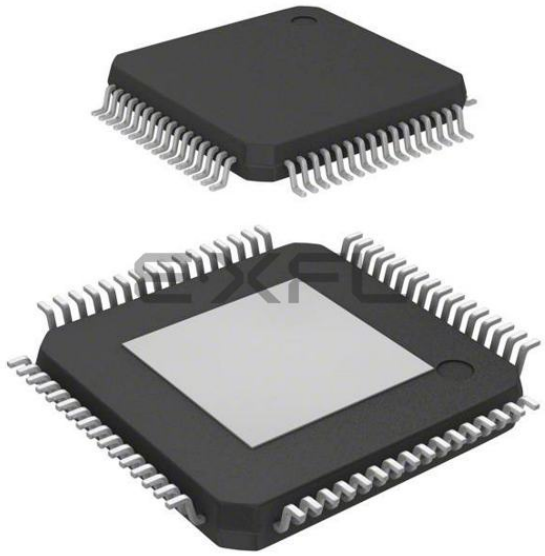


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	S12Z
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	42
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3.5V ~ 40V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b; D/A 1x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/s912zvc12f0vkh

Chapter 19
Digital Analog Converter (DAC_8B5V_V2)

1.4.12 Serial Peripheral Interface Module (SPI)

- Configurable 8- or 16-bit data size
- Full-duplex or single-wire bidirectional
- Double-buffered transmit and receive
- Master or slave mode
- MSB-first or LSB-first shifting
- Serial clock phase and polarity options

1.4.13 Analog-to-Digital Converter Module (ADC)

- 12-bit resolution
- Up to 16 external channels and 8 internal channels
- Left or right aligned result data
- Continuous conversion mode
- Programmers model with list based command and result storage architecture
- ADC directly writes results to RAM, preventing stall of further conversions
- Internal signals monitored with the ADC module
  - VRH, VRL, (VRL+VRH)/2, VSUP monitor, VBG, Temperature Sensor, Port L HVI inputs
- External pins can also be used as digital I/O
- Up to 16 pins can be used as keyboard wake-up interrupt (KWU)

1.4.14 Digital-to-Analog Converter Module (DAC)

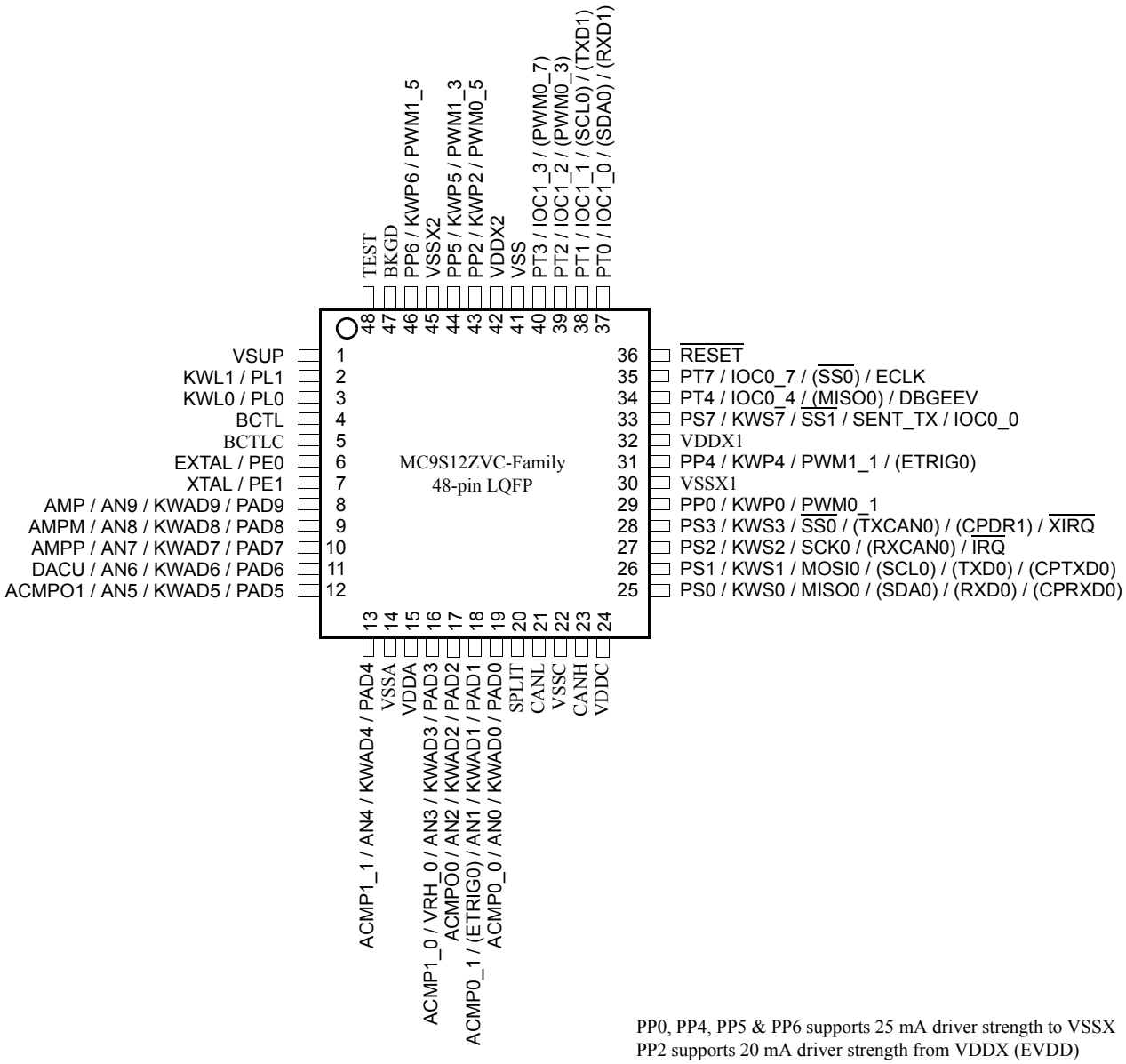
- 8-bit resolution
- Buffered and unbuffered analog output voltage usable
- Operational amplifier stand alone usable

