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 "**Embedded - Microcontrollers**"

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, Temp Sensor, WDT
Number of I/O	23
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	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f082asj020ec

Signal Descriptions

Table 2 describes the Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series signals. See Pin Configurations on page 9 to determine the signals available for the specific package styles.

Table 2. Signal Descriptions

Signal Mnemonic	I/O	Description
General-Purpose I/O Ports A–D		
PA[7:0]	I/O	Port A. These pins are used for general-purpose I/O.
PB[7:0]	I/O	Port B. These pins are used for general-purpose I/O. PB6 and PB7 are available only in those devices without an ADC.
PC[7:0]	I/O	Port C. These pins are used for general-purpose I/O.
PD[0]	I/O	Port D. This pin is used for general-purpose output only.
Note: PB6 and PB7 are only available in 28-pin packages without ADC. In 28-pin packages with ADC, they are replaced by AV_{DD} and AV_{SS}.		
UART Controllers		
TXD0	O	Transmit Data. This signal is the transmit output from the UART and IrDA.
RXD0	I	Receive Data. This signal is the receive input for the UART and IrDA.
$\overline{CTS0}$	I	Clear To Send. This signal is the flow control input for the UART.
DE	O	Driver Enable. This signal allows automatic control of external RS-485 drivers. This signal is approximately the inverse of the TXE (Transmit Empty) bit in the UART Status 0 register. The DE signal may be used to ensure the external RS-485 driver is enabled when data is transmitted by the UART.
Timers		
T0OUT/T1OUT	O	Timer Output 0–1. These signals are outputs from the timers.
$\overline{T0OUT}/\overline{T1OUT}$	O	Timer Complement Output 0–1. These signals are output from the timers in PWM Dual Output mode.
T0IN/T1IN	I	Timer Input 0–1. These signals are used as the capture, gating and counter inputs.
Comparator		
CINP/CINN	I	Comparator Inputs. These signals are the positive and negative inputs to the comparator.
COUT	O	Comparator Output.

Table 2. Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Signal Mnemonic	I/O	Description
Power Supply		
V_{DD}	I	Digital Power Supply.
AV_{DD}	I	Analog Power Supply.
V_{SS}	I	Digital Ground.
AV_{SS}	I	Analog Ground.

Note: The AV_{DD} and AV_{SS} signals are available only in 28-pin packages with ADC. They are replaced by PB6 and PB7 on 28-pin packages without ADC.

Pin Characteristics

Table 3 describes the characteristics for each pin available on the Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series 20- and 28-pin devices. Data in Table 3 is sorted alphabetically by the pin symbol mnemonic.

Table 4 on page 14 provides detailed information about the characteristics for each pin available on the Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series 8-pin devices.

> **Note:** *All six I/O pins on the 8-pin packages are 5 V-tolerant (unless the pull-up devices are enabled). The column in Table 3 below describes 5 V-tolerance for the 20- and 28-pin packages only.*

Table 3. Pin Characteristics (20- and 28-pin Devices)

Symbol Mnemonic	Direction	Reset Direction	Active Low or Active High	Tristate Output	Internal Pull-up or Pull-down	Schmitt-Trigger Input	Open Drain Output	5 V Tolerance
AVDD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AVSS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
DBG	I/O	I	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
PA[7:0]	I/O	I	N/A	Yes	Programmable Pull-up	Yes	Yes, Programmable	PA[7:2] unless pullups enabled
PB[7:0]	I/O	I	N/A	Yes	Programmable Pull-up	Yes	Yes, Programmable	PB[7:6] unless pullups enabled

Reset, Stop Mode Recovery, and Low Voltage Detection

The Reset Controller within the Z8 Encore! XP® F082A Series controls Reset and Stop Mode Recovery operation and provides indication of low supply voltage conditions. In typical operation, the following events cause a Reset:

- Power-On Reset (POR)

- Voltage Brownout (VBO)

- Watchdog Timer time-out (when configured by the WDT_RES Flash Option Bit to initiate a reset)

- External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin assertion (when the alternate RESET function is enabled by the GPIO register)

- On-chip debugger initiated Reset (OCDCTL[0] set to 1)

When the device is in STOP mode, a Stop Mode Recovery is initiated by either of the following:

- Watchdog Timer time-out

- GPIO Port input pin transition on an enabled Stop Mode Recovery source

The low voltage detection circuitry on the device (available on the 8-pin product versions only) performs the following functions:

- Generates the VBO reset when the supply voltage drops below a minimum safe level.

