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### 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

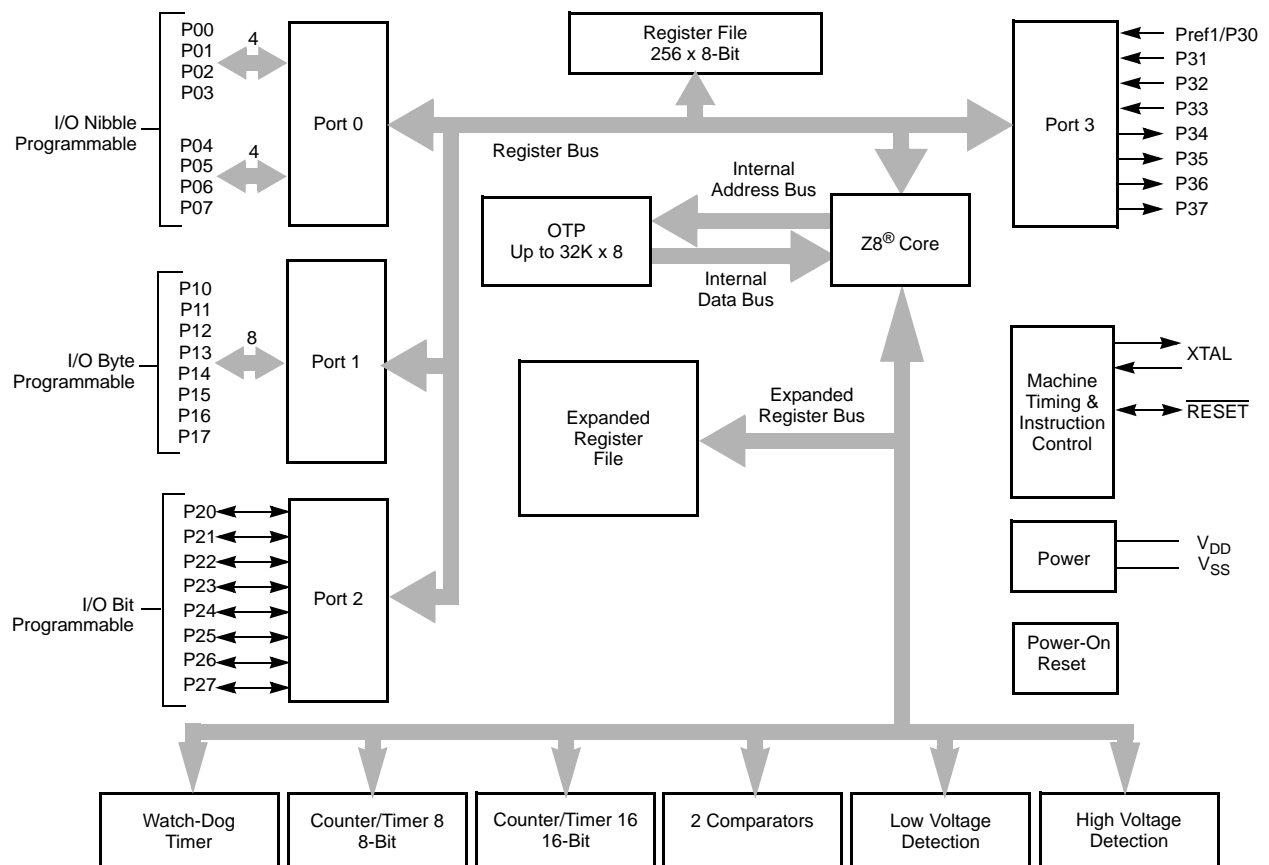
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	HLVD, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	237 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323heh2032g">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323heh2032g</a>



Figure 68. 48-Pin SSOP Package Design ..... 89

**Table 3. Power Connections**

Connection	Circuit	Device
Power	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>
Ground	GND	V <sub>SS</sub>



Note: Refer to the specific package for available pins.

**Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram**

## Capacitance

Table 8 lists the capacitances.

**Table 8. Capacitance**

Parameter	Maximum
Input capacitance	12pF
Output capacitance	12pF
I/O capacitance	12pF
Note: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = \text{GND} = 0\text{V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{MHz}$ , unmeasured pins returned to GND	

## DC Characteristics

**Table 9. GP323HS DC Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	$V_{CC}$	$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } +70^\circ\text{C}$			Units	Conditions	Notes
			Min	Typ(7)	Max			
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage		2.0		5.5	V	See Note 5	5
$V_{CH}$	Clock Input High Voltage	2.0-5.5	$0.8 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC}+0.3$	V	Driven by External Clock Generator	
$V_{CL}$	Clock Input Low Voltage	2.0-5.5	$V_{SS}-0.3$		0.4	V	Driven by External Clock Generator	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	2.0-5.5	$0.7 V_{CC}$		$V_{CC}+0.3$	V		
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	2.0-5.5	$V_{SS}-0.3$		$0.2 V_{CC}$	V		
$V_{OH1}$	Output High Voltage	2.0-5.5	$V_{CC}-0.4$			V	$I_{OH} = -0.5\text{mA}$	
$V_{OH2}$	Output High Voltage (P36, P37, P00, P01)	2.0-5.5	$V_{CC}-0.8$			V	$I_{OH} = -7\text{mA}$	
$V_{OL1}$	Output Low Voltage	2.0-5.5			0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 4.0\text{mA}$	
$V_{OL2}$	Output Low Voltage (P00, P01, P36, P37)	2.0-5.5			0.8	V	$I_{OL} = 10\text{mA}$	
$V_{OFFSET}$	Comparator Input Offset Voltage	2.0-5.5			25	mV		
$V_{REF}$	Comparator Reference Voltage	2.0-5.5	0		$V_{CC}$ 1.75	V		
$I_{IL}$	Input Leakage	2.0-5.5	-1		1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{CC}$ Pull-ups disabled	
$R_{PU}$	Pull-up Resistance	2.0V	225		675	$\text{K}\Omega$	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ ; Pullups selected by mask option	
		3.6V	75		275	$\text{K}\Omega$		
		5.0V	40		160	$\text{K}\Omega$		