1.4.15 Analog Comparator Module (ACMP)

- 0V to VDDA supply rail-to-rail inputs
- Low offset
- Up to 4 inputs selectable as inverting and non-inverting comparator inputs:
  - 2 low-impedance inputs with selectable low pass filter for external pins
  - 2 high-impedance inputs with fixed filter for SoC-internal signals
- Selectable hysteresis
- Selectable interrupt on rising edge, falling edge, or rising and falling edges of comparator output
- Option to output comparator signal on an external pin with selectable polarity
- Support for triggering timer input capture events

:

Figure 1-3. Pinout MC9S12ZVC-Family 48-pin LQFP



Global Address	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0264	DDRE	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	DDRE1	DDRE0
		W								
0x0265	Reserved	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		W								
0x0266	PERE	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	PERE1	PERE0
		W								
0x0267	Reserved	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		W								
0x0268	PPSE	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	PPSE1	PPSE0
		W								
0x0269–0x027F	Reserved	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		W								
0x0280	PTADH	R	PTADH7	PTADH6	PTADH5	PTADH4	PTADH3	PTADH2	PTADH1	PTADH0
		W								
0x0281	PTADL	R	PTADL7	PTADL6	PTADL5	PTADL4	PTADL3	PTADL2	PTADL1	PTADL0
		W								
0x0282	PTIADH	R	PTIADH7	PTIADH6	PTIADH5	PTIADH4	PTIADH3	PTIADH2	PTIADH1	PTIADH0
		W								
0x0283	PTIADL	R	PTIADL7	PTIADL6	PTIADL5	PTIADL4	PTIADL3	PTIADL2	PTIADL1	PTIADL0
		W								
0x0284	DDRADH	R	DDRADH7	DDRADH6	DDRADH5	DDRADH4	DDRADH3	DDRADH2	DDRADH1	DDRADH0
		W								
0x0285	DDRADL	R	DDRADL7	DDRADL6	DDRADL5	DDRADL4	DDRADL3	DDRADL2	DDRADL1	DDRADL0
		W								
0x0286	PERADH	R	PERADH7	PERADH6	PERADH5	PERADH4	PERADH3	PERADH2	PERADH1	PERADH0
		W								
0x0287	PERADL	R	PERADL7	PERADL6	PERADL5	PERADL4	PERADL3	PERADL2	PERADL1	PERADL0
		W								
0x0288	PPSADH	R	PPSADH7	PPSADH6	PPSADH5	PPSADH4	PPSADH3	PPSADH2	PPSADH1	PPSADH0
		W								
0x0289	PPSADL	R	PPSADL7	PPSADL6	PPSADL5	PPSADL4	PPSADL3	PPSADL2	PPSADL1	PPSADL0
		W								

2.3.4.12 Port L Test Enable Register (PTTEL)

Address 0x033F Access: User read/write[1]

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R	0	0	0	0	0	0	PTTEL1	PTTEL0
W								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2-32. Port L Test Enable Register (PTTEL)

[1] Read: Anytime
Write: Anytime

Table 2-32. PTTEL Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
1-0 PTTEL1-0	**Port L Test Enable** — This bit forces the input buffer of the HVI pin active while using the analog function to support open input detection in run mode. Refer to Section 2.5.5, "Open Input Detection on PL[1:0] (HVI)"). In stop mode this bit has no effect. **Note:** In direct mode (PTADIRL=1) the digital input buffer is not enabled. 1 Input buffer enabled when used with analog function and not in direct mode (PTADIRL=0) 0 Input buffer disabled when used with analog function

2.4 Functional Description

2.4.1 General

Each pin except BKGD can act as general-purpose I/O. In addition each pin can act as an output or input of a peripheral module.