- Generates an interrupt when the supply voltage drops below a user-defined level (8-pin devices only).

Reset Types

The Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series provides several different types of Reset operation. Stop Mode Recovery is considered as a form of Reset. Table 8 lists the types of Reset and their operating characteristics. The System Reset is longer if the external crystal oscillator is enabled by the Flash option bits, allowing additional time for oscillator start-up.

Table 14. Port Alternate Function Mapping (Non 8-Pin Parts) (Continued)

Port	Pin	Mnemonic	Alternate Function Description	Alternate Function Set Register AFS1
Port B	PB0	Reserved		AFS1[0]: 0
		ANA0/AMPOUT	ADC Analog Input/LPO Output	AFS1[0]: 1
	PB1	Reserved		AFS1[1]: 0
		ANA1/AMPINN	ADC Analog Input/LPO Input (N)	AFS1[1]: 1
	PB2	Reserved		AFS1[2]: 0
		ANA2/AMPINP	ADC Analog Input/LPO Input (P)	AFS1[2]: 1
	PB3	CLKIN	External Clock Input	AFS1[3]: 0
		ANA3	ADC Analog Input	AFS1[3]: 1
	PB4	Reserved		AFS1[4]: 0
		ANA7	ADC Analog Input	AFS1[4]: 1
	PB5	Reserved		AFS1[5]: 0
		VREF*	ADC Voltage Reference	AFS1[5]: 1
	PB6	Reserved		AFS1[6]: 0
		Reserved		AFS1[6]: 1
	PB7	Reserved		AFS1[7]: 0
		Reserved		AFS1[7]: 1

Note: Because there are at most two choices of alternate function for any pin of Port B, the Alternate Function Set register AFS2 is not used to select the function. Also, alternate function selection as described in Port A–D Alternate Function Sub-Registers on page 47 must also be enabled.

* VREF is available on PB5 in 28-pin products only.

PIN[7:0]—Port Input Data
Sampled data from the corresponding port pin input.
0 = Input data is logical 0 (Low).
1 = Input data is logical 1 (High).

Port A–D Output Data Register

The Port A–D Output Data register (Table 28) controls the output data to the pins.

Table 28. Port A–D Output Data Register (P*x*OUT)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	POUT7	POUT6	POUT5	POUT4	POUT3	POUT2	POUT1	POUT0
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
ADDR	FD3H, FD7H, FDBH, FDFH							

POUT[7:0]—Port Output Data
These bits contain the data to be driven to the port pins. The values are only driven if the corresponding pin is configured as an output and the pin is not configured for alternate function operation.
0 = Drive a logical 0 (Low).
1= Drive a logical 1 (High). High value is not driven if the drain has been disabled by setting the corresponding Port Output Control register bit to 1.

LED Drive Enable Register

The LED Drive Enable register (Table 29) activates the controlled current drive. The Port C pin must first be enabled by setting the Alternate Function register to select the LED function.

Table 29. LED Drive Enable (LEDEN)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	LEDEN[7:0]							
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
ADDR	F82H							

U0RXI—UART 0 Receiver Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the UART 0 receiver.
1 = An interrupt request from the UART 0 receiver is awaiting service.

U0TXI—UART 0 Transmitter Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the UART 0 transmitter.
1 = An interrupt request from the UART 0 transmitter is awaiting service.

