Zilog - Z84C0010VEG Datasheet

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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are specialized computing chips designed to perform specific tasks within an embedded system. Unlike general-purpose microprocessors found in personal computers, embedded microprocessors are tailored for dedicated functions within larger systems, offering optimized performance, efficiency, and reliability. These microprocessors are integral to the operation of countless electronic devices, providing the computational power necessary for controlling processes, handling data, and managing communications.

Applications of Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are utilized across a broad spectrum of applications, making them indispensable in

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	Z80
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 8-Bit
Speed	10MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	-
RAM Controllers	-
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	-
SATA	-
USB	-
Voltage - I/O	5.0V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	44-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	44-PLCC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z84c0010veg

8-BIT LOAD GROUP

	Symbolic				Flags						Opcode			No. of	No. of M	No. of T		
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments	
LD r, r'	r ← r'	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	01	r	r'		1	1	4	r, r'	Reg.
LD r, n	r ← n	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	r	110		2	2	7	000	B
											←n→						001	C
LD r, (HL)	r ← (HL)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	01	r	110		1	2	7	010	D
LD r, (IX+d)	r ← (IX+d)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	3	5	19	011	E
										01	r	110					100	H
											←d→						101	L
LD r, (IY+d)	r ← (IY+d)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	3	5	19	111	A
										01	r	110						
											←d→							
LD (HL), r	(HL) ← r	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	01	110	r		1	2	7		
LD (IX+d), r	(IX+d) ← r	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	3	5	19		
										01	110	r						
											←d→							
LD (IY+d), r	(IY+d) ← r	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	3	5	19		
										01	110	r						
											←d→							
LD (HL), n	(HL) ← n	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	110	110	36	2	3	10		
											←n→							
LD (IX+d), n	(IX+d) ← n	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	4	5	19		
										00	110	110	36					
											←d→							
											←n→							

8-BIT LOAD GROUP (Continued)

	Symbolic			Flags						Opcode				No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments
LD (IY+d), n	(IY+d) ← n	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	4	5	19	
										00	110	110	36				
											←d→						
											←n→						
LD A, (BC)	A ← (BC)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	001	010	0A	1	2	7	
LD A, (DE)	A ← (DE)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	011	010	1A	1	2	7	
LD A, (nn)	A ← (nn)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	111	010	3A	3	4	13	
											←n→						
											←n→						
LD (BC), A	(BC) ← A	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	000	010	02	1	2	7	
LD (DE), A	(DE) ← A	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	010	010	12	1	2	7	
LD (nn), A	(nn) ← A	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	110	010	32	3	4	13	
											←n→						
											←n→						
LD A, I	A ← I	↕	↕	X	0	X	IFF	0	•	11	101	101	ED	2	2	9	
										01	010	111	57				
LD A, R	A ← R	↕	↕	X	0	X	IFF	0	•	11	101	101	ED	2	2	9	
										01	011	111	5F				
LD I, A	I ← A	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	101	101	ED	2	2	9	
										01	000	111	47				
LD R, A	R ← A	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	101	101	ED	2	2	9	
										01	001	111	4F				

NOTE: IFF, the content of the interrupt enable flip-flop, (IFF_2), is copied into the P/V flag.

16-BIT LOAD GROUP

	Symbolic			Flags						Opcode				No. of	No. of M	No. of T		
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments	
LD dd, nn	dd ← nn	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	dd0	001		3	3	10	dd	Pair
											←n→						00	BC
											←n→						01	DE
LD IX, nn	IX ← nn	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	4	4	14	10	HL
										00	100	001	21				11	SP
											←n→							
											←n→							
LD IY, nn	IY ← nn	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	4	4	14		
										00	100	001	21					
											←n→							
											←n→							
LD HL, (nn)	H ← (nn+1) L ← (nn)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	101	010	2A	3	5	16		
											←n→							
											←n→							
LD dd, (nn)	dd_H ← (nn+1) dd_L ← (nn)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	101	101	ED	4	6	20		
										01	dd1	011						
											←n→							
											←n→							

NOTE: $(PAIR)_H$, $(PAIR)_L$ refer to high order and low order eight bits of the register pair respectively. e.g., BC_L = C, AF_H = A.

16-BIT LOAD GROUP (Continued)

	Symbolic				Flags						Opcode			No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	**Operation**	**S**	**Z**		**H**		**P/V**	**N**	**C**	**76**	**543**	**210**	**Hex**	**Bytes**	**Cycles**	**States**	**Comments**
LD IX, (nn)	$IX_H \leftarrow (nn+1)$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	4	6	20	
	$IX_L \leftarrow (nn)$									00	101	010	2A				
											← n →						
											← n →						
LD IY, (nn)	$IY_H \leftarrow (nn+1)$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	4	6	20	
	$IY_L \leftarrow (nn)$									00	101	010	2A				
											← n →						
											← n →						
LD (nn), HL	$(nn+1) \leftarrow H$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	100	010	22	3	5	16	
	$(nn) \leftarrow L$										← n →						
											← n →						
LD (nn), dd	$(nn+1) \leftarrow dd_H$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	101	101	ED	4	6	20	
	$(nn) \leftarrow dd_L$									01	dd0	011					
											← n →						
											← n →						
LD (nn), IX	$(nn+1) \leftarrow IX_H$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	4	6	20	
	$(nn) \leftarrow IX_L$									00	100	010	22				
											← n →						
											← n →						
LD (nn), IY	$(nn+1) \leftarrow IY_H$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	4	6	20	
	$(nn) \leftarrow IY_L$									00	100	010	22				
											← n →						
											← n →						
LD SP, HL	SP ← HL	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	001	F9	1	1	6	
LD SP, IX	SP ← IX	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	2	2	10	
										11	111	001	F9				
LD SP, IY	SP ← IY	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	2	2	10	
										11	111	001	F9				qq Pair
PUSH qq	$(SP-2) \leftarrow qq_L$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	qq0	101		1	3	11	00 BC
	$(SP-1) \leftarrow qq_H$																01 DE
	SP → SP −2																10 HL
PUSH IX	$(SP-2) \leftarrow IX_L$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	2	4	15	11 AF
	$(SP-1) \leftarrow IX_H$									11	100	101	E5				
	SP → SP −2																
PUSH IY	$(SP-2) \leftarrow IY_L$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	2	4	15	
	$(SP-1) \leftarrow IY_H$									11	100	101	E5				
	SP → SP −2																
POP qq	$qq_H \leftarrow (SP+1)$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	qq0	001		1	3	10	
	qqL ← (SP)																
	SP → SP +2																
POP IX	$IX_H \leftarrow (SP+1)$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	2	4	14	
	$IX_L \leftarrow (SP)$									11	100	001	E1				
	SP → SP +2																
POP IY	$IY_H \leftarrow (SP+1)$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	2	4	14	
	$IY_L \leftarrow (SP)$									11	100	001	E1				
	SP → SP +2																

NOTE: $(PAIR)_H$, $(PAIR)_L$ refer to high order and low order eight bits of the register pair respectively, e.g., BC_L = C, AF_H = A.

