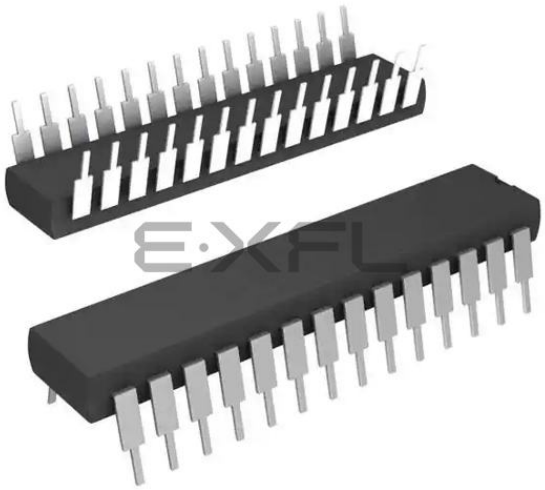

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	eZ8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LED, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	1KB (1K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	28-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f0131pj020sg

Nonvolatile Data Storage

The Nonvolatile Data Storage (NVDS) function uses a hybrid hardware/software scheme to implement a byte-programmable data memory and is capable of storing about 100,000 write cycles.

Internal Precision Oscillator

The Internal Precision Oscillator (IPO) function, with an accuracy of ±4% full voltage/temperature range, is a trimmable clock source that requires no external components.

External Crystal Oscillator

The crystal oscillator circuit provides highly accurate clock frequencies using an external crystal, ceramic resonator or RC network.

10-Bit Analog-to-Digital Converter

The optional Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) converts an analog input signal to a 10-bit binary number. The ADC accepts inputs from eight different analog input pins.

Analog Comparator

The analog comparator compares the signal at an input pin with either an internal programmable reference voltage or with a signal at the second input pin. The comparator output is used either to drive a logic output pin or to generate an interrupt.

Timers

Two enhanced 16-bit reloadable timers can be used for timing/counting events or for motor control operations. These timers provide a 16-bit programmable reload counter and operate in ONE-SHOT, CONTINUOUS, GATED, CAPTURE, CAPTURE RESTART, COMPARE, CAPTURE and COMPARE, PWM SINGLE OUTPUT and PWM DUAL OUTPUT Modes.

Interrupt Controller

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products support seventeen interrupt sources with sixteen interrupt vectors: up to five internal peripheral interrupts and up to twelve GPIO interrupts. These interrupts have three levels of programmable interrupt priority.

Reset Controller

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products are reset using any one of the following: the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin, Power-On Reset, Watchdog Timer (WDT) time-out, STOP Mode exit or Voltage Brown-Out (VBO) warning signal. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is bidirectional; i.e., it functions as a reset source as well as a reset indicator.

On-Chip Debugger

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products feature an integrated On-Chip Debugger (OCD). The OCD provides a rich set of debugging capabilities, such as reading and writing registers, programming Flash memory, setting breakpoints and executing code. The OCD uses one single-pin interface for communication with an external host.

Acronyms and Expansions

This document references a number of acronyms; each is expanded in Table 2 for the reader's understanding.

Table 2. Acronyms and Expansions

Acronyms	Expansions
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
NVDS	Nonvolatile Data Storage
WDT	Watchdog Timer
GPIO	General-Purpose Input/Output
OCD	On-Chip Debugger
POR	Power-On Reset
VBO	Voltage Brown-Out
IPO	Internal Precision Oscillator
PDIP	Plastic Dual Inline Package
SOIC	Small Outline Integrated Circuit
SSOP	Small Shrink Outline Package
QFN	Quad Flat No Lead
IRQ	Interrupt request
ISR	Interrupt service routine
MSB	Most significant byte
LSB	Least significant byte
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
SAR	Successive Approximation Regis-

