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Product Status	Active
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Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	1.5K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
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Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (10x10)
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Table 4-2. Direct-Page Register Summary (Sheet 2 of 3)

Address	Register Name	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0028	**TPM1C1SC**	CH1F	CH1IE	MS1B	MS1A	ELS1B	ELS1A	0	0
0x0029	**TPM1C1VH**	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x002A	**TPM1C1VL**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x002B	**TPM1C2SC**	CH2F	CH2IE	MS2B	MS2A	ELS2B	ELS2A	0	0
0x002C	**TPM1C2VH**	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x002D	**TPM1C2VL**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x002E	**TPM1C3SC**	CH3F	CH3IE	MS3B	MS3A	ELS3B	ELS3A	0	0
0x002F	**TPM1C3VH**	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x0030	**TPM1C3VL**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0031	**TPM1C4SC**	CH4F	CH4IE	MS4B	MS4A	ELS4B	ELS4A	0	0
0x0032	**TPM1C4VH**	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x0033	**TPM1C4VL**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0034	**TPM1C5SC**	CH5F	CH5IE	MS5B	MS5A	ELS5B	ELS5A	0	0
0x0035	**TPM1C5VH**	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x0036	**TPM1C5VL**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0037	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x0038	**SCI1BDH**	LBKDIE	RXEDGIE	0	SBR12	SBR11	SBR10	SBR9	SBR8
0x0039	**SCI1BDL**	SBR7	SBR6	SBR5	SBR4	SBR3	SBR2	SBR1	SBR0
0x003A	**SCI1C1**	LOOPS	SCISWAI	RSRC	M	WAKE	ILT	PE	PT
0x003B	**SCI1C2**	TIE	TCIE	RIE	ILIE	TE	RE	RWU	SBK
0x003C	**SCI1S1**	TDRE	TC	RDRF	IDLE	OR	NF	FE	PF
0x003D	**SCI1S2**	LBKDIF	RXEDGIF	0	RXINV	RWUID	BRK13	LBKDE	RAF
0x003E	**SCI1C3**	R8	T8	TXDIR	TXINV	ORIE	NEIE	FEIE	PEIE
0x003F	**SCI1D**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0040–0x0047	Reserved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
0x0048	**MCGC1**	CLKS		RDIV			IREFS	IRCLKEN	IREFSTEN
0x0049	**MCGC2**	BDIV		RANGE	HGO	LP	EREFS	ERCLKEN	EREFSTEN
0x004A	**MCGTRM**	TRIM							
0x004B	**MCGSC**	LOLS	LOCK	PLLST	IREFST	CLKST		OSCINIT	FTRIM
0x004C	**MCGC3**	LOLIE	PLLS	CME	0	VDIV			
0x004D–0x004F	Reserved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
0x0050	**SPIC1**	SPIE	SPE	SPTIE	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SSOE	LSBFE
0x0051	**SPIC2**	0	0	0	MODFEN	BIDIROE	0	SPISWAI	SPC0
0x0052	**SPIBR**	0	SPPR2	SPPR1	SPPR0	0	SPR2	SPR1	SPR0
0x0053	**SPIS**	SPRF	0	SPTEF	MODF	0	0	0	0
0x0054	Reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x0055	**SPID**	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0