8-BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP (Continued)

	Symbolic				Flags						Opcode			No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments
INC r	r ← r + 1	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	0	•	00	r	$\boxed{100}$		1	1	4	
INC (HL)	(HL) ← (HL) + 1	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	0	•	00	110	$\boxed{100}$		1	3	11	
INC (IX + d)	(IX + d) ← (IX + d) + 1	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	0	•	11 00	011 110 ← d →	101 $\boxed{100}$	DD	3	6	23	
INC (IY + d)	(IY + d) ← (IY + d) + 1	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	0	•	11 00	111 110 ← d →	101 $\boxed{100}$	FD	3	6	23	
DEC m	m ← m − 1	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	1	•			$\boxed{101}$					

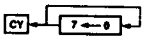
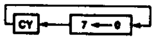
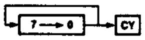
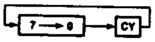
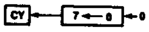
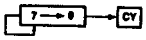
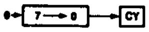
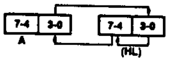
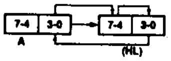
NOTE: m is any of r, (HL), (IX + d), (IY + d) as shown for INC. DEC same format and states as INC. Replace $\boxed{100}$ with $\boxed{101}$ in opcode.

GENERAL-PURPOSE ARITHMETIC AND CPU CONTROL GROUPS

	Symbolic				Flags						Opcode			No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments
DAA	@	↕	↕	X	↕	X	P	•	↕	00	100	111	27	1	1	4	Decimal adjust accumulator.
CPL	A ← A	•	•	X	1	X	•	1	•	00	101	111	2F	1	1	4	Complement accumulator (one's complement).
NEG	A ← 0 − A	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	1	↕	11 01	101 000	101 100	ED 44	2	2	8	Negate acc. (two's complement).
CCF	CY ← CY	•	•	X	X	X	•	0	↕	00	111	111	3F	1	. 1	4	Complement carry flag.
SCF	CY ← 1	•	•	X	0	X	•	0	1	00	110	111	37	1	1	4	Set carry flag.
NOP	No operation	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	00	000	000	00	1	1	4	
HALT	CPU halted	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	01	110	110	76	1	1	4	
DI ★	IFF ← 0	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	110	011	F3	1	1	4	
EI ★	IFF ← 1	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	011	FB	1	1	4	
IM 0	Set interrupt mode 0	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11 01	101 000	101 110	ED 46	2	2	8	
IM 1	Set interrupt mode 1	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11 01	101 010	101 110	ED 56	2	2	8	
IM 2	Set interrupt mode 2	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11 01	101 011	101 110	ED 5E	2	2	8	

NOTES: @ converts accumulator content into packed BCD following add or subtract with packed BCD operands.
IFF indicates the interrupt enable flip-flop.
CY indicates the carry flip-flop.
★ indicates interrupts are not sampled at the end of EI or DI.

ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP (Continued)

	Symbolic			Flags						Opcode				No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments
RLC r		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0 •	‡	11	001	011	CB	2	2	8	Rotate left
										00	$\boxed{000}$	r					circular
																	register r.
RLC (HL)		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡	11	001	011	CB	2	4	15	r Reg.
										00	000	110					000 B
																	001 C
RLC (IX + d)		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡	11	011	101	DD	4	6	23	010 D
	r,(HL),(IX + d),(IY + d)									11	001	011	CB				011 E
											←d→						001 H
										00	$\boxed{000}$	110					101 L
																	111 A
RLC (IY + d)		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡	11	111	101	FD	4	6	23	
										11	001	011	CB				
											←d→						Instruction
										00	$\boxed{000}$	110					format and
RL m		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡		$\boxed{010}$						states are as
	m = r,(HL,(IX + d),(IY + d)																shown for
																	RLCs. To form
RRC m		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡		$\boxed{001}$						new opcode
	m = r,(HL),(IX + d),(IY + d)																replace $\boxed{000}$
																	or RLCs with
																	shown code.
RR m		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡		$\boxed{011}$						
	m = r,(HL),(IX + d),(IY + d)																
SLA m		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡		$\boxed{100}$						
	m = r,(HL),(IX + d),(IY + d)																
SRA m		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡		$\boxed{101}$						
	m = r,(HL),(IX + d),(IY + d)																
SRL m		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	‡		$\boxed{111}$						
	m = r,(HL),(IX + d),(IY + d)																
RLD		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	•	11	101	101	ED	2	5	18	Rotate digit
										01	101	111	6F				left and
																	right between
																	the accumu-
																	lator and
																	location (HL).
RRD		‡	‡	X	0	X	P	0	•	11	101	101	ED	2	5	18	The content
										01	100	111	67				of the upper
																	half of the
																	accumulator
																	is unaffected.

BIT SET, RESET AND TEST GROUP

	Symbolic				Flags						Opcode			No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments
BIT b, r	$Z \leftarrow r_b$	X	↕	X	1	X	X	0	•	11	001	011	CB	2	2	8	r Reg.
										01	b	r					000 B
BIT b, (HL)	$Z \leftarrow (HL)_b$	X	↕	X	1	X	X	0	•	11	001	011	CB	2	3	12	001 C
										01	b	110					010 D
BIT b,$(IX+d)_b$	$Z \leftarrow (IX+d)_b$	X	↕	X	1	X	X	0	•	11	011	101	DD	4	5	20	011 E
										11	001	011	CB				100 H
											←d→						101 L
										01	b	110					111 A
																	b Bit Tested
BIT b, $(IY+d)_b$	$Z \leftarrow (IY+d)_b$	X	↕	X	1	X	X	0	•	11	111	101	FD	4	5	20	000 0
										11	001	011	CB				001 1
											←d→						010 2
										01	b	110					011 3
SET b, r	$r_b \leftarrow 1$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	001	011	CB	2	2	8	100 4
										$\boxed{11}$	b	r					101 5
SET b, (HL)	$(HL)_b \leftarrow 1$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	001	011	CB	2	4	15	110 6
										$\boxed{11}$	b	110					111 7
SET b, (IX+d)	$(IX+d)_b \leftarrow 1$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	011	101	DD	4	6	23	
										11	001	011	CB				
											←d→						
										$\boxed{11}$	b	110					
SET b, (IY+d)	$(IY+d)_b \leftarrow 1$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	111	101	FD	4	6	23	
										11	001	011	CB				
											←d→						
										$\boxed{11}$	b	110					
RES b, m	$m_b \leftarrow 0$ $m \equiv r$, (HL), (IX+d), (IY+d)	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	$\boxed{10}$							To form new opcode replace $\boxed{11}$ of SET b, s with $\boxed{10}$. Flags and time states for SET instruction.

NOTE: The notation m_b indicates location m, bit b (0 to 7).

