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"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	25
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	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z8f1233hj020eg

Program Memory

The eZ8 CPU supports 64KB of program memory address space. The Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices contain 1KB to 12KB of on-chip Flash memory in the program memory address space, depending on the device. Reading from program memory addresses outside the available Flash memory address range returns FFH. Writing to these unimplemented program memory addresses produces no effect. Table 6 shows a program memory map for the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series products.

Table 6. Z8 Encore! F0830 Series Program Memory Maps

Program Memory Address (Hex)	Function
Z8F0830 and Z8F0831 Products	
0000–0001	Flash Option Bits
0002–0003	Reset Vector
0004–003D	Interrupt Vectors*
003E–1FFF	Program Memory
Z8F0430 and Z8F0431 Products	
0000–0001	Flash Option Bits
0002–0003	Reset Vector
0004–003D	Interrupt Vectors*
003E–0FFF	Program Memory
Z8F0130 and Z8F0131 Products	
0000–0001	Flash Option Bits
0002–0003	Reset Vector
0004–003D	Interrupt Vectors*
003E–03FF	Program Memory
Z8F0230 and Z8F0231 Products	
0000–0001	Flash Option Bits
0002–0003	Reset Vector
0004–003D	Interrupt Vectors*
003E–07FF	Program Memory

Note: *See Table 34 on page 54 for a list of interrupt vectors.

Register Map

Table 8 provides an address map of the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series register file. Not all devices and package styles in the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series support the ADC or all of the GPIO ports. Consider registers for unimplemented peripherals as reserved.

Table 8. Register File Address Map

Address (Hex)	Register Description	Mnemonic	Reset (Hex)	Page No.
General Purpose RAM				
000–0FF	General purpose register file RAM	—	XX	
100–EFF	Reserved	—	XX	
Timer 0				
F00	Timer 0 high byte	T0H	00	83
F01	Timer 0 low byte	T0L	01	83
F02	Timer 0 reload high byte	T0RH	FF	85
F03	Timer 0 reload low byte	T0RL	FF	85
F04	Timer 0 PWM high byte	T0PWMH	00	86
F05	Timer 0 PWM low byte	T0PWML	00	86
F06	Timer 0 control 0	T0CTL0	00	87
F07	Timer 0 control 1	T0CTL1	00	88
Timer 1				
F08	Timer 1 high byte	T1H	00	83
F09	Timer 1 low byte	T1L	01	83
F0A	Timer 1 reload high byte	T1RH	FF	85
F0B	Timer 1 reload low byte	T1RL	FF	85
F0C	Timer 1 PWM high byte	T1PWMH	00	86
F0D	Timer 1 PWM low byte	T1PWML	00	86
F0E	Timer 1 control 0	T1CTL0	00	87
F0F	Timer 1 control 1	T1CTL1	00	83
F10–F6F	Reserved	—	XX	
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)				
F70	ADC control 0	ADCCTL0	00	102
F71	Reserved	—	XX	
F72	ADC data high byte	ADCD_H	XX	103

Note: XX = Undefined.

Table 8. Register File Address Map (Continued)

Address (Hex)	Register Description	Mnemonic	Reset (Hex)	Page No.
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC, cont'd)				
F73	ADC data low bits	ADCD_L	XX	103
F74	ADC sample settling time	ADCSST	0F	104
F75	ADC sample time	ADCST	3F	105
F76	Reserved	—	XX	
F77–F7F	Reserved	—	XX	
Low Power Control				
F80	Power control 0	PWRCTL0	88	32
F81	Reserved	—	XX	
LED Controller				
F82	LED drive enable	LEDEN	00	51
F83	LED drive level high	LEDLVLH	00	51
F84	LED drive level low	LEDLVLL	00	52
F85	Reserved	—	XX	
Oscillator Control				
F86	Oscillator control	OSCCTL	A0	154
F87–F8F	Reserved	—	XX	
Comparator 0				
F90	Comparator 0 control	CMP0	14	107
F91–FBF	Reserved	—	XX	
Interrupt Controller				
FC0	Interrupt request 0	IRQ0	00	58
FC1	IRQ0 enable high bit	IRQ0ENH	00	61
FC2	IRQ0 enable low Bit	IRQ0ENL	00	61
FC3	Interrupt request 1	IRQ1	00	59
FC4	IRQ1 enable high bit	IRQ1ENH	00	62
FC5	IRQ1 enable low bit	IRQ1ENL	00	63
FC6	Interrupt request 2	IRQ2	00	60
FC7	IRQ2 enable high bit	IRQ2ENH	00	64
FC8	IRQ2 enable low bit	IRQ2ENL	00	64
FC9–FCC	Reserved	—	XX	
FCD	Interrupt edge select	IRQES	00	66

Note: XX = Undefined.

