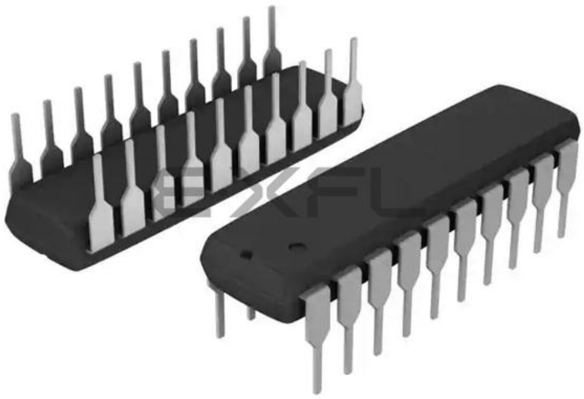

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Number of I/O	15
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Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
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Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
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Supplier Device Package	20-DIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mchc908jk8cpe

Chapter 5
System Integration Module (SIM)

Bits 6–0 — Should be left as logic 1's.

NOTE

When Crystal oscillator is selected, the OSC2/RCCLK/PTA6/KBI6 pin is used as OSC2; other functions such as PTA6/KBI6 will not be available.

Table 4-1. Instruction Set Summary

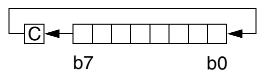
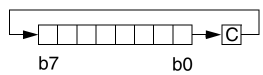
Source Form	Operation	Description	Effect on CCR V	H	I	N	Z	C	Address Mode	Opcode	Operand	Cycles
PULH	Pull H from Stack	SP ← (SP + 1); Pull (H)	–	–	–	–	–	–	INH	8A		2
PULX	Pull X from Stack	SP ← (SP + 1); Pull (X)	–	–	–	–	–	–	INH	88		2
ROL *opr* ROLA ROLX ROL *opr*,X ROL ,X ROL *opr*,SP	Rotate Left through Carry		↕	–	–	↕	↕	↕	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	39 49 59 69 79 9E69	dd ff ff	4 1 1 4 3 5
ROR *opr* RORA RORX ROR *opr*,X ROR ,X ROR *opr*,SP	Rotate Right through Carry		↕	–	–	↕	↕	↕	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	36 46 56 66 76 9E66	dd ff ff	4 1 1 4 3 5
RSP	Reset Stack Pointer	SP ← $FF	–	–	–	–	–	–	INH	9C		1
RTI	Return from Interrupt	SP ← (SP) + 1; Pull (CCR) SP ← (SP) + 1; Pull (A) SP ← (SP) + 1; Pull (X) SP ← (SP) + 1; Pull (PCH) SP ← (SP) + 1; Pull (PCL)	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	INH	80		7
RTS	Return from Subroutine	SP ← SP + 1; Pull (PCH) SP ← SP + 1; Pull (PCL)	–	–	–	–	–	–	INH	81		4
SBC #*opr* SBC *opr* SBC *opr* SBC *opr*,X SBC *opr*,X SBC ,X SBC *opr*,SP SBC *opr*,SP	Subtract with Carry	A ← (A) – (M) – (C)	↕	–	–	↕	↕	↕	IMM DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP1 SP2	A2 B2 C2 D2 E2 F2 9EE2 9ED2	ii dd hh ll ee ff ff ff ee ff	2 3 4 4 3 2 4 5
SEC	Set Carry Bit	C ← 1	–	–	–	–	–	1	INH	99		1
SEI	Set Interrupt Mask	I ← 1	–	–	1	–	–	–	INH	9B		2
STA *opr* STA *opr* STA *opr*,X STA *opr*,X STA ,X STA *opr*,SP STA *opr*,SP	Store A in M	M ← (A)	0	–	–	↕	↕	–	DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP1 SP2	B7 C7 D7 E7 F7 9EE7 9ED7	dd hh ll ee ff ff ff ee ff	3 4 4 3 2 4 5
STHX *opr*	Store H:X in M	(M:M + 1) ← (H:X)	0	–	–	↕	↕	–	DIR	35	dd	4
STOP	Enable $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ Pin; Stop Oscillator	I ← 0; Stop Oscillator	–	–	0	–	–	–	INH	8E		1

