
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	If 07H in Port A–D Address Register, accessible through the Port A–D Control Register							

Bit	Description
-----	-------------

[7:0]	<b>Port Alternate Function Set 1</b>
-------	--------------------------------------

PAFSx	0 = Port Alternate Function selected, as defined in Tables 15 and 16 on page 43. 1 = Port Alternate Function selected, as defined in Tables 15 and 16 on page 43.
-------	--

Note: x indicates the specific GPIO port pin number (7–0).

**Port A–D Alternate Function Set 2 Subregisters**

The Port A–D Alternate Function Set 2 Subregister, shown in Table 28, is accessed through the Port A–D Control Register by writing 08H to the Port A–D Address Register. The Alternate Function Set 2 subregisters selects the alternate function available at a port pin. Alternate Functions selected by setting or clearing bits of this register is defined in [Table 16](#) on page 43.

► **Note:** Alternate function selection on the port pins must also be enabled. See the [Port A–D Alternate Function Subregisters](#) section on page 47 for details.

**Table 28. Port A–D Alternate Function Set 2 Subregisters (PxAFS2)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PAFS27	PAFS26	PAFS25	PAFS24	PAFS23	PAFS22	PAFS21	PAFS20
RESET	00H (all ports of 20/28 pin devices); 04H (Port A of 8-pin device)							
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	If 08H in Port A–D Address Register, accessible through the Port A–D Control Register							

Bit	Description
-----	-------------

[7]	<b>Port Alternate Function Set 2</b>
-----	--------------------------------------

PAFS2x	0 = Port Alternate Function selected, as defined in Table 16. 1 = Port Alternate Function selected, as defined in Table 16.
--------	--

Note: x indicates the specific GPIO port pin number (7–0).

**! Caution:** To avoid retriggerings of the Watchdog Timer interrupt after exiting the associated interrupt service routine, Zilog recommends that the service routine continues to read from the RSTSTAT Register until the WDT bit is cleared as shown in the following example.

```
CLEARWDT:
    LDX r0, RSTSTAT ; read reset status register to clear wdt bit
    BTJNZ 5, r0, CLEARWDT ; loop until bit is cleared
```

## Interrupt Control Register Definitions

For all interrupts other than the Watchdog Timer interrupt, the Primary Oscillator Fail Trap and the Watchdog Oscillator Fail Trap, the interrupt control registers enable individual interrupts, set interrupt priorities and indicate interrupt requests.

### Interrupt Request 0 Register

The Interrupt Request 0 (IRQ0) Register, shown in Table 35, stores the interrupt requests for both vectored and polled interrupts. When a request is presented to the interrupt controller, the corresponding bit in the IRQ0 Register becomes 1. If interrupts are globally enabled (vectored interrupts), the interrupt controller passes an interrupt request to the eZ8 CPU. If interrupts are globally disabled (polled interrupts), the eZ8 CPU can read the Interrupt Request 0 Register to determine if any interrupt requests are pending.

**Table 35. Interrupt Request 0 Register (IRQ0)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved	T1I	T0I	U0RXI	U0TXI	Reserved	Reserved	ADCI
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	FC0H							

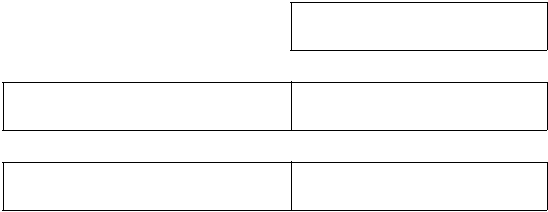
Bit	Description
[7]	<b>Reserved</b> This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[6] T1I	<b>Timer 1 Interrupt Request</b> 0 = No interrupt request is pending for Timer 1. 1 = An interrupt request from Timer 1 is awaiting service.
[5] T0I	<b>Timer 0 Interrupt Request</b> 0 = No interrupt request is pending for Timer 0. 1 = An interrupt request from Timer 0 is awaiting service.

