



Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	Obsolete
Core Processor	HC08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 4x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	16-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	16-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/s908qy4h0cdwe

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 General Description

1.1	Introduction	17
1.2	Features	17
1.3	MCU Block Diagram	19
1.4	Pin Assignments	19
1.5	Pin Functions	22
1.6	Pin Function Priority	23

Chapter 2 Memory

2.1	Introduction	25
2.2	Unimplemented Memory Locations	25
2.3	Reserved Memory Locations	25
2.4	Input/Output (I/O) Section	27
2.5	Random-Access Memory (RAM)	32
2.6	FLASH Memory (FLASH)	33
2.6.1	FLASH Control Register	33
2.6.2	FLASH Page Erase Operation	34
2.6.3	FLASH Mass Erase Operation	35
2.6.4	FLASH Program Operation	35
2.6.5	FLASH Protection	36
2.6.6	FLASH Block Protect Register	38
2.6.7	Wait Mode	39
2.6.8	Stop Mode	39

Chapter 3 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

3.1	Introduction	41
3.2	Features	41
3.3	Functional Description	41
3.3.1	ADC Port I/O Pins	41
3.3.2	Voltage Conversion	44
3.3.3	Conversion Time	44
3.3.4	Continuous Conversion	44
3.3.5	Accuracy and Precision	44
3.4	Interrupts	44
3.5	Low-Power Modes	44
3.5.1	Wait Mode	44
3.5.2	Stop Mode	45

Table of Contents

3.6	Input/Output Signals	45
3.7	Input/Output Registers	45
3.7.1	ADC Status and Control Register	45
3.7.2	ADC Data Register	47
3.7.3	ADC Input Clock Register	47

Chapter 4 Auto Wakeup Module (AWU)

4.1	Introduction	49
4.2	Features	49
4.3	Functional Description	49
4.4	Wait Mode	50
4.5	Stop Mode	50
4.6	Input/Output Registers	51
4.6.1	Port A I/O Register	51
4.6.2	Keyboard Status and Control Register	51
4.6.3	Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register	52

Chapter 5 Configuration Register (CONFIG)

5.1	Introduction	53
5.2	Functional Description	53

Chapter 6 Computer Operating Properly (COP)

6.1	Introduction	57
6.2	Functional Description	57
6.3	I/O Signals	58
6.3.1	BUSCLKX4	58
6.3.2	STOP Instruction	58
6.3.3	COPCTL Write	58
6.3.4	Power-On Reset	58
6.3.5	Internal Reset	58
6.3.6	COPD (COP Disable)	58
6.3.7	COPRS (COP Rate Select)	59
6.4	COP Control Register	59
6.5	Interrupts	59
6.6	Monitor Mode	59
6.7	Low-Power Modes	59
6.7.1	Wait Mode	59
6.7.2	Stop Mode	59
6.8	COP Module During Break Mode	59

Memory

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
\$0006	Unimplemented									
↓										
\$000A	Unimplemented									
\$000B	Port A Input Pullup Enable Register (PTAPUE) See page 99.	Read:	OSC2EN	0	PTAPUE5	PTAPUE4	PTAPUE3	PTAPUE2	PTAPUE1	PTAPUE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$000C	Port B Input Pullup Enable Register (PTBPUE) See page 102.	Read:	PTBPUE7	PTBPUE6	PTBPUE5	PTBPUE4	PTBPUE3	PTBPUE2	PTBPUE1	PTBPUE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$000D	Unimplemented									
\$0019										
\$001A	Keyboard Status and Control Register (KBSCR) See page 83.	Read:	0	0	0	0	KEYF	0	IMASKK	MODEK
		Write:						ACKK		
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$001B	Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register (KBIE) See page 84.	Read:	0	AWUIE	KBIE5	KBIE4	KBIE3	KBIE2	KBIE1	KBIE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$001C	Unimplemented									
\$001D	IRQ Status and Control Register (INTSCR) See page 77.	Read:	0	0	0	0	IRQF	0	IMASK	MODE
		Write:						ACK		
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$001E	Configuration Register 2 (CONFIG2) ⁽¹⁾ See page 53.	Read:	IRQPUD	IRQEN	R	OSCOPT1	OSCOPT0	R	R	RSTEN
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁽²⁾
1. One-time writable register after each reset. 2. RSTEN reset to 0 by a power-on reset (POR) only.										
\$001F	Configuration Register 1 (CONFIG1) ⁽¹⁾ See page 54.	Read:	COPRS	LVISTOP	LVIKSTD	LVIPWRD	LVI5OR3	SSREC	STOP	COPD
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0 ⁽²⁾	0	0	0
1. One-time writable register after each reset. 2. LVI5OR3 reset to 0 by a power-on reset (POR) only.										
\$0020	TIM Status and Control Register (TSC) See page 127.	Read:	TOF	TOIE	TSTOP	0	0	PS2	PS1	PS0
		Write:	0			TRST				
		Reset:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
\$0021	TIM Counter Register High (TCNTH) See page 128.	Read:	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

 = Unimplemented
 R = Reserved
 U = Unaffected

Figure 2-2. Control, Status, and Data Registers (Sheet 2 of 5)

3.5.2 Stop Mode

The ADC module is inactive after the execution of a STOP instruction. Any pending conversion is aborted. ADC conversions resume when the MCU exits stop mode. Allow one conversion cycle to stabilize the analog circuitry before using ADC data after exiting stop mode.

3.6 Input/Output Signals

The ADC module has four channels that are shared with I/O port A.

ADC voltage in (ADCVIN) is the input voltage signal from one of the four ADC channels to the ADC module.

3.7 Input/Output Registers

These I/O registers control and monitor ADC operation:

- ADC status and control register (ADSCR)
- ADC data register (ADR)
- ADC clock register (ADICLK)

3.7.1 ADC Status and Control Register

The following paragraphs describe the function of the ADC status and control register (ADSCR). When a conversion is in process and the ADSCR is written, the current conversion data should be discarded to prevent an incorrect reading.