Table 8. Register File Address Map (Continued)

Address (Hex)	Register Description	Mnemonic	Reset (Hex)	Page No.
Trim Bit Control				
FF6	Trim bit address	TRMADR	00	126
FF7	Trim data	TRMDR	XX	127
Flash Memory Controller				
FF8	Flash control	FCTL	00	119
FF8	Flash status	FSTAT	00	120
FF9	Flash page select	FPS	00	121
	Flash sector protect	FPROT	00	122
FFA	Flash programming frequency high byte	FFREQH	00	123
FFB	Flash programming frequency low byte	FFREQL	00	123
eZ8 CPU				
FFC	Flags	—	XX	Refer to the eZ8 CPU Core User Manual (UM0128)
FFD	Register pointer	RP	XX	
FFE	Stack pointer high byte	SPH	XX	
FFF	Stack pointer low byte	SPL	XX	

Note: XX = Undefined.

HALT Mode

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

- Primary oscillator is enabled and continues to operate
- System clock is enabled and continues to operate
- eZ8 CPU is stopped
- Program counter (PC) stops incrementing
- Watchdog Timer's internal RC oscillator continues to operate
- If enabled, the Watchdog Timer continues to operate
- All other on-chip peripherals continue to operate

The eZ8 CPU can be brought out of HALT Mode by any one of the following operations:

- Interrupt
- Watchdog Timer time-out (interrupt or reset)
- Power-On Reset
- Voltage Brown-Out reset
- External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin assertion

To minimize current in HALT Mode, all GPIO pins that are configured as digital inputs must be driven to V_{DD} when pull-up register bit is enabled or to one of power rail (V_{DD} or GND) when pull-up register bit is disabled.

Peripheral Level Power Control

In addition to the STOP and HALT modes, it is possible to disable each peripheral on each of the Z8 Encore! F0830 Series devices. Disabling a given peripheral minimizes its power consumption.

Power Control Register Definitions

Power Control Register 0

Each bit of the following registers disables a peripheral block, either by gating its system clock input or by removing power from the block.

PA0 and PA6 contain two different Timer functions, a timer input and a complementary timer output. Both of these functions require the same GPIO configuration, the selection between the two is based on the TIMER mode. For more details, see the Timers chapter on page 68.

Direct LED Drive

The Port C pins provide a sinked current output, capable of driving an LED without requiring an external resistor. The output sinks current at programmable levels, 3mA, 7mA, 13mA and 20mA. This mode is enabled through the LED Control registers.

For proper function, the LED anode must be connected to V_{DD} and the cathode to the GPIO pin.

Using all Port C pins in LED drive mode with maximum current may result in excessive total current. See the Electrical Characteristics chapter on page 184 for the maximum total current for the applicable package.

Shared Reset Pin

On the 20- and 28-pin devices, the Port D0 pin shares function with a bidirectional reset pin. Unlike all other I/O pins, this pin does not default to GPIO function on power-up. This pin acts as a bidirectional input/output open-drain reset with an internal pull-up until the user software reconfigures it as a GPIO PD0. When in GPIO mode, the Port D0 pin functions as output only, and must be configured as an output. PD0 supports the high drive feature, but not the stop-mode recovery feature.

Crystal Oscillator Override

For systems using a crystal oscillator, the pins PA0 and PA1 are connected to the crystal. When the crystal oscillator is enabled, the GPIO settings are overridden and PA0 and PA1 are disabled. See the Oscillator Control Register Definitions section on page 154.

5V Tolerance

In the 20- and 28-pin versions of this device, any pin, which shares functionality with an ADC, crystal or comparator port is not 5V-tolerant, including PA[1:0], PB[5:0] and PC[2:0]. All other signal pins are 5V-tolerant and can safely handle inputs higher than V_{DD} even with the pull-ups enabled, but with excess power consumption on pull-up resistor.