- Set or clear the CTSE bit to enable or disable control from the remote receiver using the  $\overline{\text{CTS}}$  pin
6. Check the TDRE bit in the UART Status 0 Register to determine if the Transmit Data Register is empty (indicated by a 1). If empty, continue to [Step 7](#). If the Transmit Data Register is full (indicated by a 0), continue to monitor the TDRE bit until the Transmit Data Register becomes available to receive new data.
  7. Write the UART Control 1 Register to select the outgoing address bit.
  8. Set the Multiprocessor Bit Transmitter (MPBT) if sending an address byte, clear it if sending a data byte.
  9. Write the data byte to the UART Transmit Data Register. The transmitter automatically transfers the data to the Transmit Shift Register and transmits the data.
  10. Make any changes to the Multiprocessor Bit Transmitter (MPBT) value, if appropriate and MULTIPROCESSOR Mode is enabled.
  11. To transmit additional bytes, return to [Step 5](#).

## Transmitting Data using the Interrupt-Driven Method

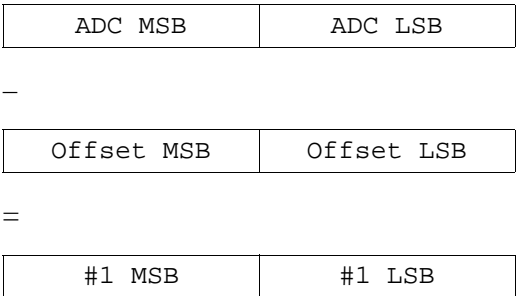
The UART Transmitter interrupt indicates the availability of the Transmit Data Register to accept new data for transmission. Observe the following steps to configure the UART for interrupt-driven data transmission:

1. Write to the UART Baud Rate High and Low Byte registers to set the appropriate baud rate.
2. Enable the UART pin functions by configuring the associated GPIO port pins for alternate function operation.
3. Execute a DI instruction to disable interrupts.
4. Write to the Interrupt control registers to enable the UART Transmitter interrupt and set the acceptable priority.
5. Write to the UART Control 1 Register to enable MULTIPROCESSOR (9-bit) Mode functions, if MULTIPROCESSOR Mode is appropriate.
6. Set the MULTIPROCESSOR Mode Select (MPEN) to Enable MULTIPROCESSOR Mode.
7. Write to the UART Control 0 Register to:
  - Set the transmit enable bit (TEN) to enable the UART for data transmission
  - Enable parity, if appropriate and if MULTIPROCESSOR Mode is not enabled and select either even or odd parity

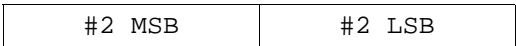


Compensation Steps:

1. Correct for Offset:



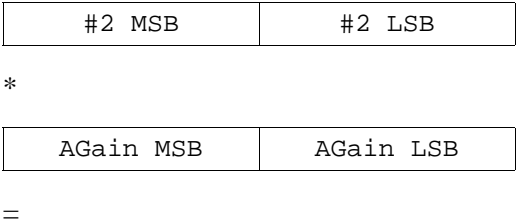
2. Compute the absolute value of the offset-corrected ADC value *if negative*; the gain correction factor is computed assuming positive numbers, with sign restoration afterward.



Also compute the absolute value of the gain correction word, if negative.



3. Multiply by the Gain Correction Word. If operating in DIFFERENTIAL Mode, there are two gain correction values: one for positive ADC values, another for negative ADC values. Use the appropriate Gain Correction Word based on the sign computed by byte #2.



## Flash Program Memory Address 0001H

Table 89. Flash Options Bits at Program Memory Address 0001H

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved			XTLDIS	Reserved			
RESET	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	Program Memory 0001H							
Note: U = Unchanged by Reset. R/W = Read/Write.								

Bit	Description
[7:5]	<b>Reserved</b> These bits are reserved and must be programmed to 111.
[4] XTLDIS	<b>State of the Crystal Oscillator at Reset</b> This bit only enables the crystal oscillator. Its selection as a system clock must be performed manually. 0 = Crystal oscillator is enabled during reset, resulting in longer reset timing. 1 = Crystal oscillator is disabled during reset, resulting in shorter reset timing.  <b>Caution:</b> Programming the XTLDIS bit to zero on 8-pin versions of this device prevents any further communication via the debug pin due to the fact that the XIN and DBG functions are shared on pin 2 of this package. Do not program this bit to zero on 8-pin devices unless further debugging or Flash programming is not required.
[3:0]	<b>Reserved</b> These bits are reserved and must be programmed to 1111.