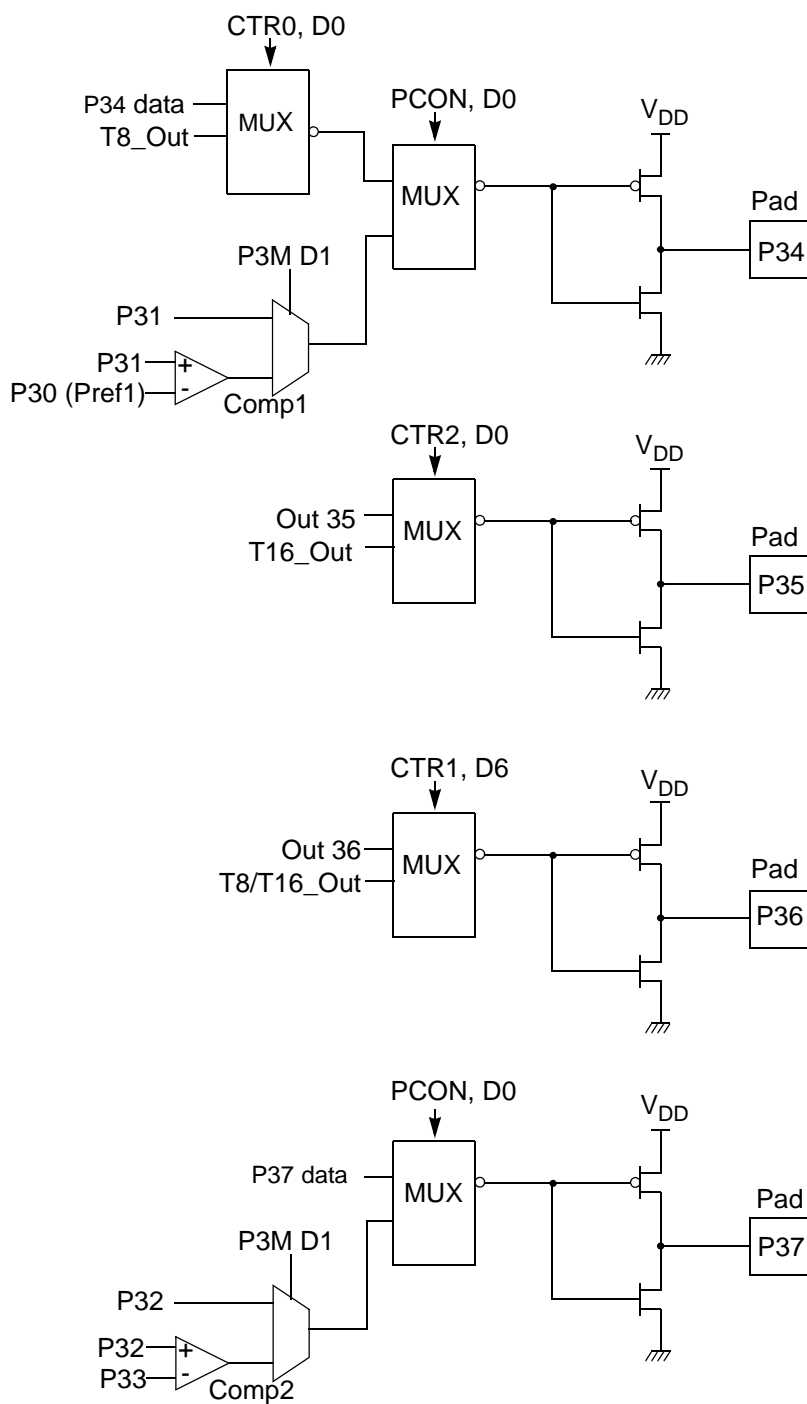


Figure 13. Port 3 Counter/Timer Output Configuration

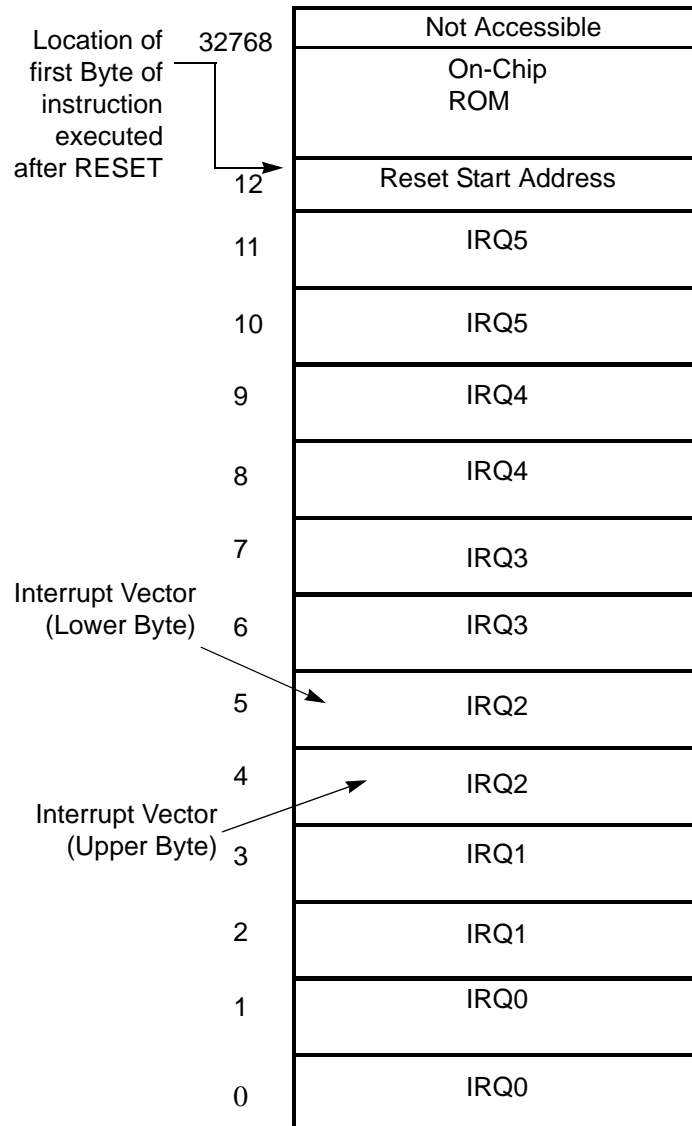


Figure 14. Program Memory Map (32K OTP)

## Expanded Register File

The register file has been expanded to allow for additional system control registers and for mapping of additional peripheral devices into the register