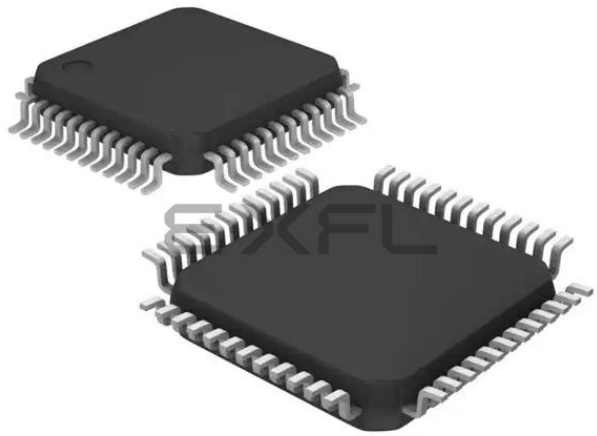

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Product Status	Active
Core Processor	S08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, LINbus, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	39
Program Memory Size	96KB (96K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	6K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	48-LQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/s9s08dz96f2mlf

Chapter 13
Serial Peripheral Interface (S08SPIV3)

2.2 Recommended System Connections

Figure 2-4 shows pin connections that are common to MC9S08DZ128 Series application systems.

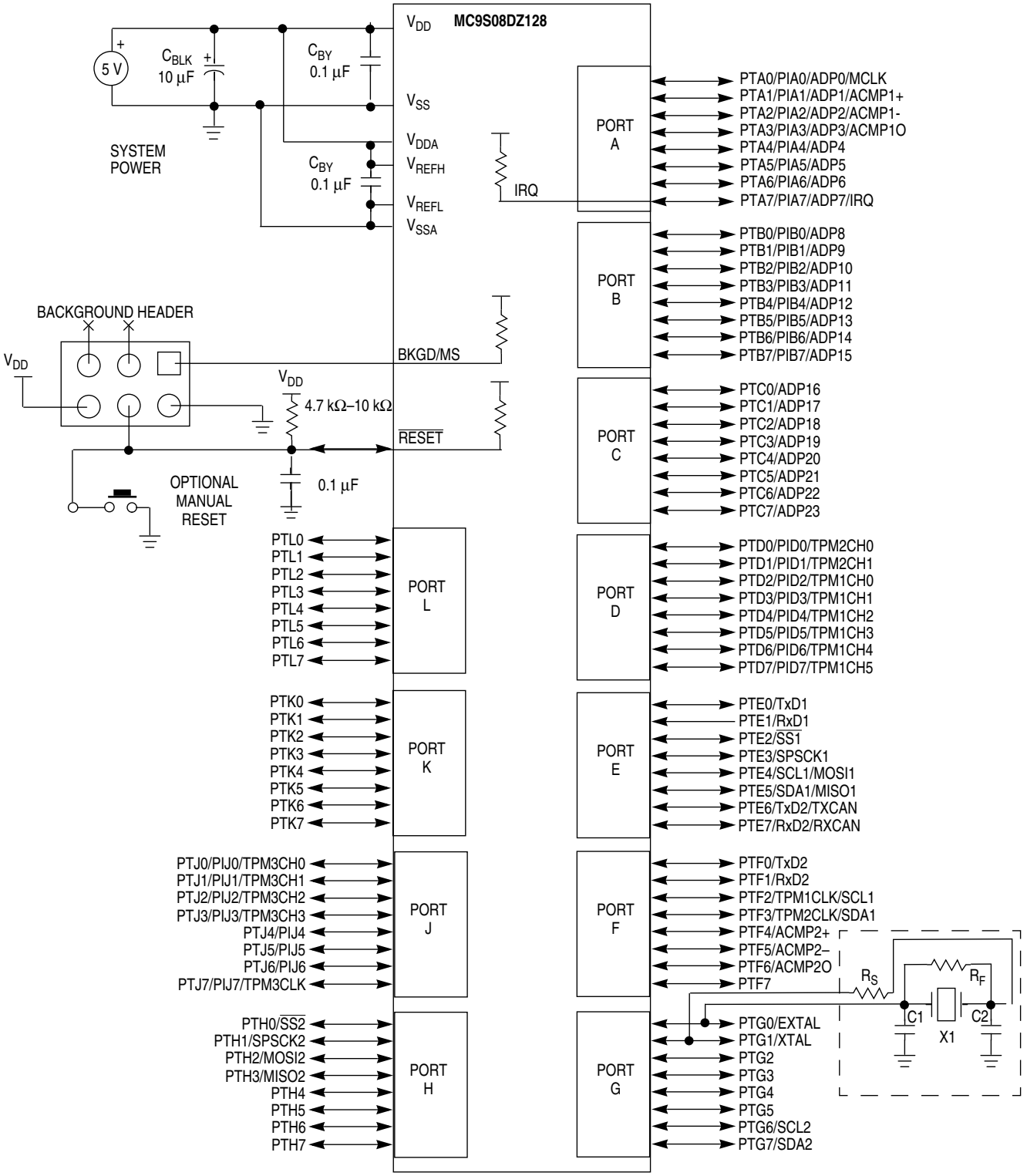

Figure 2-4. Basic System Connections (Shown in 100Pin Package)

Table 4-3. High-Page Register Summary (Sheet 2 of 5)