ADCI—ADC Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for the analog-to-digital Converter.
1 = An interrupt request from the Analog-to-Digital Converter is awaiting service.

Interrupt Request 1 Register

The Interrupt Request 1 (IRQ1) register (Table 34) stores interrupt requests for both vectored and polled interrupts. When a request is presented to the interrupt controller, the corresponding bit in the IRQ1 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 1 register to determine if any interrupt requests are pending.

Table 34. Interrupt Request 1 Register (IRQ1)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	PA7VI	PA6CI	PA5I	PA4I	PA3I	PA2I	PA1I	PA0I
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
ADDR	FC3H							

PA7VI—Port A Pin 7 or LVD Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A or LVD.
1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A or LVD.

PA6CI—Port A Pin 6 or Comparator Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A or Comparator.
1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A or Comparator.

PAxI—Port A Pin x Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A pin x.
1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A pin x is awaiting service.

where x indicates the specific GPIO Port pin number (0–5).

Interrupt Request 2 Register

The Interrupt Request 2 (IRQ2) register (Table 35) stores interrupt requests for both vectored and polled interrupts. When a request is presented to the interrupt controller, the corresponding bit in the IRQ2 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 2 register to determine if any interrupt requests are pending.

Table 35. Interrupt Request 2 Register (IRQ2)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	Reserved				PC3I	PC2I	PC1I	PC0I
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
ADDR	FC6H							

Reserved—Must be 0.

PCxI—Port C Pin x Interrupt Request
0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port C pin x.
1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port C pin x is awaiting service.

where x indicates the specific GPIO Port C pin number (0–3).

IRQ0 Enable High and Low Bit Registers

Table 36 describes the priority control for IRQ0. The IRQ0 Enable High and Low Bit registers (Table 37 and Table 38) form a priority encoded enabling for interrupts in the Interrupt Request 0 register.

Table 36. IRQ0 Enable and Priority Encoding

IRQ0ENH[x]	IRQ0ENL[x]	Priority	Description
0	0	Disabled	Disabled
0	1	Level 1	Low
1	0	Level 2	Medium
1	1	Level 3	High

where x indicates the register bits from 0–7.

- – Set the prescale value.

- – If using the Timer Output alternate function, set the initial output level (High or Low).

2. Write to the Timer High and Low Byte registers to set the starting count value (usually `0001H`). This action only affects the first pass in CONTINUOUS mode. After the first timer Reload in CONTINUOUS mode, counting always begins at the reset value of `0001H`.

3. Write to the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers to set the Reload value.

4. Enable the timer interrupt (if appropriate) and set the timer interrupt priority by writing to the relevant interrupt registers.

5. Configure the associated GPIO port pin (if using the Timer Output function) for the Timer Output alternate function.

6. Write to the Timer Control register to enable the timer and initiate counting.

In CONTINUOUS mode, the system clock always provides the timer input. The timer period is given by the following equation:

$$\text{CONTINUOUS Mode Time-Out Period (s)} = \frac{\text{Reload Value} \times \text{Prescale}}{\text{System Clock Frequency (Hz)}}$$

If an initial starting value other than `0001H` is loaded into the Timer High and Low Byte registers, use the ONE-SHOT mode equation to determine the first time-out period.

COUNTER Mode

In COUNTER mode, the timer counts input transitions from a GPIO port pin. The timer input is taken from the GPIO Port pin Timer Input alternate function. The TPOL bit in the Timer Control Register selects whether the count occurs on the rising edge or the falling edge of the Timer Input signal. In COUNTER mode, the prescaler is disabled.

⚠ **Caution:** *The input frequency of the Timer Input signal must not exceed one-fourth the system clock frequency. Further, the high or low state of the input signal pulse must be no less than twice the system clock period. A shorter pulse may not be captured.*

Upon reaching the Reload value stored in the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers, the timer generates an interrupt, the count value in the Timer High and Low Byte registers is reset to `0001H` and counting resumes. Also, if the Timer Output alternate function is enabled, the Timer Output pin changes state (from Low to High or from High to Low) at timer Reload.

