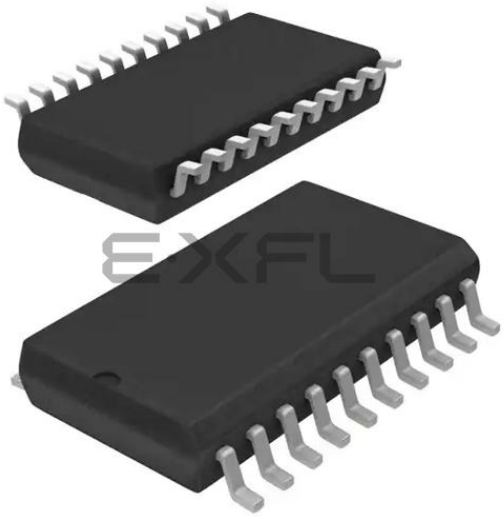

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	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	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/zgp323hss2004g

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 Document

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

CTR1(0D)01H" on page 35). Other edge detect and IRQ modes are described in Table 14.

Note: Comparators are powered down by entering Stop Mode. For P31–P33 to be used in a Stop Mode Recovery (SMR) source, these inputs must be placed into digital mode.

Table 14. Port 3 Pin Function Summary

Pin	I/O	Counter/Timers	Comparator	Interrupt
Pref1/P30	IN		RF1	
P31	IN	IN	AN1	IRQ2
P32	IN		AN2	IRQ0
P33	IN		RF2	IRQ1
P34	OUT	T8	AO1	
P35	OUT	T16		
P36	OUT	T8/16		
P37	OUT		AO2	
P20	I/O	IN		

Port 3 also provides output for each of the counter/timers and the AND/OR Logic (see Figure 13). Control is performed by programming bits D5–D4 of CTR1, bit 0 of CTR0, and bit 0 of CTR2.