Address	Register Name	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x181A	DBGCCX	RWCEN	RWC	PAGSEL	0	0	0	0	Bit 16
0x181B	DBGFX	PPACC	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bit 16
0x181C	DBGC	DBGEN	ARM	TAG	BRKEN	0	0	0	LOOP1
0x181D	DBGT	TRGSEL	BEGIN	0	0	TRG			
0x181E	DBGS	AF	BF	CF	0	0	0	0	ARMF
0x181F	DBGCNT	0	0	0	0	CNT			
0x1820	FCDIV	DIVLD	PRDIV8	DIV					
0x1821	FOPT	KEYEN	FNORED	EPGMOD	0	0	0	SEC	
0x1822	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x1823	FCNFG	0	EPGSEL	KEYACC	1	0	0	0	1
0x1824	FPROT	EPS		FPS					FPOP
0x1825	FSTAT	FCBEF	FCCF	FPVIOL	FACCERR	0	FBLANK	0	0
0x1826	FCMD	FCMD							
0x1827–0x182F	Reserved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
0x1830	SPI2C1	SPIE	SPE	SPTIE	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SSOE	LSBFE
0x1831	SPI2C2	0	0	0	MODFEN	BIDIROE	0	SPISWAI	SPC0
0x1832	SPI2BR	0	SPPR2	SPPR1	SPPR0	0	SPR2	SPR1	SPR0
0x1833	SPI2S	SPRF	0	SPTEF	MODF	0	0	0	0
0x1834	Reserved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1835	SPI2D	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x1836–0x1837	Reserved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
0x1838	PTKPE	PTKPE7	PTKPE6	PTKPE5	PTKPE4	PTKPE3	PTKPE2	PTKPE1	PTKPE0
0x1839	PTKSE	PTKSE7	PTKSE6	PTKSE5	PTKSE4	PTKSE3	PTKSE2	PTKSE1	PTKSE0
0x183A	PTKDS	PTKDS7	PTKDS6	PTKDS5	PTKDS4	PTKDS3	PTKDS2	PTKDS1	PTKDS0
0x183B	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x183C	PTLPE	PTLPE7	PTLPE6	PTLPE5	PTLPE4	PTLPE3	PTLPE2	PTLPE1	PTLPE0
0x183D	PTLSE	PTLSE7	PTLSE6	PTLSE5	PTLSE4	PTLSE3	PTLSE2	PTLSE1	PTLSE0
0x183E	PTLDS	PTLDS7	PTLDS6	PTLDS5	PTLDS4	PTLDS3	PTLDS2	PTLDS1	PTLDS0
0x183F	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x1840	PTAPE	PTAPE7	PTAPE6	PTAPE5	PTAPE4	PTAPE3	PTAPE2	PTAPE1	PTAPE0
0x1841	PTASE	PTASE7	PTASE6	PTASE5	PTASE4	PTASE3	PTASE2	PTASE1	PTASE0
0x1842	PTADS	PTADS7	PTADS6	PTADS5	PTADS4	PTADS3	PTADS2	PTADS1	PTADS0
0x1843	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x1844	PTASC	0	0	0	0	PTAIF	PTAACK	PTAIE	PTAMOD
0x1845	PTAPS	PTAPS7	PTAPS6	PTAPS5	PTAPS4	PTAPS3	PTAPS2	PTAPS1	PTAPS0
0x1846	PTAES	PTAES7	PTAES6	PTAES5	PTAES4	PTAES3	PTAES2	PTAES1	PTAES0
0x1847	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x1848	PTBPE	PTBPE7	PTBPE6	PTBPE5	PTBPE4	PTBPE3	PTBPE2	PTBPE1	PTBPE0

Table 4-3. High-Page Register Summary (Sheet 5 of 5)

Address	Register Name	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x18C7	TPM3C0VL	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x18C8	TPM3C1SC	CH1F	CH1IE	MS1B	MS1A	ELS1B	ELS1A	0	0
0x18C9	TPM3C1VH	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x18CA	TPM3C1VL	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x18CB	TPM3C2SC	CH2F	CH2IE	MS2B	MS2A	ELS2B	ELS2A	0	0
0x18CC	TPM3C2VH	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x18CD	TPM3C2VL	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x18CE	TPM3C3SC	CH3F	CH3IE	MS3B	MS3A	ELS3B	ELS3A	0	0
0x18CF	TPM3C3VH	Bit 15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Bit 8
0x18D0	TPM3C3VL	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x18D1–0x18D7	Reserved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
0x18D8	IIC2A	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	0
0x18D9	IIC2F	MULT		ICR					
0x18DA	IIC2C1	IICEN	IICIE	MST	TX	TXAK	RSTA	0	0
0x18DB	IIC2S	TCF	IAAS	BUSY	ARBL	0	SRW	IICIF	RXAK
0x18DC	IIC2D	DATA							
0x18DD	IIC2C2	GCAEN	ADEXT	0	0	0	AD10	AD9	AD8
0x18DE–0x18FF	Reserved	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Figure 4-4 shows the structure of receive and transmit buffers for extended identifier mapping. These registers vary depending on whether standard or extended mapping is selected. See Chapter 12, "Freescale's Controller Area Network (S08MSCANV1)," for details on extended and standard identifier mapping.

