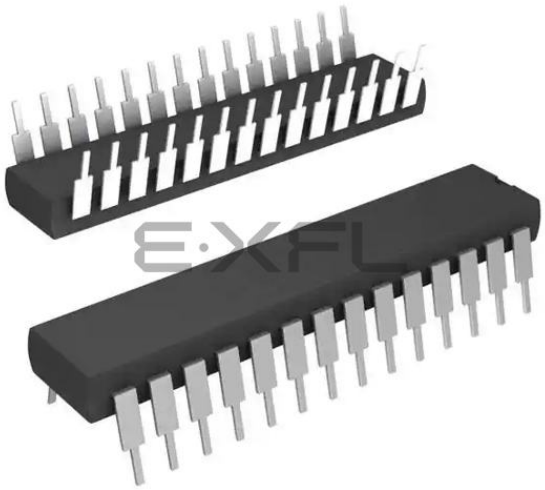

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	24
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K 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	Through Hole
Package / Case	28-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323hep2808c

List of Tables

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses greater than those listed in Table 8 might cause permanent damage to the device. This rating is a stress rating only. Functional operation of the device at any condition above those indicated in the operational sections of these specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for an extended period might affect device reliability.

Table 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Notes
Ambient temperature under bias	–40	125	° C	1
Storage temperature	–65	+150	° C	
Voltage on any pin with respect to V_{SS}	–0.3	7.0	V	2
Voltage on V_{DD} pin with respect to V_{SS}	–0.3	7.0	V	
Maximum current on input and/or inactive output pin	–5	+5	µA	
Maximum output current from active output pin	–25	+25	mA	
Maximum current into V_{DD} or out of V_{SS}		75	mA	

Notes:
1. See Ordering Information.
2. This voltage applies to all pins except the following: V_{DD}, P32, P33 and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$.

Standard Test Conditions

The characteristics listed in this product specification apply for standard test conditions as noted. All voltages are referenced to GND. Positive current flows into the referenced pin (see Figure 7).

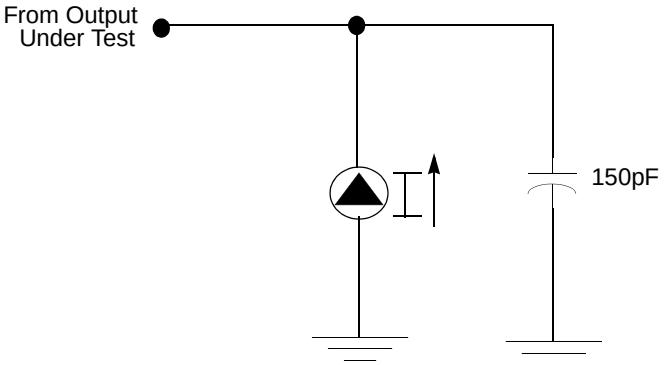


Figure 7. Test Load Diagram

Table 13. AC Characteristics

				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 (D1, D0)
No	**Symbol**	**Parameter**	**V_{CC}**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Units**	**Notes**	
1	TpC	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	3TpC			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 Spec	2.0–5.5	12 5TpC		ns	3 4	
11	Tost	Oscillator Start-Up Time	2.0–5.5		5TpC		4	
12	Twdt	Watch-Dog Timer Delay Time	2.0–5.5 2.0–5.5 2.0–5.5 2.0–5.5	5 10 20 80		ms ms ms ms		0, 0 0, 1 1, 0 1, 1
13	T_{POR}	Power-On Reset	2.0–5.5	2.5	10	ms		

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.

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 0H 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.

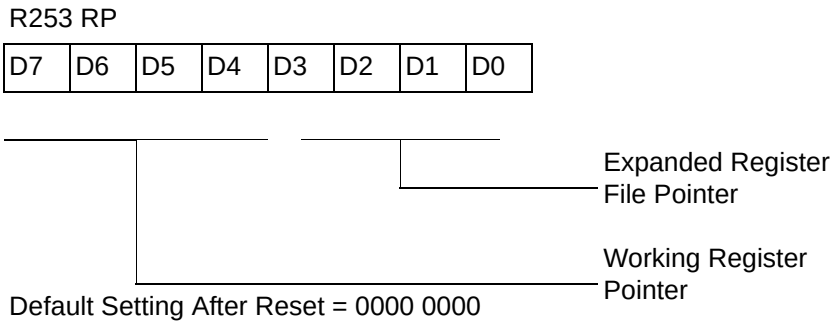


Figure 16. Register Pointer

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 = CTR2
R3 = 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 access.
LD                      71h, 2
; CTRL2→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.

