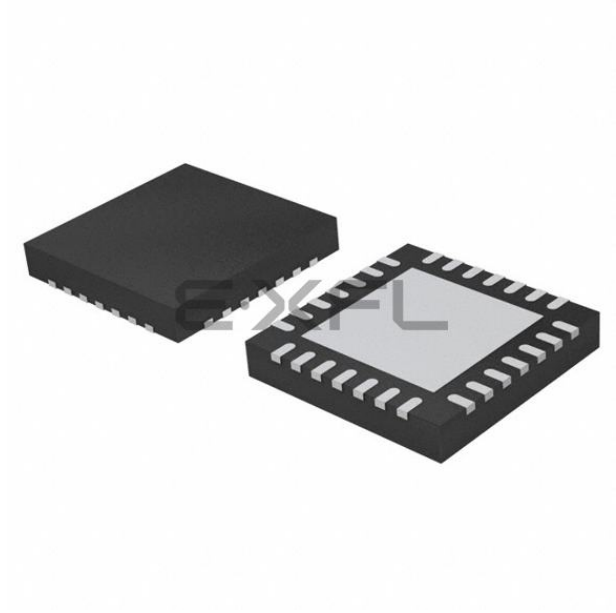

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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	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	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f1232qj020sg

Table 4. Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Signal Mnemonic	I/O	Description
Oscillators		
X_{IN}	I	External crystal input. This is the input pin to the crystal oscillator. A crystal can be connected between it and the **XOUT** pin to form the oscillator. In addition, this pin is used with external RC networks or external clock drivers to provide the system clock.
X_{OUT}	O	External crystal output. This pin is the output of the crystal oscillator. A crystal can be connected between it and the **XIN** pin to form the oscillator.
Clock Input		
CLK_{IN}	I	Clock input signal. This pin may be used to input a TTL-level signal to be used as the system clock.
LED Drivers		
LED	O	Direct LED drive capability. All Port C pins have the capability to drive an LED without any other external components. These pins have programmable drive strengths set by the GPIO block.
On-Chip Debugger		
DBG	I/O	Debug. This signal is the control and data input and output to and from the On-Chip Debugger. **Caution:** The DBG pin is open-drain and requires an external pull-up resistor to ensure proper operation.
Reset		
$\overline{RESET}$	I/O	RESET. Generates a reset when asserted (driven Low). Also serves as a reset indicator; the Z8 Encore! forces this pin low when in reset. This pin is open-drain and features an enabled internal pull-up resistor.
Power Supply		
V_{DD}	I	Digital power supply.
AV_{DD}	I	Analog power supply.
V_{SS}	I	Digital ground.
AV_{SS}	I	Analog ground.

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

Port A–D Address Registers

The Port A–D Address registers select the GPIO port functionality accessible through the Port A–D Control registers. The Port A–D Address and Control registers combine to provide access to all GPIO port controls; see Tables 18 and 19.

Table 18. Port A–D GPIO Address Registers (P*x*ADDR)

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	FD0H, FD4H, FD8H, FDCH							

Bit	Description
[7:0] PADDR	**Port Address** The port address selects one of the subregisters accessible through the Port Control Register.

Table 19. Port Control Subregister Access

PADDR[7:0]	Port Control Subregister accessible using the Port A–D Control registers
00H	No function. Provides some protection against accidental port reconfiguration.
01H	Data Direction
02H	Alternate Function
03H	Output Control (open-drain)
04H	High Drive Enable
05H	Stop Mode Recovery Source Enable
06H	Pull-Up Enable
07H	Alternate Function Set 1
08H	Alternate Function Set 2
09H–FFH	No function

Interrupt Request 0 Register

The Interrupt Request 0 (IRQ0) Register, shown in Table 35 stores the interrupt requests for both vectored and polled interrupts. When a request is sent to the Interrupt Controller, the corresponding bit in the IRQ0 Register becomes 1. If interrupts are globally enabled (vectored interrupts), the Interrupt Controller passes an interrupt request to the eZ8 CPU. If interrupts are globally disabled (polled interrupts), the eZ8 CPU can read the Interrupt Request 0 Register to determine if any interrupt requests are pending.

Table 35. Interrupt Request 0 Register (IRQ0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved	T1I	T0I	Reserved				ADCI
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	FC0H							

Bit	Description
[7]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[6] T1I	**Timer 1 Interrupt Request** 0 = No interrupt request is pending for timer 1. 1 = An interrupt request from timer 1 is awaiting service.
[5] T0I	**Timer 0 Interrupt Request** 0 = No interrupt request is pending for timer 0. 1 = An interrupt request from timer 0 is awaiting service.
[4:1]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.
[0] ADCI	**ADC Interrupt Request** 0 = No interrupt request is pending for the analog-to-digital converter. 1 = An interrupt request from the analog-to-digital converter is awaiting service.