Address: \$003C

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read:	COCO	AIEN	ADCO	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
Write:	R							
Reset:	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

R = Reserved

Figure 3-3. ADC Status and Control Register (ADSCR)

COCO — Conversions Complete Bit

In non-interrupt mode (AIEN = 0), COCO is a read-only bit that is set at the end of each conversion. COCO will stay set until cleared by a read of the ADC data register. Reset clears this bit.

In interrupt mode (AIEN = 1), COCO is a read-only bit that is not set at the end of a conversion. It always reads as a 0.

1 = Conversion completed (AIEN = 0)

0 = Conversion not completed (AIEN = 0) or CPU interrupt enabled (AIEN = 1)

NOTE

The write function of the COCO bit is reserved. When writing to the ADSCR register, always have a 0 in the COCO bit position.

Auto Wakeup Module (AWU)

Bits 7–4 — Not used

These read-only bits always read as 0s.

KEYF — Keyboard Flag Bit

This read-only bit is set when a keyboard interrupt is pending on port A or auto wakeup. Reset clears the KEYF bit.

- 1 = Keyboard/auto wakeup interrupt pending
- 0 = No keyboard/auto wakeup interrupt pending

ACKK — Keyboard Acknowledge Bit

Writing a 1 to this write-only bit clears the keyboard/auto wakeup interrupt request on port A and auto wakeup logic. ACKK always reads as 0. Reset clears ACKK.

IMASKK — Keyboard Interrupt Mask Bit

Writing a 1 to this read/write bit prevents the output of the keyboard interrupt mask from generating interrupt requests on port A or auto wakeup. Reset clears the IMASKK bit.

- 1 = Keyboard/auto wakeup interrupt requests masked
- 0 = Keyboard/auto wakeup interrupt requests not masked

NOTE

MODEK is not used in conjunction with the auto wakeup feature. To see a description of this bit, see [9.7.1 Keyboard Status and Control Register](#).

4.6.3 Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register

The keyboard interrupt enable register (KBIER) enables or disables the auto wakeup to operate as a keyboard/auto wakeup interrupt input.

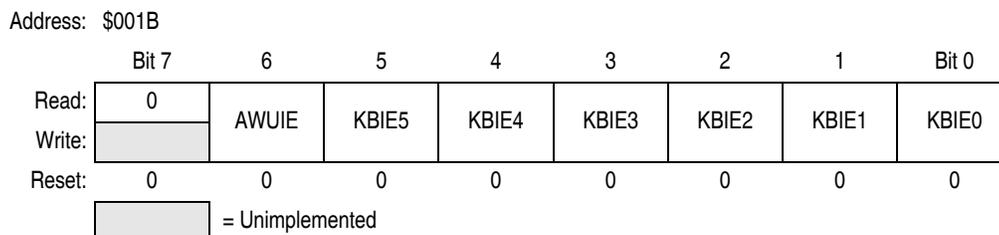


Figure 4-4. Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register (KBIER)

AWUIE — Auto Wakeup Interrupt Enable Bit

This read/write bit enables the auto wakeup interrupt input to latch interrupt requests. Reset clears AWUIE.

- 1 = Auto wakeup enabled as interrupt input
- 0 = Auto wakeup not enabled as interrupt input

NOTE

KBIE5–KBIE0 bits are not used in conjunction with the auto wakeup feature. To see a description of these bits, see [9.7.2 Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register](#).

Computer Operating Properly (COP)

The COP counter is a free-running 6-bit counter preceded by the 12-bit system integration module (SIM) counter. If not cleared by software, the COP counter overflows and generates an asynchronous reset after 262,128 or 8176 BUSCLKX4 cycles; depending on the state of the COP rate select bit, COPRS, in configuration register 1. With a 262,128 BUSCLKX4 cycle overflow option, the internal 12.8-MHz oscillator gives a COP timeout period of 20.48 ms. Writing any value to location \$FFFF before an overflow occurs prevents a COP reset by clearing the COP counter and stages 12–5 of the SIM counter.

NOTE

Service the COP immediately after reset and before entering or after exiting stop mode to guarantee the maximum time before the first COP counter overflow.

A COP reset pulls the $\overline{\text{RST}}$ pin low (if the RSTEN bit is set in the CONFIG1 register) for $32 \times \text{BUSCLKX4}$ cycles and sets the COP bit in the reset status register (RSR). See [13.8.1 SIM Reset Status Register](#).

NOTE

Place COP clearing instructions in the main program and not in an interrupt subroutine. Such an interrupt subroutine could keep the COP from generating a reset even while the main program is not working properly.

6.3 I/O Signals

The following paragraphs describe the signals shown in [Figure 6-1](#).

6.3.1 BUSCLKX4

BUSCLKX4 is the oscillator output signal. BUSCLKX4 frequency is equal to the internal oscillator frequency, the crystal frequency, or the RC-oscillator frequency.

6.3.2 STOP Instruction

The STOP instruction clears the SIM counter.

6.3.3 COPCTL Write

Writing any value to the COP control register (COPCTL) (see [6.4 COP Control Register](#)) clears the COP counter and clears stages 12–5 of the SIM counter. Reading the COP control register returns the low byte of the reset vector.

6.3.4 Power-On Reset

The power-on reset (POR) circuit in the SIM clears the SIM counter $4096 \times \text{BUSCLKX4}$ cycles after power up.

6.3.5 Internal Reset

An internal reset clears the SIM counter and the COP counter.

6.3.6 COPD (COP Disable)

The COPD signal reflects the state of the COP disable bit (COPD) in the configuration register 1 (CONFIG1). See [Chapter 5 Configuration Register \(CONFIG\)](#).

7.3.5 Condition Code Register

The 8-bit condition code register contains the interrupt mask and five flags that indicate the results of the instruction just executed. Bits 6 and 5 are set permanently to 1. The following paragraphs describe the functions of the condition code register.