address area. The Z8<sup>®</sup> register address space (R0 through R15) has been implemented as 16 banks, with 16 registers per bank. These register groups are known as the

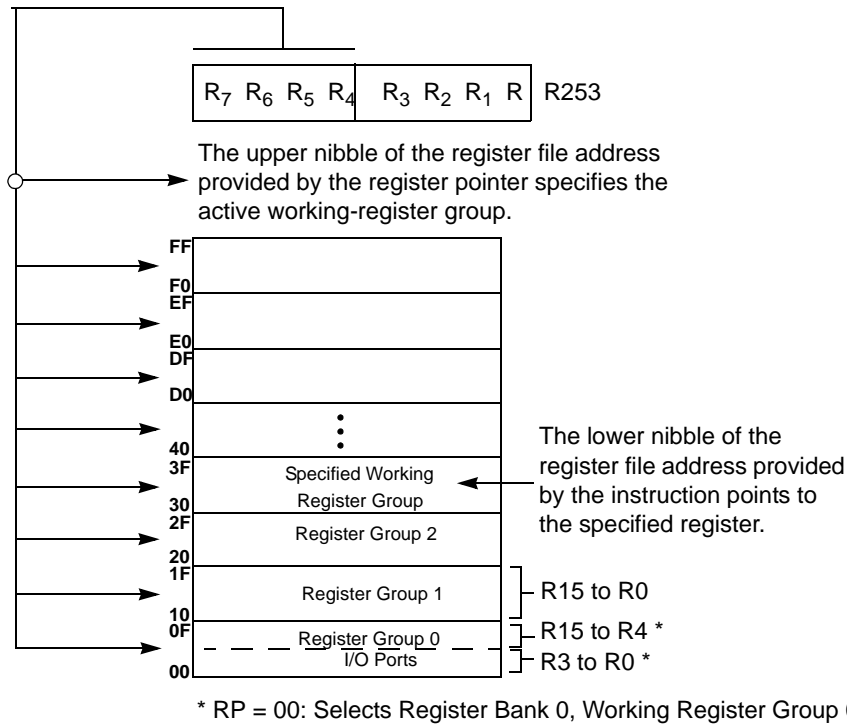


Figure 17. Register Pointer—Detail

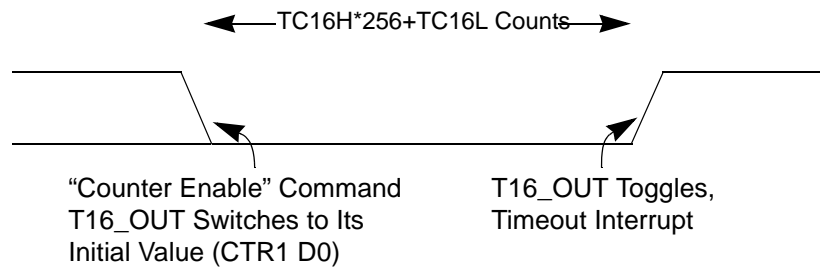
### Stack

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.

