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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	Obsolete
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, UART/USART
Peripherals	-
Number of I/O	52
Program Memory Size	-
Program Memory Type	ROMless
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	236 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	68-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z86c9620vsg

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

To unburden the program from coping with the real-time tasks, such as counting/timing and serial data communication, the Z86C61/62/96 offers two on-chip counter/timers with a large number of user selectable modes, and an on-board UART (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

Notes: All Signals with a preceding front slash, "/", are active Low. For example B//W (WORD is active Low); /B/W (BYTE is active Low, only).

Power connections follow conventional descriptions below:

Connection	Circuit	Device
Power	V_{CC}	V_{DD}
Ground	GND	V_{SS}

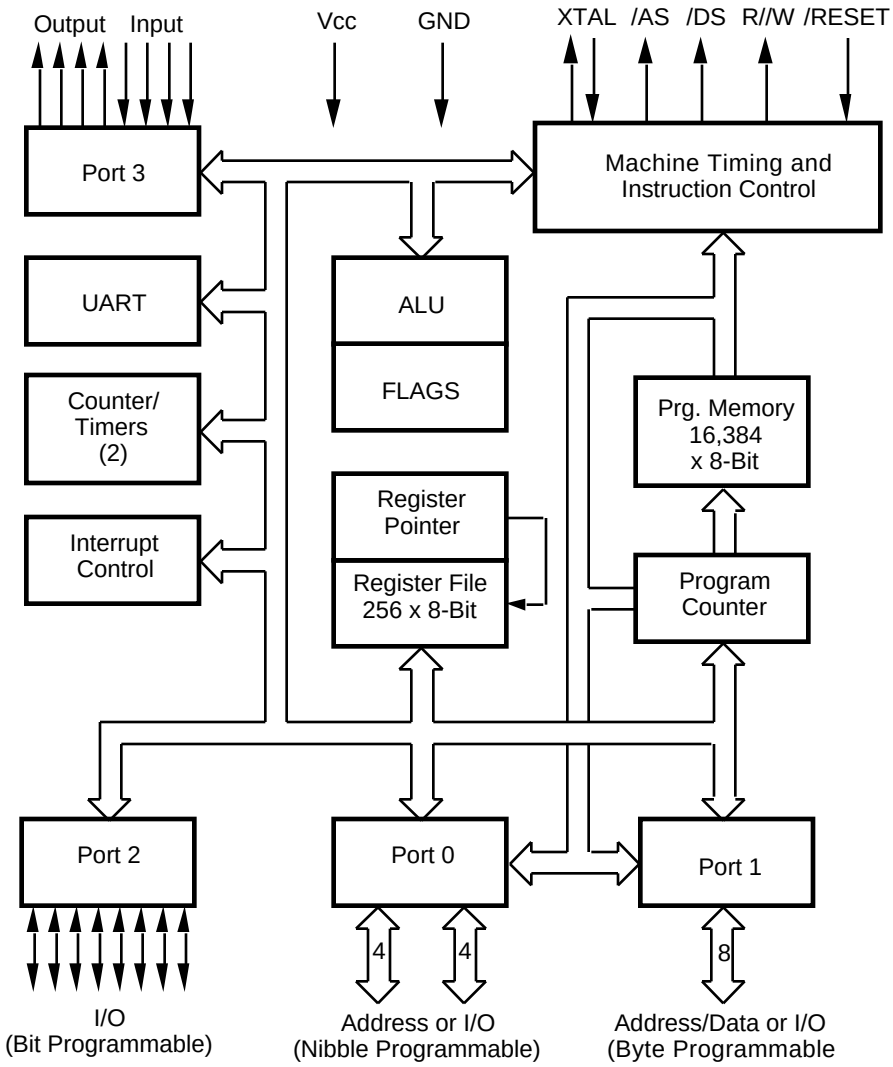


Figure 1. Z86C61 Functional Block Diagram

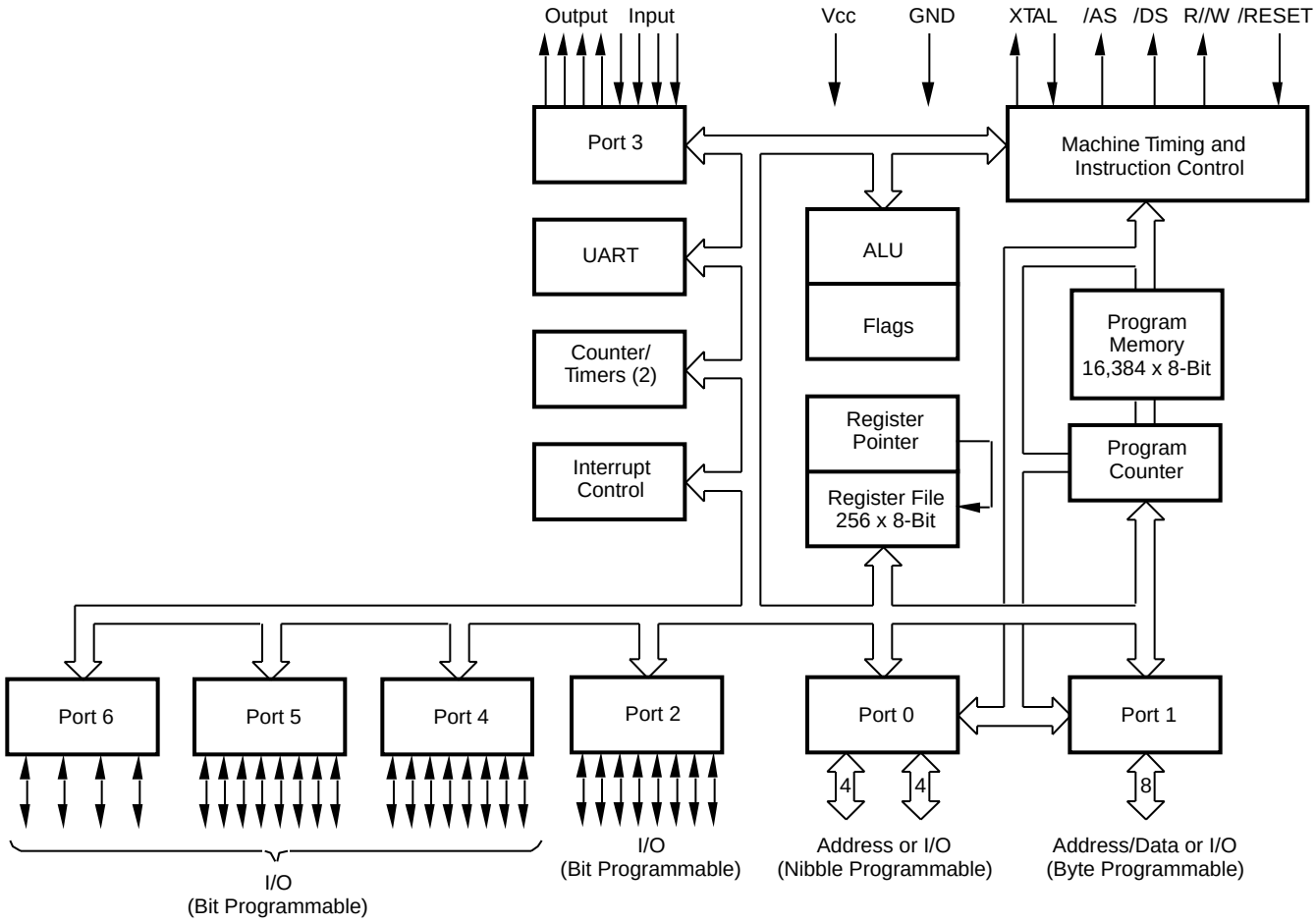


Figure 2. Z86C62 Functional Block Diagram

PIN DESCRIPTION

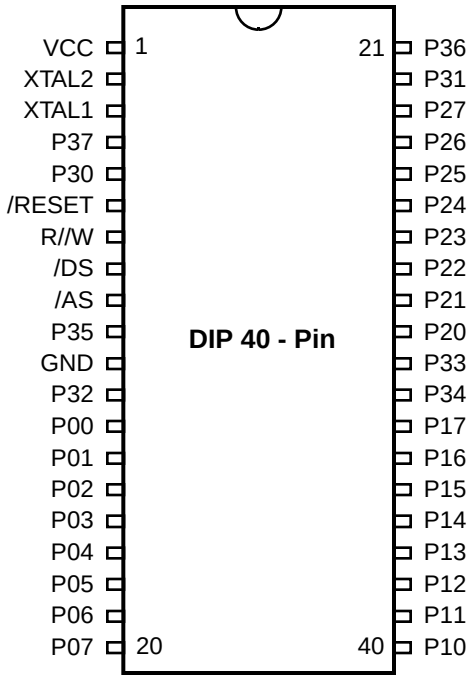


Figure 4. Z86C61 40-Pin DIP Pin Assignments

Table 1. Z86C61 40-Pin DIP Pin Identification

Pin #	Symbol	Function	Direction
1	V_{CC}	Power Supply	Input
2	XTAL2	Crystal, Oscillator Clock	Output
3	XTAL1	Crystal, Oscillator Clock	Input
4	P37	Port 3, Pin 7	Output
5	P30	Port 3, Pin 0	Input
6	/RESET	Reset	Input
7	R//W	Read/Write	Output
8	/DS	Data Strobe	Output
9	/AS	Address Strobe	Output
10	P35	Port 3, Pin 5	Output
11	GND	Ground	Input
12	P32	Port 3, Pin 2	Input
13-20	P07-P00	Port 0, Pins 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7	In/Output
21-28	P17-P10	Port 1, Pins 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7	In/Output
29	P34	Port 3, Pin 4	Output
30	P33	Port 3, Pin 3	Input
31-38	P27-P20	Port 2, Pins 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7	In/Output
39	P31	Port 3, Pin 1	Input
40	P36	Port 3, Pin 6	Output