	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
Read:	V	1	1	H	I	N	Z	C
Write:								
Reset:	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	X

X = Indeterminate

Figure 7-6. Condition Code Register (CCR)

V — Overflow Flag

The CPU sets the overflow flag when a two's complement overflow occurs. The signed branch instructions BGT, BGE, BLE, and BLT use the overflow flag.

- 1 = Overflow
- 0 = No overflow

H — Half-Carry Flag

The CPU sets the half-carry flag when a carry occurs between accumulator bits 3 and 4 during an add-without-carry (ADD) or add-with-carry (ADC) operation. The half-carry flag is required for binary-coded decimal (BCD) arithmetic operations. The DAA instruction uses the states of the H and C flags to determine the appropriate correction factor.

- 1 = Carry between bits 3 and 4
- 0 = No carry between bits 3 and 4

I — Interrupt Mask

When the interrupt mask is set, all maskable CPU interrupts are disabled. CPU interrupts are enabled when the interrupt mask is cleared. When a CPU interrupt occurs, the interrupt mask is set automatically after the CPU registers are saved on the stack, but before the interrupt vector is fetched.

- 1 = Interrupts disabled
- 0 = Interrupts enabled

NOTE

To maintain M6805 Family compatibility, the upper byte of the index register (H) is not stacked automatically. If the interrupt service routine modifies H, then the user must stack and unstack H using the PSHH and PULH instructions.

After the I bit is cleared, the highest-priority interrupt request is serviced first.

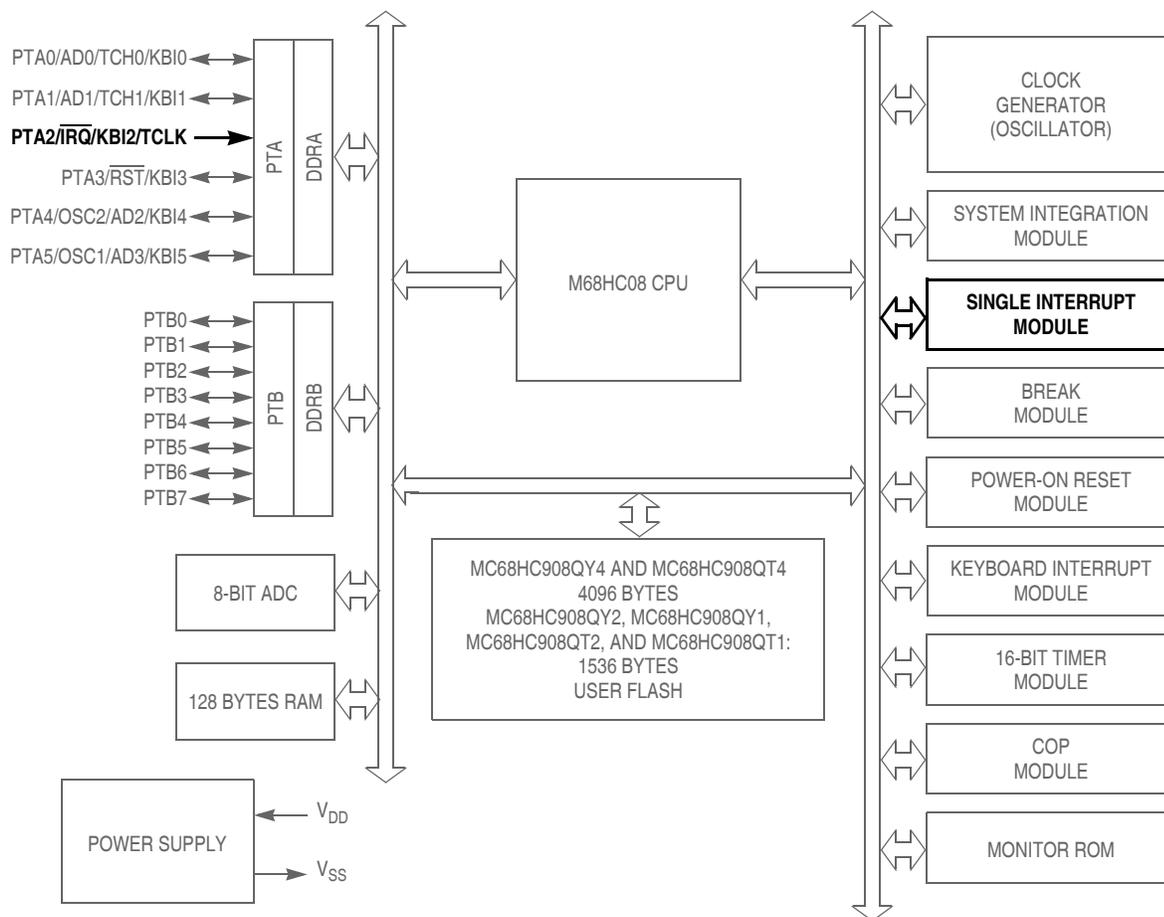
A return-from-interrupt (RTI) instruction pulls the CPU registers from the stack and restores the interrupt mask from the stack. After any reset, the interrupt mask is set and can be cleared only by the clear interrupt mask software instruction (CLI).

N — Negative Flag

The CPU sets the negative flag when an arithmetic operation, logic operation, or data manipulation produces a negative result, setting bit 7 of the result.

- 1 = Negative result
- 0 = Non-negative result

External Interrupt (IRQ)



\overline{RST} , \overline{IRQ} : Pins have internal (about 30K Ohms) pull up

PTA[0:5]: High current sink and source capability

PTA[0:5]: Pins have programmable keyboard interrupt and pull up

PTB[0:7]: Not available on 8-pin devices – MC68HC908QT1, MC68HC908QT2, and MC68HC908QT4 (see note in [12.1 Introduction](#))

ADC: Not available on the MC68HC908QY1 and MC68HC908QT1

Figure 8-1. Block Diagram Highlighting IRQ Block and Pins

When set, the IMASK bit in INTSCR masks the \overline{IRQ} interrupt request. A latched interrupt request is not presented to the interrupt priority logic unless IMASK is clear.

