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	Obsolete
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	HLVD, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	237 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323heh2804c

List of Figures

Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram 3
Figure 2. Counter/Timers Diagram 4
Figure 3. 20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Configuration 5
Figure 4. 28-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Configuration 6
Figure 5. 40-Pin PDIP/CDIP* Pin Configuration 7
Figure 6. 48-Pin SSOP Pin Configuration 8
Figure 7. Test Load Diagram 10
Figure 8. AC Timing Diagram 16
Figure 9. Port 0 Configuration 19
Figure 10. Port 1 Configuration 20
Figure 11. Port 2 Configuration 21
Figure 12. Port 3 Configuration 22
Figure 13. Port 3 Counter/Timer Output Configuration 24
Figure 14. Program Memory Map (32K OTP) 26
Figure 15. Expanded Register File Architecture 28
Figure 16. Register Pointer 29
Figure 17. Register Pointer—Detail 31
Figure 18. Glitch Filter Circuitry 40
Figure 19. Transmit Mode Flowchart 41
Figure 20. 8-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits 42
Figure 21. T8_OUT in Single-Pass Mode 43
Figure 22. T8_OUT in Modulo-N Mode 43
Figure 23. Demodulation Mode Count Capture Flowchart 44
Figure 24. Demodulation Mode Flowchart 45
Figure 25. 16-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits 46
Figure 26. T16_OUT in Single-Pass Mode 47
Figure 27. T16_OUT in Modulo-N Mode 47
Figure 28. Ping-Pong Mode Diagram 49
Figure 29. Output Circuit 49
Figure 30. Interrupt Block Diagram 51
Figure 31. Oscillator Configuration 53
Figure 32. Port Configuration Register (PCON) (Write Only) 55
Figure 33. STOP Mode Recovery Register 57

Figure 68. 48-Pin SSOP Package Design 89

List of Tables

Table 1. Revision History of this Document iii
Table 2. Features 1
Table 3. Power Connections 3
Table 4. 20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Identification 5
Table 5. 28-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP/CDIP* Pin Identification 6
Table 6. 40- and 48-Pin Configuration 8
Table 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings 10
Table 8. Capacitance 11
Table 9. GP323HS DC Characteristics 11
Table 10. GP323HE DC Characteristics 12
Table 11. GP323HA DC Characteristics 14
Table 12. EPROM/OTP Characteristics 15
Table 13. AC Characteristics 17
Table 14. Port 3 Pin Function Summary. 23
Table 15. CTR1(0D)01H T8 and T16 Common Functions 35
Table 16. Interrupt Types, Sources, and Vectors 52
Table 17. IRQ Register 52
Table 18. SMR2(F)0DH:Stop Mode Recovery Register 2* 58
Table 19. Stop Mode Recovery Source 60
Table 20. Watch-Dog Timer Time Select 63
Table 21. EPROM Selectable Options 64

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° C, V_{CC} = GND = 0 V, f = 1.0 MHz, unmeasured pins returned to GND	

DC Characteristics

Table 9. GP323HS DC Characteristics

			T_A=0°C to +70°C					
Symbol	**Parameter**	**V_{CC}**	**Min**	**Typ(7)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	**Notes**
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} = –0.5mA	
V_{OH2}	Output High Voltage (P36, P37, P00, P01)	2.0-5.5	V_{CC}–0.8			V	I_{OH} = –7mA	
V_{OL1}	Output Low Voltage	2.0-5.5			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0mA	
V_{OL2}	Output Low Voltage (P00, P01, P36, P37)	2.0-5.5			0.8	V	I_{OL} = 10mA	
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	µA	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{CC} Pull-ups disabled	
R_{PU}	Pull-up Resistance	2.0V	225		675	KΩ	V_{IN} = 0V; Pullups selected by mask option	
		3.6V	75		275	KΩ		
		5.0V	40		160	KΩ		

Table 10. GP323HE DC Characteristics (Continued)

			T_A= -40°C to +105°C					
Symbol	**Parameter**	**V_{CC}**	**Min**	**Typ(7)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	**Notes**
V_{OH2}	Output High Voltage (P36, P37, P00, P01)	2.0-5.5	V_{CC}–0.8			V	I_{OH} = –7mA	
V_{OL1}	Output Low Voltage	2.0-5.5			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0mA	
V_{OL2}	Output Low Voltage (P00, P01, P36, P37)	2.0-5.5			0.8	V	I_{OL} = 10mA	
V_{OFFSET}	Comparator Input Offset Voltage	2.0-5.5			25	mV		
V_{REF}	Comparator Reference Voltage	2.0-5.5	0		V_{DD} -1.75	V		
I_{IL}	Input Leakage	2.0-5.5	–1		1	µA	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{CC} Pull-ups disabled	
R_{PU}	Pull-up Resistance	2.0V	200.0		700.0	KΩ	V_{IN} = 0V; Pullups selected by mask option	
		3.6V	50.0		300.0	KΩ		
		5.0V	25.0		175.0	KΩ		
I_{OL}	Output Leakage	2.0-5.5	–1		1	µA	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{CC}	
I_{CC}	Supply Current	2.0V		1	3	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2
		3.6V		5	10	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2
		5.5V		10	15	mA	at 8.0 MHz	1, 2
I_{CC1}	Standby Current (HALT Mode)	2.0V		0.5	1.6	mA	V_{IN} = 0V, Clock at 8.0MHz	1, 2, 6
		3.6V		0.8	2.0	mA	V_{IN} = 0V, Clock at 8.0MHz	1, 2, 6
		5.5V		1.3	3.2	mA	V_{IN} = 0V, Clock at 8.0MHz	1, 2, 6
I_{CC2}	Standby Current (Stop Mode)	2.0V		1.6	12	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT not Running	3
		3.6V		1.8	15	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT not Running	3
		5.5V		1.9	18	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT not Running	3
		2.0V		5	30	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT is Running	3
		3.6V		8	40	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT is Running	3
		5.5V		15	60	µA	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} WDT is Running	3
I_{LV}	Standby Current (Low Voltage)			1.2	6	µA	Measured at 1.3V	4
V_{BO}	V_{CC} Low Voltage Protection			1.9	2.15	V	8MHz maximum Ext. CLK Freq.	
V_{LVD}	V_{CC} Low Voltage Detection			2.4		V		
V_{HVD}	Vcc High Voltage Detection			2.7		V		

