E. Analog Devices Inc./Maxim Integrated - <u>ZLP32300P2804G Datasheet</u>



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Details

Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, HLVD, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	237 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	28-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	28-PDIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/analog-devices/zlp32300p2804g

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



40-Pin PDIP No	48-Pin SSOP No	Symbol
32	39	P12
33	40	P13
8	9	P14
9	10	P15
12	15	P16
13	16	P17
35	42	P20
36	43	P21
37	44	P22
38	45	P23
39	46	P24
2	2	P25
3	3	P26
4	4	P27
16	19	P31
17	20	P32
18	21	P33
19	22	P34
22	26	P35
24	28	P36
23	27	P37
20	23	NC
40	47	NC
1	1	NC
21	25	RESET
15	18	XTAL1
14	17	XTAL2
11	12, 13	V _{DD}
31	24, 37, 38	V _{SS}
25	29	Pref1/P30
	48	NC
	6	NC

Table 5. 40- and 48-Pin Configuration (Continued)



40-Pin PDIP No	48-Pin SSOP No	Symbol
	14	NC
	30	NC
	36	NC

Pin Functions

XTAL1 Crystal 1 (Time-Based Input)

This pin connects a parallel-resonant crystal or ceramic resonator to the on-chip oscillator input. Additionally, an optional external single-phase clock can be coded to the on-chip oscillator input.

XTAL2 Crystal 2 (Time-Based Output)

This pin connects a parallel-resonant crystal or ceramic resonant to the on-chip oscillator output.

Input/Output Ports

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Caution: The CMOS input buffer for each Port 0, 1, or 2 pin is always connected to the pin, even when the pin is configured as an output. If the pin is configured as an open-drain output and no external signal is applied, a High output state can cause the CMOS input buffer to float. This might lead to excessive leakage current of more than 100 μ A. To prevent this leakage, connect the pin to an external signal with a defined logic level or ensure its output state is Low, especially during STOP mode.

Internal pull-ups are disabled on any given pin or group of port pins when programmed into output mode.

Port 0, 1, and 2 have both input and output capability. The input logic is always present no matter whether the port is configured as input or output. When doing a READ instruction, the MCU reads the actual value at the input logic but not from the output buffer. In addition, the instructions of OR, AND, and XOR have the Read-Modify-Write sequence. The MCU first reads the port, and then modifies the value and load back to the port.

Precaution must be taken if the port is configured as open-drain output or if the port is driving any circuit that makes the voltage different from the desired output logic. For example, pins P00–P07 are not connected to anything else. If it is configured as





Figure 10. Port 3 Configuration

Two on-board comparators process analog signals on P31 and P32, with reference to the voltage on Pref1 and P33. The Analog function is enabled by programming the Port 3 Mode Register (bit 1). P31 and P32 are programmable as rising, falling, or both edge triggered interrupts (IRQ register bits 6 and 7). Pref1 and P33 are the comparator reference voltage inputs. Access to the Counter Timer edge-detection circuit is through P31 or P20

R1, 2 LD; CTR2→CTR1 LD RP, #0Dh ; Select ERF D for access to bank D ; (working register group 0) ; Select LDRP, #7Dh expanded register bank D and working ; register group 7 of bank 0 for access. LD 71h, 2 ; CTRL2 \rightarrow register 71h LD R1, 2 ; CTRL2 \rightarrow register 71h

Register File

The register file (bank 0) consists of 4 I/O port registers, 237 general-purpose registers, 16 control and status registers (R0–R3, R4–R239, and R240–R255, respectively), and two expanded registers groups in Banks D (see Table 7 on page 27) and F. Instructions can access registers directly or indirectly through an 8-bit address field, thereby allowing a short, 4-bit register address to use the Register Pointer (see Figure 15). In the 4-bit mode, the register file is divided into 16 working register groups, each occupying 16 continuous locations. The Register Pointer addresses the starting location of the active working register group.



Working register group E0–EF can only be accessed through working registers and indirect addressing modes.