- Writing 1 to the IRQE bit in the Interrupt Control Register

Interrupts are globally disabled by any of the following actions:

- Execution of a DI (disable interrupt) instruction
- eZ8 CPU acknowledgement of an interrupt service request from the Interrupt Controller
- Writing a 0 to the IRQE bit in the Interrupt Control Register
- Reset
- Execution of a trap instruction
- Illegal instruction Trap
- Primary oscillator fail trap
- Watchdog Oscillator fail trap

Interrupt Vectors and Priority

The Interrupt Controller supports three levels of interrupt priority. Level 3 is the highest priority, level 2 is the second highest priority and level 1 is the lowest priority. If all of the interrupts are enabled with identical interrupt priority (all as level 2 interrupts, for example), the interrupt priority is assigned from highest to lowest as specified in Table 34 on page 54. Level 3 interrupts are always assigned higher priority than level 2 interrupts and level 2 interrupts are assigned higher priority than level 1 interrupts. Within each interrupt priority level (level 1, level 2 or level 3), priority is assigned as specified in Table 34, above. Reset, Watchdog Timer interrupt (if enabled), primary oscillator fail trap, Watchdog Oscillator fail trap and illegal instruction trap always have highest (level 3) priority.

Interrupt Assertion

Interrupt sources assert their interrupt requests for only a single system clock period (single pulse). When the interrupt request is acknowledged by the eZ8 CPU, the corresponding bit in the interrupt request register is cleared. Writing 0 to the corresponding bit in the interrupt request register clears the interrupt request.

! **Caution:** Zilog recommends not using a coding style that clears bits in the Interrupt Request registers. All incoming interrupts received between execution of the first LDX command and the final LDX command are lost. See Example 1, which follows.

Example 1. A poor coding style that can result in lost interrupt requests:

Table 45. IRQ2 Enable High Bit Register (IRQ2ENH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				C3ENH	C2ENH	C1ENH	C0ENH
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	FC7H							

Bit	Description
[7:4]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.
[3] C3ENH	**Port C3 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**
[2] C2ENH	**Port C2 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**
[1] C1ENH	**Port C1 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**
[0] C0ENH	**Port C0 Interrupt Request Enable High Bit**

Table 46. IRQ2 Enable Low Bit Register (IRQ2ENL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				C3ENL	C2ENL	C1ENL	C0ENL
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	FC8H							

Bit	Description
[7:4]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000.
[3] C3ENL	**Port C3 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**
[2] C2ENL	**Port C2 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**
[1] C1ENL	**Port C1 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**
[0] C0ENL	**Port C0 Interrupt Request Enable Low Bit**

Interrupt Control Register

The Interrupt Control (IRQCTL) Register, shown in Table 49, contains the master enable bit for all interrupts.

Table 49. Interrupt Control Register (IRQCTL)

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

Bit	Description
[7] IRQE	**Interrupt Request Enable** This bit is set to 1 by executing an Enable Interrupts (EI) or Interrupt Return (IRET) instruction or by a direct register write of 1 to this bit. It is reset to 0 by executing a `DI` instruction, eZ8 CPU acknowledgement of an interrupt request, reset, or by a direct register write of a 0 to this bit. 0 = Interrupts are disabled. 1 = Interrupts are enabled.
[6:0]	**Reserved** These registers are reserved and must be programmed to 0000000.

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.

ADC Timing

Each ADC measurement consists of three phases:

1. Input sampling (programmable, minimum of 1.0µs)
2. Sample-and-hold amplifier settling (programmable, minimum of 0.5µs)
3. Conversion is 13 ADCLK cycles

Figures 12 and 13 display the timing of an ADC conversion.

