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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 - Microcontrollers</u>"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	Z8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	12MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	-
Program Memory Type	ROMIess
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	236 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.75V ~ 5.25V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-LQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/zilog/z86c9012fsg

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

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





# Z86C90 SL1712

CMOS Z8® CCP™ CONSUMER CONTROLLER PROCESSOR

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The Z86C90 CCP™ (Consumer Controller Processor) introduces a new level of sophistication to single-chip architecture. The Z86C90 is a ROMless member of the Z8 single-chip microcontroller family with 236 bytes of general purpose RAM. The Z86C90's on-chip oscillator accepts a crystal, ceramic resonator, LC, or external clock source drive. The CCP controllers are housed in a 40-pin DIP, 44-pin Leaded Chip Carrier, or a 44-pin Quad Flat Pack, and are CMOS compatible. The CCP offers the use of external memory which enables this Z8 microcomputer to be used where code flexibility is required. Zilog's CMOS microcomputer offers fast execution, efficient use of memory, sophisticated interrupts, input/output bit manipulation capabilities, and easy hardware/software system expansion along with low cost and low power consumption.

The Z86C90 architecture is based on Zilog's 8-bit microcontroller core with an Expanded Register File to allow access to register mapped peripheral and I/O circuits. The CCP offers a flexible I/O scheme, an efficient register and address space structure, and a number of ancillary features that are useful in many industrial, automotive, computer peripherals, and advanced scientific applications.

The CCP applications demand powerful I/O capabilities. The Z86C90 fulfills this with 32 pins dedicated to input and output. These lines are grouped into four ports. Each port consists of eight lines, and is configurable under software control to provide timing, status signals, parallel I/O with or without handshake, and an address/data bus for interfacing external memory.

There are four basic address spaces available to support this wide range of configurations: Program Memory, Register File, Data Memory, and Expanded Register File. The Register File is composed of 236 bytes of general purpose registers, four I/O port registers, and fifteen control and status registers. The Expanded Register File consists of two control registers.

To unburden the program from coping with the real-time problems, such as counting/timing and data communication, the Z86C90 offers two on-chip counter/timers. Included are a large number of user selectable modes, and two on-board comparators to process analog signals with a common reference voltage (see Functional Block Diagram).

### Notes:

All Signals with a preceding front slash, "/", are active Low, e.g.: B//W (WORD is active Low); /B/W (BYTE is active Low, only).

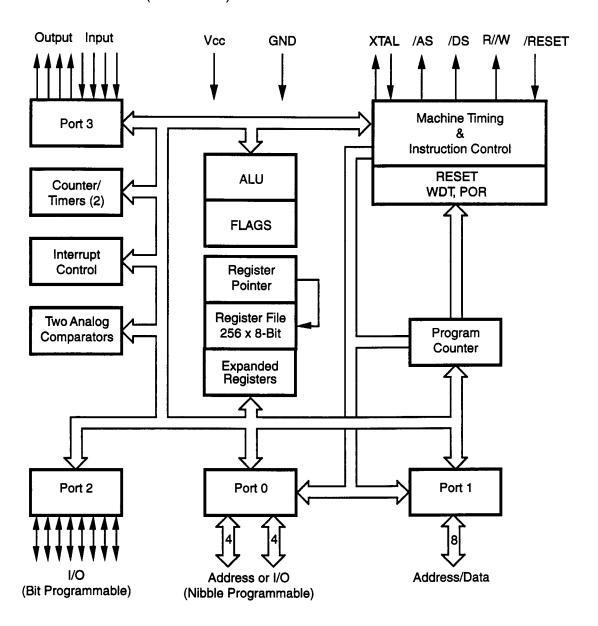
Power connections follow conventional descriptions below:

Connection	Circuit	Device
Power	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>
Ground	GND	V <sub>ss</sub>

