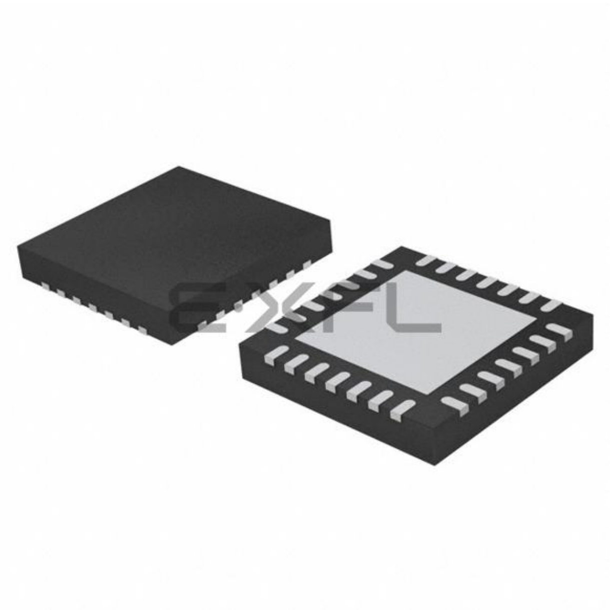

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	23
Program Memory Size	12KB (12K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f1232qj020eg

CPU and Peripheral Overview

The eZ8 CPU, Zilog's latest 8-bit CPU, meets the continuing demand for faster and more code-efficient microcontrollers. The eZ8 CPU executes a superset of the original Z8 instruction set. The eZ8 CPU features include:

- Direct register-to-register architecture allows each register to function as an accumulator, improving execution time and decreasing the required program memory
- Software stack allows much greater depth in subroutine calls and interrupts than hardware stacks
- Compatible with existing Z8 CPU code
- Expanded internal register file allows access up to 4KB
- New instructions improve execution efficiency for code developed using high-level programming languages, including C
- Pipelined instruction fetch and execution
- New instructions for improved performance including BIT, BSWAP, BTJ, CPC, LDC, LDCI, LEA, MULT and SRL
- New instructions support 12-bit linear addressing of the register file
- Up to 10 MIPS operation
- C Compiler-friendly
- 2 to 9 clock cycles per instruction

For more information about the eZ8 CPU, refer to the eZ8 CPU Core User Manual (UM0128), which is available for download on www.zilog.com.

General Purpose Input/Output

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series features up to 25 port pins (Ports A–D) for general-purpose input/output (GPIO). The number of GPIO pins available is a function of package. Each pin is individually programmable.

Flash Controller

The Flash Controller programs and erases the Flash memory. It also supports protection against accidental programming and erasure.

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.
$\overline{\text{T0OUT}}$/$\overline{\text{T1OUT}}$	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 $\overline{\text{T0OUT}}$ 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.		

Data Memory

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series does not use the eZ8 CPU's 64KB data memory address space.

Flash Information Area

Table 7 maps the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series Flash information area. The 128-byte information area is accessed, by setting bit 7 of the Flash Page Select Register to 1. When access is enabled, the Flash information area is mapped into program memory and overlays these 128 bytes at addresses `FE00H` to `FE7FH`. When information area access is enabled, all reads from these program memory addresses return information area data rather than program memory data. Access to the Flash information area is read-only.

Table 7. Z8 Encore! F0830 Series Flash Memory Information Area Map

Program Memory Address (Hex)	Function
FE00–FE3F	Zilog option bits
FE40–FE53	Part Number 20-character ASCII alphanumeric code Left-justified and filled with FH
FE54–FE5F	Reserved
FE60–FE7F	Reserved
FE80–FFFF	Reserved

Port A–D Output Control Subregisters

The Port A–D Output Control Subregister, shown in Table 23, is accessed through the Port A–D Control Register by writing `03H` to the Port A–D Address Register. Setting the bits in the Port A–D Output Control subregisters to 1 configures the specified port pins for open-drain operation. These subregisters affect the pins directly and, as a result, alternate functions are also affected.

