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Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	HC08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM
Number of I/O	37
Program Memory Size	48KB (48K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1.5K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 24x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	48-LQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mc908gr48avfae

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Clock Generator Module (CGM)

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Chapter 5

Configuration Register (CONFIG)

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3.3.3 Conversion Time

Conversion starts after a write to the ADC status and control register (ADSCR). One conversion will take between 16 and 17 ADC clock cycles. The ADIVx and ADICLK bits should be set to provide a 1-MHz ADC clock frequency.

$$\text{Conversion time} = \frac{16 \text{ to } 17 \text{ ADC cycles}}{\text{ADC frequency}}$$

$$\text{Number of bus cycles} = \text{conversion time} \times \text{bus frequency}$$

3.3.4 Conversion

In continuous conversion mode, the ADC data register will be filled with new data after each conversion. Data from the previous conversion will be overwritten whether that data has been read or not. Conversions will continue until the ADCO bit is cleared. The COCO bit is set after each conversion and will stay set until the next read of the ADC data register.

In single conversion mode, conversion begins with a write to the ADSCR. Only one conversion occurs between writes to the ADSCR.

When a conversion is in process and the ADSCR is written, the current conversion data should be discarded to prevent an incorrect reading.

3.3.5 Accuracy and Precision

The conversion process is monotonic and has no missing codes.

3.3.6 Result Justification

The conversion result may be formatted in four different ways:

1. Left justified
2. Right justified
3. Left Justified sign data mode
4. 8-bit truncation mode

All four of these modes are controlled using MODE0 and MODE1 bits located in the ADC clock register (ADCLK).

Left justification will place the eight most significant bits (MSB) in the corresponding ADC data register high, ADRH. This may be useful if the result is to be treated as an 8-bit result where the two least significant bits (LSB), located in the ADC data register low, ADRL, can be ignored. However, ADRL must be read after ADRH or else the interlocking will prevent all new conversions from being stored.

Right justification will place only the two MSBs in the corresponding ADC data register high, ADRH, and the eight LSBs in ADC data register low, ADRL. This mode of operation typically is used when a 10-bit unsigned result is desired.

Left justified sign data mode is similar to left justified mode with one exception. The MSB of the 10-bit result, AD9 located in ADRH, is complemented. This mode of operation is useful when a result, represented as a signed magnitude from mid-scale, is needed. Finally, 8-bit truncation mode will place the eight MSBs in the ADC data register low, ADRL. The two LSBs are dropped. This mode of operation is used when compatibility with 8-bit ADC designs are required. No interlocking between ADRH and ADRL is present.

4.4.1 Crystal Amplifier Input Pin (OSC1)

The OSC1 pin is an input to the crystal oscillator amplifier.

4.4.2 Crystal Amplifier Output Pin (OSC2)

The OSC2 pin is the output of the crystal oscillator inverting amplifier.

4.4.3 External Filter Capacitor Pin (CGMXFC)

The CGMXFC pin is required by the loop filter to filter out phase corrections. An external filter network is connected to this pin. (See Figure 4-2.)

NOTE

To prevent noise problems, the filter network should be placed as close to the CGMXFC pin as possible, with minimum routing distances and no routing of other signals across the network.

4.4.4 PLL Analog Power Pin (V_{DDA})

V_{DDA} is a power pin used by the analog portions of the PLL. Connect the V_{DDA} pin to the same voltage potential as the V_{DD} pin.

NOTE

Route V_{DDA} carefully for maximum noise immunity and place bypass capacitors as close as possible to the package.

4.4.5 PLL Analog Ground Pin (V_{SSA})

V_{SSA} is a ground pin used by the analog portions of the PLL. Connect the V_{SSA} pin to the same voltage potential as the V_{SS} pin.

NOTE

Route V_{SSA} carefully for maximum noise immunity and place bypass capacitors as close as possible to the package.

4.4.6 Oscillator Enable Signal (SIMOSCEN)

The SIMOSCEN signal comes from the system integration module (SIM) and enables the oscillator and PLL.

4.4.7 Oscillator Enable in Stop Mode Bit (OSCENINSTOP)

OSCENINSTOP is a bit in the CONFIG2 register that enables the oscillator to continue operating during stop mode. If this bit is set, the oscillator continues running during stop mode. If this bit is not set (default), the oscillator is controlled by the SIMOSCEN signal which will disable the oscillator during stop mode.

4.4.8 Crystal Output Frequency Signal (CGMXCLK)

CGMXCLK is the crystal oscillator output signal. It runs at the full speed of the crystal (f_{XCLK}) and comes directly from the crystal oscillator circuit. Figure 4-2 shows only the logical relation of CGMXCLK to OSC1 and OSC2 and may not represent the actual circuitry. The duty cycle of CGMXCLK is unknown and may depend on the crystal and other external factors. Also, the frequency and amplitude of CGMXCLK can be unstable at start up.

8.6 IRQ Status and Control Register

The IRQ status and control register (INTSCR) controls and monitors operation of the IRQ module. The INTSCR:

- Shows the state of the IRQ flag
- Clears the IRQ latch
- Masks IRQ interrupt request
- Controls triggering sensitivity of the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ interrupt pin

Address: \$001D

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read:	0	0	0	0	IRQF	0	IMASK	MODE
Write:						ACK		
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

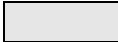
 = Unimplemented

Figure 8-3. IRQ Status and Control Register (INTSCR)

IRQF — IRQ Flag Bit

This read-only status bit is high when the IRQ interrupt is pending.