NOTE

The interrupt mask (I) in the condition code register (CCR) masks all interrupt requests, including the \overline{IRQ} interrupt request.

A falling edge on the \overline{IRQ} pin can latch an interrupt request into the IRQ latch. An IRQ vector fetch, software clear, or reset clears the IRQ latch.

Figure 12-3 shows the port A I/O logic.

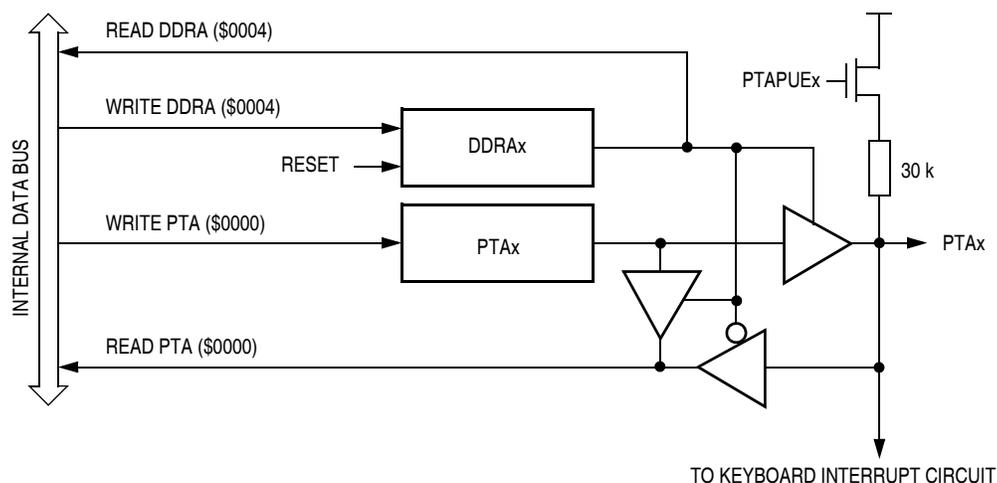


Figure 12-3. Port A I/O Circuit

NOTE

Figure 12-3 does not apply to PTA2

When DDRAx is a 1, reading address \$0000 reads the PTAx data latch. When DDRAx is a 0, reading address \$0000 reads the voltage level on the pin. The data latch can always be written, regardless of the state of its data direction bit.

12.2.3 Port A Input Pullup Enable Register

The port A input pullup enable register (PTAPUE) contains a software configurable pullup device for each of the six port A pins. Each bit is individually configurable and requires the corresponding data direction register, DDRAx, to be configured as input. Each pullup device is automatically and dynamically disabled when its corresponding DDRAx bit is configured as output.

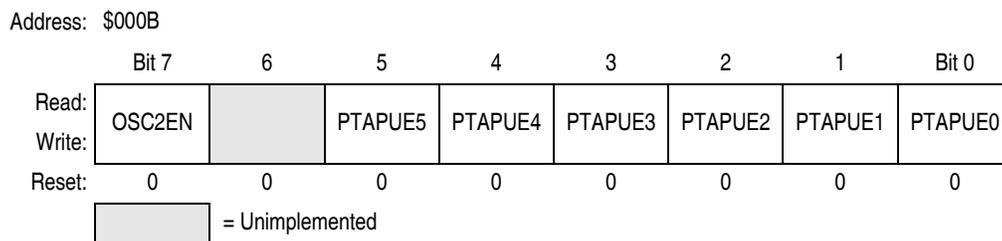


Figure 12-4. Port A Input Pullup Enable Register (PTAPUE)

OSC2EN — Enable PTA4 on OSC2 Pin

This read/write bit configures the OSC2 pin function when internal oscillator or RC oscillator option is selected. This bit has no effect for the XTAL or external oscillator options.

- 1 = OSC2 pin outputs the internal or RC oscillator clock (BUSCLKX4)
- 0 = OSC2 pin configured for PTA4 I/O, having all the interrupt and pullup functions

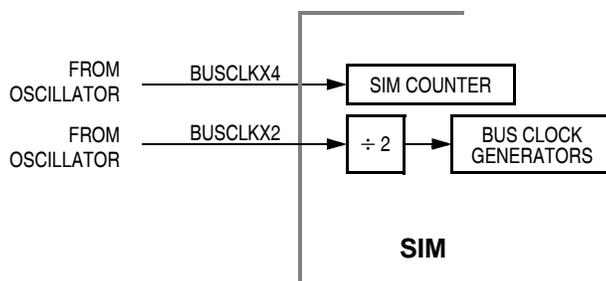


Figure 13-2. SIM Clock Signals

13.3.1 Bus Timing

In user mode, the internal bus frequency is the oscillator frequency (BUSCLKX4) divided by four.

13.3.2 Clock Start-Up from POR

When the power-on reset module generates a reset, the clocks to the CPU and peripherals are inactive and held in an inactive phase until after the 4096 BUSCLKX4 cycle POR time out has completed. The IBUS clocks start upon completion of the time out.

13.3.3 Clocks in Stop Mode and Wait Mode

Upon exit from stop mode by an interrupt or reset, the SIM allows BUSCLKX4 to clock the SIM counter. The CPU and peripheral clocks do not become active until after the stop delay time out. This time out is selectable as 4096 or 32 BUSCLKX4 cycles. See [13.7.2 Stop Mode](#).

In wait mode, the CPU clocks are inactive. The SIM also produces two sets of clocks for other modules. Refer to the wait mode subsection of each module to see if the module is active or inactive in wait mode. Some modules can be programmed to be active in wait mode.

13.4 Reset and System Initialization

The MCU has these reset sources:

- Power-on reset module (POR)
- External reset pin (\overline{RST})
- Computer operating properly module (COP)
- Low-voltage inhibit module (LVI)
- Illegal opcode
- Illegal address

All of these resets produce the vector \$FFFE–FFFF (\$FEFE–FEFF in monitor mode) and assert the internal reset signal (IRST). IRST causes all registers to be returned to their default values and all modules to be returned to their reset states.