2.4.2 Registers

Table 2-33 lists the implemented configuration bits which are available on each port. These registers except the pin input registers can be written at any time, however a specific configuration might not become active. For example a pullup device does not become active while the port is used as a push-pull output.

Unimplemented bits read zero.

2.4.4.3 Over-Current Interrupt and Protection

In case of an over-current condition on PP2 (EVDD1) or PP[6-4,0] (see Section 2.5.3, “Over-Current Protection on PP2 (EVDD1)”” and 2.5.4, “Over-Current Protection on PP[6-4,0]””) the related over-current interrupt flag OCIFP[OCIFP] asserts. This flag generates an interrupt if the enable bit OCIEP[OCIEP] is set.

An asserted flag immediately forces the related output independent of its driving source (peripheral output or port register bit) to its disabled level to protect the device. The flag must be cleared to re-enable the driver.

2.4.5 High-Voltage Input

A high-voltage input (HVI) on port L has the following features:

- Input voltage proof up to V_{HVI}
- Digital input function with pin interrupt and wakeup from stop capability
- Analog input function with selectable divider ratio routable to ADC channel. Optional direct input bypassing voltage divider and impedance converter. Capable to wakeup from stop (pin interrupts in run mode not available). Open input detection.

Figure 2-35 shows a block diagram of the HVI.

NOTE

The term stop mode (STOP) is limited to voltage regulator operating in reduced performance mode (RPM). Refer to “Low Power Modes” section in device overview.

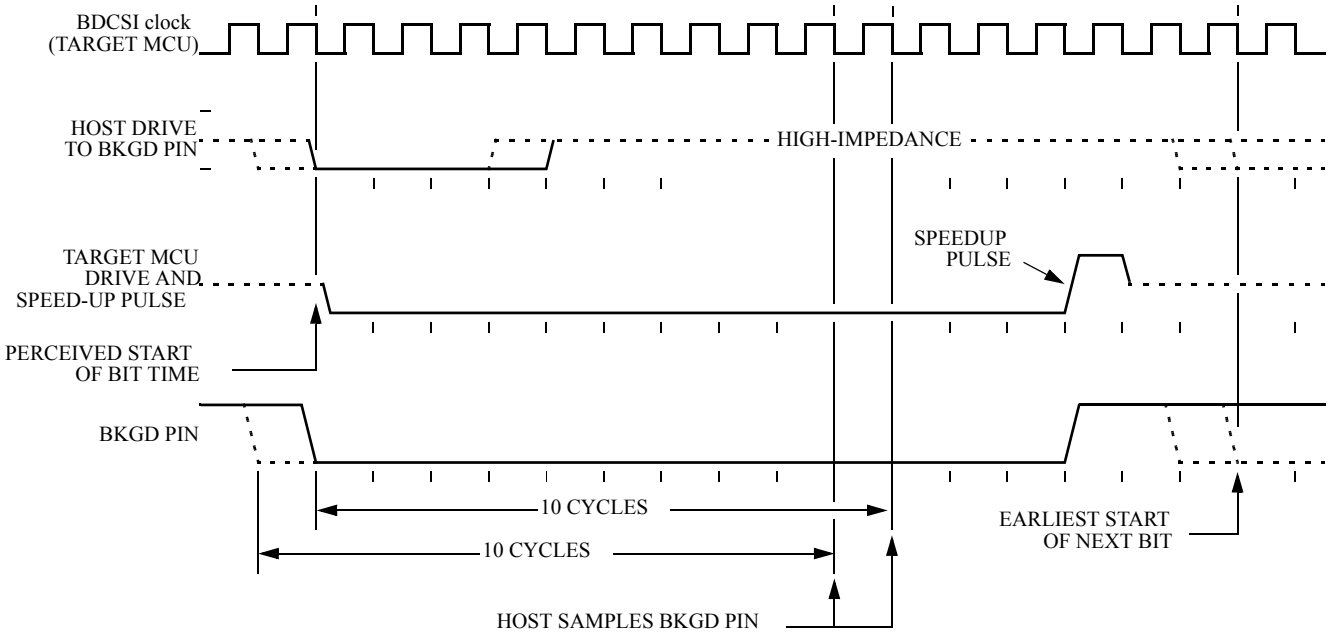


Figure 3-8. BDC Target-to-Host Serial Bit Timing (Logic 0)

3.4.7 Serial Interface Hardware Handshake (ACK Pulse) Protocol

BDC commands are processed internally at the device core clock rate. Since the BDCSI clock can be asynchronous relative to the bus frequency, a handshake protocol is provided so the host can determine when an issued command has been executed. This section describes the hardware handshake protocol.