Table 4-4. MSCAN Foreground Receive and Transmit Buffer Layouts — Extended Mapping Shown (Sheet 1 of 2)

0x18A0	CANRIDR0	ID28	ID27	ID26	ID25	ID24	ID23	ID22	ID21
0x18A1	CANRIDR1	ID20	ID19	ID18	SRR(1)	IDE(1)	ID17	ID16	ID15
0x18A2	CANRIDR2	ID14	ID13	ID12	ID11	ID10	ID9	ID8	ID7
0x18A3	CANRIDR3	ID6	ID5	ID4	ID3	ID2	ID1	ID0	RTR2
0x18A4 – 0x18AB	CANRDSR0 – CANRDSR7	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0x18AC	CANRDLR	—	—	—	—	DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0
0x18AD	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x18AE	CANRTSRH	TSR15	TSR14	TSR13	TSR12	TSR11	TSR10	TSR9	TSR8
0x18AF	CANRTSRL	TSR7	TSR6	TSR5	TSR4	TSR3	TSR2	TSR1	TSR0
0x18B0	CANTIDR0	ID28	ID27	ID26	ID25	ID24	ID23	ID22	ID21
0x18B1	CANTIDR1	ID20	ID19	ID18	SRR(3)	IDE(1)	ID17	ID16	ID15
0x18B2	CANTIDR2	ID14	ID13	ID12	ID11	ID10	ID9	ID8	ID7

Chapter 5
Resets, Interrupts, and General System Control

5.1 Introduction

This section discusses basic reset and interrupt mechanisms and their various sources in the MC9S08DZ128 Series. Some interrupt sources from peripheral modules are discussed in greater detail within other sections of this data sheet. This section gathers basic information about all reset and interrupt sources in one place for easy reference. A few reset and interrupt sources, including the computer operating properly (COP) watchdog, are not part of on-chip peripheral systems with their own chapters.

5.2 Features

Reset and interrupt features include:

- Multiple sources of reset for flexible system configuration and reliable operation
- Reset status register (SRS) to indicate source of most recent reset
- Separate interrupt vector for each module (reduces polling overhead); see Table 5-1

5.3 MCU Reset

Resetting the MCU provides a way to start processing from a known set of initial conditions. During reset, most control and status registers are forced to initial values and the program counter is loaded from the reset vector (0xFFFE:0xFFFF). On-chip peripheral modules are disabled and I/O pins are initially configured as general-purpose high-impedance inputs with pull-up devices disabled. The I bit in the condition code register (CCR) is set to block maskable interrupts so the user program has a chance to initialize the stack pointer (SP) and system control settings. (See the CPU chapter for information on the Interrupt (I) bit.) SP is forced to 0x00FF at reset.

The MC9S08DZ128 Series has eight sources for reset:

- Power-on reset (POR)
- External pin reset (PIN)
- Computer operating properly (COP) timer
- Illegal opcode detect (ILOP)
- Illegal address detect (ILAD)
- Low-voltage detect (LVD)
- Loss of clock (LOC)
- Background debug forced reset (BDFR)

Each of these sources, with the exception of the background debug forced reset, has an associated bit in the system reset status register (SRS). Whenever the MCU enters reset, the reset pin is driven low for 34

5.8.6 System Device Identification Register (SDIDH, SDIDL)

These high page read-only registers are included so host development systems can identify the HCS08 derivative and revision number. This allows the development software to recognize where specific memory blocks, registers, and control bits are located in a target MCU.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R	Reserved				ID11	ID10	ID9	ID8
W								
Reset:	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0	0	0	0

= Unimplemented or Reserved

1 The revision number that is hard coded into these bits reflects the current silicon revision level.

Figure 5-7. System Device Identification Register — High (SDIDH)

Table 5-8. SDIDH Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
3:0 ID[11:8]	**Part Identification Number** — MC9S08DZ128 Series MCUs are hard-coded to the value 0x0019. See also ID bits in Table 5-9.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R	ID7	ID6	ID5	ID4	ID3	ID2	ID1	ID0
W								
Reset:	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

= Unimplemented or Reserved

Figure 5-8. System Device Identification Register — Low (SDIDL)

Table 5-9. SDIDL Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 ID[7:0]	**Part Identification Number** — MC9S08DZ128 Series MCUs are hard-coded to the value 0x0019. See also ID bits in Table 5-8.

Semiconductor-provided equate or header file normally is used to translate these names into the appropriate absolute addresses.

6.5.1 Port A Registers

Port A is controlled by the registers listed below.

6.5.1.1 Port A Data Register (PTAD)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTAD7	PTAD6	PTAD5	PTAD4	PTAD3	PTAD2	PTAD1	PTAD0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-3. Port A Data Register (PTAD)

Table 6-1. PTAD Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTAD[7:0]	**Port A Data Register Bits** — For port A pins that are inputs, reads return the logic level on the pin. For port A pins that are configured as outputs, reads return the last value written to this register. Writes are latched into all bits of this register. For port A pins that are configured as outputs, the logic level is driven out the corresponding MCU pin. Reset forces PTAD to all 0s, but these 0s are not driven out the corresponding pins because reset also configures all port pins as high-impedance inputs with pull-ups/pull-downs disabled.

6.5.1.2 Port A Data Direction Register (PTADD)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTADD7	PTADD6	PTADD5	PTADD4	PTADD3	PTADD2	PTADD1	PTADD0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-4. Port A Data Direction Register (PTADD)

Table 6-2. PTADD Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTADD[7:0]	**Data Direction for Port A Bits** — These read/write bits control the direction of port A pins and what is read for PTAD reads. 0 Input (output driver disabled) and reads return the pin value. 1 Output driver enabled for port A bit n and PTAD reads return the contents of PTADn.

