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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	HC08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	60KB (60K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 24x8b SAR
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-QFP
Supplier Device Package	64-QFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mc908gr60acfue

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
$0018	ESCI Data Register (SCDR) See page 173.	Read:	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0
		Write:	T7	T6	T5	T4	T3	T2	T1	T0
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							
$0019	ESCI Baud Rate Register (SCBR) See page 174.	Read:	LINT	LINR	SCP1	SCP0	R	SCR2	SCR1	SCR0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001A	Keyboard Status and Control Register (INTKBSCR) See page 118.	Read:	0	0	0	0	KEYF	0	IMASKK	MODEK
		Write:						ACKK		
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001B	Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register (INTKBIER) See page 119.	Read:	KBIE7	KBIE6	KBIE5	KBIE4	KBIE3	KBIE2	KBIE1	KBIE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001C	Timebase Module Control Register (TBCR) See page 224.	Read:	TBIF	TBR2	TBR1	TBR0	0	TBIE	TBON	R
		Write:					TACK			
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001D	IRQ Status and Control Register (INTSCR) See page 112.	Read:	0	0	0	0	IRQF	0	IMASK	MODE
		Write:						ACK		
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001E	Configuration Register 2 (CONFIG2)(1) See page 90.	Read:	0	MCLKSEL	MCLK1	MCLK0	R	TMBCLK-SEL	OSCENIN-STOP	SCIBDSRC
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
$001F	Configuration Register 1 (CONFIG1)(1) See page 91.	Read:	COPRS	LVISTOP	LVIRSTD	LVIPWRD	LVI5OR3†	SSREC	STOP	COPD
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. One-time writable register after each reset, except LVI5OR3 bit. LVI5OR3 bit is only reset via POR (power-on reset).

$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	14	13	12	11	10	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	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$0023	TIM1 Counter Modulo Register High (T1MODH) See page 236.	Read:	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
		Write:								
		Reset:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

= Unimplemented R = Reserved U = Unaffected

Figure 2-2. Control, Status, and Data Registers (Sheet 3 of 9)

2.7.6 FLASH-2 Program Operation

Programming of the FLASH memory is done on a row basis. A row consists of 64 consecutive bytes with address ranges as follows:

- $XX00 to $XX3F
- $XX40 to $XX7F
- $XX80 to $XXBF
- $XXC0 to $XXFF

During the programming cycle, make sure that all addresses being written to fit within one of the ranges specified above. Attempts to program addresses in different row ranges in one programming cycle will fail.

NOTE

Only bytes which are currently $FF may be programmed.

Use this step-by-step procedure to program a row of FLASH-2 memory:

1. Set the PGM bit in the FLASH-2 control register (FL2CR). This configures the memory for program operation and enables the latching of address and data programming.
2. Read the FLASH-2 block protect register (FL2BPR).
3. Write to any FLASH-2 address within the row address range desired with any data.
4. Wait for time, t_{NVS} (minimum 10 μs).
5. Set the HVEN bit.
6. Wait for time, t_{PGS} (minimum 5 μs).
7. Write data byte to the FLASH-2 address to be programmed.
8. Wait for time, t_{PROG} (minimum 30 μs).
9. Repeat step 7 and 8 until all the bytes within the row are programmed.
10. Clear the PGM bit.
11. Wait for time, t_{NVH} (minimum 5 μs).
12. Clear the HVEN bit.
13. Wait for a time, t_{RCV}, (typically 1 μs) after which the memory can be accessed in normal read mode.

The FLASH programming algorithm flowchart is shown in Figure 2-10.

NOTE

A. *Programming and erasing of FLASH locations can not be performed by code being executed from the same FLASH array.*

B. *While these operations must be performed in the order shown, other unrelated operations may occur between the steps. However, care must be taken to ensure that these operations do not access any address within the FLASH array memory space such as the COP control register (COPCTL) at $FFFF.*

C. *It is highly recommended that interrupts be disabled during program/erase operations.*

D. *Do not exceed t_{PROG} maximum or t_{HV} maximum. t_{HV} is defined as the cumulative high voltage programming time to the same row before next erase. t_{HV} must satisfy this condition:*

$$t_{NVS} + t_{NVH} + t_{PGS} + (t_{PROG} \times 64) \leq t_{HV} \text{ maximum}$$

4.3.4 Acquisition and Tracking Modes

The PLL filter is manually or automatically configurable into one of two operating modes:

- Acquisition mode — In acquisition mode, the filter can make large frequency corrections to the VCO. This mode is used at PLL start up or when the PLL has suffered a severe noise hit and the VCO frequency is far off the desired frequency. When in acquisition mode, the $\overline{ACQ}$ bit is clear in the PLL bandwidth control register. (See 4.5.2 PLL Bandwidth Control Register.)
- Tracking mode — In tracking mode, the filter makes only small corrections to the frequency of the VCO. PLL jitter is much lower in tracking mode, but the response to noise is also slower. The PLL enters tracking mode when the VCO frequency is nearly correct, such as when the PLL is selected as the base clock source. (See 4.3.8 Base Clock Selector Circuit.) The PLL is automatically in tracking mode when not in acquisition mode or when the $\overline{ACQ}$ bit is set.

4.3.5 Manual and Automatic PLL Bandwidth Modes

The PLL can change the bandwidth or operational mode of the loop filter manually or automatically. Automatic mode is recommended for most users.

In automatic bandwidth control mode (AUTO = 1), the lock detector automatically switches between acquisition and tracking modes. Automatic bandwidth control mode also is used to determine when the VCO clock, CGMVCLK, is safe to use as the source for the base clock, CGMOUT. (See 4.5.2 PLL Bandwidth Control Register.) If PLL interrupts are enabled, the software can wait for a PLL interrupt request and then check the LOCK bit. If interrupts are disabled, software can poll the LOCK bit continuously (for example, during PLL start up) or at periodic intervals. In either case, when the LOCK bit is set, the VCO clock is safe to use as the source for the base clock. (See 4.3.8 Base Clock Selector Circuit.) If the VCO is selected as the source for the base clock and the LOCK bit is clear, the PLL has suffered a severe noise hit and the software must take appropriate action, depending on the application. (See 4.6 Interrupts for information and precautions on using interrupts.)

The following conditions apply when the PLL is in automatic bandwidth control mode:

- The $\overline{ACQ}$ bit (See 4.5.2 PLL Bandwidth Control Register.) is a read-only indicator of the mode of the filter. (See 4.3.4 Acquisition and Tracking Modes.)
- The $\overline{ACQ}$ bit is set when the VCO frequency is within a certain tolerance and is cleared when the VCO frequency is out of a certain tolerance. (See 4.8 Acquisition/Lock Time Specifications for more information.)
- The LOCK bit is a read-only indicator of the locked state of the PLL.
- The LOCK bit is set when the VCO frequency is within a certain tolerance and is cleared when the VCO frequency is out of a certain tolerance. (See 4.8 Acquisition/Lock Time Specifications for more information.)
- CPU interrupts can occur if enabled (PLLIE = 1) when the PLL's lock condition changes, toggling the LOCK bit. (See 4.5.1 PLL Control Register.)

