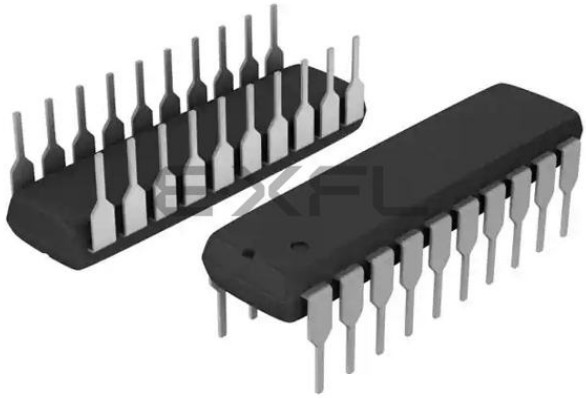

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Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	eZ8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LED, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	17
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 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	20-DIP (0.300", 7.62mm)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f0431ph020sg

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Signal Descriptions

Table 4 describes the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series signals. See the Pin Configurations section on page 7 to determine the signals available for each specific package style.

Table 4. Signal Descriptions

Signal Mnemonic	I/O	Description
General-Purpose I/O Ports A–D		
PA[7:0]	I/O	Port A. These pins are used for general purpose I/O.
PB[7:0]	I/O	Port B. These pins are used for general purpose I/O. PB6 and PB7 are available only in those devices without an ADC.
PC[7:0]	I/O	Port C. These pins are used for general purpose I/O.
PD[0]	I/O	Port D. This pin is used for general purpose output only.
Note: PB6 and PB7 are only available in 28-pin packages without ADC. In 28-pin packages with ADC, they are replaced by AV_{DD} and AV_{SS}.		
Timers		
T0OUT/T1OUT	O	Timer output 0–1. These signals are the output from the timers.
$\overline{T0OUT}$/$\overline{T1OUT}$	O	Timer complement output 0–1. These signals are output from the timers in PWM DUAL OUTPUT Mode.
T0IN/T1IN	I	Timer Input 0–1. These signals are used as the capture, gating and counter inputs. The T0IN signal is multiplexed $\overline{T0OUT}$ signals.
Comparator		
CINP/CINN	I	Comparator inputs. These signals are the positive and negative inputs to the comparator.
COUT	O	Comparator output. This is the output of the comparator.
Analog		
ANA[7:0]	I	Analog port. These signals are used as inputs to the analog-to-digital converter (ADC).
V_{REF}	I/O	Analog-to-digital converter reference voltage input. **Note:** When configuring ADC using external V_{REF}, PB5 is used as V_{REF} in 28-pin package.
Note: The AV_{DD} and AV_{SS} signals are available only in the 28-pin packages with ADC. They are replaced by PB6 and PB7 on 28-pin packages without ADC.		

