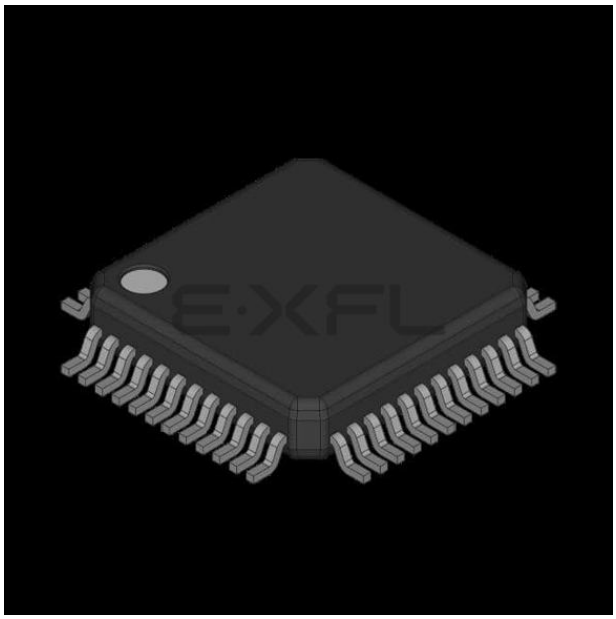

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Product Status	Active
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Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM
Number of I/O	37
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	512 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 24x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
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Chapter 4
Clock Generator Module (CGM)

Chapter 5
Configuration Register (CONFIG)

PTF3–PTF0 are general-purpose, bidirectional I/O port pins that contain higher current sink/source capability.

PTF7–PTF0 are only available on the 64-pin QFP package. See Chapter 17 Timer Interface Module (TIM1), Chapter 18 Timer Interface Module (TIM2), and Chapter 12 Input/Output (I/O) Ports.

1.5.14 Port G I/O Pins (PTG7/AD23–PTBG0/AD16)

PTG7–PTG0 are general-purpose, bidirectional I/O port pins that can also be used for analog-to-digital converter (ADC) inputs. PTG7–PTG0 are only available on the 64-pin QFP package. See Chapter 12 Input/Output (I/O) Ports and Chapter 3 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC).

1.5.15 Unused Pin Termination

Input pins and I/O port pins that are not used in the application must be terminated. This prevents excess current caused by floating inputs, and enhances immunity during noise or transient events. Termination methods include:

1. Configuring unused pins as outputs and driving high or low;
2. Configuring unused pins as inputs and enabling internal pull-ups;
3. Configuring unused pins as inputs and using external pull-up or pull-down resistors.

Never connect unused pins directly to V_{DD} or V_{SS}.

Since some general-purpose I/O pins are not available on all packages, these pins must be terminated as well. Either method 1 or 2 above are appropriate.

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
$FF80	FLASH-1 Block Protect Register (FL1BPR)(1) See page 43.	Read: Write:	BPR7	BPR6	BPR5	BPR4	BPR3	BPR2	BPR1	BPR0
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							
$FF81	FLASH-2 Block Protect Register (FL2BPR)(1) See page 51.	Read: Write:	BPR7	BPR6	BPR5	BPR4	BPR3	BPR2	BPR1	BPR0
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							
$FF88	FLASH-1 Control Register (FL1CR) See page 42.	Read:	0	0	0	0	HVEN	MASS	ERASE	PGM
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$FFFF	COP Control Register (COPCTL) See page 95.	Read:	Low byte of reset vector							
		Write:	Writing clears COP counter (any value)							
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							

1. Non-volatile FLASH register

= Unimplemented R = Reserved U = Unaffected

Figure 2-2. Control, Status, and Data Registers (Sheet 9 of 9)

Table 2-1. Vector Addresses

Vector Priority	Vector	Address	Vector
Lowest ↓	IF24	$FFCC	TIM2 Channel 5 Vector (High)
		$FFCD	TIM2 Channel 5 Vector (Low)
	IF23	$FFCE	TIM2 Channel 4 Vector (High)
		$FFCF	TIM2 Channel 4 Vector (Low)
	IF22	$FFD0	TIM2 Channel 3 Vector (High)
		$FFD1	TIM2 Channel 3 Vector (Low)
	IF21	$FFD2	TIM2 Channel 2 Vector (High)
		$FFD3	TIM2 Channel 2 Vector (Low)
	IF20 ↓ IF17	$FFD4 ↓ $FFDB	Reserved
	IF16	$FFDC	Timebase Vector (High)
		$FFDD	Timebase Vector (Low)
	IF15	$FFDE	ADC Conversion Complete Vector (High)
		$FFDF	ADC Conversion Complete Vector (Low)