Notes:

1. All outputs unloaded, inputs at rail.
2. CL1 = CL2 = 100 pF.
3. Oscillator stopped.
4. Oscillator stops when V_{CC} falls below V_{BO} limit.
5. It is strongly recommended to add a filter capacitor (minimum 0.1 µF), physically close to VCC and V_{SS} pins if operating voltage fluctuations are anticipated, such as those resulting from driving an Infrared LED.
6. Comparator and Timers are on. Interrupt disabled.
7. Typical values shown are at 25 degrees C.

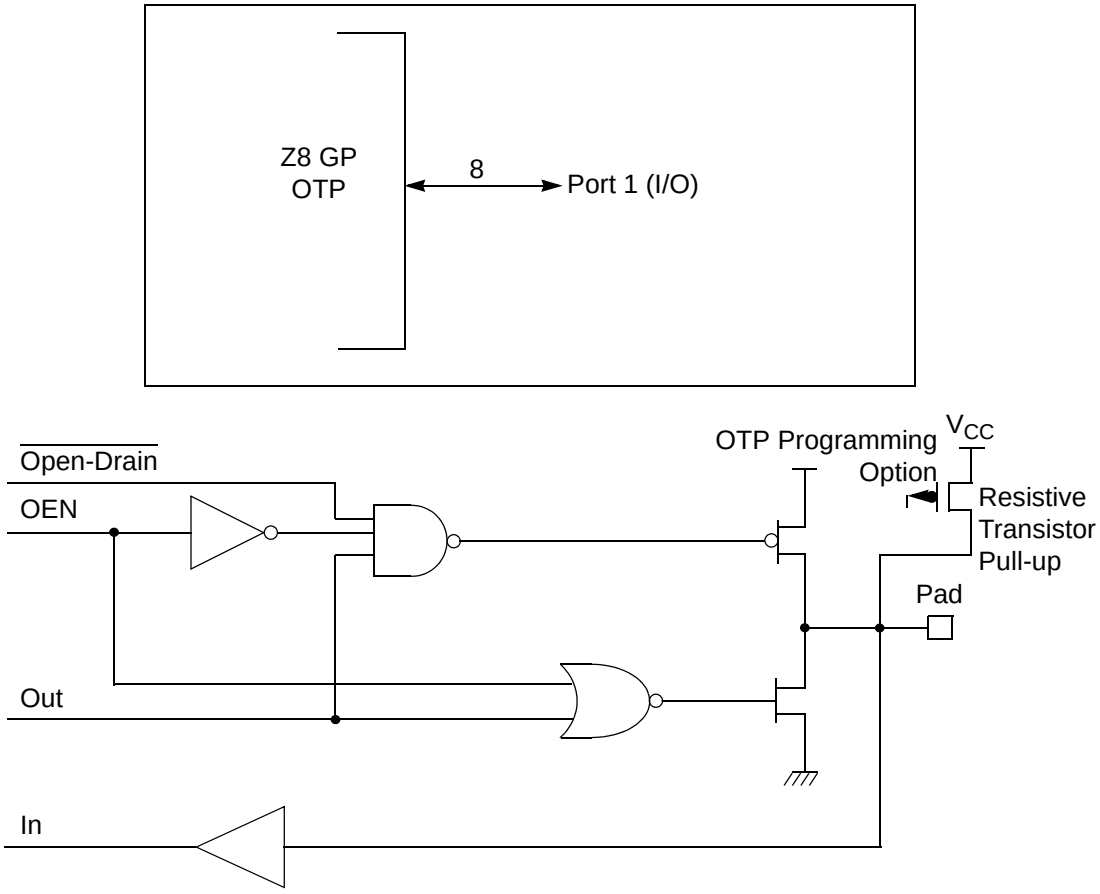


Figure 10. Port 1 Configuration

Port 2 (P27–P20)

Port 2 is an 8-bit, bidirectional, CMOS-compatible I/O port (see Figure 11). These eight I/O lines can be independently configured under software control as inputs or outputs. Port 2 is always available for I/O operation. A mask option is available to connect eight pull-up transistors on this port. Bits programmed as outputs are globally programmed as either push-pull or open-drain. The POR resets with the eight bits of Port 2 configured as inputs.