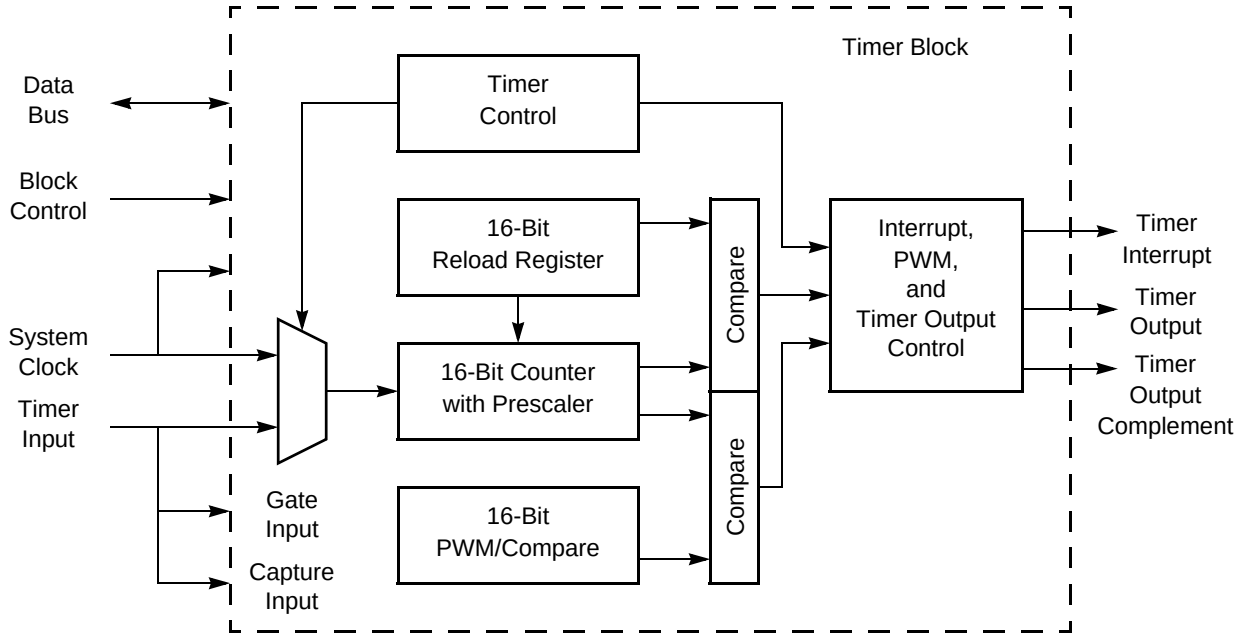

Figure 10. Timer Block Diagram

Operation

The timers are 16-bit up-counters. Minimum time-out delay is set by loading the value 0001H into the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers and setting the prescale value to 1. Maximum time-out delay is set by loading the value 0000H into the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers and setting the prescale value to 128. If the Timer reaches FFFFH, the timer resets back to 0000H and continues counting.

Timer Operating Modes

The timers can be configured to operate in the following modes:

ONE-SHOT Mode

In ONE-SHOT Mode, the timer counts up to the 16-bit reload value stored in the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers. The timer input is the system clock. Upon reaching the reload value, the timer generates an interrupt and the count value in the Timer High and Low Byte registers is reset to 0001H. The timer is automatically disabled and stops counting.

Additionally, if the timer output alternate function is enabled, the timer output pin changes state for one system clock cycle (from Low to High or from High to Low) upon timer

reload. For the timer output to make a state change at a ONE-SHOT time-out (rather than a single cycle pulse), first set the TPOL bit in the Timer Control Register to the start value before enabling ONE-SHOT Mode. After starting the timer, set TPOL to the opposite bit value.

Observe the following steps for configuring a timer for ONE-SHOT Mode and for initiating the count:

1. Write to the Timer Control Register to:
   - Disable the timer
   - Configure the timer for ONE-SHOT Mode
   - Set the prescale value
   - Set the initial output level (High or Low) if using the timer output Alternate function
2. Write to the Timer High and Low Byte registers to set the starting count value.
3. Write to the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers to set the reload value.
4. If appropriate, enable the timer interrupt and set the timer interrupt priority by writing to the relevant interrupt registers.
5. If using the timer output function, configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer output alternate function.
6. Write to the Timer Control Register to enable the timer and initiate counting.

In ONE-SHOT Mode, the system clock always provides the timer input. The timer period is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{One-Shot Mode Time-Out Period (s)} = \frac{(\text{Reload Value} - \text{Start Value}) \times \text{Prescale}}{\text{System Clock Frequency (Hz)}}$$

CONTINUOUS Mode

In CONTINUOUS Mode, the timer counts up to the 16-bit reload value stored in the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers. The timer input is the system clock. 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 the counting resumes. Additionally, if the timer output alternate function is enabled, the timer output pin changes state (from Low to High or from High to Low) at timer reload.

Observe the following steps for configuring a timer for CONTINUOUS Mode and for initiating the count:

1. Write to the Timer Control Register to:

$$\text{PWM Period (s)} = \frac{\text{Reload Value} \times \text{Prescale}}{\text{System Clock Frequency (Hz)}}$$

If an initial starting value other than 0001H is loaded into the Timer High and Low Byte registers, use the ONE-SHOT Mode equation to determine the first PWM time-out period.

If TPOL bit is set to 0, the ratio of the PWM output high time to the total period is represented by:

$$\text{PWM Output High Time Ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Reload Value} - \text{PWM Value}}{\text{Reload Value}} \times 100$$

If TPOL bit is set to 1, the ratio of the PWM output high time to the total period is represented by:

$$\text{PWM Output High Time Ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{PWM Value}}{\text{Reload Value}} \times 100$$

PWM DUAL OUTPUT Mode

In PWM DUAL OUTPUT Mode, the timer outputs a PWM output signal pair (basic PWM signal and its complement) through two GPIO port pins. 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.