An internal reset clears the SIM counter (see [13.5 SIM Counter](#)), but an external reset does not. Each of the resets sets a corresponding bit in the SIM reset status register (SRSR). See [13.8 SIM Registers](#).

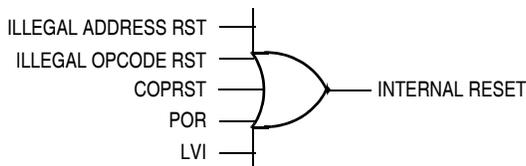


Figure 13-5. Sources of Internal Reset

Table 13-2. Reset Recovery Timing

Reset Recovery Type	Actual Number of Cycles
POR/LVI	4163 (4096 + 64 + 3)
All others	67 (64 + 3)

13.4.2.1 Power-On Reset

When power is first applied to the MCU, the power-on reset module (POR) generates a pulse to indicate that power on has occurred. The SIM counter counts out 4096 BUSCLKX4 cycles. Sixty-four BUSCLKX4 cycles later, the CPU and memories are released from reset to allow the reset vector sequence to occur.

At power on, the following events occur:

- A POR pulse is generated.
- The internal reset signal is asserted.
- The SIM enables the oscillator to drive BUSCLKX4.
- Internal clocks to the CPU and modules are held inactive for 4096 BUSCLKX4 cycles to allow stabilization of the oscillator.
- The POR bit of the SIM reset status register (SRSR) is set

See [Figure 13-6](#).

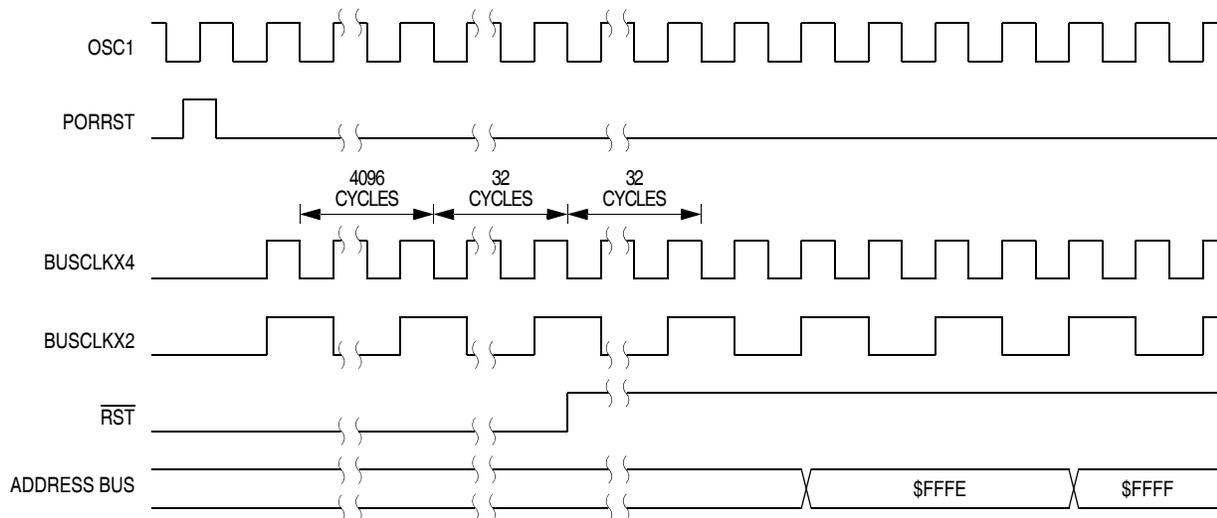


Figure 13-6. POR Recovery

A module that is active during wait mode can wake up the CPU with an interrupt if the interrupt is enabled. Stacking for the interrupt begins one cycle after the WAIT instruction during which the interrupt occurred. In wait mode, the CPU clocks are inactive. Refer to the wait mode subsection of each module to see if the module is active or inactive in wait mode. Some modules can be programmed to be active in wait mode.

Wait mode can also be exited by a reset (or break in emulation mode). A break interrupt during wait mode sets the SIM break stop/wait bit, SBSW, in the break status register (BSR). If the COP disable bit, COPD, in the configuration register is 0, then the computer operating properly module (COP) is enabled and remains active in wait mode.

Figure 13-15 and Figure 13-16 show the timing for wait recovery.