6.5.3.3 Port C Pull Enable Register (PTCPE)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTCPE7	PTCPE6	PTCPE5	PTCPE4	PTCPE3	PTCPE2	PTCPE1	PTCPE0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-21. Internal Pull Enable for Port C Register (PTCPE)

Table 6-19. PTCPE Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTCPE[7:0]	**Internal Pull Enable for Port C Bits** — Each of these control bits determines if the internal pull-up device is enabled for the associated PTC pin. For port C pins that are configured as outputs, these bits have no effect and the internal pull devices are disabled. 0 Internal pull-up device disabled for port C bit n. 1 Internal pull-up device enabled for port C bit n.

NOTE

Pull-down devices only apply when using pin interrupt functions, when corresponding edge select and pin select functions are configured.

6.5.3.4 Port C Slew Rate Enable Register (PTCSE)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	PTCSE7	PTCSE6	PTCSE5	PTCSE4	PTCSE3	PTCSE2	PTCSE1	PTCSE0
Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-22. Slew Rate Enable for Port C Register (PTCSE)

Table 6-20. PTCSE Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 PTCSE[7:0]	**Output Slew Rate Enable for Port C Bits** — Each of these control bits determines if the output slew rate control is enabled for the associated PTC pin. For port C pins that are configured as inputs, these bits have no effect. 0 Output slew rate control disabled for port C bit n. 1 Output slew rate control enabled for port C bit n.

Note: Slew rate reset default values may differ between engineering samples and final production parts. Always initialize slew rate control to the desired value to ensure correct operation.

Chapter 7
Central Processor Unit (S08CPUV5)

7.1 Introduction

This section provides summary information about the registers, addressing modes, and instruction set of the CPU of the HCS08 Family. For a more detailed discussion, refer to the *HCS08 Family Reference Manual, volume 1*, Freescale Semiconductor document order number HCS08RMV1/D.

The HCS08 CPU is fully source- and object-code-compatible with the M68HC08 CPU. Several instructions and enhanced addressing modes were added to improve C compiler efficiency and to support a new background debug system which replaces the monitor mode of earlier M68HC08 microcontrollers (MCU).

7.1.1 Features

Features of the HCS08 CPU include:

- Object code fully upward-compatible with M68HC05 and M68HC08 Families
- 64-KB CPU address space with banked memory management unit for greater than 64 KB
- 16-bit stack pointer (any size stack anywhere in 64-KB CPU address space)
- 16-bit index register (H:X) with powerful indexed addressing modes
- 8-bit accumulator (A)
- Many instructions treat X as a second general-purpose 8-bit register
- Seven addressing modes:
  - Inherent — Operands in internal registers
  - Relative — 8-bit signed offset to branch destination
  - Immediate — Operand in next object code byte(s)
  - Direct — Operand in memory at 0x0000–0x00FF
  - Extended — Operand anywhere in 64-Kbyte address space
  - Indexed relative to H:X — Five submodes including auto increment
  - Indexed relative to SP — Improves C efficiency dramatically
- Memory-to-memory data move instructions with four address mode combinations
- Overflow, half-carry, negative, zero, and carry condition codes support conditional branching on the results of signed, unsigned, and binary-coded decimal (BCD) operations
- Efficient bit manipulation instructions
- Fast 8-bit by 8-bit multiply and 16-bit by 8-bit divide instructions
- STOP and WAIT instructions to invoke low-power operating modes

7.3.6.5 Indexed, 16-Bit Offset (IX2)

This variation of indexed addressing uses the 16-bit value in the H:X index register pair plus a 16-bit offset included in the instruction as the address of the operand needed to complete the instruction.

7.3.6.6 SP-Relative, 8-Bit Offset (SP1)

This variation of indexed addressing uses the 16-bit value in the stack pointer (SP) plus an unsigned 8-bit offset included in the instruction as the address of the operand needed to complete the instruction.

7.3.6.7 SP-Relative, 16-Bit Offset (SP2)

This variation of indexed addressing uses the 16-bit value in the stack pointer (SP) plus a 16-bit offset included in the instruction as the address of the operand needed to complete the instruction.

7.4 Special Operations

The CPU performs a few special operations that are similar to instructions but do not have opcodes like other CPU instructions. In addition, a few instructions such as STOP and WAIT directly affect other MCU circuitry. This section provides additional information about these operations.

7.4.1 Reset Sequence

Reset can be caused by a power-on-reset (POR) event, internal conditions such as the COP (computer operating properly) watchdog, or by assertion of an external active-low reset pin. When a reset event occurs, the CPU immediately stops whatever it is doing (the MCU does not wait for an instruction boundary before responding to a reset event). For a more detailed discussion about how the MCU recognizes resets and determines the source, refer to the Resets, Interrupts, and System Configuration chapter.

The reset event is considered concluded when the sequence to determine whether the reset came from an internal source is done and when the reset pin is no longer asserted. At the conclusion of a reset event, the CPU performs a 6-cycle sequence to fetch the reset vector from 0xFFFE and 0xFFFF and to fill the instruction queue in preparation for execution of the first program instruction.

7.4.2 Interrupt Sequence

When an interrupt is requested, the CPU completes the current instruction before responding to the interrupt. At this point, the program counter is pointing at the start of the next instruction, which is where the CPU should return after servicing the interrupt. The CPU responds to an interrupt by performing the same sequence of operations as for a software interrupt (SWI) instruction, except the address used for the vector fetch is determined by the highest priority interrupt that is pending when the interrupt sequence started.