The timer also generates a second PWM output signal: the timer output complement. The timer output complement is the complement of the timer output PWM signal. A programmable deadband delay can be configured to time delay (0 to 128 system clock cycles) PWM output transitions on these two pins from a Low to a High (inactive to active) to ensure a time gap between the deassertion of one PWM output to the assertion of its complement.

Timer Control Register Definitions

This section defines the features of the following Timer Control registers.

Timer 0–1 High and Low Byte Registers: see page 83

Timer Reload High and Low Byte Registers: see page 85

Timer 0–1 PWM High and Low Byte Registers: see page 86

Timer 0–1 Control Registers: see page 87

Timer 0–1 High and Low Byte Registers

The Timer 0–1 High and Low Byte (TxH and TxL) registers, shown in Tables 50 and 51, contain the current 16-bit timer count value. When the timer is enabled, a read from TxH causes the value in TxL to be stored in a temporary holding register. A read from TxL always returns this temporary register content when the timer is enabled; however, when the timer is disabled, a read from the TxL reads the TxL Register content directly.

Writing to the Timer High and Low Byte registers while the timer is enabled is not recommended. There are no temporary holding registers available for write operations; therefore, simultaneous 16-bit writes are not possible. If either the timer High or Low Byte registers are written during counting, the 8-bit written value is placed in the counter (High or Low byte) at the next clock edge. The counter continues counting from the new value.

Table 50. Timer 0–1 High Byte Register (TxH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TH							
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	F00H, F08H							

Table 51. Timer 0–1 Low Byte Register (TxL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TL							
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F01H, F09H							

Timer 0–1 Control Registers

The Timer Control registers are 8-bit read/write registers that control the operation of their associated counter/timers.

Time 0–1 Control Register 0

The Timer Control 0 (TxCTL0) and Timer Control 1 (TxCTL1) registers determine the timer operating mode. These registers also include a programmable PWM deadband delay, two bits to configure the timer interrupt definition, and a status bit to identify if the most recent timer interrupt is caused by an input capture event.

Table 56. Timer 0–1 Control Register 0 (TxCTL0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TMODEHI	TICONFIG		Reserved	PWMD			INPCAP
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	F06H, F0EH							

Bit	Description
[7] TMODEHI	**Timer Mode High Bit** This bit along with the TMODE field in the TxCTL1 Register determines the operating mode of the timer. This is the most significant bit of the timer mode selection value. See the TxCTL1 Register description on the next page for additional details.
[6:5] TICONFIG	**Timer Interrupt Configuration** This field configures timer interrupt definition. 0x = Timer interrupt occurs on all of the defined reload, compare and input events. 10 = Timer interrupt occurs only on defined input capture/deassertion events. 11 = Timer interrupt occurs only on defined reload/compare events.
[4]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[3:1] PWMD	**PWM Delay Value** This field is a programmable delay to control the number of system clock cycles delay before the timer output and the timer output complement are forced to their Active state. 000 = No delay. 001 = 2 cycles delay. 010 = 4 cycles delay. 011 = 8 cycles delay. 100 = 16 cycles delay. 101 = 32 cycles delay. 110 = 64 cycles delay. 111 = 128 cycles delay.

Watchdog Timer

The Watchdog Timer (WDT) protects from corrupted or unreliable software, power faults and other system-level problems which can place the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices into unsuitable operating states. The features of the Watchdog Timer include:

- On-chip RC oscillator
- A selectable time-out response: reset or interrupt
- 24-bit programmable time-out value

Operation

The Watchdog Timer is a retriggerable one-shot timer that resets or interrupts the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices when the WDT reaches its terminal count. The WDT uses a dedicated on-chip RC oscillator as its clock source. The WDT operates only in two modes: ON and OFF. Once enabled, it always counts and must be refreshed to prevent a time-out. Perform an enable by executing the WDT instruction or by setting the WDT_AO Flash option bit. The WDT_AO bit forces the WDT to operate immediately on reset, even if a WDT instruction has not been executed.

The Watchdog Timer is a 24-bit reloadable downcounter that uses three 8-bit registers in the eZ8 CPU register space to set the reload value. The nominal WDT time-out period is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{WDT Time-out Period (ms)} = \frac{\text{WDT Reload Value}}{10}$$

where the WDT reload value is the 24-bit decimal value provided by {WDTU[7:0], WDTH[7:0], WDTL[7:0]} and the typical Watchdog Timer RC oscillator frequency is 10KHz. The Watchdog Timer cannot be refreshed after it reaches 000002H. The WDT reload value must not be set to values below 000004H. Table 58 provides information about approximate time-out delays for the minimum and maximum WDT reload values.