- 1 = $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ interrupt pending
- 0 = $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ interrupt not pending

ACK — IRQ Interrupt Request Acknowledge Bit

Writing a 1 to this write-only bit clears the IRQ latch. ACK always reads as 0. Reset clears ACK.

IMASK — IRQ Interrupt Mask Bit

Writing a 1 to this read/write bit disables IRQ interrupt requests. Reset clears IMASK.

- 1 = IRQ interrupt requests disabled
- 0 = IRQ interrupt requests enabled

MODE — IRQ Edge/Level Select Bit

This read/write bit controls the triggering sensitivity of the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin. Reset clears MODE.

- 1 = $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ interrupt requests on falling edges and low levels
- 0 = $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ interrupt requests on falling edges only

Chapter 11

Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI)

11.1 Introduction

This section describes the low-voltage inhibit (LVI) module, which monitors the voltage on the V_{DD} pin and can force a reset when the V_{DD} voltage falls below the LVI trip falling voltage, V_{TRIPF} .

11.2 Features

Features of the LVI module include:

- Programmable LVI reset
- Selectable LVI trip voltage
- Programmable stop mode operation

11.3 Functional Description

Figure 11-1 shows the structure of the LVI module. The LVI is enabled out of reset. The LVI module contains a bandgap reference circuit and comparator. Clearing the LVI power disable bit, $LVIPWRD$, enables the LVI to monitor V_{DD} voltage. Clearing the LVI reset disable bit, $LVIRSTD$, enables the LVI module to generate a reset when V_{DD} falls below a voltage, V_{TRIPF} . Setting the LVI enable in stop mode bit, $LVISTOP$, enables the LVI to operate in stop mode. Setting the LVI 5-V or 3-V trip point bit, $LVI5OR3$, enables the trip point voltage, V_{TRIPF} , to be configured for 5-V operation. Clearing the $LVI5OR3$ bit enables the trip point voltage, V_{TRIPF} , to be configured for 3-V operation. The actual trip points are shown in Chapter 20 Electrical Specifications.

NOTE

After a power-on reset (POR) the LVI's default mode of operation is 3 V. If a 5-V system is used, the user must set the $LVI5OR3$ bit to raise the trip point to 5-V operation. Note that this must be done after every power-on reset since the default will revert back to 3-V mode after each power-on reset. If the V_{DD} supply is below the 5-V mode trip voltage but above the 3-V mode trip voltage when POR is released, the part will operate because V_{TRIPF} defaults to 3-V mode after a POR. So, in a 5-V system care must be taken to ensure that V_{DD} is above the 5-V mode trip voltage after POR is released.

If the user requires 5-V mode and sets the $LVI5OR3$ bit after a power-on reset while the V_{DD} supply is not above the V_{TRIPR} for 5-V mode, the microcontroller unit (MCU) will immediately go into reset. The LVI in this case will hold the part in reset until either V_{DD} goes above the rising 5-V trip point, V_{TRIPR} , which will release reset or V_{DD} decreases to approximately 0 V which will re-trigger the power-on reset and reset the trip point to 3-V operation.

Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI)

LVISTOP, LVIPWRD, LVI5OR3, and LVIRSTD are in the configuration register (CONFIG1). See Figure 5-2. Configuration Register 1 (CONFIG1) for details of the LVI's configuration bits. Once an LVI reset occurs, the MCU remains in reset until V_{DD} rises above a voltage, V_{TRIPR} , which causes the MCU to exit reset. See 14.3.2.5 Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI) Reset for details of the interaction between the SIM and the LVI. The output of the comparator controls the state of the LVIOUT flag in the LVI status register (LVISR).

An LVI reset also drives the \overline{RST} pin low to provide low-voltage protection to external peripheral devices.

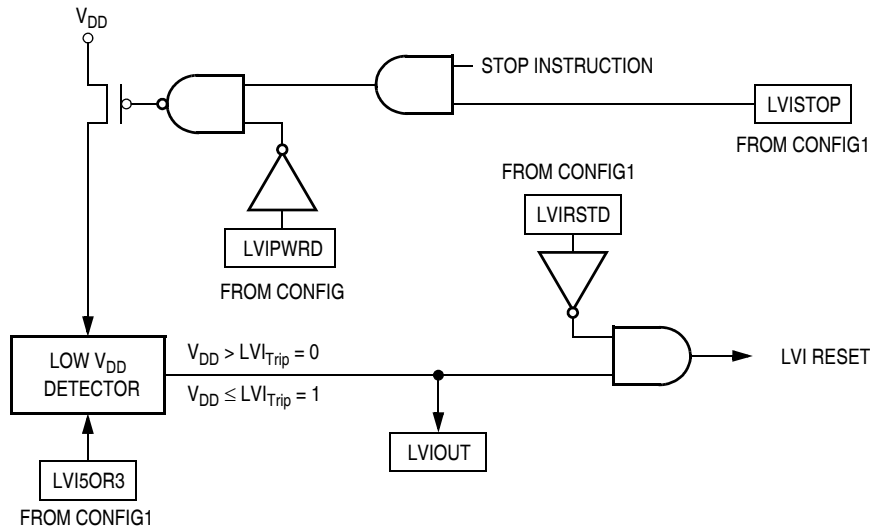


Figure 11-1. LVI Module Block Diagram

Addr.	Register Name	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
\$FE0C	LVI Status Register (LVISR) See page 129.	Read: LVIOUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Write:							
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= Unimplemented

Figure 11-2. LVI I/O Register Summary

11.3.1 Polled LVI Operation

In applications that can operate at V_{DD} levels below the V_{TRIPF} level, software can monitor V_{DD} by polling the LVIOUT bit. In the configuration register, the LVIPWRD bit must be 0 to enable the LVI module, and the LVIRSTD bit must be 1 to disable LVI resets.

