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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	17
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K 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	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f0831hh020sg

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Stop Mode Recovery Using the External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pin

When the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series device is in STOP Mode and the external $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is driven low, a system reset occurs. Because of a glitch filter operating on the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin, the low pulse must be greater than the minimum width specified about 12 ns or it is ignored. The EXT bit in the Reset Status (RSTSTAT) Register is set.

Debug Pin Driven Low

Debug reset is initiated when the On-Chip Debugger detects any of the following error conditions on the DBG pin:

- Serial break (a minimum of nine continuous bits Low)
- Framing error (received STOP bit is Low)
- Transmit collision (simultaneous OCD and host transmission detected by the OCD)

When the Z8F0830 Series device is operating in STOP Mode, the debug reset will cause a system reset. The On-Chip Debugger block is not reset, but the remainder of the chip's operations go through a normal system reset. The POR bit in the Reset Status (RSTSTAT) Register is set to 1.

Reset Register Definitions

The following sections define the Reset registers.

Reset Status Register

The Reset Status (RSTSTAT) Register, shown in Table 12, is a read-only register that indicates the source of the most recent Reset event, Stop Mode Recovery event or Watchdog Timer time-out event. Reading this register resets the upper four bits to 0.

This register shares its address with the Watchdog Timer Control Register, which is write-only.

Timers

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products contain up to two 16-bit reloadable timers that can be used for timing, event counting or generation of pulse width modulated (PWM) signals. The timers feature include:

- 16-bit reload counter
- Programmable prescaler with prescale values ranging from 1 to 128
- PWM output generation
- Capture and compare capability
- External input pin for timer input, clock gating or capture signal. External input pin signal frequency is limited to a maximum of one-fourth the system clock frequency
- Timer output pin
- Timer interrupt

Architecture

Figure 10 displays the architecture of the timers.

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							

Bit	Description (Continued)
[6] TPOL (cont'd)	**PWM DUAL OUTPUT Mode** 0 = Timer output is forced Low (0) and timer output complement is forced High (1), when the timer is disabled. When enabled and the PWM count matches, the timer output is forced High (1) and forced Low (0) when enabled and reloaded. When enabled and the PWM count matches, the timer output complement is forced Low (0) and forced High (1) when enabled and reloaded. 1 = Timer output is forced High (1) and timer output complement is forced Low (0) when the timer is disabled. When enabled and the PWM count matches, the timer output is forced Low (0) and forced High (1) when enabled and reloaded.When enabled and the PWM count matches, the timer output complement is forced High (1) and forced Low (0) when enabled and reloaded. The PWMD field in the TxCTL0 register determines an optional added delay on the assertion (Low to High) transition of both timer output and timer output complement for deadband generation. **CAPTURE RESTART Mode** 0 = Count is captured on the rising edge of the timer input signal. 1 = Count is captured on the falling edge of the timer input signal. **COMPARATOR COUNTER Mode** When the timer is disabled, the timer output signal is set to the value of this bit. When the timer is enabled, the timer output signal is complemented on timer reload. **Caution:** When the timer output alternate function TxOUT on a GPIO port pin is enabled, TxOUT will change to whatever state the TPOL bit is in. The timer does not need to be enabled for that to happen. Additionally, the port data direction sub register is not needed to be set to output on TxOUT. Changing the TPOL bit when the timer is enabled and running does not immediately change the polarity TxOUT.
[5:3] PRES	**Prescale Value** The timer input clock is divided by 2^{PRES}, where PRES can be set from 0 to 7. The prescaler is reset each time the timer is disabled. This reset ensures proper clock division each time the timer is restarted. 000 = Divide by 1. 001 = Divide by 2. 010 = Divide by 4. 011 = Divide by 8. 100 = Divide by 16. 101 = Divide by 32. 110 = Divide by 64. 111 = Divide by 128.