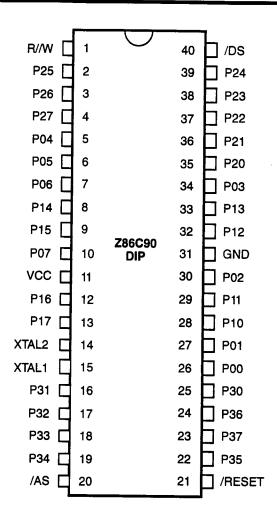
DC-9069-00 (11-11-94)



# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION** (Continued)



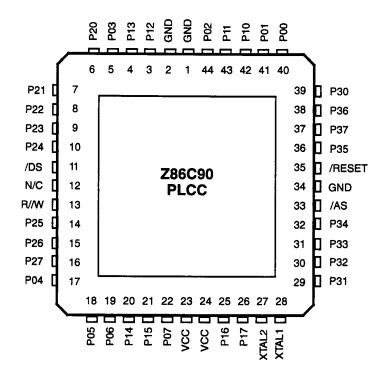
**Functional Block Diagram** 



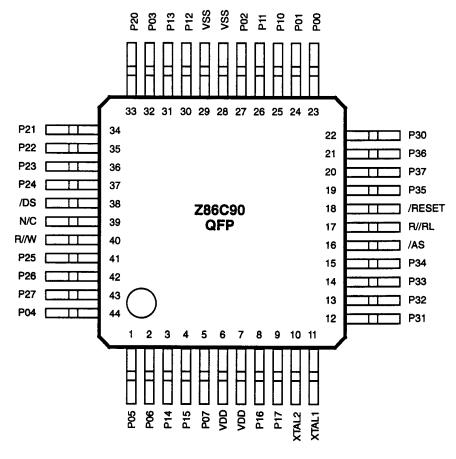
**40-Pin DIP Pin Assignments** 



# **PIN DESCRIPTION** (Continued)



### 44-Pin PLCC Pin Assignments



44-Pin QFP Pin Assignments



## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

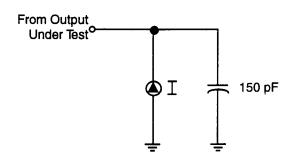
Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Units
V <sub>DD</sub> T <sub>STG</sub> T <sub>A</sub>	Supply Voltage (*) Storage Temp Oper Ambient Temp Power Dissipation	-0.3 65	+7.0 +150	V C C W

Stress greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; 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 may affect device reliability.

### Notes:

# STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS

The characteristics listed below apply for standard test conditions as noted. All voltages are referenced to GND. Positive current flows into the referenced pin (see Test Load Diagram).



**Test Load Diagram** 

### CAPACITANCE

 $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_{DD} = GND = 0V$ , f = 1.0 MHz, Unmeasured pins to GND

Parameter	Min	Max
Input capacitance	0	12 pF
Output capacitance	0	12 pF
I/O capacitance	0	12 pF

Voltage on all pins with respect to GND.
 See Ordering Information.



## **PLEASE NOTE**

- (1) When ROM Protect is selected, instructions LDC, LDCI, LDE and LDEI are disabled from accessing memory locations 0000H to OFFFH.
- (2) The current samples will not have the enhanced ROM Protect feature. See note (1). It will be added after the first samples are evaluated and approved. The final production version will therefore have the enhanced ROM Protection such that LDC, LDCI, LDE, and LDEI instructions can access the memory locations OOOOH and OFFFH.
- (3) The Port 3 outputs are reset to High State after Reset, except after Stop-Mode Recovery, at which the outputs remain in the last state.

- (4) Extended timing is operable.
- (5) P0/P1/P2/P3 is Low EMI software programmable.
- (6) P0/P1/P2 is software programmable for open-drain.
- (7) Expanded register PCON is Write Only.
- (8) WDTMR is writeable only within the first 64 system clocks (128 XTAL clocks) after Reset. Afterward, the WDTMR is write protected.
- (9) Device functions down to the  $V_{BO}$  threshold. At temperatures below or colder than 25°C, the  $V_{BO}$  threshold will rise to a maximum  $V_{DD}$  of 3.6V.
- (10)Low EMI is 70% of standard pull-down output driver and 60% of standard pull-up output driver.



# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Sym	Parameter	V <sub>DD</sub> Note [3]	T <sub>A</sub> = to 10 Min			0° C '0°C Max	Typical at 25°C	Units	Conditions	Notes	
	Max input Voltage	5.0V		7		7		٧	1 <sub>IN</sub> <250 uA		
V <sub>CH</sub> V <sub>CL</sub>	Clock Input High Voltage Clock Input Low Voltage		0.7 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3 0.2 V <sub>DD</sub>	0.7 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>ss</sub> -0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3 0.2 V <sub>DD</sub>	2.5 1.5	V V	Driven by External Clock G Driven by External Clock G		
VIH VIL VOH	Input High Voltage Input Low Voltage Output High Voltge Low EMI Mode Output High Voltage	5.0V 5.0V 5.0V 5.0V	$0.7  V_{DD}$ $V_{SS}$ -0.3 $V_{DD}$ -0.4 $V_{DD}$ -0.4		$V_{DD} = 0.4$ $V_{DD} = 0.4$	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3 0.2 V <sub>DD</sub>	2.5 1.5 4.8 4.8	V V V	l <sub>oH</sub> = -0.5 mA l <sub>oH</sub> = -2.0 mA	[8]	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage Low EMI Mode	5.0V	DD O.T	0.4	V <sub>DD</sub> O.4	0.4	0.2	V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.0 mA	[0]	
$V_{0L1} \\ V_{0L2}$	Output Low Voltage Output Low Voltage	5.0V 5.0V		0.4 1.2		0.4 1.2	0.1 0.5	V V	$I_{0L} = +4.0 \text{ mA}$ $I_{0L} = +12 \text{ mA}, 3 \text{ Pin Max}$	[8] [8]	
$\overline{V_{RH}}$	Reset Input High Voltage Reset Input Low Voltage	5.0V 5.0V	.8 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> 0.2 V <sub>DD</sub>	.8 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> –0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> 0.2 V <sub>DD</sub>	2.1 1.7	V			
$\overline{V_{\text{OFFSET}}}$	Comparator Input Offset Voltage	5.0V		25		25	10	mV			
$V_{ICR}$	Input Common Mode Voltage Range	5.0V	0	V <sub>DD</sub> -1.5V	0	V <sub>DD</sub> -1.0V	,	٧			[10]
IL OL IR IDD	Input Leakage Output Leakage Reset Input Current Supply Current	5.0V 5.0V 5.0V 5.0V 5.0V	-1 -1	2 2 -180 20 25	-1 -1	1 1 -180 20 25	<1 <1 -112 15 20	μΑ μΑ μΑ mA mA	$V_{IN} = 0V, V_{DD}$ $V_{IN} = 0V, V_{DD}$ @ 12 MHz @ 16 MHz	[4,5] [4,5]	



# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

0	Parameter	V <sub>DD</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> =	s°C	T <sub>A</sub> = (	O <sub>°</sub> C	Typical at		•	
Sym	Parameter	Note [3]	Min	Max	Min	Max	25°C	Units	Conditions	Notes
I <sub>DD1</sub>	Standby Current	5.0V		6		6	3.2	mA	@ 12 MHz	[4,5]
001	(Halt Mode)	5.0V		5		5	2.5	mΑ	Clock Div. by 16@12 MHz	[4,5]
l <sub>DD2</sub>	Standby Current	5.0V		8		8	3.7	mΑ	@ 16 MHz	[4,5]
002	(Halt Mode)	5.0V		7		7	2.9	mA	Clock Div. by 16@16 MHz	[4,5]
l <sub>DD2</sub>	Standby Current	5.0V		20		10	2	μA	WDT is Running	[6,11,2]
332	(Stop Mode)	5.0V		1000		800	600	μA	WDT is Running	[6,11,2]
ALL	Auto Latch Low Current	5.0V		40		36	23	μA	$OV < V_{IN} < V_{DD}$	[9]
1	Auto Latch High Current	5.0V		-36		-32	-17	μA	$OV < V_{IN}^{IN} < V_{DD}^{DD}$	[9]
V <sub>BO</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub> Brown Out Voltage		2.0	3.6	2.2	3.3	3.0	·V	2 MHz max INT CLK Freq.	[7]