Port 2 also has an 8-bit input OR and AND gate, which can be used to wake up the part. P20 can be programmed to access the edge-detection circuitry in demodulation mode.

Counter/Timer2 LS-Byte Hold Register—TC16L(D)06H

Field	Bit Position		Description
T16_Data_LO	[7:0]	R/W	Data

Counter/Timer8 High Hold Register—TC8H(D)05H

Field	Bit Position		Description
T8_Level_HI	[7:0]	R/W	Data

Counter/Timer8 Low Hold Register—TC8L(D)04H

Field	Bit Position		Description
T8_Level_LO	[7:0]	R/W	Data

CTR0 Counter/Timer8 Control Register—CTR0(D)00H

Table 15 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

Table 15. CTR0(D)00H Counter/Timer8 Control Register

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
T8_Enable	7-------	R/W	0* 1 0 1	Counter Disabled Counter Enabled Stop Counter Enable Counter
Single/Modulo-N	-6-------	R/W	0* 1	Modulo-N Single Pass
Time_Out	--5------	R/W	0** 1 0 1	No Counter Time-Out Counter Time-Out Occurred No Effect Reset Flag to 0
T8 _Clock	---43---	R/W	0 0** 0 1 1 0 1 1	SCLK SCLK/2 SCLK/4 SCLK/8
Capture_INT_Mask	-----2--	R/W	0** 1	Disable Data Capture Interrupt Enable Data Capture Interrupt

Table 18. CTR3 (D)03H: T8/T16 Control Register (Continued)

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
Reserved	---43210	R W	1 x	Always reads 11111 No Effect

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

Counter/Timer Functional Blocks

Input Circuit

The edge detector monitors the input signal on P31 or P20. Based on CTR1 D5–D4, a pulse is generated at the Pos Edge or Neg Edge line when an edge is detected. Glitches in the input signal that have a width less than specified (CTR1 D3, D2) are filtered out (see Figure 18).

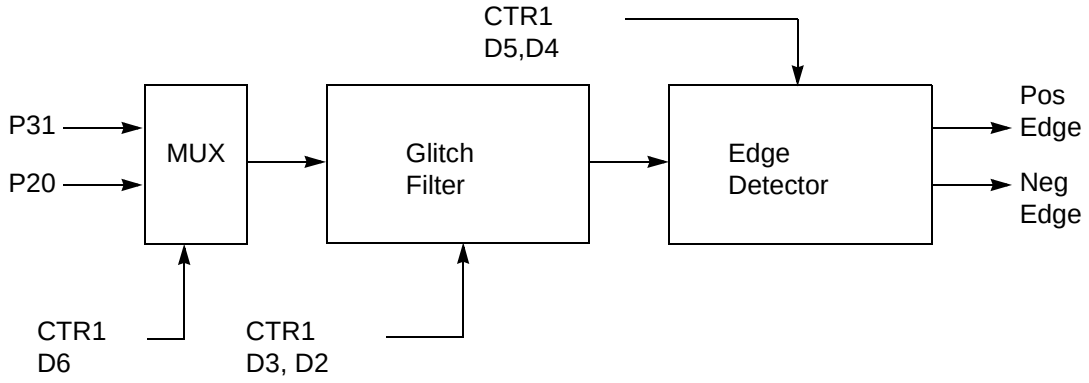


Figure 18. Glitch Filter Circuitry

T8 Transmit Mode

Before T8 is enabled, the output of T8 depends on CTR1, D1. If it is 0, T8_OUT is 1; if it is 1, T8_OUT is 0. See Figure 19.