Bit	Description (Continued)
[2:0] TMODE	**Timer Mode** This field along with the TMODEHI bit in TxCTL0 register determines the operating mode of the timer. TMODEHI is the most significant bit of the timer mode selection value. 0000 = ONE-SHOT Mode. 0001 = CONTINUOUS Mode. 0010 = COUNTER Mode. 0011 = PWM SINGLE OUTPUT Mode. 0100 = CAPTURE Mode. 0101 = COMPARE Mode. 0110 = GATED Mode. 0111 = CAPTURE/COMPARE Mode. 1000 = PWM DUAL OUTPUT Mode. 1001 = CAPTURE RESTART Mode. 1010 = COMPARATOR COUNTER Mode.

Watchdog Timer Reload Upper, High and Low Byte Registers

The Watchdog Timer Reload Upper, High and Low Byte (WDTU, WDTH, WDTL) registers, shown in Tables 60 through 62, form the 24-bit reload value that is loaded into the Watchdog Timer when a WDT instruction executes. This 24-bit value ranges across bits [23:0] to encompass the three bytes {WDTU[7:0], WDTH[7:0], WDTL[7:0]}. Writing to these registers sets the appropriate reload value; reading from these registers returns the current Watchdog Timer count value.

! **Caution:** The 24-bit WDT reload value must not be set to a value less than `000004H`.

Table 60. Watchdog Timer Reload Upper Byte Register (WDTU)

Bit	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Field	WDTU							
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	FF1H							
Note: *A read returns the current WDT count value; a write sets the appropriate reload value.								

Bit	Description
[7:0] WDTU	**WDT Reload Upper Byte** Most significant byte (MSB), Bits[23:16], of the 24-bit WDT reload value.

Table 61. Watchdog Timer Reload High Byte Register (WDTH)

Bit	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Field	WDTH							
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
R/W	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*
Address	FF2H							
Note: *A read returns the current WDT count value; a write sets the appropriate reload value.								

Bit	Description
[7:0] WDTH	**WDT Reload High Byte** Middle byte, bits[15:8] of the 24-bit WDT reload value.

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.

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 0.8 µs up to a maximum of 258 µs.

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 58 ms 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.

Table 98. Oscillator Configuration and Selection

Clock Source	Characteristics	Required Setup
Internal precision RC oscillator	• 32.8 kHz or 5.53 MHz • ± 4% accuracy when trimmed • No external components required	• Unlock and write to the Oscillator Control Register (OSCCTL) to enable and select oscillator at either 5.53 MHz or 32.8 kHz
External crystal/resonator	• 32 kHz to 20 MHz • Very high accuracy (dependent on crystal or resonator used) • Requires external components	• Configure Flash option bits for correct external OSCILLATOR Mode • Unlock and write OSCCTL to enable crystal oscillator, wait for it to stabilize and select as system clock (if the XTLDIS option bit has been de-asserted, no waiting is required)
External RC oscillator	• 32 kHz to 4 MHz • Accuracy dependent on external components	• Configure Flash option bits for correct external OSCILLATOR Mode • Unlock and write OSCCTL to enable crystal oscillator and select as system clock
External clock drive	• 0 to 20 MHz • Accuracy dependent on external clock source	• Write GPIO registers to configure PB3 pin for external clock function • Unlock and write OSCCTL to select external system clock • Apply external clock signal to GPIO
Internal Watchdog Timer Oscillator	• 10 kHz nominal • ± 40% accuracy; no external components required • Low power consumption	• Enable WDT if not enabled and wait until WDT oscillator is operating. • Unlock and write to the Oscillator Control Register (OSCCTL) to enable and select oscillator

! **Caution:** Unintentional accesses to the Oscillator Control Register can actually stop the chip by switching to a nonfunctioning oscillator. To prevent this condition, the oscillator control block employs a register unlocking/locking scheme.

OSC Control Register Unlocking/Locking

To write the Oscillator Control Register, unlock it by making two writes to the OSCCTL Register with the values `E7H` followed by `18H`. A third write to the OSCCTL Register changes the value of the actual register and returns the register to a Locked state. Any other sequence of Oscillator Control Register writes have no effect. The values written to unlock the register must be ordered correctly, but are not necessarily consecutive. It is possible to write to or read from other registers within the unlocking/locking operation.