### Note:

[1] I <sub>DD1</sub>	Тур	Max	Unit	Freq
Clock Driven on XTAL	0.3 mA	5	mΑ	8 MHz
Crystal or Resonator	2.4 mA	5	mΑ	8 MHz

<sup>[2]</sup> GND=0V.

- [8] STD Mode (not Low EMI Mode).
- [9] Auto Latch (mask option) selected.
- [10] For analog comparator inputs when analog comparators are enabled.
- [11] Clock must be forced Low, when XTAL1 is clock driven and XTAL2 is floating.
- [12] Typicals are at  $V_{cc} = 5.0V$ .

<sup>[3]</sup> The  $V_{op}$  voltage spec. of 5.0V guarantees 5.0V  $\pm$  0.5V.

<sup>[4]</sup> All outputs unloaded, I/O pins floating, inputs at  $V_{\rm DD}$ , GND rail.

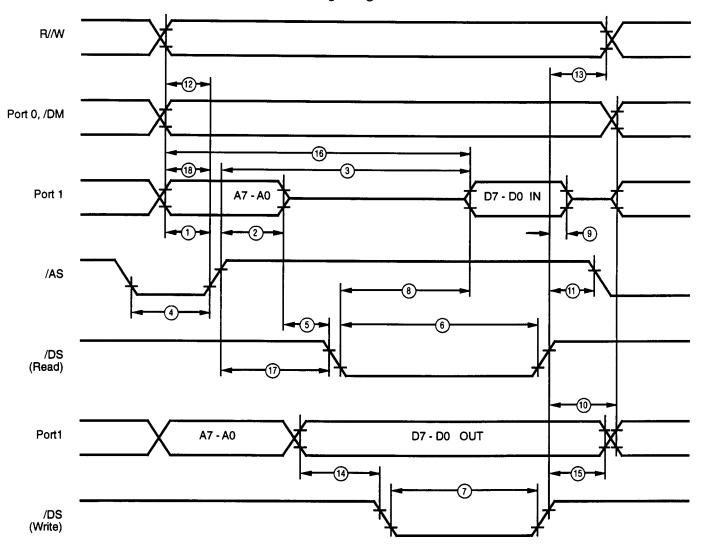
<sup>[5]</sup> CL1= CL2 = 100pF.

<sup>[6]</sup> Same as note [4] except inputs at  $V_{\rm cc}$ .
[7] -40°C testing is done at  $V_{\rm cc}$  = 3.6 due to max.  $V_{\rm BO}$  level. The  $V_{\rm BO}$  threshold increases as the temperature decreases and overlaps device functionality.