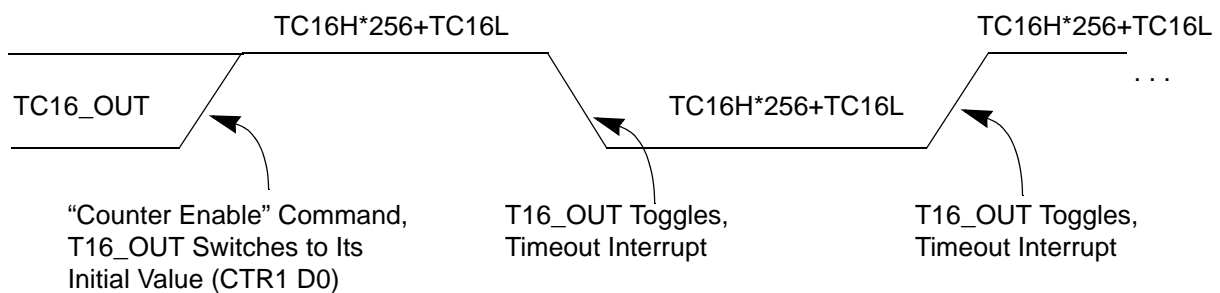


**Caution:**

Do not load these registers at the time the values are to be loaded into the counter/timer to ensure known operation. An initial count of 1 is not allowed. An initial count of 0 causes T16 to count from 0 to FFFFH to FFFE<sub>H</sub>. Transition from 0 to FFFF<sub>H</sub> is not a timeout condition.



**Figure 26. T16\_OUT in Single-Pass Mode**



**Figure 27. T16\_OUT in Modulo-N Mode**

**T16 DEMODULATION Mode**

The user must program TC16L and TC16H to FF<sub>H</sub>. After T16 is enabled, and the first edge (rising, falling, or both depending on CTR1 D5; D4) is detected, T16 captures HI16 and LO16, reloads, and begins counting.

**If D6 of CTR2 Is 0**

When a subsequent edge (rising, falling, or both depending on CTR1, D5; D4) is detected during counting, the current count in T16 is complemented and put into HI16 and LO16. When data is captured, one of the edge detect status bits (CTR1, D1; D0) is set, and an interrupt is generated if enabled (CTR2, D2). T16 is loaded with FFFF<sub>H</sub> and starts again.

This T16 mode is generally used to measure space time, the length of time between bursts of carrier signal (marks).



### If D6 of CTR2 Is 1

T16 ignores the subsequent edges in the input signal and continues counting down. A timeout of T8 causes T16 to capture its current value and generate an interrupt if enabled (CTR2, D2). In this case, T16 does not reload and continues counting. If the D6 bit of CTR2 is toggled (by writing a 0 then a 1 to it), T16 captures and reloads on the next edge (rising, falling, or both depending on CTR1, D5; D4), continuing to ignore subsequent edges.

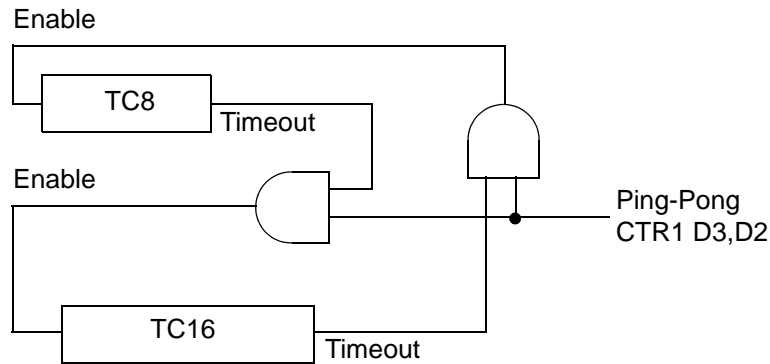
This T16 mode generally measures mark time, the length of an active carrier signal burst.

If T16 reaches 0, T16 continues counting from `FFFFh`. Meanwhile, a status bit (CTR2 D5) is set, and an interrupt timeout can be generated if enabled (CTR2 D1).

### Ping-Pong Mode

This operation mode is only valid in TRANSMIT Mode. T8 and T16 must be programmed in Single-Pass mode (CTR0, D6; CTR2, D6), and Ping-Pong mode must be programmed in CTR1, D3; D2. The user can begin the operation by enabling either T8 or T16 (CTR0, D7 or CTR2, D7). For example, if T8 is enabled, T8\_OUT is set to this initial value (CTR1, D1). According to T8\_OUT's level, TC8H or TC8L is loaded into T8. After the terminal count is reached, T8 is disabled, and T16 is enabled. T16\_OUT then switches to its initial value (CTR1, D0), data from TC16H and TC16L is loaded, and T16 starts to count. After T16 reaches the terminal count, it stops, T8 is enabled again, repeating the entire cycle. Interrupts can be allowed when T8 or T16 reaches terminal control (CTR0, D1; CTR2, D1). To stop the ping-pong operation, write 00 to bits D3 and D2 of CTR1. See Figure 28.