> **!** **Caution:** It is possible to disable the clock failure detection circuitry as well as all functioning clock sources. In this case, the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series device ceases functioning and can only be recovered by power-on-reset.

Oscillator Control Register Definitions

The following section provides the bit definitions for the Oscillator Control Register.

Oscillator Control Register

The Oscillator Control Register (OSCCTL) enables/disables the various oscillator circuits, enables/disables the failure detection/recovery circuitry and selects the primary oscillator, which becomes the system clock.

The Oscillator Control Register must be unlocked before writing. Writing the two step sequence `E7H` followed by `18H` to the Oscillator Control Register unlocks it. The register is locked at successful completion of a register write to the OSCCTL.

Figure 24 displays the oscillator control clock switching flow. See Table 117 on page 189 to review the waiting times of various oscillator circuits.

Table 99. 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							

Bit	Description
[7] INTEN	**Internal Precision Oscillator Enable** 1 = Internal Precision Oscillator is enabled. 0 = Internal Precision Oscillator is disabled.
[6] XTLEN	**Crystal Oscillator Enable** This setting overrides the GPIO register control for PA0 and PA1. 1 = Crystal oscillator is enabled. 0 = Crystal oscillator is disabled.
[5] WDTEN	**Watchdog Timer Oscillator Enable** 1 = Watchdog Timer Oscillator is enabled. 0 = Watchdog Timer Oscillator is disabled.