Table 4-2. Opcode Map

	Bit Manipulation		Branch	Read-Modify-Write						Control		Register/Memory							
	DIR	DIR	REL	DIR	INH	INH	IX1	SP1	IX	INH	INH	IMM	DIR	EXT	IX2	SP2	IX1	SP1	IX
MSB / LSB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	9E6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	9ED	E	9EE	F
0	5 BRSET0 3 DIR	4 BSET0 2 DIR	3 BRA 2 REL	4 NEG 2 DIR	1 NEGA 1 INH	1 NEGX 1 INH	4 NEG 2 IX1	5 NEG 3 SP1	3 NEG 1 IX	7 RTI 1 INH	3 BGE 2 REL	2 SUB 2 IMM	3 SUB 2 DIR	4 SUB 3 EXT	4 SUB 3 IX2	5 SUB 4 SP2	3 SUB 2 IX1	4 SUB 3 SP1	2 SUB 1 IX
1	5 BRCLR0 3 DIR	4 BCLR0 2 DIR	3 BRN 2 REL	5 CBEQ 3 DIR	4 CBEQA 3 IMM	4 CBEQX 3 IMM	5 CBEQ 3 IX1+	6 CBEQ 4 SP1	4 CBEQ 2 IX+	4 RTS 1 INH	3 BLT 2 REL	2 CMP 2 IMM	3 CMP 2 DIR	4 CMP 3 EXT	4 CMP 3 IX2	5 CMP 4 SP2	3 CMP 2 IX1	4 CMP 3 SP1	2 CMP 1 IX
2	5 BRSET1 3 DIR	4 BSET1 2 DIR	3 BHI 2 REL		5 MUL 1 INH	7 DIV 1 INH	3 NSA 1 INH		2 DAA 1 INH		3 BGT 2 REL	2 SBC 2 IMM	3 SBC 2 DIR	4 SBC 3 EXT	4 SBC 3 IX2	5 SBC 4 SP2	3 SBC 2 IX1	4 SBC 3 SP1	2 SBC 1 IX
3	5 BRCLR1 3 DIR	4 BCLR1 2 DIR	3 BLS 2 REL	4 COM 2 DIR	1 COMA 1 INH	1 COMX 1 INH	4 COM 2 IX1	5 COM 3 SP1	3 COM 1 IX	9 SWI 1 INH	3 BLE 2 REL	2 CPX 2 IMM	3 CPX 2 DIR	4 CPX 3 EXT	4 CPX 3 IX2	5 CPX 4 SP2	3 CPX 2 IX1	4 CPX 3 SP1	2 CPX 1 IX
4	5 BRSET2 3 DIR	4 BSET2 2 DIR	3 BCC 2 REL	4 LSR 2 DIR	1 LSRA 1 INH	1 LSRX 1 INH	4 LSR 2 IX1	5 LSR 3 SP1	3 LSR 1 IX	2 TAP 1 INH	2 TXS 1 INH	2 AND 2 IMM	3 AND 2 DIR	4 AND 3 EXT	4 AND 3 IX2	5 AND 4 SP2	3 AND 2 IX1	4 AND 3 SP1	2 AND 1 IX
5	5 BRCLR2 3 DIR	4 BCLR2 2 DIR	3 BCS 2 REL	4 STHX 2 DIR	3 LDHX 3 IMM	4 LDHX 2 DIR	3 CPHX 3 IMM		4 CPHX 2 DIR	1 TPA 1 INH	2 TSX 1 INH	2 BIT 2 IMM	3 BIT 2 DIR	4 BIT 3 EXT	4 BIT 3 IX2	5 BIT 4 SP2	3 BIT 2 IX1	4 BIT 3 SP1	2 BIT 1 IX
6	5 BRSET3 3 DIR	4 BSET3 2 DIR	3 BNE 2 REL	4 ROR 2 DIR	1 RORA 1 INH	1 RORX 1 INH	4 ROR 2 IX1	5 ROR 3 SP1	3 ROR 1 IX	2 PULA 1 INH		2 LDA 2 IMM	3 LDA 2 DIR	4 LDA 3 EXT	4 LDA 3 IX2	5 LDA 4 SP2	3 LDA 2 IX1	4 LDA 3 SP1	2 LDA 1 IX
7	5 BRCLR3 3 DIR	4 BCLR3 2 DIR	3 BEQ 2 REL	4 ASR 2 DIR	1 ASRA 1 INH	1 ASRX 1 INH	4 ASR 2 IX1	5 ASR 3 SP1	3 ASR 1 IX	2 PSHA 1 INH	1 TAX 1 INH	2 AIS 2 IMM	3 STA 2 DIR	4 STA 3 EXT	4 STA 3 IX2	5 STA 4 SP2	3 STA 2 IX1	4 STA 3 SP1	2 STA 1 IX
8	5 BRSET4 3 DIR	4 BSET4 2 DIR	3 BHCC 2 REL	4 LSL 2 DIR	1 LSLA 1 INH	1 LSLX 1 INH	4 LSL 2 IX1	5 LSL 3 SP1	3 LSL 1 IX	2 PULX 1 INH	1 CLC 1 INH	2 EOR 2 IMM	3 EOR 2 DIR	4 EOR 3 EXT	4 EOR 3 IX2	5 EOR 4 SP2	3 EOR 2 IX1	4 EOR 3 SP1	2 EOR 1 IX
9	5 BRCLR4 3 DIR	4 BCLR4 2 DIR	3 BHCS 2 REL	4 ROL 2 DIR	1 ROLA 1 INH	1 ROLX 1 INH	4 ROL 2 IX1	5 ROL 3 SP1	3 ROL 1 IX	2 PSHX 1 INH	1 SEC 1 INH	2 ADC 2 IMM	3 ADC 2 DIR	4 ADC 3 EXT	4 ADC 3 IX2	5 ADC 4 SP2	3 ADC 2 IX1	4 ADC 3 SP1	2 ADC 1 IX
A	5 BRSET5 3 DIR	4 BSET5 2 DIR	3 BPL 2 REL	4 DEC 2 DIR	1 DECA 1 INH	1 DECX 1 INH	4 DEC 2 IX1	5 DEC 3 SP1	3 DEC 1 IX	2 PULH 1 INH	2 CLI 1 INH	2 ORA 2 IMM	3 ORA 2 DIR	4 ORA 3 EXT	4 ORA 3 IX2	5 ORA 4 SP2	3 ORA 2 IX1	4 ORA 3 SP1	2 ORA 1 IX
B	5 BRCLR5 3 DIR	4 BCLR5 2 DIR	3 BMI 2 REL	5 DBNZ 3 DIR	3 DBNZA 2 INH	3 DBNZX 2 INH	5 DBNZ 3 IX1	6 DBNZ 4 SP1	4 DBNZ 2 IX	2 PSHH 1 INH	2 SEI 1 INH	2 ADD 2 IMM	3 ADD 2 DIR	4 ADD 3 EXT	4 ADD 3 IX2	5 ADD 4 SP2	3 ADD 2 IX1	4 ADD 3 SP1	2 ADD 1 IX
C	5 BRSET6 3 DIR	4 BSET6 2 DIR	3 BMC 2 REL	4 INC 2 DIR	1 INCA 1 INH	1 INCX 1 INH	4 INC 2 IX1	5 INC 3 SP1	3 INC 1 IX	1 CLRH 1 INH	1 RSP 1 INH		2 JMP 2 DIR	3 JMP 3 EXT	4 JMP 3 IX2		3 JMP 2 IX1		2 JMP 1 IX
D	5 BRCLR6 3 DIR	4 BCLR6 2 DIR	3 BMS 2 REL	3 TST 2 DIR	1 TSTA 1 INH	1 TSTX 1 INH	3 TST 2 IX1	4 TST 3 SP1	2 TST 1 IX		1 NOP 1 INH	4 BSR 2 REL	4 JSR 2 DIR	5 JSR 3 EXT	6 JSR 3 IX2		5 JSR 2 IX1		4 JSR 1 IX
E	5 BRSET7 3 DIR	4 BSET7 2 DIR	3 BIL 2 REL		5 MOV 3 DD	4 MOV 2 DIX+	4 MOV 3 IMD		4 MOV 2 IX+D	1 STOP 1 INH	*	2 LDX 2 IMM	3 LDX 2 DIR	4 LDX 3 EXT	4 LDX 3 IX2	5 LDX 4 SP2	3 LDX 2 IX1	4 LDX 3 SP1	2 LDX 1 IX
F	5 BRCLR7 3 DIR	4 BCLR7 2 DIR	3 BIH 2 REL	3 CLR 2 DIR	1 CLRA 1 INH	1 CLRX 1 INH	3 CLR 2 IX1	4 CLR 3 SP1	2 CLR 1 IX	1 WAIT 1 INH	1 TXA 1 INH	2 AIX 2 IMM	3 STX 2 DIR	4 STX 3 EXT	4 STX 3 IX2	5 STX 4 SP2	3 STX 2 IX1	4 STX 3 SP1	2 STX 1 IX