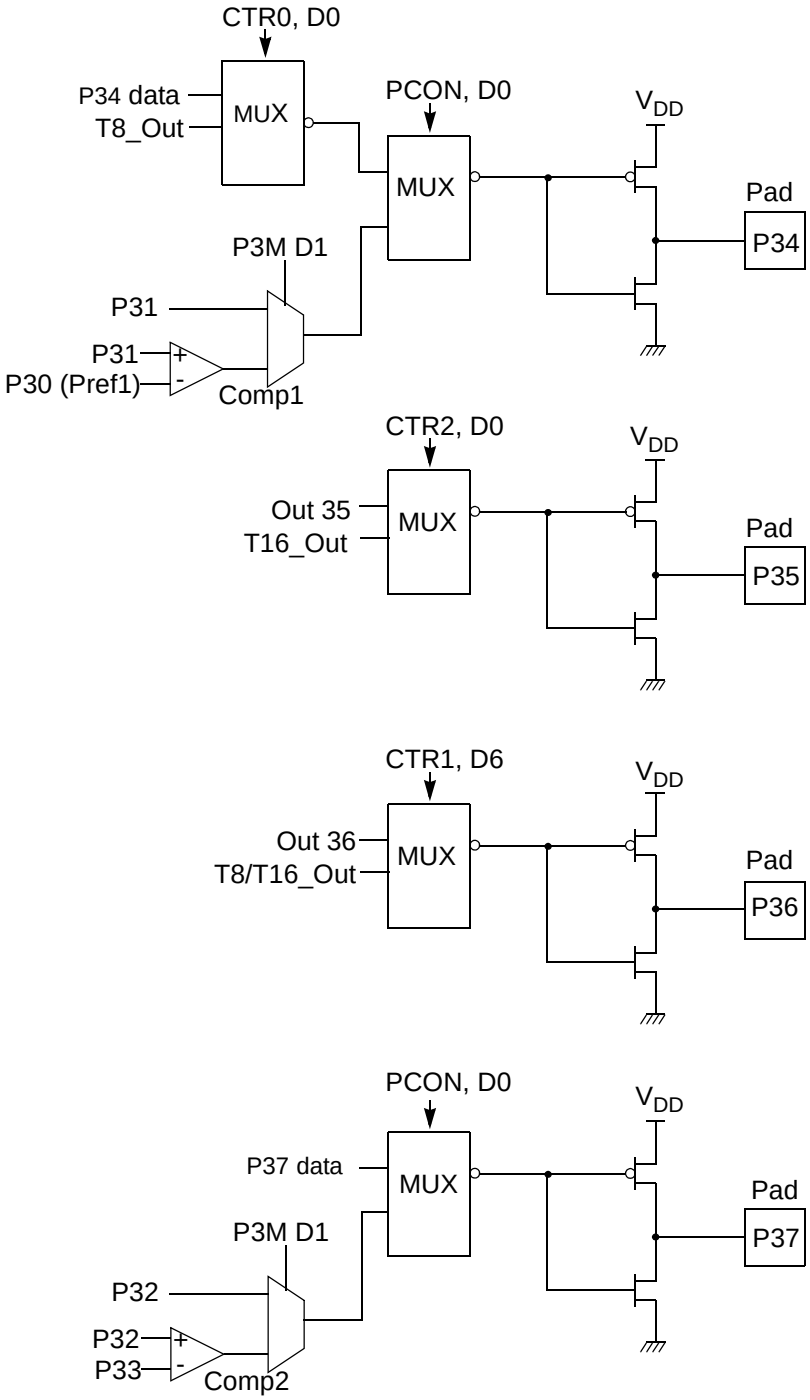


Figure 13. Port 3 Counter/Timer Output Configuration

Table 16. CTR1(0D)01H T8 and T16 Common Functions (Continued)

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
Transmit_Submode/ Glitch_Filter	----32--	R/W		Transmit Mode
			00*	Normal Operation
			01	Ping-Pong Mode
			10	T16_Out = 0
			11	T16_Out = 1
				Demodulation Mode
			00*	No Filter
			01	4 SCLK Cycle
			10	8 SCLK Cycle
			11	Reserved
Initial_T8_Out/ Rising Edge	------1-			Transmit Mode
		R/W	0*	T8_OUT is 0 Initially
			1	T8_OUT is 1 Initially
				Demodulation Mode
		R	0*	No Rising Edge
			1	Rising Edge Detected
		W	0	No Effect
			1	Reset Flag to 0
Initial_T16_Out/ Falling_Edge	-------0			Transmit Mode
		R/W	0*	T16_OUT is 0 Initially
			1	T16_OUT is 1 Initially
				Demodulation Mode
		R	0*	No Falling Edge
			1	Falling Edge Detected
		W	0	No Effect
			1	Reset Flag to 0

Note:
*Default at Power-On Reset
*Default at Power-On Reset. Not reset with Stop Mode recovery.

Mode

If the result is 0, the counter/timers are in TRANSMIT mode; otherwise, they are in DEMODULATION mode.

P36_Out/Demodulator_Input

In TRANSMIT Mode, this bit defines whether P36 is used as a normal output pin or the combined output of T8 and T16.

In DEMODULATION Mode, this bit defines whether the input signal to the Counter/Timers is from P20 or P31.

If the input signal is from Port 31, a capture event may also generate an IRQ2 interrupt. To prevent generating an IRQ2, either disable the IRQ2 interrupt by clearing its IMR bit D2 or use P20 as the input.

T16 Transmit Mode

In NORMAL or PING-PONG mode, the output of T16 when not enabled, is dependent on CTR1, D0. If it is a 0, T16_OUT is a 1; if it is a 1, T16_OUT is 0. You can force the output of T16 to either a 0 or 1 whether it is enabled or not by programming CTR1 D3; D2 to a 10 or 11.

When T16 is enabled, TC16H * 256 + TC16L is loaded, and T16_OUT is switched to its initial value (CTR1, D0). When T16 counts down to 0, T16_OUT is toggled (in NORMAL or PING-PONG mode), an interrupt (CTR2, D1) is generated (if enabled), and a status bit (CTR2, D5) is set. See Figure 25.