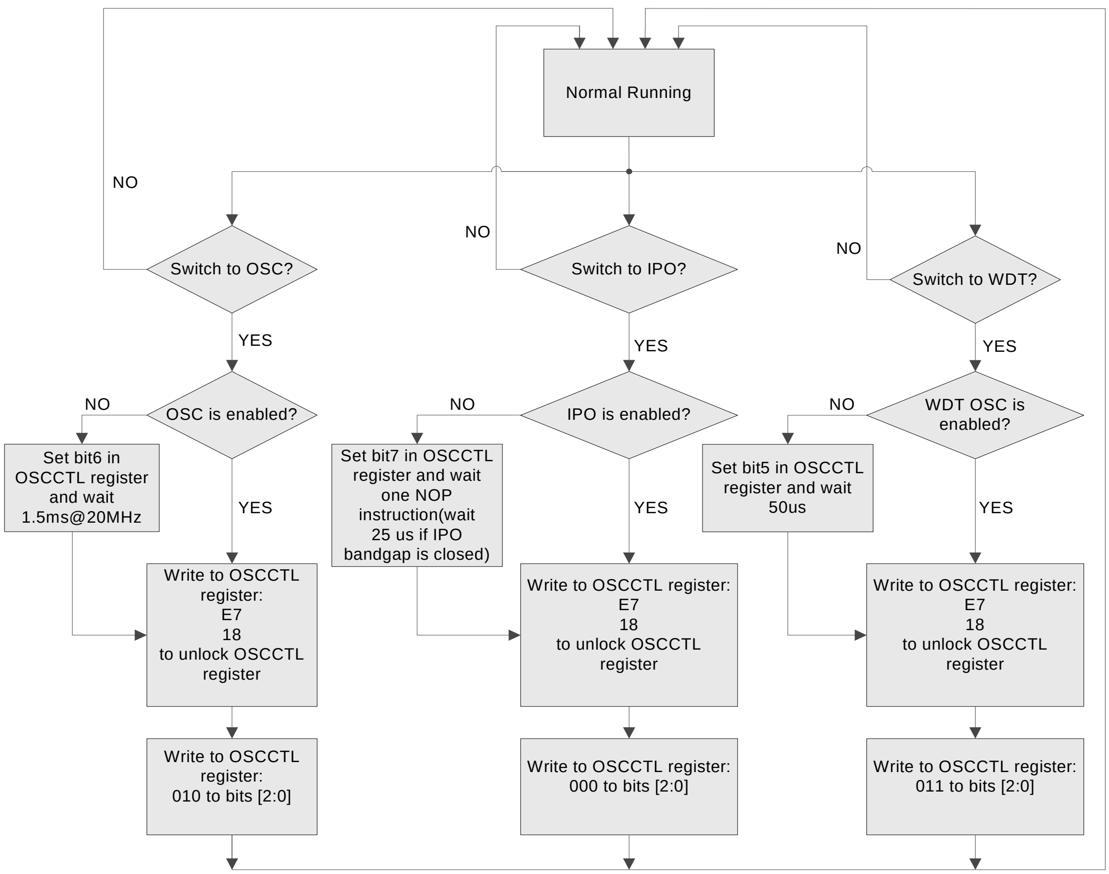

Figure 24. Oscillator Control Clock Switching Flow Chart

Assembly Language Source Program Example

`JP START`	; Everything after the semicolon is a comment.
`START:`	; A label called "START". The first instruction (JP START) in this ; example causes program execution to jump to the point within the ; program where the START label occurs.
`LD R4, R7`	; A Load (LD) instruction with two operands. The first operand, ; Working register R4, is the destination. The second operand, ; Working register R7, is the source. The contents of R7 is ; written into R4.
`LD 234H, #%01`	; Another Load (LD) instruction with two operands. ; The first operand, extended mode register Address 234H, ; identifies the destination. The second operand, immediate data ; value 01H, is the source. The value 01H is written into the ; register at address 234H.

Assembly Language Syntax

For proper instruction execution, eZ8 CPU assembly language syntax requires that the operands be written as *destination, source*. After assembly, the object code usually reflects the operands in the order *source*, *destination*, but ordering is op code-dependent.

The following examples illustrate the format of some basic assembly instructions and the resulting object code produced by the assembler. This binary format must be followed by users that prefer manual program coding or intend to implement their own assembler.

Example 1

If the contents of registers `43H` and `08H` are added and the result is stored in `43H`, the assembly syntax and resulting object code is:

Table 101. Assembly Language Syntax Example 1

Assembly Language Code	ADD	43H,	08H	(ADD dst, src)
Object Code	04	08	43	(OPC src, dst)

Figures 29 and 30 provide information about each of the eZ8 CPU instructions.