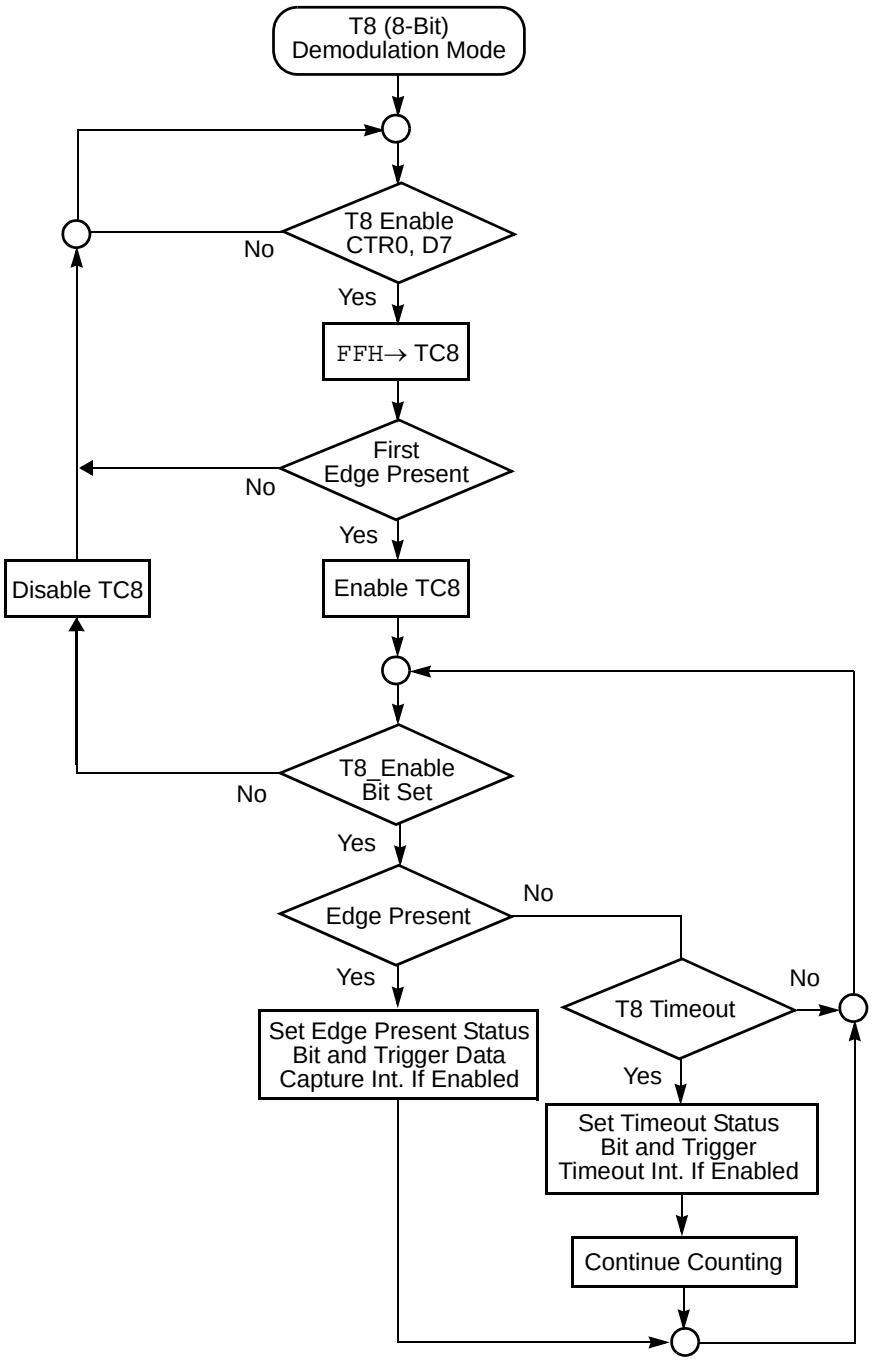


Figure 24. Demodulation Mode Flowchart

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.