Note: Working register group E0–EF can only be accessed through working registers and indirect addressing modes.

T8/T16_Logic/Edge _Detect

In TRANSMIT Mode, this field defines how the outputs of T8 and T16 are combined (AND, OR, NOR, NAND).

In DEMODULATION Mode, this field defines which edge should be detected by the edge detector.

Transmit_Submode/Glitch Filter

In Transmit Mode, this field defines whether T8 and T16 are in the PING-PONG mode or in independent normal operation mode. Setting this field to “NORMAL OPERATION Mode” terminates the “PING-PONG Mode” operation. When set to 10, T16 is immediately forced to a 0; a setting of 11 forces T16 to output a 1.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this field defines the width of the glitch that must be filtered out.

Initial_T8_Out/Rising_Edge

In TRANSMIT Mode, if 0, the output of T8 is set to 0 when it starts to count. If 1, the output of T8 is set to 1 when it starts to count. When the counter is not enabled and this bit is set to 1 or 0, T8_OUT is set to the opposite state of this bit. This ensures that when the clock is enabled, a transition occurs to the initial state set by CTR1, D1.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this bit is set to 1 when a rising edge is detected in the input signal. In order to reset the mode, a 1 should be written to this location.

Initial_T16 Out/Falling _Edge

In TRANSMIT Mode, if it is 0, the output of T16 is set to 0 when it starts to count. If it is 1, the output of T16 is set to 1 when it starts to count. This bit is effective only in Normal or PING-PONG Mode (CTR1, D3; D2). When the counter is not enabled and this bit is set, T16_OUT is set to the opposite state of this bit. This ensures that when the clock is enabled, a transition occurs to the initial state set by CTR1, D0.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this bit is set to 1 when a falling edge is detected in the input signal. In order to reset it, a 1 should be written to this location.

Note: Modifying CTR1 (D1 or D0) while the counters are enabled causes unpredictable output from T8/16_OUT.