INH Inherent
IMM Immediate
DIR Direct
EXT Extended
DD Direct-Direct
IX+D Indexed-Direct
REL Relative
IX Indexed, No Offset
IX1 Indexed, 8-Bit Offset
IX2 Indexed, 16-Bit Offset
IMD Immediate-Direct
DIX+ Direct-Indexed
SP1 Stack Pointer, 8-Bit Offset
SP2 Stack Pointer, 16-Bit Offset
IX+ Indexed, No Offset with Post Increment
IX1+ Indexed, 1-Byte Offset with Post Increment

*Pre-byte for stack pointer indexed instructions

MSB / LSB	0	
		High Byte of Opcode in Hexadecimal
Low Byte of Opcode in Hexadecimal: 0	5 BRSET0 3 DIR	Cycles / Opcode Mnemonic / Number of Bytes / Addressing Mode

Chapter 5
System Integration Module (SIM)

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the system integration module (SIM), which supports up to 24 external and/or internal interrupts. Together with the CPU, the SIM controls all MCU activities. A block diagram of the SIM is shown in Figure 5-1. Figure 5-2 is a summary of the SIM I/O registers. The SIM is a system state controller that coordinates CPU and exception timing.

The SIM is responsible for:

- Bus clock generation and control for CPU and peripherals
  - Stop/wait/reset/break entry and recovery
  - Internal clock control
- Master reset control, including power-on reset (POR) and COP timeout
- Interrupt control:
  - Acknowledge timing
  - Arbitration control timing
  - Vector address generation
- CPU enable/disable timing
- Modular architecture expandable to 128 interrupt sources

Table 5-1 shows the internal signal names used in this section.

Table 5-1. Signal Name Conventions

Signal Name	Description
ICLK	Internal oscillator clock
OSCOUT	The XTAL or RC frequency divided by two. This signal is again divided by two in the SIM to generate the internal bus clocks. (Bus clock = OSCOUT ÷ 2)
IAB	Internal address bus
IDB	Internal data bus
PORRST	Signal from the power-on reset module to the SIM
IRST	Internal reset signal
R/$\overline{W}$	Read/write signal

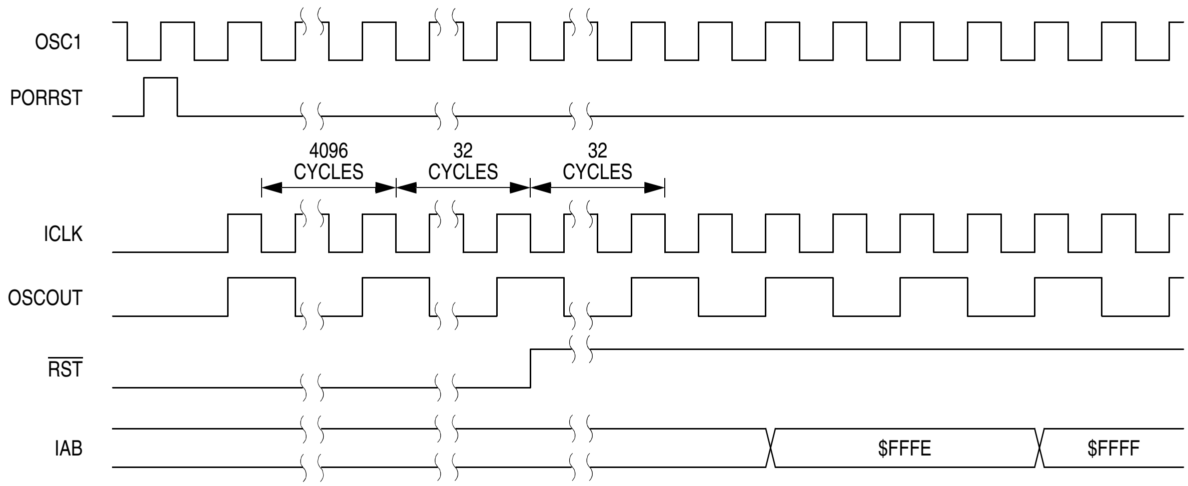


Figure 5-7. POR Recovery

5.3.2.2 Computer Operating Properly (COP) Reset

An input to the SIM is reserved for the COP reset signal. The overflow of the COP counter causes an internal reset and sets the COP bit in the reset status register (RSR). The SIM actively pulls down the $\overline{RST}$ pin for all internal reset sources.

To prevent a COP module time-out, write any value to location $FFFF. Writing to location $FFFF clears the COP counter and stages 12 through 5 of the SIM counter. The SIM counter output, which occurs at least every ($2^{12} - 2^4$) ICLK cycles, drives the COP counter. The COP should be serviced as soon as possible out of reset to guarantee the maximum amount of time before the first time-out.

The COP module is disabled if the $\overline{RST}$ pin or the $\overline{IRQ}$ pin is held at V_{TST} while the MCU is in monitor mode. The COP module can be disabled only through combinational logic conditioned with the high voltage signal on the $\overline{RST}$ or the $\overline{IRQ}$ pin. This prevents the COP from becoming disabled as a result of external noise. During a break state, V_{TST} on the $\overline{RST}$ pin disables the COP module.

5.3.2.3 Illegal Opcode Reset

The SIM decodes signals from the CPU to detect illegal instructions. An illegal instruction sets the ILOP bit in the reset status register (RSR) and causes a reset.

If the stop enable bit, STOP, in the mask option register is logic zero, the SIM treats the STOP instruction as an illegal opcode and causes an illegal opcode reset. The SIM actively pulls down the $\overline{RST}$ pin for all internal reset sources.

5.3.2.4 Illegal Address Reset

An opcode fetch from an unmapped address generates an illegal address reset. The SIM verifies that the CPU is fetching an opcode prior to asserting the ILAD bit in the reset status register (RSR) and resetting the MCU. A data fetch from an unmapped address does not generate a reset. The SIM actively pulls down the $\overline{RST}$ pin for all internal reset sources.

5.3.2.5 Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI) Reset

The low-voltage inhibit module (LVI) asserts its output to the SIM when the V_{DD} voltage falls to the LVI trip voltage V_{TRIP}. The LVI bit in the reset status register (RSR) is set, and the external reset pin ($\overline{RST}$) is

The data transmit and receive rate can be anywhere from 4800 baud to 28.8k-baud. Transmit and receive baud rates must be identical.

7.3.4 Echoing

As shown in Figure 7-5, the monitor ROM immediately echoes each received byte back to the PTB0 pin for error checking.