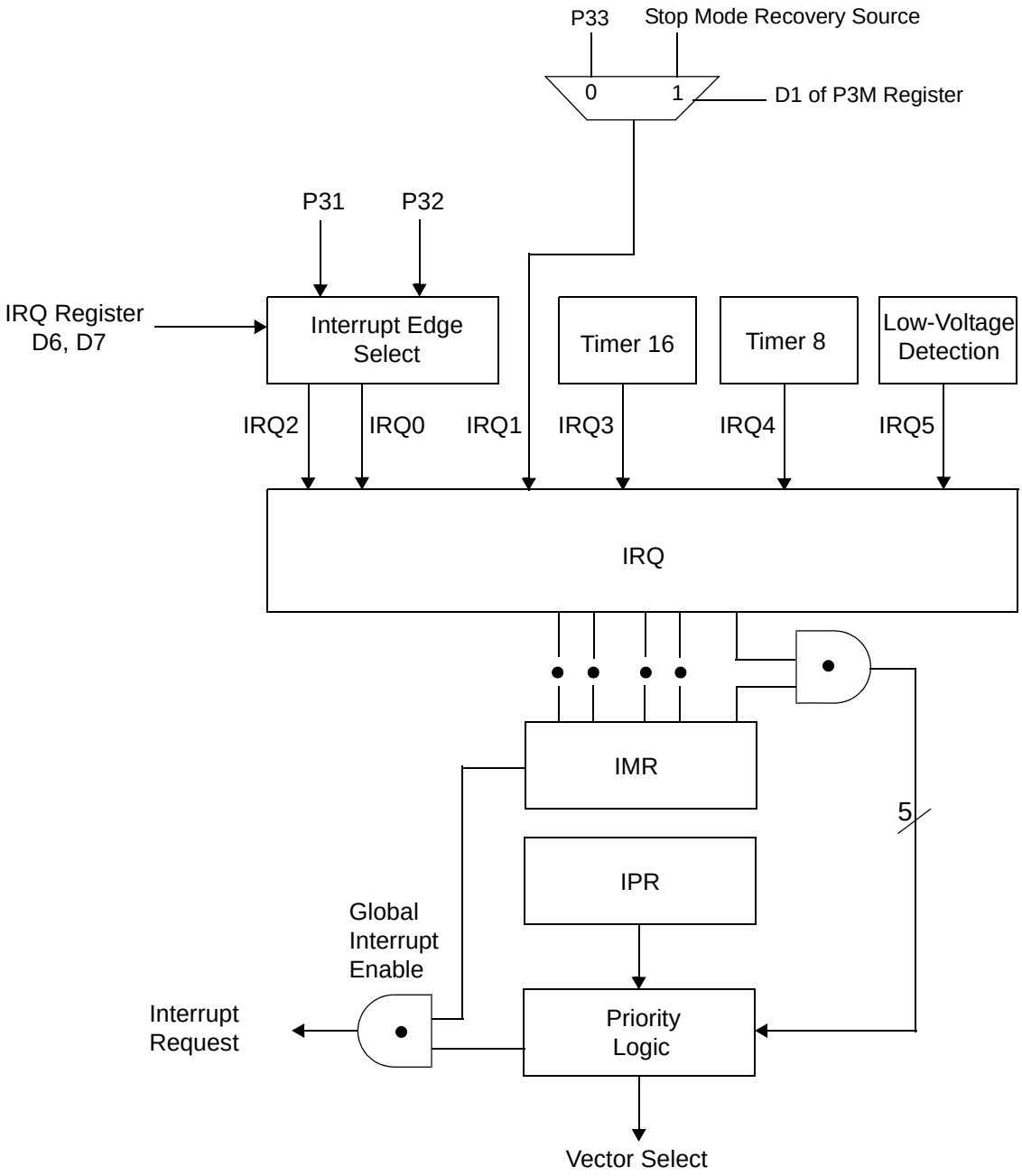


Figure 30. Interrupt Block Diagram

Power-On Reset

A timer circuit clocked by a dedicated on-board RC-oscillator is used for the Power-On Reset (POR) timer function. The POR time allows V_{DD} and the oscillator circuit to stabilize before instruction execution begins.

The POR timer circuit is a one-shot timer triggered by one of three conditions:

- Power Fail to Power OK status, including Waking up from V_{BO} Standby
- Stop-Mode Recovery (if D5 of SMR = 1)
- WDT Timeout

The POR timer is 2.5 ms minimum. Bit 5 of the Stop-Mode Register determines whether the POR timer is bypassed after Stop-Mode Recovery (typical for external clock).

HALT Mode

This instruction turns off the internal CPU clock, but not the XTAL oscillation. The counter/timers and external interrupts IRQ0, IRQ1, IRQ2, IRQ3, IRQ4, and IRQ5 remain active. The devices are recovered by interrupts, either externally or internally generated. An interrupt request must be executed (enabled) to exit HALT Mode. After the interrupt service routine, the program continues from the instruction after HALT Mode.

STOP Mode

This instruction turns off the internal clock and external crystal oscillation, reducing the standby current to 10 μA or less. STOP Mode is terminated only by a reset, such as WDT timeout, POR, SMR or external reset. This condition causes the processor to restart the application program at address 000CH. To enter STOP (or HALT) mode, first flush the instruction pipeline to avoid suspending execution in mid-instruction. Execute a NOP (Opcode = FFH) immediately before the appropriate sleep instruction, as follows:

```
   FF          NOP         ; clear the pipeline
   6F          Stop        ; enter Stop Mode
```

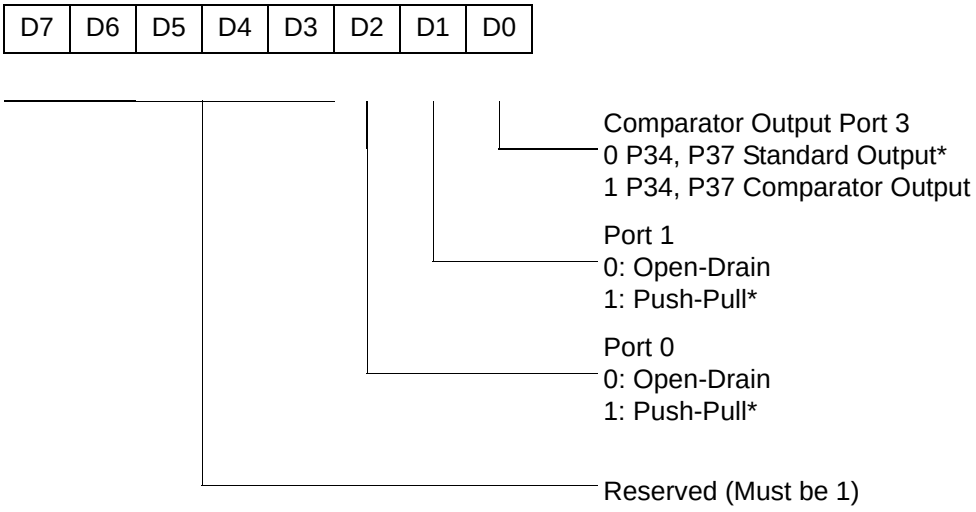
or

```
   FF          NOP         ; clear the pipeline
   7F          HALT        ; enter HALT Mode
```

Port Configuration Register

The Port Configuration (PCON) register (Figure 32) configures the comparator output on Port 3. It is located in the expanded register 2 at Bank F, location 00.