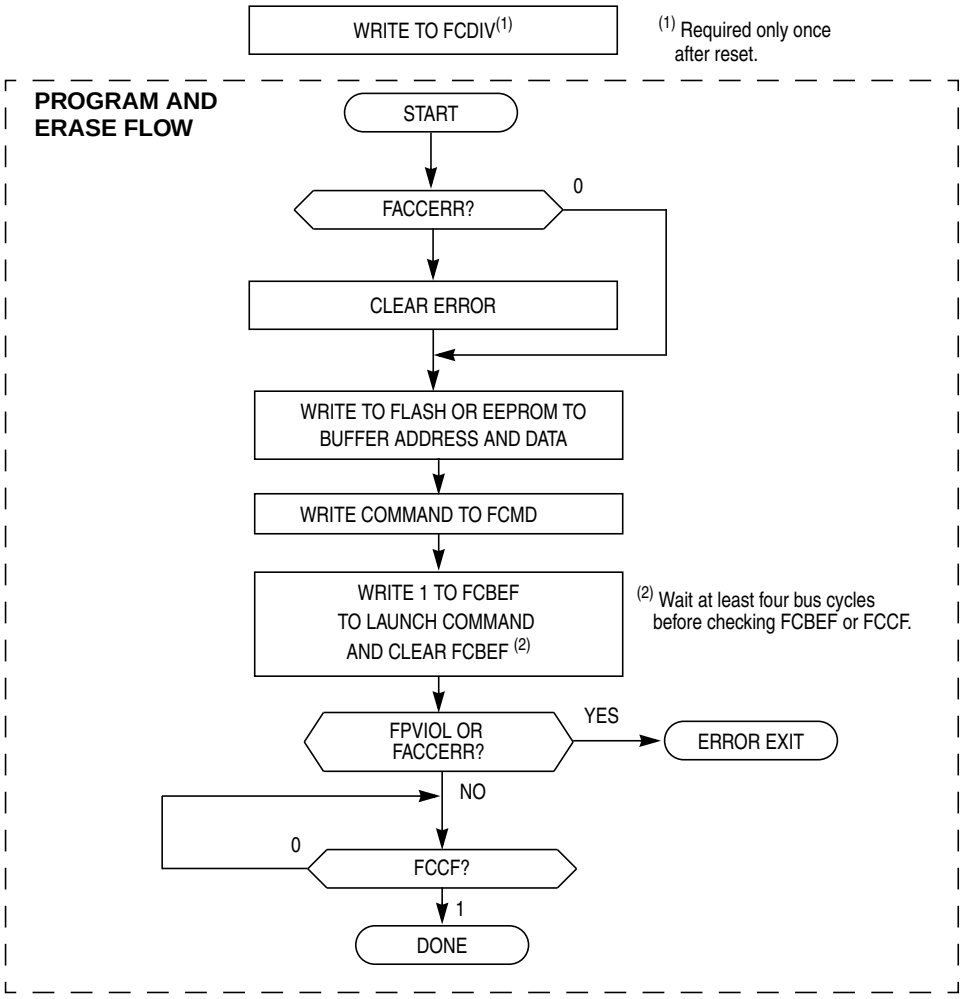


Figure 4-2. Program and Erase Flowchart

4.5.4 Burst Program Execution

The burst program command is used to program sequential bytes of data in less time than would be required using the standard program command. This is possible because the high voltage to the Flash array does not need to be disabled between program operations. Ordinarily, when a program or erase command is issued, an internal charge pump associated with the Flash memory must be enabled to supply high voltage to the array. Upon completion of the command, the charge pump is turned off. When a burst program command is issued, the charge pump is enabled and remains enabled after completion of the burst program operation if these two conditions are met:

- The next burst program command sequence has begun before the FCCF bit is set.
- The next sequential address selects a byte on the same burst block as the current byte being programmed. A burst block in this Flash memory consists of 32 bytes. A new burst block begins at each 32-byte address boundary.

The first byte of a series of sequential bytes being programmed in burst mode will take the same amount of time to program as a byte programmed in standard mode. Subsequent bytes will program in the burst

Table 4-11. FPROT Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:6 EPS	**EEPROM Protect Select Bits** — This 2-bit field determines the protected EEPROM locations that cannot be erased or programmed. See Table 4-12.
5:0 FPS	**Flash Protect Select Bits** — This 6-bit field determines the protected Flash locations that cannot be erased or programmed. SeeTable 4-13.

Table 4-12. EEPROM Block Protection

EPS	Address Area Protected	Memory Size Protected (bytes)	Number of Sectors Protected
0x3	N/A	0	0
0x2	0x17F0 - 0x17FF	32	4
0x1	0x17E0 - 0x17FF	64	8
0x0	0x17C0–0x17FF	128	16

Table 4-13. Flash Block Protection

FPS	Address Area Protected	Memory Size Protected (bytes)	Number of Sectors Protected
0x3F	N/A	0	0
0x3E	0xFA00–0xFFFF	1.5K	2
0x3D	0xF400–0xFFFF	3K	4
0x3C	0xEE00–0xFFFF	4.5K	6
0x3B	0xE800–0xFFFF	6K	8
...	...	...	...
0x37	0xD000–0xFFFF	12K	16
0x36	0xCA00–0xFFFF	13.5K	18
0x35	0xC400–0xFFFF	15K	20
0x34	0xBE00–0xFFFF	16.5K	22
...	...	...	...
0x2C	0x8E00–0xFFFF	28.5K	38
0x2B	0x8800–0xFFFF	30K	40
0x2A	0x8200–0xFFFF	31.5K	42
0x29	0x7C00–0xFFFF	33K	44
...	...	...	...
0x22	0x5200–0xFFFF	43.5K	58
0x21	0x4C00–0xFFFF	45K	60
0x20	0x4600–0xFFFF	46.5K	62
0x1F	0x4000–0xFFFF	48K	64
...	...	...	...

6.5.6.5 Port F Drive Strength Selection Register (PTFDS)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTFDS7	PTFDS6	PTFDS5	PTFDS4	PTFDS3	PTFDS2	PTFDS1	PTFDS0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-41. Drive Strength Selection for Port F Register (PTFDS)

Table 6-39. PTFDS Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTFDS[7:0]	**Output Drive Strength Selection for Port F Bits** — Each of these control bits selects between low and high output drive for the associated PTF pin. For port F pins that are configured as inputs, these bits have no effect. 0 Low output drive strength selected for port F bit n. 1 High output drive strength selected for port F bit n.

