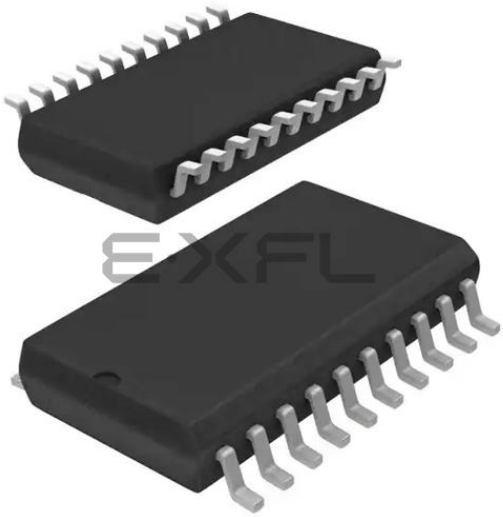

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Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	eZ8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LED, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	17
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
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List of Figures

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.		

Table 12. Reset Status Register (RSTSTAT)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	POR	STOP	WDT	EXT	Reserved			
RESET	See Table 13			0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Address	FF0H							

Bit	Description
[7] POR	**Power-On Reset Indicator** This bit is set to 1 if a Power-On Reset event occurs and is reset to 0, if a WDT time-out or Stop Mode Recovery occurs. Reading this register also reset this bit to 0.
[6] STOP	**Stop Mode Recovery Indicator** This bit is set to 1 if a Stop Mode Recovery occurs. If the STOP and WDT bits are both set to 1, the Stop Mode Recovery occurs because of a WDT time-out. If the STOP bit is 1 and the WDT bit is 0, the Stop Mode Recovery is not caused by a WDT time-out. This bit is reset by a Power-On Reset or a WDT time-out that occurred while not in STOP Mode. Reading this register also resets this bit.
[5] WDT	**Watchdog Timer Time-Out Indicator** This bit is set to 1 if a WDT time-out occurs. A Power-On Reset resets this pin. A Stop Mode Recovery from a change in an input pin also resets this bit. Reading this register resets this bit. This read must occur before clearing the WDT interrupt.
[4] EXT	**External Reset Indicator** If this bit is set to 1, a reset initiated by the external $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin occurred. A Power-On Reset or a Stop Mode Recovery from a change in an input pin resets this bit. Reading this register resets this bit.
[3:0]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.

Table 13. POR Indicator Values

Reset or Stop Mode Recovery Event	POR	STOP	WDT	EXT
Power-On Reset	1	0	0	0
Reset using $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin assertion	0	0	0	1
Reset using Watchdog Timer time-out	0	0	1	0
Reset using the On-Chip Debugger (OCTCTL[1] set to 1)	1	0	0	0
Reset from STOP Mode using DBG pin driven Low	1	0	0	0
Stop Mode Recovery using GPIO pin transition	0	1	0	0
Stop Mode Recovery using WDT time-out	0	1	1	0

Low-Power Modes

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products contain power saving features. The highest level of power reduction is provided by the STOP Mode. The next level of power reduction is provided by the HALT Mode.

Further power savings can be implemented by disabling the individual peripheral blocks while in NORMAL Mode.

The user must not enable the pull-up register bits for unused GPIO pins, since these ports are default output to VSS. Unused GPIOs include those missing on 20-pin packages, as well as those missing on the ADC-enabled 28-pin packages.

STOP Mode

Executing the eZ8 CPU's STOP instruction places the device into STOP Mode. In STOP Mode, the operating characteristics are:

- Primary crystal oscillator and Internal Precision Oscillator are stopped; XIN and XOUT (if previously enabled) are disabled and PA0/PA1 revert to the states programmed by the GPIO registers
- System clock is stopped
- eZ8 CPU is stopped
- Program counter (PC) stops incrementing
- Watchdog Timer's internal RC oscillator continues to operate if enabled by the Oscillator Control Register
- If enabled, the Watchdog Timer logic continues to operate
- If enabled for operation in STOP Mode by the associated Flash option bit, the Voltage Brown-Out protection circuit continues to operate
- All other on-chip peripherals are idle

To minimize the current in STOP Mode, all GPIO pins that are configured as digital inputs must be driven to V_{DD} when the pull-up register bit is enabled or to one of power rail (V_{DD} or GND) when the pull-up register bit is disabled. The device can be brought out of STOP Mode using Stop Mode Recovery. For more information about Stop Mode Recovery, see *the* Reset and Stop Mode Recovery *chapter on page 21*.