The hardware handshake protocol signals to the host controller when a BDC command has been executed by the target. This protocol is implemented by a low pulse (16 BDCSI clock cycles) followed by a brief speedup pulse on the BKGD pin, generated by the target MCU when a command, issued by the host, has been successfully executed (see Figure 3-9). This pulse is referred to as the ACK pulse. After the ACK pulse has finished, the host can start the bit retrieval if the last issued command was a read command, or start a new command if the last command was a write command or a control command.

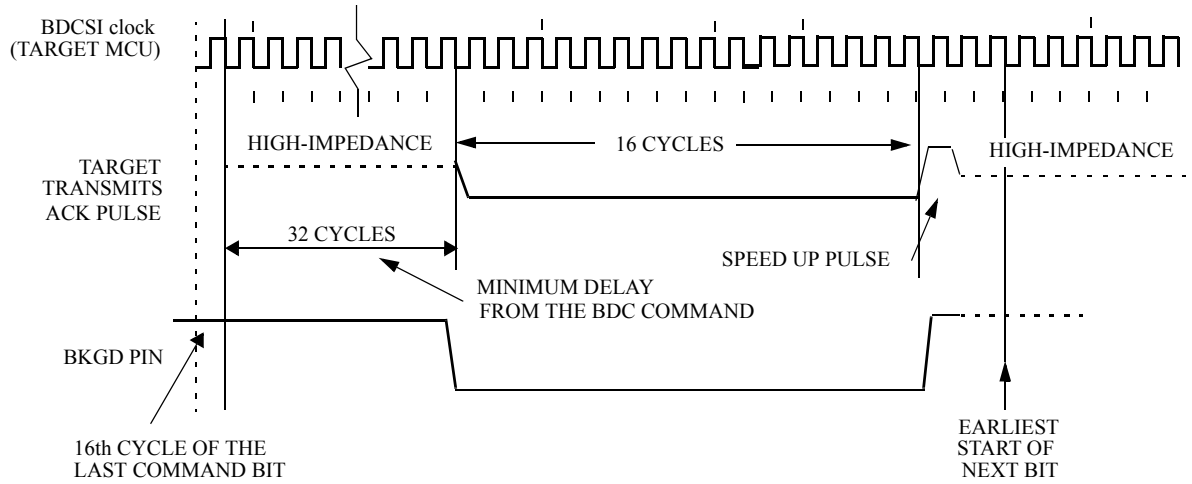


Figure 3-9. Target Acknowledge Pulse (ACK)

6.4.3.1 Comparator Match Events

6.4.3.1.1 Opcode Address Comparator Match

The comparator is loaded with the address of the selected instruction and the comparator control register INST bit is set. When the opcode reaches the execution stage of the instruction queue a match occurs just before the instruction executes, allowing a breakpoint immediately before the instruction boundary. The comparator address register must contain the address of the first opcode byte for the match to occur. Opcode address matches are data independent thus the RWE and RW bits are ignored. CPU compares are disabled when BDM becomes active.

6.4.3.1.2 Data Access Comparator Match

Data access matches are generated when an access occurs at the address contained in the comparator address register. The match can be qualified by the access data and by the access type (read/write). The breakpoint occurs a maximum of 2 instructions after the access in the CPU flow. Note, if a COF occurs between access and breakpoint, the opcode address of the breakpoint can be elsewhere in the memory map.

Opcode fetches are not classed as data accesses. Thus data access matches are not possible on opcode fetches.

6.4.3.2 External Event

The DBGEEV input signal can force a state sequencer transition, independent of internal comparator matches. The DBGEEV is an input signal mapped directly to a device pin and configured by the EEVE field in DBGC1. The external events can change the state sequencer state.

If configured to change the state sequencer state, then the external match is mapped to DBGSCRx bits C3SC[1:0]. The DBGEFR bit EEVF is set when an external event occurs.

6.4.3.3 Setting The TRIG Bit

Independent of comparator matches it is possible to initiate a breakpoint by writing the TRIG bit in DBGC1 to a logic “1”. This forces the state sequencer into the Final State. the transition to Final State is followed immediately by a transition to State0.

Breakpoints, if enabled, are issued on the transition to State0.

6.4.3.4 Event Priorities

If simultaneous events occur, the priority is resolved according to Table 6-31. Lower priority events are suppressed. It is thus possible to miss a lower priority event if it occurs simultaneously with an event of a higher priority. The event priorities dictate that in the case of simultaneous matches, the match on the higher comparator channel number (3,1,0) has priority.

If a write access to DBGC1 with the ARM bit position set occurs simultaneously to a hardware disarm from an internal event, then the ARM bit is cleared due to the hardware disarm.

9.4.2.9 ADC Error Interrupt Flag Register (ADCEIF)

If one of the following error flags is set the ADC ceases operation:

- IA_EIF
- CMD_EIF
- EOL_EIF
- TRIG_EIF

In order to make the ADC operational again an ADC Soft-Reset must be issued which clears above listed error interrupt flags.