Interrupt Request 1 Register

The Interrupt Request 1 (IRQ1) Register, shown in Table 36, stores interrupt requests for both vectored and polled interrupts. When a request is sent to the Interrupt Controller, the corresponding bit in the IRQ1 Register becomes 1. If interrupts are globally enabled (vectored interrupts), the Interrupt Controller passes an interrupt request to the eZ8 CPU. If interrupts are globally disabled (polled interrupts), the eZ8 CPU can read the Interrupt Request 1 Register to determine if any interrupt requests are pending.

Table 36. Interrupt Request 1 Register (IRQ1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PA7I	PA6CI	PA5I	PA4I	PA3I	PA2I	PA1I	PA0I
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	FC3H							

Bit	Description
[7] PA7I	**Port A7** 0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A. 1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A.
[6] PA6CI	**Port A6 or Comparator Interrupt Request** 0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A or comparator. 1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A or comparator.
[5] PAxI	**Port A Pin *x* Interrupt Request** 0 = No interrupt request is pending for GPIO Port A pin *x*. 1 = An interrupt request from GPIO Port A pin *x* is awaiting service.

Note: x indicates the specific GPIO port pin number (5–0).

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 COUNTER Mode and for initiating the count:

1. Write to the Timer Control Register to:
   - Disable the timer
   - Configure the timer for COUNTER Mode
   - Select either the rising edge or falling edge of the timer input signal for the count. This selection also sets the initial logic level (High or Low) for the timer output alternate function. However, the timer output function is not required to be enabled.
2. Write to the Timer High and Low Byte registers to set the starting count value. This only affects the first pass in COUNTER Mode. After the first timer reload in COUNTER Mode, counting always begins at the reset value `0001H`. In COUNTER Mode, the Timer High and Low Byte registers must be written with the value `0001H`.
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. Configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer input alternate function.
6. If using the timer output function, configure the associated GPIO port pin for the timer output alternate function.
7. Write to the Timer Control Register to enable the timer.

In COUNTER Mode, the number of timer input transitions is calculated with the following equation:

Counter Mode Timer Input Transitions = Current Count Value – Start Value

COMPARATOR COUNTER Mode

In COMPARATOR COUNTER Mode, the timer counts the input transitions from the analog comparator output. The TPOL bit in the Timer Control Register determines whether the count occurs on the rising edge or the falling edge of the comparator output signal. In COMPARATOR COUNTER Mode, the prescaler is disabled.

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 Refresh

Upon first enable, the Watchdog Timer is loaded with the value in the Watchdog Timer Reload registers. The Watchdog Timer counts down to 000000H unless a WDT instruction is executed by the eZ8 CPU. Execution of the WDT instruction causes the downcounter to be reloaded with the WDT reload value stored in the Watchdog Timer Reload registers. Counting resumes following the Reload operation.

When the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices are operating in DEBUG Mode (using the On-Chip Debugger), the Watchdog Timer must be continuously refreshed to prevent any WDT time-outs.

Watchdog Timer Time-Out Response

The Watchdog Timer times out when the counter reaches 000000H. A time-out of the Watchdog Timer generates either an interrupt or a system reset. The WDT_RES Flash option bit determines the time-out response of the Watchdog Timer. See *the* Flash Option Bits chapter on page 124 for information about programming the WDT_RES Flash option bit.

WDT Interrupt in Normal Operation

If configured to generate an interrupt when a time-out occurs, the Watchdog Timer issues an interrupt request to the Interrupt Controller and sets the WDT status bit in the Reset Status Register. If interrupts are enabled, the eZ8 CPU responds to the interrupt request by fetching the Watchdog Timer interrupt vector and executing code from the vector address. After time-out and interrupt generation, the Watchdog Timer counter resets to its maximum value of FFFFFH and continues counting. The Watchdog Timer counter will not automatically return to its reload value.

The Reset Status Register (see Table 12 *on page 29*) must be read before clearing the WDT interrupt. This read clears the WDT time-out flag and prevents further WDT interrupts occurring immediately.

WDT Interrupt in STOP Mode

If configured to generate an interrupt when a time-out occurs and the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices are in STOP Mode, the Watchdog Timer automatically initiates a Stop Mode Recovery and generates an interrupt request. Both the WDT status bit and the STOP bit in the Watchdog Timer Control Register are set to 1 following a WDT time-out in STOP Mode. See *the* Reset and Stop Mode Recovery *chapter on page 21* for more information about Stop Mode Recovery operations.