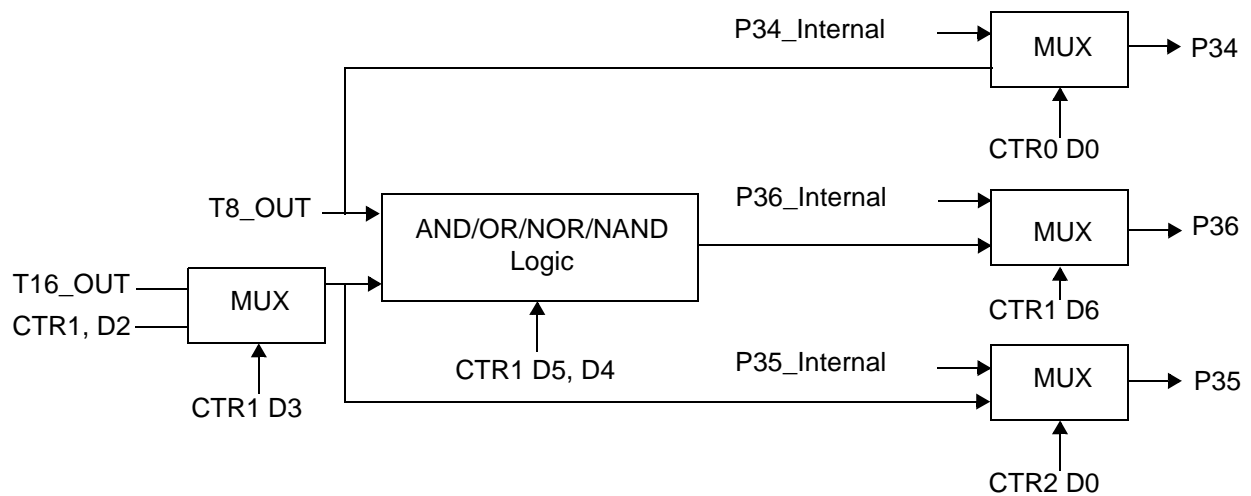
- **Note:** Enabling ping-pong operation while the counter/timers are running might cause intermittent counter/timer function. Disable the counter/timers and reset the status flags before instituting this operation.



**Figure 28. Ping-Pong Mode Diagram**

### 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 29.



**Figure 29. Output Circuit**

The initial value of T8 or T16 must not be 1. Stopping the timer and restarting the timer reloads 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.

### **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.

**Table 19. Interrupt Types, Sources, and Vectors**

Name	Source	Vector Location	Comments
IRQ0	P32	0,1	External (P32), Rising, Falling Edge Triggered
IRQ1	P33	2,3	External (P33), Falling Edge Triggered
IRQ2	P31, T <sub>IN</sub>	4,5	External (P31), Rising, Falling Edge Triggered
IRQ3	T16	6,7	Internal
IRQ4	T8	8,9	Internal
IRQ5	LVD	10,11	Internal

When more than one interrupt is pending, priorities are resolved by a programmable priority encoder controlled by the Interrupt Priority Register. An interrupt machine cycle activates when an interrupt request is granted. As a result, all subsequent interrupts are disabled, and the Program Counter and Status Flags are saved. The cycle then branches to the program memory vector location reserved for that interrupt. All ZGP323H interrupts are vectored through locations in the program memory. This memory location and the next byte contain the 16-bit address of the interrupt service routine for that particular interrupt request. To accommodate polled interrupt systems, interrupt inputs are masked, and the Interrupt Request register is polled to determine which of the interrupt requests require service.

An interrupt resulting from AN1 is mapped into IRQ2, and an interrupt from AN2 is mapped into IRQ0. Interrupts IRQ2 and IRQ0 can be rising, falling, or both edge triggered. These interrupts are programmable by the user. The software can poll to identify the state of the pin.

Programming bits for the Interrupt Edge Select are located in the IRQ Register (R250), bits D7 and D6. The configuration is indicated in Table 20.

**Table 20. IRQ Register**

IRQ		Interrupt Edge	
D7	D6	IRQ2 (P31)	IRQ0 (P32)
0	0	F	F
0	1	F	R
1	0	R	F
1	1	R/F	R/F

**Note:** F = Falling Edge; R = Rising Edge

### WDTMR During STOP (D3)

This bit determines whether or not the WDT is active during STOP Mode. Because the XTAL clock is stopped during STOP Mode, the on-board RC has to be selected as the clock source to the WDT/POR counter. 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 options are listed in Table 24.

**Table 24. EPROM Selectable Options**

Port 00–03 Pull-Ups	On/Off
Port 04–07 Pull-Ups	On/Off
Port 10–13 Pull-Ups	On/Off
Port 14–17 Pull-Ups	On/Off
Port 20–27 Pull-Ups	On/Off
EPROM Protection	On/Off
Watch-Dog Timer at Power-On Reset	On/Off

### Voltage Brown-Out/Standby

An on-chip Voltage Comparator checks that the  $V_{DD}$  is at the required level for correct operation of the device. Reset is globally driven when  $V_{DD}$  falls below  $V_{BO}$ . A small drop in  $V_{DD}$  causes the XTAL1 and XTAL2 circuitry to stop the crystal or resonator clock. If the  $V_{DD}$  is allowed to stay above  $V_{RAM}$ , the RAM content is preserved. When the power level is returned to above  $V_{BO}$ , the device performs a POR and functions normally.

### Low-Voltage Detection Register—LVD(D)0Ch

- **Note:** Voltage detection does not work at Stop mode. It must be disabled during Stop mode in order to reduce current.

Field	Bit Position	Description
LVD	76543---	Reserved No Effect
	----2--	R 1 HVD flag set 0* HVD flag reset
	-----1-	R 1 LVD flag set 0* LVD flag reset
	-----0	R/W 1 Enable VD 0* Disable VD

\*Default after POR

- **Note:** Do not modify register P01M while checking a low-voltage condition. Switching noise of both ports 0 and 1 together might trigger the LVD flag.

