



Welcome to **E-XFL.COM**

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 "<u>Embedded - Microcontrollers</u>"

Details		
Product Status	Obsolete	
Core Processor	eZ8	
Core Size	8-Bit	
Speed	20MHz	
Connectivity	IrDA, UART/USART	
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LED, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT	
Number of I/O	25	
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)	
Program Memory Type	FLASH	
EEPROM Size	-	
RAM Size	1K x 8	
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 3.6V	
Data Converters	-	
Oscillator Type	Internal	
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)	
Mounting Type	Through Hole	
Package / Case	28-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)	
Supplier Device Package	-	
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f081apj020sg	

Warning: DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

ZILOG'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF ZILOG CORPORATION.

As used herein

Life support devices or systems are devices which (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

Document Disclaimer

©2012 Zilog, Inc. All rights reserved. Information in this publication concerning the devices, applications, or technology described is intended to suggest possible uses and may be superseded. ZILOG, INC. DOES NOT ASSUME LIABILITY FOR OR PROVIDE A REPRESENTATION OF ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION, DEVICES, OR TECHNOLOGY DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT. ZILOG ALSO DOES NOT ASSUME LIABILITY FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INFRINGEMENT RELATED IN ANY MANNER TO USE OF INFORMATION, DEVICES, OR TECHNOLOGY DESCRIBED HEREIN OR OTHERWISE. The information contained within this document has been verified according to the general principles of electrical and mechanical engineering.

Z8, Z8 Encore! and Z8 Encore! XP are trademarks or registered trademarks of Zilog, Inc. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners.

Table 139. Analog-to-Digital Converter Electrical Characteristics and Timing (Continued)

	_	V _{DD} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V T _A = 0°C to +70°C (unless otherwise stated)				
Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Conditions
	Continuous Conversion Time	-	256	-	Sys- tem clock cycles	All measurements but temperature sensor
			512			Temperature sensor measurement
	Signal Input Bandwidth	-	10		kHz	As defined by -3 dB point
R _S	Analog Source Impedance ⁴	-	_	10	kΩ	In unbuffered mode
				500	kΩ	In buffered modes
Zin	Input Impedance	_	150		kΩ	In unbuffered mode at 20MHz ⁵
		10	_		$M\Omega$	In buffered modes
Vin	Input Voltage Range	0		V_{DD}	V	Unbuffered Mode
		0.3		V _{DD} –1.1	V	Buffered Modes These values define the range over which the ADC performs within spec; exceeding these values does not cause damage or insta- bility; see DC Charac- teristics for absolute pin voltage limits.

Notes:

- 1. Analog source impedance affects the ADC offset voltage (because of pin leakage) and input settling time. 2. Devices are factory calibrated at $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{V}$ and $T_A = +30 ^{\circ}\text{C}$, so the ADC is maximally accurate under these
- 3. LSBs are defined assuming 10-bit resolution.
- 4. This is the maximum recommended resistance seen by the ADC input pin.
- 5. The input impedance is inversely proportional to the system clock frequency.

Packaging

Zilog's Product Line of MCUs includes the Z8F011A, Z8F012A, Z8F021A, Z8F022A, Z8F041A, Z8F042A, Z8F042A devices, which are available in the following packages:

- 8-pin Plastic Dual-Inline Package (PDIP)
- 8-Pin Quad Flat No-Lead Package (QFN)/MLF-S¹
- 8-pin Small Outline Integrated Circuit Package (SOIC)
- 20-pin Small Outline Integrated Circuit Package (SOIC)
- 20-pin Small Shrink Outline Package (SSOP)
- 20-pin Plastic Dual-Inline Package (PDIP)
- 28-pin Small Outline Integrated Circuit Package (SOIC)
- 28-pin Small Shrink Outline Package (SSOP)
- 28-pin Plastic Dual-Inline Package (PDIP)

Current diagrams for each of these packages are published in Zilog's <u>Packaging Product Specification (PS0072)</u>, which is available free for download from the Zilog website.

^{1.} The footprint of the QFN)/MLF-S package is identical to that of the 8-pin SOIC package, but with a lower profile.

CONTINUOUS mode 72, 87 COUNTER mode 73, 74 COUNTER modes 87 GATED mode 82, 88 ONE-SHOT mode 71, 87 operating mode 71 PWM mode 76, 77, 87, 88 reading the timer count values 84 reload high and low byte registers 91 timer control register definitions 85 timer output signal operation 84 timers 0-3	UxCTL0 register 111, 117 UxCTL1 register 112 UxRXD register 116 UxSTAT0 register 114 UxSTAT1 register 115 UxTXD register 116 V vector 207 Voltage Brownout reset (VBR) 25
control registers 85, 86	147
high and low byte registers 89, 92	W
TM 209 TMX 209 transmit IrDA data 121 transmitting UART data-polled method 101 transmitting UART dat-interrupt-driven method 102 TRAP 211	Watchdog Timer approximate time-out delay 93 approximate time-out delays 140 CNTL 25 control register 96 electrical characteristics and timing 235, 238 interrupt in normal operation 94 interrupt in STOP mode 94 operation 140 refresh 94, 210
U	reload unlock sequence 95
UART 6 architecture 99 baud rate generator 110 baud rates table 118 control register definitions 110 controller signals 10 interrupts 108 multiprocessor mode 105 receiving data using interrupt-driven method 104 receiving data using the polled method 103 transmitting data usin the interrupt-driven method 102	reload upper, high and low registers 97 reset 26 reset in normal operation 95 reset in STOP mode 95 time-out response 94 WDTCTL register 30, 96, 141, 196 WDTH register 97 WDTL register 98 working register 206 working register pair 206 WTDU register 97
transmitting data using the polled method 101 x baud rate high and low registers 117 x control 0 and control 1 registers 110 x status 0 and status 1 registers 114, 115 UxBRH register 117 UxBRL register 117	X X 207 XOR 210 XORX 210