The CPU sequence for an interrupt is:

1. Store the contents of PCL, PCH, X, A, and CCR on the stack, in that order.
2. Set the I bit in the CCR.

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

9.3 Memory Map

9.3.1 Register Descriptions

The ACMP includes one register:

- An 8-bit status and control register

Refer to the direct-page register summary in the memory section of this data sheet for the absolute address assignments for all ACMP registers.This section refers to registers and control bits only by their names .

Some MCUs may have more than one ACMP, so register names include placeholder characters to identify which ACMP is being referenced.

10.5 Initialization Information

This section gives an example that provides some basic direction on how to initialize and configure the ADC module. You can configure the module for 8-, 10-, or 12-bit resolution, single or continuous conversion, and a polled or interrupt approach, among many other options. Refer to Table 10-7, Table 10-8, and Table 10-9 for information used in this example.

NOTE

Hexadecimal values designated by a preceding 0x, binary values designated by a preceding %, and decimal values have no preceding character.

10.5.1 ADC Module Initialization Example

10.5.1.1 Initialization Sequence

Before the ADC module can be used to complete conversions, an initialization procedure must be performed. A typical sequence is as follows:

1. Update the configuration register (ADCCFG) to select the input clock source and the divide ratio used to generate the internal clock, ADCK. This register is also used for selecting sample time and low-power configuration.
2. Update status and control register 2 (ADCSC2) to select the conversion trigger (hardware or software) and compare function options, if enabled.
3. Update status and control register 1 (ADCSC1) to select whether conversions will be continuous or completed only once, and to enable or disable conversion complete interrupts. The input channel on which conversions will be performed is also selected here.

10.5.1.2 Pseudo-Code Example

In this example, the ADC module is set up with interrupts enabled to perform a single 10-bit conversion at low power with a long sample time on input channel 1, where the internal ADCK clock is derived from the bus clock divided by 1.

ADCCFG = 0x98 (%10011000)

```
Bit 7    ADLPC    1        Configures for low power (lowers maximum clock speed)
Bit 6:5  ADIV     00       Sets the ADCK to the input clock ÷ 1
Bit 4    ADLSMP   1        Configures for long sample time
Bit 3:2  MODE     10       Sets mode at 10-bit conversions
Bit 1:0  ADICLK   00       Selects bus clock as input clock source
```

ADCSC2 = 0x00 (%00000000)

```
Bit 7    ADACT    0        Flag indicates if a conversion is in progress
Bit 6    ADTRG    0        Software trigger selected
Bit 5    ACFE     0        Compare function disabled
Bit 4    ACFGT    0        Not used in this example
Bit 3:2           00       Reserved, always reads zero
Bit 1:0           00       Reserved for Freescale's internal use; always write zero
```

Chapter 11
Inter-Integrated Circuit (S08IICV2)

11.1 Introduction

The inter-integrated circuit (IIC) provides a method of communication between a number of devices. The interface is designed to operate up to 100 kbps with maximum bus loading and timing. The device is capable of operating at higher baud rates, up to a maximum of clock/20, with reduced bus loading. The maximum communication length and the number of devices that can be connected are limited by a maximum bus capacitance of 400 pF.

All MC9S08DZ128 Series MCUs in the 100-pin package have two IICs; devices in the 64-pin and 48-pin packages have one IIC.

NOTE

MC9S08DZ128 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.

11.1.1 IIC1 Configuration Information

The IIC1 module pins, SDA1 and SCL1 can be repositioned under software control using IIC1PS in SOPT1 as shown in Table 11-1. IIC1PS in SOPT1 selects which general-purpose I/O ports are associated with the IIC1 operation.

Table 11-1. IIC1 Position Options

IIC1PS in SOPT1	Port Pin for SCL1	Port Pin for SDA1
0 (default)	PTF2	PTF3
1	PTE4	PTE5

Table 12-10. CANRIER Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7 WUPIE[1]	**Wake-Up Interrupt Enable** 0 No interrupt request is generated from this event. 1 A wake-up event causes a Wake-Up interrupt request.
6 CSCIE	**CAN Status Change Interrupt Enable** 0 No interrupt request is generated from this event. 1 A CAN Status Change event causes an error interrupt request.
5:4 RSTATE[1:0]	**Receiver Status Change Enable** — These RSTAT enable bits control the sensitivity level in which receiver state changes are causing CSCIF interrupts. Independent of the chosen sensitivity level the RSTAT flags continue to indicate the actual receiver state and are only updated if no CSCIF interrupt is pending. 00 Do not generate any CSCIF interrupt caused by receiver state changes. 01 Generate CSCIF interrupt only if the receiver enters or leaves "bus-off" state. Discard other receiver state changes for generating CSCIF interrupt. 10 Generate CSCIF interrupt only if the receiver enters or leaves "RxErr" or "bus-off"[2] state. Discard other receiver state changes for generating CSCIF interrupt. 11 Generate CSCIF interrupt on all state changes.
3:2 TSTATE[1:0]	**Transmitter Status Change Enable** — These TSTAT enable bits control the sensitivity level in which transmitter state changes are causing CSCIF interrupts. Independent of the chosen sensitivity level, the TSTAT flags continue to indicate the actual transmitter state and are only updated if no CSCIF interrupt is pending. 00 Do not generate any CSCIF interrupt caused by transmitter state changes. 01 Generate CSCIF interrupt only if the transmitter enters or leaves "bus-off" state. Discard other transmitter state changes for generating CSCIF interrupt. 10 Generate CSCIF interrupt only if the transmitter enters or leaves "TxErr" or "bus-off" state. Discard other transmitter state changes for generating CSCIF interrupt. 11 Generate CSCIF interrupt on all state changes.
1 OVRIE	**Overrun Interrupt Enable** 0 No interrupt request is generated from this event. 1 An overrun event causes an error interrupt request.
0 RXFIE	**Receiver Full Interrupt Enable** 0 No interrupt request is generated from this event. 1 A receive buffer full (successful message reception) event causes a receiver interrupt request.