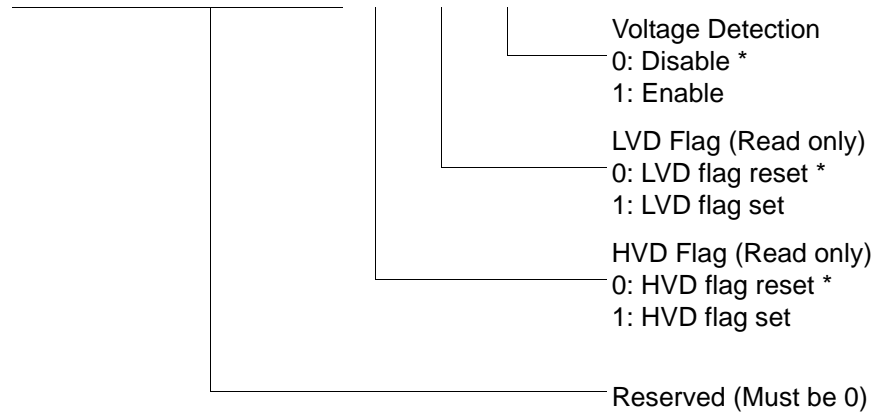
### Voltage Detection and Flags

The Voltage Detection register (LVD, register 0CH at the expanded register bank 0Dh) offers an option of monitoring the  $V_{CC}$  voltage. The Voltage Detection is enabled when bit 0 of LVD register is set. Once Voltage Detection is enabled, the the  $V_{CC}$  level is monitored in real time. The flags in the LVD register valid 20uS after Voltage Detection is enabled. The HVD flag (bit 2 of the LVD register) is set only if  $V_{CC}$  is higher than  $V_{HVD}$ . The LVD flag (bit 1 of the LVD register) is set only if  $V_{CC}$  is lower than the  $V_{LVD}$ . When Voltage Detection is enabled, the LVD flag also triggers IRQ5. The IRQ bit 5 latches the low voltage condition until it is cleared by instructions or reset. The IRQ5 interrupt is served if it is enabled in the IMR register. Otherwise, bit 5 of IRQ register is latched as a flag only.

- **Notes:** If it is necessary to receive an LVD interrupt upon power-up at an operating voltage lower than the low battery detect threshold, enable interrupts using the Enable Interrupt instruction (EI) prior to enabling the voltage detection.

LVD(0D)0CH

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



\* Default setting after reset.

**Figure 43. Voltage Detection Register**

- **Note:** Do not modify register P01M while checking a low-voltage condition. Switching noise of both ports 0 and 1 together might trigger the LVD flag.

## Expanded Register File Control Registers (0F)

The expanded register file control registers (0F) are depicted in Figures 44 through Figure 57.

R250 IRQ(FAH)

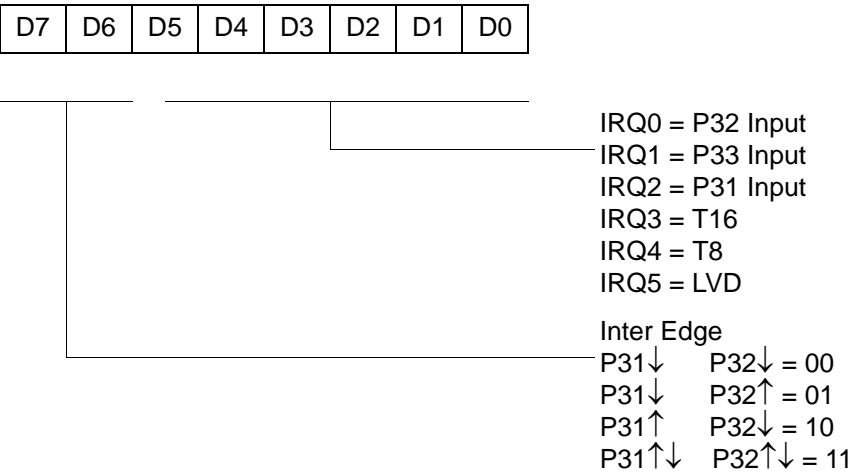


Figure 52. Interrupt Request Register (FAH: Read/Write)

R251 IMR(FBH)



\* Default setting after reset  
\* \* Only by using EI, DI instruction; DI is required before changing the IMR register

Figure 53. Interrupt Mask Register (FBH: Read/Write)





R252 Flags(FCH)

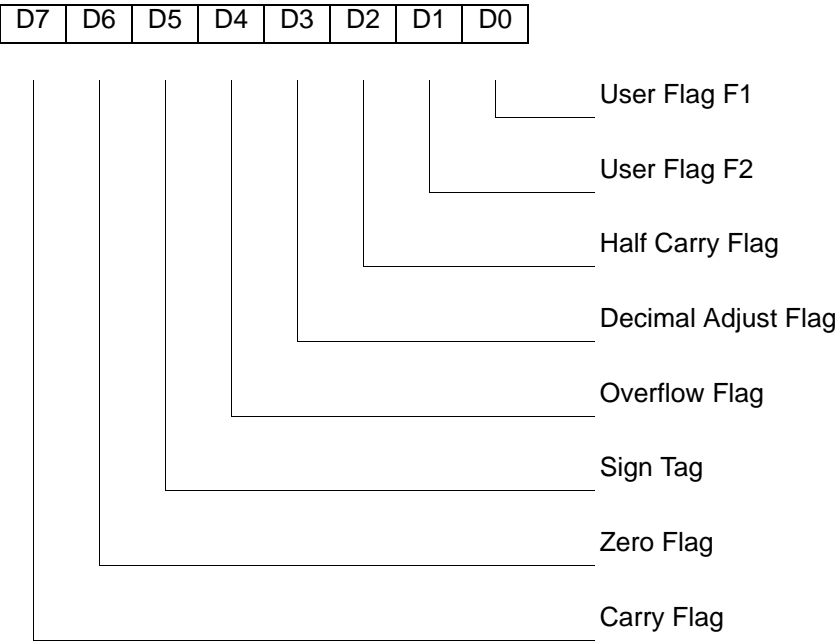
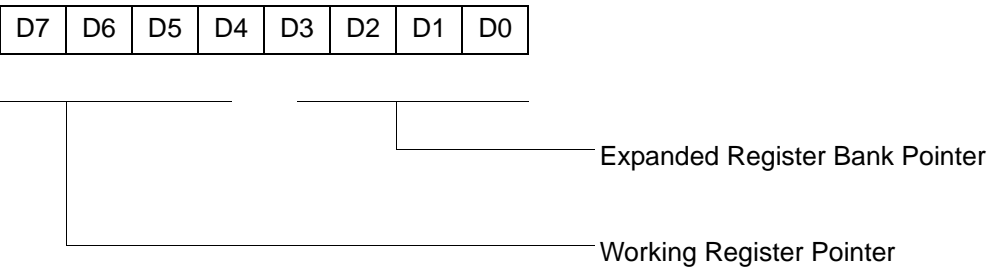