Table 23. Port A–D Output Control Subregisters (PxOC)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	POC7	POC6	POC5	POC4	POC3	POC2	POC1	POC0
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 03H in Port A–D Address Register, accessible through the Port A–D Control Register							

Bit	Description
[7:0] POCx	**Port Output Control** These bits function independently of the Alternate function bit and always disable the drains, if set to 1. 0 = The drains are enabled for any OUTPUT Mode (unless overridden by the Alternate function). 1 = The drain of the associated pin is disabled (OPEN-DRAIN mode).
Note: x indicates the specific GPIO port pin number (7–0).	

Port A–D Output Data Register

The Port A–D Output Data Register, shown in Table 30, controls the output data to the pins.

Table 30. Port A–D Output Data Register (P*x*OUT)

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	FD3H, FD7H, FDBH, FDFH							

Bit	**Description**
[7:0] PxOUT	**Port Output Data** These bits contain the data to be driven to the port pins. The values are only driven if the corresponding pin is configured as an output and the pin is not configured for Alternate function operation. 0 = Drive a logical 0 (Low). 1= Drive a logical 1 (High). High value is not driven if the drain has been disabled by setting the corresponding port output Control Register bit to 1.

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

Architecture

Figure 9 displays the Interrupt Controller block diagram.

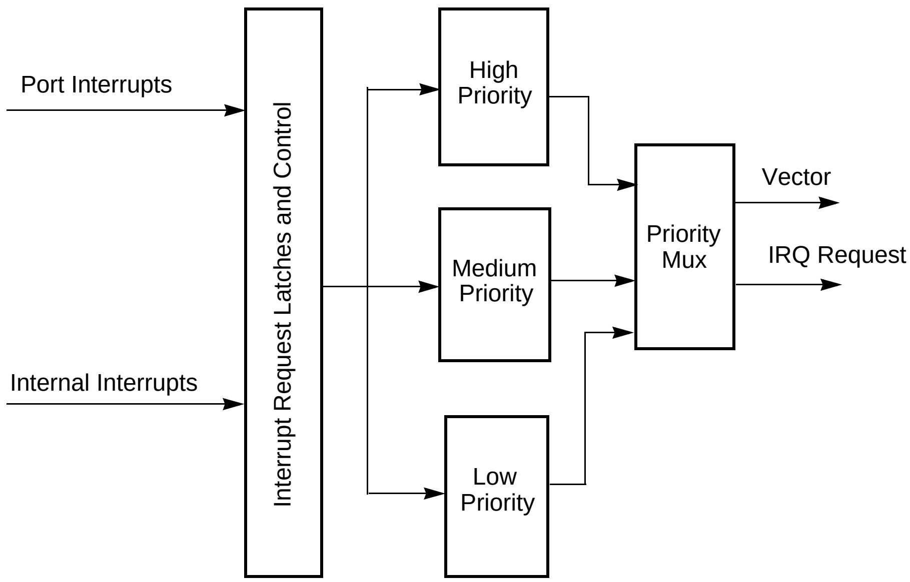

Figure 9. Interrupt Controller Block Diagram

Operation

This section describes the operational aspects of the following functions.

Master Interrupt Enable: see page 55

Interrupt Vectors and Priority: see page 56

Interrupt Assertion: see page 56

Software Interrupt Assertion: see page 57

Master Interrupt Enable

The master interrupt enable bit (IRQE) in the Interrupt Control Register globally enables and disables the interrupts.

Interrupts are globally enabled by any of the following actions:

- Execution of an EI (enable interrupt) instruction
- Execution of an IRET (return from interrupt) instruction

tion and reload events. The user can configure the timer interrupt to be generated only at the input deassertion event or the reload event by setting the TICONFIG field of the TxCTL1 Register.

5. Configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer input alternate function.
6. Write to the Timer Control Register to enable the timer.
7. Assert the timer input signal to initiate the counting.