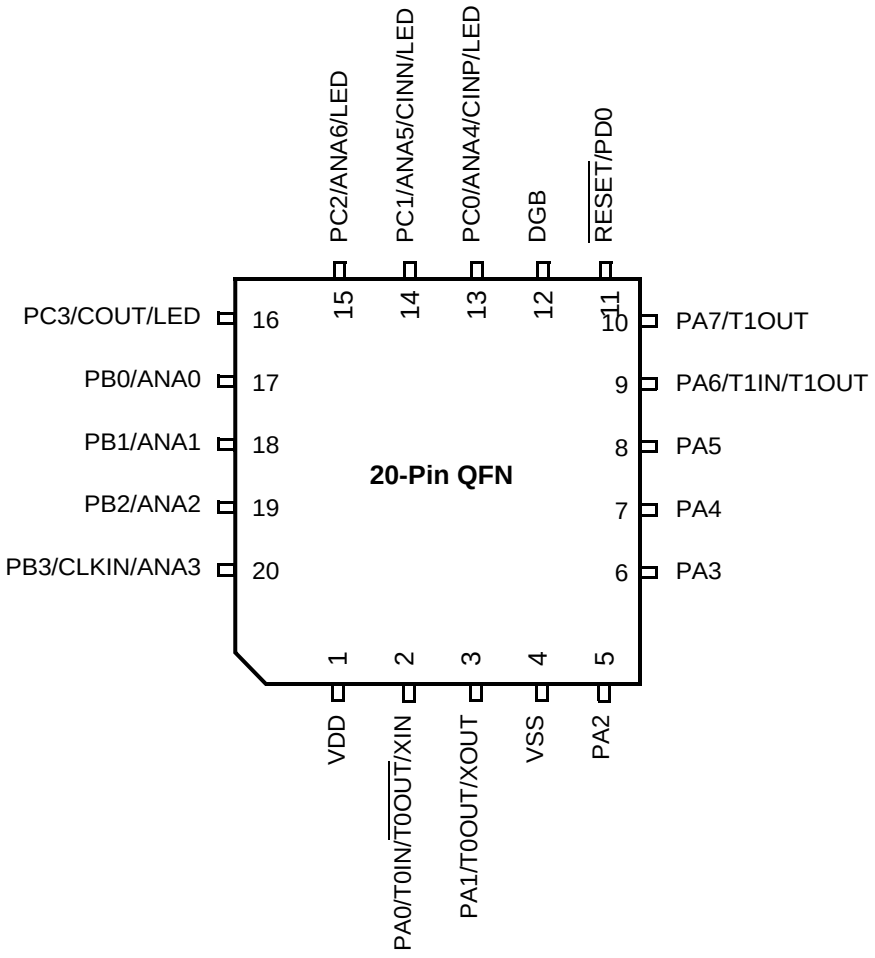

Figure 4. Z8F0830 Series in 20-Pin QFN Package

Reset and Stop Mode Recovery

The reset controller in the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series controls RESET and Stop Mode Recovery operations. In a typical operation, the following events can cause a reset:

- Power-On Reset (POR)
- Voltage Brown-Out (VBO)
- Watchdog Timer time-out (when configured by the WDT_RES Flash option bit to initiate a reset)
- External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin assertion (when the alternate RESET function is enabled by the GPIO register)
- On-Chip Debugger initiated reset (OCDCTL[0] set to 1)

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

- A Watchdog Timer time-out
- A GPIO port input pin transition on an enabled Stop Mode Recovery source

The VBO circuitry on the device generates a VBO reset when the supply voltage drops below a minimum safe level.

Reset Types

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series provides different types of Reset operations. Stop Mode Recovery is considered a form of reset. Table 9 lists the types of resets and their operating characteristics. The duration of a system reset is longer if the external crystal oscillator is enabled by the Flash option bits; the result is additional time for oscillator startup.

Note: This register is only reset during a Power-On Reset sequence. Other system reset events do not affect it.

Table 14. Power Control Register 0 (PWRCTL0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved			VBO	Reserved	Reserved	COMP	Reserved
RESET	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F80H							

Bit	Description
[7:5]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 000.
[4] VBO	**Voltage Brown-Out detector disable** This bit takes only effect when the VBO_AO Flash option bit is disabled. In STOP Mode, VBO is always disabled when the VBO_AO Flash option bit is disabled. To learn more about the VBO_AO Flash option bit function, see the Flash Option Bits chapter on page 124. 0 = VBO enabled. 1 = VBO disabled.
[3]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 1.
[2]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[1] COMP	**Comparator Disable** 0 = Comparator is enabled. 1 = Comparator is disabled.
[0]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.