Continued on next page

Table 4-5. Example Filter Component Values

f_{RCLK}	C_{F1}	C_{F2}	R_{F1}	C_F
1 MHz	8.2 nF	820 pF	2k	18 nF
2 MHz	4.7 nF	470 pF	2k	6.8 nF
3 MHz	3.3 nF	330 pF	2k	5.6 nF
4 MHz	2.2 nF	220 pF	2k	4.7 nF
5 MHz	1.8 nF	180 pF	2k	3.9 nF
6 MHz	1.5 nF	150 pF	2k	3.3 nF
7 MHz	1.2 nF	120 pF	2k	2.7 nF
8 MHz	1 nF	100 pF	2k	2.2 nF

Chapter 5
Configuration Register (CONFIG)

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the configuration registers, CONFIG1 and CONFIG2. The configuration registers enable or disable these options:

- Stop mode recovery time (32 CGMXCLK cycles or 4096 CGMXCLK cycles)
- COP timeout period (262,128 or 8176 CGMXCLK cycles)
- STOP instruction
- Computer operating properly module (COP)
- Low-voltage inhibit (LVI) module control and voltage trip point selection
- Enable/disable the oscillator (OSC) during stop mode
- Enable/disable an extra divide by 128 prescaler in timebase module
- Selectable clockout (MCLK) feature with divide by 1, 2, and 4 of the bus or crystal frequency
- Timebase clock select

5.2 Functional Description

The configuration registers are used in the initialization of various options. The configuration registers can be written once after each reset. All of the configuration register bits are cleared during reset. Since the various options affect the operation of the microcontroller unit (MCU), it is recommended that these registers be written immediately after reset. The configuration registers are located at $001E and $001F and may be read at anytime.

NOTE

On a FLASH device, the options except LVI5OR3 are one-time writable by the user after each reset. This bit is one-time writable by the user only after each POR (power-on reset). The CONFIG registers are not in the FLASH memory but are special registers containing one-time writable latches after each reset. Upon a reset, the CONFIG registers default to predetermined settings as shown in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2.

Chapter 6
Computer Operating Properly (COP) Module

6.1 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 CONFIG register.

6.2 Functional Description

Figure 6-1 shows the structure of the COP module.