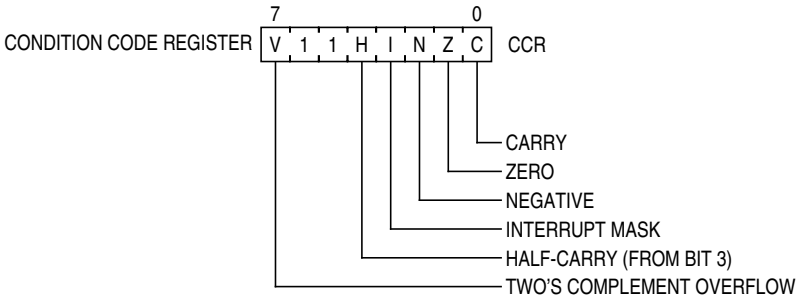


Figure 7-2. Condition Code Register

Table 7-1. CCR Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7 V	**Two's Complement 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. 0 No overflow 1 Overflow
4 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 condition code bits to automatically add a correction value to the result from a previous ADD or ADC on BCD operands to correct the result to a valid BCD value. 0 No carry between bits 3 and 4 1 Carry between bits 3 and 4
3 I	**Interrupt Mask Bit** — 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 first instruction of the interrupt service routine is executed. Interrupts are not recognized at the instruction boundary after any instruction that clears I (CLI or TAP). This ensures that the next instruction after a CLI or TAP will always be executed without the possibility of an intervening interrupt, provided I was set. 0 Interrupts enabled 1 Interrupts disabled
2 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. Simply loading or storing an 8-bit or 16-bit value causes N to be set if the most significant bit of the loaded or stored value was 1. 0 Non-negative result 1 Negative result
1 Z	**Zero Flag** — The CPU sets the zero flag when an arithmetic operation, logic operation, or data manipulation produces a result of 0x00 or 0x0000. Simply loading or storing an 8-bit or 16-bit value causes Z to be set if the loaded or stored value was all 0s. 0 Non-zero result 1 Zero result
0 C	**Carry/Borrow Flag** — The CPU sets the carry/borrow flag when an addition operation produces a carry out of bit 7 of the accumulator or when a subtraction operation requires a borrow. Some instructions — such as bit test and branch, shift, and rotate — also clear or set the carry/borrow flag. 0 No carry out of bit 7 1 Carry out of bit 7

Table 7-2. Instruction Set Summary (Sheet 5 of 9)

Source Form	Operation	Address Mode	Object Code	Cycles	Cyc-by-Cyc Details	Affect on CCR V 1 1 H	Affect on CCR I N Z C
INC *oprx8*,X INC ,X INC *oprx8*,SP	Increment M ← (M) + $01 M ← (M) + $01 M ← (M) + $01	IX1 IX SP1	6C ff 7C 9E 6C ff	5 4 6	rfwpp rfwp prfwpp	↕ 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –
JMP *opr8a* JMP *opr16a* JMP *oprx16*,X JMP *oprx8*,X JMP ,X	Jump PC ← Jump Address	DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX	BC dd CC hh ll DC ee ff EC ff FC	3 4 4 3 3	ppp pppp pppp ppp ppp	– 1 1 –	– – – –
JSR *opr8a* JSR *opr16a* JSR *oprx16*,X JSR *oprx8*,X JSR ,X	Jump to Subroutine PC ← (PC) + *n* (*n* = 1, 2, or 3) Push (PCL); SP ← (SP) – $0001 Push (PCH); SP ← (SP) – $0001 PC ← Unconditional Address	DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX	BD dd CD hh ll DD ee ff ED ff FD	5 6 6 5 5	ssppp pssppp pssppp ssppp ssppp	– 1 1 –	– – – –

LDA *#oprx8i*
LDA *oprx8a*
LDA *oprx16a*
LDA *oprx16*,X
LDA *oprx8*,X
LDA ,X
LDA *oprx16*,SP
LDA *oprx8*,SP
	Load Accumulator from Memory
	A ← (M)
		IMM
		DIR
		EXT
		IX2
		IX1
		IX
		SP2
		SP1
			A6 ii
			B6 dd
			C6 hh ll
			D6 ee ff
			E6 ff
			F6
			9E D6 ee ff
			9E E6 ff
				2
				3
				4
				4
				3
				3
				5
				4
					pp
					rpp
					prpp
					prpp
					rpp
					rfp
					pprpp
					prpp
						0 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –

LDHX *#opr16i*
LDHX *opr8a*
LDHX *opr16a*
LDHX ,X
LDHX *oprx16*,X
LDHX *oprx8*,X
LDHX *oprx8*,SP
	Load Index Register (H:X)
	H:X ← (M:M + $0001)
		IMM
		DIR
		EXT
		IX
		IX2
		IX1
		SP1
			45 jj kk
			55 dd
			32 hh ll
			9E AE
			9E BE ee ff
			9E CE ff
			9E FE ff
				3
				4
				5
				5
				6
				5
				5
					ppp
					rrpp
					prrpp
					prrfp
					pprrpp
					prrpp
					prrpp
						0 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –

LDX *#oprx8i*
LDX *oprx8a*
LDX *oprx16a*
LDX *oprx16*,X
LDX *oprx8*,X
LDX ,X
LDX *oprx16*,SP
LDX *oprx8*,SP
	Load X (Index Register Low) from Memory
	X ← (M)
		IMM
		DIR
		EXT
		IX2
		IX1
		IX
		SP2
		SP1
			AE ii
			BE dd
			CE hh ll
			DE ee ff
			EE ff
			FE
			9E DE ee ff
			9E EE ff
				2
				3
				4
				4
				3
				3
				5
				4
					pp
					rpp
					prpp
					prpp
					rpp
					rfp
					pprpp
					prpp
						0 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –

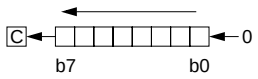
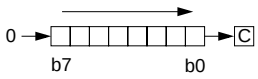
LSL *oprx8a* LSLA LSLX LSL *oprx8*,X LSL ,X LSL *oprx8*,SP	Logical Shift Left  (Same as ASL)	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	38 dd 48 58 68 ff 78 9E 68 ff	5 1 1 5 4 6	rfwpp p p rfwpp rfwp prfwpp	↕ 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ ↕
LSR *oprx8a* LSRA LSR*X* LSR *oprx8*,X LSR ,X LSR *oprx8*,SP	Logical Shift Right  	DIR INH INH IX1 IX SP1	34 dd 44 54 64 ff 74 9E 64 ff	5 1 1 5 4 6	rfwpp p p rfwpp rfwp prfwpp	↕ 1 1 –	– 0 ↕ ↕

Table 7-2. Instruction Set Summary (Sheet 7 of 9)