CAPTURE/COMPARE Mode

In CAPTURE/COMPARE Mode, the timer begins counting on the first external timer input transition. The acceptable transition (rising edge or falling edge) is set by the TPOL bit in the Timer Control Register. The timer input is the system clock.

Every subsequent acceptable transition (after the first) of the timer input signal, captures the current count value. The capture value is written to the timer PWM High and Low Byte registers. When the capture event occurs, an interrupt is generated, the count value in the Timer High and Low Byte registers is reset to `0001H` and the counting resumes. The INPCAP bit in the TxCTL1 Register is set to indicate that the timer interrupt is caused by an input capture event.

If no capture event occurs, the timer counts up to the 16-bit compare value stored in the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers. Upon reaching the compare value, the timer generates an interrupt, the count value in the Timer High and Low Byte registers is reset to `0001H` and counting resumes. The INPCAP bit in the TxCTL1 Register is cleared to indicate that the timer interrupt has not been caused by an input capture event.

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

1. Write to the Timer Control Register to:
   - Disable the timer
   - Configure the timer for CAPTURE/COMPARE Mode.
   - Set the prescale value.
   - Set the capture edge (rising or falling) for the timer input.
2. Write to the Timer High and Low Byte registers to set the starting count value (typically `0001H`).
3. Write to the Timer Reload High and Low Byte registers to set the compare value.
4. Enable the timer interrupt and set the timer interrupt priority by writing to the relevant interrupt registers.By default, the timer interrupt are 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 TICONFIG field of the TxCTL1 Register.
5. Configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer input alternate function.

Bit	Description (Continued)
[0] INPCAP	**Input Capture Event** This bit indicates whether the most recent timer interrupt is caused by a timer input capture event. 0 = Previous timer interrupt is not caused by timer input capture event. 1 = Previous timer interrupt is caused by timer input capture event.

Timer 0–1 Control Register 1

The Timer 0–1 Control (TxCTL1) registers enable/disable the timers, set the prescaler value, and determine the timer operating mode.

Table 57. Timer 0–1 Control Register 1 (TxCTL1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TEN	TPOL	PRES			TMODE		
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	F07H, F0FH							

Bit	Description
[7] TEN	**Timer Enable** 0 = Timer is disabled. 1 = Timer enabled to count.

Bit	Description (Continued)
[6] TPOL	**Timer Input/Output Polarity** Operation of this bit is a function of the current operating mode of the timer. **ONE-SHOT 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. **CONTINUOUS Mode** When the timer is disabled, the timer output signal is set to the value of this bit. When the timer is enabled and reloaded, the timer output signal is complemented. **COUNTER Mode** If the timer is disabled, the timer output signal is set to the value of this bit. If the timer is enabled the timer output signal is complemented after timer reload. 0 = Count occurs on the rising edge of the timer input signal. 1 = Count occurs on the falling edge of the timer input signal. **PWM SINGLE OUTPUT Mode** 0 = Timer output is forced Low (0), when the timer is disabled. The timer output is forced High (1) when the timer is enabled and the PWM count matches and the timer output is forced Low (0) when the timer is enabled and reloaded. 1 = Timer output is forced High (1), when the timer is disabled. The timer output is forced low(0), when the timer is enabled and the PWM count matches and forced High (1) when the timer is enabled and reloaded. **CAPTURE 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. **COMPARE Mode** When the timer is disabled, the timer output signal is set to the value of this bit. When the timer is enabled and reloaded, the timer output signal is complemented. **GATED Mode** 0 = Timer counts when the timer input signal is High (1) and interrupts are generated on the falling edge of the timer input. 1 = Timer counts when the timer input signal is Low (0) and interrupts are generated on the rising edge of the timer input. **CAPTURE/COMPARE Mode** 0 = Counting is started on the first rising edge of the timer input signal. The current count is captured on subsequent rising edges of the timer input signal. 1 = Counting is started on the first falling edge of the timer input signal. The current count is captured on subsequent falling edges of the timer input signal.