# **AC CHARACTERISTICS**

External I/O or Memory Read and Write Timing Diagram



External I/O or Memory Read/Write Timing



**AC CHARACTERISTICS**External I/O or Memory Read and Write Timing Table

				T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 105°C T <sub>A</sub> = 0°C to 70°C				
No	Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>DD</sub> [3]	12 MHz Min Max	16 i Min	MHz Max	Units	Notes
1	TdA(AS)	Address Valid to /AS Rise Delay	5.0	35	25			[2,4]
2	TdAS(A)	/AS Rise to Address Float Delay	5.0	45	35		ns	[2,4]
3	TdAS(DR)	/AS Rise to Read Data Req'd Valid	5.0	250		180	ns	[1,2,4]
4	TwAS	/AS Low Width	5.0	55	40		ns	[2,4]
5	TdAS(DS)	Address Float to /DS Fall	5.0	0	0		ns	
6	TwDSR	/DS (Read) Low Width	5.0	180	135		ns	[1,2,4]
7	TwDSW	/DS (Write) Low Width	5.0	110	80		ns	[1,2,4]
3	TdDSR(DR)	/DS Fall to Read Data Req'd Valid	5.0	160		75	ns	[1,2,4]
9	ThDR(DS)	Read Data to /DS Rise Hold Time	5.0	0	0		ns	[2,4]
10	TdDS(A)	/DS Rise to Address Active Delay	5.0	55	50		ns	[2,4]
11	TdDS(AS)	/DS Rise to /AS Fall Delay	5.0	45	35		ns	[2,4]
12	TdR/W(AS)	R//W Valid to /AS Rise Delay	5.0	45	25		ns	[2,4]
13	TdDS(R/W)	/DS Rise to R//W Not Valid	5.0	45	35		ns	[2,4]
14	TdDW(DSW)	Write Data Valid to /DS Fall (Write) Delay	5.0	55	25		ns	[2,4]
15	TdDS(DW)	/DS Rise to Write Data Not Valid Delay	5.0	55	35		ns	[2,4]
16	TdA(DR)	Address Valid to Read Data Req'd Valid	5.0	310		230	ns	[1,2,4]
17	TdAS(DS)	/AS Rise to /DS Fall Delay	5.0	65	45		ns	[2,4]
18	TdDM(AS)	/DM Valid to /AS Fall Delay	5.0	30	60		ns	[2,4]

### Standard Test Load

All timing references use 0.7  $\rm V_{DD}$  for a logic 1 and 0.2  $\rm V_{DD}$  for a logic 0.

<sup>[1]</sup> When using extended memory timing add 2 TpC.

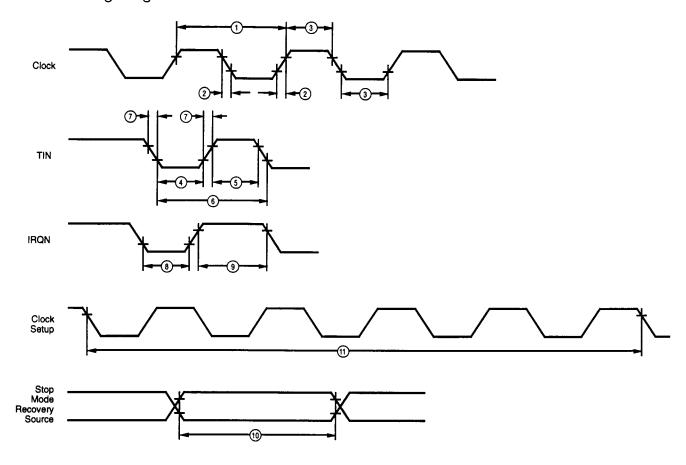
<sup>[2]</sup> Timing numbers given are for minimum TpC and System Clock is XTAL frequency divide-by-two only.

<sup>[3]</sup> The  $V_{DD}$  voltage spec. of 5.0V guarantees 5.0V  $\pm$  0.5V.

<sup>[4]</sup> Standard Mode (not Low EMI Mode for outputs), SMR D1 = 0, D0 = 0.



# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** Additional Timing Diagram



**Additional Timing** 



# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Additional Timing Table (Divide-By-One Mode)

			v	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ $T_A = 0^{\circ}C \text{ to}$ $4 \text{ MH}$	70°C			
No	Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>DD</sub> Note [6]	4 Min Min	Max	Units	Notes	
1 2	TpC TrC,TfC	Input Clock Period Clock Input Rise & Fall Times	5.0V 5.0V	250	DC 25	ns ns	[1,5,7,8] [1,5,7,8]	
3	TwC TwTinL	Input Clock Width Timer Input Low Width	5.0V 5.0V	100 70		ns ns	[1,5,7,8] [1,7,8]	
5	TwTinH	Timer Input High Width Timer Input Period	5.0V	5TpC		112	[1,7,8]	
6 7	TpTin TrTin,	Timer Input Rise & Fall Timer	5.0V 5.0V	8ТрС	100	ns	[1,7,8]	
8A	TfTin TwlL	Int. Request Low Time	5.0V	70		ns	[1,2,7,8]	
8B 9	TwlL TwlH	Int. Request Low Time Int. Request Input High Time	5.0V 5.0V	5TpC 5TpC		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[1,3,7,8] [1,2,7,8]	,
10 11	Twsm Tost	STOP Mode Recovery Width Spec Oscillator Startup Time	5.0V 5.0V	12	5TpC	ns	[4,8] [4,8,9]	

### Notes:

- [1] Timing Reference uses 0.7  $V_{DD}$  for a logic 1 and 0.2  $V_{DD}$  for a logic 0. [2] Interrupt request via Port 3 (P31-P33).
- [3] Interrupt request via Port 3 (P30).
- [4] SMR-D5 = 1, POR STOP Mode Delay is on.
- [5] Divide-By-One mode is programmed independently of Low EMI oscillator mode.
- [6] The  $V_{\rm DD}$  voltage spec. of 5.0V guarantees 5.0V  $\pm$  0.5V. [7] SMR D1 = 0.
- [8] Maximum frequency for internal system clock is 4 MHz when using XTAL divide-by-one mode.
- [9] For RC and LC oscillator, and for oscillator driven by clock driver.



# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Additional Timing Table

No	Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>DD</sub> Note [6]	$T_A = -40$ °C to $T_A =$ °C to 70° 12 MHz Min		16 N Min	fiHz Max	Units	Notes
1	TpC TrC,TfC	Input Clock Period Clock Input Rise & Fall Times	5.0V 5.0V	83	DC 15	62.5	DC 15	ns ns	[1,7,8] [1,7,8]
3 4	TwC TwTinL	Input Clock Width Timer Input Low Width	5.0V 5.0V	26 70		31 70		ns ns	[1,7,8] [1,7,8]
5 6	TwTinH TpTin	Timer Input High Width Timer Input Period	5.0V 5.0V	5TpC 8TpC		5TpC 8TpC			[1,7,8] [1,7,8]
7	TrTin, TfTin	Timer Input Rise & Fall Timer	5.0V		100		100	ns	[1,7,8]
8 <b>A</b>	TwlL	Int. Request Low Time	5.0V	70		70		ns	[1,2,7,8]
8 <b>B</b> 9	TwlL TwlH	Int. Request Low Time Int. Request Input High Time	5.0V 5.0V	5TpC 5TpC		5TpC 5TpC			[1,3,7,8] [1,2,7,8]
10 11	Twsm Tost	STOP Mode Recovery Width Spec Oscillator Startup Time	5.0V 5.0V	12	5ТрС	12	5TpC	ns	[4,8] [4,9]
12	Twdt	Watchdog Timer Delay Time	5.0V 5.0V 5.0V 5.0V	3 8 16 66		3 8 16 66		ms ms ms	D1 = 0 [5,10] D1 = 0 [5,10] D1 = 1 [5,10] D1 = 1 [5,10]
13	Tpor	Power On Reset Delay	5.0V	1.0	14	1.0	14	ms	D1 = 1 [0,10]