Source Form	Operation	Address Mode	Object Code	Cycles	Cyc-by-Cyc Details	Affect on CCR	
						V 1 1 H	I N Z C
RSP	Reset Stack Pointer (Low Byte) SPL ← $FF (High Byte Not Affected)	INH	9C	1	p	– 1 1 –	– – – –
RTI	Return from Interrupt SP ← (SP) + $0001; Pull (CCR) SP ← (SP) + $0001; Pull (A) SP ← (SP) + $0001; Pull (X) SP ← (SP) + $0001; Pull (PCH) SP ← (SP) + $0001; Pull (PCL)	INH	80	9	uuuuufppp	↕ 1 1 ↕	↕ ↕ ↕ ↕
RTS	Return from Subroutine SP ← SP + $0001; Pull (PCH) SP ← SP + $0001; Pull (PCL)	INH	81	5	ufppp	– 1 1 –	– – – –
SBC #*opr8i* SBC *opr8a* SBC *opr16a* SBC *oprx16*,X SBC *oprx8*,X SBC ,X SBC *oprx16*,SP SBC *oprx8*,SP	Subtract with Carry A ← (A) – (M) – (C)	IMM DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP2 SP1	A2 ii B2 dd C2 hh ll D2 ee ff E2 ff F2 9E D2 ee ff 9E E2 ff	2 3 4 4 3 3 5 4	pp rpp prpp prpp rpp rfp pprpp prpp	↕ 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ ↕
SEC	Set Carry Bit (C ← 1)	INH	99	1	p	– 1 1 –	– – – 1
SEI	Set Interrupt Mask Bit (I ← 1)	INH	9B	1	p	– 1 1 –	1 – – –
STA *opr8a* STA *opr16a* STA *oprx16*,X STA *oprx8*,X STA ,X STA *oprx16*,SP STA *oprx8*,SP	Store Accumulator in Memory M ← (A)	DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP2 SP1	B7 dd C7 hh ll D7 ee ff E7 ff F7 9E D7 ee ff 9E E7 ff	3 4 4 3 2 5 4	wpp pwpp pwpp wpp wp ppwpp pwpp	0 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –
STHX *opr8a* STHX *opr16a* STHX *oprx8*,SP	Store H:X (Index Reg.) (M:M + $0001) ← (H:X)	DIR EXT SP1	35 dd 96 hh ll 9E FF ff	4 5 5	wwpp pwwpp pwwpp	0 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –
STOP	Enable Interrupts: Stop Processing Refer to MCU Documentation I bit ← 0; Stop Processing	INH	8E	2	fp...	– 1 1 –	0 – – –
STX *opr8a* STX *opr16a* STX *oprx16*,X STX *oprx8*,X STX ,X STX *oprx16*,SP STX *oprx8*,SP	Store X (Low 8 Bits of Index Register) in Memory M ← (X)	DIR EXT IX2 IX1 IX SP2 SP1	BF dd CF hh ll DF ee ff EF ff FF 9E DF ee ff 9E EF ff	3 4 4 3 2 5 4	wpp pwpp pwpp wpp wp ppwpp pwpp	0 1 1 –	– ↕ ↕ –

Chapter 9
Analog Comparator (S08ACMPV3)

9.1 Introduction

The analog comparator module (ACMP) provides a circuit for comparing two analog input voltages or for comparing one analog input voltage to an internal reference voltage. The comparator circuit is designed to operate across the full range of the supply voltage (rail-to-rail operation).

All MC9S08DN60 Series MCUs have two full function ACMPs in a 64-pin package. MCUs in the 48-pin package have two ACMPs, but the output of ACMP2 is not accessible. MCUs in the 32-pin package contain one full function ACMP.

NOTE

MC9S08DN60 Series devices operate at a higher voltage range (2.7 V to 5.5 V) and do not include stop1 mode. Please ignore references to stop1.

9.1.1 ACMP Configuration Information

When using the bandgap reference voltage for input to ACMP+, the user must enable the bandgap buffer by setting BGBE =1 in SPMSC1 see Section 5.8.7, “System Power Management Status and Control 1 Register (SPMSC1).” For value of bandgap voltage reference see Section A.6, “DC Characteristics.”

9.1.4 Block Diagram

The block diagram for the analog comparator module is shown Figure 9-2.