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Table 8. CTR1(0D)01h T8 and T16 Common Functions

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
Mode	7	R/W	0*	TRANSMIT Mode
			1	DEMODULATION Mode
P36_Out/	-б	R/W		TRANSMIT Mode
Demodulator_Input			0*	Port Output
			1	T8/T16 Output
				DEMODULATION Mode
			0*	P31
			1	P20
T8/T16_Logic/	54	R/W		TRANSMIT Mode
Edge _Detect			00**	AND
			01	OR
			10	NOR
			11	NAND
				DEMODULATION Mode
			00**	Falling Edge
			01	Rising Edge
			10	Both Edges
			11	Reserved
Transmit_Submode/	32	R/W		TRANSMIT Mode
Glitch_Filter			00*	Normal Operation
			01	PING-PONG Mode
			10	T16_Out = 0
			11	T16_Out = 1
				DEMODULATION Mode
			00*	No Filter
			01	4 SCLK Cycle
			10	8 SCLK Cycle
			11	Reserved
Initial_T8_Out/	1-			TRANSMIT Mode
Rising Edge		R/W	0*	T8_OUT is 0 Initially
			1	T8_OUT is 1 Initially
				DEMODULATION Mode
		R	0*	No Rising Edge
			1	Rising Edge Detected
		W	0	No Effect
			1	Reset Flag to 0

Initial_T8_Out/Rising_Edge

In TRANSMIT mode, if 0, the output of T8 is set to 0 when it starts to count. If 1, the output of T8 is set to 1 when it starts to count. When the counter is not enabled and this bit is set to 1 or 0, T8 OUT is set to the opposite state of this bit. This ensures that when the clock is enabled, a transition occurs to the initial state set by CTR1, D1.

In DEMODULATION mode, this bit is set to 1 when a rising edge is detected in the input signal. In order to reset the mode, a 1 should be written to this location.

Initial_T16 Out/Falling _Edge

In TRANSMIT mode, if it is 0, the output of T16 is set to 0 when it starts to count. If it is 1, the output of T16 is set to 1 when it starts to count. This bit is effective only in Normal or PING-PONG mode (CTR1, D3; D2). When the counter is not enabled and this bit is set, T16 OUT is set to the opposite state of this bit. This ensures that when the clock is enabled, a transition occurs to the initial state set by CTR1, D0.

In DEMODULATION mode, this bit is set to 1 when a falling edge is detected in the input signal. In order to reset it, a 1 should be written to this location.

Note: Modifying CTR1 (D1 or D0) while the counters are enabled causes unpredictable output from T8/16 OUT.

CTR2 Counter/Timer 16 Control Register—CTR2(D)02h

Table 9 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
T16_Enable	7	R	0*	Counter Disabled
			1	Counter Enabled
		W	0	Stop Counter
			1	Enable Counter
Single/Modulo-N	-6	R/W		TRANSMIT Mode
-			0*	Modulo-N
			1	Single Pass
				DEMODULATION Mode
			0	T16 Recognizes Edge
			1	T16 Does Not Recognize
				Edge
Time_Out	5	R	0*	No Counter Timeout
_			1	Counter Timeout
				Occurred
		W	0	No Effect
			1	Reset Flag to 0

Table 9. CTR2(D)02h: Counter/Timer16 Control Register

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
T16 _Clock	43	R/W	00**	SCLK
			01	SCLK/2
			10	SCLK/4
			11	SCLK/8
Capture_INT_Mask	2	R/W	0**	Disable Data Capture Int.
			1	Enable Data Capture Int.
Counter_INT_Mask	1-	R/W	0	Disable Timeout Int.
			1	Enable Timeout Int.
P35_Out	0	R/W	0*	P35 as Port Output
—			1	T16 Output on P35

Table 9. CTR2(D)02h: Counter/Timer16 Control Register (Continued)

*Indicates the value upon Power-On Reset.

**Indicates the value upon Power-On Reset. Not reset with a Stop Mode Recovery.

T16_Enable

This field enables T16 when set to 1.

Single/Modulo-N

In TRANSMIT mode, when set to 0, the counter reloads the initial value when it reaches the terminal count. When set to 1, the counter stops when the terminal count is reached.

In DEMODULATION mode, when set to 0, T16 captures and reloads on detection of all the edges. When set to 1, T16 captures and detects on the first edge but ignores the subsequent edges. For details, see T16 DEMODULATION Mode on page 41.

Time_Out

This bit is set when T16 times out (terminal count reached). To reset the bit, write a 1 to this location.

T16_Clock

This bit defines the frequency of the input signal to Counter/Timer16.

Capture_INT_Mask

This bit is set to allow an interrupt when data is captured into LO16 and HI16.

Counter_INT_Mask

Set this bit to allow an interrupt when T16 times out.