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 10 KHz. 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 10 KHz Typical WDT Oscillator Frequency)	
		Typical	Description
000004	4	400 µs	Minimum time-out delay
000400	1024	102 ms	Default time-out delay
FFFFFF	16,777,215	28 minutes	Maximum time-out delay

ADC Interrupt

The ADC can generate an interrupt request when a conversion has been completed. An interrupt request that is pending when the ADC is disabled is not cleared automatically.

Reference Buffer

The reference buffer, RBUF, supplies the reference voltage for the ADC. When enabled, the internal voltage reference generator supplies the ADC. When RBUF is disabled, the ADC must have the reference voltage supplied externally through the V_{REF} pin in 28-pin package. RBUF is controlled by the REFEN bit in the ADC Control Register.

Internal Voltage Reference Generator

The internal voltage reference generator provides the voltage VR2, for the RBUF. VR2 is 2V.

Calibration and Compensation

A user can perform calibration and store the values into Flash or the user code can perform a manual offset calibration. There is no provision for manual gain calibration.

ADC Control Register Definitions

The ADC Control registers are defined in this section.

Page Erase

Flash memory can be erased one page (512 bytes) at a time. Page erasing Flash memory sets all bytes in that page to the value `FFH`. The Flash Page Select Register identifies the page to be erased. Only a page residing in an unprotected sector can be erased. With the Flash Controller unlocked and the active page set, writing the value `95h` to the Flash Control Register initiates the Page Erase operation. While the Flash Controller executes the Page Erase operation, the eZ8 CPU idles, but the system clock and on-chip peripherals continue to operate. The eZ8 CPU resumes operation after the page erase operation completes. If the Page Erase operation is performed using the On-Chip Debugger, poll the Flash Status Register to determine when the Page Erase operation is complete. When the page erase is complete, the Flash Controller returns to its Locked state.

Mass Erase

Flash memory can also be mass erased using the Flash Controller, but only by using the On-Chip Debugger. Mass erasing Flash memory sets all bytes to the value `FFH`. With the Flash Controller unlocked and the mass erase successfully enabled, writing the value `63H` to the Flash Control Register initiates the Mass Erase operation. While the Flash Controller executes the Mass Erase operation, the eZ8 CPU idles, but the system clock and on-chip peripherals continue to operate. Using the On-Chip Debugger, poll the Flash Status Register to determine when the Mass Erase operation is complete. When the mass erase is complete, the Flash Controller returns to its Locked state.

Flash Controller Bypass

The Flash Controller can be bypassed; instead, the control signals for Flash memory can be brought out to the GPIO pins. Bypassing the Flash Controller allows faster row programming algorithms by controlling the Flash programming signals directly.

Row programing is recommended for gang programming applications and large volume customers who do not require in-circuit initial programming of Flash memory. Mass Erase and Page Erase operations are also supported, when the Flash Controller is bypassed.

For more information about bypassing the Flash Controller, refer to *Third-Party Flash Programming Support for Z8 Encore!*. This document is available for download at www.zilog.com.

Flash Controller Behavior in Debug Mode

The following behavioral changes can be observed in the Flash Controller when the Flash Controller is accessed using the On-Chip Debugger:

- The Flash write protect option bit is ignored.

Flash Control Register

The Flash Controller must be unlocked using the Flash Control Register before programming or erasing Flash memory. Writing the sequence 73H 8CH, sequentially, to the Flash Control Register unlocks the Flash Controller. When the Flash Controller is unlocked, Flash memory can be enabled for mass erase or page erase by writing the appropriate enable command to the FCTL. Page erase applies only to the active page selected in Flash Page Select Register. Mass erase is enabled only through the On-Chip Debugger. Writing an invalid value or an invalid sequence returns the Flash Controller to its Locked state. The write-only Flash Control Register shares its register file address with the read-only Flash Status Register.