PCON(FH)00H



* Default setting after reset

Figure 32. Port Configuration Register (PCON) (Write Only)

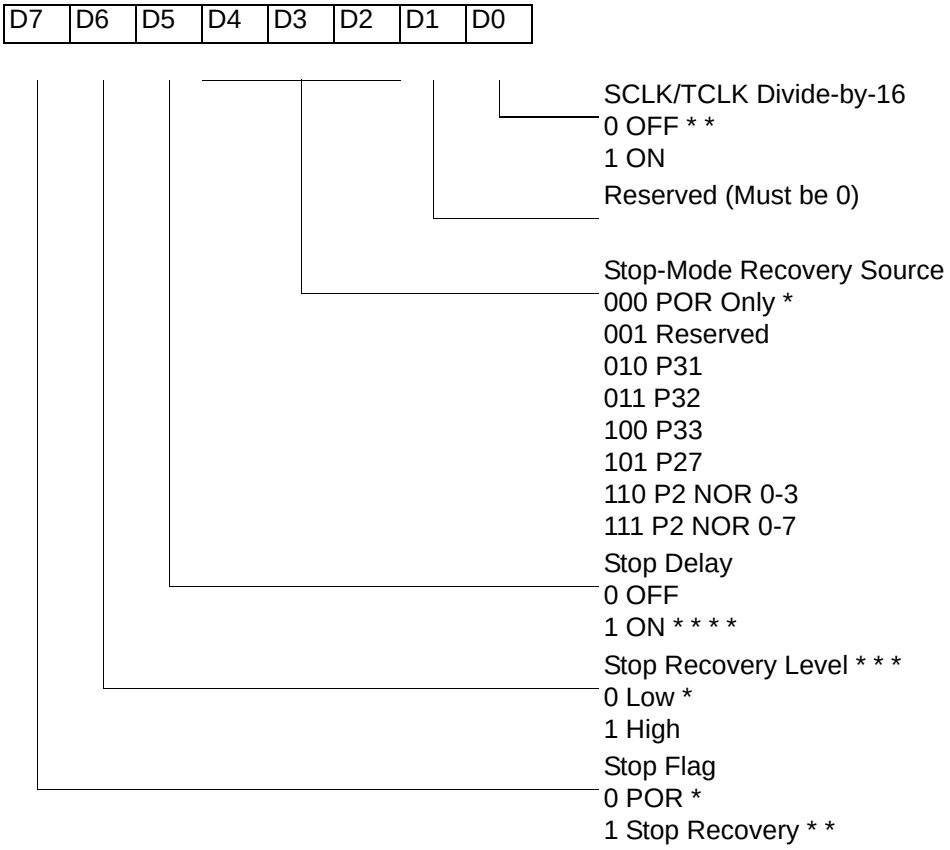
Comparator Output Port 3 (D0)

Bit 0 controls the comparator used in Port 3. A 1 in this location brings the comparator outputs to P34 and P37, and a 0 releases the Port to its standard I/O configuration.

Port 1 Output Mode (D1)

Bit 1 controls the output mode of port 1. A 1 in this location sets the output to push-pull, and a 0 sets the output to open-drain.

SMR(0F)0BH



* Default after Power On Reset or Watch-Dog Reset
* * Default setting after Reset and Stop Mode Recovery
* * * At the XOR gate input
* * * * Default setting after reset. Must be 1 if using a crystal or resonator clock source.

Figure 33. STOP Mode Recovery Register

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

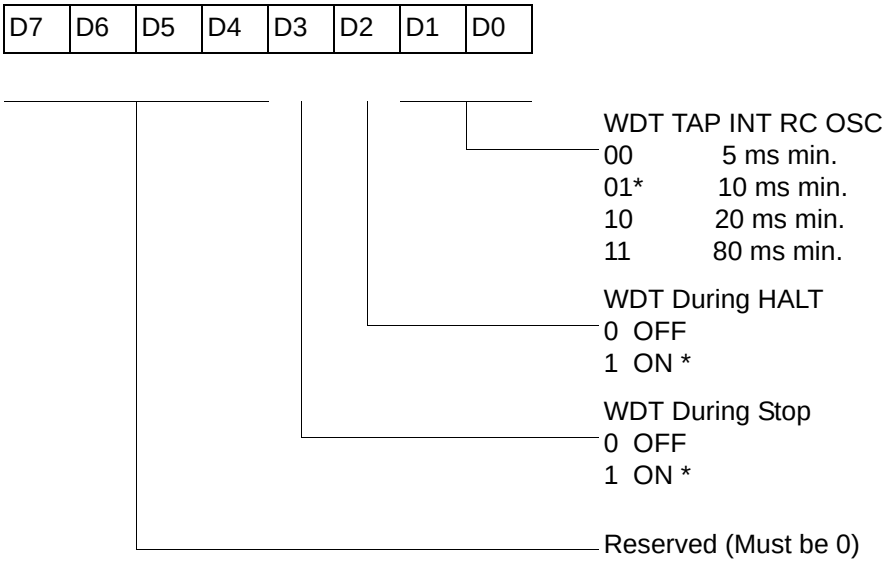
D0 of the SMR controls a divide-by-16 prescaler of SCLK/TCLK (Figure 34). This control selectively reduces device power consumption during normal processor execution (SCLK control) and/or Halt Mode (where TCLK sources interrupt logic). After Stop Mode Recovery, this bit is set to a 0.