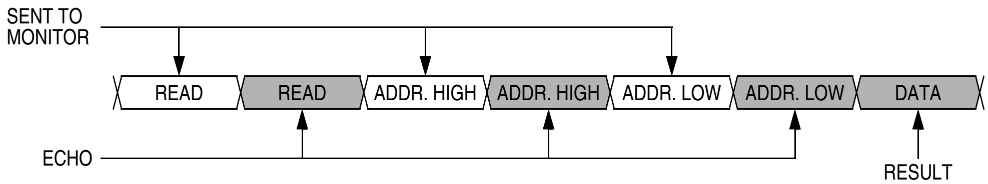


Figure 7-5. Read Transaction

Any result of a command appears after the echo of the last byte of the command.

7.3.5 Break Signal

A start bit followed by nine low bits is a break signal. (See **Figure 7-6**.) When the monitor receives a break signal, it drives the PTB0 pin high for the duration of two bits before echoing the break signal.

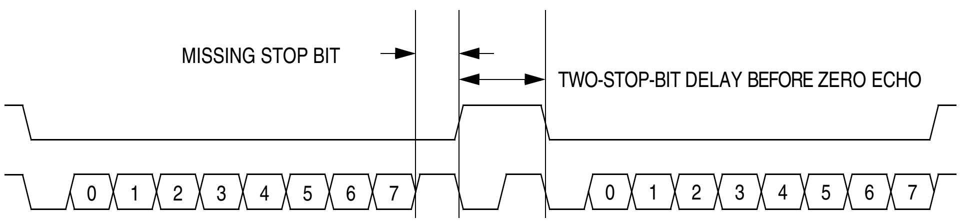


Figure 7-6. Break Transaction

7.3.6 Commands

The monitor ROM uses the following commands:

- READ (read memory)
- WRITE (write memory)
- IREAD (indexed read)
- IWRITE (indexed write)
- READSP (read stack pointer)
- RUN (run user program)

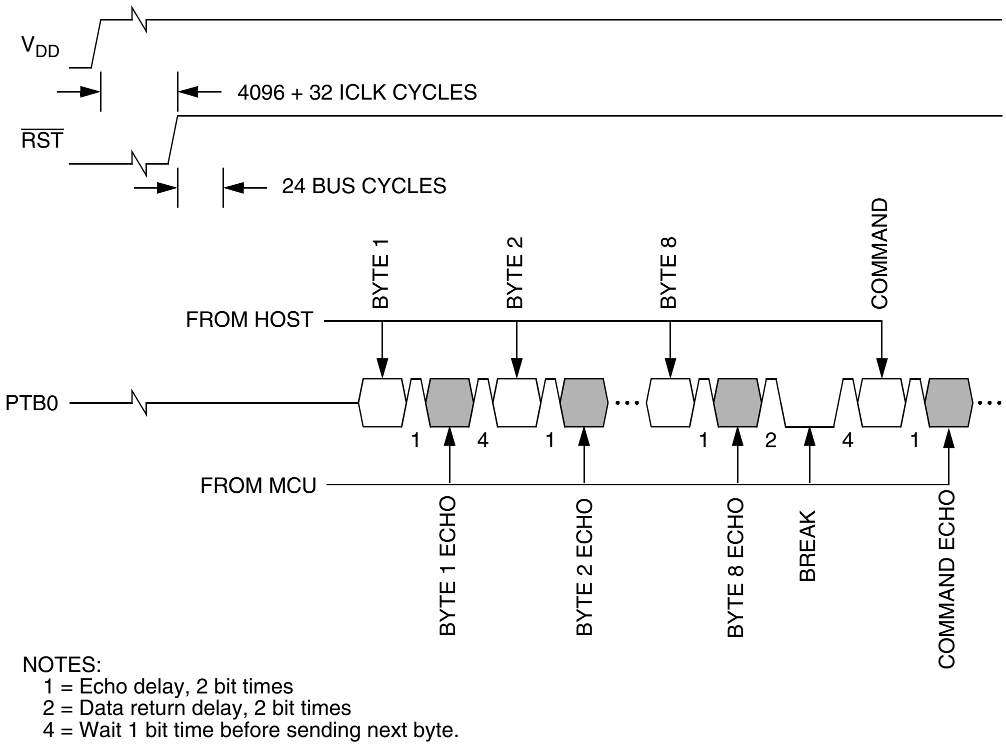


Figure 7-7. Monitor Mode Entry Timing

Upon power-on reset, if the received bytes of the security code do not match the data at locations $FFF6–$FFFD, the host fails to bypass the security feature. The MCU remains in monitor mode, but reading a FLASH location returns an invalid value and trying to execute code from FLASH causes an illegal address reset. After receiving the eight security bytes from the host, the MCU transmits a break character, signifying that it is ready to receive a command.

NOTE

The MCU does not transmit a break character until after the host sends the eight security bytes.

To determine whether the security code entered is correct, check to see if bit 6 of RAM address $60 is set. If it is, then the correct security code has been entered and FLASH can be accessed.

If the security sequence fails, the device should be reset by a power-on reset and brought up in monitor mode to attempt another entry. After failing the security sequence, the FLASH module can also be mass erased by executing an erase routine that was downloaded into internal RAM. The mass erase operation clears the security code locations so that all eight security bytes become $FF (blank).

7.5 ROM-Resident Routines

Eight routines stored in the monitor ROM area (thus ROM-resident) are provided for FLASH memory manipulation. Six of the eight routines are intended to simplify FLASH program, erase, and load operations. The other two routines are intended to simplify the use of the FLASH memory as EEPROM. **Table 7-10** shows a summary of the ROM-resident routines.

Table 7-10. Summary of ROM-Resident Routines

Routine Name	Routine Description	Call Address	Stack Used[1] (bytes)
PRGRNGE	Program a range of locations	$FC06	15
ERARNGE	Erase a page or the entire array	$FCBE	9
LDRNGE	Loads data from a range of locations	$FF30	9
MON_PRGRNGE	Program a range of locations in monitor mode	$FF28	17
MON_ERARNGE	Erase a page or the entire array in monitor mode	$FF2C	11
MON_LDRNGE	Loads data from a range of locations in monitor mode	$FF24	11
EE_WRITE	Emulated EEPROM write. Data size ranges from 2 to 15 bytes at a time.	$FD3F	24
EE_READ	Emulated EEPROM read. Data size ranges from 2 to 15 bytes at a time.	$FDD0	16

1. The listed stack size excludes the 2 bytes used by the calling instruction, JSR.

The routines are designed to be called as stand-alone subroutines in the user program or monitor mode. The parameters that are passed to a routine are in the form of a contiguous data block, stored in RAM. The index register (H:X) is loaded with the address of the first byte of the data block (acting as a pointer), and the subroutine is called (JSR). Using the start address as a pointer, multiple data blocks can be used, any area of RAM be used. A data block has the control and data bytes in a defined order, as shown in Figure 7-8.