The error interrupt flags RSTAR_EIF and LDOK_EIF do not cause the ADC to cease operation. If set the ADC continues operation. Each of the two bits can be cleared by writing a value of 1’b1. Both bits are also cleared if an ADC Soft-Reset is issued.

All bits are cleared if bit ADC_EN is clear. Writing any flag with value 1’b0 does not clear a flag. Writing any flag with value 1’b1 does not set the flag.

Module Base + 0x0008

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R	IA_EIF	CMD_EIF	EOL_EIF	Reserved	TRIG_EIF	RSTAR_EIF	LDOK_EIF	0
W								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= Unimplemented or Reserved

Figure 9-12. ADC Error Interrupt Flag Register (ADCEIF)

Read: Anytime

Write:

- Bits RSTAR_EIF and LDOK_EIF are writable anytime
- Bits IA_EIF, CMD_EIF, EOL_EIF and TRIG_EIF are not writable

Table 9-13. ADCEIF Field Descriptions

Field	Description
7 IA_EIF	**Illegal Access Error Interrupt Flag** — This flag indicates that storing the conversion result caused an illegal access error or conversion command loading from outside system RAM or NVM area occurred. The ADC ceases operation if this error flag is set (issue of type severe). 0 No illegal access error occurred. 1 An illegal access error occurred.
6 CMD_EIF	**Command Value Error Interrupt Flag** — This flag indicates that an invalid command is loaded (Any command that contains reserved bit settings) or illegal format setting selected (reserved SRES[2:0] bit settings). The ADC ceases operation if this error flag is set (issue of type severe). 0 Valid conversion command loaded. 1 Invalid conversion command loaded.
5 EOL_EIF	**“End Of List” Error Interrupt Flag** — This flag indicates a missing “End Of List” command type in current executed CSL. The ADC ceases operation if this error flag is set (issue of type severe). 0 No “End Of List” error. 1 “End Of List” command type missing in current executed CSL.

9.5.3.3 ADC List Usage and Conversion/Conversion Sequence Flow Description

It is the user's responsibility to make sure that the different lists do not overlap or exceed the system RAM area respectively the CSL does not exceed the NVM area if located in the NVM. The error flag IA_EIF will be set for accesses done outside the system RAM area and will cause an error interrupt if enabled for lists that are located in the system RAM.

Generic flow for ADC register load at conversion sequence start/restart:

- It is mandatory that the ADC is idle (no ongoing conversion or conversion sequence).
- It is mandatory to have at least one CSL with valid entries. See also Section 9.8.7.2, "Restart CSL execution with currently active CSL or Section 9.8.7.3, "Restart CSL execution with new/other CSL (alternative CSL becomes active CSL) — CSL swapping for more details on possible scenarios.
- A Restart Event occurs, which causes the index registers to be cleared (register ADCCIDX and ADCRIDX are cleared) and to point to the top of the corresponding lists (top of active RVL and CSL).
- Load conversion command to background conversion command register 1.
- The control bit(s) RSTA (and LDOK if set) are cleared.
- Wait for Trigger Event to start conversion.

Generic flow for ADC register load during conversion:

- The index registers ADCCIDX is incremented.
- The inactive background command register is loaded with a new conversion command.

Generic flow for ADC result storage at end of conversion:

- Index register ADCRIDX is incremented and the conversion result is stored in system RAM. As soon as the result is successfully stored, any conversion interrupt flags are set accordingly.
- At the conversion boundary the other background command register becomes active and visible in the ADC register map.
- If the last executed conversion command was of type "End Of Sequence", the ADC waits for the Trigger Event.
- If the last executed conversion command was of type "End Of List" and the ADC is configured in "Restart Mode", the ADC sets all related flags and stays idle awaiting a Restart Event to continue.
- If the last executed conversion command was of type "End Of List" and the ADC is configured in "Trigger Mode", the ADC sets all related flags and automatically returns to top of current CSL and is awaiting a Trigger Event to continue.
- If the last executed conversion command was of type "Normal Conversion" the ADC continues command execution in the order of the current CSL (continues conversion).

Chapter 10
Supply Voltage Sensor - (BATSV3)

Table 10-1. Revision History Table

Rev. No. (Item No.)	Data	Sections Affected	Substantial Change(s)
V01.00	15 Dec 2010	all	Initial Version
V02.00	16 Mar 2011	10.3.2.1 10.4.2.1	- added BVLS[1] to support four voltage level - moved BVHS to register bit 6
V03.00	26 Apr 2011	all	- removed Vsense
V03.10	04 Oct 2011	10.4.2.1 and 10.4.2.2	- removed BSESE

10.1 Introduction

The BATS module provides the functionality to measure the voltage of the chip supply pin VSUP.