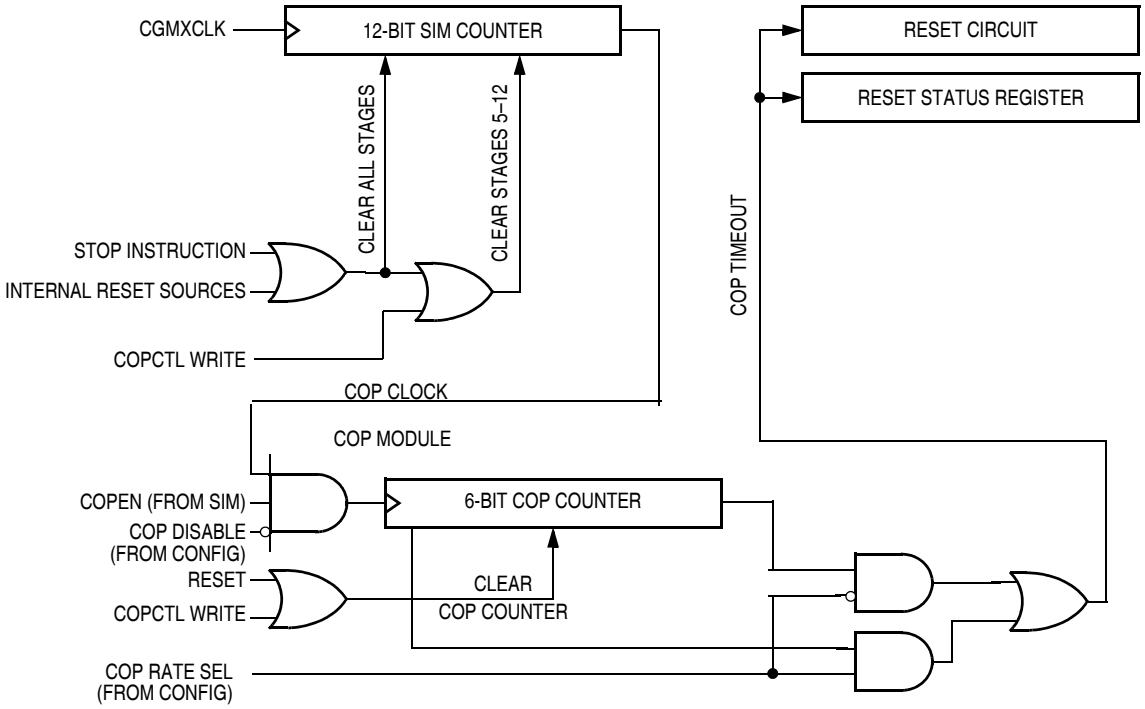

Figure 6-1. COP Block Diagram

Chapter 10
Low-Power Modes

10.1 Introduction

The microcontroller (MCU) may enter two low-power modes: wait mode and stop mode. They are common to all HC08 MCUs and are entered through instruction execution. This section describes how each module acts in the low-power modes.

10.1.1 Wait Mode

The WAIT instruction puts the MCU in a low-power standby mode in which the central processor unit (CPU) clock is disabled but the bus clock continues to run. Power consumption can be further reduced by disabling the low-voltage inhibit (LVI) module through bits in the CONFIG1 register. See Chapter 5 Configuration Register (CONFIG).

10.1.2 Stop Mode

Stop mode is entered when a STOP instruction is executed. The CPU clock is disabled and the bus clock is disabled if the OSCENINSTOP bit in the CONFIG2 register is a 0. See Chapter 5 Configuration Register (CONFIG).

10.2 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

10.2.1 Wait Mode

The analog-to-digital converter (ADC) continues normal operation during wait mode. Any enabled CPU interrupt request from the ADC can bring the MCU out of wait mode. If the ADC is not required to bring the MCU out of wait mode, power down the ADC by setting ADCH4–ADCH0 bits in the ADC status and control register before executing the WAIT instruction.

10.2.2 Stop Mode

The ADC module is inactive after the execution of a STOP instruction. Any pending conversion is aborted. ADC conversions resume when the MCU exits stop mode after an external interrupt. Allow one conversion cycle to stabilize the analog circuitry.

10.3 Break Module (BRK)

10.3.1 Wait Mode

The break (BRK) module is active in wait mode. In the break routine, the user can subtract one from the return address on the stack if the SBSW bit in the break status register is set.

10.3.2 Stop Mode

The break module is inactive in stop mode. The STOP instruction does not affect break module register states.

Table 12-1. Port Control Register Bits Summary (Continued)

Port	Bit	DDR	Module Control		Module Control		Pin
C	0	DDRC0			—	—	PTC0
	1	DDRC1					PTC1
	2	DDRC2					PTC2
	3	DDRC3					PTC3
	4	DDRC4					PTC4
	5	DDRC5					PTC5
	6	DDRC6					PTC6
D	0	DDRD0	SPI	SPE	—	—	PTD0/$\overline{SS}$/MCLK
	1	DDRD1					PTD1/MISO
	2	DDRD2					PTD2/MOSI
	3	DDRD3					PTD3/SPSCK
	4	DDRD4	TIM1	ELS0B:ELS0A			PTD4/T1CH0
	5	DDRD5		ELS1B:ELS1A			PTD5/T1CH1
	6	DDRD6	TIM2	ELS0B:ELS0A			PTD6/T2CH0
	7	DDRD7		ELS1B:ELS1A			PTD7/T2CH1
E	0	DDRE0	SCI	ENSCI	—	—	PTE0/TxD
	1	DDRE1					PTE1/RxD
	2	DDRE2					PTE2
	3	DDRE3					PTE3
	4	DDRE4					PTE4
	5	DDRE5					PTE5
F	0	DDRF0			—	—	PTF0
	1	DDRF1					PTF1
	2	DDRF2					PTF2
	3	DDRF3					PTF3
	4	DDRF4	TIM2	ELS2B:ELS2A			PTF4/T2CH2
	5	DDRF5		ELS3B:ELS3A			PTF5/T2CH3
	6	DDRF6		ELS4B:ELS4A			PTF6/T2CH4
	7	DDRF7		ELS5B:ELS5A			PTF7/T2CH5
G	0	DDRG0	ADC	ADCH[23:16]	—	—	PTG0/AD16
	1	DDRG1					PTG1/AD17
	2	DDRG2					PTG2/AD18
	3	DDRG3					PTG3/AD19
	4	DDRG4					PTG4/AD20
	5	DDRG5					PTG5/AD21
	6	DDRG6					PTG6/AD22
	7	DDRG7					PTG7/AD23