CALL AND RETURN GROUP

	Symbolic			Flags							Opcode			No. of	No. of M	No. of T	
Mnemonic	Operation	S	Z		H		P/V	N	C	76	543	210	Hex	Bytes	Cycles	States	Comments
CALL nn	$(SP-1) \leftarrow PC_H$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	001	101	CD	3	5	17	
	$(SP-2) \leftarrow PC_L$										← n →						
	PC ← nn,										← n →						
CALL cc,nn	If condition	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	cc	100		3	3	10	If cc is false.
	cc is false										← n →						
	continue,										← n →			3	5	17	If cc is true.
	otherwise																
	same as																
	CALL nn																
RET	$PC_L \leftarrow (SP)$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	001	001	C9	1	3	10	
	$PC_H \leftarrow (SP+1)$																
RET cc	If condition	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	cc	000		1	1	5	If cc is false.
	cc is false																
	continue,													/1	3	11	If cc is true.
	otherwise																
	same as RET																
RETI	Return from	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	101	101	ED	2	4	14	
	interrupt									01	001	101	4D				
RETN[1]	Return from	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	101	101	ED	2	4	14	
	non-maskable									01	000	101	45				
	interrupt																
RST p	$(SP-1) \leftarrow PC_H$	•	•	X	•	X	•	•	•	11	t	111		1	3	11	
	$(SP-2) \leftarrow PC_L$																
	$PC_H \leftarrow 0$																
	$PC_L \leftarrow p$																

cc	Condition
000	NZ (non-zero)
001	Z (zero)
010	NC (non-carry)
011	C (carry)
100	PO (parity odd)
101	PE (parity even)
110	P (sign positive)
111	M (sign negative)

t	p
000	00H
001	08H
010	10H
011	18H
100	20H
101	28H
110	30H
111	38H

NOTE: [1]RETN loads $IFF_2 \rightarrow IFF_1$

SUMMARY OF FLAG OPERATION

	D_7							D_0	
Instructions	**S**	**Z**		**H**		**P/V**	**N**	**C**	**Comments**
ADD A, s; ADC A, s	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	0	↕	8-bit add or add with carry.
SUB s; SBC A, s; CP s; NEG	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	1	↕	8-bit subtract, subtract with carry, compare and negate accumulator.
AND s	↕	↕	X	1	X	P	0	0	Logical operation.
OR s, XOR s	↕	↕	X	0	X	P	0	0	Logical operation.
INC s	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	0	•	8-bit increment.
DEC s	↕	↕	X	↕	X	V	1	•	8-bit decrement.
ADD DD, ss	•	•	X	X	X	•	0	↕	16-bit add.
ADC HL, ss	↕	↕	X	X	X	V	0	↕	16-bit add with carry.
SBC HL, ss	↕	↕	X	X	X	V	1	↕	16-bit subtract with carry.
RLA; RLCA; RRA; RRCA	•	•	X	0	X	•	0	↕	Rotate accumulator.
RL m; RLC m; RR m; RRC m; SLA m; SRA m; SRL m	↕	↕	X	0	X	P	0	↕	Rotate and shift locations.
RLD; RRD	↕	↕	X	0	X	P	0	•	Rotate digit left and right.
DAA	↕	↕	X	↕	X	P	•	↕	Decimal adjust accumulator.
CPL	•	•	X	1	X	•	1	•	Complement accumulator.
SCF	•	•	X	0	X	•	0	1	Set carry.
CCF	•	•	X	X	X	•	0	↕	Complement carry.
IN r (C)	↕	↕	X	0	X	P	0	•	Input register indirect.
INI; IND; OUTI; OUTD	X	↕	X	X	X	X	1	•	Block input and output. Z = 1 if B ≠ 0, otherwise Z = 0.
INIR; INDR; OTIR; OTDR	X	1	X	X	X	X	1	•	Block input and output. Z = 1 if B ≠ 0, otherwise Z = 0.
LDI; LDD	X	X	X	0	X	↕	0	•	Block transfer instructions. P/V = 1 if BC ≠ 0, otherwise P/V = 0.
LDIR; LDDR	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	•	Block transfer instructions. P/V = 1 if BC ≠ 0, otherwise P/V = 0.
CPI; CPIR; CPD; CPDR	X	↕	X	X	X	↕	1	•	Block search instructions. Z = 1 if A = (HL), otherwise Z = 0. P/V = 1 if BC ≠ 0, otherwise P/V = 0.
LD A; I, LD A, R	↕	↕	X	0	X	IFF	0	•	IFF, the content of the interrupt enable flip-flop, (IFF_2), is copied into the P/V flag.
BIT b, s	X	↕	X	1	X	X	0	•	The state of bit b of location s is copied into the Z flag.

SYMBOLIC NOTATION

Symbol	Operation
S	Sign flag. S = 1 if the MSB of the result is 1.
Z	Zero flag. Z = 1 if the result of the operation is 0.
P/V	Parity or overflow flag. Parity (P) and overflow (V) share the same flag. Logical operations affect this flag with the parity of the result while arithmetic operations affect this flag with the overflow of the result. If P/V holds parity: P/V = 1 if the result of the operation is even; P/V = 0 if result is odd. If P/V holds overflow, P/V = 1 if the result of the operation produced an overflow. If P/V does not hold overflow, P/V = 0.
H*	Half-carry flag. H = 1 if the add or subtract operation produced a carry into, or borrow from, bit 4 of the accumulator.
N*	Add/Subtract flag. N = 1 if the previous operation was a subtract.
C	Carry/Link flag. C = 1 if the operation produced a carry from the MSB of the operand or result.

Symbol	Operation
↕	The flag is affected according to the result of the operation.
•	The flag is unchanged by the operation.
0	The flag is reset by the operation.
1	The flag is set by the operation.
X	The flag is indeterminate.
V	P/V flag affected according to the overflow result of the operation.
P	P/V flag affected according to the parity result of the operation.
r	Any one o the CPU registers A, B, C, D, E, H, L.
s	Any 8-bit location for all the addressing modes allowed for the particular instruction.
ss	Any 16-bit location for all the addressing modes allowed for that instruction.
ii	Any one of the two index registers IX or IY.
R	Refresh counter.
n	8-bit value in range < 0, 255 >.
nn	16-bit value in range < 0, 65535 >.

*H and N flags are used in conjunction with the decimal adjust instruction (DAA) to properly correct the result into packed BCD format following addition or subtraction using operands with packed BCD format.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

A_0-A_{15}. *Address Bus* (output, active High, 3-state). A_0-A_{15} form a 16-bit address bus. The Address Bus provides the address for memory data bus exchanges (up to 64K bytes) and for I/O device exchanges.

$\overline{\text{BUSACK}}$. *Bus Acknowledge* (output, active Low). Bus Acknowledge indicates to the requesting device that the CPU address bus, data bus, and control signals $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$, $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$, $\overline{\text{RD}}$, and $\overline{\text{WR}}$ have entered their high-impedance states. The external circuitry can now control these lines.