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When T8 is enabled, the output T8_OUT switches to the initial value (CTR1, D1). If the initial value (CTR1, D1) is 0, TC8L is loaded; otherwise, TC8H is loaded into the counter. In SINGLE-PASS mode (CTR0, D6), T8 counts down to 0 and stops, T8_OUT toggles, the time-out status bit (CTR0, D5) is set, and a time-out interrupt can be generated if it is enabled (CTR0, D1). In MODULO-N mode, upon reaching terminal count, T8_OUT is toggled, but no interrupt is generated. From that point, T8 loads a new count (if the T8_OUT level now is 0), TC8L is loaded; if it is 1, TC8H is loaded. T8 counts down to 0, toggles T8_OUT, and sets the time-out status bit (CTR0, D5), thereby generating an interrupt if enabled (CTR0, D1). One cycle is thus completed. T8 then loads from TC8H or TC8L according to the T8_OUT level and repeats the cycle, see Figure 18.



Figure 18. 8-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits

You can modify the values in TC8H or TC8L at any time. The new values take effect when they are loaded.

Caution: To ensure known operation do not write these registers at the time the values are to be loaded into the counter/timer. An initial count of 1 is not allowed (a non-function occurs). An initial count of 0 causes TC8 to count from 0 to FFh to FFh.

Note: *The letter* h *denotes hexadecimal values.*

Transition from 0 to FFh is not a timeout condition.

Initiating PING-PONG Mode

First, make sure both counter/timers are not running. Set T8 into SINGLE-PASS mode (CTR0, D6), set T16 into SINGLE-PASS mode (CTR2, D6), and set the PING-PONG mode (CTR1, D2; D3). These instructions can be in random order. Finally, start PING-PONG mode by enabling either T8 (CTR0, D7) or T16 (CTR2, D7), see Figure 26.



Figure 27. Output Circuit

The initial value of T8 or T16 must not be 1. If you stop the timer and restart the timer, reload the initial value to avoid an unknown previous value.

During PING-PONG Mode

The enable bits of T8 and T16 (CTR0, D7; CTR2, D7) are set and cleared alternately by hardware. The timeout bits (CTR0, D5; CTR2, D5) are set every time the counter/timers reach the terminal count.

Timer Output

The output logic for the timers is displayed in Figure 27. P34 is used to output T8-OUT when D0 of CTR0 is set. P35 is used to output the value of TI6-OUT when D0 of CTR2 is set. When D6 of CTR1 is set, P36 outputs the logic combination of T8-OUT and T16-OUT determined by D5 and D4 of CTR1.

Interrupts

The Crimzon ZLP32300 features six different interrupts (see Table 11 on page 45). The interrupts are maskable and prioritized (see Figure 28). The six sources are divided as follows: three sources are claimed by Port 3 lines P33–P31, two by the

counter/timers (see Table 11 on page 45) and one for low-voltage detection. The Interrupt Mask Register (globally or individually) enables or disables the six interrupt requests.

The source for IRQ is determined by bit 1 of the Port 3 mode register (P3M). When in DIGITAL mode, Pin P33 is the source. When in ANALOG mode, the output of the Stop Mode Recovery source logic is used as the source for the interrupt, see Figure 33 on page 52.



Figure 28. Interrupt Block Diagram



SCLK/TCLK Divide-by-16 Select (D0)

D0 of the SMR controls a divide-by-16 prescaler of SCLK/TCLK (see Figure 32). This control selectively reduces device power consumption during normal processor execution (SCLK control) and/or HALT mode (where TCLK sources interrupt logic). After Stop Mode Recovery, this bit is set to a 0.



Figure 32. SCLK Circuit

Stop Mode Recovery Source (D2, D3, and D4)

These three bits of the SMR specify the wake-up source of the Stop recovery (see Figure 33 and Table 14).

Stop Mode Recovery Register 2—SMR2(F)0Dh

Table 13 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

Fable 13. SMR2(F)0Dh:Stop	Mode Recovery	Register 2*
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Field	Bit Position	Value	Description
Reserved	7	0	Reserved (Must be 0)
Recovery Level	-6 W	0 [†] 1	Low High
Reserved	5	0	Reserved (Must be 0)

Watchdog Timer Mode

Watchdog Timer Mode Register (WDTMR)

The Watchdog Timer is a retriggerable one-shot timer that resets the $Z8^{\mathbb{R}}$ if it reaches its terminal count. The WDT must initially be enabled by executing the WDT instruction. On subsequent executions of the WDT instruction, the WDT is refreshed. The WDT circuit is driven by an on-board RC-oscillator. The WDT instruction affects the Zero (Z), Sign (S), and Overflow (V) Flags.

The POR clock source the internal RC-oscillator. Bits 0 and 1 of the WDT register control a tap circuit that determines the minimum time-out period. Bit 2 determines whether the WDT is active during HALT, and Bit 3 determines WDT activity during Stop. Bits 4 through 7 are reserved (see Figure 35). This register is accessible only during the first 60 processor cycles (120 XTAL clocks) from the execution of the first instruction after Power-on reset, Watchdog Reset, or a Stop Mode Recovery (see Figure 34). After this point, the register cannot be modified by any means (intentional or otherwise). The WDTMR cannot be read. The register is located in Bank F of the Expanded Register Group at address location 0Fh. It is organized as shown in Figure 35.