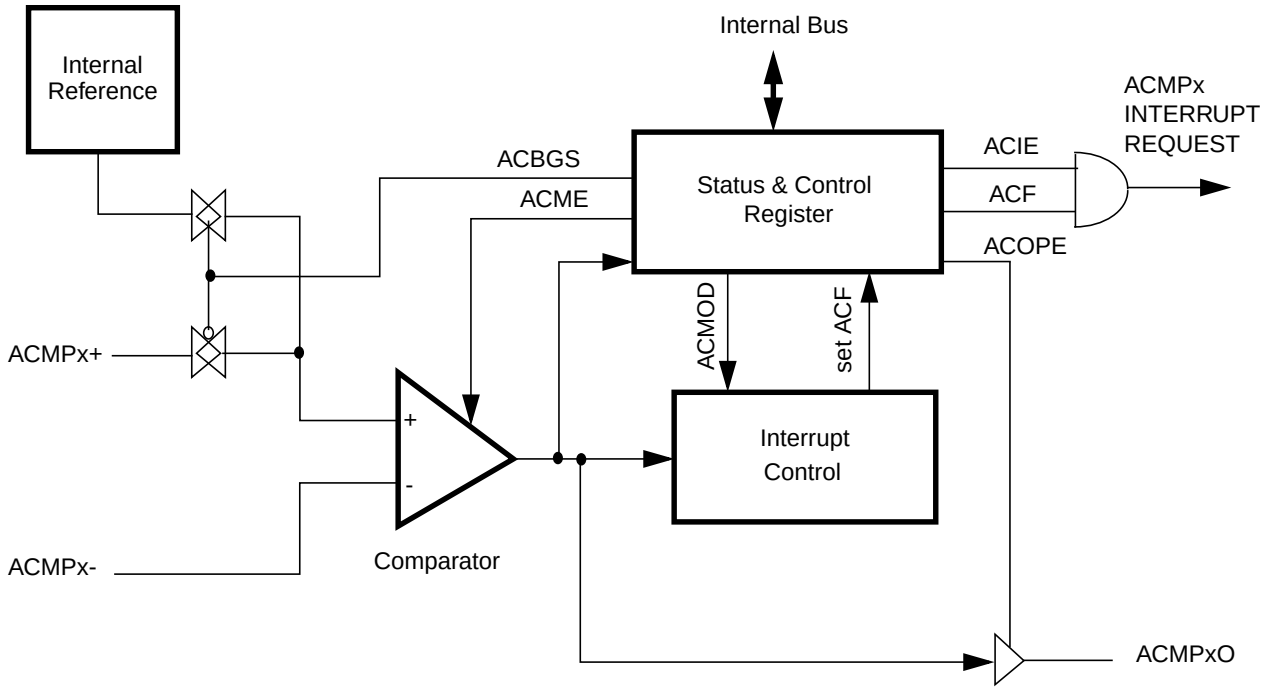


Figure 9-2. Analog Comparator (ACMP) Block Diagram

9.2 External Signal Description

The ACMP has two analog input pins, ACMPx+ and ACMPx– and one digital output pin ACMPxO. Each of these pins can accept an input voltage that varies across the full operating voltage range of the MCU. As shown in Figure 9-2, the ACMPx- pin is connected to the inverting input of the comparator, and the ACMPx+ pin is connected to the comparator non-inverting input if ACBGS is a 0. As shown in Figure 9-2, the ACMPxO pin can be enabled to drive an external pin.

The signal properties of ACMP are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Signal Properties

Signal	Function	I/O
ACMPx-	Inverting analog input to the ACMP. (Minus input)	I
ACMPx+	Non-inverting analog input to the ACMP. (Positive input)	I
ACMPxO	Digital output of the ACMP.	O

Table 10-1. ADC Channel Assignment

ADCH	Channel	Input
00000	AD0	PTA0/ADP0/MCLK
00001	AD1	PTA1/ADP1/ACMP1+
00010	AD2	PTA2/ADP2/ACMP1P-
00011	AD3	PTA3/ADP3/ACMP1O
00100	AD4	PTA4/ADP4
00101	AD5	PTA5/ADP5
00110	AD6	PTA6/ADP6
00111	AD7	PTA7/ADP7
01000	AD8	PTB0/ADP8
01001	AD9	PTB1/ADP9
01010	AD10	PTB2/ADP10
01011	AD11	PTB3/ADP11
01100	AD12	PTB4/ADP12
01101	AD13	PTB5/ADP13
01110	AD14	PTB6/ADP14
01111	AD15	PTB7/ADP15
10000–11001	AD16 through AD25	Reserved
11010	AD26	Temperature Sensor[1]
11011	AD27	Internal Bandgap[2]
11100	Reserved	Reserved
11101	V_{REFH}	V_{REFH}
11110	V_{REFL}	V_{REFL}
11111	Module Disabled	None

Notes:
1 For information, see Section 10.1.5, “Temperature Sensor”.

10.1.3 Alternate Clock

The ADC module is capable of performing conversions using the MCU bus clock, the bus clock divided by two, the local asynchronous clock (ADACK) within the module, or the alternate clock, ALTCLK. The alternate clock for the MC9S08DN60 Series MCU devices is the external reference clock (MCGERCLK).

The selected clock source must run at a frequency such that the ADC conversion clock (ADCK) runs at a frequency within its specified range (f_{ADCK}) after being divided down from the ALTCLK input as determined by the ADIV bits.

ALTCLK is active while the MCU is in wait mode provided the conditions described above are met. This allows ALTCLK to be used as the conversion clock source for the ADC while the MCU is in wait mode.

ALTCLK cannot be used as the ADC conversion clock source while the MCU is in either stop2 or stop3.

10.1.4 Hardware Trigger

The ADC hardware trigger, ADHWT, is the output from the real time counter (RTC). The RTC counter can be clocked by either MCGERCLK or a nominal 1 kHz clock source.

The period of the RTC is determined by the input clock frequency, the RTCPS bits, and the RTCMOD register. When the ADC hardware trigger is enabled, a conversion is initiated upon an RTC counter overflow.

The RTC can be configured to cause a hardware trigger in MCU run, wait, and stop3.

10.1.6 Features

Features of the ADC module include:

- Linear successive approximation algorithm with 12-bit resolution
- Up to 28 analog inputs
- Output formatted in 12-, 10-, or 8-bit right-justified unsigned format
- Single or continuous conversion (automatic return to idle after single conversion)
- Configurable sample time and conversion speed/power
- Conversion complete flag and interrupt
- Input clock selectable from up to four sources
- Operation in wait or stop3 modes for lower noise operation
- Asynchronous clock source for lower noise operation
- Selectable asynchronous hardware conversion trigger
- Automatic compare with interrupt for less-than, or greater-than or equal-to, programmable value
- Temperature sensor

10.1.7 ADC Module Block Diagram

Figure 10-2 provides a block diagram of the ADC module.