General Purpose Input/Output

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products support a maximum of 25 port pins (Ports A–D) for General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) operations. Each port contains control and data registers. The GPIO control registers determine data direction, open-drain, output drive current, programmable pull-ups, Stop Mode Recovery functionality and alternate pin functions. Each port pin is individually programmable. In addition, the Port C pins are capable of direct LED drive at programmable drive strengths.

GPIO Port Availability by Device

Table 15 lists the port pins available with each device and package type.

Table 15. Port Availability by Device and Package Type

Devices	Package	10-Bit ADC	Port A	Port B	Port C	Port D	Total I/O
Z8F1232, Z8F0830, Z8F0430, Z8F0230, Z8F0130	20-pin	Yes	[7:0]	[3:0]	[3:0]	[0]	17
Z8F1233, Z8F0831 Z8F0431, Z8F0231 Z8F0131	20-pin	No	[7:0]	[3:0]	[3:0]	[0]	17
Z8F1232, Z8F0830, Z8F0430, Z8F0230, Z8F0130	28-pin	Yes	[7:0]	[5:0]	[7:0]	[0]	23
Z8F1233, Z8F0831 Z8F0431, Z8F0231 Z8F0131	28-pin	No	[7:0]	[7:0]	[7:0]	[0]	25

Note: 20-pin and 28-pin and 10-bit ADC Enabled or Disabled can be selected via the option bits.

GPIO Interrupts

Many of the GPIO port pins can be used as interrupt sources. Some port pins can be configured to generate an interrupt request on either the rising edge or falling edge of the input pin signal. Other port pin interrupt sources, generate an interrupt when any edge occurs (both rising and falling). See the Interrupt Controller chapter on page 53 for more information about interrupts using the GPIO pins.

GPIO Control Register Definitions

Four registers for each port provide access to GPIO control, input data and output data; Table 17 lists these port registers. Use the Port A–D Address and Control registers together to provide access to subregisters for port configuration and control.

Table 17. GPIO Port Registers and Subregisters

Port Register Mnemonic	Port Register Name
P*x*ADDR	Port A–D Address Register (selects subregisters)
P*x*CTL	Port A–D Control Register (provides access to subregisters)
P*x*IN	Port A–D Input Data Register
P*x*OUT	Port A–D Output Data Register
Port Subregister Mnemonic	**Port Register Name**
P*x*DD	Data Direction
P*x*AF	Alternate Function
P*x*OC	Output Control (open-drain)
P*x*HDE	High Drive Enable
P*x*SMRE	Stop Mode Recovery Source Enable
P*x*PUE	Pull-Up Enable
PxAFS1	Alternate Function Set 1
PxAFS2	Alternate Function Set 2

Interrupt Control Register

The Interrupt Control (IRQCTL) Register, shown in Table 49, contains the master enable bit for all interrupts.

Table 49. Interrupt Control Register (IRQCTL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	IRQE	Reserved						
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Address	FCFH							

Bit	Description
[7] IRQE	**Interrupt Request Enable** This bit is set to 1 by executing an Enable Interrupts (EI) or Interrupt Return (IRET) instruction or by a direct register write of 1 to this bit. It is reset to 0 by executing a `DI` instruction, eZ8 CPU acknowledgement of an interrupt request, reset, or by a direct register write of a 0 to this bit. 0 = Interrupts are disabled. 1 = Interrupts are enabled.
[6:0]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000000.

PWM SINGLE OUTPUT Mode

In PWM SINGLE OUTPUT Mode, the timer outputs a pulse width modulated (PWM) output signal through a GPIO port pin. The timer input is the system clock. The timer first counts up to 16-bit PWM match value stored in the timer PWM High and Low Byte registers. When the timer count value matches the PWM value, the timer output toggles. The timer continues counting until it reaches the reload value stored in the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers. Upon reaching the reload value, the timer generates an interrupt, the count value in the Timer High and Low Byte registers is reset to 0001H and counting resumes.