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Z86C61/62/96

		T_A = 0°C to +70°C		T_A = -40°C to +105°C		Typical		
Sym	**Parameter**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**	**@ 25°C**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	Max Input Voltage		7		7		V	I_{IN} < 250 µA
V_{CH}	Clock Input High Voltage	0.85 V_{CC}	V_{CC} + 0.3	0.85 V_{CC}	V_{CC} + 0.3		V	Driven by External Clock Generator
V_{CL}	Clock Input Low Voltage	V_{SS} – 0.3	0.8	V_{SS} – 0.3	0.8		V	Driven by External Clock Generator
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	V_{CC} + 0.3	2	V_{CC} + 0.3		V	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	V_{SS} – 0.3	0.2 V_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	0.2 V_{CC}		V	
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		2.4			V	I_{OH} = –2.0 mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage		V_{CC} – 100 mV		V_{CC} – 100 mV		V	I_{OH} = –100 µA
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4		0.4		V	I_{OL} = +5.0 mA [3]
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.6		0.6		V	I_{OL} = +4.0 mA [2]
V_{RH}	Reset Input High Voltage	0.85 V_{CC}	V_{CC} + 0.3	0.85 V_{CC}	V_{CC} + 0.3		V	
V_{RI}	Reset Input Low Voltage	–0.3	0.2 V_{CC}	–0.3	0.2 V_{CC}		V	
I_{IL}	Input Leakage	–2	2	–2	2		µA	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{CC}
I_{OL}	Output Leakage	–2	2	–2	2		µA	V_{IN} = 0_V, V_{CC}
I_{IR}	Reset Input Current		–80		–80		µA	VRL = 0 V
I_{CC}	Supply Current		35		35	24	mA	[1] @ 16 MHz
I_{CC}	Supply Current		40		40	30	mA	[1] @ 20 MHz
I_{CC1}	Standby Current		15		15	4.5	mA	[1] HALT Mode V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} @ 16 MHz
I_{CC2}	Standby Current		10		20	5	µA	[1] STOP Mode V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC}

Notes:

1. All inputs driven to either 0V or V_{CC}, outputs floating.
2. V_{CC} = 3.0V to 3.6V
3. V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

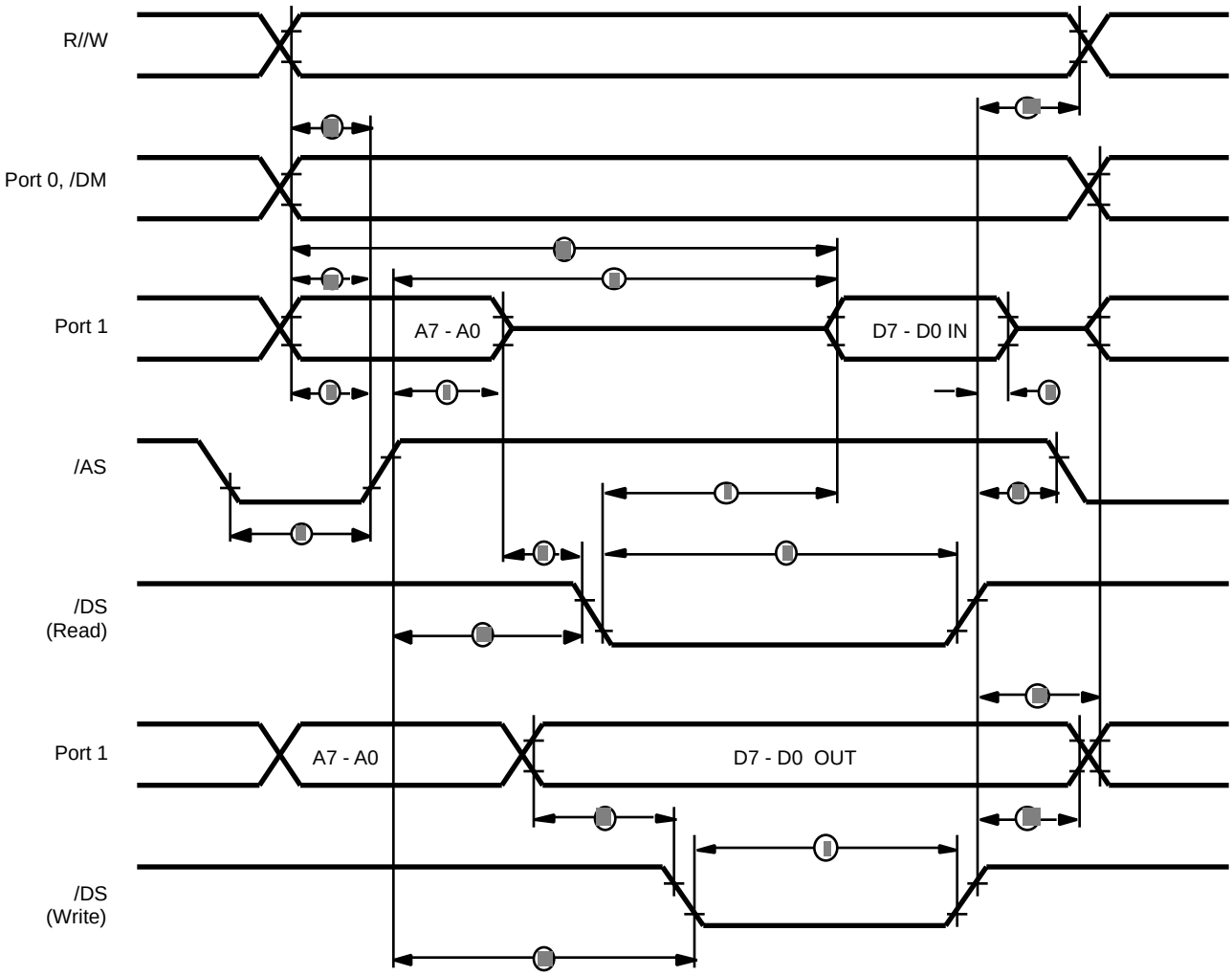


Figure 9. External I/O or Memory Read/Write

AC CHARACTERISTICS

External I/O or Memory Read and Write Timing
Z86C61/62/96 (20 MHz)