During the software execution, it does not consume any dedicated RAM location, the run-time heap will extend the system stack, all other RAM location will not be affected.

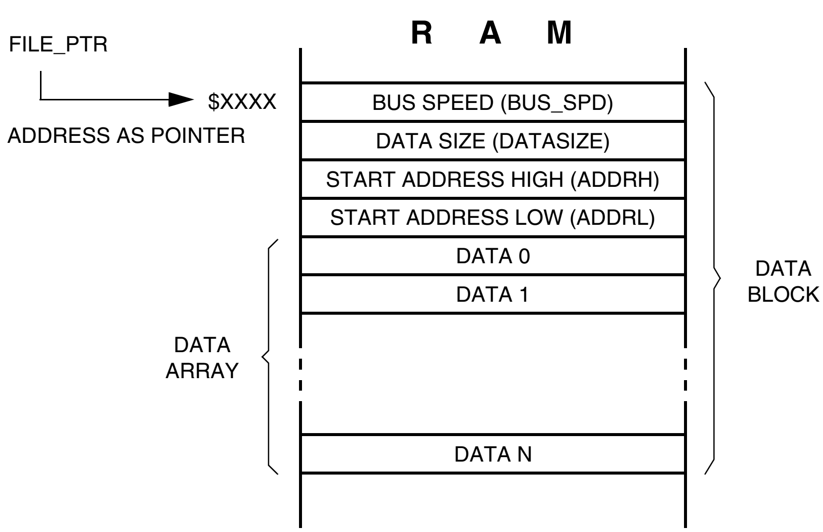


Figure 7-8. Data Block Format for ROM-Resident Routines

to clear the channel pin on output compare if the state of the PWM pulse is logic 1. Program the TIM to set the pin if the state of the PWM pulse is logic 0.

The value in the TIM counter modulo registers and the selected prescaler output determines the frequency of the PWM output. The frequency of an 8-bit PWM signal is variable in 256 increments. Writing $00FF (255) to the TIM counter modulo registers produces a PWM period of 256 times the internal bus clock period if the prescaler select value is $000. See 8.9.1 TIM Status and Control Register.

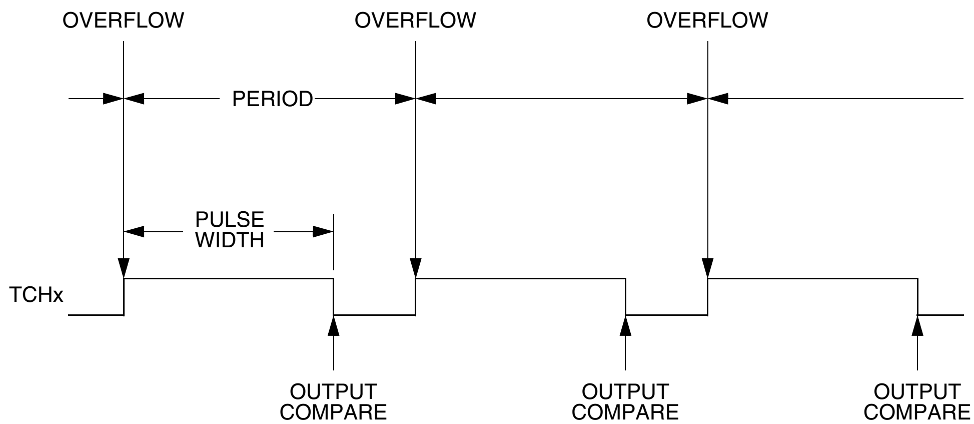


Figure 8-3. PWM Period and Pulse Width

The value in the TIM channel registers determines the pulse width of the PWM output. The pulse width of an 8-bit PWM signal is variable in 256 increments. Writing $0080 (128) to the TIM channel registers produces a duty cycle of 128/256 or 50%.

8.4.4.1 Unbuffered PWM Signal Generation

Any output compare channel can generate unbuffered PWM pulses as described in 8.4.4 Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). The pulses are unbuffered because changing the pulse width requires writing the new pulse width value over the old value currently in the TIM channel registers.

An unsynchronized write to the TIM channel registers to change a pulse width value could cause incorrect operation for up to two PWM periods. For example, writing a new value before the counter reaches the old value but after the counter reaches the new value prevents any compare during that PWM period. Also, using a TIM overflow interrupt routine to write a new, smaller pulse width value may cause the compare to be missed. The TIM may pass the new value before it is written.

Use the following methods to synchronize unbuffered changes in the PWM pulse width on channel x:

- When changing to a shorter pulse width, enable channel x output compare interrupts and write the new value in the output compare interrupt routine. The output compare interrupt occurs at the end of the current pulse. The interrupt routine has until the end of the PWM period to write the new value.
- When changing to a longer pulse width, enable TIM overflow interrupts and write the new value in the TIM overflow interrupt routine. The TIM overflow interrupt occurs at the end of the current PWM period. Writing a larger value in an output compare interrupt routine (at the end of the current pulse) could cause two output compares to occur in the same PWM period.

9.8.2 SCI Control Register 2

SCI control register 2:
- Enables the following CPU interrupt requests:
  - Enables the SCTE bit to generate transmitter CPU interrupt requests
  - Enables the TC bit to generate transmitter CPU interrupt requests
  - Enables the SCRF bit to generate receiver CPU interrupt requests
  - Enables the IDLE bit to generate receiver CPU interrupt requests
- Enables the transmitter
- Enables the receiver
- Enables SCI wakeup
- Transmits SCI break characters

Address: $0014

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	SCTIE	TCIE	SCRIE	ILIE	TE	RE	RWU	SBK
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 9-10. SCI Control Register 2 (SCC2)

SCTIE — SCI Transmit Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the SCTE bit to generate SCI transmitter CPU interrupt requests. Reset clears the SCTIE bit.

1 = SCTE enabled to generate CPU interrupt
0 = SCTE not enabled to generate CPU interrupt

TCIE — Transmission Complete Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the TC bit to generate SCI transmitter CPU interrupt requests. Reset clears the TCIE bit.

1 = TC enabled to generate CPU interrupt requests
0 = TC not enabled to generate CPU interrupt requests

SCRIE — SCI Receive Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the SCRF bit to generate SCI receiver CPU interrupt requests. Reset clears the SCRIE bit.