1 = Received data does not generate an interrupt request to the Interrupt Controller. Only receiver errors generate an interrupt request.

IREN—Infrared Encoder/Decoder Enable
0 = Infrared Encoder/Decoder is disabled. UART operates normally.
1 = Infrared Encoder/Decoder is enabled. The UART transmits and receives data through the Infrared Encoder/Decoder.

UART Status 0 Register

The UART Status 0 (UxSTAT0) and Status 1(UxSTAT1) registers (Table 63 and Table 64) identify the current UART operating configuration and status.

Table 63. UART Status 0 Register (U0STAT0)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	RDA	PE	OE	FE	BRKD	TDRE	TXE	CTS
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X
R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ADDR	F41H							

RDA—Receive Data Available
This bit indicates that the UART Receive Data register has received data. Reading the UART Receive Data register clears this bit.
0 = The UART Receive Data register is empty.
1 = There is a byte in the UART Receive Data register.

PE—Parity Error
This bit indicates that a parity error has occurred. Reading the UART Receive Data register clears this bit.

0 = No parity error has occurred.
1 = A parity error has occurred.

OE—Overrun Error
This bit indicates that an overrun error has occurred. An overrun occurs when new data is received and the UART Receive Data register has not been read. If the RDA bit is reset to 0, reading the UART Receive Data register clears this bit.
0 = No overrun error occurred.
1 = An overrun error occurred.

FE—Framing Error
This bit indicates that a framing error (no Stop bit following data reception) was detected. Reading the UART Receive Data register clears this bit.

Temperature Sensor

The on-chip Temperature Sensor allows you to measure temperature on the die with either the on-board ADC or on-board comparator. This block is factory calibrated for in-circuit software correction. Uncalibrated accuracy is significantly worse, therefore the temperature sensor is not recommended for uncalibrated use.

Temperature Sensor Operation

The on-chip temperature sensor is a Proportional to Absolute Temperature (PTAT) topology. A pair of Flash option bytes contain the calibration data. The temperature sensor can be disabled by a bit in the Power Control Register 0 on page 34 to reduce power consumption.

The temperature sensor can be directly read by the ADC to determine the absolute value of its output. The temperature sensor output is also available as an input to the comparator for threshold type measurement determination. The accuracy of the sensor when used with the comparator is substantially less than when measured by the ADC.

If the temperature sensor is routed to the ADC, the ADC must be configured in unity-gain buffered mode (see Input Buffer Stage on page 129) The value read back from the ADC is a signed number, although it is always positive.

The sensor is factory-trimmed through the ADC using the external 2.0 V reference. Unless the sensor is re-trimmed for use with a different reference, it is most accurate when used with the external 2.0 V reference.

Because this sensor is an on-chip sensor it is recommended that the user account for the difference between ambient and die temperature when inferring ambient temperature conditions.

During normal operation, the die undergoes heating that causes a mismatch between the ambient temperature and that measured by the sensor. For best results, the Z8 Encore! XP® device must be placed into STOP mode for sufficient time such that the die and ambient temperatures converge (this time is dependent on the thermal design of the system). The temperature sensor measurement must then be made immediately after recovery from STOP mode.

The following equation defines the transfer function between the temperature sensor output voltage and the die temperature. This is needed for comparator threshold measurements.