CTR2 Counter/Timer 16 Control Register—CTR2(D)02H

Table 17 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

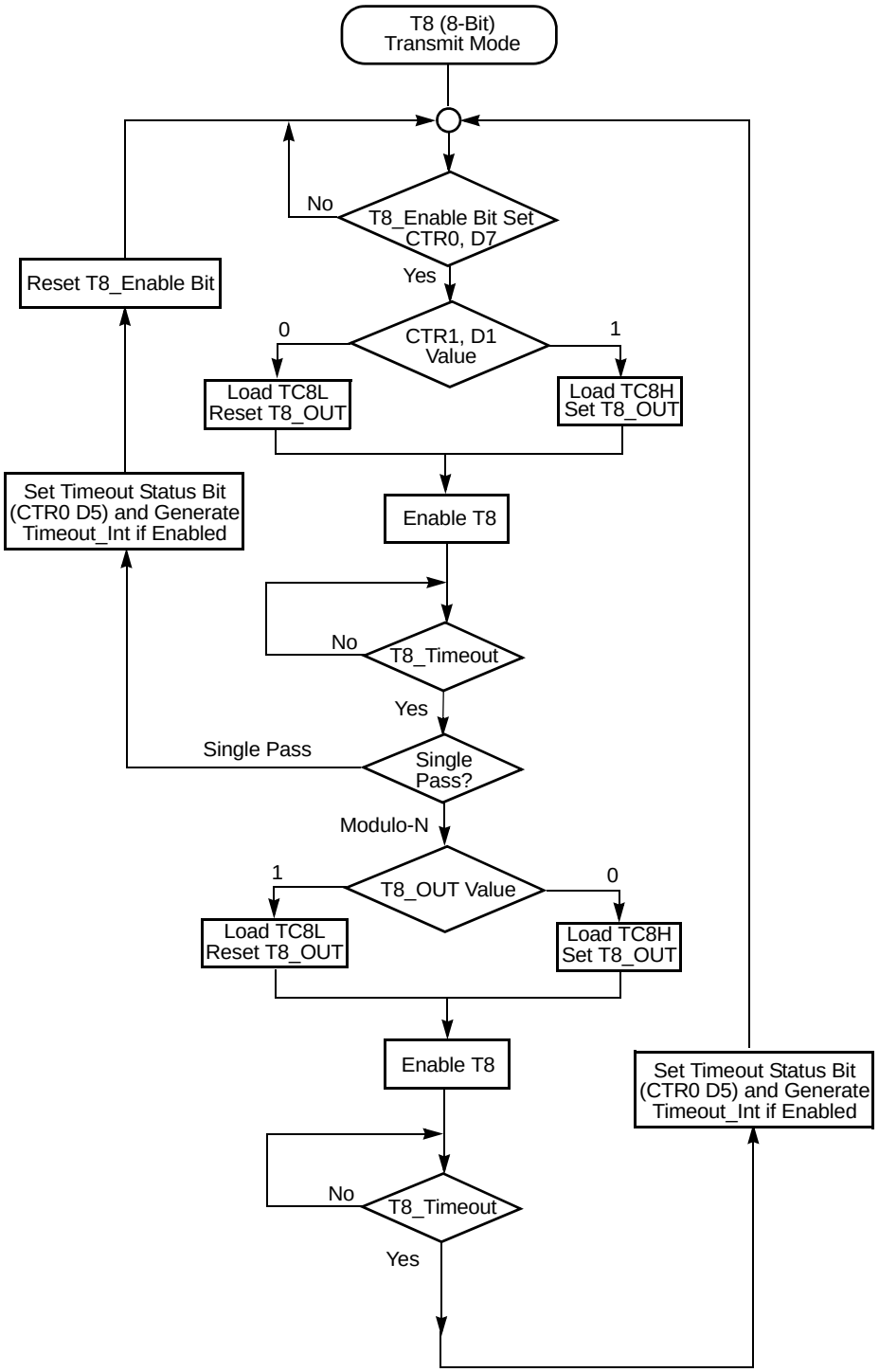


Figure 19. Transmit Mode Flowchart

When T8 is enabled, the output T8_OUT switches to the initial value (CTR1, D1). If the initial value (CTR1, D1) is 0, TC8L is loaded; otherwise, TC8H is loaded into the counter. In SINGLE-PASS Mode (CTR0, D6), T8 counts down to 0 and stops, T8_OUT toggles, the timeout status bit (CTR0, D5) is set, and a timeout interrupt can be generated if it is enabled (CTR0, D1). In Modulo-N Mode, upon reaching terminal count, T8_OUT is toggled, but no interrupt is generated. From that point, T8 loads a new count (if the T8_OUT level now is 0), TC8L is loaded; if it is 1, TC8H is loaded. T8 counts down to 0, toggles T8_OUT, and sets the timeout status bit (CTR0, D5), thereby generating an interrupt if enabled (CTR0, D1). One cycle is thus completed. T8 then loads from TC8H or TC8L according to the T8_OUT level and repeats the cycle. See Figure 20.

