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"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 "<u>Embedded -</u> <u>Microcontrollers</u>"

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	HLVD, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	237 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323hah2016g

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

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



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Revision History

Each instance in Table 1 reflects a change to this document from its previous revision. To see more detail, click the appropriate link in the table.

Table 1. Revision History of this Docume	ent
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Date	Revision Level	Section	Description	Page #
December 2004	02	Changed low power of deleted mask option and 10. Added new T Table 11 and change	consumption, STOP and HALT mode current values, note, clarified temperature ranges in Tables 6 and 8 ables 9 and 10. Also added Characterization data to d Program/Erase Endurance value in Table 12.	1,2,10 11,12, 13,14, 15
		Removed Preliminar	/ designation	All
March 2005	03	Minor change to Tab pin CDIP parts in the	e 9 Electrical Characteristics. Added 20, 28 and 40- Ordering Section.	11,90







Figure 3. 20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Configuration

Table 4.	20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Identification

Pin #	Symbol	Function	Direction
1–3	P25–P27	Port 2, Bits 5,6,7	Input/Output
4	P07	Port 0, Bit 7	Input/Output
5	V _{DD}	Power Supply	
6	XTAL2	Crystal Oscillator Clock	Output
7	XTAL1	Crystal Oscillator Clock	Input
8–10	P31–P33	Port 3, Bits 1,2,3	Input
11,12	P34. P36	Port 3, Bits 4,6	Output
13	P00/Pref1/P30	Port 0, Bit 0/Analog reference input Port 3 Bit 0	Input/Output for P00 Input for Pref1/P30
14	P01	Port 0, Bit 1	Input/Output
15	V _{SS}	Ground	
16–20	P20–P24	Port 2, Bits 0,1,2,3,4	Input/Output



			T _A =0°C to +70°C (S) −40°C to +105°C (E) −40°C to +125°C (A) 8.0MHz				Watch-Dog Timer Mode Register	
No	Symbol	Parameter	V _{CC}	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Notes	(D1, D0)
1	ТрС	Input Clock Period	2.0–5.5	121	DC	ns	1	
2	TrC,TfC	Clock Input Rise and Fall Times	2.0–5.5		25	ns	1	
3	TwC	Input Clock Width	2.0–5.5	37		ns	1	
4	TwTinL	Timer Input Low Width	2.0 5.5	100 70		ns	1	
5	TwTinH	Timer Input High Width	2.0–5.5	3ТрС			1	
6	TpTin	Timer Input Period	2.0–5.5	8TpC			1	
7	TrTin,TfTin	Timer Input Rise and Fall Timers	2.0–5.5		100	ns	1	
8	TwIL	Interrupt Request Low Time	2.0 5.5	100 70		ns	1, 2	
9	TwIH	Interrupt Request Input High Time	2.0–5.5	5TpC			1, 2	
10	Twsm	Stop-Mode Recovery Width	2.0–5.5	12		ns	3	
		Spec		5TpC			4	
11	Tost	Oscillator Start-Up Time	2.0–5.5		5TpC		4	
12	Twdt	Watch-Dog Timer	2.0–5.5	5		ms		0, 0
		Delay Time	2.0–5.5	10		ms		0, 1
			2.0-5.5	20		ms		1,0
			2.0-0.0	ðU		ms		1, 1
13	T _{POR}	Power-On Reset	2.0–5.5	2.5	10	ms		

Table 13. AC Characteristics

Notes:

1. Timing Reference uses 0.9 V_{CC} for a logic 1 and 0.1 V_{CC} for a logic 0. 2. Interrupt request through Port 3 (P33–P31).