ADCSC1 = 0x41 (%01000001)

```
Bit 7    COCO     0        Read-only flag which is set when a conversion completes
Bit 6    AIEN     1        Conversion complete interrupt enabled
Bit 5    ADCO     0        One conversion only (continuous conversions disabled)
Bit 4:0  ADCH     00001    Input channel 1 selected as ADC input channel
```

ADCRH/L = 0xxx

Holds results of conversion. Read high byte (ADCRH) before low byte (ADCRL) so that conversion data cannot be overwritten with data from the next conversion.

ADCCVH/L = 0xxx

Holds compare value when compare function enabled

APCTL1=0x02

AD1 pin I/O control disabled. All other AD pins remain general purpose I/O pins

APCTL2=0x00

All other AD pins remain general purpose I/O pins

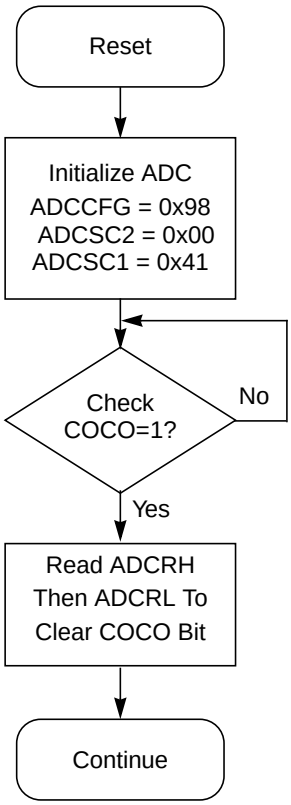


Figure 10-13. Initialization Flowchart for Example

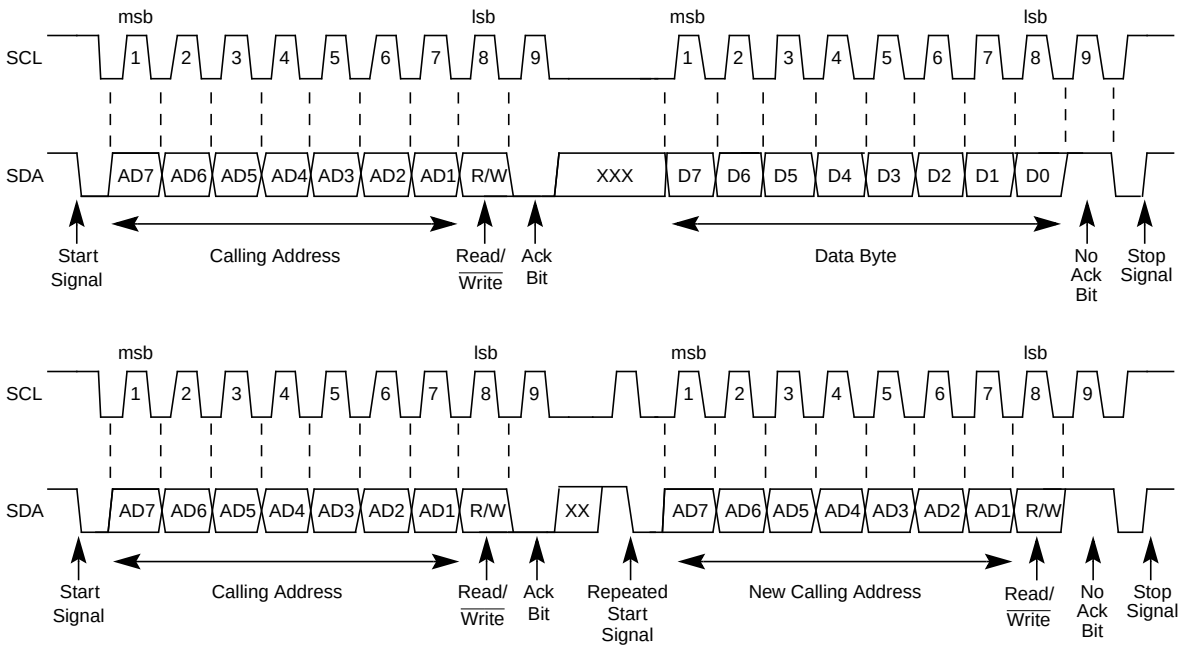


Figure 11-9. IIC Bus Transmission Signals

11.4.1.1 Start Signal

When the bus is free, no master device is engaging the bus (SCL and SDA lines are at logical high), a master may initiate communication by sending a start signal. As shown in Figure 11-9, a start signal is defined as a high-to-low transition of SDA while SCL is high. This signal denotes the beginning of a new data transfer (each data transfer may contain several bytes of data) and brings all slaves out of their idle states.