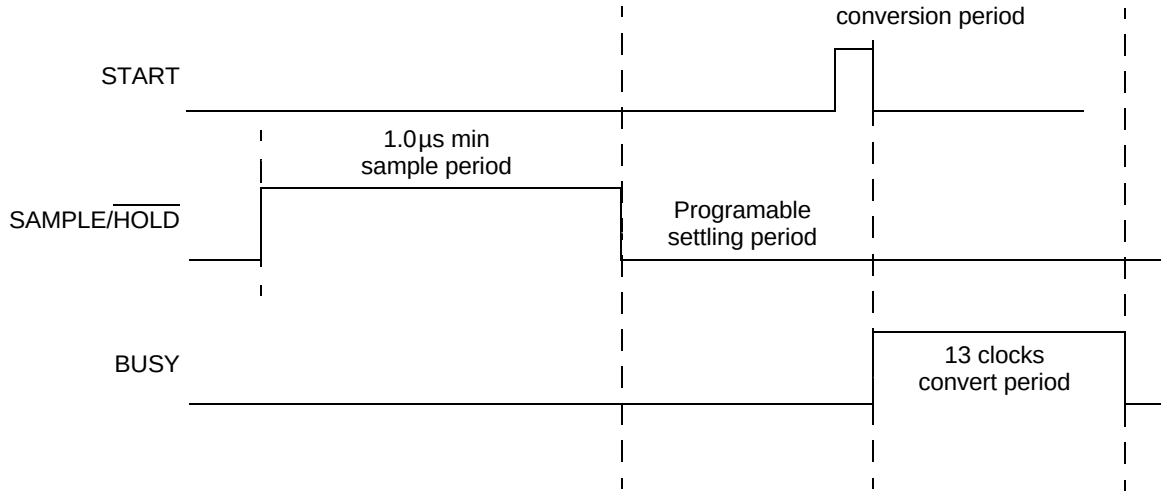

Figure 12. ADC Timing Diagram

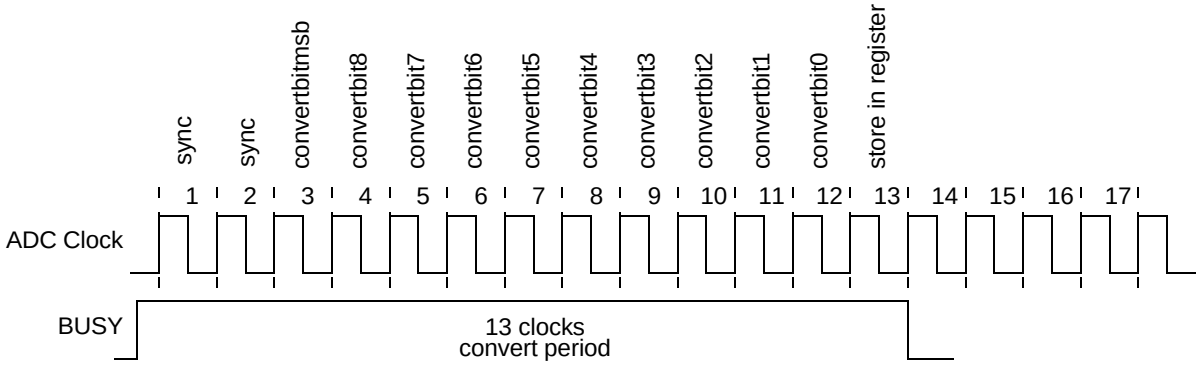

Figure 13. ADC Convert Timing

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.

Bit	Description (Continued)
[1:0] FilterSel*y*	**Filter Select** 2-bit selection for the clock filter mode. 00 = No filter. 01 = Filter low level noise on high level signal. 10 = Filter high level noise on low level signal. 11 = Filter both.

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

Note: The bit values used in Table 89 are set at factory and no calibration is required.

Table 90. ClkFlt Delay Control Definition

DlyCtl3, DlyCtl2, DlyCtl1	Low Noise Pulse on High Signal (ns)	High Noise Pulse on Low Signal (ns)
000	5	5
001	7	7
010	9	9
011	11	11
100	13	13
101	17	17
110	20	20
111	25	25

Note: The variation is about 30%.

Oscillator Operation with an External RC Network

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

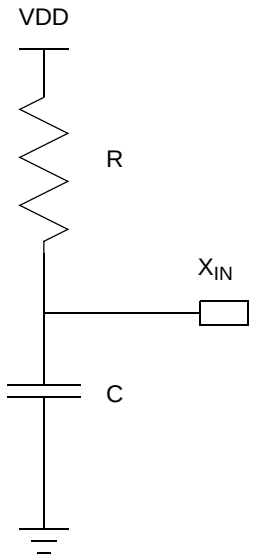

Figure 26. Connecting the On-Chip Oscillator to an External RC Network

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

Op Code Maps

A description of the opcode map data and the abbreviations are provided in Figure 28. Table 114 on page 181 lists opcode map abbreviations.