If interrupts are enabled, following completion of the Stop Mode Recovery, the eZ8 CPU responds to the interrupt request by fetching the Watchdog Timer interrupt vector and executes the code from the vector address.

Table 62. Watchdog Timer Reload Low Byte Register (WDTL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	WDTL							
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	FF3H							

Note: *A read returns the current WDT count value; a write sets the appropriate reload value.

Bit	Description
[7:0] WDTL	**WDT Reload Low** Least significant byte (LSB), bits[7:0] of the 24-bit WDT reload value.

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.

Note: The bit values used in Table 87 are set at the factory; no calibration is required.

Table 88. VBO Trim Definition

VBO_TRIM	Trigger Voltage Level
000	1.7
001	1.6
101	2.2
110	2.0
100	2.4
111	1.8

On-chip Flash memory is only guaranteed to perform write operations when voltage supplies exceed 2.7V. Write operations at voltages below 2.7V will yield unpredictable results.

Table 89. Trim Option Bits at 0006H (TCLKFLT)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	DivBy4	Reserved	DlyCtl1	DlyCtl2	DlyCtl3	Reserved	FilterSel1	FilterSel0
RESET	0	1	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	Information Page Memory 0026H							

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

Bit	Description
[7] DivBy4	**Output Frequency Selection** 0 = Output frequency is input frequency. 1 = Output frequency is 1/4 of the input frequency.
[6]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 1.
[5:3] DlyCtl*x*	**Delay Control** 3-bit selection for the pulse width that can be filtered. See Table 90 for Delay Control values at 3.3V operation voltage.
[2]	**Reserved** This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 1.

Notes: x indicates bit values 3–1; y indicates bit values 1–0.

- Watchdog Timer reset
- Asserting the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin Low to initiate a reset
- Driving the DBG pin Low while the device is in STOP Mode initiates a system reset

OCD Data Format

The OCD interface uses the asynchronous data format defined for RS-232. Each character is transmitted as 1 start bit, 8 data bits (least-significant bit first) and 1 stop bit. See Figure 23.

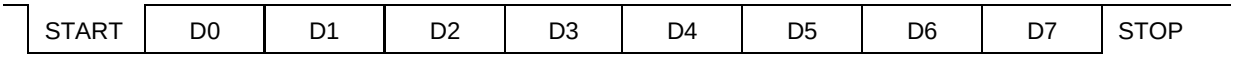

Figure 23. OCD Data Format

OCD Autobaud Detector/Generator

To run over a range of baud rates (data bits per second) with various system clock frequencies, the On-Chip Debugger contains an autobaud detector/generator. After a reset, the OCD is idle until it receives data. The OCD requires that the first character sent from the host is the character 80H. The character 80H has eight continuous bits low (one Start bit plus 7 data bits), framed between high bits. The autobaud detector measures this period and sets the OCD baud rate generator accordingly.

The autobaud detector/generator is clocked by the system clock. The minimum baud rate is the system clock frequency divided by 512. For optimal operation with asynchronous datastreams, the maximum recommended baud rate is the system clock frequency divided by 8. The maximum possible baud rate for asynchronous datastreams is the system clock frequency divided by 4, but this theoretical maximum is possible only for low noise designs with clean signals. Table 94 lists minimum and recommended maximum baud rates for sample crystal frequencies.

Table 94. OCD Baud-Rate Limits

System Clock Frequency (MHz)	Recommended Maximum Baud Rate (kbps)	Recommended Standard PC Baud Rate (bps)	Minimum Baud Rate (kbps)
20.0	2500.0	1,843,200	39
1.0	125.0	115,200	1.95
0.032768 (32 KHz)	4.096	2400	0.064