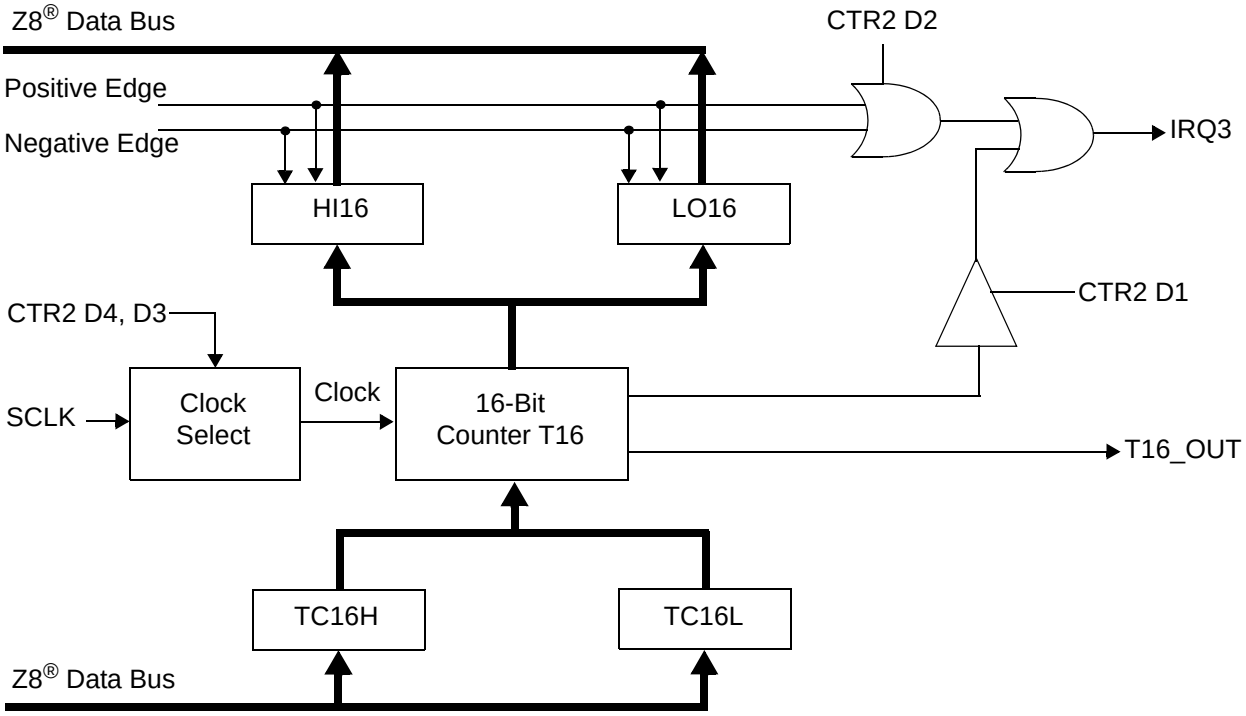


Figure 25. 16-Bit Counter/Timer Circuits

Note: Global interrupts override this function as described in "Interrupts" on page 50.

If T16 is in SINGLE-PASS mode, it is stopped at this point (see Figure 26). If it is in Modulo-N Mode, it is loaded with TC16H * 256 + TC16L, and the counting continues (see Figure 27).

You can modify the values in TC16H and TC16L at any time. The new values take effect when they are loaded.

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.

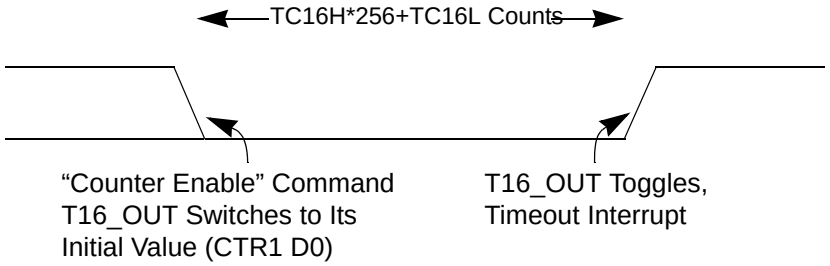


Figure 26. T16_OUT in Single-Pass Mode

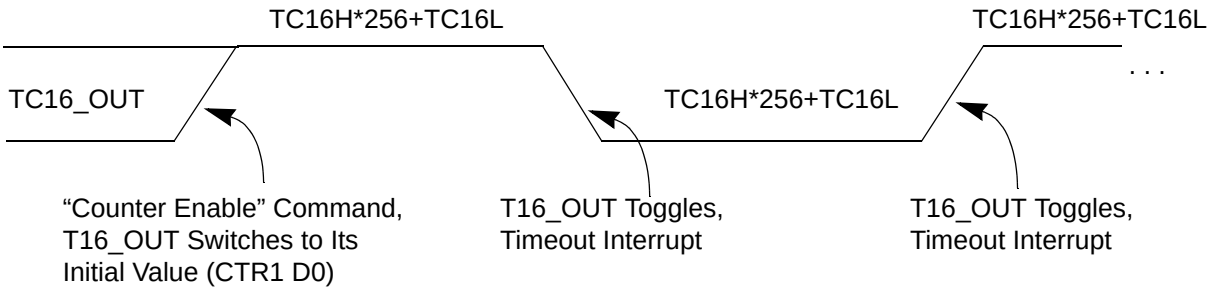


Figure 27. T16_OUT in Modulo-N Mode

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).

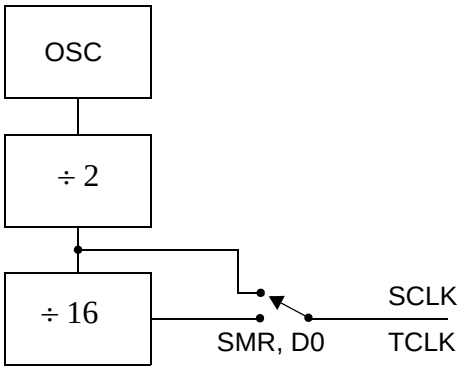


Figure 34. SCLK Circuit

Stop-Mode Recovery Source (D2, D3, and D4)

These three bits of the SMR specify the wake-up source of the Stop recovery (Figure 35 and Table 22).

Stop-Mode Recovery Register 2—SMR2(F)0DH

Table 21 lists and briefly describes the fields for this register.