WDTMR(0F)0Fh



*Default setting after reset

Figure 35. Watchdog Timer Mode Register (Write Only)



* CLR1 and CLR2 enable the WDT/POR and 18 Clock Reset timers respectively upon a Low-to-High

Figure 36. Resets and WDT

WDTMR During STOP (D3)

This bit determines whether or not the WDT is active during STOP mode. A 1 indicates active during Stop. The default is 1.

EPROM Selectable Options

There are seven EPROM Selectable Options to choose from based on ROM code requirements. These are listed in Table 16.

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CTR3(0D)03H



**Default setting after reset. Not reset with a Stop Mode Recovery.

Figure 40. T8/T16 Control Register (0D)03H: Read/Write (Except Where Noted)

Note: If Sync Mode is enabled, the first pulse of T8 carrier is always synchronized with T16 (demodulated signal). It can always provide a full carrier pulse.



Expanded Register File Control Registers (0F)

The expanded register file control registers (0F) are displayed in Figure 42 through Figure 55 on page 74.

PCON(0F)00H



*Default setting after reset

Figure 42. Port Configuration Register (PCON)(0F)00H: Write Only)

R254 SPH(FEH)



General-Purpose Register

Figure 54. Stack Pointer High (FEH: Read/Write)

R255 SPL(FFH)



Figure 55. Stack Pointer Low (FFH: Read/Write)



Table 19. DC Characteristics (Continued)

T _A = 0 °C to +70 °C								
Symbol	Parameter	V _{cc}	Min	Тур ⁽⁷⁾	Max	Units	Conditions	Notes
IIL	Input Leakage	2.0-3.6	–1		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0 V, V _{CC} Pull-ups disabled	
R _{PU}	Pull-Up Resistance	2.0	225		675	kΩ	V _{IN} = 0 V, Pull-ups	
		3.6	75		275	kΩ	selected by mask option	
I _{OL}	Output Leakage	2.0-3.6	-1		1	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC}	
I _{CC}	Supply Current	2.0		1	3	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2
		3.6		5	10	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2
I _{CC1}	Standby Current	2.0		0.5	1.6	mA	V _{IN} = 0V, V _{CC} at 8.0	1, 2, 6
	(HALT Mode)	3.6		0.8	2.0		MHz	1, 2, 6
							Same as above	
I _{CC2}	Standby Current	2.0		1.6	8	μA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT is	3
	(STOP Mode)	3.6		1.8	10	μA	not Running	3
		2.0		5	20	μA	Same as above	3
		3.6		8	30	μA	V _{IN} = 0 V, V _{CC} WDT is Running	3
							Same as above	
I _{LV}	Standby Current (Low Voltage)			1.2	6	μA	Measured at 1.3 V	4
V _{BO}	V _{CC} Low Voltage Protection			1.9	2.0	V	8 MHz maximum Ext. CLK Freq.	
V_{LVD}	Vcc Low Voltage Detection			2.4		V		
V _{HVD}	Vcc High Voltage Detection			2.7		V		

Notes

1. All outputs unloaded, inputs at rail.

2. CL1 = CL2 = 100 pF.

3. Oscillator stopped.

4. Oscillator stops when V_{CC} falls below V_{BO} limit.

 It is strongly recommended to add a filter capacitor (minimum 0.1 μF), physically close to VDD and V_{SS} pins if operating voltage fluctuations are anticipated, such as those resulting from driving an infrared LED.

6. Comparator and Timers are on. Interrupt disabled.

7. Typical values shown are at 25 °C.

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Packaging

Package information for all versions of Crimzon ZLP32300 is displayed in Figure 58 through Figure 65.



SYMBOL	MILLIN	ETER	INC	н
STWDOL	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A1	0.38	0.81	.015	.032
A2	3.25	3.68	.128	.145
В	0.41	0.51	.016	.020
B1	1.47	1.57	.058	.062
С	0.20	0.30	.008	.012
D	25.65	26.16	1.010	1.030
E	7.49	8.26	.295	.325
E1	6.10	6.65	.240	.262
e	2.54	BSC	.100	BSC
eA	7.87	9.14	.310	.360
L	3.18	3.43	.125	.135
Q1	1.42	1.65	.056	.065
S	1.52	1.65	.060	.065

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CONTROLLING	DIMENSIONS	:	INCH











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