$$V = 0.01 \times T + 0.65$$

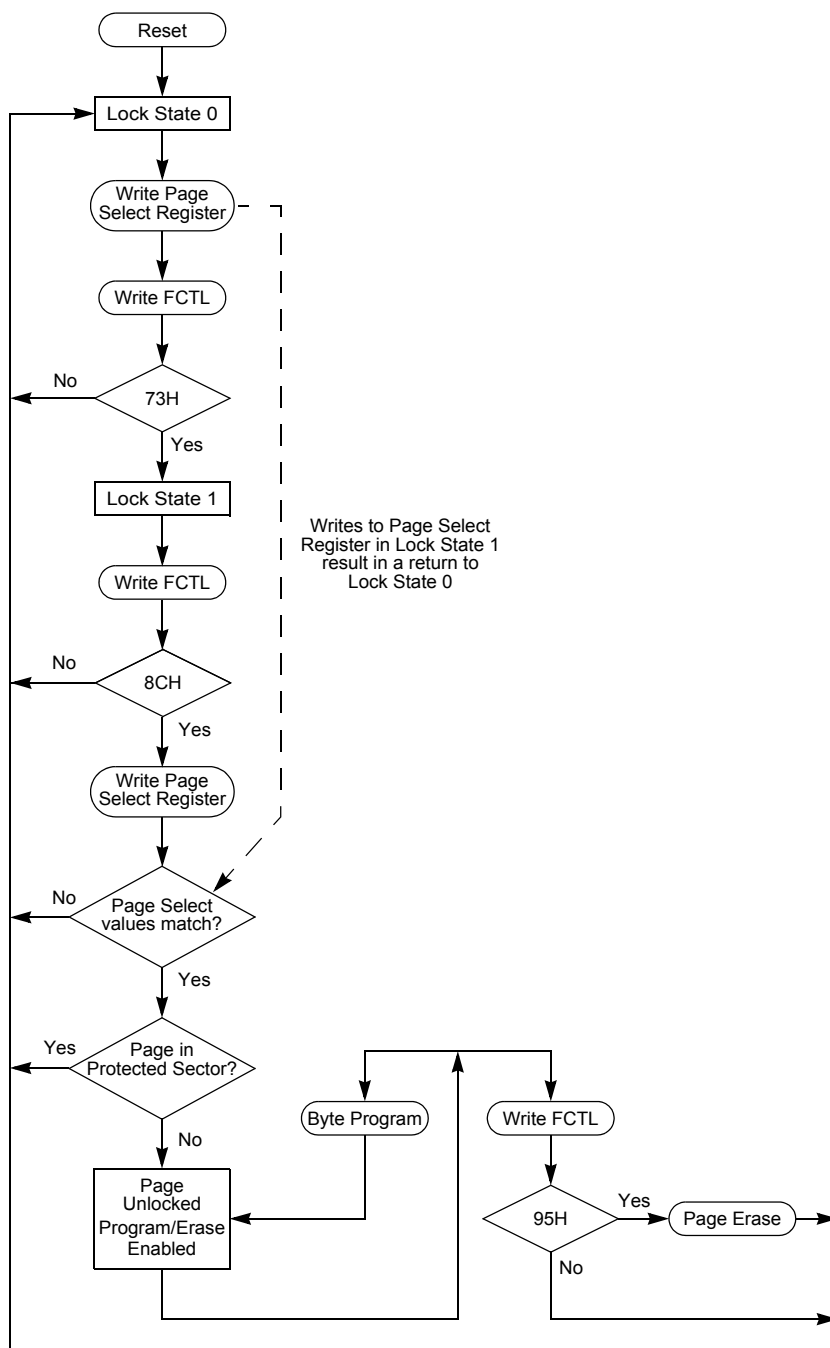where, T is the temperature in °C; V is the sensor output in volts.

Figure 22. Flash Controller Operation Flow Chart

Reserved—Must be 1.

LVD_TRIM—Low Voltage Detect Trim
This trimming affects the low voltage detection threshold. Each LSB represents a 50 mV change in the threshold level. Alternatively, the low voltage threshold may be computed from the options bit value by the following equation:

$$\text{LVD\_LVL} = 3.6 \text{ V} - \text{LVD\_TRIM} \times 0.05 \text{ V}$$

LVD Threshold (V)		
LVD_TRIM	**Typical**	**Description**
00000	3.60	Maximum LVD threshold
00001	3.55	
00010	3.50	
00011	3.45	
00100	3.40	
00101	3.35	
00110	3.30	
00111	3.25	
01000	3.20	
01001	3.15	
01010	3.10	Default on Reset
01011	3.05	
01100	3.00	
01101	2.95	
01110	2.90	
01111	2.85	
10000	2.80	
10001	2.75	
10010	2.70	
10011 to 11111	2.70 to 1.65	Minimum LVD threshold