$\overline{\text{BUSREQ}}$. *Bus Request* (input, active Low). Bus Request has a higher priority than $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ and is always recognized at the end of the current machine cycle. $\overline{\text{BUSREQ}}$ forces the CPU address bus, data bus, and control signals $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$, $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$, RD, and WR to go to a high-impedance state so that other devices can control these lines. $\overline{\text{BUSREQ}}$ is normally wired-OR and requires an external pullup for these applications. Extended $\overline{\text{BUSREQ}}$ periods due to extensive DMA operations can prevent the CPU from properly refreshing dynamic RAMs.

D_0-D_7. *Data Bus* (input/output, active High, 3-state). D_0-D_7 constitute an 8-bit bidirectional data bus, used for data exchanges with memory and I/O.

$\overline{\text{HALT}}$. *Halt State* (output, active Low). $\overline{\text{HALT}}$ indicates that the CPU has executed a Halt instruction and is awaiting either a nonmaskable or a maskable interrupt (with the mask enabled) before operation can resume. While halted, the CPU executes NOPs to maintain memory refresh.

$\overline{\text{INT}}$. *Interrupt Request* (input, active Low). Interrupt Request is generated by I/O devices. The CPU honors a request at the end of the current instruction if the internal software-controlled interrupt enable flip-flop (IFF) is enabled. $\overline{\text{INT}}$ is normally wired-OR and requires an external pullup for these applications.

$\overline{\text{IORQ}}$. *Input/Output Request* (output, active Low, 3-state). $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$ indicates that the lower half of the address bus holds a valid I/O address for an I/O read or write operation. $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$ is also generated concurrently with $\overline{\text{M1}}$ during an interrupt acknowledge cycle to indicate that an interrupt response vector can be placed on the data bus.

$\overline{\text{M1}}$. *Machine Cycle One* (output, active Low). $\overline{\text{M1}}$, together with $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$, indicates that the current machine cycle is the opcode fetch cycle of an instruction execution. $\overline{\text{M1}}$, together with $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$, indicates an interrupt acknowledge cycle.

$\overline{\text{MREQ}}$. *Memory Request* (output, active Low, 3-state). $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$ indicates that the address bus holds a valid address for a memory read or memory write operation.

$\overline{\text{NMI}}$. *Non-Maskable Interrupt* (input, negative edge-triggered). $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ has a higher priority than $\overline{\text{INT}}$. $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ is always recognized at the end of the current instruction, independent of the status of the interrupt enable flip-flop, and automatically forces the CPU to restart at location 0066H.

$\overline{\text{RD}}$. *Read* (output, active Low, 3-state). $\overline{\text{RD}}$ indicates that the CPU wants to read data from memory or an I/O device. The addressed I/O device or memory should use this signal to gate data onto the CPU data bus.

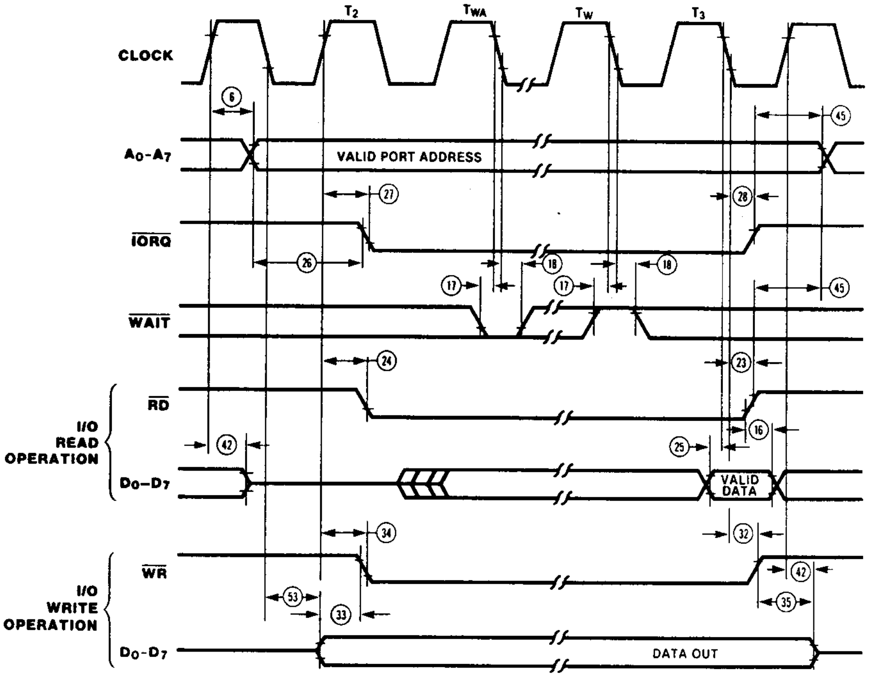
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$. *Reset* (input, active Low). $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ initializes the CPU as follows: it resets the interrupt enable flip-flop, clears the PC and Registers I and R, and sets the interrupt status to Mode 0. During reset time, the address and data bus go to a high-impedance state, and all control output signals go to the inactive state. Note that $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ must be active for a minimum of three full clock cycles before the reset operation is complete.

$\overline{\text{RFSH}}$. *Refresh* (output, active Low). $\overline{\text{RFSH}}$, together with $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$, indicates that the lower seven bits of the system's address bus can be used as a refresh address to the system's dynamic memories.

$\overline{\text{WAIT}}$. *Wait* (input, active Low). $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ indicates to the CPU that the addressed memory or I/O devices are not ready for a data transfer. The CPU continues to enter a Wait state as long as this signal is active. Extended $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ periods can prevent the CPU from properly refreshing dynamic memory.

$\overline{\text{WR}}$. *Write* (output, active Low, 3-state). $\overline{\text{WR}}$ indicates that the CPU data bus holds valid data to be stored at the addressed memory or I/O location.

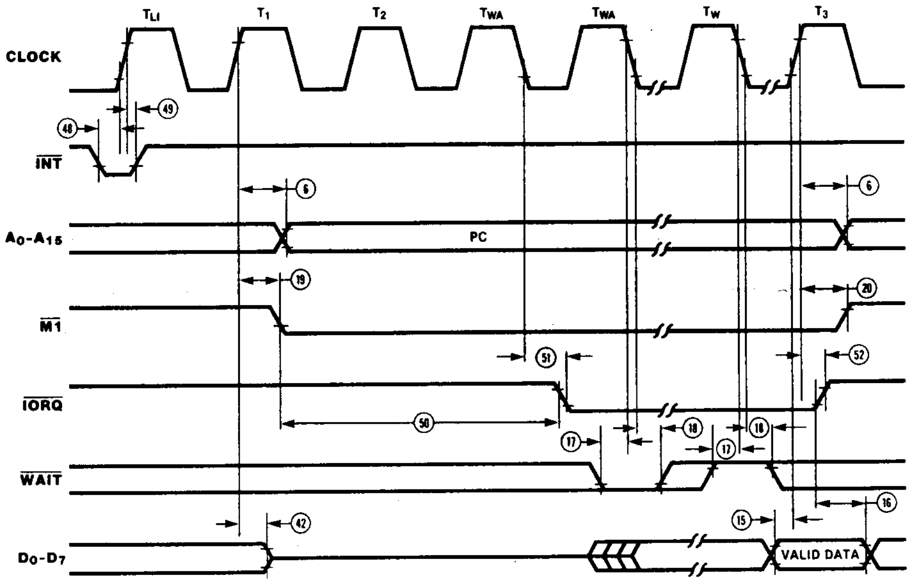
Input or Output Cycles. Figure 7 shows the timing for an I/O read or I/O write operation. During I/O operations, the CPU automatically inserts a single Wait state (T_{WA}). This extra Wait state allows sufficient time for an I/O port to decode the address from the port address lines.