If the TPOL bit in the Timer Control Register is set to 1, the timer output signal begins as a High (1) and transitions to a Low (0) when the timer value matches the PWM value. The timer output signal returns to a High (1) after the timer reaches the reload value and is reset to 0001H.

If the TPOL bit in the Timer Control Register is set to 0, the timer output signal begins as a Low (0) and transitions to a High (1) when the timer value matches the PWM value. The timer output signal returns to a Low (0) after the timer reaches the reload value and is reset to 0001H.

Observe the following steps for configuring a timer for PWM SINGLE OUTPUT Mode and for initiating PWM operation:

1. Write to the Timer Control Register to:
   - Disable the timer
   - Configure the timer for PWM Mode
   - Set the prescale value
   - Set the initial logic level (High or Low) and PWM High/Low transition for the timer output alternate function
2. Write to the Timer High and Low Byte registers to set the starting count value (typically 0001H). This value only affects the first pass in PWM Mode. After the first timer reset in PWM Mode, counting always begins at the reset value of 0001H.
3. Write to the PWM High and Low Byte registers to set the PWM value.
4. Write to the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers to set the reload value (PWM period). The reload value must be greater than the PWM value.
5. If appropriate, enable the timer interrupt and set the timer interrupt priority by writing to the relevant interrupt registers.
6. Configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer output alternate function.
7. Write to the Timer Control Register to enable the timer and initiate counting.

The PWM period is represented by the following equation:

Flash Option Bits

Programmable Flash option bits allow user configuration of certain aspects of Z8 Encore! F0830 Series operation. The feature configuration data is stored in the Flash program memory and read during reset. The features available for control through the Flash option bits are:

- Watchdog Timer time-out response selection–interrupt or system reset
- Watchdog Timer enabled at reset
- The ability to prevent unwanted read access to user code in program memory
- The ability to prevent accidental programming and erasure of all or a portion of the user code in program memory
- Voltage Brown-Out configuration always enabled or disabled during STOP Mode to reduce STOP Mode power consumption
- OSCILLATOR Mode selection for high, medium and low power crystal oscillators or external RC oscillator
- Factory trimming information for the Internal Precision Oscillator and VBO voltage

Operation

This section describes the type and configuration of the programmable Flash option bits.

Option Bit Configuration by Reset

Each time the Flash option bits are programmed or erased, the device must be reset for the change to be effective. During any Reset operation (system reset or Stop Mode Recovery), the Flash option bits are automatically read from Flash program memory and written to the Option Configuration registers, which control Z8 Encore! F0830 Series device operation. Option bit control is established before the device exits reset and the eZ8 CPU begins code execution. The Option Configuration registers are not part of the register file and are not accessible for read or write access.

Flash Option Bit Control Register Definitions

This section briefly describes the features of the Trim Bit Address and Data registers.

Trim Bit Address Register

The Trim Bit Address Register, shown in Table 78, contains the target address to access the trim option bits. Trim bit addresses in the range 00h–1Fh map to the information area at addresses 20h–3Fh, as shown in Table 79.

Table 78. Trim Bit Address Register (TRMADR)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TRMADR: Trim Bit Address (00H to 1FH)							
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	FF6H							

Table 79. Trim Bit Address Map

Trim Bit Address	Information Area Address
00h	20h
01h	21h
02h	22h
03h	23h
:	:
1Fh	3Fh

Trim Bit Data Register

The Trim Bit Data Register, shown in Table 80, contains the read or write data to access the trim option bits.

Power Failure Protection

NVDS routines employ error-checking mechanisms to ensure that any power failure will only endanger the most recently written byte. Bytes previously written to the array are not perturbed. For this protection to function, the VBO must be enabled (see the Low-Power Modes chapter on page 30) and configured for a threshold voltage of 2.4V or greater (see *the* Trim Bit Address Space *section on page 129*).