3. SMR – D5 = 1.

4. SMR - D5 = 0.







Figure 12. 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 edgedetection circuit is through P31 or P20 (see "T8 and T16 Common Functions—





Figure 13. Port 3 Counter/Timer Output Configuration



The upper nibble of the register pointer (see Figure 16) selects which working register group, of 16 bytes in the register file, is accessed out of the possible 256. The lower nibble selects the expanded register file bank and, in the case of the Z8 GP family, banks 0, F, and D are implemented. A OH in the lower nibble allows the normal register file (bank 0) to be addressed. Any other value from 1H to FH exchanges the lower 16 registers to an expanded register bank.





Figure 16. Register Pointer

Example: Z8 GP: (See Figure 15 on page 28)

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

But if:

R253 RP = 0Dh R0 = CTR0 R1 = CTR1 R2 = CTR2R3 = Reserved



The counter/timers are mapped into ERF group D. Access is easily performed using the following:

LD	RP, #0Dh	;	Select ERF D
for access to bank D			
		;	(working
register group 0)			
LD	R0,#xx	;	load CTR0
LD	1, #xx	;	load CTR1
LD	R1, 2	;	CTR2→CTR1
LD	RP, #0Dh	;	Select ERF D
for access to bank D			
		;	(working
register group 0)			
LD	RP, #7Dh	;	Select
expanded register bank	D and working	;	register
group 7 of bank 0 for a	ccess.		
LD	71h, 2		
; CTRL2 \rightarrow register 71h			
LD	R1, 2		
; CTRL2→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 15) 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 (Figure 17). 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.









Figure 17. Register Pointer—Detail

Stack

The internal register file is used for the stack. An 8-bit Stack Pointer SPL (R255) is used for the internal stack that resides in the general-purpose registers (R4–R239). SPH (R254) can be used as a general-purpose register.



into LO8; if it is a negative edge, data is put into HI8. From that point, one of the edge detect status bits (CTR1, D1; D0) is set, and an interrupt can be generated if enabled (CTR0, D2). Meanwhile, T8 is loaded with FFh and starts counting again. If T8 reaches 0, the timeout status bit (CTR0, D5) is set, and an interrupt can be generated if enabled (CTR0, D1). T8 then continues counting from FFH (see Figure 23 and Figure 24).



Figure 23. Demodulation Mode Count Capture Flowchart



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.

Interrupts

The ZGP323H features six different interrupts (Table 19). The interrupts are maskable and prioritized (Figure 30). The six sources are divided as follows: three sources are claimed by Port 3 lines P33–P31, two by the counter/timers (Table 19) 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 35, Stop Mode Recovery Source, on page 59.





Figure 30. Interrupt Block Diagram







Notes: Take care in differentiating the Transmit Mode from Demodulation Mode. Depending on which of these two modes is operating, the CTR1 bit has different functions.

Changing from one mode to another cannot be performed without disabling the counter/timers.



CTR2(0D)02H



Figure 41. T16 Control Register ((0D) 2H: Read/Write Except Where Noted)



PCON(0F)00H



* Default setting after reset

Figure 44. Port Configuration Register (PCON)(0F)00H: Write Only)



R249 IPR(F9H)



Figure 51. Interrupt Priority Register (F9H: Write Only)



R254 SPH(FEH)



Figure 56. Stack Pointer High (FEH: Read/Write)

R255 SPL(FFH)



Stack Pointer Low Byte (SP7–SP0)

Figure 57. Stack Pointer Low (FFH: Read/Write)

Package Information

Package information for all versions of ZGP323H is depicted in Figures 59 through Figure 68.



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Codes

ZG = ZiLOG General Purpose Family

P = OTP

- 323 = Family Designation
- H = High Voltage
- T = Temparature
 - S = Standard 0° to +70°C
 - $E = Extended 40^{\circ} to + 105^{\circ}C$
 - A = Automotive -40° to $+125^{\circ}$ C
- P = Package Type:
 - K = CDIP
 - P = PDIP
 - H = SSOP
 - S = SOIC

= Number of Pins

- CC = Memory Size
- M = Molding Compound
- C = Standard Plastic Packaging Molding Compound
- G = Green Plastic Molding Compound
- E = Standard Cer Dip flow

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