			T_A = 0°C to +70°C		T_A = -40°C to +105°C			
			20 MHz		20 MHz			
No	Sym	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units	Notes
1	TdA(AS)	Address Valid to /AS rise Delay	15		25		ns	2,3
2	TdAS(A)	/AS rise to Address Float Delay	25		35		ns	2,3
3	TdAS(DR)	/AS rise to Read Data Req'd Valid		120		120	ns	1,2,3
4	TwAS	/AS Low Width	30		30		ns	2,3
5	TdAZ(DS)	Address Float to /DS fall	0		0		ns	
6	TwDSR	/DS (Read) Low Width		105		105	ns	1,2,3
7	TwDSW	/DS (Write) Low Width	65		65		ns	1,2,3
8	TdDSR(DR)	/DS fall to Read Data Req'd Valid	55		55		ns	1,2,3
9	ThDR(DS)	Read Data to /DS rise Hold Time	0		0		ns	2,3
10	TdDS(A)	/DS rise to Address Active Delay	40		40		ns	2,3
11	TdDS(AS)	/DS rise to /AS fall Delay	25		25		ns	2,3
12	TdR/W(AS)	R//W Valid to /AS rise Delay	20		20		ns	2,3
13	TdDS(R/W)	/DS rise to R//W Not Valid	25		25		ns	2,3
14	TdDW(DSW)	Write Data Valid to /DS fall (Write) Delay	20		20		ns	2,3
15	TdDS(DW)	/DS rise to Write Data Not Valid Delay	25		25		ns	2,3
16	TdA(DR)	Address Valid to Read Data Req'd Valid		150		150	ns	1,2,3
17	TdAS(DS)	/AS rise to /DS fall Delay	35		35		ns	2,3
18	TdDM(AS)	/DM Valid to /AS rise Delay	15		15		ns	2,3

Notes:
1. When using extended memory timing add 2 TpC.
2. Timing numbers given are for minimum TpC.
3. See clock cycle dependent characteristics table.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

Additional Timing Table
Z86C61/62/96

			T_A = 0°C to +70°C 20/16 MHz		TA = -40°C to +105°C 20/16 MHz			
No	**Symbol**	**Parameter**	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Notes**
1	TpC	Input Clock Period	50/62.5	1000	50/62.5	1000	ns	1
2	TrC,TfC	Clock Input Rise & Fall Times		10	10		ns	1
3	TwC	Input Clock Width	25		25		ns	1
4	TwTinL	Timer Input Low Width	75		75		ns	2
5	TwTinH	Timer Input High Width	5 TpC		5 TpC		ns	2
6	TpTin	Timer Input Period	8 TpC		8 TpC		ns	2
7	TrTin,TfTin	Timer Input Rise and Fall Times	100		100		ns	2
8a	TwIL	Interrupt Request Input Low Times	70		50		ns	2,4
8b	TwIL	Interrupt Request Input Low Times	5 TpC		5 TpC		ns	2,5
9	TwIH	Interrupt Request Input High Times	5 TpC		5 TpC		ns	2,3

Notes:
1. Clock timing references use $0.8V_{CC}$ for a logic 1 and 0.8V for a logic 0.
2. Timing references use 2.0V for a logic 1 and 0.8V for a logic 0.
3. Interrupt references request through Port 3.
4. Interrupt request through Port 3 (P33-P31).
5. Interrupt request through Port 30.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

Handshake Timing Table
Z86C61/62/96

			T_A = 0°C to +70°C		T_A = –40°C to +105°C		
			20/16 MHz		20/16 MHZ		Data
No	Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Direction
1	TsDI(DAV)	Data In Setup Time	0		0		IN
2	ThDI(DAV)	Data In Hold Time	145		145		IN
3	TwDAV	Data Available Width	110		110		IN
4	TdDAVI(RDY)	DAV fall to RDY fall Delay	115		115		IN
5	TdDAVId(RDY)	DAV rise to RDY rise Delay	115		115		IN
6	TdRDY0(DAV)	RDY rise to DAV fall Delay	0		0		IN
7	TdDO(DAV)	Data Out to DAV fall Delay	TpC		TpC		OUT
8	TdDAV0(RDY)	DAV fall to RDY fall Delay	0		0		OUT
9	TdRDY0(DAV)	RDY fall to DAV rise Delay	115		115		OUT
10	TwRDY	RDY Width	110		110		OUT
11	TdRDY0d(DAV)	RDY rise to DAV fall Delay	115		115		OUT

Port 1 (P17-P10). Port 1 is an 8-bit, byte programmable, bidirectional, TTL compatible port. It has multiplexed Address (A7-A0) and Data (D7-D0) ports. For Z86C61/62/96, these eight I/O lines can be programmed as Input or Output lines or can be configured under software control as an address/data port for interfacing external memory. When used as an I/O port, Port 1 may be placed under handshake control. In this configuration, Port 3 line P33 and P34 are used as the handshake controls RDY1 and /DAV1.

Memory locations greater than 16,384 are referenced through Port 1. To interface external memory, Port 1 must be programmed for the multiplexed Address/Data mode. If more than 256 external locations are required, Port 0 must output the additional lines.

Port 1 can be placed in high-impedance state along with Port 0, /AS, /DS, and R//W, allowing the microcontroller to share common resources in multiprocessor and DMA applications. Data transfers can be controlled by assigning P33 as a Bus Acknowledge input, and P34 as a Bus request output (Figure 14).

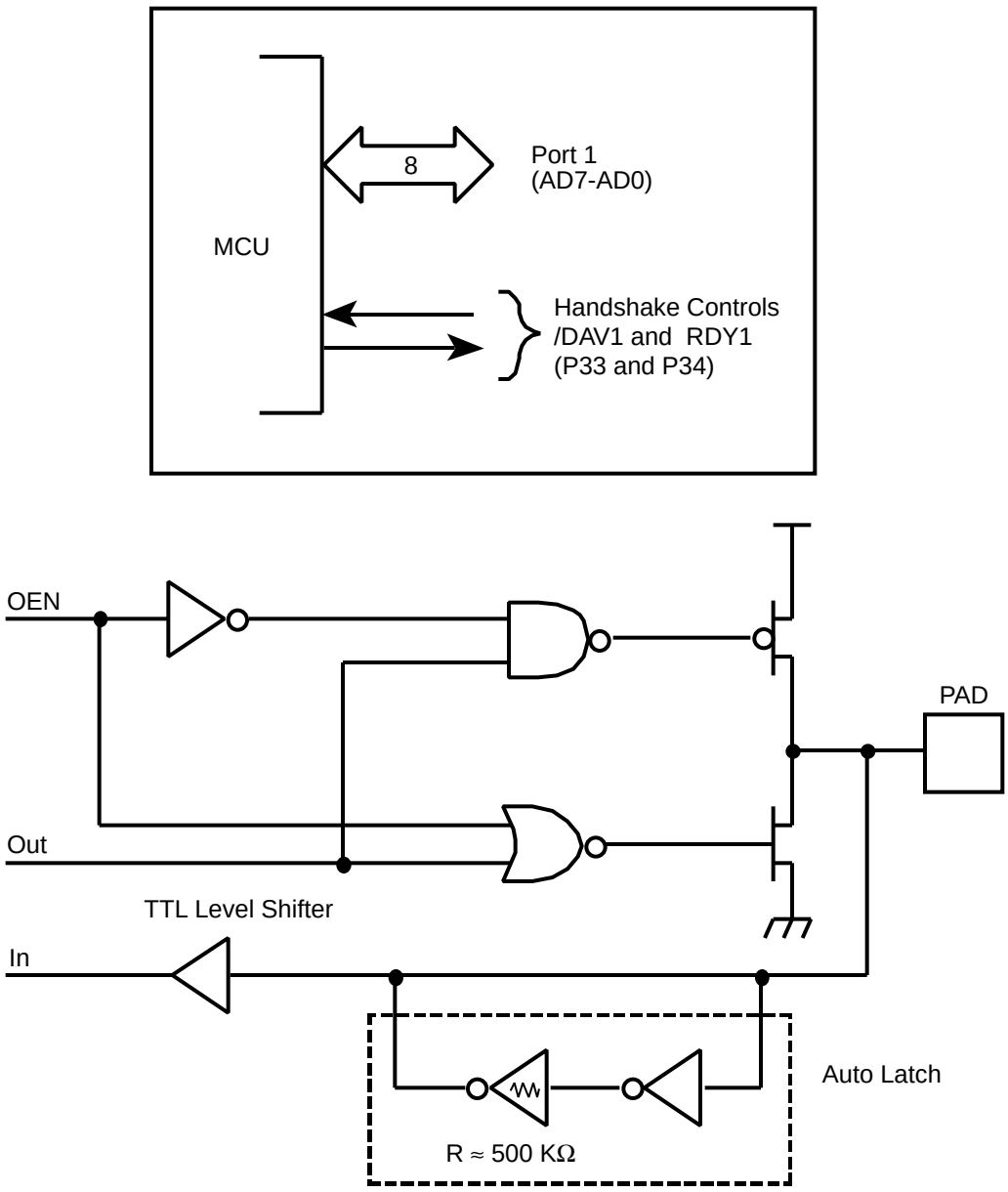


Figure 14. Port 1 Configuration

Port 3 (P37-P30). Port 3 is an 8-bit, CMOS-compatible four-fixed input and four-fixed output port. These eight I/O lines have four-fixed (P33-P30) input and four-fixed (P37-P34) output ports. Port 3, when used as serial I/O, are programmed as serial in and serial out, respectively (Figure 16).