Port A–D Alternate Function Set 2 Subregisters

The Port A–D Alternate Function Set 2 Subregister, shown in Table 28, is accessed through the Port A–D Control Register by writing 08H to the Port A–D Address Register. The Alternate Function Set 2 subregisters select the alternate function available at a port pin. Alternate functions selected by setting or clearing bits in this register are defined in Table 16 in the GPIO Alternate Functions section on page 34.

Note: Alternate function selection on the port pins must also be enabled, as described in the Port A–D Alternate Function Subregisters section on page 42.

Table 28. Port A–D Alternate Function Set 2 Subregisters (PxAFS2)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PAFS27	PAFS26	PAFS25	PAFS24	PAFS23	PAFS22	PAFS21	PAFS20
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	If 08H in Port A–D Address Register, accessible through the Port A–D Control Register							

Bit	Description
[7:0] PAFS2x	**Port Alternate Function Set 2** 0 = The Port Alternate function is selected, as defined in Table 16 in the GPIO Alternate Functions section on page 34. 1 = The Port Alternate function is selected, as defined in Table 16 in the GPIO Alternate Functions section on page 34.

Note: x indicates the specific GPIO port pin number (7–0).

LED Drive Level Low Register

The LED Drive Level Low Register, shown in Table 33, contains two control bits for each Port C pin. These two bits select one of four programmable current drive levels for each Port C pin. Each pin is individually programmable.

Table 33. 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							

Bit	Description
[7:0] LEDLVLL	**LED Level Low Bits** {LEDLVLH, LEDLVLL} select one of four programmable current drive levels for each Port C pin. 00 = 3mA. 01 = 7mA. 10 = 13mA. 11 = 20mA.

Table 39. IRQ0 Enable High Bit Register (IRQ0ENH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved	T1ENH	T0ENH	Reserved				ADCENH
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	FC1H							

Bit	Description
[7]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[6] T1ENH	**Timer 1 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**
[5] T0ENH	**Timer 0 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**
[4:1]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.
[0] ADCENH	**ADC Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**

Table 40. IRQ0 Enable Low Bit Register (IRQ0ENL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved	T1ENL	T0ENL	Reserved				ADCENL
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W
Address	FC2H							

Bit	Description
[7]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[6] T1ENL	**Timer 1 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**
[5] T0ENL	**Timer 0 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**
[4:1]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.
[0] ADCENL	**ADC Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**

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:

3. Write to the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers to set the reload value.
4. Clear the timer PWM High and Low Byte registers to 0000H. This allows user software to determine if interrupts are generated by either a capture event or a reload. If the PWM High and Low Byte registers still contain 0000H after the interrupt, the interrupt were generated by a reload.
5. Enable the timer interrupt, if appropriate and set the timer interrupt priority by writing to the relevant interrupt registers. By default, the timer interrupt is generated for both input capture and Reload events. The user can configure the timer interrupt to be generated only at the input capture event or the reload event by setting the TICONFIG field of the TxCTL1 Register.
6. Configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer input alternate function.
7. Write to the Timer Control Register to enable the timer and initiate counting.

In CAPTURE Mode, the elapsed time between the timer start and the capture event can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Capture Elapsed Time (s)} = \frac{(\text{Capture Value} - \text{Start Value}) \times \text{Prescale}}{\text{System Clock Frequency (Hz)}}$$

COMPARE Mode

In COMPARE Mode, the timer counts up to 16-bit maximum compare value stored in the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers. The timer input is the system clock. Upon reaching the compare value, the timer generates an interrupt and counting continues (the timer value is not reset to 0001H). Additionally, if the timer output alternate function is enabled, the timer output pin changes state (from Low to High or from High to Low) upon compare.

If the timer reaches FFFFH, the timer resets to 0000H and continues counting.