Table 12-2. 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)	DDRA7–DDRA0	Pin	PTA7–PTA0(3)
0	0	X	Input, Hi-Z(4)	DDRA7–DDRA0	Pin	PTA7–PTA0(3)
X	1	X	Output	DDRA7–DDRA0	PTA7–PTA0	PTA7–PTA0

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

12.3.3 Port A Input Pullup Enable Register

The port A input pullup enable register (PTAPUE) contains a software configurable pullup device for each of the eight port A pins. Each bit is individually configurable and requires that the data direction register, DDRA, bit be configured as an input. Each pullup is automatically and dynamically disabled when a port bit's DDRA is configured for output mode.

NOTE

Pullup or pulldown resistors are automatically selected for keyboard interrupt pins depending on the bit settings in the keyboard interrupt polarity register (INTKBIPR) see 9.7.3 Keyboard Interrupt Polarity Register.

Address: $000D

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	PTAPUE7	PTAPUE6	PTAPUE5	PTAPUE4	PTAPUE3	PTAPUE2	PTAPUE1	PTAPUE0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 12-5. Port A Input Pullup Enable Register (PTAPUE)

PTAPUE7–PTAPUE0 — Port A Input Pullup Enable Bits

These writable bits are software programmable to enable pullup devices on an input port bit.

1 = Corresponding port A pin configured to have internal pullup
0 = Corresponding port A pin has internal pullup disconnected

- Enables the transmitter
- Enables the receiver
- Enables ESCI wakeup
- Transmits ESCI 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 13-11. ESCI Control Register 2 (SCC2)

SCTIE — ESCI Transmit Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the SCTE bit to generate ESCI transmitter CPU interrupt requests. Setting the SCTIE bit in SCC2 enables the SCTE bit to generate 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 ESCI 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 — ESCI Receive Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the SCRF bit to generate ESCI receiver CPU interrupt requests. Setting the SCRIE bit in SCC2 enables the SCRF bit to generate 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 ESCI 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

TE — Transmitter Enable Bit

Setting this read/write bit begins the transmission by sending a preamble of 10 or 11 1s from the transmit shift register to the TxD pin. If software clears the TE bit, the transmitter completes any transmission in progress before the TxD returns to the idle condition (high). Clearing and then setting TE during a transmission queues an idle character to be sent after the character currently being transmitted. Reset clears the TE bit.

1 = Transmitter enabled
0 = Transmitter disabled

NOTE

Writing to the TE bit is not allowed when the enable ESCI bit (ENSCI) is clear. ENSCI is in ESCI control register 1.

SCP1 and SCP0 — ESCI Baud Rate Register Prescaler Bits

These read/write bits select the baud rate register prescaler divisor as shown in Table 13-7. Reset clears SCP1 and SCP0.

Table 13-7. ESCI Baud Rate Prescaling

SCP[1:0]	Baud Rate Register Prescaler Divisor (BPD)
0 0	1
0 1	3
1 0	4
1 1	13

SCR2–SCR0 — ESCI Baud Rate Select Bits

These read/write bits select the ESCI baud rate divisor as shown in Table 13-8. Reset clears SCR2–SCR0.