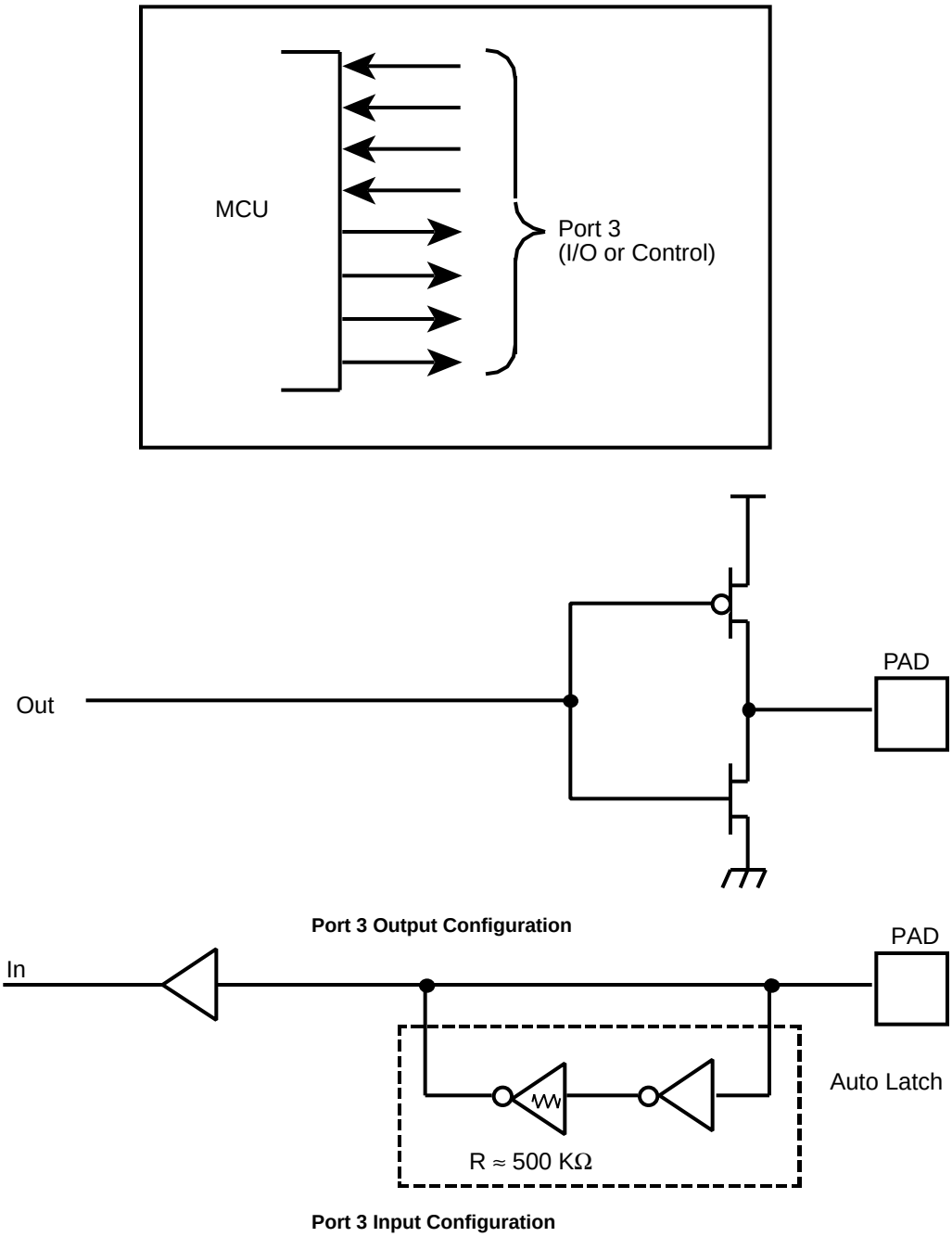


Figure 16. Port 3 Configuration

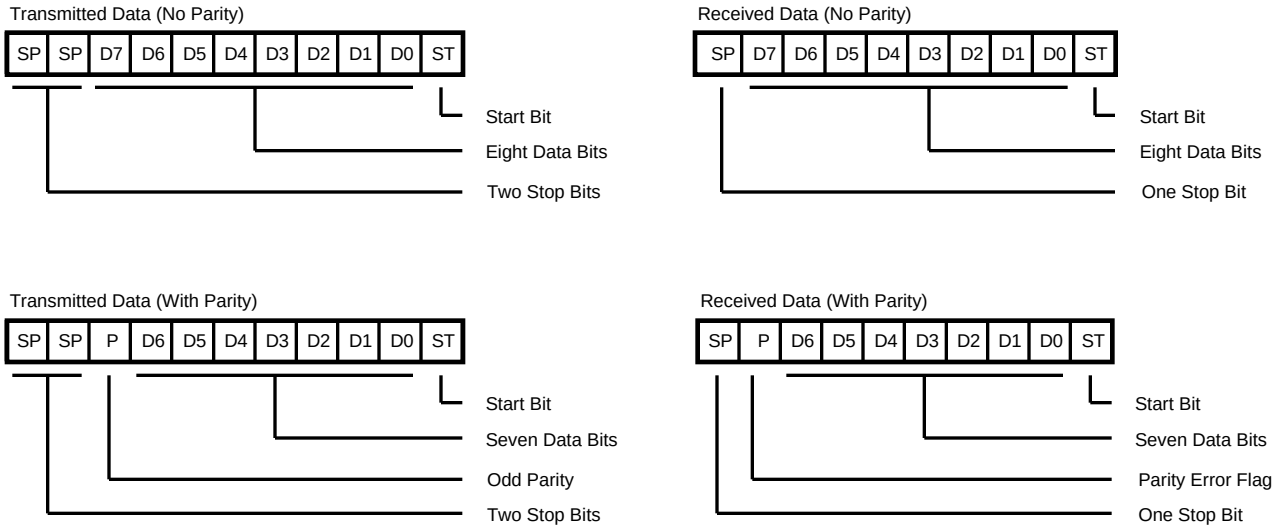


Figure 17. Serial Data Formats

PIN FUNCTIONS (Continued)

Port 4 (P47-P40). Port 4 is an 8-bit, bit programmable, bi-directional, CMOS-compatible port. Each of these eight I/O lines can be independently programmed as an input or output or globally as an open-drain output. Port 4 is always available for I/O operation (Figure 18). Port address (F)02.

Port 5 (P57-P50). Same as Port 4. Port address (F)04.

Port 6 (P63-P60). Same as Port 4. (Note: this is a 4-bit port, bits D3-D0.) Port address (F)07.

Auto Latch. The Auto Latch puts valid CMOS levels on all CMOS inputs that are not externally driven. This reduces excessive supply current flow in the input buffer when it is not being driven by any source.