Table 21. SMR2(F)0DH:Stop Mode Recovery Register 2*

Field	Bit Position		Value	Description
Reserved	7-------		0	Reserved (Must be 0)
Recovery Level	-6------	W	0† 1	Low High
Reserved	--5-----		0	Reserved (Must be 0)
Source	---432--	W	000† 001 010 011 100 101 110 111	A. POR Only B. NAND of P23–P20 C. NAND of P27–P20 D. NOR of P33–P31 E. NAND of P33–P31 F. NOR of P33–P31, P00, P07 G. NAND of P33–P31, P00, P07 H. NAND of P33–P31, P22–P20
Reserved	------10		00	Reserved (Must be 0)

Notes:
* Port pins configured as outputs are ignored as a SMR recovery source.
† Indicates the value upon Power-On Reset

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

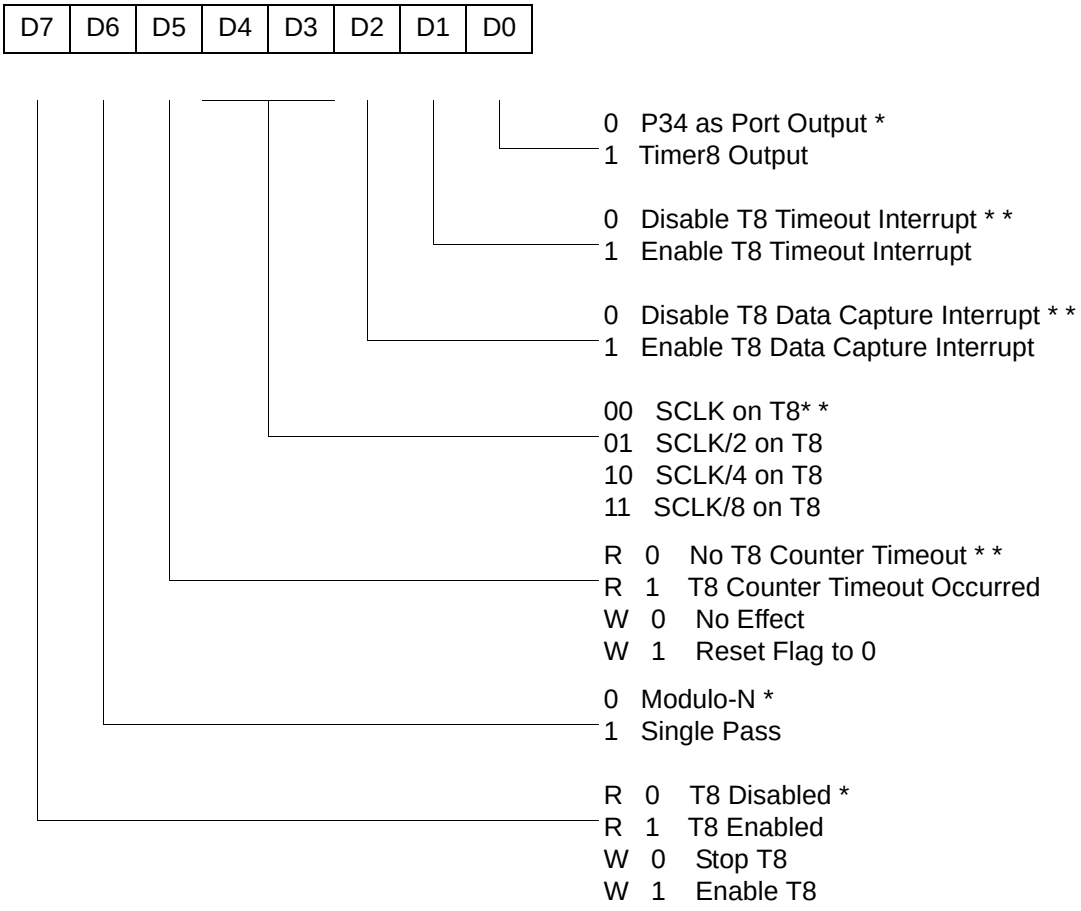
Voltage Brown-Out/Standby

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.

Expanded Register File Control Registers (0D)

The expanded register file control registers (0D) are depicted in Figure 39 through Figure 43.