1 = SCRF enabled to generate CPU interrupt
0 = SCRF not enabled to generate CPU interrupt

ILIE — Idle Line Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the IDLE bit to generate SCI receiver CPU interrupt requests. Reset clears the ILIE bit.

1 = IDLE enabled to generate CPU interrupt requests
0 = IDLE not enabled to generate CPU interrupt requests

9.8.3 SCI Control Register 3

SCI control register 3:

- Stores the ninth SCI data bit received and the ninth SCI data bit to be transmitted
- Enables these interrupts:
  - Receiver overrun interrupts
  - Noise error interrupts
  - Framing error interrupts
- Parity error interrupts

Address: $0015

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read:	R8	T8	DMARE	DMATE	ORIE	NEIE	FEIE	PEIE
Write:								
Reset:	U	U	0	0	0	0	0	0

= Unimplemented   U = Unaffected

Figure 9-11. SCI Control Register 3 (SCC3)

R8 — Received Bit 8

When the SCI is receiving 9-bit characters, R8 is the read-only ninth bit (bit 8) of the received character. R8 is received at the same time that the SCDR receives the other 8 bits.

When the SCI is receiving 8-bit characters, R8 is a copy of the eighth bit (bit 7). Reset has no effect on the R8 bit.

T8 — Transmitted Bit 8

When the SCI is transmitting 9-bit characters, T8 is the read/write ninth bit (bit 8) of the transmitted character. T8 is loaded into the transmit shift register at the same time that the SCDR is loaded into the transmit shift register. Reset has no effect on the T8 bit.

DMARE — DMA Receive Enable Bit

CAUTION

The DMA module is not included on this MCU. Writing a logic 1 to DMARE or DMATE may adversely affect MCU performance.

1 = DMA not enabled to service SCI receiver DMA service requests generated by the SCRF bit (SCI receiver CPU interrupt requests enabled)
0 = DMA not enabled to service SCI receiver DMA service requests generated by the SCRF bit (SCI receiver CPU interrupt requests enabled)

DMATE — DMA Transfer Enable Bit

CAUTION

The DMA module is not included on this MCU. Writing a logic 1 to DMARE or DMATE may adversely affect MCU performance.

1 = SCTE DMA service requests enabled; SCTE CPU interrupt requests disabled
0 = SCTE DMA service requests disabled; SCTE CPU interrupt requests enabled

ORIE — Receiver Overrun Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables SCI error CPU interrupt requests generated by the receiver overrun bit, OR.

1 = SCI error CPU interrupt requests from OR bit enabled
0 = SCI error CPU interrupt requests from OR bit disabled

Address:	$0004							
	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	DDRA7	DDRA6	DDRA5	DDRA4	DDRA3	DDRA2	DDRA1	DDRA0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 11-3. Data Direction Register A (DDRA)

DDRA[7:0] — Data Direction Register A Bits

These read/write bits control port A data direction. Reset clears DDRA[7:0], configuring all port A pins as inputs.

1 = Corresponding port A pin configured as output
0 = Corresponding port A pin configured as input

NOTE

Avoid glitches on port A pins by writing to the port A data register before changing data direction register A bits from 0 to 1.

Figure 11-4 shows the port A I/O logic.

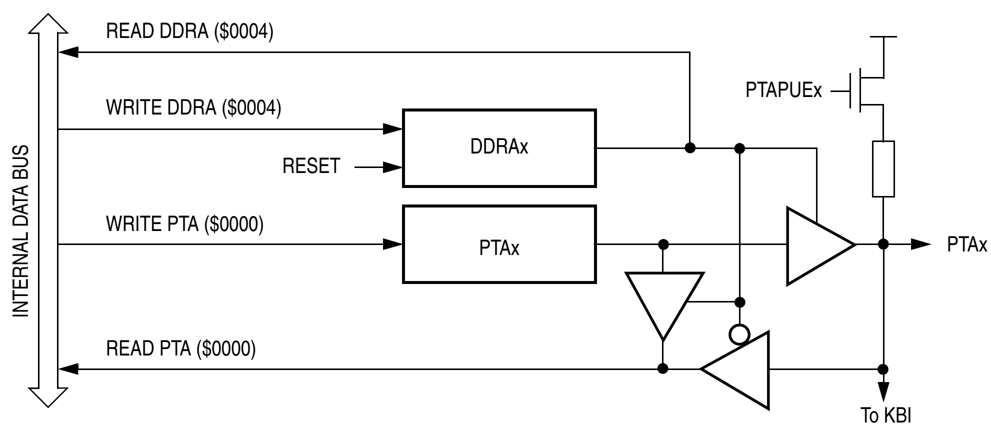


Figure 11-4. Port A I/O Circuit

When DDRAx is a logic 1, reading address $0000 reads the PTAx data latch. When DDRAx is a logic 0, reading address $0000 reads the voltage level on the pin. The data latch can always be written, regardless of the state of its data direction bit.

Table 11-2 summarizes the operation of the port A pins.

Table 11-2. Port A Pin Functions

PTAPUE Bit	DDRA Bit	PTA Bit	I/O Pin Mode	Accesses to DDRA	Accesses to PTA	
				Read/Write	Read	Write
1	0	X[1]	Input, V_{DD}[2]	DDRA[7:0]	Pin	PTA[7:0][3]
0	0	X	Input, Hi-Z[4]	DDRA[7:0]	Pin	PTA[7:0][3]
X	1	X	Output	DDRA[7:0]	PTA[7:0]	PTA[7:0]

1. X = Don't care.
2. Pin pulled to V_{DD} by internal pull-up.
3. Writing affects data register, but does not affect input.
4. Hi-Z = High impedance.

11.2.3 Port A Input Pull-Up Enable Registers

The port A input pull-up enable registers contain a software configurable pull-up device for each of the eight port A pins. Each bit is individually configurable and requires the corresponding data direction register, DDRAx be configured as input. Each pull-up device is automatically disabled when its corresponding DDRAx bit is configured as output.

Address: $000D

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	PTA6EN	PTAPUE6	PTAPUE5	PTAPUE4	PTAPUE3	PTAPUE2	PTAPUE1	PTAPUE0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 11-5. Port A Input Pull-up Enable Register (PTAPUE)

Address: $000E

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	PTAPUE7							
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 11-6. PTA7 Input Pull-up Enable Register (PTA7PUE)

PTA6EN — Enable PTA6 on OSC2

This read/write bit configures the OSC2 pin function when RC oscillator option is selected. This bit has no effect for XTAL oscillator option.