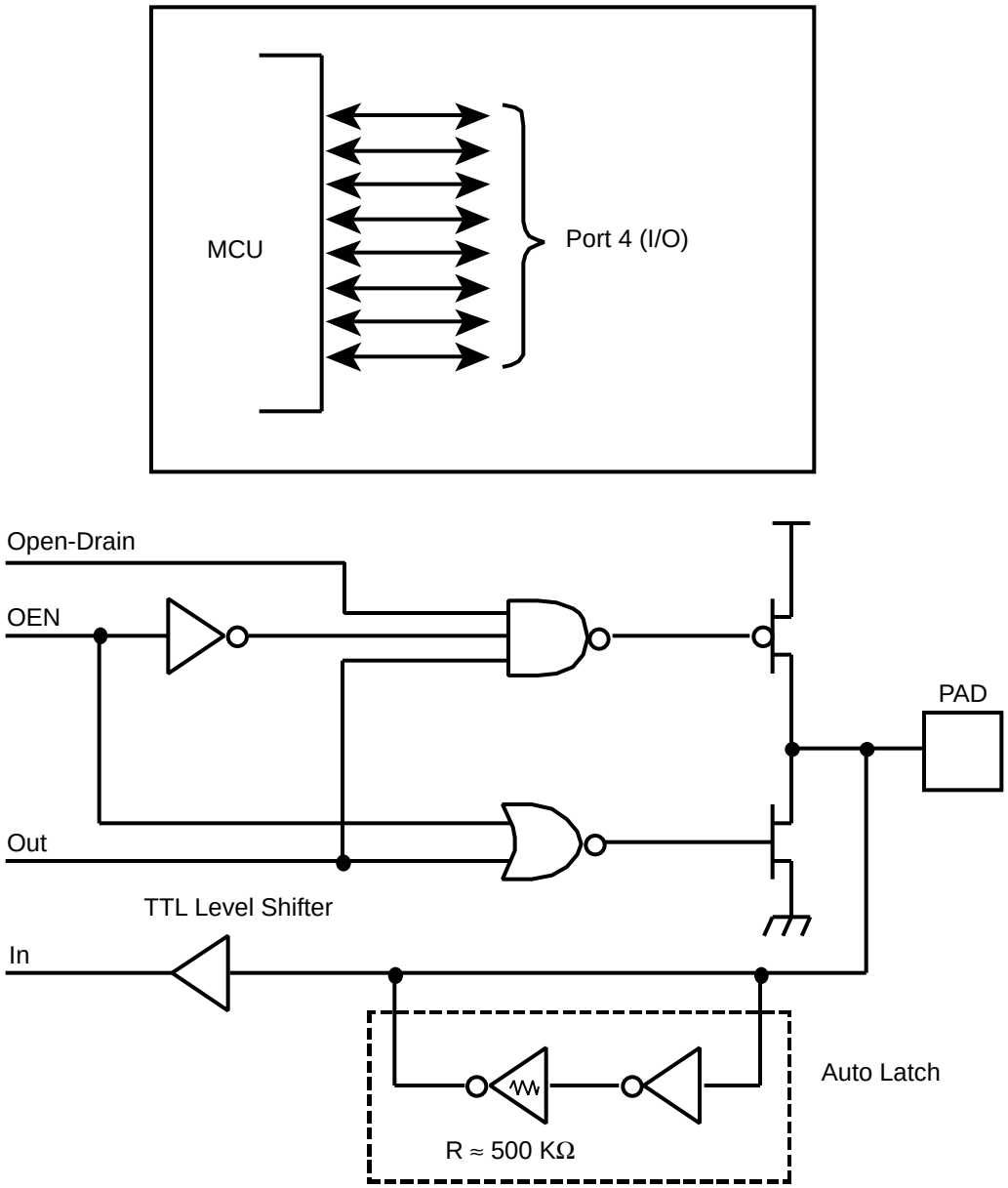


Figure 18. Port 4 Configuration

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Address Space

Program Memory. The Z86C61/62 can address up to 48 KB of external program memory (Figure 19). The first 12 bytes of program memory are reserved for the interrupt vectors. These locations contain six 16-bit vectors that correspond to the six available interrupts. For ROM mode, byte 13 to byte 16383 consists of on-chip ROM. At addresses 16384 and greater, the Z86C61/62 executes external program memory fetches. The Z86C96, and the Z86C61/62 in ROMless mode, can address up to 64 KB of external program memory. Program execution begins at external location 000CH after a reset.

Data Memory (/DM). The ROM version can address up to 48 KB of external data memory space beginning at location 16384. The ROMless version can address up to 64 KB of external data memory. External data memory may be included with, or separated from, the external program memory space. /DM, an optional I/O function that can be programmed to appear on pin P34, is used to distinguish between data and program memory space (Figure 20). The state of the /DM signal is controlled by the type instruction being executed. An LDC opcode references PROGRAM (/DM inactive) memory, and an LDE instruction references DATA (/DM active Low) memory.