Table 58. Watchdog Timer Approximate Time-Out Delays

WDT Reload Value (Hex)	WDT Reload Value (Decimal)	Approximate Time-Out Delay (with 10KHz Typical WDT Oscillator Frequency)	
		Typical	Description
000004	4	400µs	Minimum time-out delay
000400	1024	102ms	Default time-out delay
FFFFFF	16,777,215	28 minutes	Maximum time-out delay

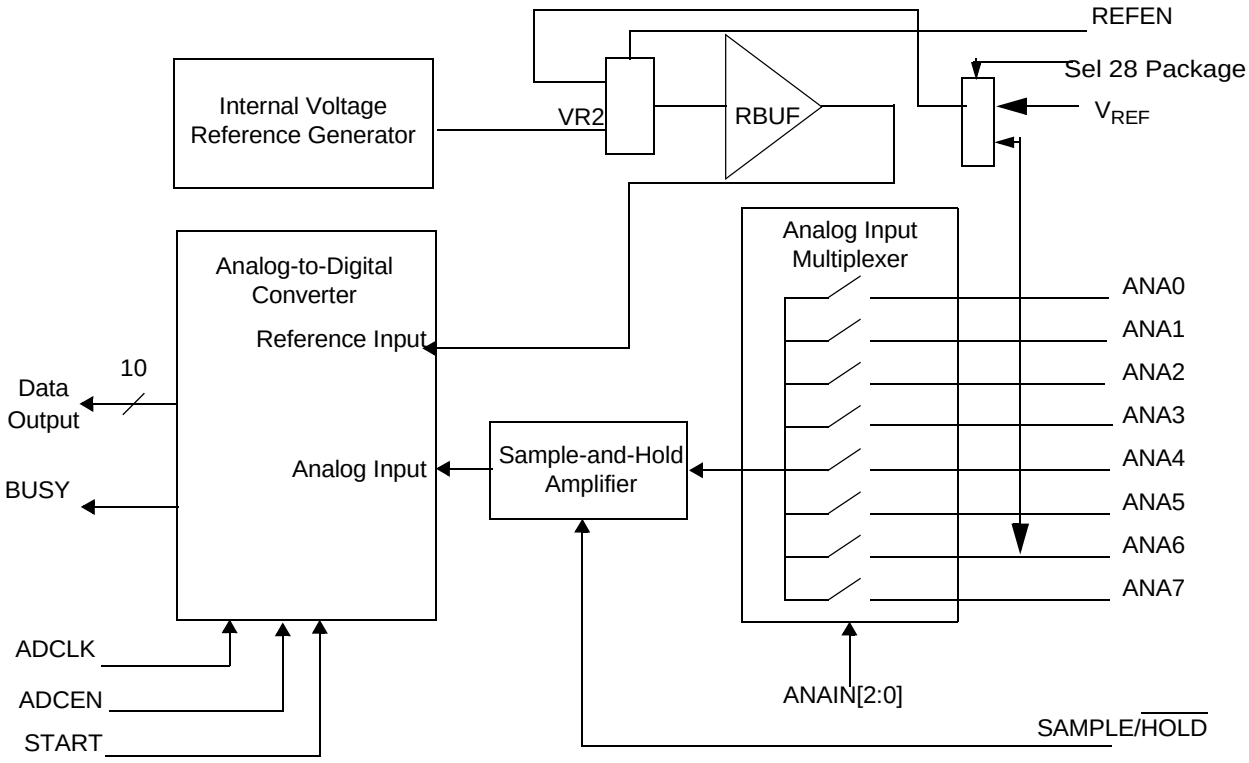

Figure 11. Analog-to-Digital Converter Block Diagram

Operation

The ADC converts the analog input, ANA_X, to a 10-bit digital representation. The equation for calculating the digital value is represented by:

$$ADCOutput = 1024 \times (ANA_X \div V_{REF})$$

Assuming zero gain and offset errors, any voltage outside the ADC input limits of AV_{SS} and V_{REF} returns all 0s or 1s, respectively. A new conversion can be initiated by a software to the ADC Control Register's start bit.