11.3.2 Forced Reset Operation

In applications that require V_{DD} to remain above the V_{TRIPF} level, enabling LVI resets allows the LVI module to reset the MCU when V_{DD} falls below the V_{TRIPF} level. In the configuration register, the LVIPWRD and LVIRSTD bits must be cleared to enable the LVI module and to enable LVI resets.

12.3 Port A

Port A is an 8-bit special-function port that shares all eight of its pins with the keyboard interrupt (KBI) module and the ADC module. Port A also has software configurable pullup devices if configured as an input port.

12.3.1 Port A Data Register

The port A data register (PTA) contains a data latch for each of the eight port A pins.

Address:	\$0000							
	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read:	PTA7	PTA6	PTA5	PTA4	PTA3	PTA2	PTA1	PTA0
Write:	PTA7	PTA6	PTA5	PTA4	PTA3	PTA2	PTA1	PTA0
Reset:	Unaffected by reset							
Alternate Function:	KBD7	KBD6	KBD5	KBD4	KBD3	KBD2	KBD1	KBD0
Alternate Function:	AD15	AD14	AD13	AD12	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8

Figure 12-2. Port A Data Register (PTA)

PTA7–PTA0 — Port A Data Bits

These read/write bits are software programmable. Data direction of each port A pin is under the control of the corresponding bit in data direction register A. Reset has no effect on port A data.

KBD7–KBD0 — Keyboard Inputs

The keyboard interrupt enable bits, KBIE7–KBIE0, in the keyboard interrupt control register (KBICR) enable the port A pins as external interrupt pins. See Chapter 9 Keyboard Interrupt Module (KBI)

AD15–AD8 — Analog-to-Digital Input Bits

AD15–AD8 are pins used for the input channels to the analog-to-digital converter module. The channel select bits in the ADC status and control register define which port A pin will be used as an ADC input and overrides any control from the port I/O logic by forcing that pin as the input to the analog circuitry.

NOTE

Care must be taken when reading port A while applying analog voltages to AD15–AD8 pins. If the appropriate ADC channel is not enabled, excessive current drain may occur if analog voltages are applied to the PTAx/KBDx/ADx pin, while PTA is read as a digital input during the CPU read cycle. Those ports not selected as analog input channels are considered digital I/O ports.

NOTE

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

Figure 12-8 shows the port B I/O logic.

When bit DDRBx is a 1, reading address \$0001 reads the PTBx data latch. When bit DDRBx is a 0, reading address \$0001 reads the voltage level on the pin. The data latch can always be written, regardless of the state of its data direction bit. Table 12-3 summarizes the operation of the port B pins.

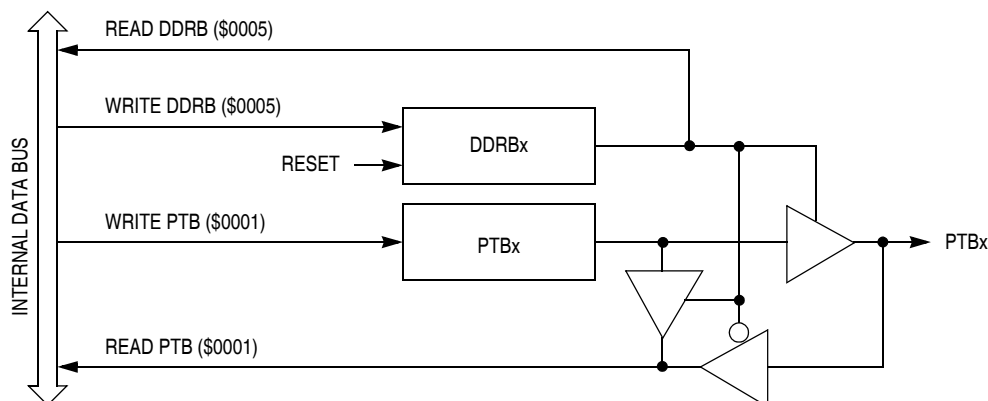


Figure 12-8. Port B I/O Circuit

Table 12-3. Port B Pin Functions

DDRB Bit	PTB Bit	I/O Pin Mode	Accesses to DDRB	Accesses to PTB	
			Read/Write	Read	Write
0	X ⁽¹⁾	Input, Hi-Z ⁽²⁾	DDRB7–DDRB0	Pin	PTB7–PTB0 ⁽³⁾
1	X	Output	DDRB7–DDRB0	PTB7–PTB0	PTB7–PTB0

1. X = Don't care

2. Hi-Z = High impedance

3. Writing affects data register, but does not affect input.

13.6 ESCI During Break Module Interrupts

The BCFE bit in the break flag control register (SBFCR) enables software to clear status bits during the break state. See 19.2 Break Module (BRK).