Watch-Dog Timer Mode Register (WDTMR)

The Watch-Dog Timer (WDT) is a retriggerable one-shot timer that resets the Z8® CPU if it reaches its terminal count. The WDT must initially be enabled by executing the WDT instruction. On subsequent executions of the WDT instruction, the WDT is refreshed. The WDT circuit is driven by an on-board RC-oscillator. The WDT instruction affects the Zero (Z), Sign (S), and Overflow (V) flags.

The POR clock source the internal RC-oscillator. Bits 0 and 1 of the WDT register control a tap circuit that determines the minimum timeout period. Bit 2 determines whether the WDT is active during HALT, and Bit 3 determines WDT activity during Stop. Bits 4 through 7 are reserved (Figure 37). This register is accessible only during the first 60 processor cycles (120 XTAL clocks) from the execution of the first instruction after Power-On-Reset, Watch-Dog Reset, or a Stop-Mode Recovery (Figure 36). After this point, the register cannot be modified by any means (intentional or otherwise). The WDTMR cannot be read. The register is located in Bank F of the Expanded Register Group at address location `0Fh`. It is organized as shown in Figure 37.

WDTMR(0F)0Fh



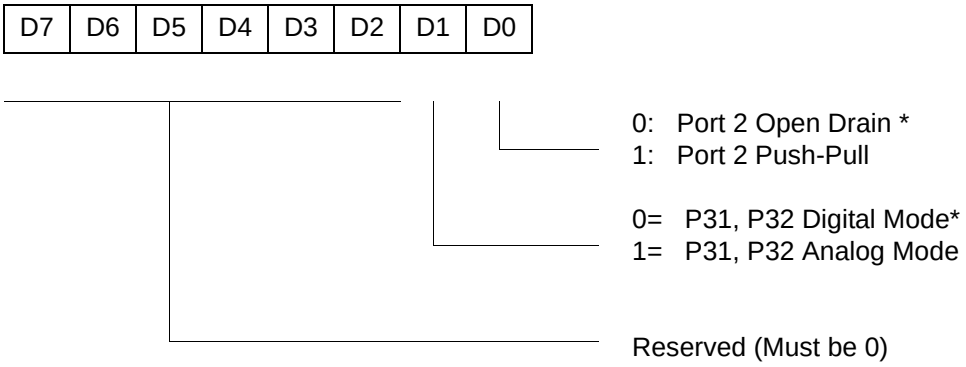
* Default setting after reset

Figure 37. Watch-Dog Timer Mode Register (Write Only)

WDT Time Select (D0, D1)

This bit selects the WDT time period. It is configured as indicated in Table 23.

R247 P3M(F7H)



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

Figure 49. Port 3 Mode Register (F7H: Write Only)

R252 Flags(FCH)

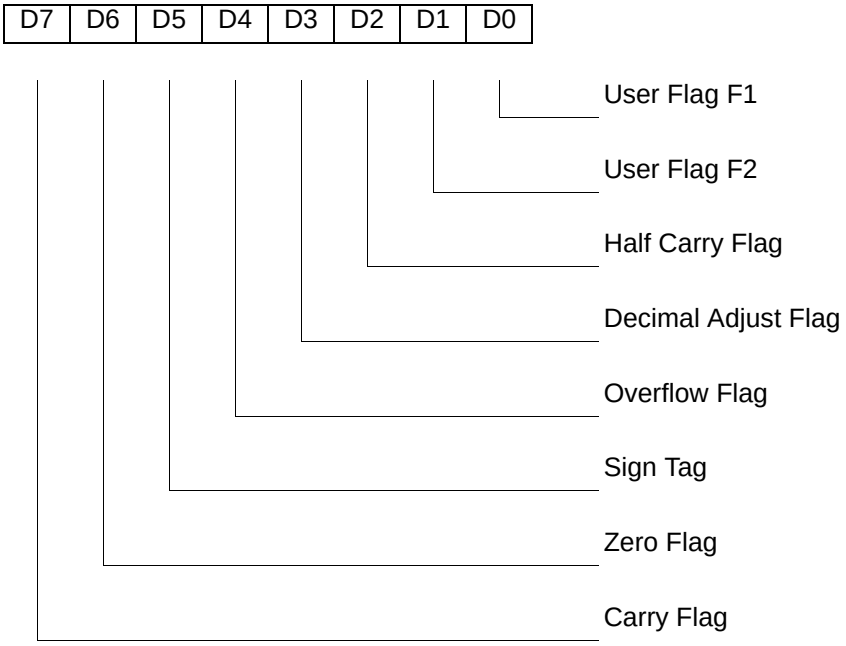
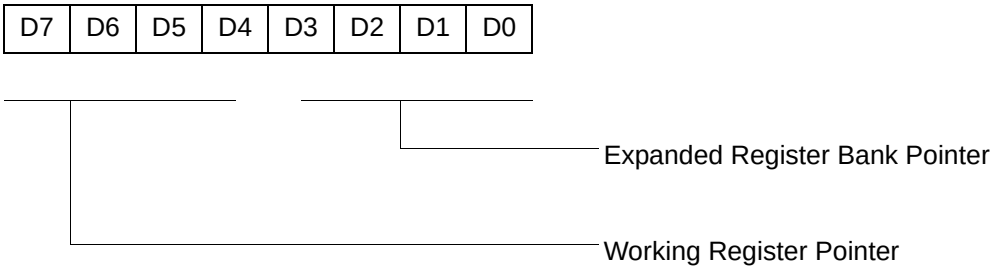