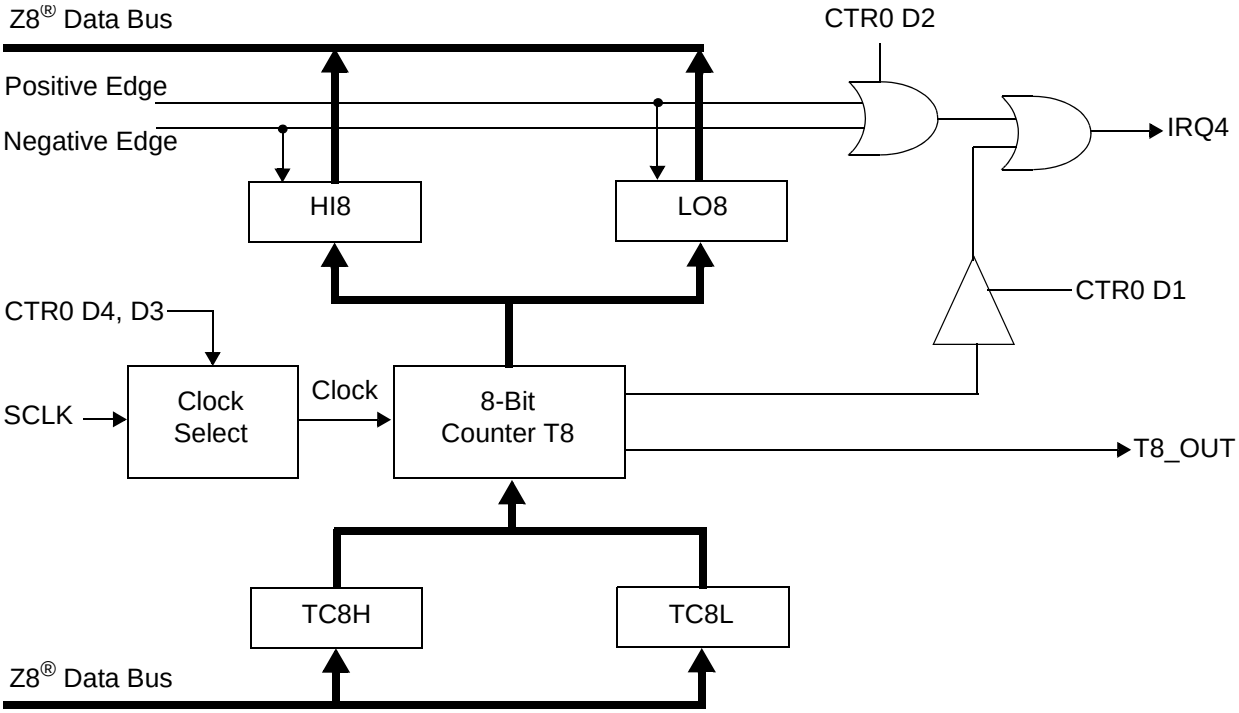


Figure 20. 8-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits

You can modify the values in TC8H or TC8L at any time. The new values take effect when they are loaded.

Caution: To ensure known operation do not write these registers at the time the values are to be loaded into the counter/timer. *An initial count of 1 is not allowed (a non-function occurs).* An initial count of 0 causes TC8 to count from 0 to FFH to FEH.

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 FFFEH. Transition from 0 to FFFFH is not a timeout condition.

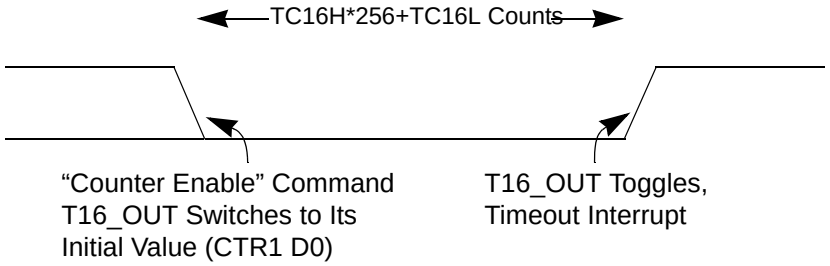


Figure 26. T16_OUT in Single-Pass Mode

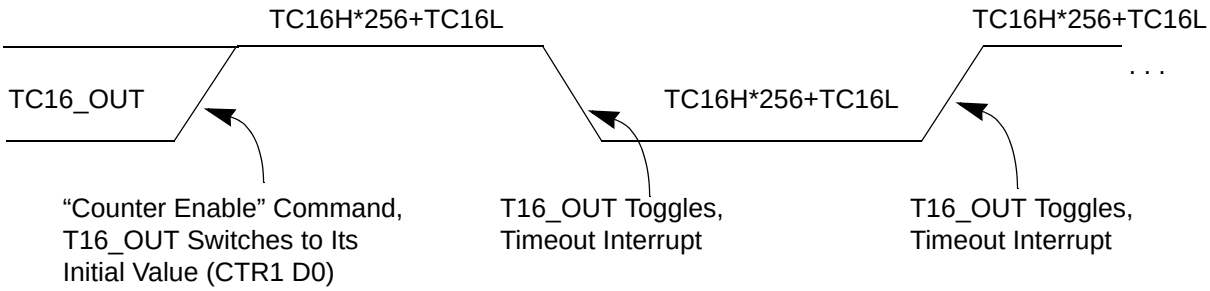


Figure 27. T16_OUT in Modulo-N Mode

T16 DEMODULATION Mode

The user must program TC16L and TC16H to FFH. 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 FFFFH 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

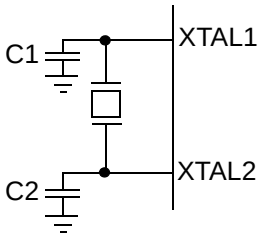
This operation mode is only valid in TRANSMIT Mode. T8 and T16 must be programmed in Single-Pass mode (CTR0, D6; CTR2, D6), and Ping-Pong mode must be programmed in CTR1, D3; D2. The user can begin the operation by enabling either T8 or T16 (CTR0, D7 or CTR2, D7). For example, if T8 is enabled, T8_OUT 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.