The PLL also may operate in manual mode (AUTO = 0). Manual mode is used by systems that do not require an indicator of the lock condition for proper operation. Such systems typically operate well below f_{BUSMAX}.

4.7.2 Stop Mode

If the OSCENINSTOP bit in the CONFIG2 register is cleared (default), then the STOP instruction disables the CGM (oscillator and phase locked loop) and holds low all CGM outputs (CGMXCLK, CGMOUT, and CGMINT).

If the OSCENINSTOP bit in the CONFIG2 register is set, then the phase locked loop is shut off but the oscillator will continue to operate in stop mode.

4.7.3 CGM During Break Interrupts

The system integration module (SIM) controls whether status bits in other modules can be cleared during the break state. The BCFE bit in the SIM break flag control register (SBFCR) enables software to clear status bits during the break state. (See 14.7.3 Break Flag Control Register.)

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 the PLLF bit during the break state, write a 0 to the BCFE bit. With BCFE at 0 (its default state), software can read and write the PLL control register during the break state without affecting the PLLF bit.

4.8 Acquisition/Lock Time Specifications

The acquisition and lock times of the PLL are, in many applications, the most critical PLL design parameters. Proper design and use of the PLL ensures the highest stability and lowest acquisition/lock times.

4.8.1 Acquisition/Lock Time Definitions

Typical control systems refer to the acquisition time or lock time as the reaction time, within specified tolerances, of the system to a step input. In a PLL, the step input occurs when the PLL is turned on or when it suffers a noise hit. The tolerance is usually specified as a percent of the step input or when the output settles to the desired value plus or minus a percent of the frequency change. Therefore, the reaction time is constant in this definition, regardless of the size of the step input. For example, consider a system with a 5 percent acquisition time tolerance. If a command instructs the system to change from 0 Hz to 1 MHz, the acquisition time is the time taken for the frequency to reach 1 MHz ±50 kHz. Fifty kHz = 5% of the 1-MHz step input. If the system is operating at 1 MHz and suffers a –100-kHz noise hit, the acquisition time is the time taken to return from 900 kHz to 1 MHz ±5 kHz. Five kHz = 5% of the 100-kHz step input.

Other systems refer to acquisition and lock times as the time the system takes to reduce the error between the actual output and the desired output to within specified tolerances. Therefore, the acquisition or lock time varies according to the original error in the output. Minor errors may not even be registered. Typical PLL applications prefer to use this definition because the system requires the output frequency to be within a certain tolerance of the desired frequency regardless of the size of the initial error.

4.8.2 Parametric Influences on Reaction Time

Acquisition and lock times are designed to be as short as possible while still providing the highest possible stability. These reaction times are not constant, however. Many factors directly and indirectly affect the acquisition time.

Table 4-5. Example Filter Component Values

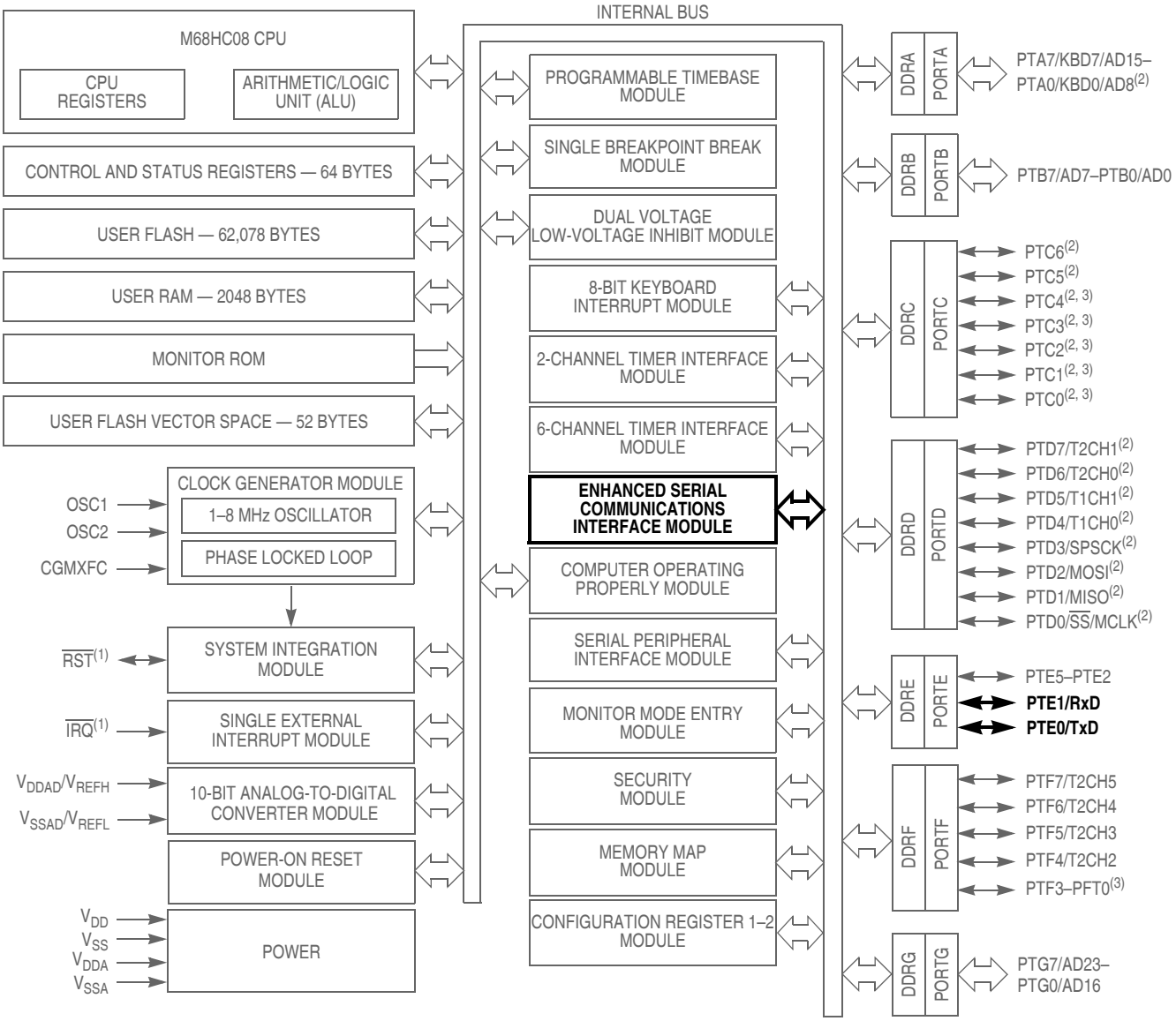
f_{RCLK}	C_{F1}	C_{F2}	R_{F1}	C_F
1 MHz	8.2 nF	820 pF	2k	18 nF
2 MHz	4.7 nF	470 pF	2k	6.8 nF
3 MHz	3.3 nF	330 pF	2k	5.6 nF
4 MHz	2.2 nF	220 pF	2k	4.7 nF
5 MHz	1.8 nF	180 pF	2k	3.9 nF
6 MHz	1.5 nF	150 pF	2k	3.3 nF
7 MHz	1.2 nF	120 pF	2k	2.7 nF
8 MHz	1 nF	100 pF	2k	2.2 nF