To allow software to clear status bits during a break interrupt, write a 1 to the BCFE bit. If a status bit is cleared during the break state, it remains cleared when the MCU exits the break state.

To protect status bits during the break state, write a 0 to the BCFE bit. With BCFE at 0 (its default state), software can read and write I/O registers during the break state without affecting status bits. Some status bits have a two-step read/write clearing procedure. If software does the first step on such a bit before the break, the bit cannot change during the break state as long as BCFE is at 0. After the break, doing the second step clears the status bit.

13.7 I/O Signals

Port E shares two of its pins with the ESCI module. The two ESCI I/O pins are:

- PTE0/TxD — transmit data
- PTE1/RxD — receive data

13.7.1 PTE0/TxD (Transmit Data)

The PTE0/TxD pin is the serial data output from the ESCI transmitter. The ESCI shares the PTE0/TxD pin with port E. When the ESCI is enabled, the PTE0/TxD pin is an output regardless of the state of the DDRE0 bit in data direction register E (DDRE).

13.7.2 PTE1/RxD (Receive Data)

The PTE1/RxD pin is the serial data input to the ESCI receiver. The ESCI shares the PTE1/RxD pin with port E. When the ESCI is enabled, the PTE1/RxD pin is an input regardless of the state of the DDRE1 bit in data direction register E (DDRE).

13.8 I/O Registers

These I/O registers control and monitor ESCI operation:

- ESCI control register 1, SCC1
- ESCI control register 2, SCC2
- ESCI control register 3, SCC3
- ESCI status register 1, SCS1
- ESCI status register 2, SCS2
- ESCI data register, SCDR
- ESCI baud rate register, SCBR
- ESCI prescaler register, SCPSC
- ESCI arbiter control register, SCIACTL
- ESCI arbiter data register, SCIADAT

13.8.5 ESCI Status Register 2

ESCI status register 2 (SCS2) contains flags to signal these conditions:

- Break character detected
- Incoming data

Address: \$0017

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


 = Unimplemented

Figure 13-15. ESCI Status Register 2 (SCS2)

BKF — Break Flag Bit

This clearable, read-only bit is set when the ESCI detects a break character on the RxD pin. In SCS1, the FE and SCRF bits are also set. In 9-bit character transmissions, the R8 bit in SCC3 is cleared. BKF does not generate a CPU interrupt request. Clear BKF by reading SCS2 with BKF set and then reading the SCDR. Once cleared, BKF can become set again only after 1s again appear on the RxD pin followed by another break character. Reset clears the BKF bit.

- 1 = Break character detected
- 0 = No break character detected

RPF — Reception in Progress Flag Bit

This read-only bit is set when the receiver detects a 0 during the RT1 time period of the start bit search. RPF does not generate an interrupt request. RPF is reset after the receiver detects false start bits (usually from noise or a baud rate mismatch), or when the receiver detects an idle character. Polling RPF before disabling the ESCI module or entering stop mode can show whether a reception is in progress.

- 1 = Reception in progress
- 0 = No reception in progress

13.8.6 ESCI Data Register

The ESCI data register (SCDR) is the buffer between the internal data bus and the receive and transmit shift registers. Reset has no effect on data in the ESCI data register.

Address: \$0018

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read:	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0
Write:	T7	T6	T5	T4	T3	T2	T1	T0

Reset: Unaffected by reset

Figure 13-16. ESCI Data Register (SCDR)

R7/T7:R0/T0 — Receive/Transmit Data Bits

Reading address \$0018 accesses the read-only received data bits, R7:R0. Writing to address \$0018 writes the data to be transmitted, T7:T0. Reset has no effect on the ESCI data register.