Table 72. Flash Control Register (FCTL)

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

Bit	Description
[7:0] FCMD	**Flash Command** 73H = First unlock command. 8CH = Second unlock command. 95H = Page erase command (must be third command in sequence to initiate page erase). 63H = Mass erase command (must be third command in sequence to initiate mass erase). 5EH = Enable Flash Sector Protect Register access.

Crystal Oscillator

The products in the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series contain an on-chip crystal oscillator for use with external crystals with 32kHz to 20MHz frequencies. In addition, the oscillator supports external RC networks with oscillation frequencies up to 4MHz or ceramic resonators with frequencies up to 8MHz. The on-chip crystal oscillator can be used to generate the primary system clock for the internal eZ8 CPU and the majority of its on-chip peripherals. Alternatively, the X_{IN} input pin can also accept a CMOS-level clock input signal (32kHz–20MHz). If an external clock generator is used, the X_{OUT} pin must remain unconnected. The on-chip crystal oscillator also contains a clock filter function. To see the settings for this clock filter, see Table 90 on page 133. By default, however, this clock filter is disabled; therefore, no divide to the input clock (namely, the frequency of the signal on the X_{IN} input pin) can determine the frequency of the system clock when using the default settings.

Note: Although the X_{IN} pin can be used as an input for an external clock generator, the CLKIN pin is better suited for such use. See *the* System Clock Selection *section on page 151* for more information.

Operating Modes

The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products support the following four OSCILLATOR Modes:

- Minimum power for use with very low frequency crystals (32kHz to 1MHz)
- Medium power for use with medium frequency crystals or ceramic resonators (0.5MHz to 8MHz)
- Maximum power for use with high frequency crystals (8MHz to 20MHz)
- On-chip oscillator configured for use with external RC networks (<4MHz)

The OSCILLATOR Mode is selected using user-programmable Flash option bits. See the Flash Option Bits chapter on page 124 for more information.

Crystal Oscillator Operation

The XTLDIS Flash option bit controls whether the crystal oscillator is enabled during reset. The crystal may later be disabled after reset if a new oscillator has been selected as the system clock. If the crystal is manually enabled after reset through the OSCCTL Reg-

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.

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 12 KB Flash					
Standard Temperature: 0°C to 70°C					
Z8F1232SH020SG	12 KB	256	No	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1232HH020SG	12 KB	256	No	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1232PH020SG	12 KB	256	No	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F1232QH020SG	12 KB	256	No	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1233SH020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1233HH020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1233PH020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F1233QH020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1232SJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	8	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F1232HJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	8	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F1232PJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	8	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F1232QJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	8	QFN 28-pin
Z8F1233SJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	SOIC 28-pin
Z8F1233HJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	SSOP 28-pin
Z8F1233PJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	PDIP 28-pin
Z8F1233QJ020SG	12 KB	256	No	0	QFN 28-pin
Extended Temperature: –40°C to 105°C					
Z8F1232SH020EG	12 KB	256	No	7	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1232HH020EG	12 KB	256	No	7	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1232PH020EG	12 KB	256	No	7	PDIP 20-pin
Z8F1232QH020EG	12 KB	256	No	7	QFN 20-pin
Z8F1233SH020EG	12 KB	256	No	0	SOIC 20-pin
Z8F1233HH020EG	12 KB	256	No	0	SSOP 20-pin
Z8F1233PH020EG	12 KB	256	No	0	PDIP 20-pin

Hex Address: F09

Table 139. Timer 1 Low Byte Register (T1L)

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	F09H							

Hex Address: F0A

Table 140. Timer 1 Reload High Byte Register (T1RH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TRH							
RESET	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F0AH							

Hex Address: F0B

Table 141. Timer 1 Reload Low Byte Register (T1RL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	TRL							
RESET	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F0BH							

Hex Address: F0C

Table 142. Timer 1 PWM High Byte Register (T1PWMH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PWMH							
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	F0CH							

S

T