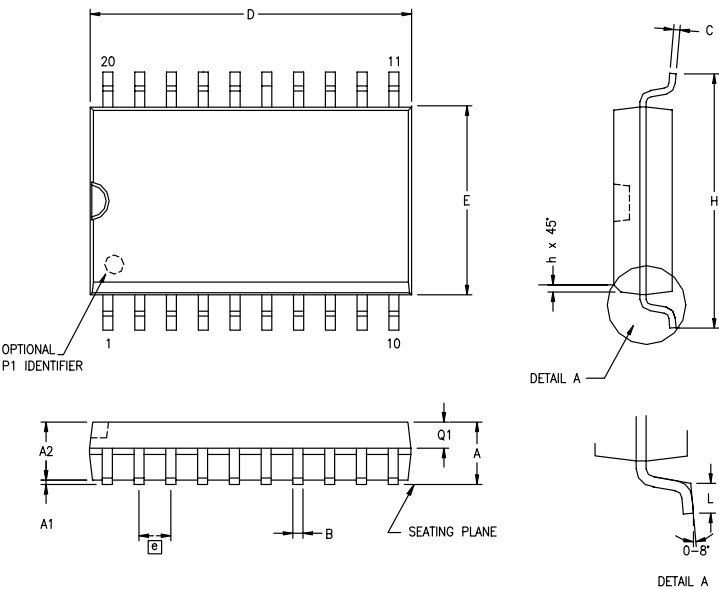
Figure 54. Flag Register (FCH: Read/Write)

R253 RP(FDH)



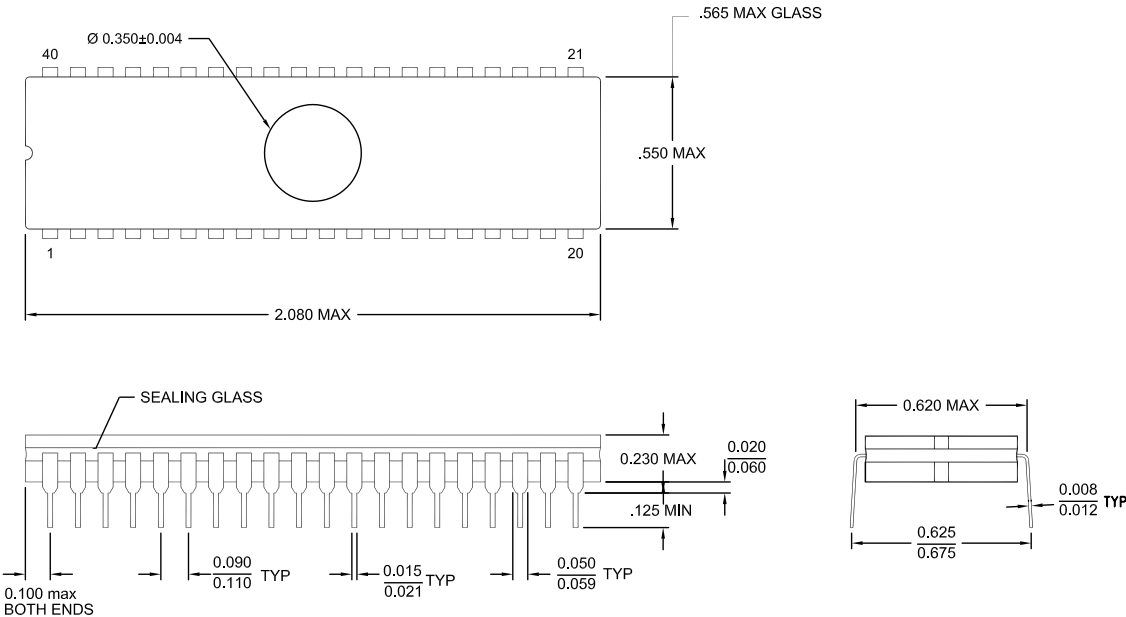
Default setting after reset = 0000 0000

Figure 55. Register Pointer (FDH: Read/Write)