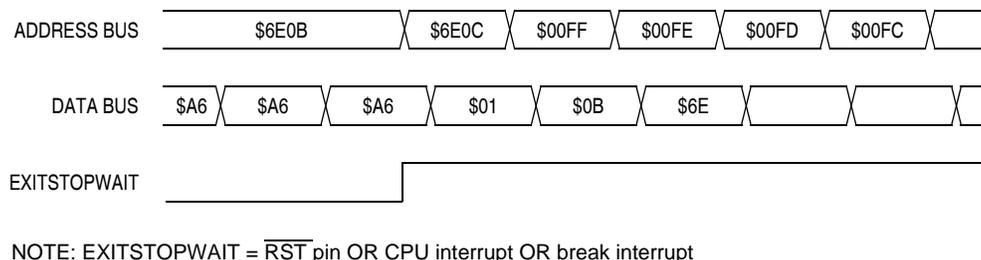


Figure 13-15. Wait Recovery from Interrupt

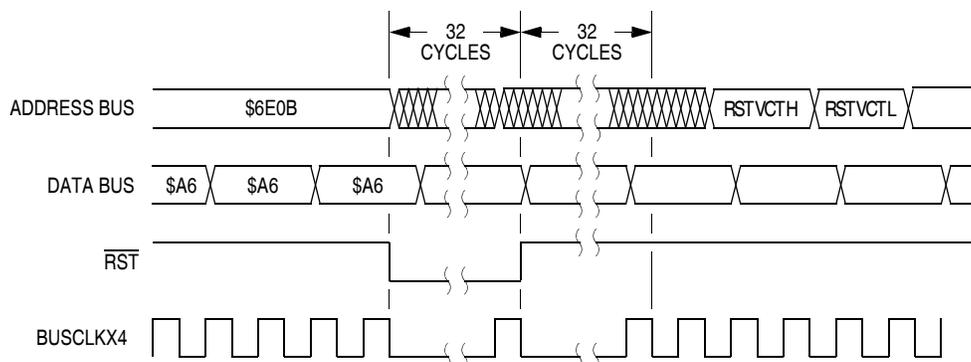


Figure 13-16. Wait Recovery from Internal Reset

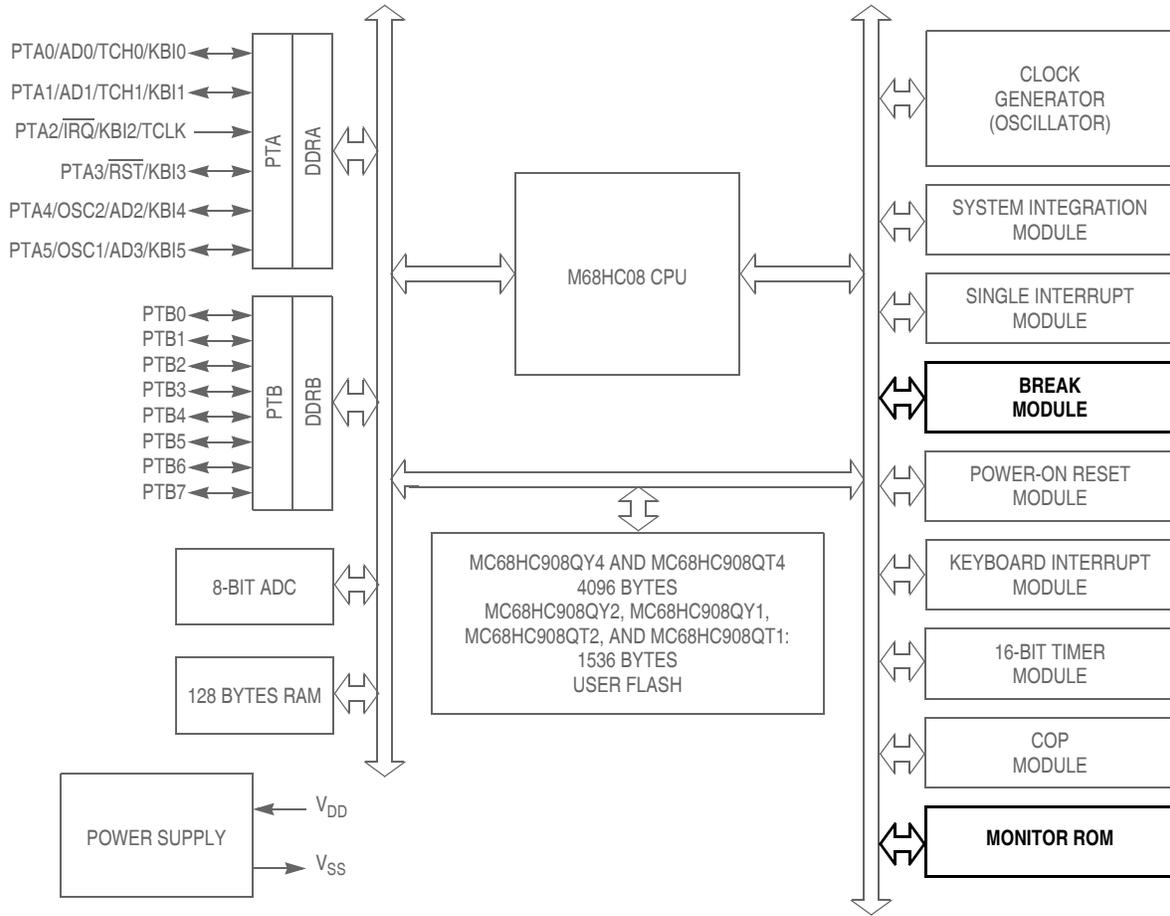
13.7.2 Stop Mode

In stop mode, the SIM counter is reset and the system clocks are disabled. An interrupt request from a module can cause an exit from stop mode. Stacking for interrupts begins after the selected stop recovery time has elapsed. Reset or break also causes an exit from stop mode.

The SIM disables the oscillator signals (BUSCLKX2 and BUSCLKX4) in stop mode, stopping the CPU and peripherals. Stop recovery time is selectable using the SSREC bit in the configuration register 1 (CONFIG1). If SSREC is set, stop recovery is reduced from the normal delay of 4096 BUSCLKX4 cycles down to 32. This is ideal for the internal oscillator, RC oscillator, and external oscillator options which do not require long start-up times from stop mode.

NOTE

External crystal applications should use the full stop recovery time by clearing the SSREC bit.



\overline{RST} , \overline{IRQ} : Pins have internal (about 30K Ohms) pull up
 PTA[0:5]: High current sink and source capability
 PTA[0:5]: Pins have programmable keyboard interrupt and pull up
 PTB[0:7]: Not available on 8-pin devices – MC68HC908QT1, MC68HC908QT2, and MC68HC908QT4 (see note in [12.1 Introduction](#))
 ADC: Not available on the MC68HC908QY1 and MC68HC908QT1

Figure 15-1. Block Diagram Highlighting BRK and MON Blocks

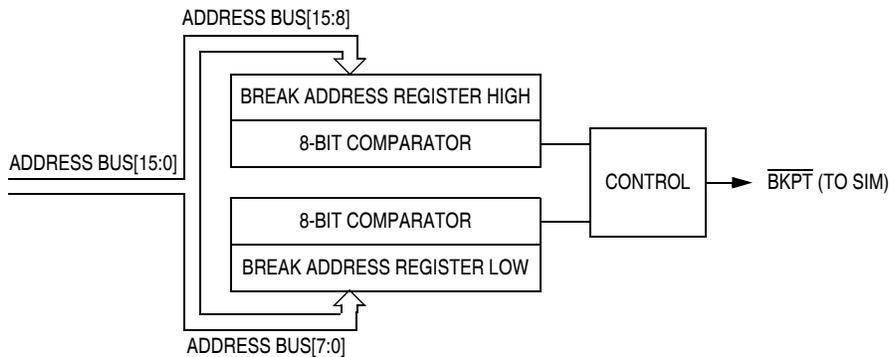


Figure 15-2. Break Module Block Diagram

If monitor mode was entered with V_{TST} on \overline{IRQ} , then the COP is disabled as long as V_{TST} is applied to \overline{IRQ} .