10.1.1 Features

The VSUP pin can be routed via an internal divider to the internal Analog to Digital Converter. Independent of the routing to the Analog to Digital Converter, it is possible to route this voltage to a comparator to generate a low or a high voltage interrupt to alert the MCU.

10.1.2 Modes of Operation

The BATS module behaves as follows in the system power modes:

1. Run mode

   The activation of the VSUP Level Sense Enable (BSUSE=1) or ADC connection Enable (BSUAE=1) closes the path from VSUP pin through the resistor chain to ground and enables the associated features if selected.

2. Stop mode

   During stop mode operation the path from the VSUP pin through the resistor chain to ground is opened and the low and high voltage sense features are disabled.
   The content of the configuration register is unchanged.

Table 10-5. BATIF Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
1 BVHIF	**BATS Interrupt Flag High Detect** — The flag is set to 1 when BVHC status bit changes. 0 No change of the BVHC status bit since the last clearing of the flag. 1 BVHC status bit has changed since the last clearing of the flag.
0 BVLIF	**BATS Interrupt Flag Low Detect** — The flag is set to 1 when BVLC status bit changes. 0 No change of the BVLC status bit since the last clearing of the flag. 1 BVLC status bit has changed since the last clearing of the flag.

10.3.2.5 Reserved Register

Module Base + 0x0006
Module Base + 0x0007

Access: User read/write[1]

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R W	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Figure 10-8. Reserved Register

[1] Read: Anytime
Write: Only in special mode

NOTE

These reserved registers are designed for factory test purposes only and are not intended for general user access. Writing to these registers when in special mode can alter the module's functionality.

10.4 Functional Description

10.4.1 General

The BATS module allows measuring the voltage on the VSUP pin. The voltage at the VSUP pin can be routed via an internal voltage divider to an internal Analog to Digital Converter Channel. Also the BATS module can be configured to generate a low and high voltage interrupt based on VSUP. The trigger level of the high and low interrupt are selectable.

10.4.2 Interrupts

This section describes the interrupt generated by the BATS module. The interrupt is only available in CPU run mode. Entering and exiting CPU stop mode has no effect on the interrupt flags.

To make sure the interrupt generation works properly the bus clock frequency must be higher than the Voltage Warning Low Pass Filter frequency (f_{VWLP_filter}).

14.5.3.1 Description of Interrupt Operation

The SCI only originates interrupt requests. The following is a description of how the SCI makes a request and how the MCU should acknowledge that request. The interrupt vector offset and interrupt number are chip dependent. The SCI only has a single interrupt line (SCI Interrupt Signal, active high operation) and all the following interrupts, when generated, are ORed together and issued through that port.

14.5.3.1.1 TDRE Description

The TDRE interrupt is set high by the SCI when the transmit shift register receives a byte from the SCI data register. A TDRE interrupt indicates that the transmit data register (SCIDRH/L) is empty and that a new byte can be written to the SCIDRH/L for transmission.Clear TDRE by reading SCI status register 1 with TDRE set and then writing to SCI data register low (SCIDRL).

14.5.3.1.2 TC Description

The TC interrupt is set by the SCI when a transmission has been completed. Transmission is completed when all bits including the stop bit (if transmitted) have been shifted out and no data is queued to be transmitted. No stop bit is transmitted when sending a break character and the TC flag is set (providing there is no more data queued for transmission) when the break character has been shifted out. A TC interrupt indicates that there is no transmission in progress. TC is set high when the TDRE flag is set and no data, preamble, or break character is being transmitted. When TC is set, the TXD pin becomes idle (logic 1). Clear TC by reading SCI status register 1 (SCISR1) with TC set and then writing to SCI data register low (SCIDRL).TC is cleared automatically when data, preamble, or break is queued and ready to be sent.

14.5.3.1.3 RDRF Description

The RDRF interrupt is set when the data in the receive shift register transfers to the SCI data register. A RDRF interrupt indicates that the received data has been transferred to the SCI data register and that the byte can now be read by the MCU. The RDRF interrupt is cleared by reading the SCI status register one (SCISR1) and then reading SCI data register low (SCIDRL).

14.5.3.1.4 OR Description

The OR interrupt is set when software fails to read the SCI data register before the receive shift register receives the next frame. The newly acquired data in the shift register will be lost in this case, but the data already in the SCI data registers is not affected. The OR interrupt is cleared by reading the SCI status register one (SCISR1) and then reading SCI data register low (SCIDRL).

14.5.3.1.5 IDLE Description

The IDLE interrupt is set when 10 consecutive logic 1s (if M = 0) or 11 consecutive logic 1s (if M = 1) appear on the receiver input. Once the IDLE is cleared, a valid frame must again set the RDRF flag before an idle condition can set the IDLE flag. Clear IDLE by reading SCI status register 1 (SCISR1) with IDLE set and then reading SCI data register low (SCIDRL).