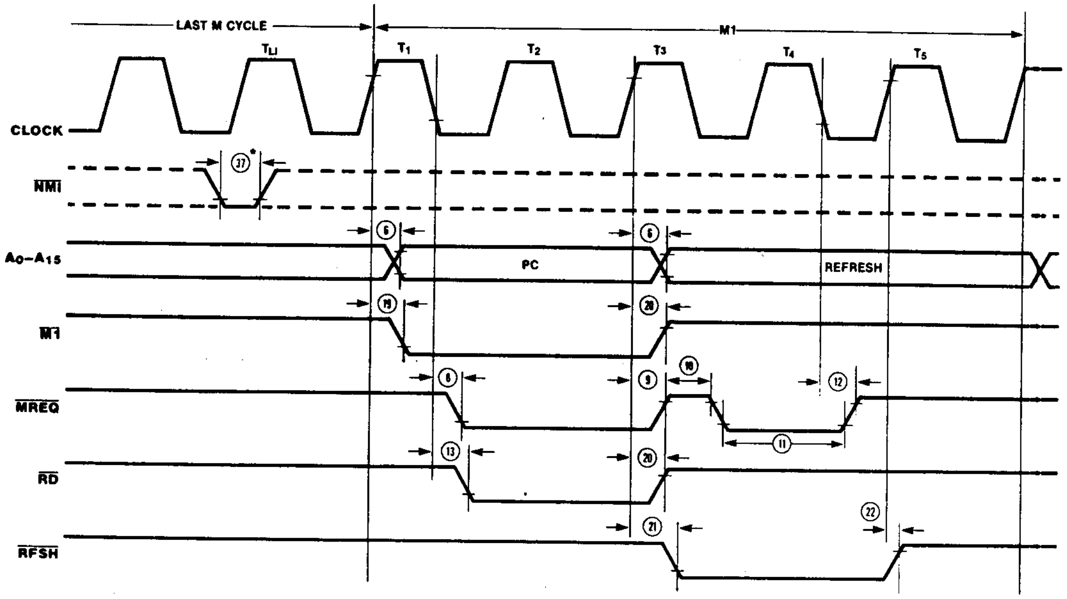
T_{WA} = One wait cycle automatically inserted by CPU.

Figure 7. Input or Output Cycles

Interrupt Request/Acknowledge Cycle. The CPU samples the interrupt signal with the rising edge of the last clock cycle at the end of any instruction (Figure 8). When an interrupt is accepted, a special $\overline{\text{M1}}$ cycle is generated. During this $\overline{\text{M1}}$ cycle, $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$ becomes active (instead of $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$) to indicate that the interrupting device can place an 8-bit vector on the data bus. The CPU automatically adds two Wait states to this cycle.



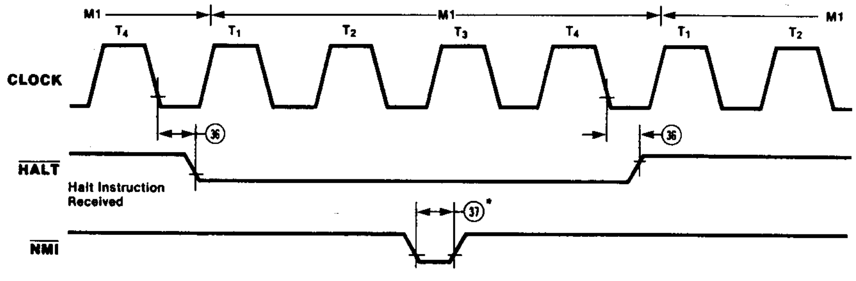
Non-Maskable Interrupt Request Cycle. $\overline{NMI}$ is sampled at the same time as the maskable interrupt input $\overline{INT}$ but has higher priority and cannot be disabled under software control. The subsequent timing is similar to that of a normal memory read operation except that data put on the bus by the memory is ignored. The CPU instead executes a restart (RST) operation and jumps to the $\overline{NMI}$ service routine located at address 0066H (Figure 9).



*Although $\overline{NMI}$ is an asynchronous input, to guarantee its being recognized on the following machine cycle, $\overline{NMI}$'s falling edge must occur no later than the rising edge of the clock cycle preceding the last state of any instruction cycle (T_{LI}).

Figure 9. Non-Maskable Interrupt Request Operation

Halt Acknowledge Cycle. When the CPU receives a HALT instruction, it executes NOP states until either an $\overline{\text{INT}}$ or $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ input is received. When in the Halt state, the $\overline{\text{HALT}}$ output is active and remains so until an interrupt is received (Figure 11). $\overline{\text{INT}}$ will also force a Halt exit.



*Although $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ is an asynchronous input, to guarantee its being recognized on the following machine cycle, $\overline{\text{NMI}}$'s falling edge must occur no later than the rising edge of the clock cycle preceding the last state of any instruction cycle (T_{LI}).

Figure 11. Halt Acknowledge

Reset Cycle. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ must be active for at least three clock cycles for the CPU to properly accept it. As long as $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ remains active, the address and data buses float, and the control outputs are inactive. Once $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes inactive, two internal T cycles are consumed before the CPU resumes normal processing operation. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ clears the PC register, so the first opcode fetch will be to location 0000H (Figure 12).