1 WUPIE and WUPE (see Section 12.3.1, "MSCAN Control Register 0 (CANCTL0)") must both be enabled if the recovery mechanism from stop or wait is required.

2 Bus-off state is defined by the CAN standard (see Bosch CAN 2.0A/B protocol specification: for only transmitters. Because the only possible state change for the transmitter from bus-off to TxOK also forces the receiver to skip its current state to RxOK, the coding of the RXSTAT[1:0] flags define an additional bus-off state for the receiver (see Section 12.3.4.1, "MSCAN Receiver Flag Register (CANRFLG)").

12.3.6 MSCAN Transmitter Flag Register (CANTFLG)

The transmit buffer empty flags each have an associated interrupt enable bit in the CANTIER register.

Table 12-30. IDR1 Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:5 ID[2:0]	**Standard Format Identifier —** The identifiers consist of 11 bits (ID[10:0]) for the standard format. ID10 is the most significant bit and is transmitted first on the CAN bus during the arbitration procedure. The priority of an identifier is defined to be highest for the smallest binary number. See also ID bits in Table 12-29.
4 RTR	**Remote Transmission Request** — This flag reflects the status of the Remote Transmission Request bit in the CAN frame. In the case of a receive buffer, it indicates the status of the received frame and supports the transmission of an answering frame in software. In the case of a transmit buffer, this flag defines the setting of the RTR bit to be sent. 0 Data frame 1 Remote frame
3 IDE	**ID Extended** — This flag indicates whether the extended or standard identifier format is applied in this buffer. In the case of a receive buffer, the flag is set as received and indicates to the CPU how to process the buffer identifier registers. In the case of a transmit buffer, the flag indicates to the MSCAN what type of identifier to send. 0 Standard format (11 bit) 1 Extended format (29 bit)

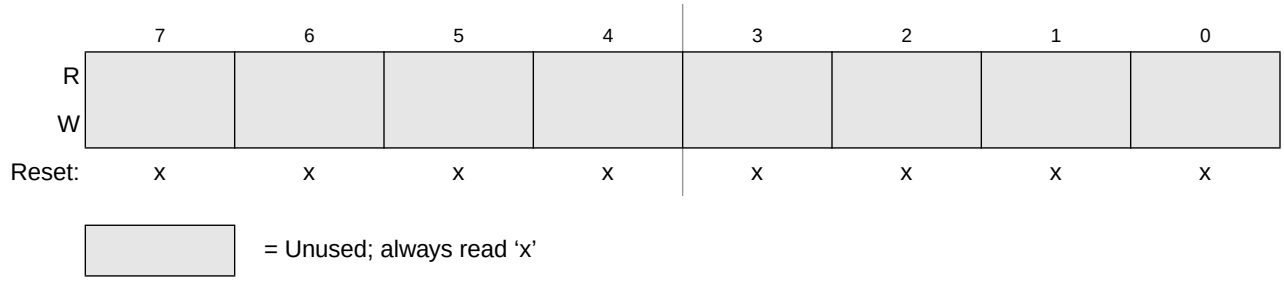

Figure 12-31. Identifier Register 2 — Standard Mapping

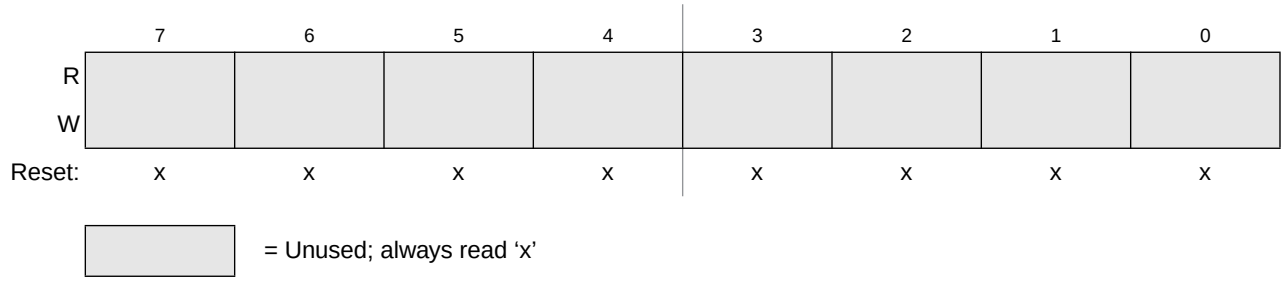

Figure 12-32. Identifier Register 3 — Standard Mapping

12.4.3 Data Segment Registers (DSR0-7)

The eight data segment registers, each with bits DB[7:0], contain the data to be transmitted or received. The number of bytes to be transmitted or received is determined by the data length code in the corresponding DLR register.

15.3.2 RTC Counter Register (RTCCNT)

RTCCNT is the read-only value of the current RTC count of the 8-bit counter.