Clock

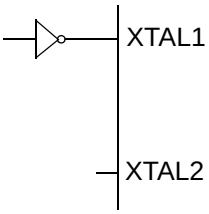
The device's on-chip oscillator has a high-gain, parallel-resonant amplifier, for connection to a crystal or ceramic resonator, or any suitable external clock source (XTAL1 = Input, XTAL2 = Output). The crystal must be AT cut, 1 MHz to 8 MHz maximum, with a series resistance (RS) less than or equal to 100 Ω. The on-chip oscillator can be driven with a suitable external clock source.

The crystal must be connected across XTAL1 and XTAL2 using the recommended capacitors (capacitance greater than or equal to 22 pF) from each pin to ground.

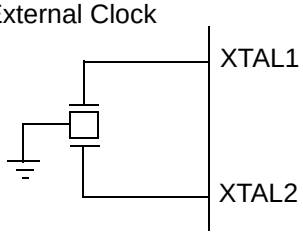


Crystal
C1, C2 = 33pF TYP *
f = 8MHz

* Preliminary value including pin parasitics



External Clock



Ceramic Resonator
f = 8mHz

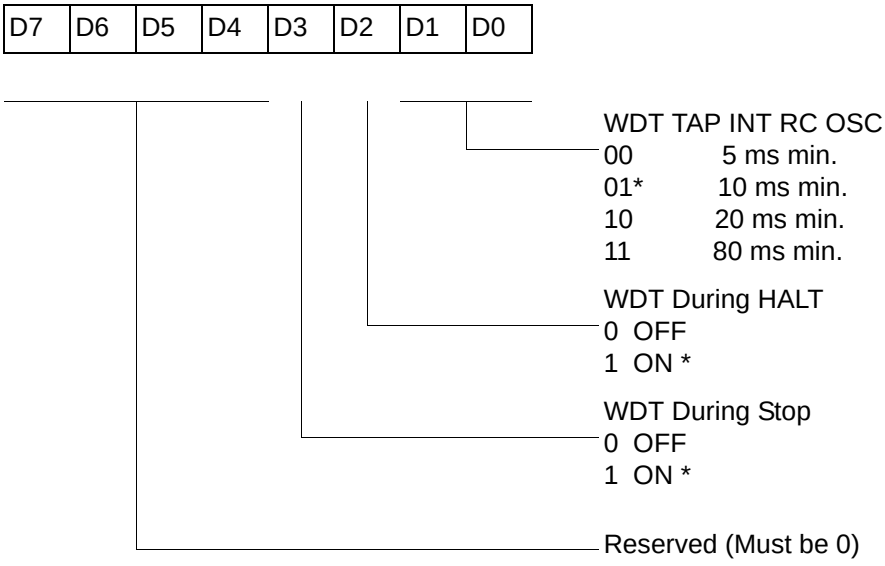
Figure 31. Oscillator Configuration

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



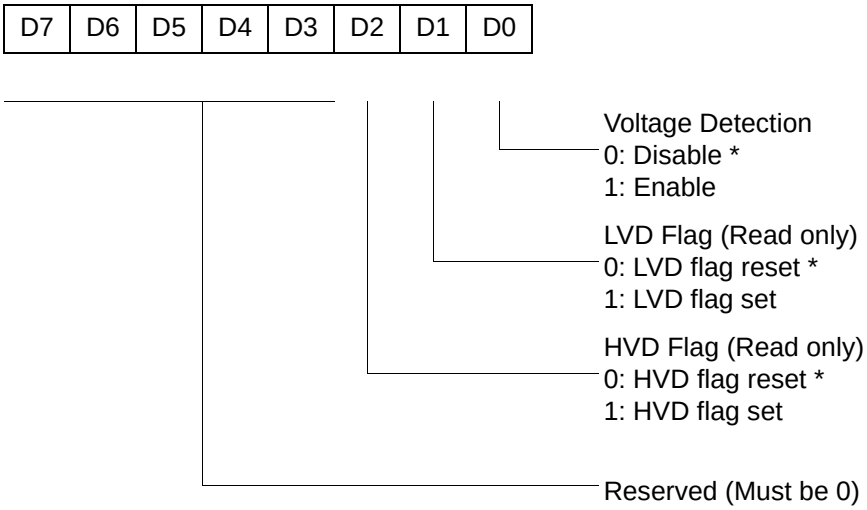
* Default setting after reset

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.

LVD(0D)0CH



* Default setting after reset.