## ADC Calibration Data

Table 96. ADC Calibration Bits

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	ADC_CAL							
RESET	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	Information Page Memory 0060H–007DH							
Note: U = Unchanged by Reset. R/W = Read/Write.								

Bit	Description
[7:0] ADC_CAL	<b>Analog-to-Digital Converter Calibration Values</b> Contains factory-calibrated values for ADC gain and offset compensation. Each of the ten supported modes has one byte of offset calibration and two bytes of gain calibration. These values are read by the software to compensate ADC measurements as described in the <a href="#">Software Compensation Procedure Using Factory Calibration Data</a> section on page 129. The location of each calibration byte is provided in Table 97.

Table 97. ADC Calibration Data Location

Info Page Address	Memory Address	Compensation Usage	ADC Mode	Reference Type
60	FE60	Offset	Single-Ended Unbuffered	Internal 2.0 V
08	FE08	Gain High Byte	Single-Ended Unbuffered	Internal 2.0 V
09	FE09	Gain Low Byte	Single-Ended Unbuffered	Internal 2.0 V
63	FE63	Offset	Single-Ended Unbuffered	Internal 1.0 V
0A	FE0A	Gain High Byte	Single-Ended Unbuffered	Internal 1.0 V
0B	FE0B	Gain Low Byte	Single-Ended Unbuffered	Internal 1.0 V
66	FE66	Offset	Single-Ended Unbuffered	External 2.0 V
0C	FE0C	Gain High Byte	Single-Ended Unbuffered	External 2.0 V
0D	FE0D	Gain Low Byte	Single-Ended Unbuffered	External 2.0 V
69	FE69	Offset	Single-Ended 1x Buffered	Internal 2.0 V
0E	FE0E	Gain High Byte	Single-Ended 1x Buffered	Internal 2.0 V
0F	FE0F	Gain Low Byte	Single-Ended 1x Buffered	Internal 2.0 V
6C	FE6C	Offset	Single-Ended 1x Buffered	External 2.0 V
10	FE10	Gain High Byte	Single-Ended 1x Buffered	External 2.0 V
11	FE11	Gain Low Byte	Single-Ended 1x Buffered	External 2.0 V
6F	FE6F	Offset	Differential Unbuffered	Internal 2.0 V

## Watchdog Timer Calibration Data

Table 100. Watchdog Calibration High Byte at 007EH (WDTCALH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	WDTCALH							
RESET	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	Information Page Memory 007EH							
Note: U = Unchanged by Reset. R/W = Read/Write.								

Bit	Description
[7:0]	<b>Watchdog Timer Calibration High Byte</b>
WDTCALH	The WDTCALH and WDTCALL bytes, when loaded into the Watchdog Timer reload registers result in a one second time-out at room temperature and 3.3V supply voltage. To use the Watchdog Timer calibration, user code must load WDTU with 0x00, WDTL with WDT-CALH and WDTL with WDTCALL.

**Table 105. Randomized Lot ID Locations (Continued)**

<b>Info Page Address</b>	<b>Memory Address</b>	<b>Usage</b>
6A	FE6A	Randomized Lot ID Byte 13.
6B	FE6B	Randomized Lot ID Byte 12.
6D	FE6D	Randomized Lot ID Byte 11.
6E	FE6E	Randomized Lot ID Byte 10.
70	FE70	Randomized Lot ID Byte 9.
71	FE71	Randomized Lot ID Byte 8.
73	FE73	Randomized Lot ID Byte 7.
74	FE74	Randomized Lot ID Byte 6.
76	FE76	Randomized Lot ID Byte 5.
77	FE77	Randomized Lot ID Byte 4.
79	FE79	Randomized Lot ID Byte 3.
7A	FE7A	Randomized Lot ID Byte 2.
7C	FE7C	Randomized Lot ID Byte 1.
7D	FE7D	Randomized Lot ID Byte 0 (least significant).