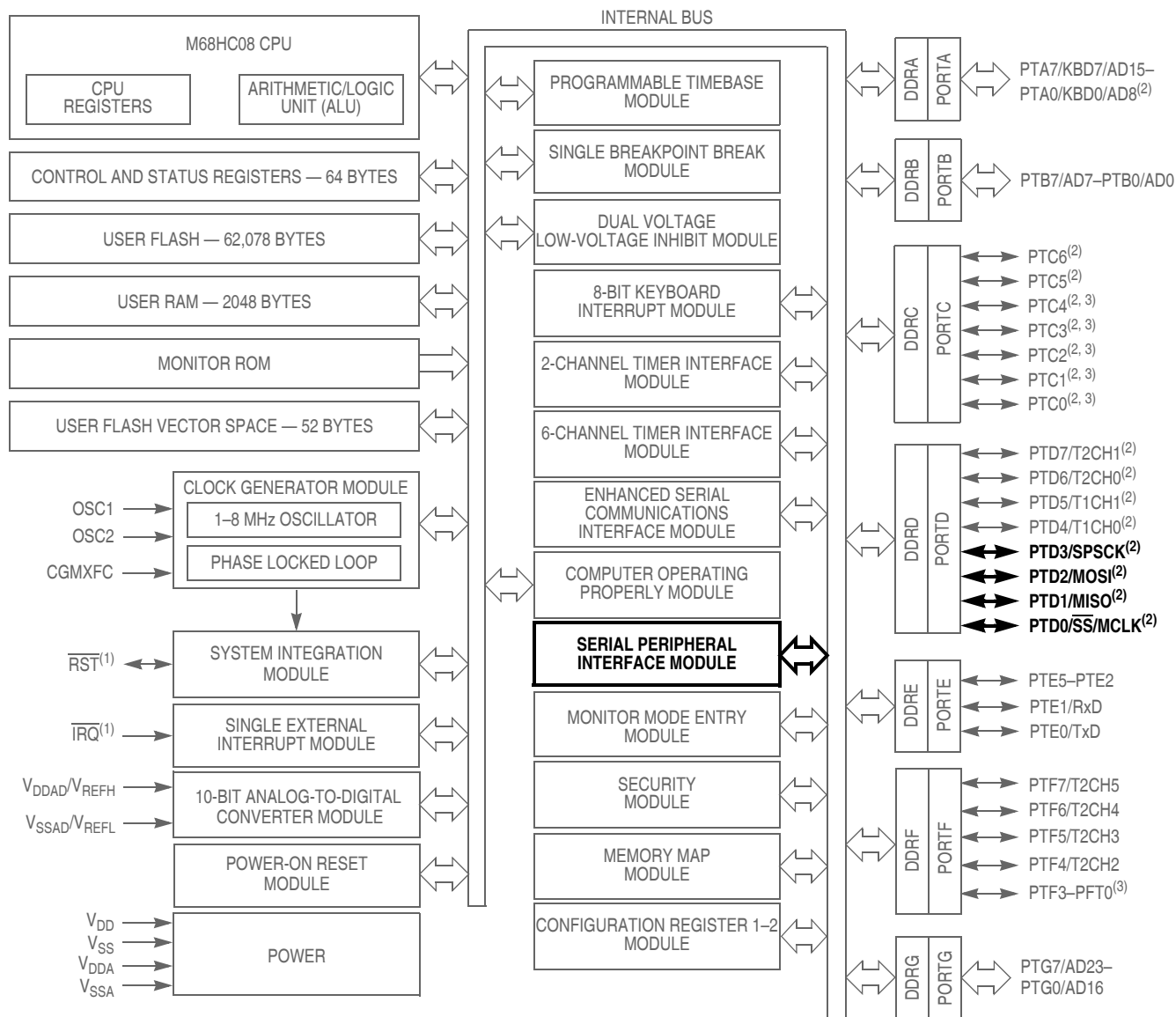
NOTE

Do not use read-modify-write instructions on the ESCI data register.