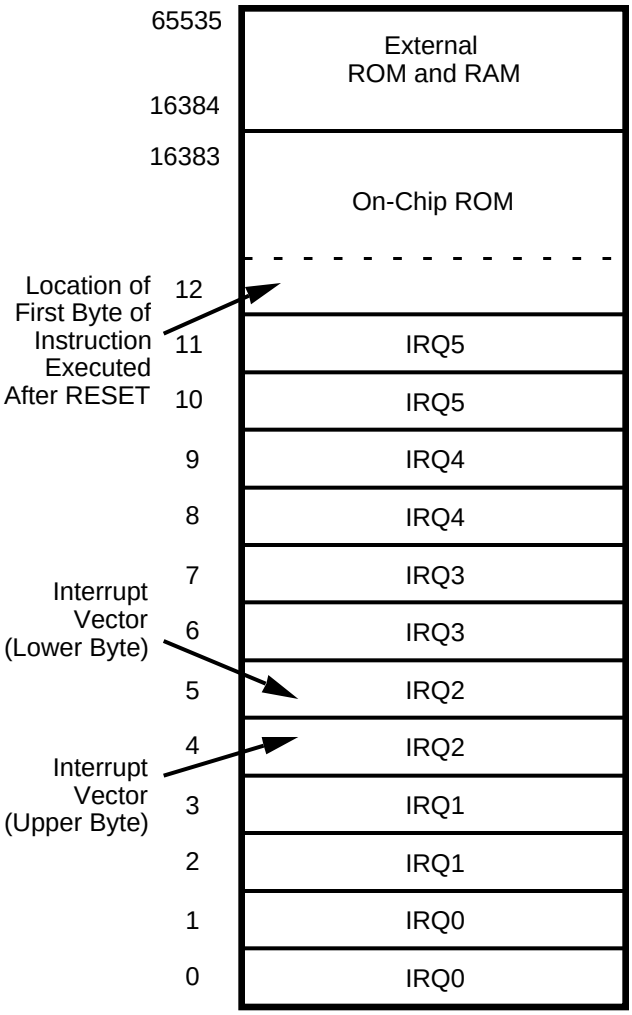


Figure 19. Program Memory Configuration

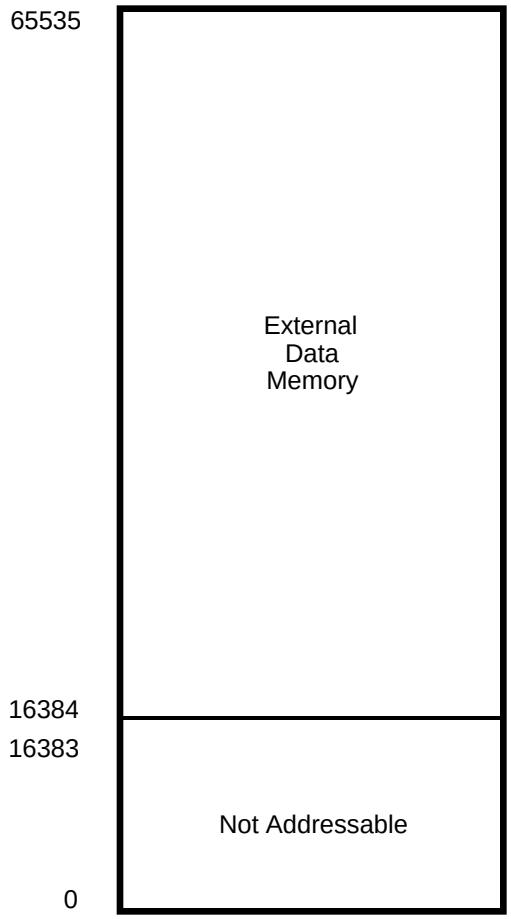


Figure 20. Data Memory Configuration

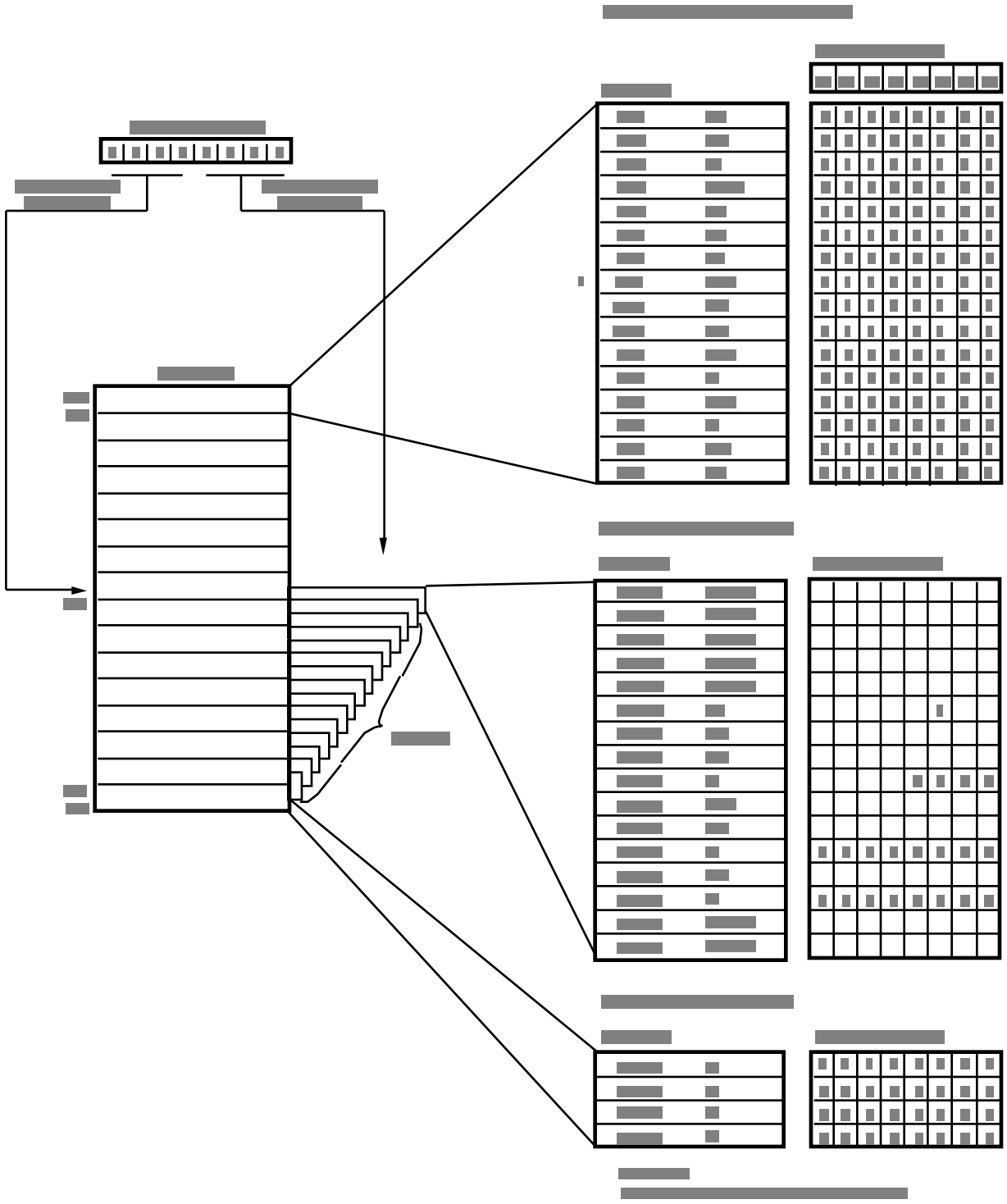


Figure 23. Expanded Register File Architecture

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Expanded Register File. The register file has been expanded to allow for additional system control registers, and for mapping of additional peripheral devices along with I/O ports into the register address area. The Z8 register address space R0 through R15 has now been implemented as 16 groups of 16 registers per group. These register groups are known as the ERF (Expanded Register File). Bits 7-4 of Register RP select the working register group. Bits 3-0 of Register RP select the expanded register group (Figure 21). Eight I/O port registers reside in the Expanded Register File at Bank F. The rest of the Expanded Register is not physically implemented and is open for future expansion.

The upper nibble of the register pointer (Figure 20) selects which group of 16 bytes in the register file, out of the full 236, will be accessed. The lower nibble selects the expanded register file bank and in the case of the Z86C61/62/96, only Bank F is implemented. A 0H in the lower nibble will allow the normal register file to be addressed, but any other value from 1H to FH will exchange the lower 16 registers in favor of an expanded register group of 16 registers.

For example:

Z86C61: (See Figures 21 and 22)

R253 RP = 00H	R0 = Port 0	R2 = Port 2
	R1 = Port 1	R3 = Port 3

But If:

R253 RP = 0FH
R0 = Reserved
R1 = Reserved
R2 = Port 4
R3 = Port 4, Direction Register
R9 = Port 6, Mode Register

Further examples:

SRP #0FH	Set working group 0 and Bank F
LD R2, #10010110	Load value into Port 4 using working register addressing.
LD 2, #10010110	Load value into Port 4 using absolute addressing.
LD 9, #11110000	Load value into Port 6 mode.
SRP #1FH	Set working group 1 and Bank F
LD R2, #11010110	Load value into general purpose register 12H
LD 12H, #11010110	Load value into general purpose register 12H
LD 2, #10010110	Load value into Port 4

RAM Protect. The upper portion of the RAM's address spaces 80FH to EFH (excluding the control registers) can be protected from reading and writing. The RAM Protect bit option is mask-programmable and is selected by the customer when the ROM code is submitted. After the mask option is selected, the user can activate from the internal ROM code to turn off/on the RAM Protect by loading a bit D6 in the IMR register to either a 0 or a 1, respectively. A 1 in D6 indicates RAM Protect enabled.

ROM Protect. The first 16 Kbytes of program memory is mask programmable. A ROM protect feature prevents "dumping" of the ROM contents by inhibiting execution of LDC, LDCI, LDE, and LDEI instructions by external program memory when pointing to internal memory locations. Therefore these instructions can be used only when they are executed from internal memory, or if they are executed from external memory and pointing to external memory locations.

The ROM Protect option is mask-programmable, to be selected by the customer at the time when the ROM code is submitted.

Interrupts. The Z86C61/62/96 has six different interrupts from eight different sources. The interrupts are maskable and prioritized. The eight sources are divided as follows: four sources are claimed by Port 3 lines P33-P30, one in Serial Out, one is Serial In, and two in the counter/timers (Figure 26). The Interrupt Mask Register globally or individually enables or disables the six interrupt requests. When more than one interrupt is pending, priorities are resolved by a programmable priority encoder that is controlled by the Interrupt Priority register. All Z86C61/62/96 interrupts are vectored through locations in the program memory. When an interrupt machine cycle is activated, an interrupt request is granted. Thus, this disables all of the subsequent interrupts, saves the Program Counter and Status Flags, and then branches to the program memory vector location reserved for that interrupt. This memory location and the next byte contain the 16-bit address of the interrupt service routine for that particular interrupt request.

To accommodate polled interrupt systems, interrupt inputs are masked and the Interrupt Request register is polled to determine which of the interrupt requests need service. Software initialed interrupts are supported by setting the appropriate bit in the Interrupt Request Register (IRQ).

Internal interrupt requests are sampled on the falling edge of the last cycle of every instruction. The interrupt request must be valid 5TpC before the falling edge of the last clock cycle of the currently executing instruction.

For the ROMless mode, when the device samples a valid interrupt request, the next 48 (external) clock cycles are used to prioritize the interrupt, and push the two PC bytes and the FLAG register onto the stack. The following nine cycles are used to fetch the interrupt vector from external memory. The first byte of the interrupt service routine is fetched beginning on the 58th TpC cycle following the internal sample point, which corresponds to the 63rd TpC cycle following the external interrupt sample point.