Lower Nibble (Hex) / Upper Nibble (Hex)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	1.1 **BRK**	2.2 **SRP** IM	2.3 **ADD** r1,r2	2.4 **ADD** r1,Ir2	3.3 **ADD** R2,R1	3.4 **ADD** IR2,R1	3.3 **ADD** R1,IM	3.4 **ADD** IR1,IM	4.3 **ADDX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **ADDX** IM,ER1	2.3 **DJNZ** r1,X	2.2 **JR** cc,X	2.2 **LD** r1,IM	3.2 **JP** cc,DA	1.2 **INC** r1	1.2 **NOP**
1	2.2 **RLC** R1	2.3 **RLC** IR1	2.3 **ADC** r1,r2	2.4 **ADC** r1,Ir2	3.3 **ADC** R2,R1	3.4 **ADC** IR2,R1	3.3 **ADC** R1,IM	3.4 **ADC** IR1,IM	4.3 **ADCX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **ADCX** IM,ER1						See 2nd Op Code Map
2	2.2 **INC** R1	2.3 **INC** IR1	2.3 **SUB** r1,r2	2.4 **SUB** r1,Ir2	3.3 **SUB** R2,R1	3.4 **SUB** IR2,R1	3.3 **SUB** R1,IM	3.4 **SUB** IR1,IM	4.3 **SUBX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **SUBX** IM,ER1						
3	2.2 **DEC** R1	2.3 **DEC** IR1	2.3 **SBC** r1,r2	2.4 **SBC** r1,Ir2	3.3 **SBC** R2,R1	3.4 **SBC** IR2,R1	3.3 **SBC** R1,IM	3.4 **SBC** IR1,IM	4.3 **SBCX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **SBCX** IM,ER1						
4	2.2 **DA** R1	2.3 **DA** IR1	2.3 **OR** r1,r2	2.4 **OR** r1,Ir2	3.3 **OR** R2,R1	3.4 **OR** IR2,R1	3.3 **OR** R1,IM	3.4 **OR** IR1,IM	4.3 **ORX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **ORX** IM,ER1						
5	2.2 **POP** R1	2.3 **POP** IR1	2.3 **AND** r1,r2	2.4 **AND** r1,Ir2	3.3 **AND** R2,R1	3.4 **AND** IR2,R1	3.3 **AND** R1,IM	3.4 **AND** IR1,IM	4.3 **ANDX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **ANDX** IM,ER1						1.2 **WDT**
6	2.2 **COM** R1	2.3 **COM** IR1	2.3 **TCM** r1,r2	2.4 **TCM** r1,Ir2	3.3 **TCM** R2,R1	3.4 **TCM** IR2,R1	3.3 **TCM** R1,IM	3.4 **TCM** IR1,IM	4.3 **TCMX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **TCMX** IM,ER1						1.2 **STOP**
7	2.2 **PUSH** R2	2.3 **PUSH** IR2	2.3 **TM** r1,r2	2.4 **TM** r1,Ir2	3.3 **TM** R2,R1	3.4 **TM** IR2,R1	3.3 **TM** R1,IM	3.4 **TM** IR1,IM	4.3 **TMX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **TMX** IM,ER1						1.2 **HALT**
8	2.5 **DECW** RR1	2.6 **DECW** IRR1	2.5 **LDE** r1,Irr2	2.9 **LDEI** Ir1,Irr2	3.2 **LDX** r1,ER2	3.3 **LDX** Ir1,ER2	3.4 **LDX** IRR2,R1	3.5 **LDX** IRR2,IR1	3.4 **LDX** r1,rr2,X	3.4 **LDX** rr1,r2,X						1.2 **DI**
9	2.2 **RL** R1	2.3 **RL** IR1	2.5 **LDE** r2,Irr1	2.9 **LDEI** Ir2,Irr1	3.2 **LDX** r2,ER1	3.3 **LDX** Ir2,ER1	3.4 **LDX** R2,IRR1	3.5 **LDX** IR2,IRR1	3.3 **LEA** r1,r2,X	3.5 **LEA** rr1,rr2,X						1.2 **EI**
A	2.5 **INCW** RR1	2.6 **INCW** IRR1	2.3 **CP** r1,r2	2.4 **CP** r1,Ir2	3.3 **CP** R2,R1	3.4 **CP** IR2,R1	3.3 **CP** R1,IM	3.4 **CP** IR1,IM	4.3 **CPX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **CPX** IM,ER1						1.4 **RET**
B	2.2 **CLR** R1	2.3 **CLR** IR1	2.3 **XOR** r1,r2	2.4 **XOR** r1,Ir2	3.3 **XOR** R2,R1	3.4 **XOR** IR2,R1	3.3 **XOR** R1,IM	3.4 **XOR** IR1,IM	4.3 **XORX** ER2,ER1	4.3 **XORX** IM,ER1						1.5 **IRET**
C	2.2 **RRC** R1	2.3 **RRC** IR1	2.5 **LDC** r1,Irr2	2.9 **LDCI** Ir1,Irr2	2.3 **JP** IRR1	2.9 **LDC** Ir1,Irr2		3.4 **LD** r1,r2,X	3.2 **PUSHX** ER2							1.2 **RCF**
D	2.2 **SRA** R1	2.3 **SRA** IR1	2.5 **LDC** r2,Irr1	2.9 **LDCI** Ir2,Irr1	2.6 **CALL** IRR1	2.2 **BSWAP** R1	3.3 **CALL** DA	3.4 **LD** r2,r1,X	3.2 **POPX** ER1							1.2 **SCF**
E	2.2 **RR** R1	2.3 **RR** IR1	2.2 **BIT** p,b,r1	2.3 **LD** r1,Ir2	3.2 **LD** R2,R1	3.3 **LD** IR2,R1	3.2 **LD** R1,IM	3.3 **LD** IR1,IM	4.2 **LDX** ER2,ER1	4.2 **LDX** IM,ER1						1.2 **CCF**
F	2.2 **SWAP** R1	2.3 **SWAP** IR1	2.6 **TRAP** Vector	2.3 **LD** Ir1,r2	2.8 **MULT** RR1	3.3 **LD** R2,IR1	3.3 **BTJ** p,b,r1,X	3.4 **BTJ** p,b,Ir1,X								