Table 13-8. ESCI Baud Rate Selection

SCR[2:1:0]	Baud Rate Divisor (BD)
0 0 0	1
0 0 1	2
0 1 0	4
0 1 1	8
1 0 0	16
1 0 1	32
1 1 0	64
1 1 1	128

13.8.8 ESCI Prescaler Register

The ESCI prescaler register (SCPSC) together with the ESCI baud rate register selects the baud rate for both the receiver and the transmitter.

NOTE

There are two prescalers available to adjust the baud rate. One in the ESCI baud rate register and one in the ESCI prescaler register.

;

Address: $0009

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read: Write:	PDS2	PDS1	PDS0	PSSB4	PSSB3	PSSB2	PSSB1	PSSB0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 13-18. ESCI Prescaler Register (SCPSC)

Table 13-11. ESCI Baud Rate Selection Examples

PDS[2:1:0]	PSSB[4:3:2:1:0]	SCP[1:0]	Prescaler Divisor (BPD)	SCR[2:1:0]	Baud Rate Divisor (BD)	Baud Rate (f_{Bus}= 4.9152 MHz)
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	0 0 0	1	76,800
1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0	1	0 0 0	1	9600
1 1 1	0 0 0 0 1	0 0	1	0 0 0	1	9562.65
1 1 1	0 0 0 1 0	0 0	1	0 0 0	1	9525.58
1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	0 0	1	0 0 0	1	8563.07
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	0 0 1	2	38,400
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	0 1 0	4	19,200
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	0 1 1	8	9600
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	1 0 0	16	4800
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	1 0 1	32	2400
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	1 1 0	64	1200
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 0	1	1 1 1	128	600
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	0 0 0	1	25,600
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	0 0 1	2	12,800
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	0 1 0	4	6400
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	0 1 1	8	3200
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	1 0 0	16	1600
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	1 0 1	32	800
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	1 1 0	64	400
0 0 0	X X X X X	0 1	3	1 1 1	128	200
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	0 0 0	1	19,200
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	0 0 1	2	9600
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	0 1 0	4	4800
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	0 1 1	8	2400
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	1 0 0	16	1200
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	1 0 1	32	600
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	1 1 0	64	300
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 0	4	1 1 1	128	150
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	0 0 0	1	5908
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	0 0 1	2	2954
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	0 1 0	4	1477
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	0 1 1	8	739
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	1 0 0	16	369
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	1 0 1	32	185
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	1 1 0	64	92
0 0 0	X X X X X	1 1	13	1 1 1	128	46

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
$FE00	Break Status Register (BSR) See page 199.	Read:	R	R	R	R	R	R	SBSW	R
		Write:							Note(1)	
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1. Writing a 0 clears SBSW.							
$FE01	SIM Reset Status Register (SRSR) See page 199.	Read:	POR	PIN	COP	ILOP	ILAD	MODRST	LVI	0
		Write:								
		POR:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$FE03	Break Flag Control Register (BFCR) See page 200.	Read:	BCFE	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		Write:								
		Reset:	0							
$FE04	Interrupt Status Register 1 (INT1) See page 195.	Read:	IF6	IF5	IF4	IF3	IF2	IF1	0	0
		Write:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$FE05	Interrupt Status Register 2 (INT2) See page 195.	Read:	IF14	IF13	IF12	IF11	IF10	IF9	IF8	IF7
		Write:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$FE06	Interrupt Status Register 3 (INT3) See page 195.	Read:	IF22	IF32	IF20	IF19	IF18	IF17	IF16	IF15
		Write:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$FE07	Interrupt Status Register 4 (INT4) See page 196.	Read:	0	0	0	0	0	0	IF24	IF23
		Write:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			= Unimplemented			R	= Reserved			