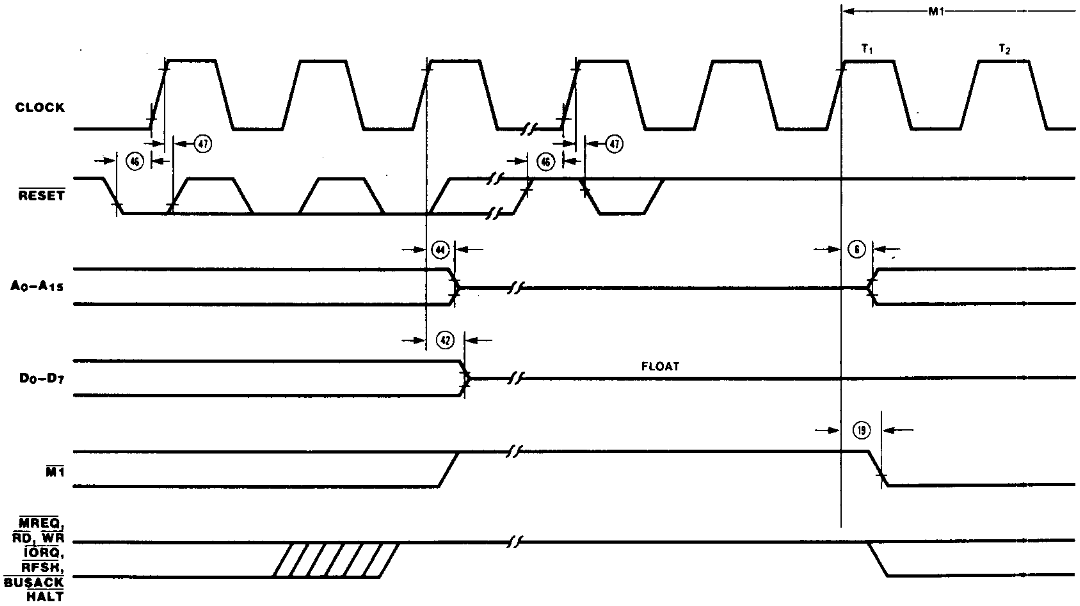


Figure 12. Reset Cycle

Power-Down Release Cycle. The system clock must be supplied to the CPU to release the power-down state. When the system clock is supplied to the CLK input, the CPU restarts operations from the point at which the power-down state was implemented.

The timing diagrams for the release from power-down mode **are shown in Figure 14.**

NOTES:

1) When the external oscillator has been stopped to enter the power-down state, some warm-up time may be required to obtain a stable clock for the release.
2) When the HALT instruction is executed to enter the power-down state, the CPU will also enter the Halt state. An interrupt signal (either $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ or $\overline{\text{INT}}$) or a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal must be applied to the CPU after the system clock is supplied in order to release the power-down state.

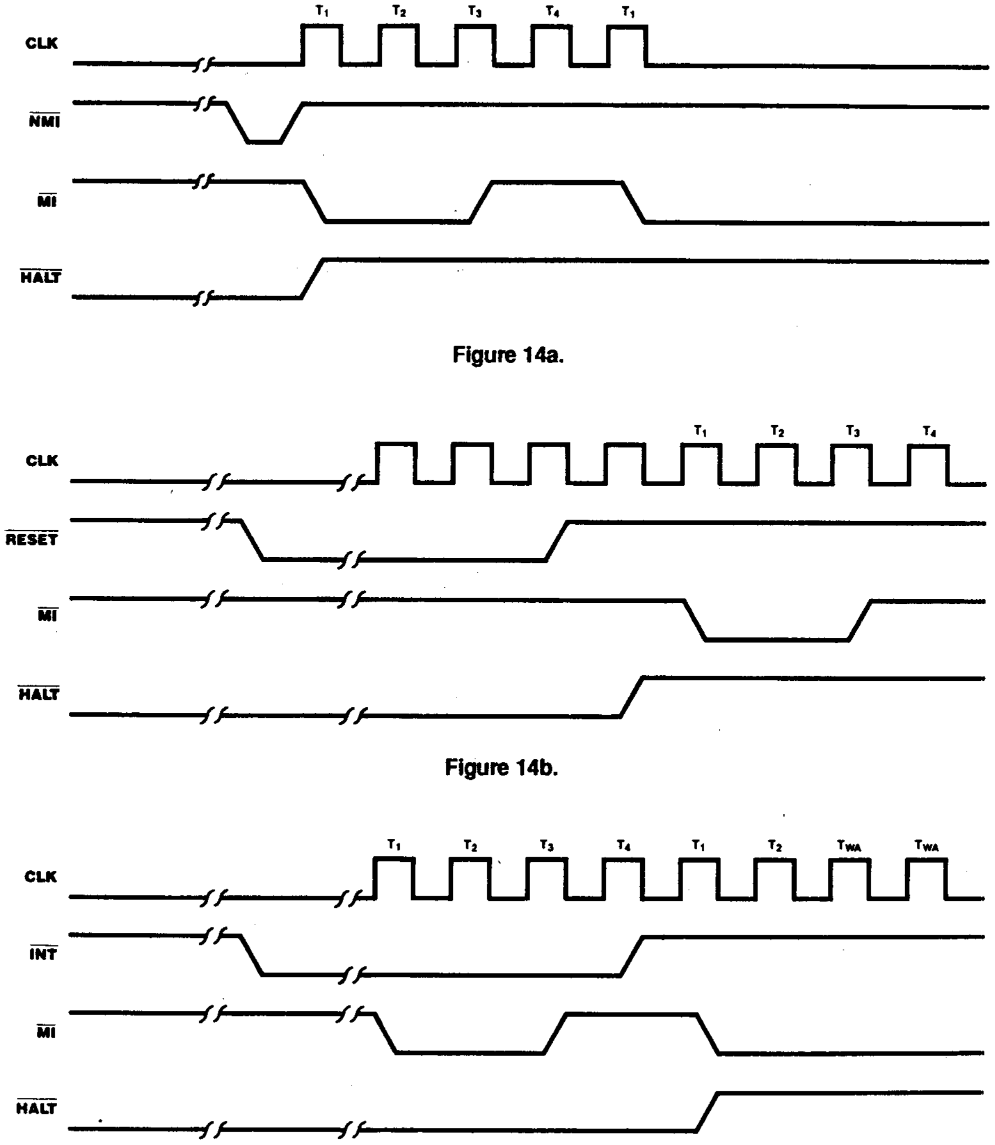


Figure 14a.

Figure 14b.

Figure 14c.

Figure 13. Power-Down Release

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage on V_{CC} with respect to V_{SS}	– 0.3V to + 7V
Voltages on all inputs with respect to V_{SS}	– 0.3V to V_{CC} + 0.3V
Operating Ambient Temperature	See Ordering Information
Storage Temperature	– 65 °C to + 150 °C

Stresses greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; operation of the device at any condition above those indicated in the operational sections of these specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS

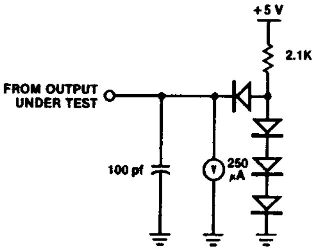
The DC Characteristics and capacitance sections below apply for the following standard test conditions, unless otherwise noted. All voltages are referenced to GND (0V). Positive current flows into the referenced pin.

Available operating temperature ranges are:

- **S = 0°C to +70°C**
  Voltage Supply Range:
  NMOS: +4.75V ≤ VCC ≤ +5.25V
  CMOS: +4.50V ≤ VCC ≤ +5.50V
- E= -40°C to 100°C, +4.50V ≤ VCC ≤ +5.50V

All ac parameters assume a load capacitance of 100 pf. Add 10 ns delay for each 50 pf increase in load up to a maximum of 200 pf for the data bus and 100 pf for address and control lines. AC timing measurements are referenced to 1.5 volts (except for clock, which is referenced to the 10% and 90% points).