Initiating a new conversion, stops any conversion currently in progress and begins a new conversion. To avoid disrupting a conversion already in progress, the START bit can be read to determine ADC operation status (busy or available).

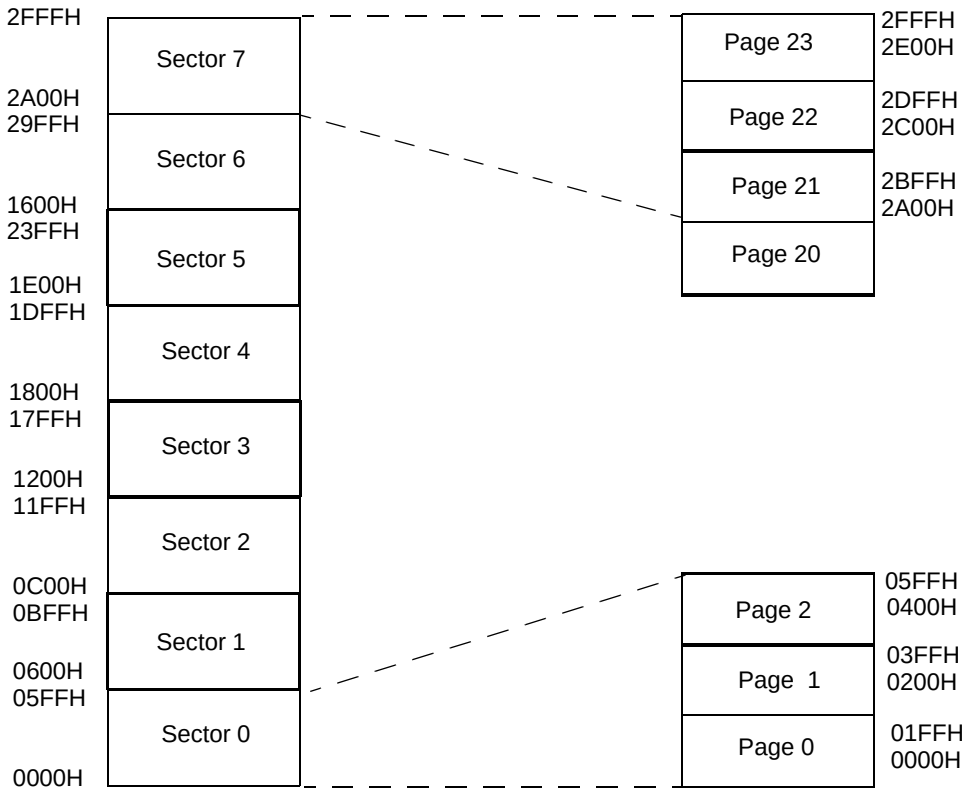

Figure 18. 12K Flash without NVDS

Data Memory Address Space

The Flash information area, including Zilog Flash option bits, are located in the data memory address space. The Z8 Encore! MCU is configured by these proprietary Flash option bits to prevent the user from writing to the eZ8 CPU data memory address space.

Flash Information Area

The Flash information area is physically separate from program memory and is mapped to the address range FE00H to FE7FH. Not all of these addresses are user-accessible. Factory trim values for the VBO, Internal Precision Oscillator and factory calibration data for the ADC are stored here.

Table 70 describes the Flash information area. This 128-byte information area is accessed by setting the bit 7 of the Flash Page Select Register to 1. When access is enabled, the

Flash Operation Timing Using the Flash Frequency Registers

Before performing either a Program or Erase operation on Flash memory, the user must first configure the Flash Frequency High and Low Byte registers. The Flash frequency registers allow programming and erasing of the Flash with system clock frequencies ranging from 10kHz to 20MHz.

The Flash Frequency High and Low Byte registers combine to form a 16-bit value, FFREQ, to control the timing for Flash Program and Erase operations. The 16-bit binary Flash frequency value must contain the system clock frequency (in kHz). This value is calculated using the following equation:

$$FFREQ[15:0] = \frac{\text{System Clock Frequency (Hz)}}{1000}$$

Caution: Flash programming and erasure are not supported for system clock frequencies below 10kHz or above 20MHz. The Flash Frequency High and Low Byte registers must be loaded with the correct value to ensure operation of the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices.