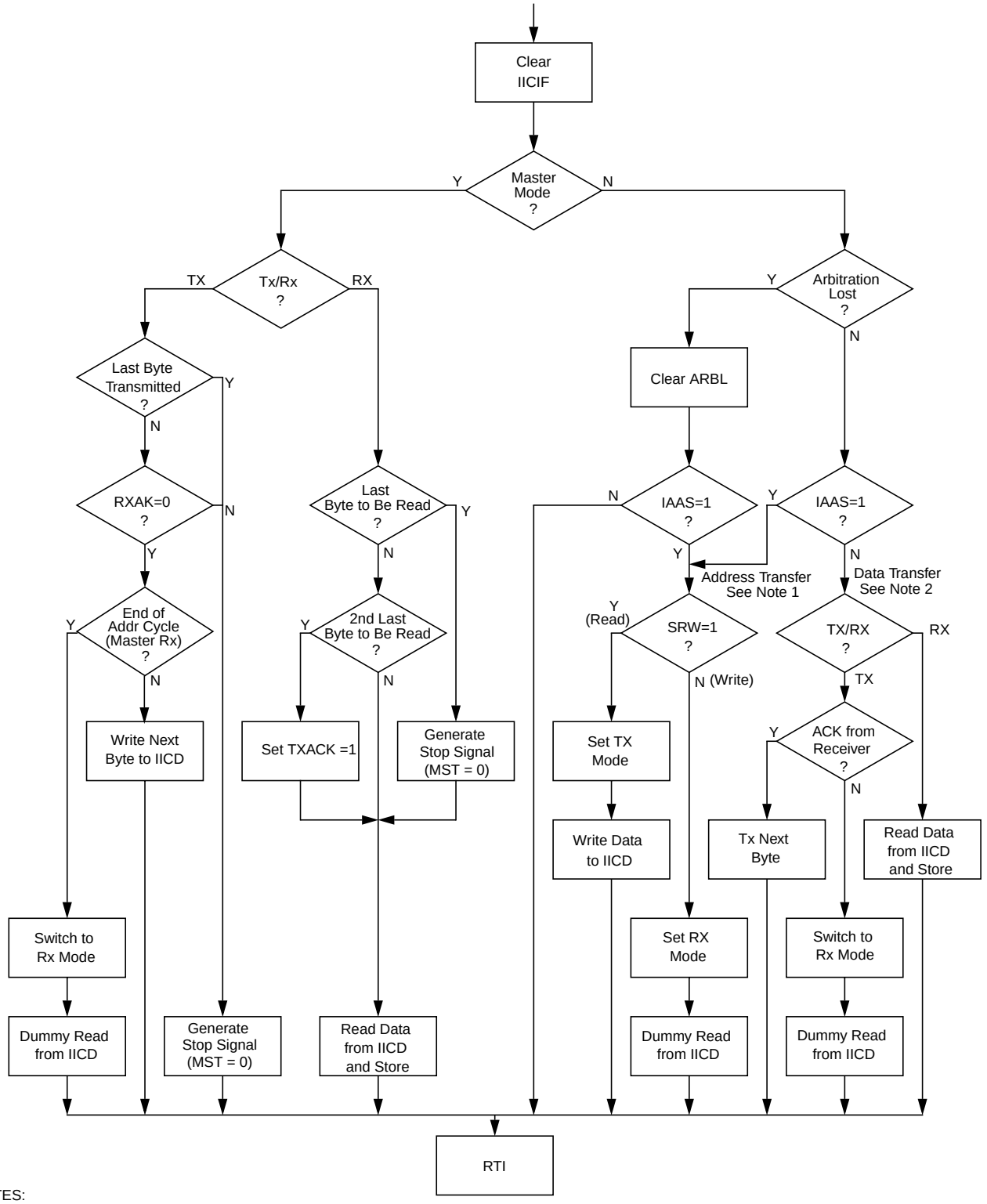
11.4.1.2 Slave Address Transmission

The first byte of data transferred immediately after the start signal is the slave address transmitted by the master. This is a seven-bit calling address followed by a R/$\overline{W}$ bit. The R/$\overline{W}$ bit tells the slave the desired direction of data transfer.

1 = Read transfer, the slave transmits data to the master.
0 = Write transfer, the master transmits data to the slave.

Only the slave with a calling address that matches the one transmitted by the master responds by sending back an acknowledge bit. This is done by pulling the SDA low at the ninth clock (see Figure 11-9).

No two slaves in the system may have the same address. If the IIC module is the master, it must not transmit an address equal to its own slave address. The IIC cannot be master and slave at the same time. However, if arbitration is lost during an address cycle, the IIC reverts to slave mode and operates correctly even if it is being addressed by another master.



NOTES:
1. If general call is enabled, a check must be done to determine whether the received address was a general call address (0x00). If the received address was a general call address, then the general call must be handled by user software.
2. When 10-bit addressing is used to address a slave, the slave sees an interrupt following the first byte of the extended address. User software must ensure that for this interrupt, the contents of IICD are ignored and not treated as a valid data transfer

Figure 11-12. Typical IIC Interrupt Routine

Chapter 13
Serial Communications Interface (S08SCIV4)

13.1 Introduction

All MCUs in the MC9S08DN60 Series include SCI1.

NOTE

- MC9S08DN60 Series devices operate at a higher voltage range (2.7 V to 5.5 V) and do not include stop1 mode. Please ignore references to stop1.
- The RxD1 pin does not contain a clamp diode to V_{DD} and should not be driven above V_{DD}. The voltage measured on the internally pulled up RxD1 pin may be as low as $V_{DD} – 0.7$ V. The internal gates connected to this pin are pulled all the way to V_{DD}.

14.1.2 Features

Features of the RTC module include:

- 8-bit up-counter
  - 8-bit modulo match limit
  - Software controllable periodic interrupt on match
- Three software selectable clock sources for input to prescaler with selectable binary-based and decimal-based divider values
  - 1-kHz internal low-power oscillator (LPO)
  - External clock (ERCLK)
  - 32-kHz internal clock (IRCLK)

14.1.3 Modes of Operation

This section defines the operation in stop, wait and background debug modes.

14.1.3.1 Wait Mode

The RTC continues to run in wait mode if enabled before executing the appropriate instruction. Therefore, the RTC can bring the MCU out of wait mode if the real-time interrupt is enabled. For lowest possible current consumption, the RTC should be stopped by software if not needed as an interrupt source during wait mode.

14.1.3.2 Stop Modes

The RTC continues to run in stop2 or stop3 mode if the RTC is enabled before executing the STOP instruction. Therefore, the RTC can bring the MCU out of stop modes with no external components, if the real-time interrupt is enabled.