- **Read Register (09H)**—The Read Register command reads data from the Register File. Data can be read 1–256 bytes at a time (256 bytes can be read by setting size to 0). If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Flash Read Protect Option bit is enabled, this command returns FFH for all the data values.

```
DBG ← 09H
DBG ← {4'h0,Register Address[11:8]
DBG ← Register Address[7:0]
DBG ← Size[7:0]
DBG → 1-256 data bytes
```

- **Write Program Memory (0AH)**—The Write Program Memory command writes data to Program Memory. This command is equivalent to the LDC and LDCI instructions. Data can be written 1–65536 bytes at a time (65536 bytes can be written by setting size to 0). The on-chip Flash Controller must be written to and unlocked for the programming operation to occur. If the Flash Controller is not unlocked, the data is discarded. If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Flash Read Protect Option bit is enabled, the data is discarded.

```
DBG ← 0AH
DBG ← Program Memory Address[15:8]
DBG ← Program Memory Address[7:0]
DBG ← Size[15:8]
DBG ← Size[7:0]
DBG ← 1-65536 data bytes
```

- **Read Program Memory (0BH)**—The Read Program Memory command reads data from Program Memory. This command is equivalent to the LDC and LDCI instructions. Data can be read 1–65536 bytes at a time (65536 bytes can be read by setting size to 0). If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Flash Read Protect Option bit is enabled, this command returns FFH for the data.

```
DBG ← 0BH
DBG ← Program Memory Address[15:8]
DBG ← Program Memory Address[7:0]
DBG ← Size[15:8]
DBG ← Size[7:0]
DBG → 1-65536 data bytes
```

- **Write Data Memory (0CH)**—The Write Data Memory command writes data to Data Memory. This command is equivalent to the LDE and LDEI instructions. Data can be written 1–65536 bytes at a time (65536 bytes can be written by setting size to 0). If the device is not in DEBUG mode or if the Flash Read Protect Option bit is enabled, the data is discarded.

```
DBG ← 0CH
DBG ← Data Memory Address[15:8]
DBG ← Data Memory Address[7:0]
```

If the device is not in DEBUG mode or the Flash Read Protect Option bit is enabled, this command reads and discards one byte.

```
DBG ← 12H
DBG ← 1-5 byte opcode
```

On-Chip Debugger Control Register Definitions

OCD Control Register

The OCD Control register controls the state of the On-Chip Debugger. This register is used to enter or exit DEBUG mode and to enable the BRK instruction. It can also reset the Z8 Encore! XP® F082A Series device.

A reset and stop function can be achieved by writing 81H to this register. A reset and go function can be achieved by writing 41H to this register. If the device is in DEBUG mode, a run function can be implemented by writing 40H to this register.

.

Table 106. OCD Control Register (OCDCTL)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	DBGMODE	BRKEN	DBGACK	Reserved				RST
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W

DBGMODE—DEBUG Mode
The device enters DEBUG mode when this bit is 1. When in DEBUG mode, the eZ8 CPU stops fetching new instructions. Clearing this bit causes the eZ8 CPU to restart. This bit is automatically set when a BRK instruction is decoded and Breakpoints are enabled. If the Flash Read Protect Option Bit is enabled, this bit can only be cleared by resetting the device. It cannot be written to 0.
0 = The Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series device is operating in NORMAL mode.
1 = The Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series device is in DEBUG mode.

BRKEN—Breakpoint Enable
This bit controls the behavior of the BRK instruction (opcode 00H). By default, Breakpoints are disabled and the BRK instruction behaves similar to an NOP instruction. If this bit is 1, when a BRK instruction is decoded, the DBGMODE bit of the OCDCTL register is automatically set to 1.
0 = Breakpoints are disabled.
1 = Breakpoints are enabled.