The Ordering Information section lists temperature ranges and product numbers. Package drawings are in the Package Information section. Refer to the Literature List for additional documentation.



DC CHARACTERISTICS (Z84C00/CMOS Z80 CPU)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Condition
V_{ILC}	Clock Input Low Voltage	−0.3	0.45	V	
V_{IHC}	Clock Input High Voltage	$V_{CC}-.6$	$V_{CC}+.3$	V	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	−0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.2	V_{CC}	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	I_{OL} = 2.0 mA
V_{OH_1}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I_{OH} = −1.6 mA
V_{OH_2}	Output High Voltage	$V_{CC}-0.8$		V	I_{OH} = −250 µA
I_{CC_1}	Power Supply Current **4 MHz**		**20**	**mA**	V_{CC} = 5V
	6 MHz		**30**	**mA**	V_{IH} = V_{CC} − 0.2V
	8 MHz		**40**	**mA**	V_{IL} = 0.2V
	10 MHz		**50**	**mA**	
	20 MHz		100	mA	V_{cc} = 5V
I_{CC_2}	Standby Supply Current		10	µA	V_{CC} = 5V $\overline{CLK}$ = (0) V_{IH} = V_{CC} − 0.2V V_{IL} = 0.2V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	−10	10	µA	V_{IN} = 0.4 to V_{CC}
I_{LO}	3-State Output Leakage Current in Float	−10	10^2	µA	V_{OUT} = 0.4 to V_{CC}

1. Measurements made with outputs floating.
2. A_{15}-A_0, D_7-D_0, $\overline{MREQ}$, $\overline{IORQ}$, $\overline{RD}$, and $\overline{WR}$.
3. I_{CC_2} standby supply current is guaranteed only when the supplied clock is stopped at a low level during T_4 of the machine cycle immediately following the execution of a HALT instruction.

CAPACITANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
C_{CLOCK}	Clock Capacitance		**10**	pf
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance		5	pf
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance		15	pf

T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz.
Unmeasured pins returned to ground.

AC CHARACTERISTICS† (Z84C00/CMOS Z80 CPU)

V_{cc}=5.0V ± 10%, unless otherwise specified

No	Symbol	Parameter	Z84C0004**		Z84C0006		Z84C0008		Z84C0010		Z84C0020[1]		Unit	Note
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
1	TcC	Clock Cycle time	250*	DC	162*	DC	125*	DC	100*	DC	50*	DC	nS	
2	TwCh	Clock Pulse width (high)	110	DC	65	DC	55	DC	40	DC	20	DC	nS	
3	TwCl	Clock Pulse width (low)	110	DC	65	DC	55	DC	40	DC	20	DC	nS	
4	TfC	Clock Fall time		30		20		10		10		10	nS	
5	TrC	Clock Rise time		30		20		10		10		10	nS	
6	TdCr(A)	Address vaild from Clock Rise		110		90		80		65		57	nS	[2]
7	TdA(MREQf)	Address valid to /MREQ Fall	65*		35*		20*		5*		-15*		nS	
8	TdCf(MREQf)	Clock Fall to /MREQ Fall delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
9	TdCr(MREQr)	Clock Rise to /MREQ Rise delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
10	TwMREQh	/MREQ pulse width (High)	110*		65*		45**		30*		10*		nS	[3]
11	TwMREQl	/MREQ pulse width (low)	220*		132*		100*		75*		25*		nS	[3]
12	TdCf(MERQr)	Clock Fall to /MREQ Rise delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
13	TdCf(RDf)	Clock Fall to /RD Fall delay		95		80		70		65		40	nS	
14	TdCr(RDr)	Clock Rise to /RD Rise delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
15	TsD(Cr)	Data setup time to Clock Rise	35		30		30		25		12		nS	
16	ThD(RDr)	Data hold time after /RD Rise	0		0		0		0		0		nS	
17	TsWAIT(Cf)	/WAIT setup time to Clock Fall	70		60		50		20		7.5		nS	
18	ThWAIT(Cf)	/WAIT hold time after Clock Fall	10		10		10		10		10		nS	
19	TdCr(M1f)	Clock Rise to /M1 Fall delay		100		80		70		65		45	nS	
20	TdCr(M1r)	Clock Rise to /M1 Rise delay		100		80		70		65		45	nS	
21	TdCr(RFSHf)	Clock Rise to /RFSH Fall delay		130		110		95		80		60	nS	
22	TdCr(RFSHr)	Clock Rise to /RFSH Rise delay		120		100		85		80		60	nS	
23	TdCf(RDr)	Clock Fall to /RD Rise delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
24	TdCr(RDf)	Clock Rise to /RD Fall delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
25	TsD(Cf)	Data setup to Clock Fall during M2, M3, M4 or M5 cycles	50		40		30		25		12		nS	
26	TdA(IORQf)	Address stable prior to /IORQ Fall	180*		107*		75*		50*		0*		nS	
27	TdCr(IORQf)	Clock Rise to /IORQ Fall delay		75		65		55		50		40	nS	
28	TdCf(IORQr)	Clock Fall to /IORQ Rise delay		85		70		60		55		40	nS	
29	TdD(WRf)Mw	Data stable prior to /WR Fall	80*		22*		5*		40*		-10*		nS	
30	TdCf(WRf)	Clock Fall to /WR Fall delay		80		70		60		55		40	nS	
31	TwWR	/WR pulse width	220*		132*		100*		75*		25*		nS	
32	TdCf(WRr)	Clock Fall to /WR Rise delay		80		70		60		55		40	nS	
33	TdD(WRf)IO	Data stable prior to /WR Fall	-10*		-55*		-55*		-10*		-30*		nS	
34	TdCr(WRf)	Clock Rise to /WR Fall delay		65		60		60		50		40	nS	
35	TdWRr(D)	Data stable from /WR Rise	60*		30*		15*		10*		0*		nS	
36	TdCf(HALT)	Clock Fall to /HALT 'L' or 'H'		300		260		225		90		70	nS	
37	TwNMI	/NMI pulse width	80		60		60		60		60		nS	
38	TsBUSREQ (Cr)	/BUSREQ setup time to Clock Rise	50		50		40		30		15		nS	

*For clock periods other than the minimums shown. calculate parameters using the table on the following page. Calculated values above assumed TrC = TfC = 20 ns.

†Units in nanoseconds (ns).