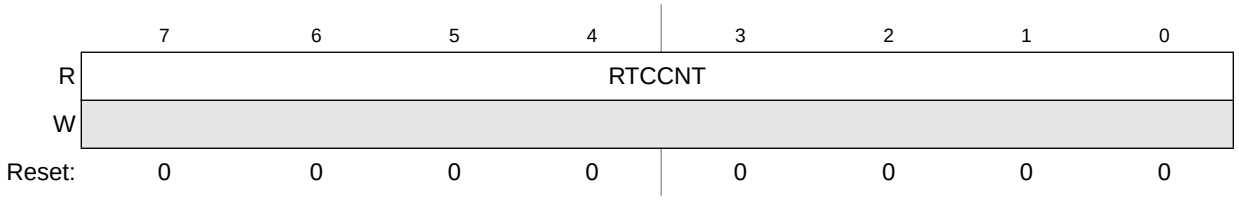

Figure 15-4. RTC Counter Register (RTCCNT)

Table 15-4. RTCCNT Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 RTCCNT	RTC Count. These eight read-only bits contain the current value of the 8-bit counter. Writes have no effect to this register. Reset, writing to RTCMOD, or writing different values to RTCLKS and RTCPS clear the count to 0x00.

15.3.3 RTC Modulo Register (RTCMOD)

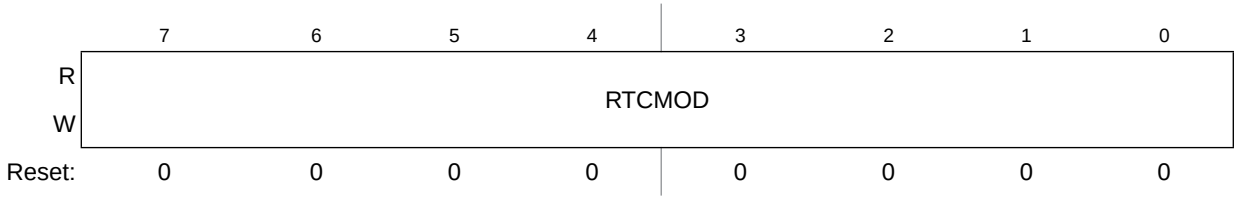

Figure 15-5. RTC Modulo Register (RTCMOD)

Table 15-5. RTCMOD Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7:0 RTCMOD	RTC Modulo. These eight read/write bits contain the modulo value used to reset the count to 0x00 upon a compare match and set the RTIF status bit. A value of 0x00 sets the RTIF bit on each rising edge of the prescaler output. Writing to RTCMOD resets the prescaler and the RTCCNT counters to 0x00. Reset sets the modulo to 0x00.

15.4 Functional Description

The RTC is composed of a main 8-bit up-counter with an 8-bit modulo register, a clock source selector, and a prescaler block with binary-based and decimal-based selectable values. The module also contains software selectable interrupt logic.

After any MCU reset, the counter is stopped and reset to 0x00, the modulus register is set to 0x00, and the prescaler is off. The 1-kHz internal oscillator clock is selected as the default clock source. To start the prescaler, write any value other than zero to the prescaler select bits (RTCPS).

Three clock sources are software selectable: the low power oscillator clock (LPO), the external clock (ERCLK), and the internal clock (IRCLK). The RTC clock select bits (RTCLKS) select the desired clock source. If a different value is written to RTCLKS, the prescaler and RTCCNT counters are reset to 0x00.

Table 16-5. TPMxCnSC Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7 CHnF	Channel n flag. When channel n is an input-capture channel, this read/write bit is set when an active edge occurs on the channel n pin. When channel n is an output compare or edge-aligned/center-aligned PWM channel, CHnF is set when the value in the TPM counter registers matches the value in the TPM channel n value registers. When channel n is an edge-aligned/center-aligned PWM channel and the duty cycle is set to 0% or 100%, CHnF will not be set even when the value in the TPM counter registers matches the value in the TPM channel n value registers. A corresponding interrupt is requested when CHnF is set and interrupts are enabled (CHnIE = 1). Clear CHnF by reading TPMxCnSC while CHnF is set and then writing a logic 0 to CHnF. If another interrupt request occurs before the clearing sequence is complete, the sequence is reset so CHnF remains set after the clear sequence completed for the earlier CHnF. This is done so a CHnF interrupt request cannot be lost due to clearing a previous CHnF. Reset clears the CHnF bit. Writing a logic 1 to CHnF has no effect. 0 No input capture or output compare event occurred on channel n 1 Input capture or output compare event on channel n
6 CHnIE	Channel n interrupt enable. This read/write bit enables interrupts from channel n. Reset clears CHnIE. 0 Channel n interrupt requests disabled (use for software polling) 1 Channel n interrupt requests enabled
5 MSnB	Mode select B for TPM channel n. When CPWMS=0, MSnB=1 configures TPM channel n for edge-aligned PWM mode. Refer to the summary of channel mode and setup controls in Table 16-6.
4 MSnA	Mode select A for TPM channel n. When CPWMS=0 and MSnB=0, MSnA configures TPM channel n for input-capture mode or output compare mode. Refer to Table 16-6 for a summary of channel mode and setup controls. **Note:** If the associated port pin is not stable for at least two bus clock cycles before changing to input capture mode, it is possible to get an unexpected indication of an edge trigger.
3–2 ELSnB ELSnA	Edge/level select bits. Depending upon the operating mode for the timer channel as set by CPWMS:MSnB:MSnA and shown in Table 16-6, these bits select the polarity of the input edge that triggers an input capture event, select the level that will be driven in response to an output compare match, or select the polarity of the PWM output. Setting ELSnB:ELSnA to 0:0 configures the related timer pin as a general purpose I/O pin not related to any timer functions. This function is typically used to temporarily disable an input capture channel or to make the timer pin available as a general purpose I/O pin when the associated timer channel is set up as a software timer that does not require the use of a pin.