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

Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Module



1. Pin contains integrated pullup device.

2. Ports are software configurable with pullup device if input port or pullup/pulldown device for keyboard input.

3. Higher current drive port pins

Figure 15-1. Block Diagram Highlighting SPI Block and Pins

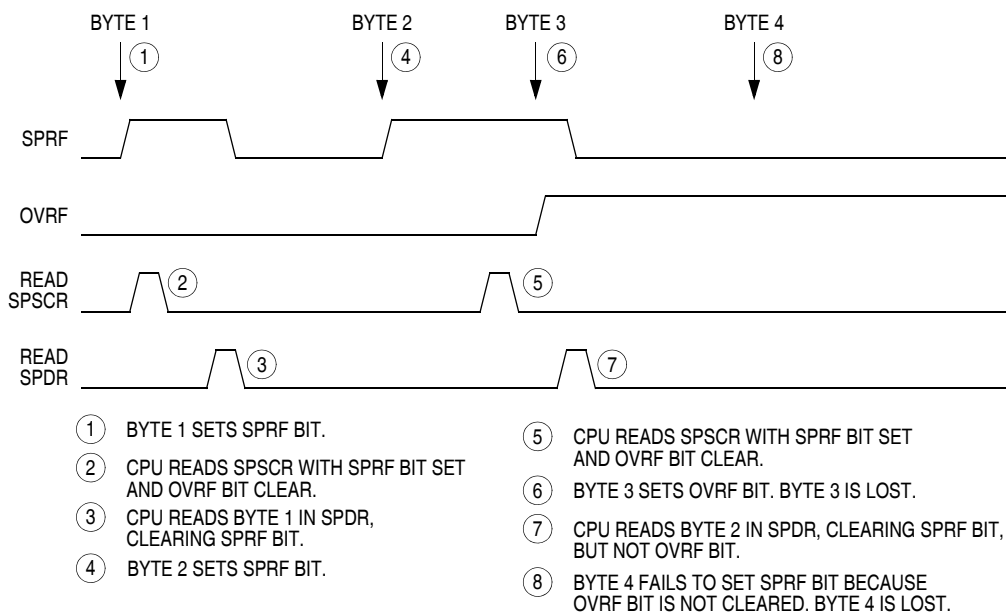


Figure 15-10. Missed Read of Overflow Condition

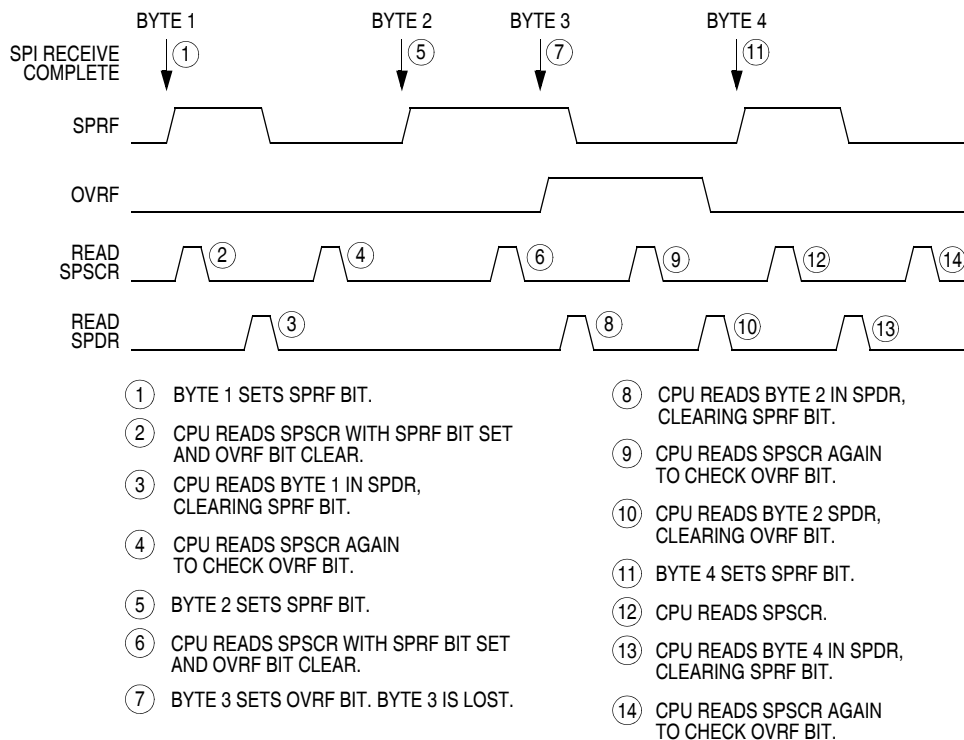


Figure 15-11. Clearing SPRF When OVRF Interrupt Is Not Enabled

16.7 Timebase Control Register

The timebase has one register, the timebase control register (TBCR), which is used to enable the timebase interrupts and set the rate.

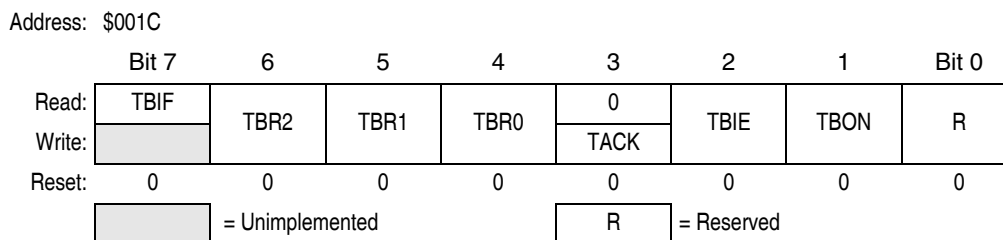


Figure 16-2. Timebase Control Register (TBCR)

TBIF — Timebase Interrupt Flag

This read-only flag bit is set when the timebase counter has rolled over.

1 = Timebase interrupt pending

0 = Timebase interrupt not pending

TBR2–TBR0 — Timebase Divider Selection Bits

These read/write bits select the tap in the counter to be used for timebase interrupts as shown in Table 16-1.

NOTE

Do not change TBR2–TBR0 bits while the timebase is enabled (TBON = 1).

TACK— Timebase Acknowledge Bit

The TACK bit is a write-only bit and always reads as 0. Writing a 1 to this bit clears TBIF, the timebase interrupt flag bit. Writing a 0 to this bit has no effect.

1 = Clear timebase interrupt flag

0 = No effect

TBIE — Timebase Interrupt Enabled Bit

This read/write bit enables the timebase interrupt when the TBIF bit becomes set. Reset clears the TBIE bit.

1 = Timebase interrupt is enabled.

0 = Timebase interrupt is disabled.

TBON — Timebase Enabled Bit

This read/write bit enables the timebase. Timebase may be turned off to reduce power consumption when its function is not necessary. The counter can be initialized by clearing and then setting this bit. Reset clears the TBON bit.

1 = Timebase is enabled.

0 = Timebase is disabled and the counter initialized to 0s.