16.4.1.8 Handshaking

The clock synchronization mechanism can be used as a handshake in data transfer. Slave devices may hold the SCL low after completion of one byte transfer (9 bits). In such case, it halts the bus clock and forces the master clock into wait states until the slave releases the SCL line.

16.4.1.9 Clock Stretching

The clock synchronization mechanism can be used by slaves to slow down the bit rate of a transfer. After the master has driven SCL low the slave can drive SCL low for the required period and then release it.If the slave SCL low period is greater than the master SCL low period then the resulting SCL bus signal low period is stretched.

16.4.1.10 Ten-bit Address

A ten-bit address is indicated if the first 5 bits of the first address byte are 0x11110. The following rules apply to the first address byte.

SLAVE ADDRESS	R/W BIT	DESCRIPTION
0000000	0	General call address
0000010	x	Reserved for different bus format
0000011	x	Reserved for future purposes
11111XX	x	Reserved for future purposes
11110XX	x	10-bit slave addressing

Figure 16-13. Definition of bits in the first byte.

The address type is identified by ADTYPE. When ADTYPE is 0, 7-bit address is applied. Reversely, the address is 10-bit address.Generally, there are two cases of 10-bit address.See the Figure 16-14 and Figure 16-15.

S	Slave Add1st 7bits 11110+ADR10+ADR9	R/W 0	A1	Slave Add 2nd byte ADR[8:1]	A2	Data	A3

Figure 16-14. A master-transmitter addresses a slave-receiver with a 10-bit address

S	Slave Add1st 7bits 11110+ADR10+ADR9	R/W 0	A1	Slave Add 2nd byte ADR[8:1]	A2	Sr	Slave Add 1st 7bits 11110+ADR10+ADR9	R/W 1	A3	Data	A4

Figure 16-15. A master-receiver addresses a slave-transmitter with a 10-bit address.

In the Figure 16-15, the first two bytes are the similar to Figure 16-14. After the repeated START(Sr),the first slave address is transmitted again, but the R/W is 1, meaning that the slave is acted as a transmitter.

18.3.3.3 Data Length Register (DLR)

This register keeps the data length field of the CAN frame.

Module Base + 0x00XC

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R					DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0
W								
Reset:	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

= Unused; always read “x”

Figure 18-35. Data Length Register (DLR) — Extended Identifier Mapping

Table 18-33. DLR Register Field Descriptions

Field	Description
3-0 DLC[3:0]	**Data Length Code Bits** — The data length code contains the number of bytes (data byte count) of the respective message. During the transmission of a remote frame, the data length code is transmitted as programmed while the number of transmitted data bytes is always 0. The data byte count ranges from 0 to 8 for a data frame. Table 18-34 shows the effect of setting the DLC bits.

Table 18-34. Data Length Codes

Data Length Code				Data Byte Count
DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	2
0	0	1	1	3
0	1	0	0	4
0	1	0	1	5
0	1	1	0	6
0	1	1	1	7
1	0	0	0	8

18.3.3.4 Transmit Buffer Priority Register (TBPR)

This register defines the local priority of the associated message buffer. The local priority is used for the internal prioritization process of the MSCAN and is defined to be highest for the smallest binary number. The MSCAN implements the following internal prioritization mechanisms:

- All transmission buffers with a cleared TXEx flag participate in the prioritization immediately before the SOF (start of frame) is sent.
- The transmission buffer with the lowest local priority field wins the prioritization.

Appendix G PIM Electrical Specifications

G.1 High-Voltage Inputs (HVI) Electrical Characteristics

Table G-1. Static Electrical Characteristics - High Voltage Input Pins - Port L

Characteristics are $5.5V \le V_{SUP} \le 18$ V, $-40°C \le T_J \le 175°C$[1] unless otherwise noted. Typical values noted reflect the approximate parameter mean at $T_A = 25°C$[2] under nominal conditions unless otherwise noted.

Num	Ratings	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
25	Digital Input Threshold • $V_{SUP} > 6.5V$ • $5.5V \le V_{SUP} \le 6.5V$	V_{TH_HVI}	 2.8 2.0	 3.5 2.5	 4.5 3.8	 V V
26	Input Hysteresis	V_{HYS_HVI}	–	250	–	mV
27	Pin Input Divider Ratio with external series R_{EXT_HVI} Ratio = V_{HVI} / $V_{Internal(ADC)}$	 $Ratio_{L\_HVI}$ $Ratio_{H\_HVI}$	 – –	 2 6	 – –	
28	Analog Input Matching Absolute Error on V_{ADC} • Compared to V_{HVI} / $Ratio_{L\_HVI}$ (1V < V_{HVI} < 7V) • Compared to V_{HVI} / $Ratio_{H\_HVI}$ (3V < V_{HVI} < 21V) • Direct Mode (PTADIRL=1) (0.5V < VHVI < 3.5V)	 AIM_{L_HVI} AIM_{H_HVI} AIM_{D_HVI}	 – – –	 ± 2 ± 2 ± 2	 ± 5 ± 5 ± 5	 % % %
29	High Voltage Input Series Resistor **Note:** Always required externally at HVI pins.	R_{EXT_HVI}	–	10	–	kΩ
30	Enable Uncertainty Time	t_{UNC_HVI}	–	1	–	µs
31	Input capacitance	C_{IN_HVI}	–	8	–	pF