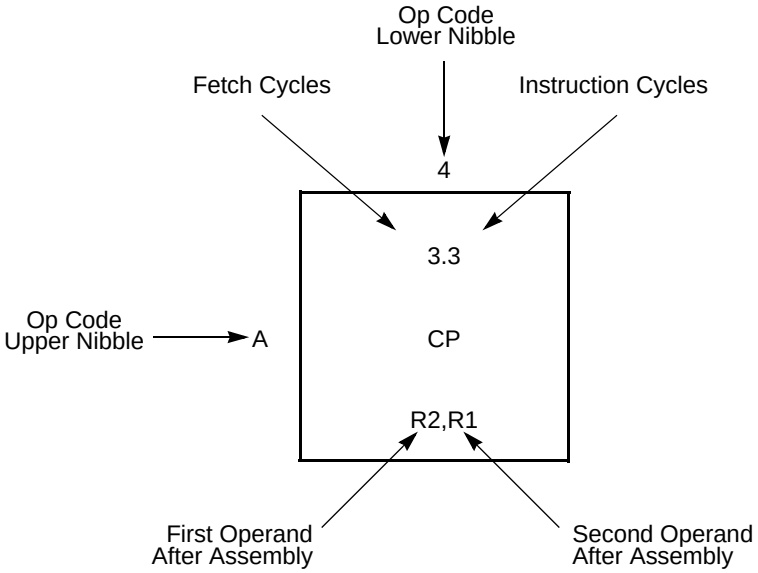

Figure 28. Op Code Map Cell Description

Upper Nibble (Hex) \ Lower Nibble (Hex)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0																
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7	3.2 PUS															
8																
9																
A			3.3 **CPC** r1,r2	3.4 **CPC** r1,Ir2	4.3 **CPC** R2,R1	4.4 **CPC** IR2,R1	4.3 **CPC** R1,IM	4.4 **CPC** IR1,IM	5.3 **CPCX** ER2,ER1	5.3 **CPCX** IM,ER1						
B																
C	3.2 **SRL** R1	3.3 **SRL** IR1														
D																
E									5, 4 **LDWX** ER2,ER1							
F																

Figure 30. Second Op Code Map after 1FH

General Purpose I/O Port Output Timing

Figure 34 and Table 125 provide timing information for the GPIO port pins.

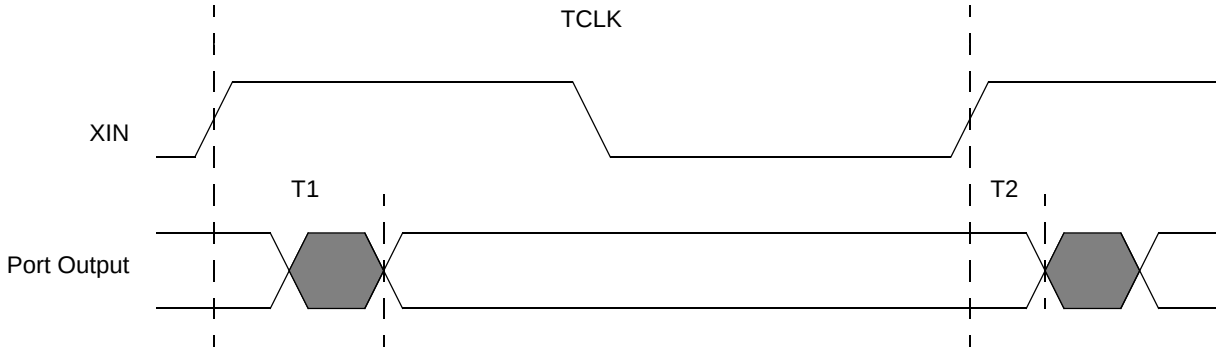

Figure 34. GPIO Port Output Timing

Table 125. GPIO Port Output Timing

		Delay (ns)	
Parameter	**Abbreviation**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
GPIO Port Pins			
T_1	XIN Rise to Port Output Valid Delay	–	15
T_2	XIN Rise to Port Output Hold Time	2	–

Hex Address: FC5

Table 162. IRQ1 Enable Low Bit Register (IRQ1ENL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	PA7ENL	PA6CENL	PA5ENL	PA4ENL	PA3ENL	PA2ENL	PA1ENL	PA0ENL
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	FC5H							

Hex Address: FC6

Table 163. Interrupt Request 2 Register (IRQ2)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				PC3I	PC2I	PC1I	PC0I
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	FC6H							

Hex Address: FC7

Table 164. IRQ2 Enable High Bit Register (IRQ2ENH)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				C3ENH	C2ENH	C1ENH	C0ENH
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	FC7H							

Hex Address: FC8

Table 165. IRQ2 Enable Low Bit Register (IRQ2ENL)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Field	Reserved				C3ENL	C2ENL	C1ENL	C0ENL
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	FC8H							

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							