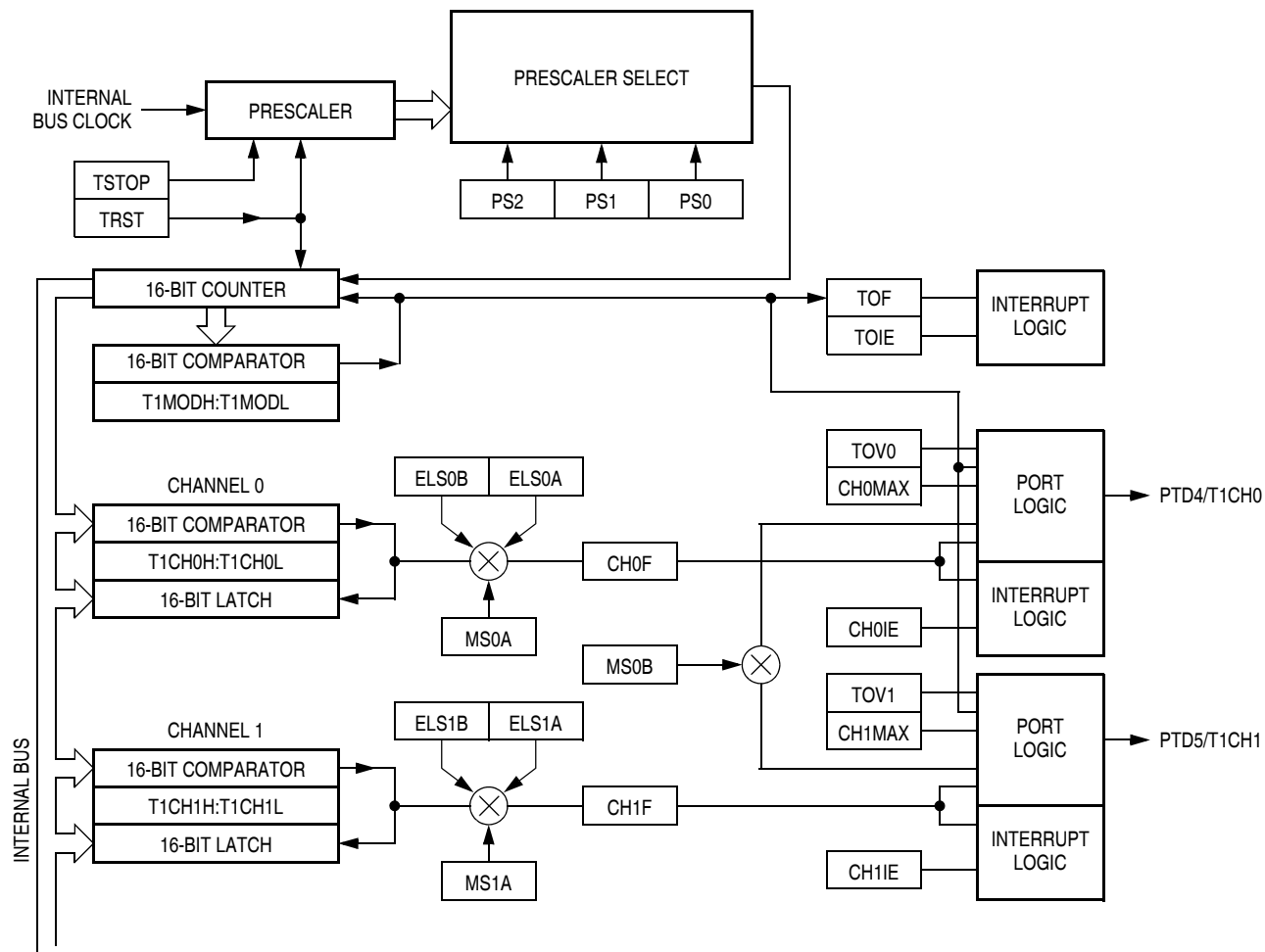


Figure 17-2. TIM1 Block Diagram

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

channel. Writing to the active channel registers is the same as generating unbuffered output compares.

18.3.4 Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)

By using the toggle-on-overflow feature with an output compare channel, the TIM2 can generate a PWM signal. The value in the TIM2 counter modulo registers determines the period of the PWM signal. The channel pin toggles when the counter reaches the value in the TIM2 counter modulo registers. The time between overflows is the period of the PWM signal.

As Figure 18-4 shows, the output compare value in the TIM2 channel registers determines the pulse width of the PWM signal. The time between overflow and output compare is the pulse width. Program the TIM2 to clear the channel pin on output compare if the polarity of the PWM pulse is 1 (ELSxA = 0). Program the TIM2 to set the pin if the polarity of the PWM pulse is 0 (ELSxA = 1).

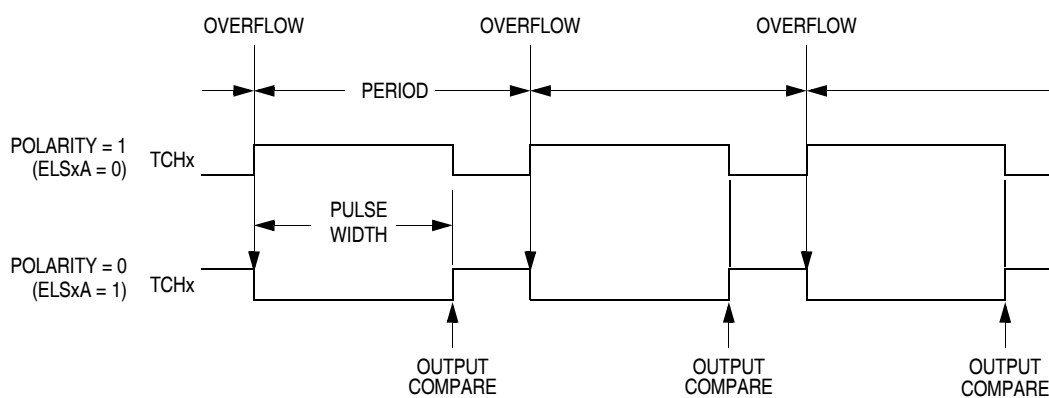


Figure 18-4. PWM Period and Pulse Width

The value in the TIM2 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 TIM2 counter modulo registers produces a PWM period of 256 times the internal bus clock period if the prescaler select value is 000 (see 18.8.1 TIM2 Status and Control Register).

The value in the TIM2 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 TIM2 channel registers produces a duty cycle of 128/256 or 50%.

18.3.4.1 Unbuffered PWM Signal Generation

Any output compare channel can generate unbuffered PWM pulses as described in 18.3.4 Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). The pulses are unbuffered because changing the pulse width requires writing the new pulse width value over the value currently in the TIM2 channel registers.