DBGACK—Debug Acknowledge
This bit enables the debug acknowledge feature. If this bit is set to 1, the OCD sends a
Debug Acknowledge character (FFH) to the host when a Breakpoint occurs.
0 = Debug Acknowledge is disabled.
1 = Debug Acknowledge is enabled.

Reserved—Must be 0.

RST—Reset
Setting this bit to 1 resets the Z8F04xA family device. The device goes through a normal
Power-On Reset sequence with the exception that the On-Chip Debugger is not reset. This
bit is automatically cleared to 0 at the end of reset.
0 = No effect.
1 = Reset the Flash Read Protect Option Bit device.

OCD Status Register

The OCD Status register reports status information about the current state of the debugger
and the system.

Table 107. OCD Status Register (OCDSTAT)

BITS	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	DBG	HALT	FRPENB	Reserved				
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

DBG—Debug Status
0 = NORMAL mode
1 = DEBUG mode

HALT—HALT Mode
0 = Not in HALT mode
1 = In HALT mode

FRPENB—Flash Read Protect Option Bit Enable
0 = FRP bit enabled, that allows disabling of many OCD commands
1 = FRP bit has no effect

Reserved—Must be 0

Table 128. Power Consumption (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Typical[1]	Maximum[2] Std Temp	Maximum[3] Ext Temp	Units	Conditions
I_{DD} LPO	Low-Power Operational Amplifier Supply Current	3	5	5	µA	Driving a high-impedance load
I_{DD} TS	Temperature Sensor Supply Current	60			µA	See Notes 4
I_{DD} BG	Band Gap Supply Current	320	480	500	µA	For 20-/28-pin devices
						For 8-pin devices

Notes

1. Typical conditions are defined as V_{DD} = 3.3 V and +30 °C.
2. Standard temperature is defined as T_A = 0 °C to +70 °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 °C to +105 °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 130. Internal Precision Oscillator Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V T_A = -40 °C to +105 °C (unless otherwise stated)			Units	Conditions
		Minimum	**Typical**	**Maximum**		
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency (High Speed)		5.53		MHz	V_{DD} = 3.3 V T_A = 30 °C
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency (Low Speed)		32.7		kHz	V_{DD} = 3.3 V T_A = 30 °C
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Error		±1	±4	%	
T_{IPOST}	Internal Precision Oscillator Startup Time		3		µs	

On-Chip Peripheral AC and DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 131. Power-On Reset and Voltage Brownout Electrical Characteristics and Timing

Symbol	Parameter	T_A = -40 °C to +105 °C			Units	Conditions
		Minimum	Typical[1]	Maximum		
V_{POR}	Power-On Reset Voltage Threshold	2.20	2.45	2.70	V	$V_{DD} = V_{POR}$
V_{VBO}	Voltage Brownout Reset Voltage Threshold	2.15	2.40	2.65	V	$V_{DD} = V_{VBO}$
	V_{POR} to V_{VBO} hysteresis		50	75	mV	
	Starting V_{DD} voltage to ensure valid Power-On Reset.	–	V_{SS}	–	V	
T_{ANA}	Power-On Reset Analog Delay	–	70	–	µs	$V_{DD} > V_{POR}$; T_{POR} Digital Reset delay follows T_{ANA}
T_{POR}	Power-On Reset Digital Delay		16		µs	66 Internal Precision Oscillator cycles + IPO startup time (T_{IPOST})
T_{POR}	Power-On Reset Digital Delay		1		ms	5000 Internal Precision Oscillator cycles
T_{SMR}	Stop Mode Recovery with crystal oscillator disabled		16		µs	66 Internal Precision Oscillator cycles
T_{SMR}	Stop Mode Recovery with crystal oscillator enabled		1		ms	5000 Internal Precision Oscillator cycles
T_{VBO}	Voltage Brownout Pulse Rejection Period	–	10	–	µs	Period of time in which V_{DD} < V_{VBO} without generating a Reset.
T_{RAMP}	Time for V_{DD} to transition from V_{SS} to V_{POR} to ensure valid Reset	0.10	–	100	ms	
T_{SMP}	Stop Mode Recovery pin pulse rejection period		20		ns	For any SMR pin or for the Reset pin when it is asserted in STOP mode.