15.3.1.2 Forced Monitor Mode

If entering monitor mode without high voltage on \overline{IRQ} , then startup port pin requirements and conditions, (PTA1/PTA4) are not in effect. This is to reduce circuit requirements when performing in-circuit programming.

NOTE

If the reset vector is blank and monitor mode is entered, the chip will see an additional reset cycle after the initial power-on reset (POR). Once the reset vector has been programmed, the traditional method of applying a voltage, V_{TST} , to \overline{IRQ} must be used to enter monitor mode.

If monitor mode was entered as a result of the reset vector being blank, the COP is always disabled regardless of the state of \overline{IRQ} .

If the voltage applied to the \overline{IRQ} is less than V_{TST} , the MCU will come out of reset in user mode. Internal circuitry monitors the reset vector fetches and will assert an internal reset if it detects that the reset vectors are erased (\$FF). When the MCU comes out of reset, it is forced into monitor mode without requiring high voltage on the \overline{IRQ} pin. Once out of reset, the monitor code is initially executing with the internal clock at its default frequency.

If \overline{IRQ} is held high, all pins will default to regular input port functions except for PTA0 and PTA5 which will operate as a serial communication port and OSC1 input respectively (refer to [Figure 15-10](#)). That will allow the clock to be driven from an external source through OSC1 pin.

If \overline{IRQ} is held low, all pins will default to regular input port function except for PTA0 which will operate as serial communication port. Refer to [Figure 15-11](#).

Regardless of the state of the \overline{IRQ} pin, it will not function as a port input pin in monitor mode. Bit 2 of the Port A data register will always read 0. The BIH and BIL instructions will behave as if the \overline{IRQ} pin is enabled, regardless of the settings in the configuration register. See [Chapter 5 Configuration Register \(CONFIG\)](#).

The COP module is disabled in forced monitor mode. Any reset other than a power-on reset (POR) will automatically force the MCU to come back to the forced monitor mode.

15.3.1.3 Monitor Vectors

In monitor mode, the MCU uses different vectors for reset, SWI (software interrupt), and break interrupt than those for user mode. The alternate vectors are in the \$FE page instead of the \$FF page and allow code execution from the internal monitor firmware instead of user code.

NOTE

Exiting monitor mode after it has been initiated by having a blank reset vector requires a power-on reset (POR). Pulling \overline{RST} (when \overline{RST} pin available) low will not exit monitor mode in this situation.

[Table 15-2](#) summarizes the differences between user mode and monitor mode regarding vectors.

16.11 3-V Control Timing

Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Internal operating frequency	f_{OP} (f_{Bus})	—	4	MHz
Internal clock period ($1/f_{OP}$)	t_{cyc}	250	—	ns
\overline{RST} input pulse width low	t_{RL}	200	—	ns
\overline{IRQ} interrupt pulse width low (edge-triggered)	t_{LIH}	200	—	ns
\overline{IRQ} interrupt pulse period	t_{LIL}	Note ⁽²⁾	—	t_{cyc}

- $V_{DD} = 2.7$ to 3.3 Vdc, $V_{SS} = 0$ Vdc, $T_A = T_L$ to T_H ; timing shown with respect to 20% V_{DD} and 70% V_{DD} , unless otherwise noted.
- The minimum period is the number of cycles it takes to execute the interrupt service routine plus 1 t_{cyc} .

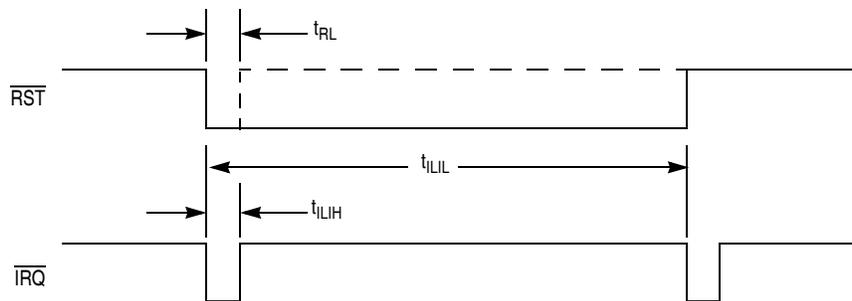


Figure 16-7. \overline{RST} and \overline{IRQ} Timing



Chapter 17

Ordering Information and Mechanical Specifications

17.1 Introduction

This section contains order numbers for the MC68HC908QY1, MC68HC908QY2, MC68HC908QY4, MC68HC908QT1, MC68HC908QT2, and MC69HC908QT4. Dimensions are given for:

- 8-pin plastic dual in-line package (PDIP)
- 8-pin small outline integrated circuit (SOIC) package
- 8-pin dual flat no lead (DFN) package
- 16-pin PDIP
- 16-pin SOIC
- 16-pin thin shrink small outline package (TSSOP)

17.2 MC Order Numbers

Table 17-1. MC Order Numbers

MC Order Number	ADC	FLASH Memory	Package
MC908QY1	—	1536 bytes	16-pins PDIP, SOIC, and TSSOP
MC908QY2	Yes	1536 bytes	
MC908QY4	Yes	4096 bytes	
MC908QT1	—	1536 bytes	8-pins PDIP, SOIC, and DFN
MC908QT2	Yes	1536 bytes	
MC908QT4	Yes	4096 bytes	

Temperature and package designators:

C = -40°C to +85°C

V = -40°C to +105°C

M = -40°C to +125°C

P = Plastic dual in-line package (PDIP)