Table 7-1. Instruction Set Summary (Sheet 3 of 6)

Source Form	Operation	Description	Effect on CCR						Address Mode	Opcode	Operand	Cycles
			V	H	I	N	Z	C				
CLR *opr* CLRA CLRX CLRH CLR *opr*,X CLR ,X CLR *opr*,SP	Clear	M ← $00 A ← $00 X ← $00 H ← $00 M ← $00 M ← $00 M ← $00	0	–	–	0	1	–	DIR INH INH INH IX1 IX SP1	3F 4F 5F 8C 6F 7F 9E6F	dd ff ff	3 1 1 1 3 2 4
CMP #*opr* CMP *opr* CMP *opr* CMP *opr*,X CMP *opr*,X CMP ,X CMP *opr*,SP CMP *opr*,SP	Compare A with M	(A) – (M)	↕	–	–	↕	↕	↕	IMM DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP1 SP2	A1 B1 C1 D1 E1 F1 9EE1 9ED1	ii dd hh ll ee ff ff ff ee ff	2 3 4 4 3 2 4 5
COM *opr* COMA COMX COM *opr*,X COM ,X COM *opr*,SP	Complement (One's Complement)	M ← ($\overline{M}$) = $FF – (M) A ← ($\overline{A}$) = $FF – (M) X ← ($\overline{X}$) = $FF – (M) M ← ($\overline{M}$) = $FF – (M) M ← ($\overline{M}$) = $FF – (M) M ← ($\overline{M}$) = $FF – (M)	0	–	–	↕	↕	1	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	33 43 53 63 73 9E63	dd ff ff	4 1 1 4 3 5
CPHX #*opr* CPHX *opr*	Compare H:X with M	(H:X) – (M:M + 1)	↕	–	–	↕	↕	↕	IMM DIR	65 75	ii ii+1 dd	3 4
CPX #*opr* CPX *opr* CPX *opr* CPX ,X CPX *opr*,X CPX *opr*,X CPX *opr*,SP CPX *opr*,SP	Compare X with M	(X) – (M)	↕	–	–	↕	↕	↕	IMM DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP1 SP2	A3 B3 C3 D3 E3 F3 9EE3 9ED3	ii dd hh ll ee ff ff ff ee ff	2 3 4 4 3 2 4 5
DAA	Decimal Adjust A	$(A)_{10}$	U	–	–	↕	↕	↕	INH	72		2
DBNZ *opr,rel* DBNZA *rel* DBNZX *rel* DBNZ *opr*,X,*rel* DBNZ X,*rel* DBNZ *opr*,SP,*rel*	Decrement and Branch if Not Zero	A ← (A) – 1 or M ← (M) – 1 or X ← (X) – 1 PC ← (PC) + 3 + *rel* ? (result) ≠ 0 PC ← (PC) + 2 + *rel* ? (result) ≠ 0 PC ← (PC) + 2 + *rel* ? (result) ≠ 0 PC ← (PC) + 3 + *rel* ? (result) ≠ 0 PC ← (PC) + 2 + *rel* ? (result) ≠ 0 PC ← (PC) + 4 + *rel* ? (result) ≠ 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	3B 4B 5B 6B 7B 9E6B	dd rr rr rr ff rr rr ff rr	5 3 3 5 4 6
DEC *opr* DECA DECX DEC *opr*,X DEC ,X DEC *opr*,SP	Decrement	M ← (M) – 1 A ← (A) – 1 X ← (X) – 1 M ← (M) – 1 M ← (M) – 1 M ← (M) – 1	↕	–	–	↕	↕	–	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	3A 4A 5A 6A 7A 9E6A	dd ff ff	4 1 1 4 3 5
DIV	Divide	A ← (H:A)/(X) H ← Remainder	–	–	–	–	↕	↕	INH	52		7
EOR #*opr* EOR *opr* EOR *opr* EOR *opr*,X EOR *opr*,X EOR ,X EOR *opr*,SP EOR *opr*,SP	Exclusive OR M with A	A ← (A ⊕ M)	0	–	–	↕	↕	–	IMM DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP1 SP2	A8 B8 C8 D8 E8 F8 9EE8 9ED8	ii dd hh ll ee ff ff ff ee ff	2 3 4 4 3 2 4 5
INC *opr* INCA INCX INC *opr*,X INC ,X INC *opr*,SP	Increment	M ← (M) + 1 A ← (A) + 1 X ← (X) + 1 M ← (M) + 1 M ← (M) + 1 M ← (M) + 1	↕	–	–	↕	↕	–	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	3C 4C 5C 6C 7C 9E6C	dd ff ff	4 1 1 4 3 5

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



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 13-1. Block Diagram Highlighting ESCI Block and Pins