Figure 14-2. SIM I/O Register Summary

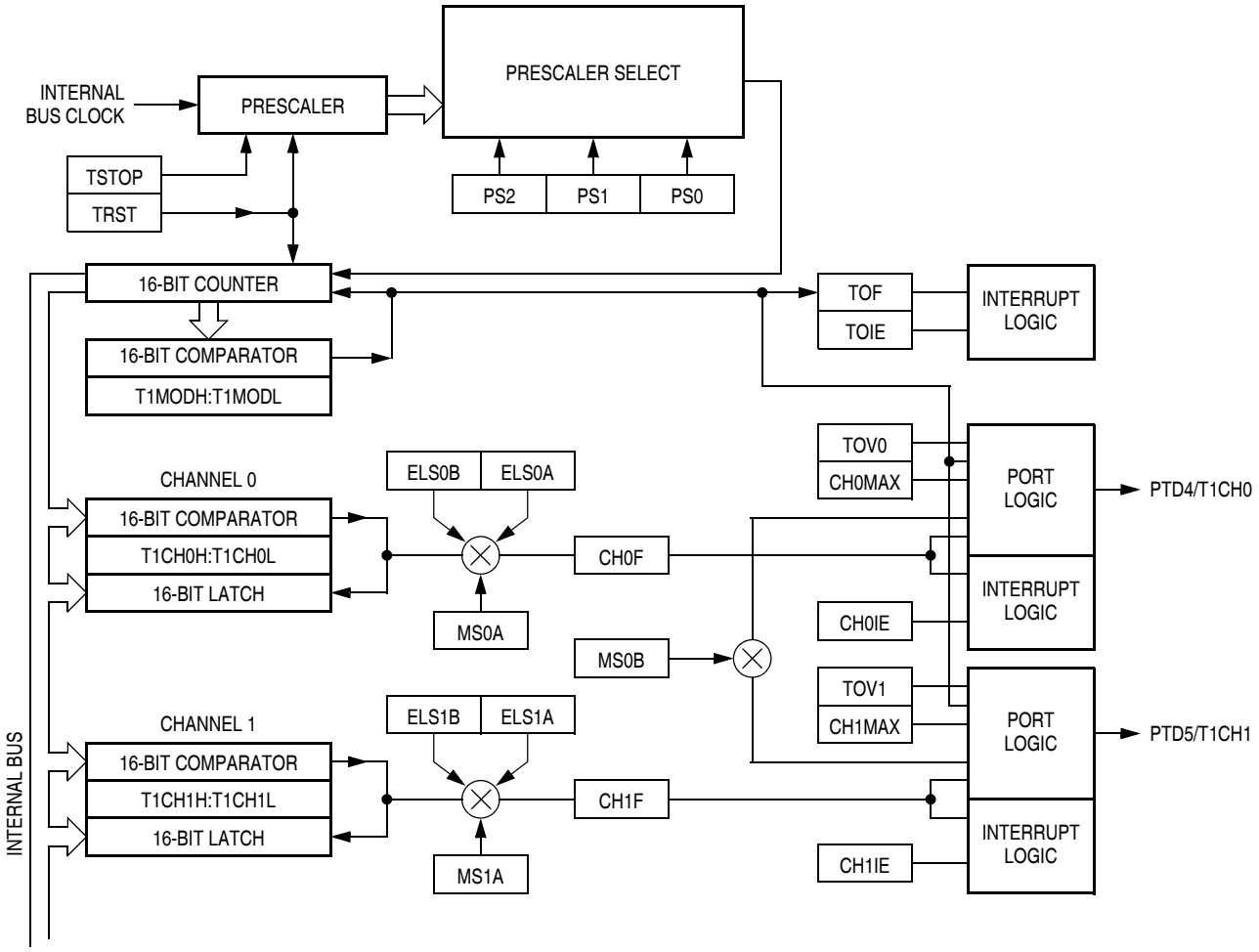

Figure 17-2. TIM1 Block Diagram

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
$0020	TIM1 Status and Control Register (T1SC) See page 234.	Read:	TOF	TOIE	TSTOP	0	0	PS2	PS1	PS0
		Write:	0			TRST				
		Reset:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
$0021	TIM1 Counter Register High (T1CNTH) See page 235.	Read:	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$0022	TIM1 Counter Register Low (T1CNTL) See page 235.	Read:	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= Unimplemented

Figure 17-3. TIM1 I/O Register Summary

19.3.1.4 Data Format

Communication with the monitor ROM is in standard non-return-to-zero (NRZ) mark/space data format. Transmit and receive baud rates must be identical.