Figure 54. Flag Register (FCH: Read/Write)

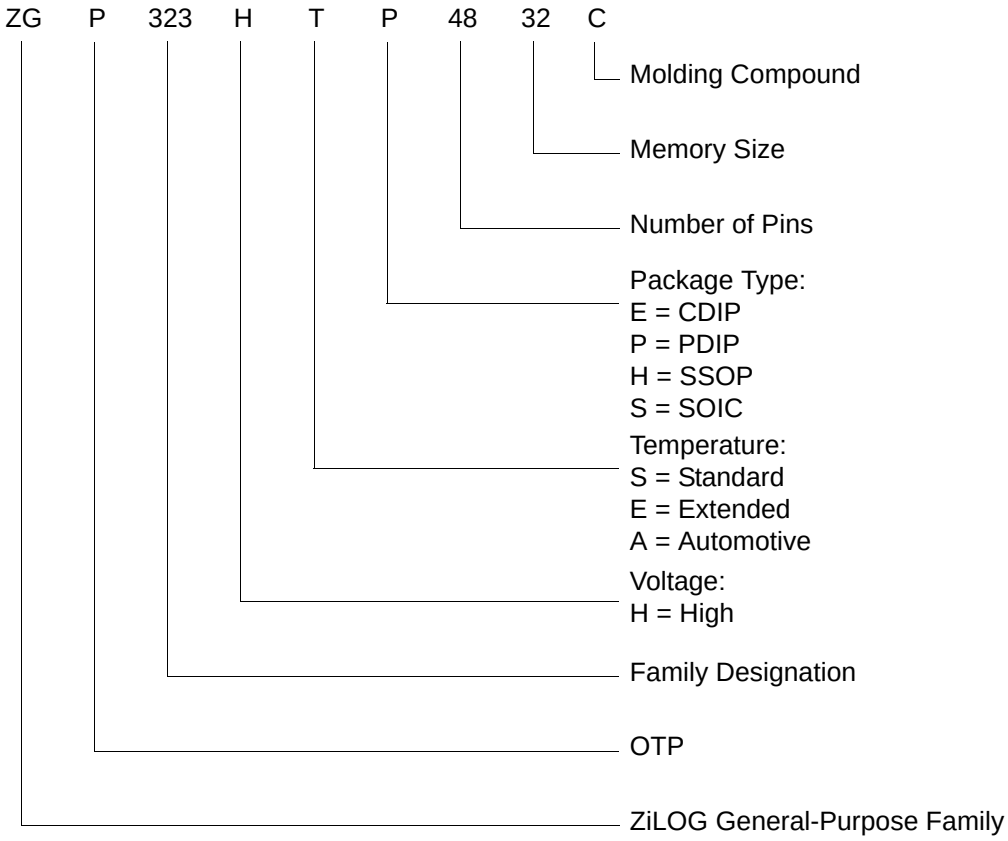
R253 RP(FDH)



Default setting after reset = 0000 0000

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

Example


ZG P 323 H T P 48 32 C
Molding Compound
Memory Size
Number of Pins
Package Type:
E = CDIP
P = PDIP
H = SSOP
S = SOIC
Temperature:
S = Standard
E = Extended
A = Automotive
Voltage:
H = High
Family Designation
OTP
ZiLOG General-Purpose Family

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 SOICpackage 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

pin 4
E
EPROM
selectable options 64
expanded register file 26
expanded register file architecture 28
expanded register file control registers 71
flag 80
interrupt mask register 79
interrupt priority register 78
interrupt request register 79
port 0 and 1 mode register 77
port 2 configuration register 75
port 3 mode register 76
port configuration register 75
register pointer 80
stack pointer high register 81
stack pointer low register 81
stop-mode recovery register 73
stop-mode recovery register 2 74
T16 control register 69
T8 and T16 common control functions register 67
T8/T16 control register 70
TC8 control register 66
watch-dog timer register 75
F
features
standby modes 1
functional description
counter/timer functional blocks 40
CTR(D)01h register 35
CTR0(D)00h register 33
CTR2(D)02h register 37
CTR3(D)03h register 39
expanded register file 26
expanded register file architecture 28
HI16(D)09h register 32
HI8(D)0Bh register 32
L08(D)0Ah register 32
L0I6(D)08h register 32
program memory map 26
RAM 25
register description 65
register file 30
register pointer 29
register pointer detail 31
SMR2(F)0D1h register 40
stack 31
TC16H(D)07h register 32
TC16L(D)06h register 33
TC8H(D)05h register 33
TC8L(D)04h register 33
G
glitch filter circuitry 40
H
halt instruction, counter/timer 54
I
input circuit 40
interrupt block diagram, counter/timer 51
interrupt types, sources and vectors 52
L
low-voltage detection register 65
M
memory, program 25
modulo-N mode
T16_OUT 47
T8_OUT 43
O
oscillator configuration 53
output circuit, counter/timer 49
P
package information
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
pin configuration
20-pin DIP/SOIC/SSOP 5