1 T_J: Junction Temperature

2 T_A: Ambient Temperature

Table G-2. Absolute Maximum Ratings - High Voltage Input Pins - Port L

Num	Ratings	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
1	V_{HVI} Voltage Range	V_{HVI}	-27	–	42	V

Table H-2. Static Electrical Characteristics of the analog comparator - (ACMP).

Characteristics noted under conditions 3.13V <= VDDA <= 5.5V>, -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C[1] unless otherwise noted. Typical values noted reflect the approximate parameter mean at T_A = 25°C[2] under nominal conditions unless otherwise noted.						
Num	**Ratings**	**Symbol**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**
4	Pad Input Current in V_{ACMP_in} range • -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 80°C • -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C • -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 175°C For 0V < Vpad_in < VDDA	$I_{ACMP\_pad\_in}$	 -1 -2 -3	 - - -	 1 2 3	 µA µA µA
5	Input Offset • -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C • -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 175°C	V_{ACMP_offset}	 -25 -25	 0 0	 25 25	 mV mV
6	Input Hysteresis in run mode • [ACHYS] = 00 • [ACHYS] = 01 • [ACHYS] = 10 • [ACHYS] = 11	V_{ACMP_hyst}	 -3 -10 -30 -50	 -12 -24 -60 -125	 -22 -40 -100 -200	 mV mV mV mV
7	Common Mode Input range • V_{ACMP_0} • V_{ACMP_1} • V_{acmpi_0} • V_{acmpi_1}	V_{ACMP_in}	0	V_{DDA}/2	V_{DDA}	V
8	Common Mode Input range 150°C ≤ T_J ≤ 175°C • V_{ACMP_0} • V_{ACMP_1} • V_{acmpi_0} • V_{acmpi_1}	V_{ACMP_in}	0	V_{DDA}/2	V_{DDA}	V

[1] T_J: Junction Temperature

Appendix M
Ordering Information

Customers can choose either the mask-specific partnumber or the generic, mask-independent partnumber. Ordering a mask-specific partnumber enables the customer to specify which particular maskset they receive whereas ordering the generic partnumber means that the currently preferred maskset (which may change over time) is shipped. In either case, the marking on the device always shows the generic, mask-independent partnumber and the mask set number. The below figure illustrates the structure of a typical mask-specific ordering number.

N.23 0x0800-0x083F CAN0

Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
0x0800 CANCTL0	R	RXFRM	RXACT	CSWAI	SYNCH	TIME	WUPE	SLPRQ	INITRQ
	W								
0x0001 CANCTL1	R	CANE	CLKSRC	LOOPB	LISTEN	BORM	WUPM	SLPAK	INITAK
	W								
0x0802 CANBTR0	R	SJW1	SJW0	BRP5	BRP4	BRP3	BRP2	BRP1	BRP0
	W								
0x0803 CANBTR1	R	SAMP	TSEG22	TSEG21	TSEG20	TSEG13	TSEG12	TSEG11	TSEG10
	W								
0x0804 CANRFLG	R	WUPIF	CSCIF	RSTAT1	RSTAT0	TSTAT1	TSTAT0	OVRIF	RXF
	W								
0x0805 CANRIER	R	WUPIE	CSCIE	RSTATE1	RSTATE0	TSTATE1	TSTATE0	OVRIE	RXFIE
	W								
0x0806 CANTFLG	R	0	0	0	0	0	TXE2	TXE1	TXE0
	W								
0x0807 CANTIER	R	0	0	0	0	0	TXEIE2	TXEIE1	TXEIE0
	W								
0x0808 CANTARQ	R	0	0	0	0	0	ABTRQ2	ABTRQ1	ABTRQ0
	W								
0x0809 CANTAAK	R	0	0	0	0	0	ABTAK2	ABTAK1	ABTAK0
	W								
0x080A CANTBSEL	R	0	0	0	0	0	TX2	TX1	TX0
	W								
0x080B CANIDAC	R	0	0	IDAM1	IDAM0	0	IDHIT2	IDHIT1	IDHIT0
	W								
0x080C Reserved	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	W								
0x000D CANMISC	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	BOHOLD
	W								
0x080E CANRXERR	R	RXERR7	RXERR6	RXERR5	RXERR4	RXERR3	RXERR2	RXERR1	RXERR0
	W								

= Unimplemented or Reserved