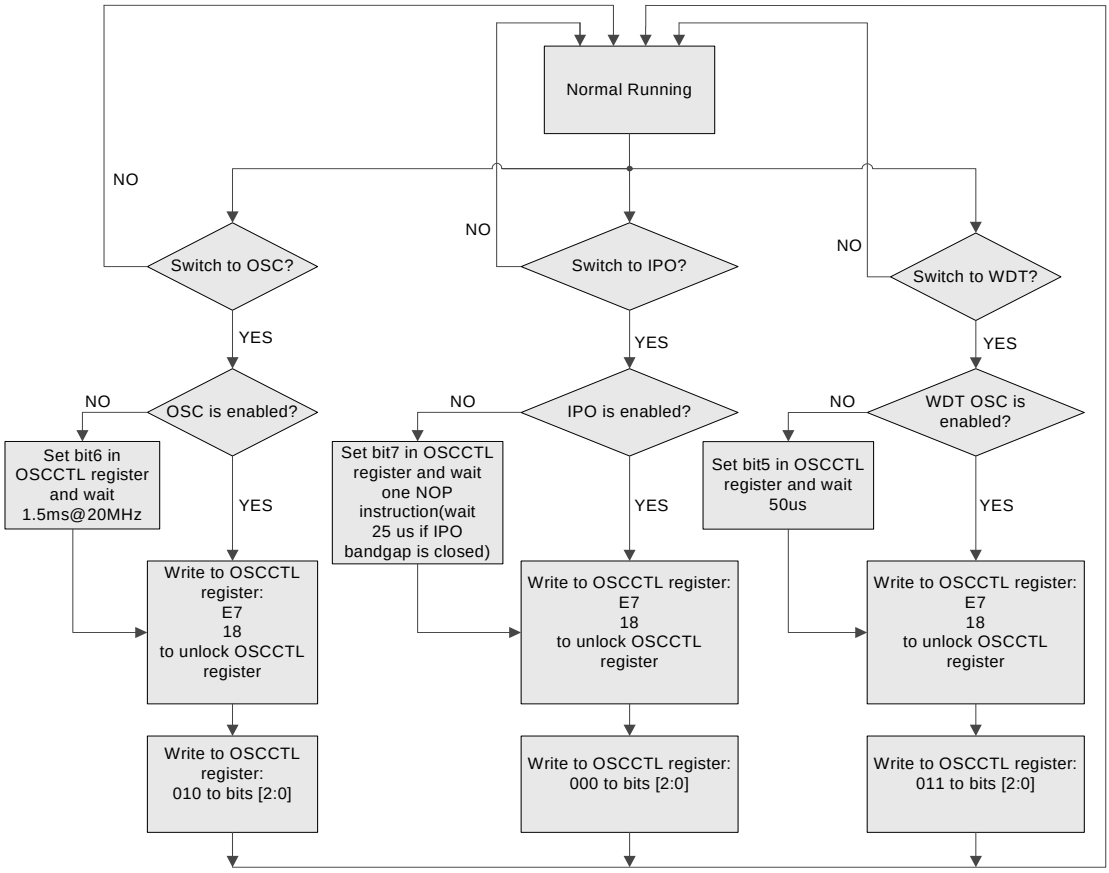

Figure 24. Oscillator Control Clock Switching Flow Chart

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-

Table 121. Nonvolatile Data Storage

	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				
Parameter	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Notes**
NVDS Byte Read Time				71	–	258	µs	With system clock at 20 MHz
NVDS Byte Program Time				126	–	136	µs	With system clock at 20 MHz
Data Retention				10	–	–	years	25°C
Endurance				100,000	–	–	cycles	Cumulative write cycles for entire memory

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

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

		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**
	Resolution				–	10	–	bits	
	Differential Nonlinearity (DNL) [1]				–1	–	+4	LSB	
	Integral Nonlinearity (INL) [1]				–5	–	+5	LSB	
	Gain Error					15		LSB	
	Offset Error				–15	–	15	LSB	PDIP package
					–9	–	9	LSB	Other packages
V_{REF}	On chip reference				1.9	2.0	2.1	V	
	Active Power Consumption					4		mA	
	Power Down Current						1	µA	

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

Table 128. Z8 Encore! XP F0830 Series Ordering Matrix

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

Table 129 lists the pin count by package.

Table 129. Package and Pin Count Description

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

Analog-to-Digital Converter

For more information about these ADC registers, see the ADC Control Register Definitions section on page 101.

Hex Address: F70

Table 146. ADC Control Register 0 (ADCCTL0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	START	Reserved	REFEN	ADCEN	Reserved	ANAIN[2:0]		
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W	R/W1	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Address	F70h							

Bit	Description
[7] START	**ADC Start/Busy** 0 = Writing to 0 has no effect; reading a 0 indicates that the ADC is available to begin a conversion. 1 = Writing to 1 starts a conversion; reading a 1 indicates that a conversion is currently in progress.
[6]	This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[5] REFEN	**Reference Enable** 0 = Internal reference voltage is disabled allowing an external reference voltage to be used by the ADC. 1 = Internal reference voltage for the ADC is enabled. The internal reference voltage can be measured on the V_{REF} pin.
[4] ADCEN	**ADC Enable** 0 = ADC is disabled for low power operation. 1 = ADC is enabled for normal use.
[3]	This bit is reserved and must be programmed to 0.
[2:0] ANAIN	**Analog Input Select** 000 = ANA0 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 001 = ANA1 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 010 = ANA2 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 011 = ANA3 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 100 = ANA4 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 101 = ANA5 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 110 = ANA6 input is selected for analog to digital conversion. 111 = ANA7 input is selected for analog to digital conversion.