[1]Data in the typical column is from characterization at 3.3 V and 30 °C. These values are provided for design guidance only and are not tested in production.

Figure 43 displays the 20-pin Small Outline Integrated Circuit Package (SOIC) available for the Z8 Encore! XP F082A Series devices.

SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		INCH	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.40	2.65	.094	.104
A1	0.10	0.30	.004	.012
A2	2.24	2.44	.088	.096
B	0.36	0.46	.014	.018
C	0.23	0.30	.009	.012
D	12.60	12.95	.496	.510
E	7.40	7.60	.291	.299
e	1.27 BSC		.050 BSC	
H	10.00	10.65	.394	.419
h	0.30	0.40	.012	.016
L	0.60	1.00	.024	.039
Q1	0.97	1.07	.038	.042

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MM
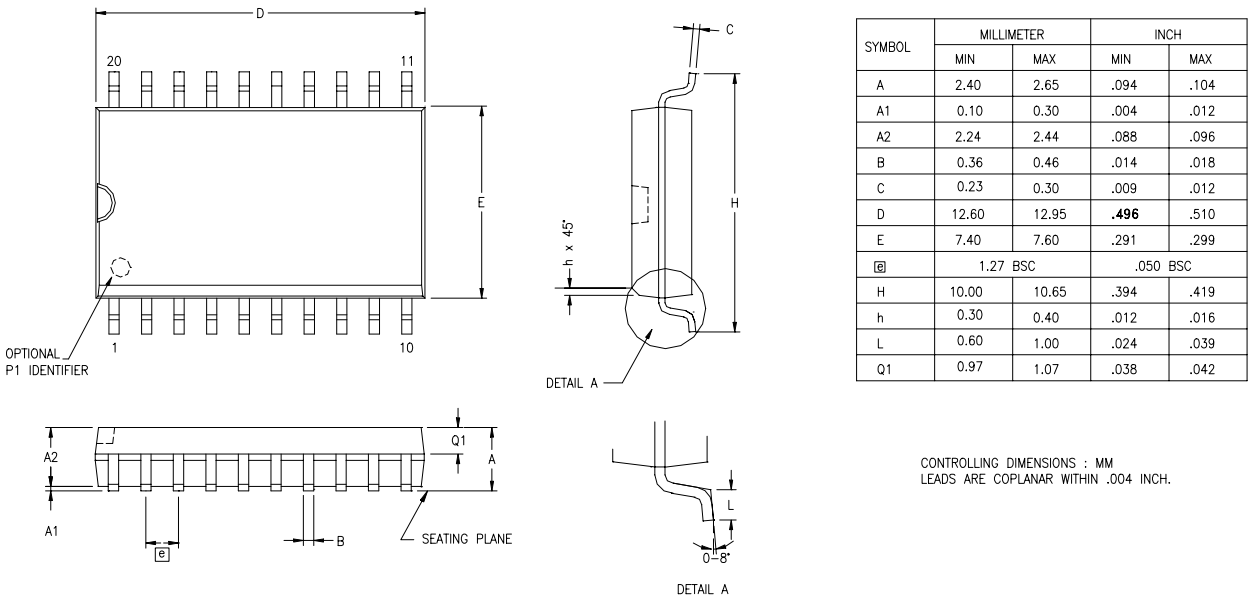LEADS ARE COPLANAR WITHIN .004 INCH.

Figure 43. 20-Pin Small Outline Integrated Circuit Package (SOIC)