1 = OSC2 pin configured for PTA6 I/O, and has all the interrupt and pull-up functions
0 = OSC2 pin outputs the RC oscillator clock (RCCLK)

PTAPUE[7:0] — Port A Input Pull-up Enable Bits

These read/write bits are software programmable to enable pull-up devices on port A pins.

1 = Corresponding port A pin configured to have internal pull-up if its DDRA bit is set to 0
0 = Pull-up device is disconnected on the corresponding port A pin regardless of the state of its DDRA bit

Address: $0007

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	DDRD7	DDRD6	DDRD5	DDRD4	DDRD3	DDRD2	DDRD1	DDRD0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 11-11. Data Direction Register D (DDRD)

DDRD[7:0] — Data Direction Register D Bits

These read/write bits control port D data direction. Reset clears DDRD[7:0], configuring all port D pins as inputs.

1 = Corresponding port D pin configured as output
0 = Corresponding port D pin configured as input

NOTE

Avoid glitches on port D pins by writing to the port D data register before changing data direction register D bits from 0 to 1. Figure 11-12 shows the port D I/O logic.

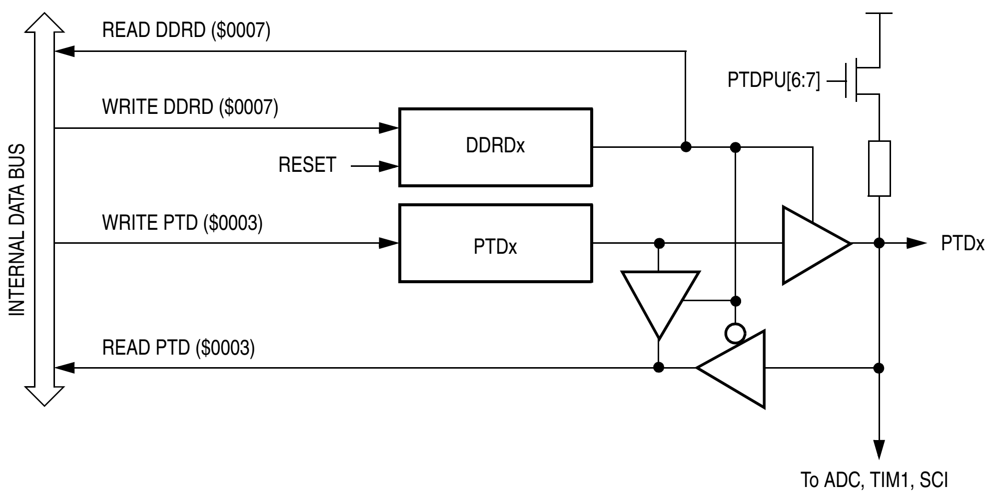


Figure 11-12. Port D I/O Circuit

When DDRDx is a logic 1, reading address $0003 reads the PTDx data latch. When DDRDx is a logic 0, reading address $0003 reads the voltage level on the pin. The data latch can always be written, regardless of the state of its data direction bit. Table 11-4 summarizes the operation of the port D pins.

Table 11-4. Port D Pin Functions

DDRD Bit	PTD Bit	I/O Pin Mode	Accesses to DDRD	Accesses to PTD	
			Read/Write	Read	Write
0	X(1)	Input, Hi-Z(2)	DDRD[7:0]	Pin	PTD[7:0](3)
1	X	Output	DDRD[7:0]	PTD[7:0]	PTD[7:0]

1. X = don't care.
2. Hi-Z = high impedance.
3. Writing affects data register, but does not affect the input.

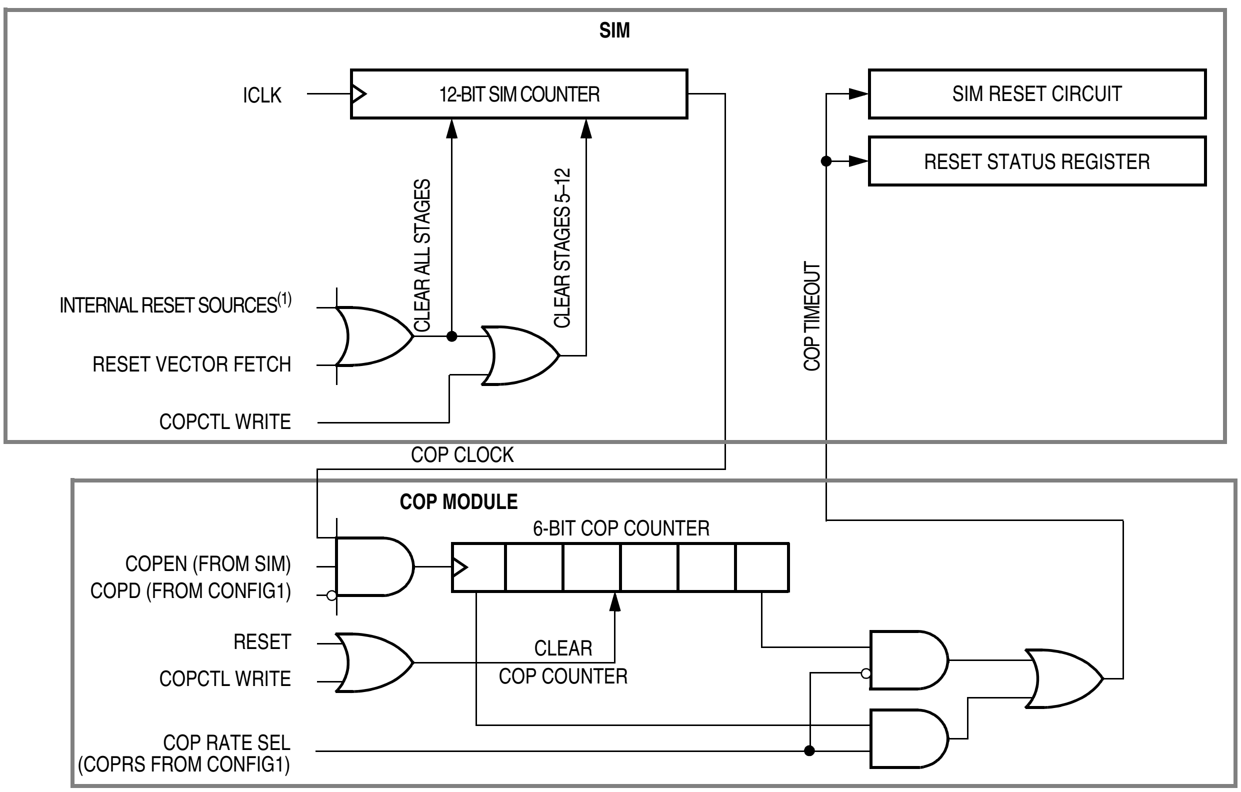
Chapter 14
Computer Operating Properly (COP)

14.1 Introduction

The computer operating properly (COP) module contains a free-running counter that generates a reset if allowed to overflow. The COP module helps software recover from runaway code. Prevent a COP reset by clearing the COP counter periodically. The COP module can be disabled through the COPD bit in the CONFIG1 register.