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

1. Write to the Timer Control Register to:
   - Disable the timer
   - Configure the timer for COMPARE Mode
   - Set the prescale value
   - Set the initial logic level (High or Low) for 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 compare value.

Comparator Control Register Definitions

The Comparator Control Register (CMP0) configures the comparator inputs and sets the value of the internal voltage reference. The GPIO pin is always used as positive comparator input.

Table 68. Comparator Control Register (CMP0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved	INNSEL	REFLVL				Reserved	
RESET	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F90H							

Bit	Description
[7]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[6] INNSEL	**Signal Select for Negative Input** 0 = internal reference disabled, GPIO pin used as negative comparator input. 1 = internal reference enabled as negative comparator input.
[5:2] REFLVL	**Internal Reference Voltage Level** This reference is independent of the ADC voltage reference. 0000 = 0.0V. 0001 = 0.2V. 0010 = 0.4V. 0011 = 0.6V. 0100 = 0.8V. 0101 = 1.0V (Default). 0110 = 1.2V. 0111 = 1.4V. 1000 = 1.6V. 1001 = 1.8V. 1010–1111 = Reserved.
[1:0]	**Reserved** These bits are reserved and must be programmed to 00.

Flash Status Register

The Flash Status Register indicates the current state of the Flash Controller. This register can be read at any time. The read-only Flash Status Register shares its register file address with the write-only Flash Control Register.

Table 73. Flash Status Register (FSTAT)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved		FSTAT					
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Address	FF8H							

Bit	Description
[7:6]	**Reserved** These bits are reserved and must be programmed to 00.
[5:0] FSTAT	**Flash Controller Status** 000000 = Flash Controller locked. 000001 = First unlock command received (73H written). 000010 = Second unlock command received (8CH written). 000011 = Flash Controller unlocked. 000100 = Sector protect register selected. 001xxx = Program operation in progress. 010xxx = Page Erase operation in progress. 100xxx = Mass Erase operation in progress.

Note: The bit values used in Table 85 are set at the factory; no calibration is required.

Table 86. Trim Option Bits at 0002H (TIPO)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	IPO_TRIM							
RESET	U							
R/W	R/W							
Address	Information Page Memory 0022H							

Note: U = Unchanged by Reset. R/W = Read/Write.

Bit	Description
[7:0] IPO_TRIM	**Internal Precision Oscillator Trim Byte** Contains trimming bits for the Internal Precision Oscillator.

Note: The bit values used in Table 86 are set at the factory; no calibration is required.

Table 87. Trim Option Bits at 0003H (TVBO)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				Reserved	VBO_TRIM		
RESET	U				U	1	0	0
R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W		
Address	Information Page Memory 0023H							

Note: U = Unchanged by Reset. R/W = Read/Write.

Bit	Description
[7:3]	**Reserved** These bits are reserved and must be programmed to 11111.
[2] VBO_TRIM	**VBO Trim Values** Contains factory-trimmed values for the oscillator and the VBO.

! **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.

Oscillator Operation with an External RC Network

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

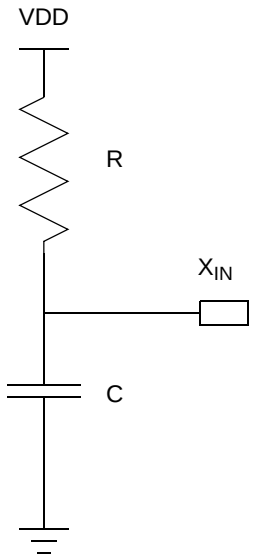


Figure 26. Connecting the On-Chip Oscillator to an External RC Network

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.

Example 2

In general, when an instruction format requires an 8-bit register address, the address can specify any register location in the range 0–255 or, using escaped mode addressing, a working register R0–R15. If the contents of register 43H and working register R8 are added and the result is stored in 43H, the assembly syntax and resulting object code is:

Table 102. Assembly Language Syntax Example 2

Assembly Language Code	ADD	43H,	R8	(ADD dst, src)
Object Code	04	E8	43	(OPC src, dst)

See the device specific product specification to determine the exact register file range available. The register file size varies, depending on the device type.