An unsynchronized write to the TIM2 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 TIM2 overflow interrupt routine to write a new, smaller pulse width value may cause the compare to be missed. The TIM2 may pass the new value before it is written to the timer channel (T2CHxH:T2CHxL) registers.

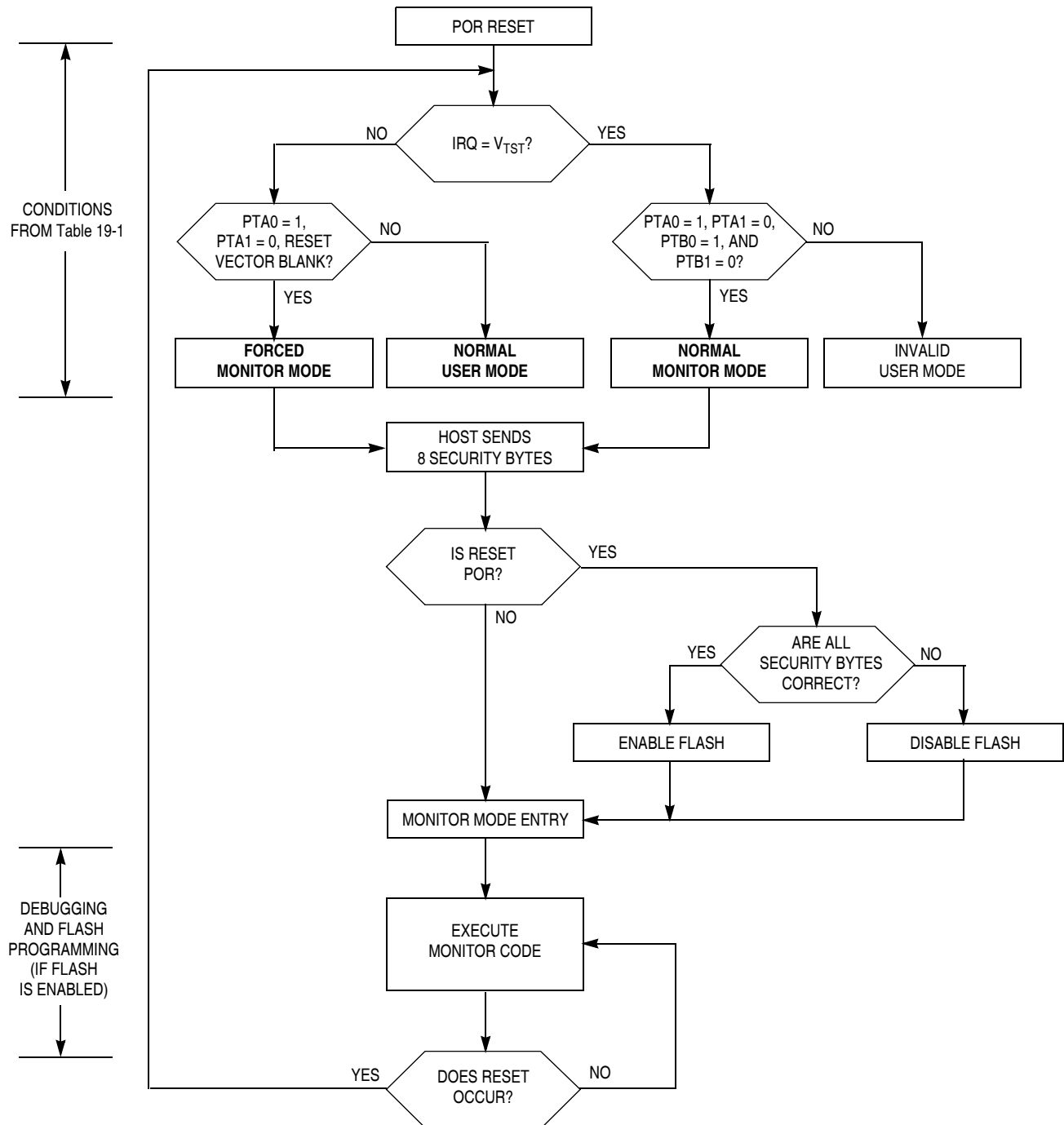


Figure 19-9. Simplified Monitor Mode Entry Flowchart

Chapter 20

Electrical Specifications

20.1 Introduction

This section contains electrical and timing specifications.

20.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Maximum ratings are the extreme limits to which the MCU can be exposed without permanently damaging it.

NOTE

This device is not guaranteed to operate properly at the maximum ratings. Refer to 20.5 5.0-Vdc Electrical Characteristics for guaranteed operating conditions.

Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	-0.3 to $+6.0$	V
Input voltage	V_{In}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Maximum current per pin excluding those specified below	I	± 15	mA
Maximum current for pins PTC0–PTC4	$I_{PTC0-PTC4}$	± 25	mA
Maximum current into V_{DD}	I_{mvdd}	150	mA
Maximum current out of V_{SS}	I_{mvss}	150	mA
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to $+150$	°C

1. Voltages referenced to V_{SS}

NOTE

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. For proper operation, it is recommended that V_{In} and V_{Out} be constrained to the range $V_{SS} \leq (V_{In} \text{ or } V_{Out}) \leq V_{DD}$. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are connected to an appropriate logic voltage level (for example, either V_{SS} or V_{DD}).