14.2 Functional Description

Figure 14-1 shows the structure of the COP module.



NOTE: See SIM section for more details.

Figure 14-1. COP Block Diagram

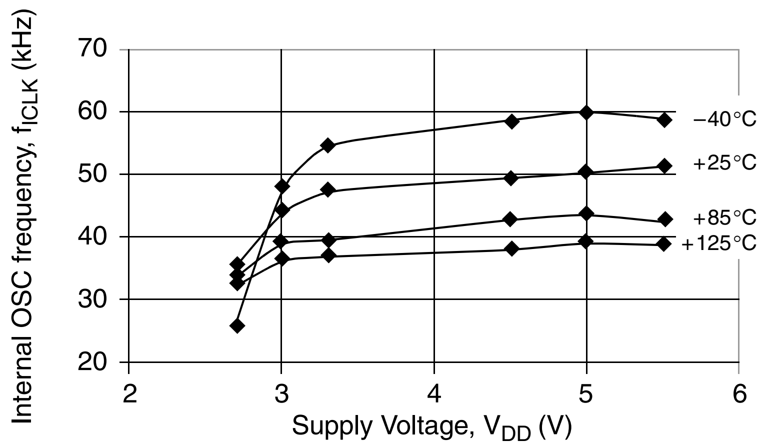


Figure 17-5. Internal Oscillator Frequency

17.11 Typical Supply Currents

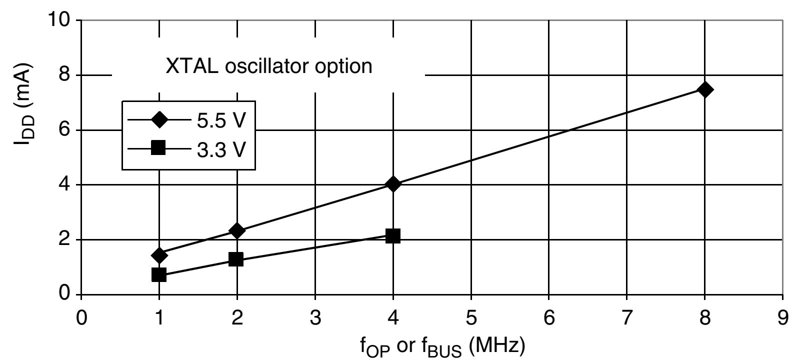


Figure 17-6. Typical Operating I_{DD} (XTAL osc), with All Modules Turned On (25 °C)

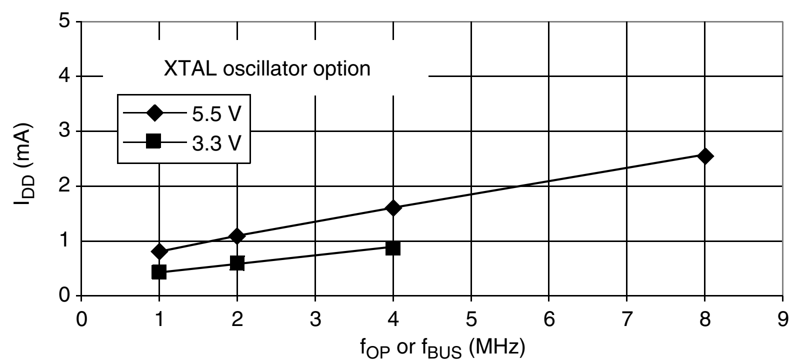


Figure 17-7. Typical Wait Mode I_{DD} (XTAL osc), with All Modules Turned Off (25 °C)

$0000 ↓ $003F	I/O REGISTERS 64 BYTES
$0040 ↓ $005F	RESERVED 32 BYTES
$0060 ↓ $015F	RAM 256 BYTES
$0160 ↓ $DBFF	UNIMPLEMENTED 55,968 BYTES
$DC00 ↓ $FBFF	ROM 8,192 BYTES
$FC00 ↓ $FDFF	UNIMPLEMENTED 512 BYTES
$FE00	BREAK STATUS REGISTER (BSR)
$FE01	RESET STATUS REGISTER (RSR)
$FE02	RESERVED
$FE03	BREAK FLAG CONTROL REGISTER (BFCR)
$FE04	INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER 1 (INT1)
$FE05	INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER 2 (INT2)
$FE06	INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER 3 (INT3)
$FE07	RESERVED
$FE08	RESERVED
$FE09 ↓ $FF0B	RESERVED
$FE0C	BREAK ADDRESS HIGH REGISTER (BRKH)
$FE0D	BREAK ADDRESS LOW REGISTER (BRKL)
$FE0E	BREAK STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER (BRKSCR)
$FE0F	RESERVED
$FE10 ↓ $FFCE	MONITOR ROM 447 BYTES
$FFCF	RESERVED
$FFD0	MASK OPTION REGISTER (MOR) — READ ONLY
$FFD1 ↓ $FFDB	RESERVED 11 BYTES
$FFDC ↓ $FFFF	USER ROM VECTORS 36 BYTES

Figure A-2. MC68HC08JL8 Memory Map

Appendix B
MC68HC908KL8

B.1 Introduction

This appendix introduces the MC68HC908KL8, an ADC-less device of the MC68HC908JL8. The entire data book applies to this device, with exceptions outlined in this appendix.

Table B-1. Summary of MC68HC908KL8 and MC68HC908JL8 Differences

	MC68HC908KL8	MC68HC908JL8
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)	—	13-channel, 8-bit.
Registers at: **$003C, $003E, and $003E**	Not used; locations are reserved.	ADC registers.
Interrupt Vector at: **$FFDE and $FFDF**	Not used.	ADC interrupt vector.
Available Packages	— — 28-pin PDIP 28-pin SOIC 32-pin SDIP —	20-pin PDIP (MC68HC908JK8) 20-pin SOIC (MC68HC908JK8) 28-pin PDIP 28-pin SOIC 32-pin SDIP 32-pin LQFP

B.2 MCU Block Diagram

Figure B-1 shows the block diagram of the MC68HC908KL8.

B.3 Pin Assignments

Figure B-2 and Figure B-3 show the pin assignments for the MC68HC908KL8.