Flash Code Protection Against External Access

The user code contained within Flash memory can be protected against external access by using the On-Chip Debugger. Programming the FRP Flash option bit prevents reading of the user code using the On-Chip Debugger. For more information, see the Flash Option Bits chapter on page 124 and the On-Chip Debugger chapter on page 139.

Flash Code Protection Against Accidental Program and Erasure

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series provides several levels of protection against accidental program and erasure of the Flash memory contents. This protection is provided by a combination of the Flash option bits, the register locking mechanism, the page select redundancy and the sector level protection control of the Flash Controller.

Flash Code Protection Using the Flash Option Bits

The FHSWP and FWP Flash option bits combine to provide three levels of Flash program memory protection, as listed in Table 71. See the Flash Option Bits chapter on page 124 for more information.

Option Bit Types

This section describes the two types of Flash option bits offered in the F0830 Series.

User Option Bits

The user option bits are contained in the first two bytes of program memory. User access to these bits is provided because these locations contain application specific device configurations. The information contained here is lost when page 0 of program memory is erased.

Trim Option Bits

The trim option bits are contained in the information page of the Flash memory. These bits are factory programmed values required to optimize the operation of onboard analog circuitry and cannot be permanently altered by the user. Program memory can be erased without endangering these values. It is possible to alter working values of these bits by accessing the trim bit address and data registers, but these working values are lost after a power loss.

There are 32 bytes of trim data. To modify one of these values, the user code must first write a value between 00H and 1FH into the Trim Bit Address Register. The next write to the Trim Bit Data Register changes the working value of the target trim data byte.

Reading the trim data requires the user code to write a value between 00H and 1FH into the Trim Bit Address Register. The next read from the Trim Bit Data Register returns the working value of the target trim data byte.

Note: The trim address range is from information address 20–3F only. The remaining information page is not accessible via the Trim Bit Address and Data registers.

During reset, the first 43 system clock cycles perform 43 Flash accesses. The six bits of the counter provide the lower six bits of the Flash memory address. All other address bits are set to 0. The option bit registers use the 6-bit address from the counter as an address and latch the data from the Flash on the positive edge of the IPO clock, allowing for a maximum of 344-bits (43 bytes) of option information to be read from Flash.

Because option information is stored in both the first two bytes of program memory and in the information area of Flash memory, the data must be placed in specific locations to be read correctly. In this case, the first two bytes at addresses 0 and 1 in program memory are read out and the remainder of the bytes are read out of the Flash information area.

Because the minimum read time is much less than the write time, however, actual speed benefits are not always realized.

2. Use as few unique addresses as possible to optimize the impact of refreshing.

Runtime Counter

The OCD contains a 16-bit runtime counter. It counts system clock cycles between breakpoints. The counter starts counting when the OCD leaves DEBUG Mode and stops counting when it enters DEBUG Mode again or when it reaches the maximum count of FFFFH.

On-Chip Debugger Commands

The host communicates to the On-Chip Debugger by sending OCD commands using the DBG interface. During normal operation, only a subset of the OCD commands are available. In DEBUG Mode, all OCD commands become available unless the user code and control registers are protected by programming the Flash read protect option bit (FRP). The FRP prevents the code in memory from being read out of the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products. When this option is enabled, several of the OCD commands are disabled.

Table 95 summarizes the On-Chip Debugger commands. This table indicates the commands that operate when the device is not in DEBUG Mode (normal operation) and the commands that are disabled by programming the FRP.

Table 95. On-Chip Debugger Command Summary

Debug Command	Command Byte	Enabled when not in DEBUG Mode?	Disabled by Flash Read Protect Option Bit
Read OCD Revision	00H	Yes	–
Reserved	01H	–	–
Read OCD Status Register	02H	Yes	–
Read Runtime Counter	03H	–	–
Write OCD Control Register	04H	Yes	Cannot clear DBGMODE bit
Read OCD Control Register	05H	Yes	–
Write Program Counter	06H	–	Disabled
Read Program Counter	07H	–	Disabled
Write Register	08H	–	Only writes of the Flash Memory Control registers are allowed. Additionally, only the Mass Erase command is allowed to be written to the Flash Control register.
Read Register	09H	–	Disabled
Write Program Memory	0AH	–	Disabled
Read Program Memory	0BH	–	Disabled
Write Data Memory	0CH	–	Yes
Read Data Memory	0DH	–	–

Oscillator Control

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series device uses five possible clocking schemes. Each one of these is user-selectable.