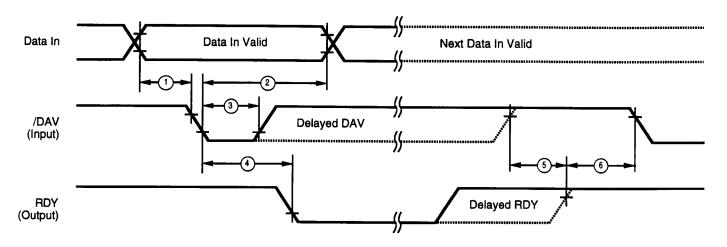
### Notes:

- [1] Timing Reference uses 0.7 V<sub>DD</sub> for a logic 1 and 0.2 V<sub>DD</sub> for a logic 0.
   [2] Interrupt request via Port 3 (P31-P33).
- [3] Interrupt request via Port 3 (P30).
- [4] SMR-D5 = 1, POR STOP Mode Delay is on.
- [5] Reg. WDTMR.
- [6] The  $V_{DD}$  voltage spec. of 5.0V guarantees 5.0V  $\pm$  0.5V. [7] SMR D1 = 0.
- [8] Maximum frequency for internal system clock is 4 MHz when using
- XTAL divide-by-one mode.
- [9] For RC and LC oscillator, and for oscillator driven by clock driver.
- [10] Using internal RC.

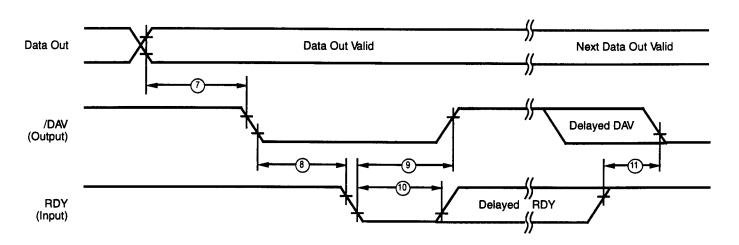


# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Handshake Timing Diagrams



**Input Handshake Timing** 



**Output Handshake Timing** 



# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** Handshake Timing Table

No	Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>DD</sub> Note [1]	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 105°C T <sub>A</sub> = 0°C to70°C 12 MHz Min Max	16 MHz Min Max	Data Direction	Notes
1	TsDI(DAV)	Data In Setup Time	5.0V	0	0	IN	[2]
2	ThDI(DAV)	Data In Hold Time	5.0V	115	115	IN	[2]
3	TwDAV	Data Available Width	5.0V	110	110	IN	[2]
4	TdDAVI(RDY)	DAV Fall to RDY Fall Delay	5.0V	115	115	IN	[2]
5	TdDAVId(RDY)	DAV Out to DAV Fall Delay	5.0V	80	0 80	IN	[2]
6	RDY0d(DAV)	RDY Rise to DAV Fall Delay	5.0V	0		IN	[2]
7	TdD0(DAV)	Data Out to DAV Fall Delay	5.0V	<b>42</b>	31	OUT	[2]
8	TdDAV0(RDY)	DAV Fall to RDY Fall Delay	5.0V	0	0	OUT	[2]
9	TdRDY0(DAV)	RDY Fall to DAV Rise Delay	5.0V	115	115	OUT	[2]
10	TwRDY	RDY Width	5.0V	80	80	OUT	[2]
11	TdRDY0d(DAV)	RDY Rise to DAV Fall Delay	5.0V	80	80	OUT	[2]

Notes:
[1] Timing Reference uses 0.7 V<sub>DD</sub> for a logic 1 and 0.2 V<sub>DD</sub> for a logic 0.
[2] Standard Mode (not Low EMI Mode on output ports).
[3] The V<sub>DD</sub> voltage spec. of 5.0V guarantees 5.0V ± 0.5V.



### **Pre-Characterization Product:**

The product represented by this CPS is newly introduced and Zilog has not completed the full characterization of the product. The CPS states what Zilog knows about this product at this time, but additional features or non-conformance with some aspects of the CPS may be found, either by Zilog or its customers in the course of further application and characterization work. In addition, Zilog cautions that delivery may be uncertain at times, due to start-up yield issues.

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