A system reset (such as a pin reset or Watchdog Timer reset) that occurs during a write operation also perturbs the byte currently being written. All other bytes in the array are unperturbed.

Optimizing NVDS Memory Usage for Execution Speed

As indicated in Table 93, the NVDS read time varies drastically; this discrepancy being a trade-off for minimizing the frequency of writes that require post-write page erases. The NVDS read time of address N is a function of the number of writes to addresses other than N since the most recent write to address N as well as the number of writes since the most recent page erase. Neglecting the effects caused by page erases and results caused by the initial condition in which the NVDS is blank, a rule of thumb to consider is that every write since the most recent page erase causes read times of unwritten addresses to increase by 0.8µs up to a maximum of 258µs.

Table 93. NVDS Read Time

Operation	Minimum Latency (µs)	Maximum Latency (µs)
Read	71	258
Write	126	136
Illegal Read	6	6
Illegal Write	7	7

Note: For every 200 writes, a maintenance operation is necessary. In this rare occurrence, the write takes up to 58ms to complete.

If NVDS read performance is critical to your software architecture, you can optimize your code for speed by using either of the two methods listed below.

1. Periodically refresh all addresses that are used; this is the more useful method. The optimal use of NVDS, in terms of speed, is to rotate the writes evenly among all addresses planned for use, thereby bringing all reads closer to the minimum read time.

On-Chip Debugger

The Z8 Encore! devices contain an integrated On-Chip Debugger (OCD) that provides the following advanced debugging features:

- Reading and writing of the register file
- Reading and writing of program and data memory
- Setting of breakpoints and watchpoints
- Executing eZ8 CPU instructions

Architecture

The On-Chip Debugger consists of four primary functional blocks: transmitter, receiver, autobaud detector/generator and debug controller. Figure 20 displays the architecture of the On-Chip Debugger.

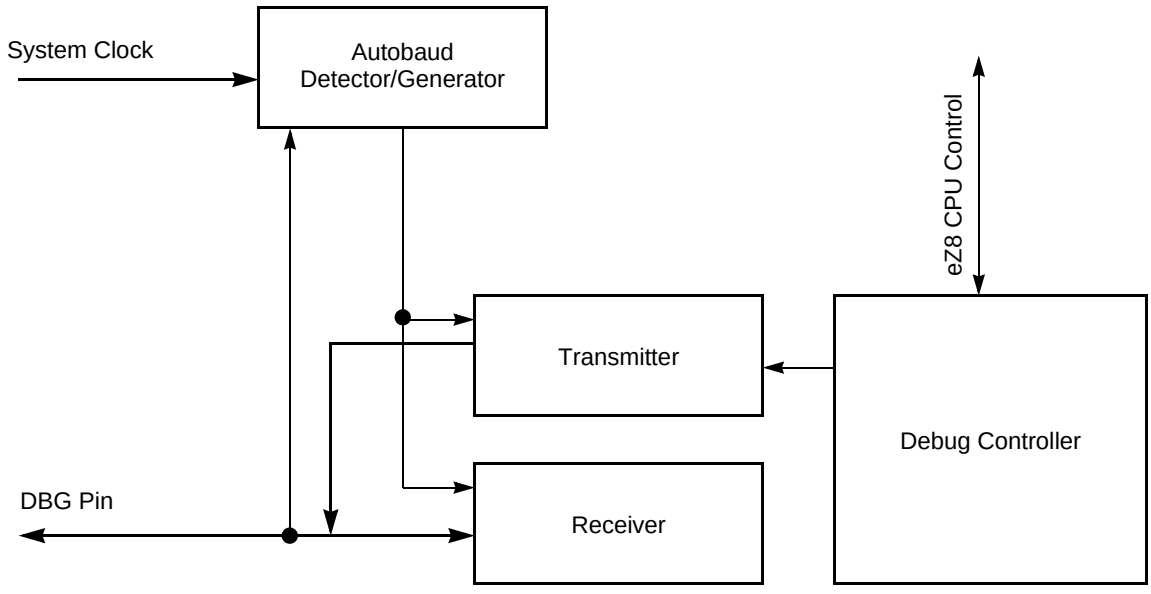

Figure 20. On-Chip Debugger Block Diagram

Operation

The following section describes the operation of the On-Chip Debugging function.