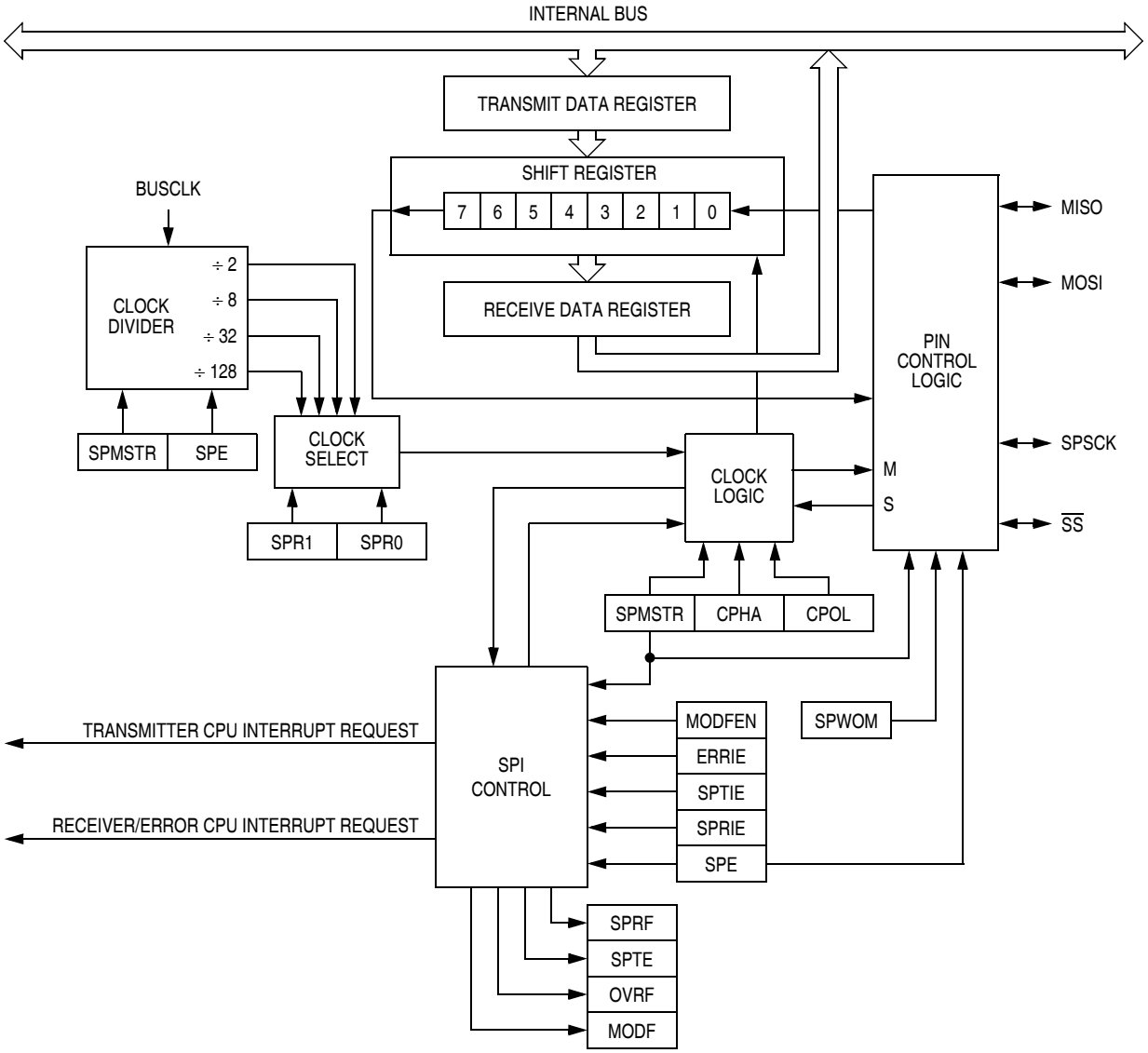


Figure 15-2. SPI Module Block Diagram

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
$0010	SPI Control Register (SPCR) See page 217.	Read: Write:	SPRIE	R	SPMSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPWOM	SPE	SPTIE
		Reset:	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
$0011	SPI Status and Control Register (SPSCR) See page 218.	Read:	SPRF	ERRIE	OVRF	MODF	SPTE	MODFEN	SPR1	SPR0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
$0012	SPI Data Register (SPDR) See page 220.	Read:	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0
		Write:	T7	T6	T5	T4	T3	T2	T1	T0
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							

R = Reserved = Unimplemented

Figure 15-3. SPI I/O Register Summary

SPRF — SPI Receiver Full Bit

This clearable, read-only flag is set each time a byte transfers from the shift register to the receive data register. SPRF generates a CPU interrupt request if the SPRIE bit in the SPI control register is set also.

During an SPRF CPU interrupt, the CPU clears SPRF by reading the SPI status and control register with SPRF set and then reading the SPI data register.

Reset clears the SPRF bit.

1 = Receive data register full
0 = Receive data register not full

ERRIE — Error Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the MODF and OVRF bits to generate CPU interrupt requests. Reset clears the ERRIE bit.

1 = MODF and OVRF can generate CPU interrupt requests
0 = MODF and OVRF cannot generate CPU interrupt requests

OVRF — Overflow Bit

This clearable, read-only flag is set if software does not read the byte in the receive data register before the next full byte enters the shift register. In an overflow condition, the byte already in the receive data register is unaffected, and the byte that shifted in last is lost. Clear the OVRF bit by reading the SPI status and control register with OVRF set and then reading the receive data register. Reset clears the OVRF bit.

1 = Overflow
0 = No overflow

MODF — Mode Fault Bit

This clearable, read-only flag is set in a slave SPI if the $\overline{SS}$ pin goes high during a transmission with MODFEN set. In a master SPI, the MODF flag is set if the $\overline{SS}$ pin goes low at any time with the MODFEN bit set. Clear MODF by reading the SPI status and control register (SPSCR) with MODF set and then writing to the SPI control register (SPCR). Reset clears the MODF bit.

1 = $\overline{SS}$ pin at inappropriate logic level
0 = $\overline{SS}$ pin at appropriate logic level

SPTE — SPI Transmitter Empty Bit

This clearable, read-only flag is set each time the transmit data register transfers a byte into the shift register. SPTE generates an SPTE CPU interrupt request if SPTIE in the SPI control register is set also.

NOTE

Do not write to the SPI data register unless SPTE is high.

During an SPTE CPU interrupt, the CPU clears SPTE by writing to the transmit data register.

Reset sets the SPTE bit.

1 = Transmit data register empty
0 = Transmit data register not empty

MODFEN — Mode Fault Enable Bit

This read/write bit, when set, allows the MODF flag to be set. If the MODF flag is set, clearing MODFEN does not clear the MODF flag. If the SPI is enabled as a master and the MODFEN bit is 0, then the $\overline{SS}$ pin is available as a general-purpose I/O.

If the MODFEN bit is 1, then the $\overline{SS}$ pin is not available as a general-purpose I/O. When the SPI is enabled as a slave, the $\overline{SS}$ pin is not available as a general-purpose I/O regardless of the value of MODFEN. See 15.11.4 SS (Slave Select).

Chapter 16
Timebase Module (TBM)

16.1 Introduction

This section describes the timebase module (TBM). The TBM will generate periodic interrupts at user selectable rates using a counter clocked by the external clock source. This TBM version uses 15 divider stages, eight of which are user selectable. A configuration option bit to select an additional 128 divide of the external clock source can be selected. See Chapter 5 Configuration Register (CONFIG)

16.2 Features

Features of the TBM module include:

- External clock or an additional divide-by-128 selected by configuration option bit as clock source
- Software configurable periodic interrupts with divide-by: 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 2048, 8192, and 32768 taps of the selected clock source
- Configurable for operation during stop mode to allow periodic wakeup from stop

16.3 Functional Description

This module can generate a periodic interrupt by dividing the clock source supplied from the clock generator module, CGMXCLK.