Table 16-6. Mode, Edge, and Level Selection

CPWMS	MSnB:MSnA	ELSnB:ELSnA	Mode	Configuration
X	XX	00	Pin not used for TPM - revert to general purpose I/O or other peripheral control	

16.6.2.1.2 Center-Aligned PWM Case

When CPWMS=1, TOF gets set when the timer counter changes direction from up-counting to down-counting at the end of the terminal count (the value in the modulo register). In this case the TOF corresponds to the end of a PWM period.

16.6.2.2 Channel Event Interrupt Description

The meaning of channel interrupts depends on the channel's current mode (input-capture, output-compare, edge-aligned PWM, or center-aligned PWM).

16.6.2.2.1 Input Capture Events

When a channel is configured as an input capture channel, the ELSnB:ELSnA control bits select no edge (off), rising edges, falling edges or any edge as the edge which triggers an input capture event. When the selected edge is detected, the interrupt flag is set. The flag is cleared by the two-step sequence described in Section 16.6.2, "Description of Interrupt Operation."

16.6.2.2.2 Output Compare Events

When a channel is configured as an output compare channel, the interrupt flag is set each time the main timer counter matches the 16-bit value in the channel value register. The flag is cleared by the two-step sequence described Section 16.6.2, "Description of Interrupt Operation."

16.6.2.2.3 PWM End-of-Duty-Cycle Events

For channels configured for PWM operation there are two possibilities. When the channel is configured for edge-aligned PWM, the channel flag gets set when the timer counter matches the channel value register which marks the end of the active duty cycle period. When the channel is configured for center-aligned PWM, the timer count matches the channel value register twice during each PWM cycle. In this CPWM case, the channel flag is set at the start and at the end of the active duty cycle period which are the times when the timer counter matches the channel value register. The flag is cleared by the two-step sequence described Section 16.6.2, "Description of Interrupt Operation."

16.7 The Differences from TPM v2 to TPM v3

1. Write to TPMxCnTH:L registers (Section 16.3.2, "TPM-Counter Registers (TPMxCNTH:TPMxCNTL)) [SE110-TPM case 7]

   Any write to TPMxCNTH or TPMxCNTL registers in TPM v3 clears the TPM counter (TPMxCNTH:L) and the prescaler counter. Instead, in the TPM v2 only the TPM counter is cleared in this case.
2. Read of TPMxCNTH:L registers (Section 16.3.2, "TPM-Counter Registers (TPMxCNTH:TPMxCNTL))
   - In TPM v3, any read of TPMxCNTH:L registers during BDM mode returns the value of the TPM counter that is frozen. In TPM v2, if only one byte of the TPMxCNTH:L registers was read before the BDM mode became active, then any read of TPMxCNTH:L registers during

Table 17-2. BDCSCR Register Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
2 WS	**Wait or Stop Status** — When the target CPU is in wait or stop mode, most BDC commands cannot function. However, the BACKGROUND command can be used to force the target CPU out of wait or stop and into active background mode where all BDC commands work. Whenever the host forces the target MCU into active background mode, the host should issue a READ_STATUS command to check that BDMACT = 1 before attempting other BDC commands. 0 Target CPU is running user application code or in active background mode (was not in wait or stop mode when background became active) 1 Target CPU is in wait or stop mode, or a BACKGROUND command was used to change from wait or stop to active background mode
1 WSF	**Wait or Stop Failure Status** — This status bit is set if a memory access command failed due to the target CPU executing a wait or stop instruction at or about the same time. The usual recovery strategy is to issue a BACKGROUND command to get out of wait or stop mode into active background mode, repeat the command that failed, then return to the user program. (Typically, the host would restore CPU registers and stack values and re-execute the wait or stop instruction.) 0 Memory access did not conflict with a wait or stop instruction 1 Memory access command failed because the CPU entered wait or stop mode
0 DVF	**Data Valid Failure Status** — This status bit is not used in the MC9S08DZ128 Series because it does not have any slow access memory. 0 Memory access did not conflict with a slow memory access 1 Memory access command failed because CPU was not finished with a slow memory access

17.3.1.2 BDC Breakpoint Match Register (BDCBKPT)

This 16-bit register holds the address for the hardware breakpoint in the BDC. The BKPTEN and FTS control bits in BDCSCR are used to enable and configure the breakpoint logic. Dedicated serial BDC commands (READ_BKPT and WRITE_BKPT) are used to read and write the BDCBKPT register but is not accessible to user programs because it is not located in the normal memory map of the MCU. Breakpoints are normally set while the target MCU is in active background mode before running the user application program. For additional information about setup and use of the hardware breakpoint logic in the BDC, refer to Section 17.2.4, “BDC Hardware Breakpoint.”

17.3.2 System Background Debug Force Reset Register (SBDFR)

This register contains a single write-only control bit. A serial background mode command such as WRITE_BYTE must be used to write to SBDFR. Attempts to write this register from a user program are ignored. Reads always return 0x00.