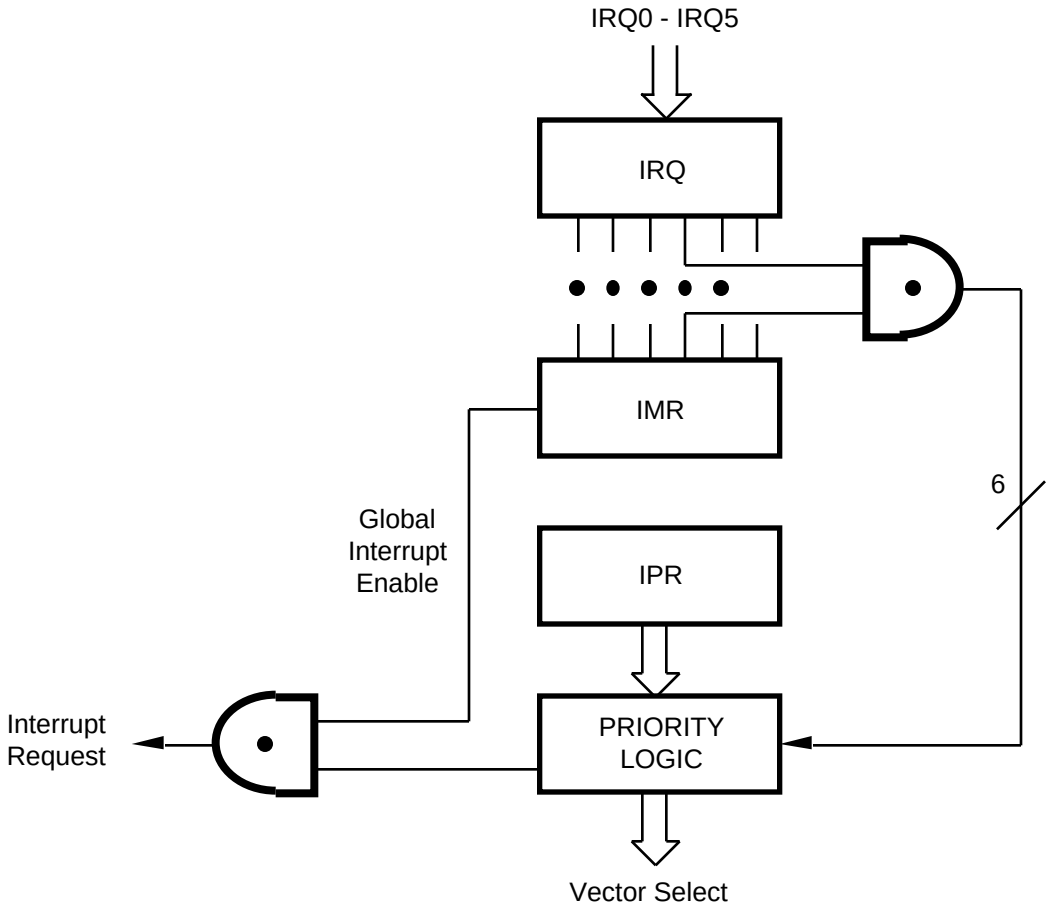


Figure 26. Interrupt Block Diagram

Z8 CONTROL REGISTER DIAGRAMS

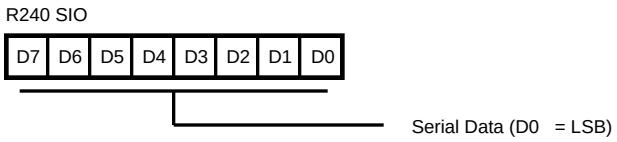


Figure 28. Serial I/O Register (F0H: Read/Writ e)

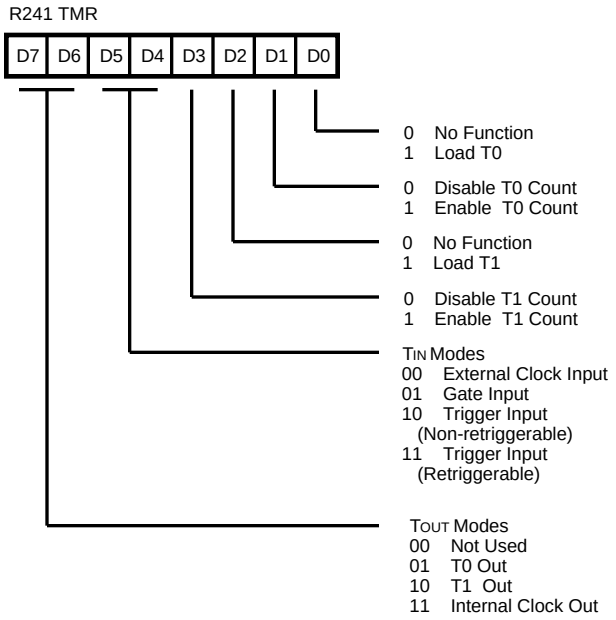


Figure 29. Timer Mode Register (F1H: Read/Writ e)

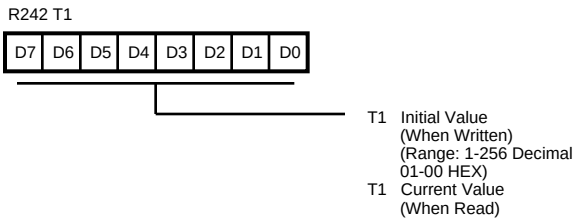


Figure 30. Counter/Timer1 Register (F2H: Read/Writ e)

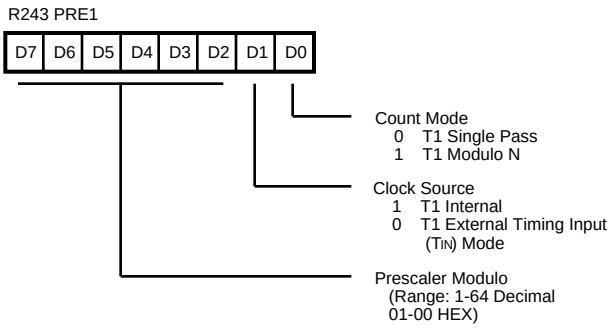


Figure 31. Prescaler 1 Register (F3H: Write Only)

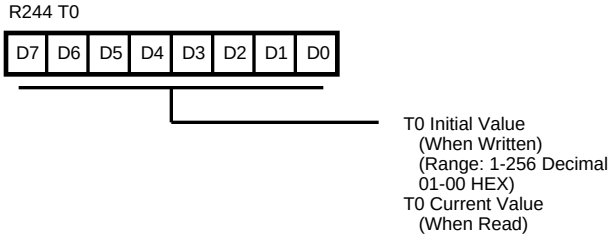


Figure 32. Counter/Timer 0 Register (F4H: Read/Writ e)

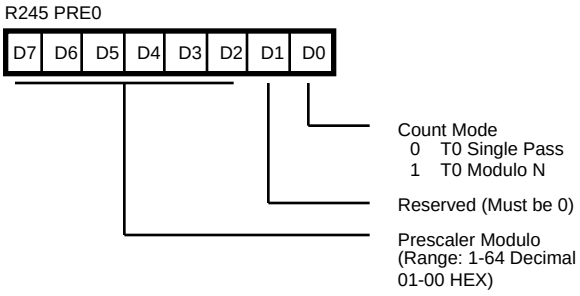


Figure 33. Prescaler 0 Register (F5H: Write Only)

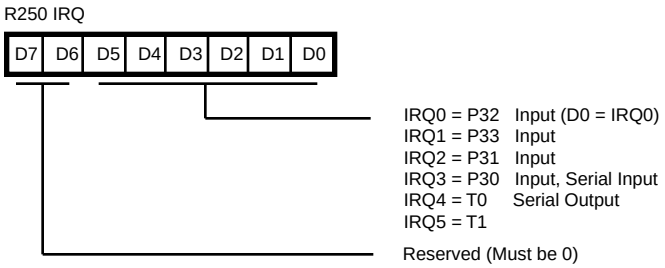


Figure 38. Interrupt Request Register (FAH: Read/Write)