CTR0(0D)00H



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

Figure 39. TC8 Control Register ((0D)O0H: Read/Write Except Where Noted)

CTR2(0D)02H

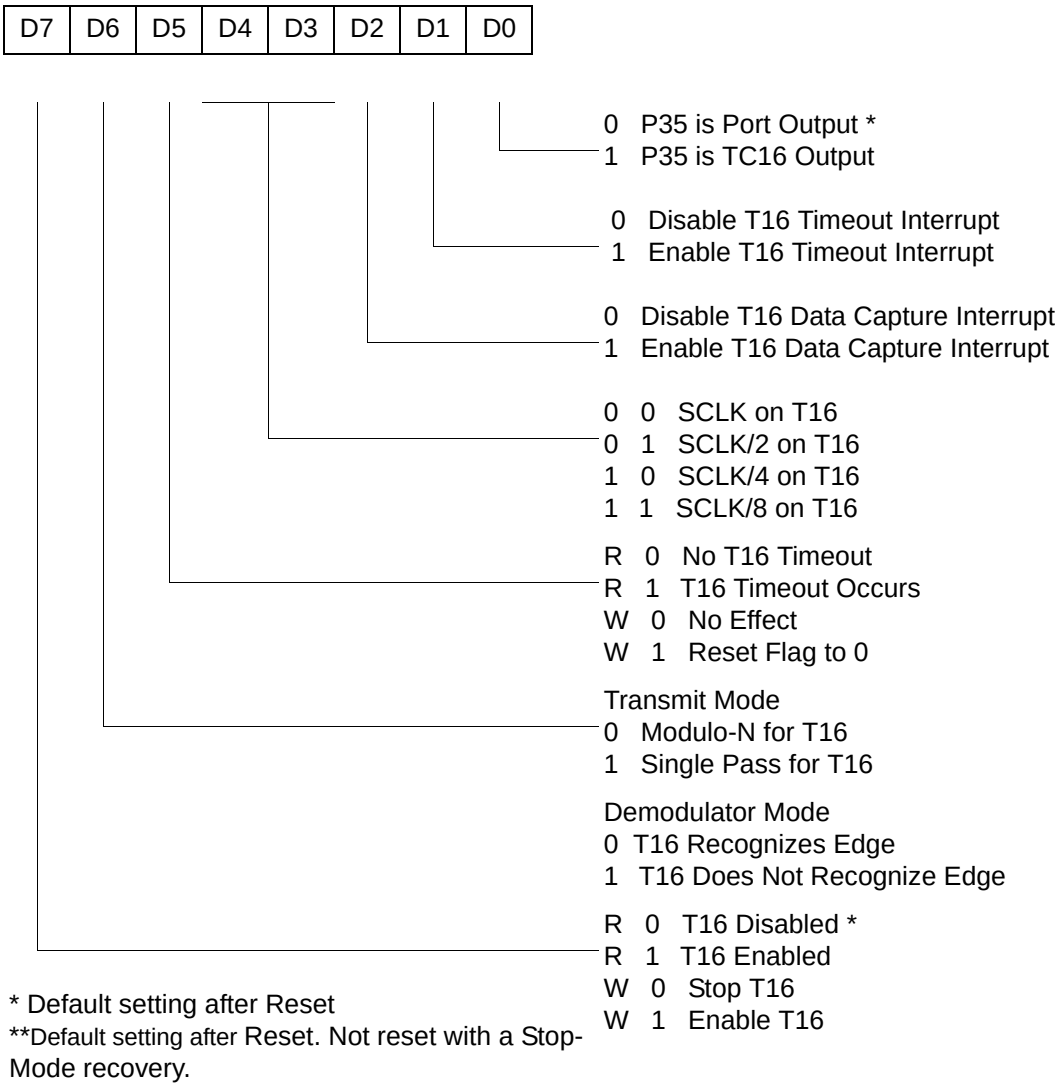
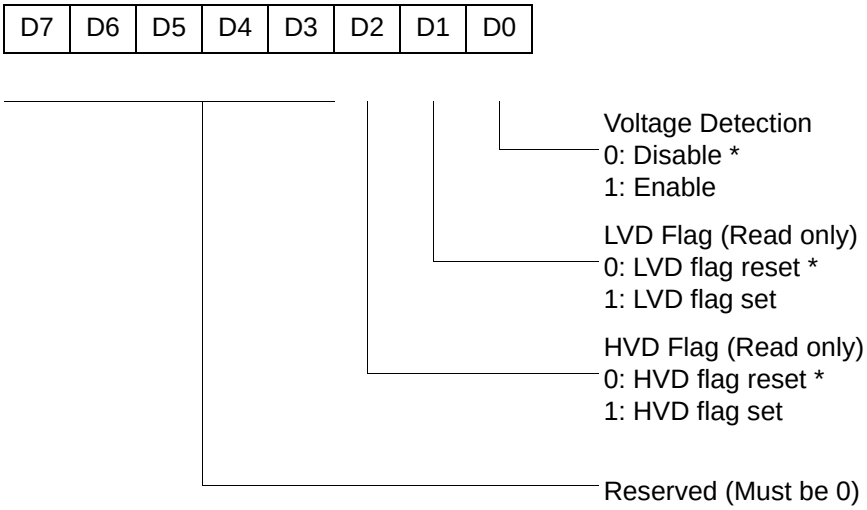


Figure 41. T16 Control Register ((0D) 2H: Read/Write Except Where Noted)

LVD(0D)0CH



* Default setting after reset.