When selecting a new clock source, the system clock oscillator failure detection circuitry and the Watchdog Timer oscillator failure circuitry must be disabled. If SOFEN and WOFEN are not disabled prior to a clock switch-over, it is possible to generate an interrupt for a failure of either oscillator. The Failure detection circuitry can be enabled any-time after a successful write of OSCSEL in the OSCCTL Register.

The internal precision oscillator is enabled by default. If the user code changes to a different oscillator, it may be appropriate to disable the IPO for power savings. Disabling the IPO does not occur automatically.

## Clock Failure Detection and Recovery

Should an oscillator or timer fail, there are methods of recovery, as this section describes.

### System Clock Oscillator Failure

The Z8F04xA family devices can generate nonmaskable interrupt-like events when the primary oscillator fails. To maintain system function in this situation, the clock failure recovery circuitry automatically forces the Watchdog Timer oscillator to drive the system clock. The Watchdog Timer oscillator must be enabled to allow the recovery. Although this oscillator runs at a much slower speed than the original system clock, the CPU continues to operate, allowing execution of a clock failure vector and software routines that either remedy the oscillator failure or issue a failure alert. This automatic switch-over is not available if the Watchdog Timer is selected as the system clock oscillator. It is also unavailable if the Watchdog Timer oscillator is disabled, though it is not necessary to enable the Watchdog Timer reset function (see the [Watchdog Timer](#) chapter on page 93).

The primary oscillator failure detection circuitry asserts if the system clock frequency drops below 1 kHz  $\pm$ 50%. If an external signal is selected as the system oscillator, it is possible that a very slow but nonfailing clock can generate a failure condition. Under these conditions, do not enable the clock failure circuitry (SOFEN must be deasserted in the OSCCTL Register).

### Watchdog Timer Failure

In the event of a Watchdog Timer oscillator failure, a similar nonmaskable interrupt-like event is issued. This event does not trigger an attendant clock switch-over, but alerts the CPU of the failure. After a Watchdog Timer failure, it is no longer possible to detect a primary oscillator failure. The failure detection circuitry does not function if the Watchdog Timer is used as the system clock oscillator or if the Watchdog Timer oscillator has been disabled. For either of these cases, it is necessary to disable the detection circuitry by deasserting the WDFEN bit of the OSCCTL Register.

The Watchdog Timer oscillator failure detection circuit counts system clocks while looking for a Watchdog Timer clock. The logic counts 8004 system clock cycles before determining that a failure has occurred. The system clock rate determines the speed at which

**Table 114. Recommended Crystal Oscillator Specifications**

Parameter	Value	Units	Comments
Frequency	20	MHz	
Resonance	Parallel		
Mode	Fundamental		
Series Resistance ( $R_S$ )	60	$\Omega$	Maximum
Load Capacitance ( $C_L$ )	30	pF	Maximum
Shunt Capacitance ( $C_0$ )	7	pF	Maximum
Drive Level	1	mW	Maximum

**Table 115. Transconductance Values for Low, Medium and High Gain Operating Modes**

Mode	Crystal Frequency Range	Function	Transconductance (mA/V) (Use this range for calculations)		
Low Gain*	32kHz–1MHz	Low Power/Frequency Applications	0.02	0.04	0.09
Medium Gain*	0.5MHz–10MHz	Medium Power/Frequency Applications	0.84	1.7	3.1
High Gain*	8MHz–20MHz	High Power/Frequency Applications	1.1	2.3	4.2

Note: \*Printed circuit board layouts must not add more than 4pF of stray capacitance to either the  $X_{IN}$  or  $X_{OUT}$  pins. if no oscillation occurs, reduce the values of the capacitors C1 and C2 to decrease the loading.

Table 128. eZ8 CPU Instruction Summary (Continued)