Figure 29. First Op Code Map

Table 117. AC Characteristics (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	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		Units	Conditions
		Min	Max	Min	Max		
T_{XINR}	System Clock Rise Time			–	3	ns	T_{CLK} = 50 ns
T_{XINF}	System Clock Fall Time			–	3	ns	T_{CLK} = 50 ns
$T_{XTALSET}$	Crystal Oscillator Setup Time			–	30,000	cycle	Crystal oscillator cycles
T_{IPOSET}	Internal Precision Oscillator Startup Time			–	25	µs	Startup time after enable
T_{WDTSET}	WDT Startup Time			–	50	µs	Startup time after reset

On-Chip Peripheral AC and DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 118. Power-On Reset and Voltage Brown-Out Electrical Characteristics and Timing

Symbol	Parameter	T_A = 0°C to +70°C			T_A = –40°C to +105°C			Units	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ[1]	Max		
V_{POR}	Power-On Reset Voltage Threshold				2.20	2.45	2.70	V	$V_{DD} = V_{POR}$ (default VBO trim)
V_{VBO}	Voltage Brown-Out Reset Voltage Threshold				2.15	2.40	2.65	V	$V_{DD} = V_{VBO}$ (default VBO trim)
	V_{POR} to V_{VBO} hysteresis					50	75	mV	
	Starting V_{DD} voltage to ensure valid Power-On Reset.				–	V_{SS}	–	V	
T_{ANA}	Power-On Reset Analog Delay				–	50	–	µs	$V_{DD} > V_{POR}$; T_{POR} Digital Reset delay follows T_{ANA}

Note: [1]Data in the typical column is from characterization at 3.3V and 0°C. These values are provided for design guidance only and are not tested in production.

Table 128. Z8 Encore! XP F0830 Series Ordering Matrix

Part Number	Flash	RAM	NVDS	ADC Channels	Description
Z8F0430QH020EG	4KB	256	Yes	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0431SH020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F0431HH020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F0431PH020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F0431QH020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0430SJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	8	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F0430HJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	8	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F0430PJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	8	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F0430QJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	8	QFN 28-pin
Z8F0431SJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F0431HJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F0431PJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F0431QJ020EG	4KB	256	Yes	0	QFN 28-pin
Z8 Encore! F0830 with 2KB Flash					
Standard Temperature: 0°C to 70°C					
Z8F0230SH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F0230HH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F0230PH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F0230QH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0231SH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F0231HH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F0231PH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F0231QH020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	QFN 20-pin
Z8F0230SJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	8	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F0230HJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	8	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F0230PJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	8	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F0230QJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	8	QFN 28-pin
Z8F0231SJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F0231HJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F0231PJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F0231QJ020SG	2KB	256	Yes	0	QFN 28-pin

Hex Address: F74

Table 149. ADC Sample Settling Time (ADCSST)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				SST			
RESET	0				1	1	1	1
R/W	R				R/W			
Address	F74H							

Bit	Description
[7:4]	**Reserved** These bits are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.
[3:0] SST	**Sample Settling Time** 0h–Fh = Number of system clock periods to meet 0.5 µs minimum.

Hex Address: F75

Table 150. ADC Sample Time (ADCST)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved		ST					
RESET	0		1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W	R/W		R/W					
Address	F75H							

Bit	Description
[7:6]	**Reserved** This register is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[5:0] ST	**Sample/Hold Time** 0h–Fh = Number of system clock periods to meet 1 µs minimum.

Hex Addresses: F77–F7F

This address range is reserved.

Hex Address: FFB

Table 196. Flash Frequency Low Byte Register (FFREQL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	FFREQL							
RESET	0							
R/W	R/W							
Address	FFBH							

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