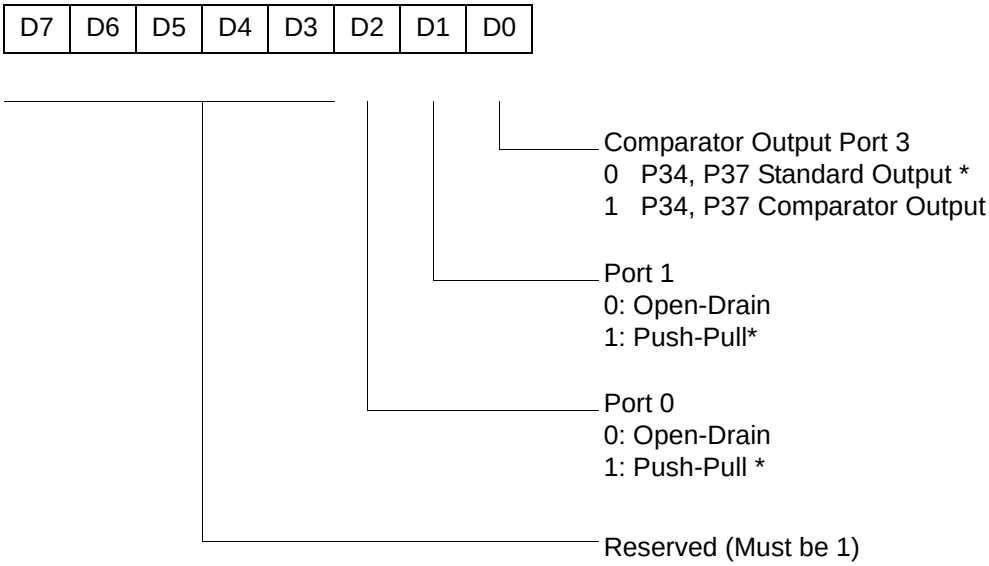
Figure 43. Voltage Detection Register

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

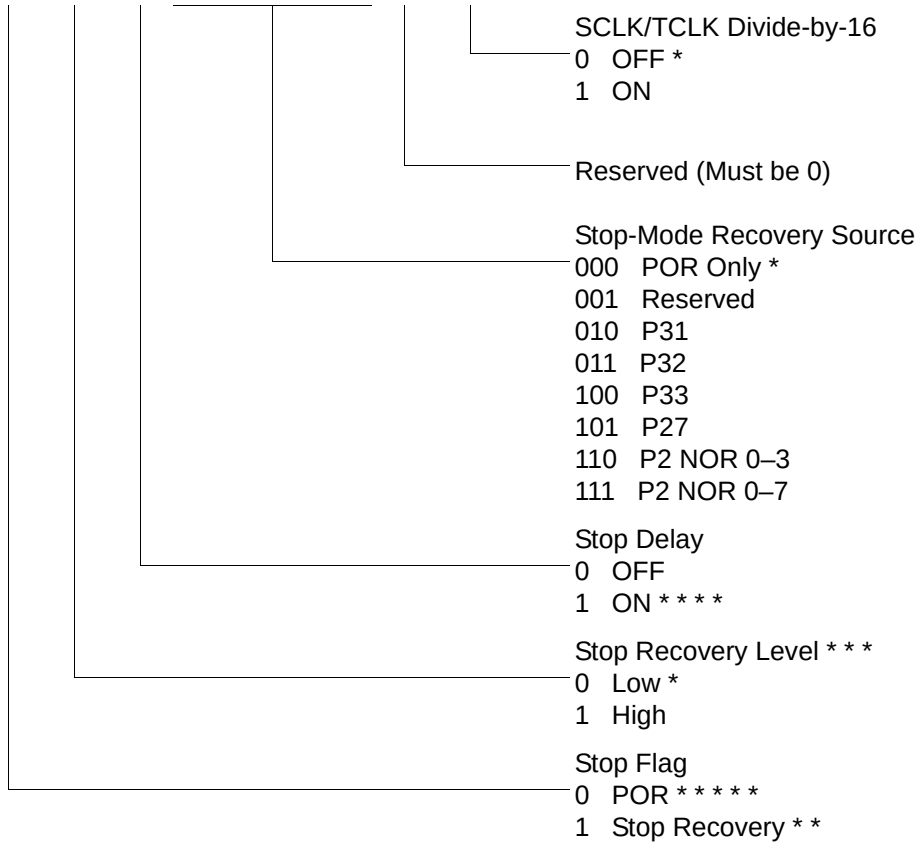


* Default setting after reset

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

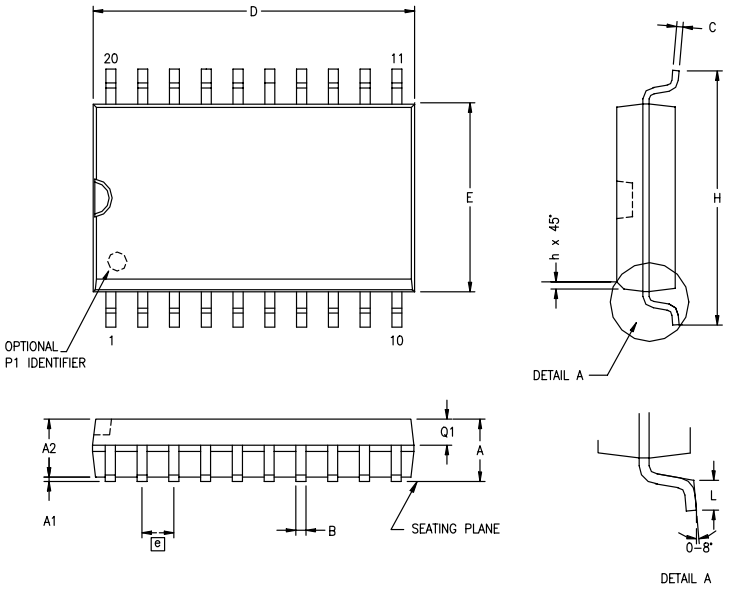
SMR(0F)0BH

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0



* Default setting after reset
* * Set after Stop Mode Recovery
* * * At the XOR gate input
* * * * Default setting after reset. Must be 1 if using a crystal or resonator clock source.
* * * * * Default setting after Power On Reset. Not reset with a Stop Mode recovery.

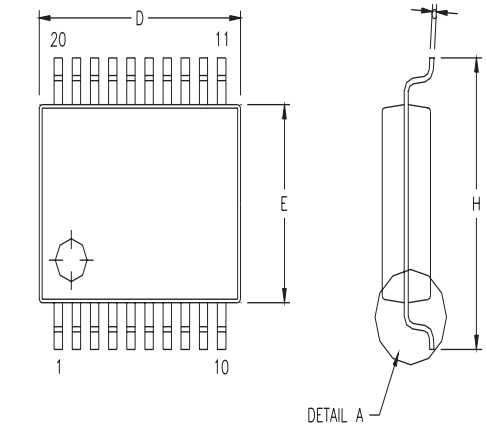
Figure 45. Stop Mode Recovery Register ((0F)0BH: D6–D0=Write Only, D7=Read Only)



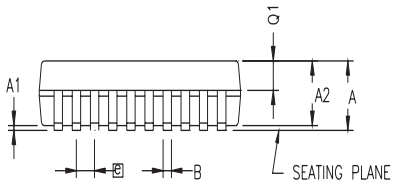
SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		INCH	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.40	2.65	.094	.104
A1	0.10	0.30	.004	.012
A2	2.24	2.44	.088	.096