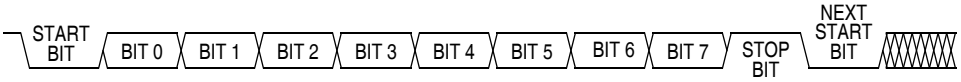

Figure 19-12. Monitor Data Format

19.3.1.5 Break Signal

A start bit (0) followed by nine 0 bits is a break signal. When the monitor receives a break signal, it drives the PTA0 pin high for the duration of approximately two bits and then echoes back the break signal.

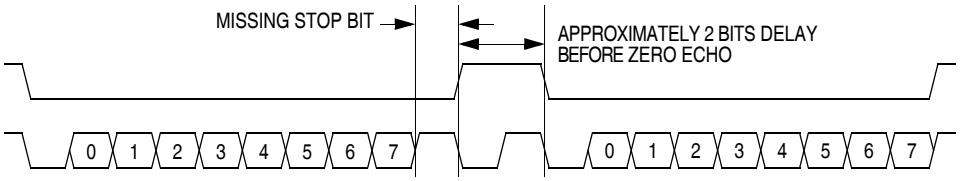

Figure 19-13. Break Transaction

19.3.1.6 Baud Rate

The communication baud rate is controlled by the crystal frequency or external clock and the state of the PTB4 pin (when $\overline{IRQ}$ is set to V_{TST}) upon entry into monitor mode. If monitor mode was entered with V_{DD} on $\overline{IRQ}$ and the reset vector blank, then the baud rate is independent of PTB4.

Table 19-1 also lists external frequencies required to achieve a standard baud rate of 7200 bps. The effective baud rate is the bus frequency divided by 278. If using a crystal as the clock source, be aware of the upper frequency limit that the internal clock module can handle. See 20.7 5.0-Volt Control Timing or 20.8 3.3-Volt Control Timing for this limit.

19.3.1.7 Commands

The monitor ROM firmware uses these commands:

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

The monitor ROM firmware echoes each received byte back to the PTA0 pin for error checking. An 11-bit delay at the end of each command allows the host to send a break character to cancel the command. A delay of two bit times occurs before each echo and before READ, IREAD, or READSP data is returned. The data returned by a read command appears after the echo of the last byte of the command.

NOTE

Wait one bit time after each echo before sending the next byte.

20.12 5.0-Volt SPI Characteristics

Diagram Number[1]	Characteristic[2]	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
	Operating frequency Master Slave	$f_{OP(M)}$ $f_{OP(S)}$	$f_{OP}/128$ dc	$f_{OP}/2$ f_{OP}	MHz MHz
1	Cycle time Master Slave	$t_{CYC(M)}$ $t_{CYC(S)}$	2 1	128 —	t_{CYC} t_{CYC}
2	Enable lead time	$t_{Lead(S)}$	1	—	t_{CYC}
3	Enable lag time	$t_{Lag(S)}$	1	—	t_{CYC}
4	Clock (SPSCK) high time Master Slave	$t_{SCKH(M)}$ $t_{SCKH(S)}$	t_{CYC} –25 1/2 t_{CYC} –25	64 t_{CYC} —	ns ns
5	Clock (SPSCK) low time Master Slave	$t_{SCKL(M)}$ $t_{SCKL(S)}$	t_{CYC} –25 1/2 t_{CYC} –25	64 t_{CYC} —	ns ns
6	Data setup time (inputs) Master Slave	$t_{SU(M)}$ $t_{SU(S)}$	30 30	— —	ns ns
7	Data hold time (inputs) Master Slave	$t_{H(M)}$ $t_{H(S)}$	30 30	— —	ns ns
8	Access time, slave[3] CPHA = 0 CPHA = 1	$t_{A(CP0)}$ $t_{A(CP1)}$	0 0	40 40	ns ns
9	Disable time, slave[4]	$t_{DIS(S)}$	—	40	ns
10	Data valid time, after enable edge Master Slave[5]	$t_{V(M)}$ $t_{V(S)}$	— —	50 50	ns ns
11	Data hold time, outputs, after enable edge Master Slave	$t_{HO(M)}$ $t_{HO(S)}$	0 0	— —	ns ns