The counter is initialized to all 0s when TBON bit is cleared. The counter, shown in Figure 16-1, starts counting when the TBON bit is set. When the counter overflows at the tap selected by TBR2–TBR0, the TBIF bit gets set. If the TBIE bit is set, an interrupt request is sent to the CPU. The TBIF flag is cleared by writing a 1 to the TACK bit. The first time the TBIF flag is set after enabling the timebase module, the interrupt is generated at approximately half of the overflow period. Subsequent events occur at the exact period.

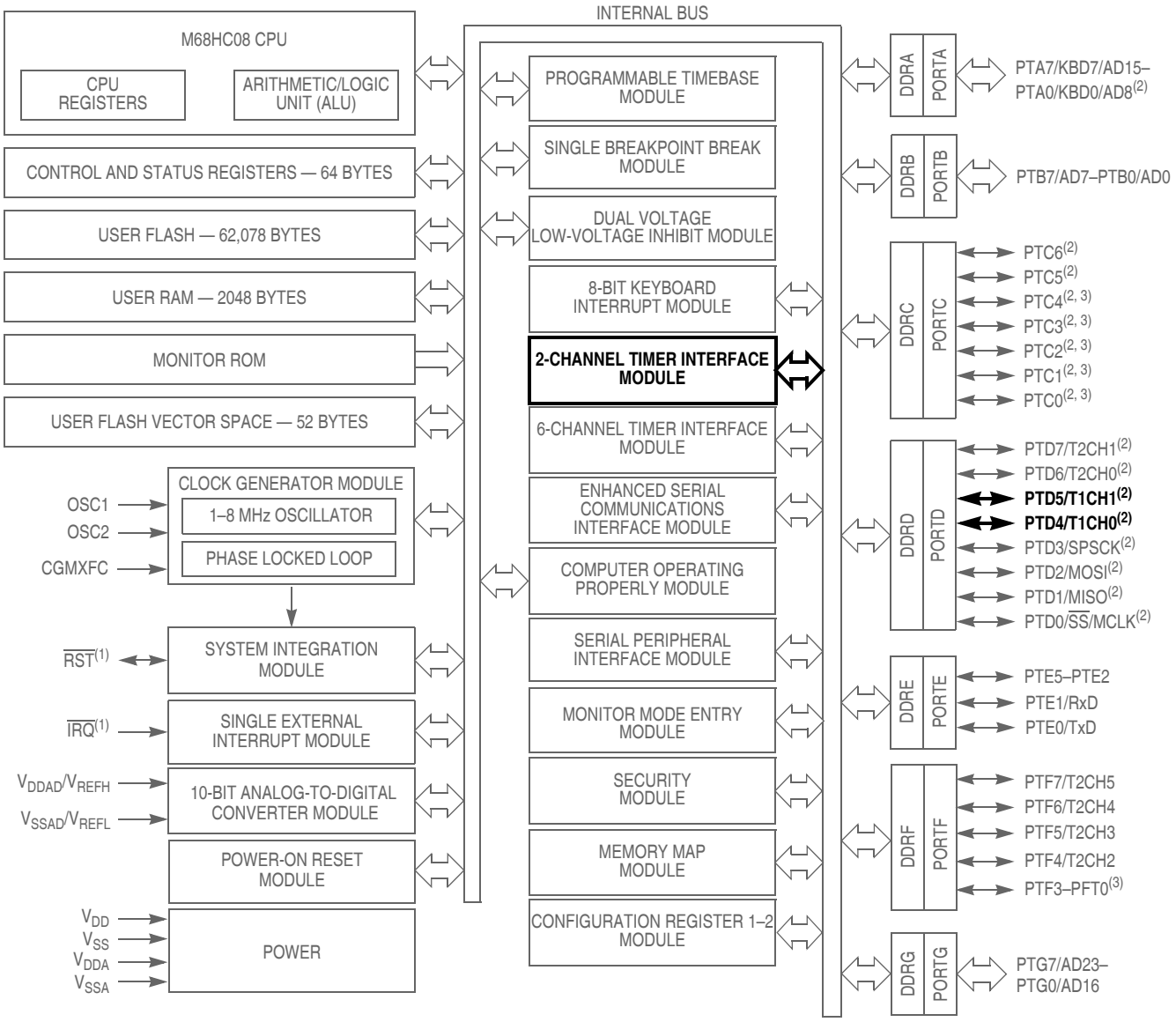
The timebase module may remain active after execution of the STOP instruction if the crystal oscillator has been enabled to operate during stop mode through the OSCENINSTOP bit in the configuration register. The timebase module can be used in this mode to generate a periodic wakeup from stop mode.

16.4 Interrupts

The timebase module can periodically interrupt the CPU with a rate defined by the selected TBMCLK and the select bits TBR2–TBR0. When the timebase counter chain rolls over, the TBIF flag is set. If the TBIE bit is set, enabling the timebase interrupt, the counter chain overflow will generate a CPU interrupt request.

NOTE

Interrupts must be acknowledged by writing a 1 to the TACK bit.



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 17-1. Block Diagram Highlighting TIM1 Block and Pins

If TIM1 functions are not required during wait mode, reduce power consumption by stopping the TIM1 before executing the WAIT instruction.

17.6 TIM1 During Break Interrupts

A break interrupt stops the TIM1 counter and inhibits input captures.

The system integration module (SIM) controls whether status bits in other modules can be cleared during the break state. The BCFE bit in the break flag control register (BFCR) enables software to clear status bits during the break state. See Figure 14-21. Break Status Register (BSR).

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.

17.7 Input/Output Signals

Port D shares two of its pins with the TIM1. The two TIM1 channel I/O pins are PTD4/T1CH0 and PTD5/T1CH1.

Each channel I/O pin is programmable independently as an input capture pin or an output compare pin. PTD4/T1CH0 can be configured as a buffered output compare or buffered PWM pin.