The LPO clock can be used in stop2 and stop3 modes. ERCLK and IRCLK clocks are only available in stop3 mode.

Power consumption is lower when all clock sources are disabled, but in that case, the real-time interrupt cannot wake up the MCU from stop modes.

14.1.3.3 Active Background Mode

The RTC suspends all counting during active background mode until the microcontroller returns to normal user operating mode. Counting resumes from the suspended value as long as the RTCMOD register is not written and the RTCPS and RTCLKS bits are not altered.

The TPM channels are programmable independently as input capture, output compare, or edge-aligned PWM channels. Alternately, the TPM can be configured to produce CPWM outputs on all channels. When the TPM is configured for CPWMs, the counter operates as an up/down counter; input capture, output compare, and EPWM functions are not practical.

If a channel is configured as input capture, an internal pullup device may be enabled for that channel. The details of how a module interacts with pin controls depends upon the chip implementation because the I/O pins and associated general purpose I/O controls are not part of the module. Refer to the discussion of the I/O port logic in a full-chip specification.

Because center-aligned PWMs are usually used to drive 3-phase AC-induction motors and brushless DC motors, they are typically used in sets of three or six channels.

15.2 Signal Description

Table 15-1 shows the user-accessible signals for the TPM. The number of channels may be varied from one to eight. When an external clock is included, it can be shared with the same pin as any TPM channel; however, it could be connected to a separate input pin. Refer to the I/O pin descriptions in full-chip specification for the specific chip implementation.

Table 15-1. Signal Properties

Name	Function
EXTCLK[1]	External clock source which may be selected to drive the TPM counter.
TPMxCHn[2]	I/O pin associated with TPM channel n

1 When preset, this signal can share any channel pin; however depending upon full-chip implementation, this signal could be connected to a separate external pin.

2 n=channel number (1 to 8)

Refer to documentation for the full-chip for details about reset states, port connections, and whether there is any pullup device on these pins.

TPM channel pins can be associated with general purpose I/O pins and have passive pullup devices which can be enabled with a control bit when the TPM or general purpose I/O controls have configured the associated pin as an input. When no TPM function is enabled to use a corresponding pin, the pin reverts to being controlled by general purpose I/O controls, including the port-data and data-direction registers. Immediately after reset, no TPM functions are enabled, so all associated pins revert to general purpose I/O control.

15.2.1 Detailed Signal Descriptions

This section describes each user-accessible pin signal in detail. Although Table 15-1 grouped all channel pins together, any TPM pin can be shared with the external clock source signal. Since I/O pin logic is not part of the TPM, refer to full-chip documentation for a specific derivative for more details about the interaction of TPM pin functions and general purpose I/O controls including port data, data direction, and pullup controls.

A.6 DC Characteristics

This section includes information about power supply requirements, I/O pin characteristics, and power supply current in various operating modes.

Table A-6. DC Characteristics

Num	C	Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
1	—	Operating Voltage	V_{DD}		2.7	—	5.5	V
2	P	Output high voltage — All I/O pins, low-drive strength	V_{OH}	5 V, I_{Load} = –2 mA	V_{DD} – 1.5	—	—	V
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = –0.6 mA	V_{DD} – 1.5	—	—	
	C			5 V, I_{Load} = –0.4 mA	V_{DD} – 0.8	—	—	
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = –0.24 mA	V_{DD} – 0.8	—	—	
	P	Output high voltage — All I/O pins, high-drive strength		5 V, I_{Load} = –10 mA	V_{DD} – 1.5	—	—	
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = –3 mA	V_{DD} – 1.5	—	—	
	C			5 V, I_{Load} = –2 mA	V_{DD} – 0.8	—	—	
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = –0.4 mA	V_{DD} – 0.8	—	—	
3	C	Output high current — Max total I_{OH} for all ports	I_{OHT}	5 V	0	—	-100	mA
				3 V	0	—	-60	
4	P	Output low voltage — All I/O pins, low-drive strength	V_{OL}	5 V, I_{Load} = 2 mA	—	—	1.5	V
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = 0.6 mA	—	—	1.5	
	C			5 V, I_{Load} = 0.4 mA	—	—	0.8	
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = 0.24 mA	—	—	0.8	
	P	Output low voltage — All I/O pins, high-drive strength		5 V, I_{Load} = 10 mA	—	—	1.5	
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = 3 mA	—	—	1.5	
	C			5 V, I_{Load} = 2 mA	—	—	0.8	
	C			3 V, I_{Load} = 0.4 mA	—	—	0.8	
5	C	Output low current — Max total I_{OL} for all ports	I_{OLT}	5 V	0	—	100	mA
				3 V	0	—	60	
6	C	Input high voltage; all digital inputs	V_{IH}	5V	0.65 x V_{DD}	—	—	V
7	C	Input low voltage; all digital inputs	V_{IL}	5V	—	—	0.35 x V_{DD}	
8	C	Input hysteresis	V_{hys}		0.06 x V_{DD}			mV
9	P	Input leakage current (Per pin) all input only pins	$\lvert I_{In} \rvert$	V_{In} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	—	0.1	1	µA
10	P	Hi-Z (off-state) leakage current (per pin) all input/output	$\lvert I_{OZ} \rvert$	V_{In} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	—	0.1	1	µA
11	P	Pullup resistors (or Pulldown[2] resistors when enabled)	R_{PU}, R_{PD}	5 V	20	45	65	kΩ
	C			3 V	20	45	65	
12	T	Input Capacitance, all pins	C_{In}		—	—	8	pF
13	D	RAM retention voltage	V_{RAM}		—	0.6	1.0	V