1. Numbers refer to dimensions in Figure 20-2 and Figure 20-3.
2. All timing is shown with respect to 20% V_{DD} and 70% V_{DD}, unless noted; 100 pF load on all SPI pins.
3. Time to data active from high-impedance state
4. Hold time to high-impedance state
5. With 100 pF on all SPI pins

20.14 Timer Interface Module Characteristics

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Timer input capture pulse width	t_{TH}, t_{TL}	2	—	t_{cyc}
Timer input capture period	t_{TLTL}	Note(1)	—	t_{cyc}
Timer input clock pulse width	t_{TCL}, t_{TCH}	t_{cyc} + 5	—	ns

1. The minimum period is the number of cycles it takes to execute the interrupt service routine plus 1 t_{cyc}.

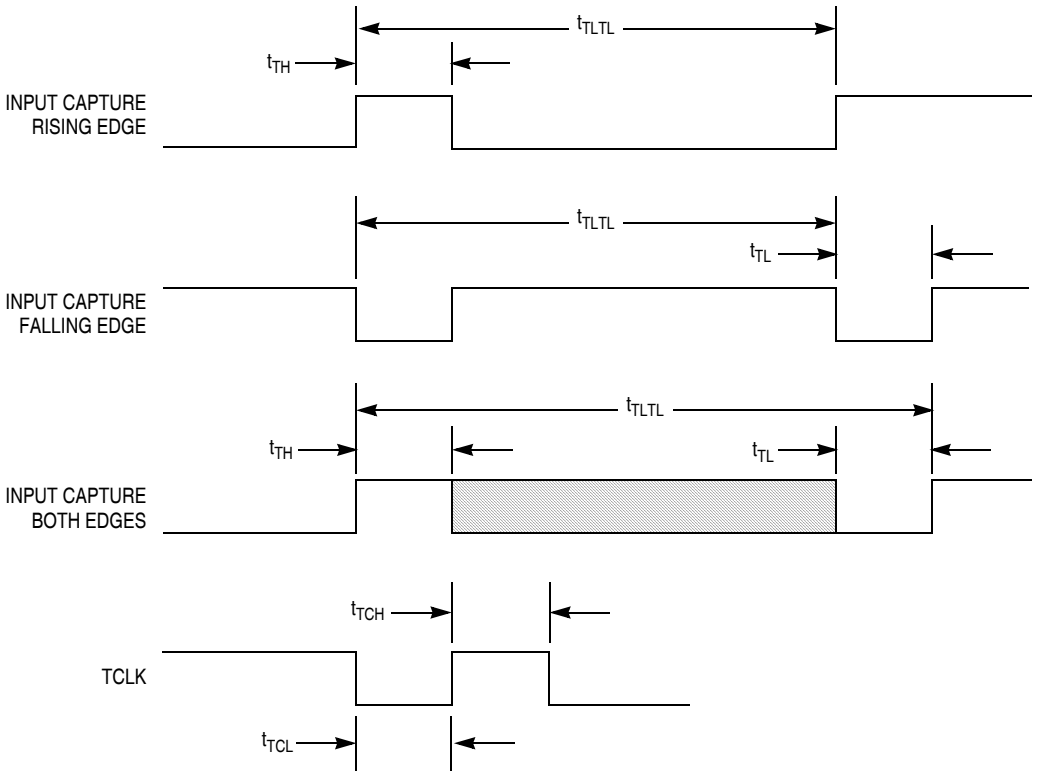

Figure 20-4. Timer Input Timing

Appendix B
MC68HC908GR32A

B.1 Introduction

The MC68HC908GR32A is a member of the low-cost, high-performance M68HC08 Family of 8-bit microcontroller units (MCUs). All MCUs in the family use the enhanced M68HC08 central processor unit (CPU08) and are available with a variety of modules, memory sizes and types, and package types.

The information contained in this document pertains to the MC68HC908GR32A with the exceptions shown in this appendix.

B.2 Block Diagram

See Figure B-1.

B.3 Memory

The MC68HC908GR32A can address 32 Kbytes of memory space. The memory map, shown in Figure B-2, includes:

- 32 Kbytes of user FLASH memory
- 1536 bytes of random-access memory (RAM)
- 52 bytes of user-defined vectors