17.8 Input/Output Registers

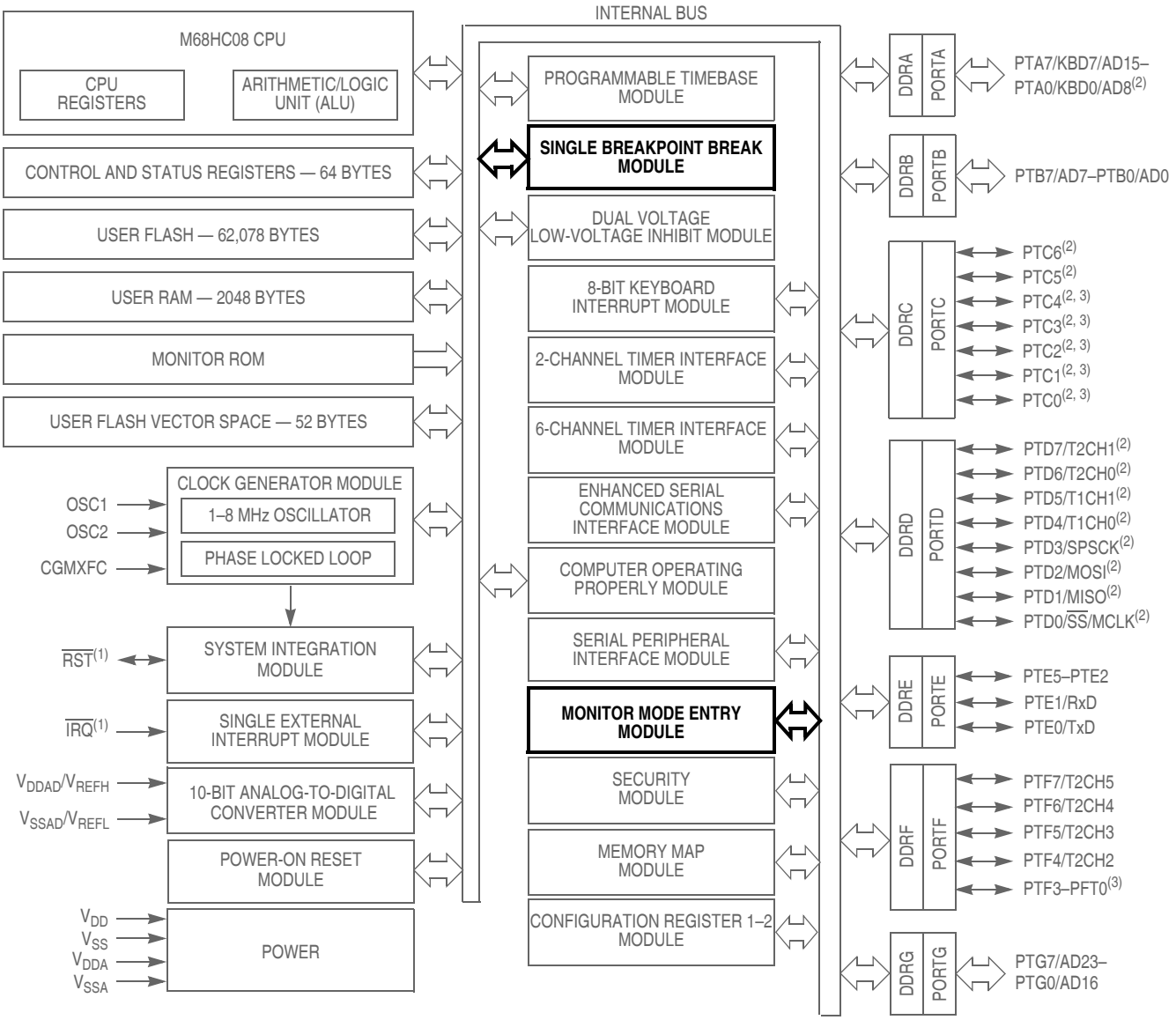
The following I/O registers control and monitor operation of the TIM:

- TIM1 status and control register (T1SC)
- TIM1 counter registers (T1CNTH:T1CNTL)
- TIM1 counter modulo registers (T1MODH:T1MODL)
- TIM1 channel status and control registers (T1SC0 and T1SC1)
- TIM1 channel registers (T1CH0H:T1CH0L and T1CH1H:T1CH1L)

17.8.1 TIM1 Status and Control Register

The TIM1 status and control register (T1SC) does the following:

- Enables TIM1 overflow interrupts
- Flags TIM1 overflows
- Stops the TIM1 counter
- Resets the TIM1 counter
- Prescales the TIM1 counter clock



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 19-1. Block Diagram Highlighting BRK and MON Blocks

19.3 Monitor Module (MON)

The monitor module allows debugging and programming of the microcontroller unit (MCU) through a single-wire interface with a host computer. Monitor mode entry can be achieved without use of the higher test voltage, V_{TST}, as long as vector addresses $FFFE and $FFFF are blank, thus reducing the hardware requirements for in-circuit programming.

Features of the monitor module include:

- Normal user-mode pin functionality
- One pin dedicated to serial communication between MCU and host computer
- Standard non-return-to-zero (NRZ) communication with host computer
- Standard communication baud rate (7200 @ 2-MHz bus frequency)
- Execution of code in random-access memory (RAM) or FLASH
- FLASH memory security feature(1)
- FLASH memory programming interface
- Monitor mode entry without high voltage, V_{TST}, if reset vector is blank ($FFFE and $FFFF contain $FF)
- Normal monitor mode entry if V_{TST} is applied to $\overline{IRQ}$

19.3.1 Functional Description

Figure 19-9 shows a simplified diagram of the monitor mode.

The monitor module receives and executes commands from a host computer.
Figure 19-10 and Figure 19-11 show example circuits used to enter monitor mode and communicate with a host computer via a standard RS-232 interface.

Simple monitor commands can access any memory address. In monitor mode, the MCU can execute code downloaded into RAM by a host computer while most MCU pins retain normal operating mode functions. All communication between the host computer and the MCU is through the PTA0 pin. A level-shifting and multiplexing interface is required between PTA0 and the host computer. PTA0 is used in a wired-OR configuration and requires a pullup resistor.

Table 19-1 shows the pin conditions for entering monitor mode. As specified in the table, monitor mode may be entered after a power-on reset (POR) and will allow communication at 7200 baud provided one of the following sets of conditions is met:

- If $FFFE and $FFFF does not contain $FF (programmed state):
  - The external clock is 4.0 MHz (7200 baud)
  - PTB4 = low
  - $\overline{IRQ} = V_{TST}$
- If $FFFE and $FFFF do not contain $FF (programmed state):
  - The external clock is 8.0 MHz (7200 baud)
  - PTB4 = high
  - IRQ = V_{TST}
- If $FFFE and $FFFF contain $FF (erased state):
  - The external clock is 8.0 MHz (7200 baud)
  - $\overline{IRQ} = V_{DD}$ (this can be implemented through the internal $\overline{IRQ}$ pullup) or V_{SS}

1. No security feature is absolutely secure. However, Freescale's strategy is to make reading or copying the FLASH difficult for unauthorized users.