†† **For loading ≥ 50 pf. Decrease width by 10 ns for each additional 50 pf.**

**4 MHz CMOS Z80 is obsoleted and replaced by 6 MHz

AC CHARACTERISTICS† (Z8400/NMOS Z80 CPU)

			Z0840004		Z0840006		Z0840008	
Number	**Symbol**	**Parameter**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**
1	TcC	Clock Cycle Time	250*		**162***		125*	
2	TwCh	Clock Pulse Width (High)	110	2000	65	2000	55	2000
3	TwCl	Clock Pulse Width (Low)	110	2000	65	2000	55	2000
4	TfC	Clock Fall Time		30		20		10
5	TrC	Clock Rise Time		30		20		10
6	TdCr(A)	Clock ↑ to Address Valid Delay		110		90		80
7	TdA(MREQf)	Address Valid to $\overline{MREQ}$ ↓ Delay	65*		35*		20*	
8	TdCf(MREQf)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{MREQ}$ ↓ Delay		85		70		60
9	TdCr(MREQr)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{MREQ}$ ↑ Delay		85		70		60
10	TwMREQh	$\overline{MREQ}$ Pulse Width (High)	110*††		65*††		45*††	
11	TwMREQl	$\overline{MREQ}$ Pulse Width (Low)	220*††		135*††		100*††	
12	TdCf(MREQr)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{MREQ}$ ↑ Delay		85		70		60
13	TdCf(RDf)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{RD}$ ↓ Delay		95		80		70
14	TdCr(RDr)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{RD}$ ↑ Delay		85		70		60
15	TsD(Cr)	Data Setup Time to Clock ↑	35		30		30	
16	ThD(RDr)	Data Hold Time to $\overline{RD}$ ↑		0		0		0
17	TsWAIT(Cf)	$\overline{WAIT}$ Setup Time to Clock ↓	70		60		50	
18	ThWAIT(Cf)	$\overline{WAIT}$ Hold Time after Clock ↓		0		0		0
19	TdCr(M1f)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{M1}$ ↓ Delay		100		80		70
20	TdCr(M1r)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{M1}$ ↑ Delay		100		80		70
21	TdCr(RFSHf)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{RFSH}$ ↓ Delay		130		110		95
22	TdCr(RFSHr)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{RFSH}$ ↑ Delay		120		100		85
23	TdCf(RDr)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{RD}$ ↑ Delay		85		70		60
24	TdCr(RDf)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{RD}$ ↓ Delay		85		70		60
25	TsD(Cf)	Data Setup to Clock ↓ during M_2, M_3, M_4, or M_5 Cycles	50		40		30	
26	TdA(IORQf)	Address Stable prior to $\overline{IORQ}$ ↓	180*		110*		75*	
27	TdCr(IORQf)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{IORQ}$ ↓ Delay		75		65		55
28	TdCf(IORQr)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{IORQ}$ ↑ Delay		85		70		60
29	TdD(WRf)	Data Stable prior to $\overline{WR}$ ↓	80*		25*		5*	
30	TdCf(WRf)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{WR}$ ↓ Delay		80		70		60
31	TwWR	$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width	220*		135*		100*	
32	TdCf(WRr)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{WR}$ ↑ Delay		80		70		60
33	TdD(WRf)	Data Stable prior to $\overline{WR}$ ↓	−10*		−55*		55*	
34	TdCr(WRf)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{WR}$ ↓ Delay		65		60		55
35	TdWRr(D)	Data Stable from $\overline{WR}$ ↑	60*		30*		15*	
36	TdCf(HALT)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{HALT}$ ↑ or ↓		300		260		225
37	TwNMI	$\overline{NMI}$ Pulse Width	80		70		60*	
38	TsBUSREQ(Cr)	$\overline{BUSREQ}$ Setup Time to Clock ↑	50		50		40	

* For clock periods other than the minimums shown, calculate parameters using the table on the following page. Calculated values above assumed TrC = TfC = 20 ns.

†Units in nanoseconds (ns).

†† For loading ≥ 50 pf., Decrease width by 10 ns for each additional 50 pf.

AC CHARACTERISTICS† (Z8400/NMOS Z80 CPU; Continued)

Number	Symbol	Parameter	Z0840004 Min	Z0840004 Max	Z0840006 Min	Z0840006 Max	Z0840008 Min	Z0840008 Max
39	ThBUSREQ(Cr)	$\overline{BUSREQ}$ Hold Time after Clock ↑	0		0		0	
40	TdCr(BUSACKf)	Clock ↑ to $\overline{BUSACK}$ ↓ Delay		100		90		80
41	TdCf(BUSACKr)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{BUSACK}$ ↑ Delay		100		90		80
42	TdCr(Dz)	Clock ↑ to Data Float Delay		90		80		70
43	TdCr(CTz)	Clock ↑ to Control Outputs Float Delay ($\overline{MREQ}$, $\overline{IORQ}$, $\overline{RD}$, and $\overline{WR}$)		80		70		60
44	TdCr(Az)	Clock ↑ to Address Float Delay		90		80		70
45	TdCTr(A)	$\overline{MREQ}$ ↑, $\overline{IORQ}$ ↑, $\overline{RD}$ ↑, and $\overline{WR}$ ↑ to Address Hold Time	80*		35*		20*	
46	TsRESET(Cr)	$\overline{RESET}$ to Clock ↑ Setup Time	60		60		45	
47	ThRESET(Cr)	$\overline{RESET}$ to Clock ↑ Hold Time		0		0		0
48	TsINTf(Cr)	$\overline{INT}$ to Clock ↑ Setup Time	80		70		55	
49	ThINTr(Cr)	$\overline{INT}$ to Clock ↑ Hold Time		0		0		0
50	TdM1f(IORQf)	$\overline{M1}$ ↓ to $\overline{IORQ}$ ↓ Delay	565*		365*		270*	
51	TdCf(IORQf)	Clock ↓ to $\overline{IORQ}$ ↓ Delay		85		70		60
52	TdCf(IORQr)	Clock ↑ $\overline{IORQ}$ ↑ Delay		85		70		60
53	TdCf(D)	Clock ↓ to Data Valid Delay		150		130		115

*For clock periods other than the minimums shown, calculate parameters using the following table. Calculated values above assumed TrC = TfC = 20 ns.

†Units in nanoseconds (ns).

FOOTNOTES TO AC CHARACTERISTICS

Number	Symbol	General Parameter	Z0840004	Z0840006	Z0840008
1	TcC	TwCh + TwCl + TrC + TfC			
7	TdA(MREQf)	TwCh + TfC	– 65	– 50	– 45
10	TwMREQh	TwCh + TfC	– 20	– 20	– 20
11	TwMREQl	TcC	– 30	– 30	– 25
26	TdA(IORQf)	TcC	– 70	– 55	– 50
29	TdD(WRf)	TcC	– 170	– 140	– 120
31	TwWR	TcC	– 30	– 30	– 25
33	TdD(WRf)	TwCl + TrC	– 140	– 140	– 120
35	TdWRr(D)	TwCl + TrC	– 70	– 55	– 50
45	TdCTr(A)	TwCl + TrC	– 50	– 50	– 45
50	TdM1f(IORQf)	2TcC + TwCh + TfC	– 65	– 50	– 45

AC Test Conditions:

V_{IH} = 2.0 V	V_{OH} = 1.5 V
V_{IL} = 0.8 V	V_{OL} = 1.5 V
V_{IHC} = V_{CC} – 0.6 V	FLOAT = ± 0.5 V
V_{ILC} = 0.45 V	

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