B	0.36	0.46	.014	.018
C	0.23	0.30	.009	.012
D	12.60	12.95	**.496**	.510
E	7.40	7.60	.291	.299
e	1.27 BSC		.050 BSC	
H	10.00	10.65	.394	.419
h	0.30	0.40	.012	.016
L	0.60	1.00	.024	.039
Q1	0.97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

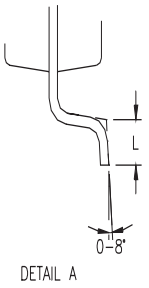
CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MM
LEADS ARE COPLANAR WITHIN .004 INCH.

Figure 60. 20-Pin SOIC Package Diagram



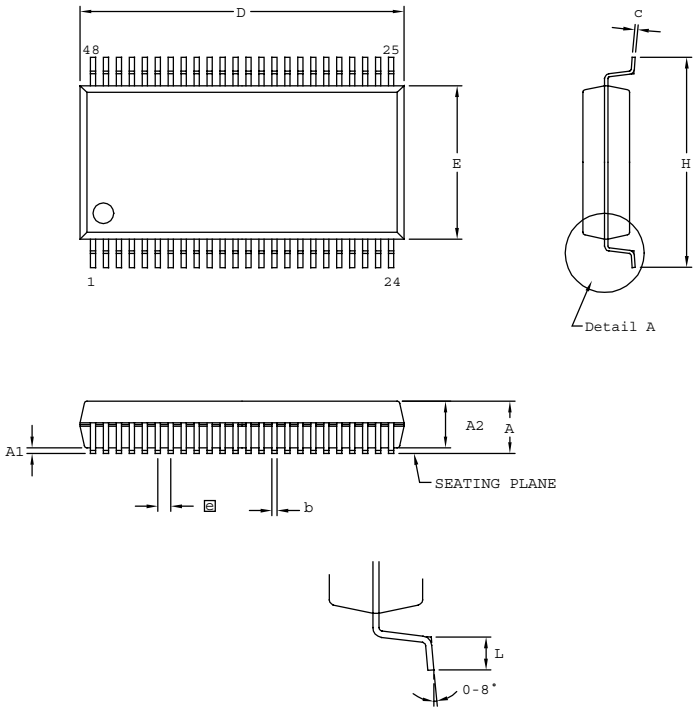
SYMBOL	MILLIMETER			INCH		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.73	1.85	1.98	0.068	0.073	0.078
A1	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.002	0.005	0.008
A2	1.68	1.73	1.83	0.066	0.068	0.072
B	0.25	0.30	0.38	0.010	0.012	0.015
C	0.13	0.15	0.22	0.005	0.006	0.009
D	7.07	7.20	7.33	0.278	0.283	0.289
E	5.20	5.30	5.38	0.205	0.209	0.212
e	0.65 BSC			0.0256 BSC		
H	7.65	7.80	7.90	0.301	0.307	0.311
L	0.56	0.75	0.94	0.022	0.030	0.037
Q1	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.029	0.031	0.032





CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MM
LEADS ARE COPLANAR WITHIN .004 INCH.

Figure 61. 20-Pin SSOP Package Diagram



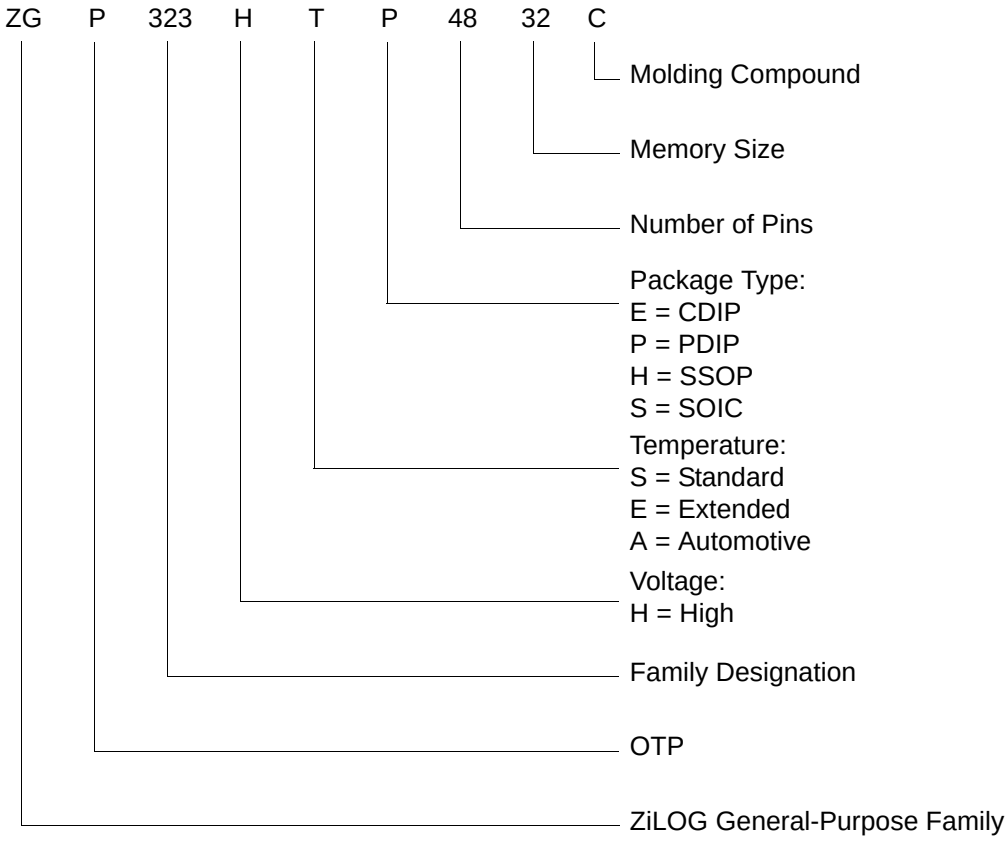
SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		INCH	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.41	2.79	0.095	0.110
A1	0.23	0.38	0.009	0.015
A2	2.18	2.39	0.086	0.094
b	0.20	0.34	0.008	0.0135
c	0.13	0.25	0.005	0.010
D	15.75	16.00	0.620	0.630
E	7.39	7.59	0.291	0.299
e	0.635 BSC		0.025 BSC	
H	10.16	10.41	0.400	0.410
L	0.51	1.016	0.020	0.040

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MM
LEADS ARE COPLANAR WITHIN .004 INCH

Figure 68. 48-Pin SSOP Package Design

Note: Check with ZiLOG on the actual bonding diagram and coordinate for chip-on-board assembly.

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