OCD Interface

The On-Chip Debugger uses the DBG pin for communication with an external host. This one-pin interface is a bidirectional open-drain interface that transmits and receives data. Data transmission is half-duplex, which means that transmission and data retrieval cannot occur simultaneously. The serial data on the DBG pin is sent using the standard asynchronous data format defined in RS-232.This pin creates an interface between the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products and the serial port of a host PC using minimal external hardware. Two different methods for connecting the DBG pin to an RS-232 interface are displayed in Figures 21 and 22. The recommended method is the buffered implementation depicted in Figure 22. The DBG pin must always be connected to V_{DD} through an external pull-up resistor.

! Caution: For proper operation of the On-Chip Debugger, all power pins (V_{DD} and AV_{DD}) must be supplied with power and all ground pins (V_{SS} and AV_{SS}) must be properly grounded. The DBG pin is open-drain and must always be connected to V_{DD} through an external pull-up resistor to ensure proper operation.

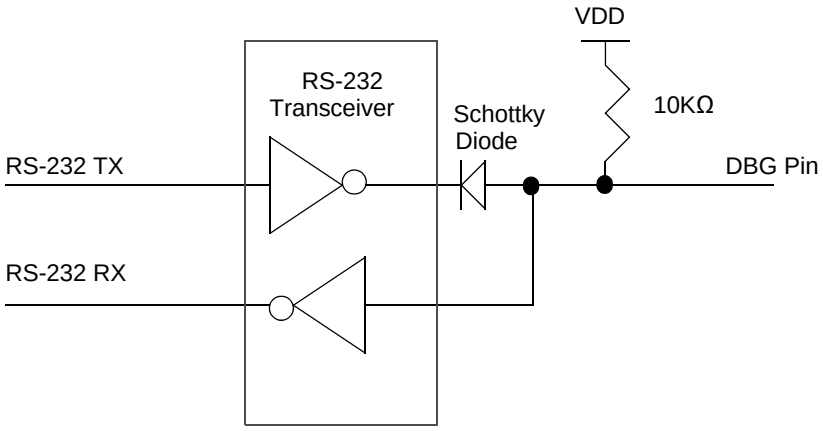

Figure 21. Interfacing the On-Chip Debugger's DBG Pin with an RS-232 Interface, #1 of 2

Oscillator Operation with an External RC Network

Figure 26 displays a recommended configuration for connection with an external resistor-capacitor (RC) network.

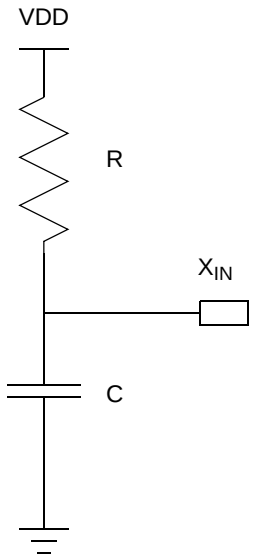

Figure 26. Connecting the On-Chip Oscillator to an External RC Network

An external resistance value of 45 kΩ is recommended for oscillator operation with an external RC network. The minimum resistance value to ensure operation is 40 kΩ. The typical oscillator frequency can be estimated from the values of the resistor (R in kΩ) and capacitor (C in pF) elements using the following equation:

$$\text{Oscillator Frequency (kHz)} = \frac{1\times10^{6}}{(0.4 \times R \times C) + (4 \times C)}$$

Figure 27 displays the typical (3.3 V and 25°C) oscillator frequency as a function of the capacitor (C in pF) employed in the RC network assuming a 45 kΩ external resistor. For very small values of C, the parasitic capacitance of the oscillator X_{IN} pin and the printed circuit board should be included in the estimation of the oscillator frequency.

It is possible to operate the RC oscillator using only the parasitic capacitance of the package and printed circuit board. To minimize sensitivity to external parasitics, external capacitance values in excess of 20 pF are recommended.