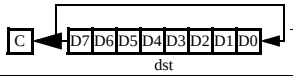
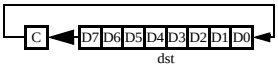
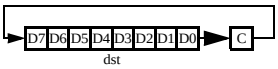
eZ8 CPU Instruction Notation

In the eZ8 CPU instruction summary and description sections, the operands, condition codes, status flags and address modes are represented by the notational shorthand listed in Table 103.

Table 103. Notational Shorthand

Notation	Description	Operand	Range
b	Bit	b	b represents a value from 0 to 7 (000B to 111B).
cc	Condition Code	—	See condition codes overview in the eZ8 CPU User Manual.
DA	Direct Address	Addrs	Addrs. represents a number in the range of 0000H to FFFFH
ER	Extended Addressing Register	Reg	Reg. represents a number in the range of 000H to FFFH
IM	Immediate Data	#Data	Data is a number between 00H to FFH
Ir	Indirect Working Register	@Rn	n = 0 –15
IR	Indirect Register	@Reg	Reg. represents a number in the range of 00H to FFH
Irr	Indirect Working Register Pair	@RRp	p = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14
IRR	Indirect Register Pair	@Reg	Reg. represents an even number in the range 00H to FEH
p	Polarity	p	Polarity is a single bit binary value of either 0B or 1B.
r	Working Register	Rn	n = 0 – 15

Table 113. eZ8 CPU Instruction Summary (Continued)

Assembly Mnemonic	Symbolic Operation	Address Mode dst	Address Mode src	Op Code(s) (Hex)	Flags C	Z	S	V	D	H	Fetch Cycles	Instr. Cycles
POPX dst	dst ← @SP SP ← SP + 1	ER		D8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
PUSH src	SP ← SP – 1 @SP ← src	R		70	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
		IR		71							2	3
		IM		IF70							3	2
PUSHX src	SP ← SP – 1 @SP ← src	ER		C8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
RCF	C ← 0			CF	0	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
RET	PC ← @SP SP ← SP + 2			AF	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
RL dst		R		90	*	*	*	*	–	–	2	2
		IR		91							2	3
RLC dst		R		10	*	*	*	*	–	–	2	2
		IR		11							2	3
RR dst		R		E0	*	*	*	*	–	–	2	2
		IR		E1							2	3
RRC dst		R		C0	*	*	*	*	–	–	2	2
		IR		C1							2	3
SBC dst, src	dst ← dst – src - C	r	r	32	*	*	*	*	1	*	2	3
		r	Ir	33							2	4
		R	R	34							3	3
		R	IR	35							3	4
		R	IM	36							3	3
		IR	IM	37							3	4
SBCX dst, src	dst ← dst – src - C	ER	ER	38	*	*	*	*	1	*	4	3
		ER	IM	39							4	3
SCF	C ← 1			DF	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2

Note: Flags Notation:
* = Value is a function of the result of the operation.
– = Unaffected.
X = Undefined.
0 = Reset to 0.
1 = Set to 1.

Table 122. Analog-to-Digital Converter Electrical Characteristics and Timing (Continued)

		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**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance				10			MΩ	
V_{IN}	Input Voltage Range				0		2.0	V	Internal reference
					0		0.9*VDD		External reference
	Conversion Time				11.9			µs	20MHz (ADC Clock)
	Input Bandwidth					500		KHz	
	Wake Up Time					0.02		ms	Internal reference
						10			External reference
	Input Clock Duty				45	50	55		
	Maximum Input Clock Frequency						20	MHz	

Note: [1]When the input voltage is lower than 20mV, the conversion error is out of spec.

Table 123. Comparator Electrical 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**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
V_{OS}	Input DC Offset					5		mV	
V_{CREF}	Programmable Internal Reference Voltage Range				0		1.8	V	User-programmable in 200 mV step
V_{CREF}	Programmable internal reference voltage				0.92	1.0	1.08	V	Default (CMP0[REFLVL]=5H)
T_{PROP}	Propagation delay					100		ns	
V_{HYS}	Input hysteresis					8		mV	

Table 129 lists the pin count by package.

Table 129. Package and Pin Count Description

	Pin Count	
Package	**20**	**28**
PDIP	√	√
QFN	√	√
SOIC	√	√
SSOP	√	√