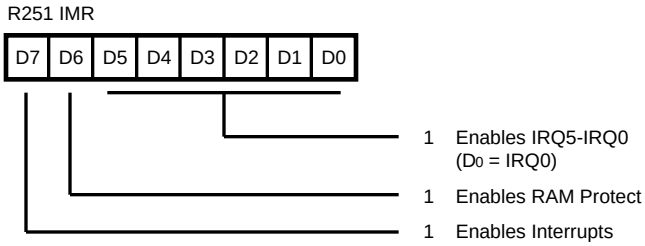


Figure 39. Interrupt Mask Register (FBH: Read/Write)

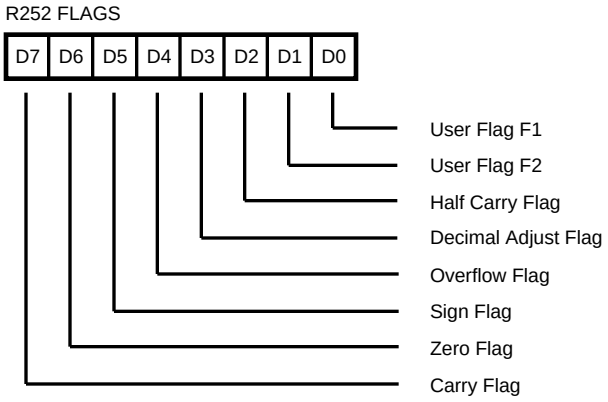


Figure 40. Flag Register (FCH: Read/Write)

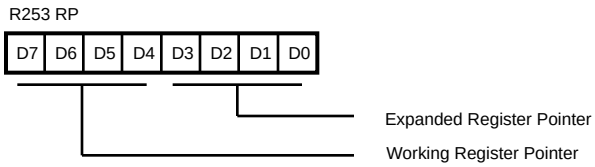


Figure 41. Register Pointer Register (FDH: Read/Write)

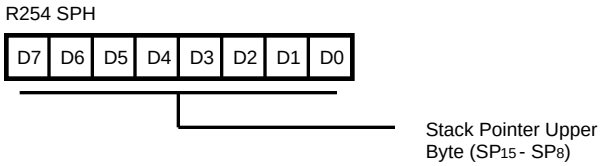


Figure 42. Stack Pointer Register (FEH: Read/Write)

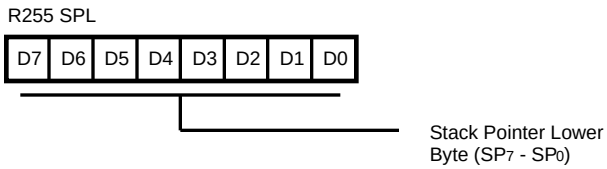


Figure 43. Stack Pointer Register (FFH: Read/Write)

Z8 EXPANDED REGISTER FILE CONTROL REGISTERS

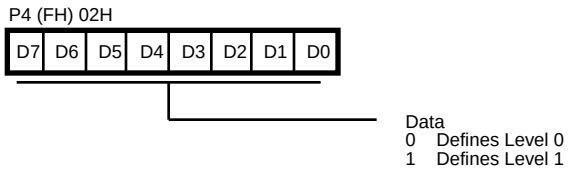


Figure 44. Port 4 Data Register (F) 02: Read/Write)

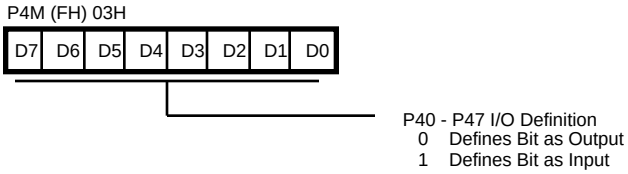


Figure 45. Port 4 Mode Register (F(03: (Write Only)

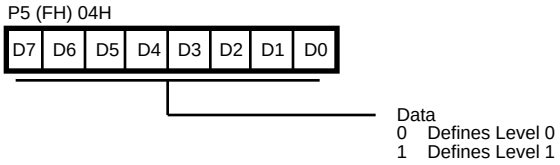


Figure 46. Port 5 Data Register (f) 04: (Read/Write)

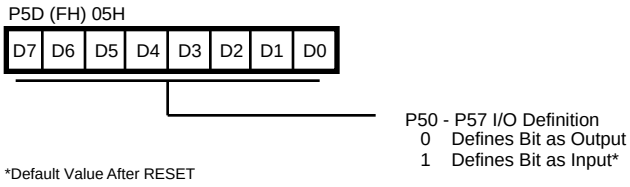


Figure 47. Port 5 Mode Register (F) 05: (Write Only)

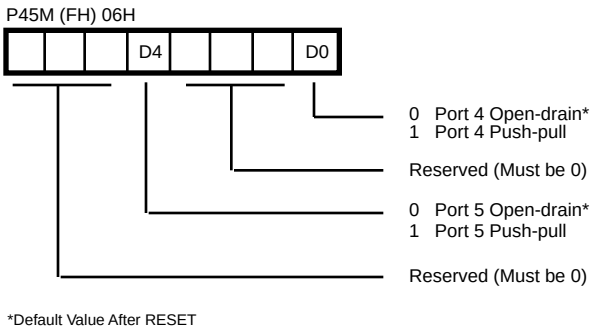


Figure 48. Port 4/5 Configuration Register (F) 06: (Write Only)

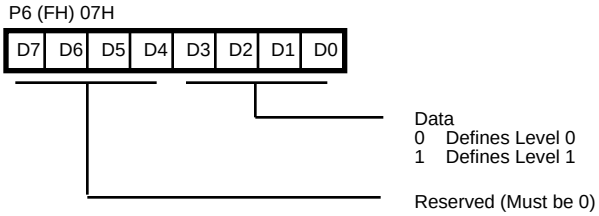


Figure 49. Port 6 Data Register (F) 07: (Read/Write)

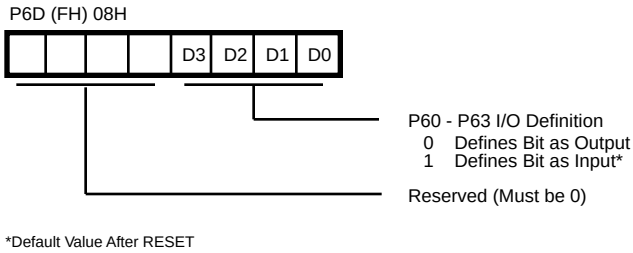


Figure 50. Port 6 Mode Register (F) 08: (Write Only)

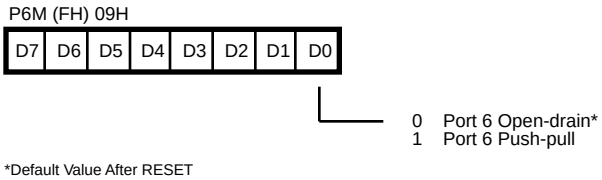


Figure 51. Port 6 Mode Register (F) 09: (Write Only)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Z86C61/62/96

16 MHz

40-pin DIP	44-pin PLCC
Z86C6116PSC	Z86C6116VSC

16 MHz

64-pin DIP	68-pin PLCC
Z86C6216PSC	Z86C6216VSC

20 MHz

64-pin DIP	68-pin PLCC
Z86C9620PSC	Z86C9620VSC

For fast results, contact your Zilog sales office for assistance in ordering the part desired.

Codes

Package
P = Plastic DIP
V = Plastic Chip Carrier

Preferred Temperature
S = 0°C to +70°C

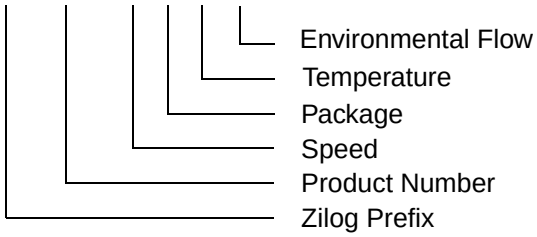
Longer Lead Time
E = -40°C to 105°C

Speeds
16 = 16 MHz
20 = 20 MHz

Environmental
C = Plastic Standard

Example:

Z 86C61 16 P S C is a Z86C61, 16 MHz, DIP, 0° to +70°C, Plastic Standard Flow



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