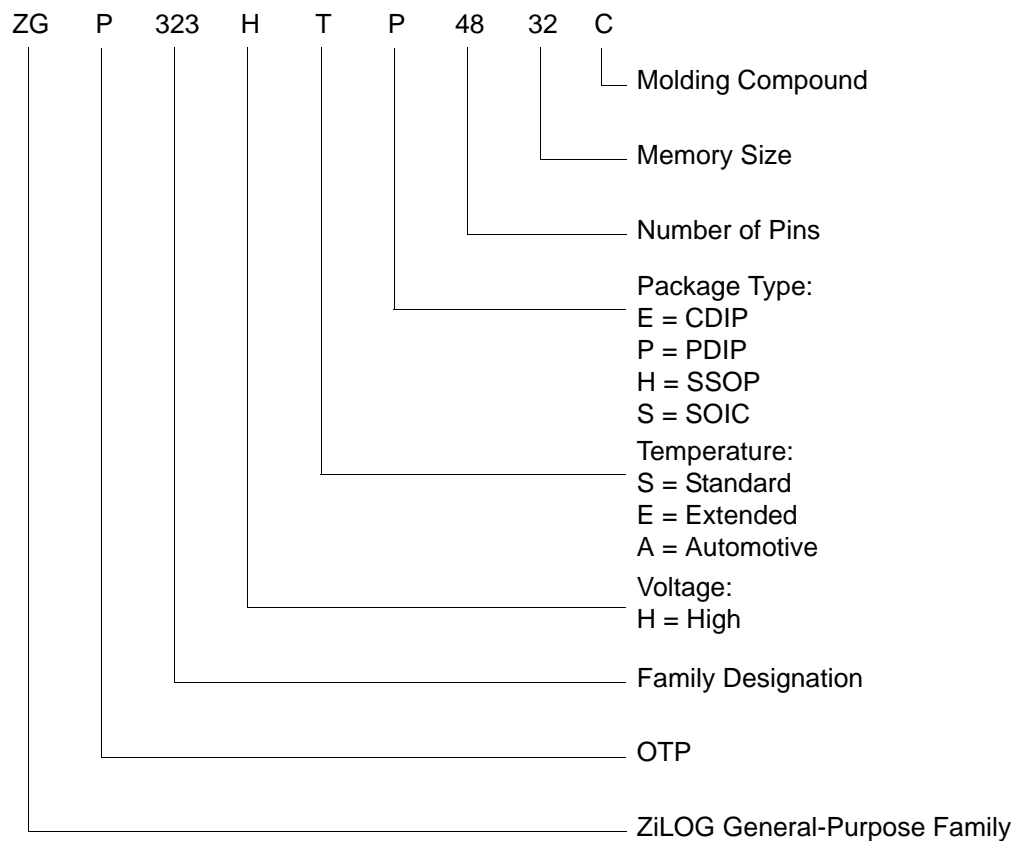
SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		INCH	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.40	2.65	.094	.104
A1	0.10	0.30	.004	.012
A2	2.24	2.44	.088	.096
B	0.36	0.46	.014	.018
C	0.23	0.30	.009	.012
D	12.60	12.95	.496	.510
E	7.40	7.60	.291	.299
G	1.27 BSC		.050 BSC	
H	10.00	10.65	.394	.419
h	0.30	0.40	.012	.016
L	0.60	1.00	.024	.039
Q1	0.97	1.07	.038	.042

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**Example**



- Numerics
  - 16-bit counter/timer circuits 46
  - 20-pin DIP package diagram 82
  - 20-pin SSOP package diagram 84
  - 28-pin DIP package diagram 86
  - 28-pin SOIC package diagram 85
  - 28-pin SSOP package diagram 87
  - 40-pin DIP package diagram 87
  - 48-pin SSOP package diagram 89
  - 8-bit counter/timer circuits 42
- A
  - absolute maximum ratings 10
- AC
  - characteristics 16
  - timing diagram 16
- address spaces, basic 2
- architecture 2
  - expanded register file 28
- B
  - basic address spaces 2
- block diagram, ZLP32300 functional 3
- C
  - capacitance 11
  - characteristics
    - AC 16
    - DC 11
  - clock 53
  - comparator inputs/outputs 25
  - configuration
    - port 0 19
    - port 1 20
    - port 2 21
    - port 3 22
    - port 3 counter/timer 24
  - counter/timer
    - 16-bit circuits 46
    - 8-bit circuits 42
    - brown-out voltage/standby 64
    - clock 53
    - demodulation mode count capture flow-  
chart 44
    - demodulation mode flowchart 45
    - EPROM selectable options 64
    - glitch filter circuitry 40
    - halt instruction 54
    - input circuit 40
    - interrupt block diagram 51
    - interrupt types, sources and vectors 52
    - oscillator configuration 53
    - output circuit 49
    - ping-pong mode 48
    - port configuration register 55
    - resets and WDT 63
    - SCLK circuit 58
    - stop instruction 54
    - stop mode recovery register 57
    - stop mode recovery register 2 61
    - stop mode recovery source 59
    - T16 demodulation mode 47
    - T16 transmit mode 46
    - T16\_OUT in modulo-N mode 47
    - T16\_OUT in single-pass mode 47
    - T8 demodulation mode 43
    - T8 transmit mode 40
    - T8\_OUT in modulo-N mode 43
    - T8\_OUT in single-pass mode 43
    - transmit mode flowchart 41
    - voltage detection and flags 65
    - watch-dog timer mode register 62
    - watch-dog timer time select 63
  - CTR(D)01h T8 and T16 Common Functions 35
- D
  - DC characteristics 11
- demodulation mode
  - count capture flowchart 44
  - flowchart 45
  - T16 47
  - T8 43
- description
  - functional 25
  - general 2