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 $V_{SS} \le (V_{In}$ or $V_{Out}) \le V_{DD}$. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are connected to an appropriate logic voltage level (for example, either V_{SS} or V_{DD}).

20.9.3 CGM Acquisition/Lock Time Information

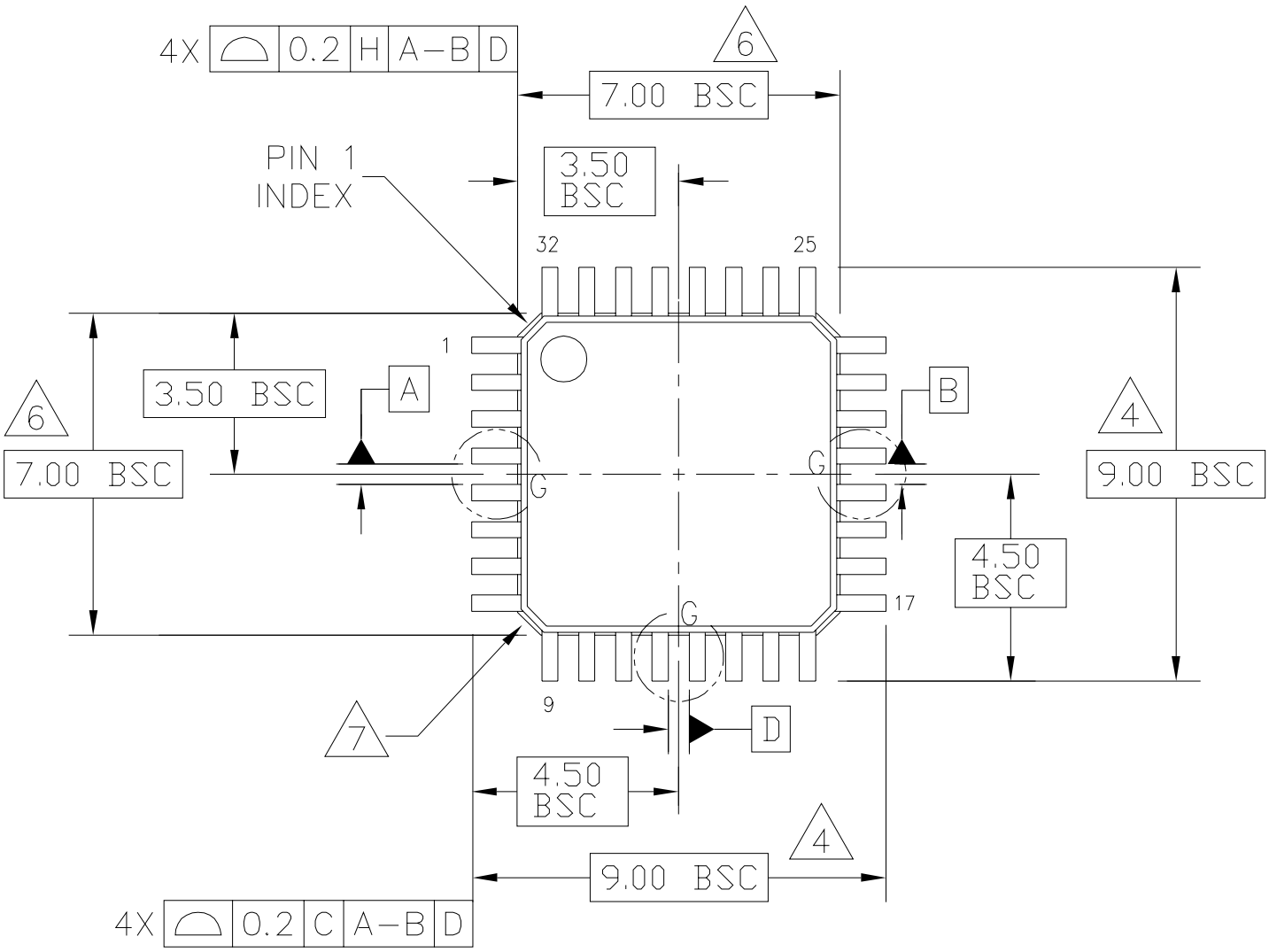
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Acquisition mode entry frequency tolerance(1)	Δ_{ACQ}	± 3.6	—	± 7.2	%
Tracking mode entry frequency tolerance(2)	Δ_{TRK}	0	—	± 3.6	%
LOCK entry frequency tolerance(3)	Δ_{LOCK}	0	—	± 0.9	%
LOCK exit frequency tolerance(4)	Δ_{UNL}	± 0.9	—	± 1.8	%
Reference cycles per acquisition mode period	n_{ACQ}	—	32	—	
Reference cycles per tracking mode period	n_{TRK}	—	128	—	
Automatic mode time to stable	t_{ACQ}	n_{ACQ}/f_{RCLK}	See note(5)	—	s
Automatic stable to lock time	t_{AL}	n_{TRK}/f_{RCLK}	See note(6)	—	s
Automatic lock time ($t_{ACQ} + t_{AL}$)(7)	t_{LOCK}	—	5	25	ms
PLL jitter, deviation of average bus frequency over 2 ms period	f_J	0	—	f_{RCLK} x 0.025% x N/4	Hz

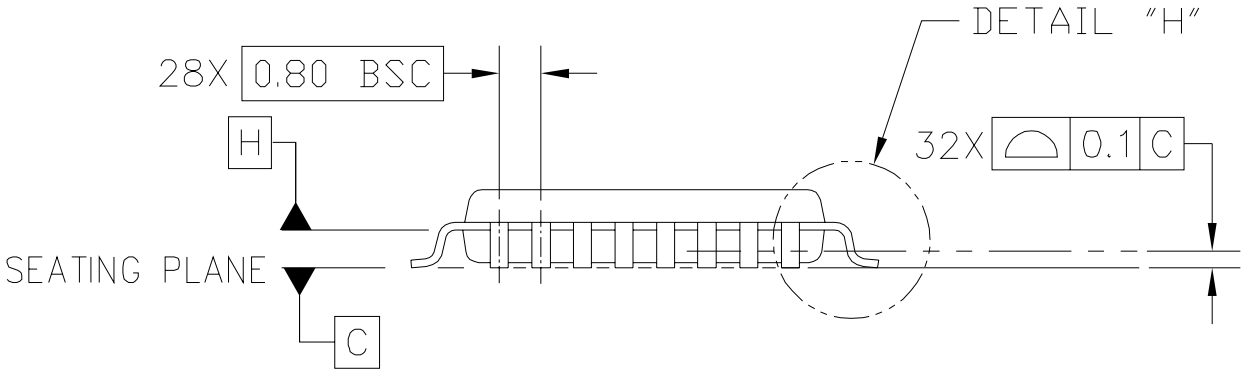
1. Deviation between VCO frequency and desired frequency to enter PLL acquisition mode.
2. Deviation between VCO frequency and desired frequency to enter PLL tracking mode (stable).
3. Deviation between VCO frequency and desired frequency to enter locked mode.
4. Deviation between VCO frequency and desired frequency to exit locked mode.
5. Acquisition time is an integer multiple of reference cycles divided by reference clock.
6. Stable to lock time is an integer multiple of reference cycles divided by reference clock.
7. Maximum lock time depends on CGMXFC filter components, power supply filtering, and reference clock stability. PLL may not lock if improper components or poor filtering and layout are used.