Assembly Mnemonic	Symbolic Operation	Address Mode		Opcode(s) (Hex)	Flags						Fetch Cycle s	Instr. Cycle s
		dst	src		C	Z	S	V	D	H		
DA dst	dst ← DA(dst)	R		40	*	*	*	X	–	–	2	2
		IR		41							2	3
DEC dst	dst ← dst - 1	R		30	–	*	*	*	–	–	2	2
		IR		31							2	3
DECW dst	dst ← dst - 1	RR		80	–	*	*	*	–	–	2	5
		IRR		81							2	6
DI	IRQCTL[7] ← 0			8F	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
DJNZ dst, RA	dst ← dst – 1 if dst ≠ 0 PC ← PC + X	r		0A-FA	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
EI	IRQCTL[7] ← 1			9F	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
HALT	Halt Mode			7F	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
INC dst	dst ← dst + 1	R		20	–	*	*	–	–	–	2	2
		IR		21							2	3
		r		0E-FE							1	2
INCW dst	dst ← dst + 1	RR		A0	–	*	*	*	–	–	2	5
		IRR		A1							2	6
IRET	FLAGS ← @SP SP ← SP + 1 PC ← @SP SP ← SP + 2 IRQCTL[7] ← 1			BF	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	5
JP dst	PC ← dst	DA		8D	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
		IRR		C4							2	3
JP cc, dst	if cc is true PC ← dst	DA		0D-FD	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2

Note: Flags Notation:

\* = Value is a function of the result of the operation.

– = Unaffected.

X = Undefined.

0 = Reset to 0.

1 = Set to 1.

Table 132. Power Consumption

$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$						
Symbol	Parameter	Typical <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Std Temp <sup>2</sup>	Maximum Ext Temp <sup>3</sup>	Units	Conditions
$I_{DD}$ Stop	Supply Current in STOP Mode	0.1			$\mu\text{A}$	No peripherals enabled. All pins driven to $V_{DD}$ or $V_{SS}$ .
$I_{DD}$ Halt	Supply Current in HALT Mode (with all peripherals disabled)	35	55	65	$\mu\text{A}$	32kHz.
		520			$\mu\text{A}$	5.5MHz.
		2.1	2.85	2.85	mA	20MHz.
$I_{DD}$	Supply Current in ACTIVE Mode (with all peripherals disabled)	2.8			mA	32kHz.
		4.5	5.2	5.2	mA	5.5MHz.
		5.5	6.5	6.5	mA	10MHz.
		7.9	11.5	11.5	mA	20MHz.
$I_{DD}$ WDT	Watchdog Timer Supply Current	0.9	1.0	1.1	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{DD}$ XTAL	Crystal Oscillator Supply Current	40			$\mu\text{A}$	32kHz.
		230			$\mu\text{A}$	4MHz.
		760			$\mu\text{A}$	20MHz.
$I_{DD}$ IPO	Internal Precision Oscillator Supply Current	350	500	550	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{DD}$ VBO	Voltage Brown-Out and Low-Voltage Detect Supply Current	50			$\mu\text{A}$	For 20-/28-pin devices (VBO only); See Note 4.
						For 8-pin devices; See Note 4.
$I_{DD}$ ADC	Analog to Digital Converter Supply Current (with External Reference)	2.8	3.1	3.2	mA	32kHz.
		3.1	3.6	3.7	mA	5.5MHz.
		3.3	3.7	3.8	mA	10MHz.
		3.7	4.2	4.3	mA	20MHz.

Notes:

1. Typical conditions are defined as  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
2. Standard temperature is defined as  $T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; these values not tested in production for worst case behavior, but are derived from product characterization and provided for design guidance only.
3. Extended temperature is defined as  $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; these values not tested in production for worst case behavior, but are derived from product characterization and provided for design guidance only.
4. For this block to operate, the bandgap circuit is automatically turned on and must be added to the total supply current. This bandgap current is only added once, regardless of how many peripherals are using it.

Table 148. Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series Ordering Matrix

Part Number	Flash	RAM	NVDS	I/O Lines	Interrupts	16-Bit Timers w/PWM	10-Bit A/D Channels	UART with IrDA	Comparator	Temperature Sensor	Description
<b>Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series Development Kit</b>											
Z8F08A28100KITG											Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series 28-Pin Development Kit
Z8F04A28100KITG											Z8 Encore! XP F042A Series 28-Pin Development Kit
Z8F04A08100KITG											Z8 Encore! XP F042A Series 8-Pin Development Kit
ZUSBSC00100ZACG											USB Smart Cable Accessory Kit
ZUSBOPTSC01ZACG											USB Opto-Isolated Smart Cable Accessory Kit
ZENETSC0100ZACG											Ethernet Smart Cable Accessory Kit