- On-chip precision trimmed RC oscillator
- On-chip oscillator using off-chip crystal or resonator
- On-chip oscillator using external RC network
- External clock drive
- On-chip low precision Watchdog Timer Oscillator

In addition, Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices contain clock failure detection and recovery circuitry, allowing continued operation despite a failure of the primary oscillator.

Operation

This chapter discusses the logic used to select the system clock and handle primary oscillator failures. A description of the specific operation of each oscillator is outlined further in this document.

System Clock Selection

The oscillator control block selects from the available clocks. *Table 98* describes each clock source and its usage.

AC Characteristics

The section provides information about the AC characteristics and timing. All AC timing information assumes a standard load of 50pF on all outputs.

Table 117. AC Characteristics

		V_{DD} = 2.7 to 3.6V T_A = 0°C to +70°C		V_{DD} = 2.7 to 3.6V T_A = –40°C to +105°C			
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
F_{SYSCLK}	System Clock Frequency			–	20.0	MHz	Read-only from Flash memory
				0.032768	20.0	MHz	Program or erasure of the Flash memory
F_{XTAL}	Crystal Oscillator Frequency			1.0	20.0	MHz	System clock frequencies below the crystal oscillator minimum require an external
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency			0.032768	5.5296	MHz	Oscillator is **not** adjustable over the entire range. User may select Min or Max value only.
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency			5.31	5.75	MHz	High speed with trimming
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency			4.15	6.91	MHz	High speed without trimming
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency			30.7	33.3	KHz	Low speed with trimming
F_{IPO}	Internal Precision Oscillator Frequency			24	40	KHz	Low speed without trimming
T_{XIN}	System Clock Period			50	–	ns	$T_{CLK} = 1/F_{sysclk}$
T_{XINH}	System Clock High Time			20	30	ns	T_{CLK} = 50 ns
T_{XINL}	System Clock Low Time			20	30	ns	T_{CLK} = 50 ns

Ordering Information

Order your F0830 Series products from Zilog using the part numbers shown in Table 128. For more information about ordering, please consult your local Zilog sales office. The Sales Location page on the Zilog website lists all regional offices.

Table 128. Z8 Encore! XP F0830 Series Ordering Matrix

Part Number	Flash	RAM	NVDS	ADC Channels	Description
Z8 Encore! F0830 Series MCUs with 12KB Flash					
Standard Temperature: 0°C to 70°C					
Z8F1232SH020SG	12KB	256	No	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1232HH020SG	12KB	256	No	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1232PH020SG	12KB	256	No	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F1232QH020SG	12KB	256	No	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1233SH020SG	12KB	256	No	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1233HH020SG	12KB	256	No	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1233PH020SG	12KB	256	No	0	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F1233QH020SG	12KB	256	No	0	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1232SJ020SG	12KB	256	No	8	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F1232HJ020SG	12KB	256	No	8	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F1232PJ020SG	12KB	256	No	8	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F1232QJ020SG	12KB	256	No	8	QFN 28-pin
Z8F1233SJ020SG	12KB	256	No	0	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F1233HJ020SG	12KB	256	No	0	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F1233PJ020SG	12KB	256	No	0	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F1233QJ020SG	12KB	256	No	0	QFN 28-pin
Extended Temperature: –40°C to 105°C					
Z8F1232SH020EG	12KB	256	No	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1232HH020EG	12KB	256	No	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1232PH020EG	12KB	256	No	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F1232QH020EG	12KB	256	No	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1233SH020EG	12KB	256	No	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1233HH020EG	12KB	256	No	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1233PH020EG	12KB	256	No	0	PDIP 20-pin

Hex Address: FD7

Table 176. Port B Output Data Register (PBOUT)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	POUT7	POUT6	POUT5	POUT4	POUT3	POUT2	POUT1	POUT0
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	FD7H							

Hex Address: FD8

Table 177. Port C GPIO Address Register (PCADDR)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PADDR[7:0]							
RESET	00H							
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	FD8H							

Hex Address: FD9

Table 178. Port C Control Registers (PCCTL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PCTL							
RESET	00H							
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	FD9H							

Hex Address: FDA

Table 179. Port C Input Data Registers (PCIN)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PIN7	PIN6	PIN5	PIN4	PIN3	PIN2	PIN1	PIN0
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Address	FDAH							

M

N

O