20.11 3.3-Volt ADC Characteristics

Characteristic[1]	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Comments
Supply voltage	V_{DDAD}	3.0	3.6	V	V_{DDAD} should be tied to the same potential as V_{DD} via separate traces.
Input voltages	V_{ADIN}	0	V_{DDAD}	V	V_{ADIN} <= V_{DDAD}
Resolution	B_{AD}	10	10	Bits	
Absolute accuracy	A_{AD}	–6	+6	LSB	Includes quantization
ADC internal clock	f_{ADIC}	500 k	1.048 M	Hz	$t_{AIC} = 1/f_{ADIC}$
Conversion range	R_{AD}	V_{SSAD}	V_{DDAD}	V	
Power-up time	t_{ADPU}	16	—	t_{AIC} cycles	
Conversion time	t_{ADC}	16	17	t_{AIC} cycles	
Sample time	t_{ADS}	5	—	t_{AIC} cycles	
Monotonicity	M_{AD}	Guaranteed			
Zero input reading	Z_{ADI}	000	005	Hex	$V_{ADIN} = V_{SSA}$
Full-scale reading	F_{ADI}	3FA	3FF	Hex	$V_{ADIN} = V_{DDA}$
Input capacitance	C_{ADI}	—	30	pF	Not tested
V_{DDAD}/V_{REFH} current	I_{VREF}	—	1.2	mA	
Absolute accuracy (8-bit truncation mode)	A_{AD}	–1	+1	LSB	Includes quantization
Quantization error (8-bit truncation mode)	—	–1/8	+7/8	LSB	

1. V_{DD} = 3.3 Vdc ± 10%, V_{SS} = 0 Vdc, V_{DDAD}/V_{REFH} = 3.3 Vdc ± 10%, V_{SSAD}/V_{REFL} = 0 Vdc





MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

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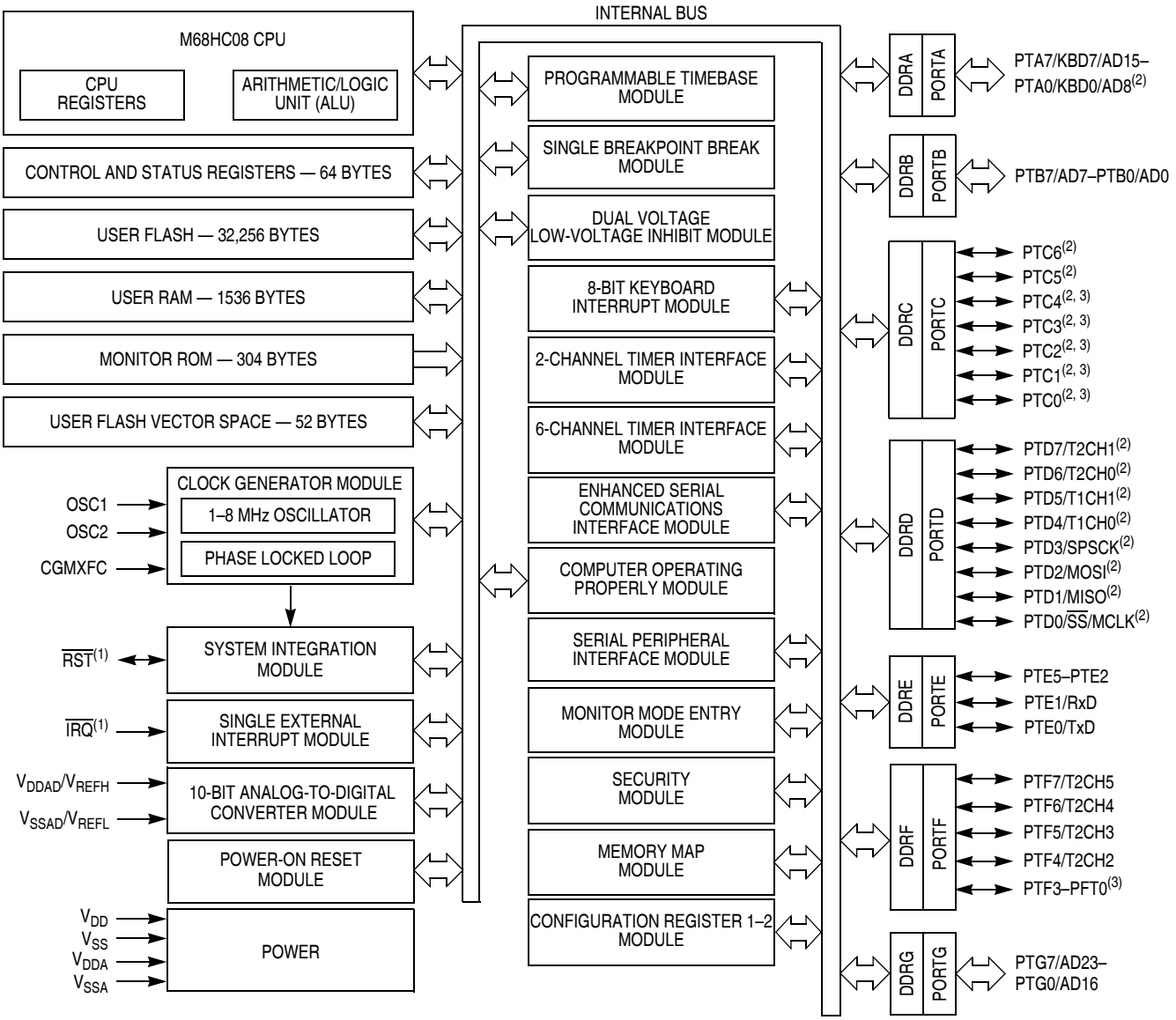
LOW PROFILE QUAD FLAT PACK (LQFP) 32 LEAD, 0.8 PITCH (7 X 7 X 1.4)	CASE NUMBER: 873A-04	01 APR 2005
	STANDARD: JEDEC MS-026 BBA	



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 B-1. MC68HC908GR32A Block Diagram