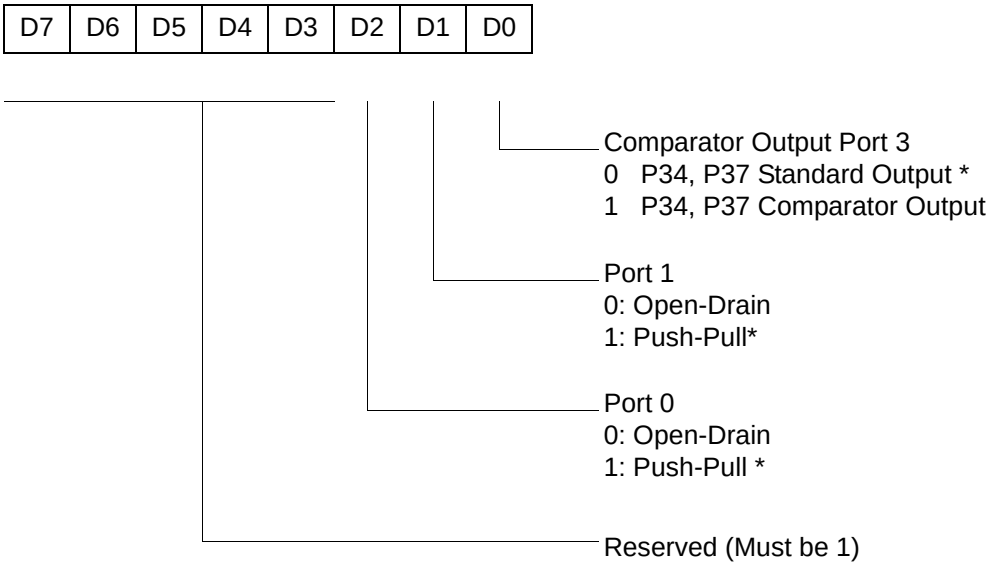
Figure 43. Voltage Detection Register

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.