DC Characteristics

Table 116 lists the DC characteristics of the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products. All voltages are referenced to V_{SS}, the primary system ground.

Table 116. DC Characteristics

		T_A = 0°C to +70°C			T_A = –40°C to +105°C				
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage				2.7	–	3.6	V	Power supply noise not to exceed 100mV peak to peak
V_{IL1}	Low Level Input Voltage				–0.3	–	0.3*V_{DD}	V	For all input pins except $\overline{\text{RESET}}$.
V_{IL2}	Low Level Input Voltage				–0.3	–	0.8	V	For $\overline{\text{RESET}}$.
V_{IH1}	High Level Input Voltage				2.0	–	5.5	V	For all input pins without analog or oscillator function.
V_{IH2}	High Level Input Voltage				2.0	–	V_{DD}+0.3	V	For those pins with analog or oscillator function.
V_{OL1}	Low Level Output Voltage				–	–	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 2mA; V_{DD} = 3.0V High Output Drive disabled.
V_{OH1}	High Level Output Voltage				2.4	–	–	V	I_{OH} = –2mA; V_{DD} = 3.0V High Output Drive disabled.
V_{OL2}	Low Level Output Voltage				–	–	0.6	V	I_{OL} = 20mA; V_{DD} = 3.3V High Output Drive enabled.
V_{OH2}	High Level Output Voltage				2.4	–	–	V	I_{OH} = –20mA; V_{DD} = 3.3V High Output Drive enabled.
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current				–5	–	+5	µA	V_{DD} = 3.6V; V_{IN} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}[1]
I_{TL}	Tristate Leakage Current				–5	–	+5	µA	V_{DD} = 3.6V

Notes:
1. This condition excludes all pins that have on-chip pull-ups, when driven Low.
2. These values are provided for design guidance only and are not tested in production.
3. See Figure 31 for HALT Mode current.

Table 128. Z8 Encore! XP F0830 Series Ordering Matrix

Part Number	Flash	RAM	NVDS	ADC Channels	Description
Z8F1233QH020EG	12KB	256	No	0	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1232SJ020EG	12KB	256	No	8	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F1232HJ020EG	12KB	256	No	8	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F1232PJ020EG	12KB	256	No	8	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F1232QJ020EG	12KB	256	No	8	QFN 28-pin
Z8F1233SJ020EG	12KB	256	No	0	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F1233HJ020EG	12KB	256	No	0	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F1233PJ020EG	12KB	256	No	0	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F1233QJ020EG	12KB	256	No	0	QFN 28-pin
Z8 Encore! F0830 with 8KB Flash					
Standard Temperature: 0°C to 70°C					
Z8F0830SH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F0830HH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F0830PH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F0830QH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0831SH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F0831HH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F0831PH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F0831QH020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0830SJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	8	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F0830HJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	8	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F0830PJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	8	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F0830QJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	8	QFN 28-pin
Z8F0831SJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F0831HJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F0831PJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F0831QJ020SG	8KB	256	Yes	0	QFN 28-pin
Extended Temperature: –40°C to 105°C					
Z8F0830SH020EG	8KB	256	Yes	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F0830HH020EG	8KB	256	Yes	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F0830PH020EG	8KB	256	Yes	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F0830QH020EG	8KB	256	Yes	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0831SH020EG	8KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 20-pin

Hex Address: F83

Table 153. LED Drive Level High Register (LEDLVLH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	LEDLVLH[7:0]							
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F83H							

Hex Address: F84

Table 154. LED Drive Level Low Register (LEDLVLL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	LEDLVLL[7:0]							
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F84H							

Hex Address: F85

This address range is reserved.

Oscillator Control

For more information about the Oscillator Control registers, see the Oscillator Control Register Definitions section on page 154.

Hex Address: F86

Table 155. Oscillator Control Register (OSCCTL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	INTEN	XTLEN	WDTEN	POFEN	WDFEN	SCKSEL		
RESET	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F86H							

M

N

O

V

W

X

Z