DW = Small outline integrated circuit package (SOIC)

DT = Thin shrink small outline package (TSSOP)

FQ = Dual flat no lead (DFN)

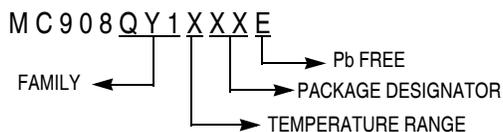
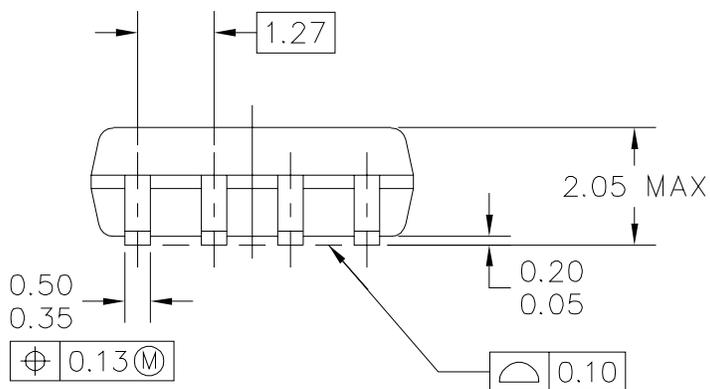
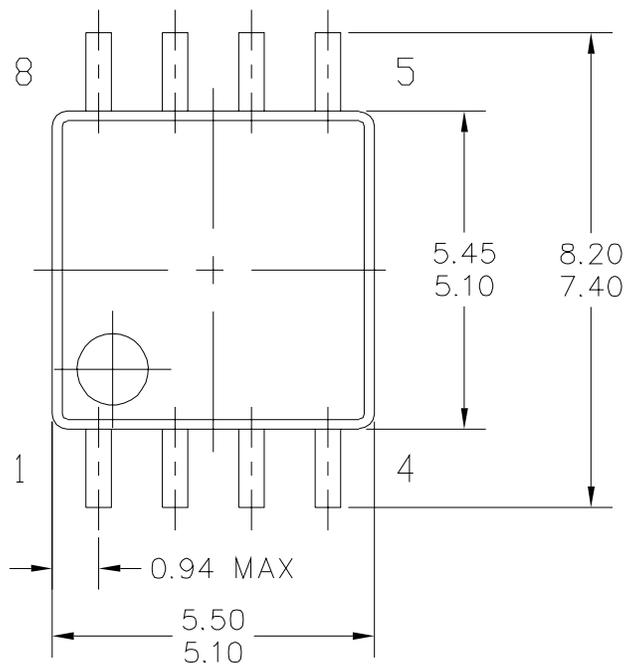


Figure 17-1. Device Numbering System

17.3 Package Dimensions

Refer to the following pages for detailed package dimensions.



TITLE:

8 LEAD MFP

CASE NUMBER: 968-02

STANDARD: EIAJ

PACKAGE CODE: 6003

SHEET: 1 OF 4



© FREESCALE SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS ARE UNCONTROLLED EXCEPT WHEN ACCESSED
 DIRECTLY FROM THE DOCUMENT CONTROL REPOSITORY. PRINTED
 VERSIONS ARE UNCONTROLLED EXCEPT WHEN STAMPED "CONTROLLED
 COPY" IN RED.

**MECHANICAL OUTLINES
 DICTIONARY**

DOCUMENT NO: 98ARL10557D

PAGE: 1452

DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING

REV: A

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
3. THE COMPLETE JEDEC DESIGNATOR FOR THIS PACKAGE IS: HP-VDFDP-N.
4.  COPLANARITY APPLIES TO LEADS AND DIE ATTACH PAD.

TITLE:THERMALLY ENHANCED DUAL
 FLAT NO LEAD PACKAGE (DFN)
 8 TERMINAL, 0.8 PITCH(4 X 4 X 1)

CASE NUMBER: 1452-01

STANDARD: NON-JEDEC

PACKAGE CODE: 6165

SHEET: 4 OF 5

How to Reach Us:

Home Page:

www.freescale.com

E-mail:

support@freescale.com

USA/Europe or Locations Not Listed:

Freescale Semiconductor
Technical Information Center, CH370
1300 N. Alma School Road
Chandler, Arizona 85224
+1-800-521-6274 or +1-480-768-2130
support@freescale.com

Europe, Middle East, and Africa:

Freescale Halbleiter Deutschland GmbH
Technical Information Center
Schatzbogen 7
81829 Muenchen, Germany
+44 1296 380 456 (English)
+46 8 52200080 (English)
+49 89 92103 559 (German)
+33 1 69 35 48 48 (French)
support@freescale.com

Japan:

Freescale Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
Headquarters
ARCO Tower 15F
1-8-1, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku,
Tokyo 153-0064
Japan
0120 191014 or +81 3 5437 9125
support.japan@freescale.com

Asia/Pacific:

Freescale Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd.
Technical Information Center
2 Dai King Street
Tai Po Industrial Estate
Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong
+800 2666 8080
support.asia@freescale.com

For Literature Requests Only:

Freescale Semiconductor Literature Distribution Center
P.O. Box 5405
Denver, Colorado 80217
1-800-441-2447 or 303-675-2140
Fax: 303-675-2150
LDCForFreescaleSemiconductor@hibbertgroup.com

Information in this document is provided solely to enable system and software implementers to use Freescale Semiconductor products. There are no express or implied copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits or integrated circuits based on the information in this document.

Freescale Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. Freescale Semiconductor makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does Freescale Semiconductor assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters that may be provided in Freescale Semiconductor data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals", must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. Freescale Semiconductor does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. Freescale Semiconductor products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems intended for surgical implant into the body, or other applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the Freescale Semiconductor product could create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Should Buyer purchase or use Freescale Semiconductor products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold Freescale Semiconductor and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that Freescale Semiconductor was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part.

Freescale™ and the Freescale logo are trademarks of Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners.

© Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. 2005–2010. All rights reserved.