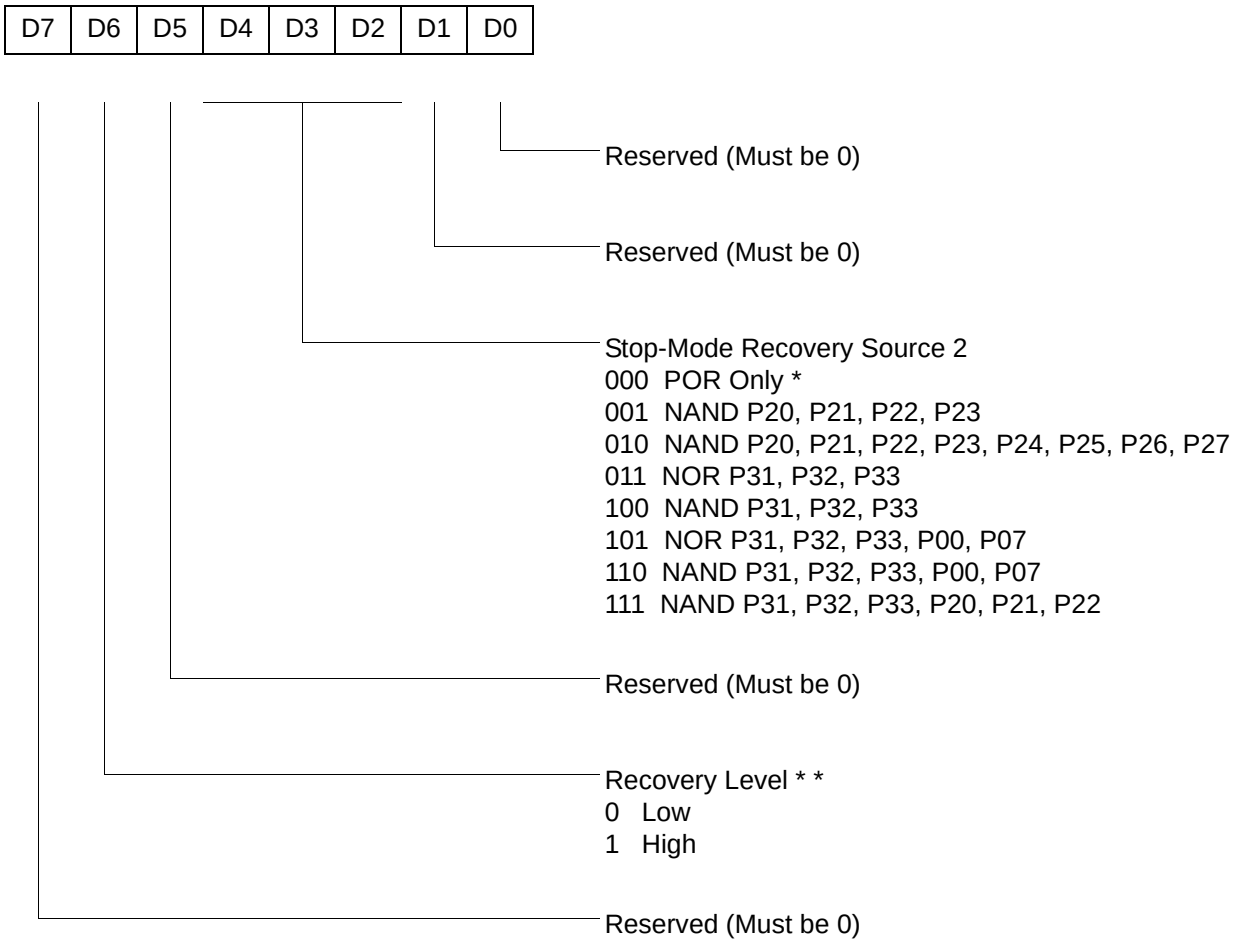
PCON(0F)00H



* Default setting after reset

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

SMR2(0F)0DH



Note: If used in conjunction with SMR, either of the two specified events causes a Stop-Mode Recovery.
* Default setting after reset. Not reset with a Stop Mode recovery.
* * At the XOR gate input

Figure 46. Stop Mode Recovery Register 2 ((0F)0DH:D2–D4, D6 Write Only)

R254 SPH(FEH)

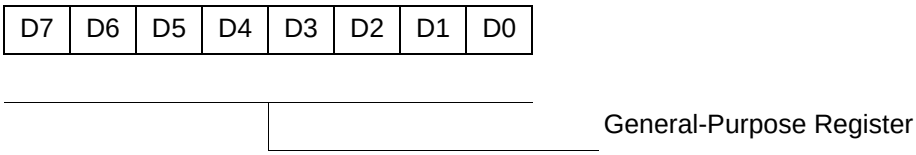


Figure 56. Stack Pointer High (FEH: Read/Write)

R255 SPL(FFH)

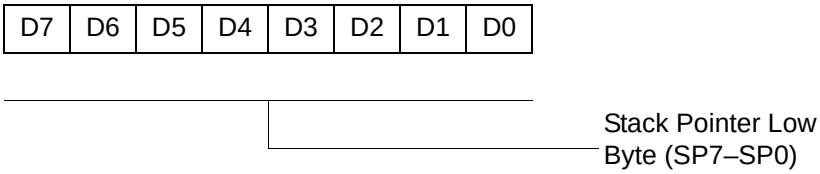


Figure 57. Stack Pointer Low (FFH: Read/Write)

Package Information

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

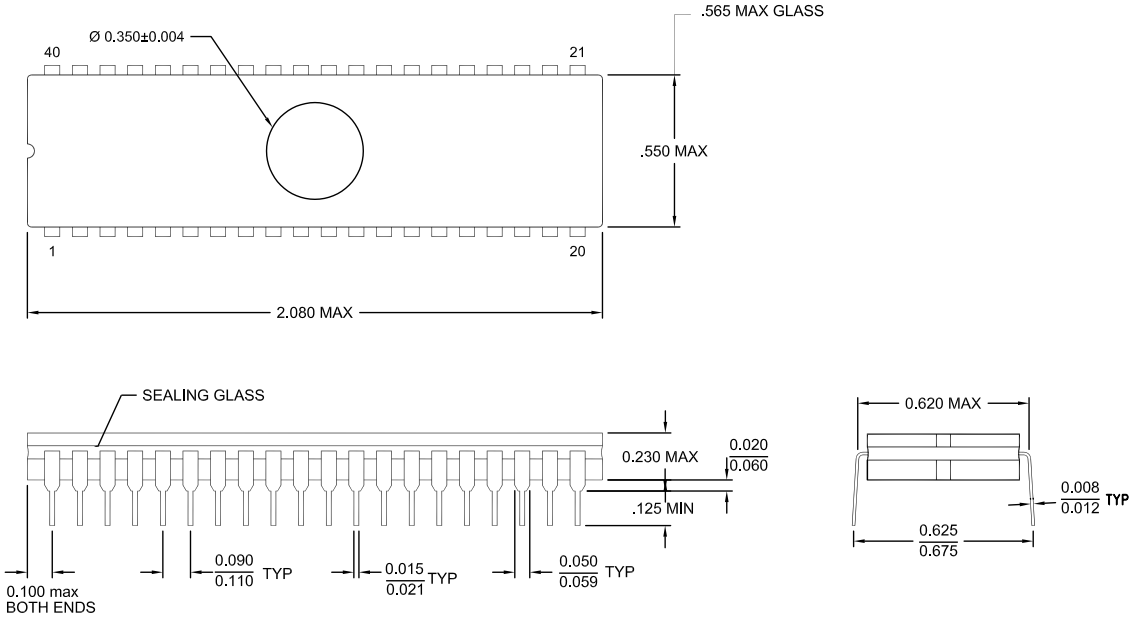


Figure 67. 40-Pin CDIP Package Diagram

8KB Standard Temperature: 0° to +70°C			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323HSH4808C	48-pin SSOP 8K OTP	ZGP323HSS2808C	28-pin SOIC 8K OTP
ZGP323HSP4008C	40-pin PDIP 8K OTP	ZGP323HSH2008C	20-pin SSOP 8K OTP
ZGP323HSH2808C	28-pin SSOP 8K OTP	ZGP323HSP2008C	20-pin PDIP 8K OTP
ZGP323HSP2808C	28-pin PDIP 8K OTP	ZGP323HSS2008C	20-pin SOIC 8K OTP

8KB Extended Temperature: -40° to +105°C			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323HEH4808C	48-pin SSOP 8K OTP	ZGP323HES2808C	28-pin SOIC 8K OTP
ZGP323HEP4008C	40-pin PDIP 8K OTP	ZGP323HEH2008C	20-pin SSOP 8K OTP
ZGP323HEH2808C	28-pin SSOP 8K OTP	ZGP323HEP2008C	20-pin PDIP 8K OTP
ZGP323HEP2808C	28-pin PDIP 8K OTP	ZGP323HES2008C	20-pin SOIC 8K OTP

8KB Automotive Temperature: -40° to +125°C			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323HAH4808C	48-pin SSOP 8K OTP	ZGP323HAS2808C	28-pin SOIC 8K OTP
ZGP323HAP4008C	40-pin PDIP 8K OTP	ZGP323HAH2008C	20-pin SSOP 8K OTP
ZGP323HAH2808C	28-pin SSOP 8K OTP	ZGP323HAP2008C	20-pin PDIP 8K OTP
ZGP323HAP2808C	28-pin PDIP 8K OTP	ZGP323HAS2008C	20-pin SOIC 8K OTP
Replace C with G for Lead-Free Packaging			

4KB Standard Temperature: 0° to +70°C			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323HSH4804C	48-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323HSS2804C	28-pin SOIC 4K OTP
ZGP323HSP4004C	40-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323HSH2004C	20-pin SSOP 4K OTP
ZGP323HSH2804C	28-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323HSP2004C	20-pin PDIP 4K OTP
ZGP323HSP2804C	28-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323HSS2004C	20-pin SOIC 4K OTP

4KB Extended Temperature: -40° to +105°C			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323HEH4804C	48-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323HES2804C	28-pin SOIC 4K OTP
ZGP323HEP4004C	40-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323HEH2004C	20-pin SSOP 4K OTP
ZGP323HEH2804C	28-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323HEP2004C	20-pin PDIP 4K OTP
ZGP323HEP2804C	28-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323HES2004C	20-pin SOIC 4K OTP

4KB Automotive Temperature: -40° to +125°C			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323HAH4804C	48-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323HAS2804C	28-pin SOIC 4K OTP
ZGP323HAP4004C	40-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323HAH2004C	20-pin SSOP 4K OTP
ZGP323HAH2804C	28-pin SSOP 4K OTP	ZGP323HAP2004C	20-pin PDIP 4K OTP
ZGP323HAP2804C	28-pin PDIP 4K OTP	ZGP323HAS2004C	20-pin SOIC 4K OTP
Replace C with G for Lead-Free Packaging			

Additional Components			
Part Number	**Description**	**Part Number**	**Description**
ZGP323ICE01ZEM (For 3.6V Emulation only)	Emulator/programmer	ZGP32300100ZPR (Ethernet)	Programming system
		ZGP32300200ZPR (USB)	Programming system