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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

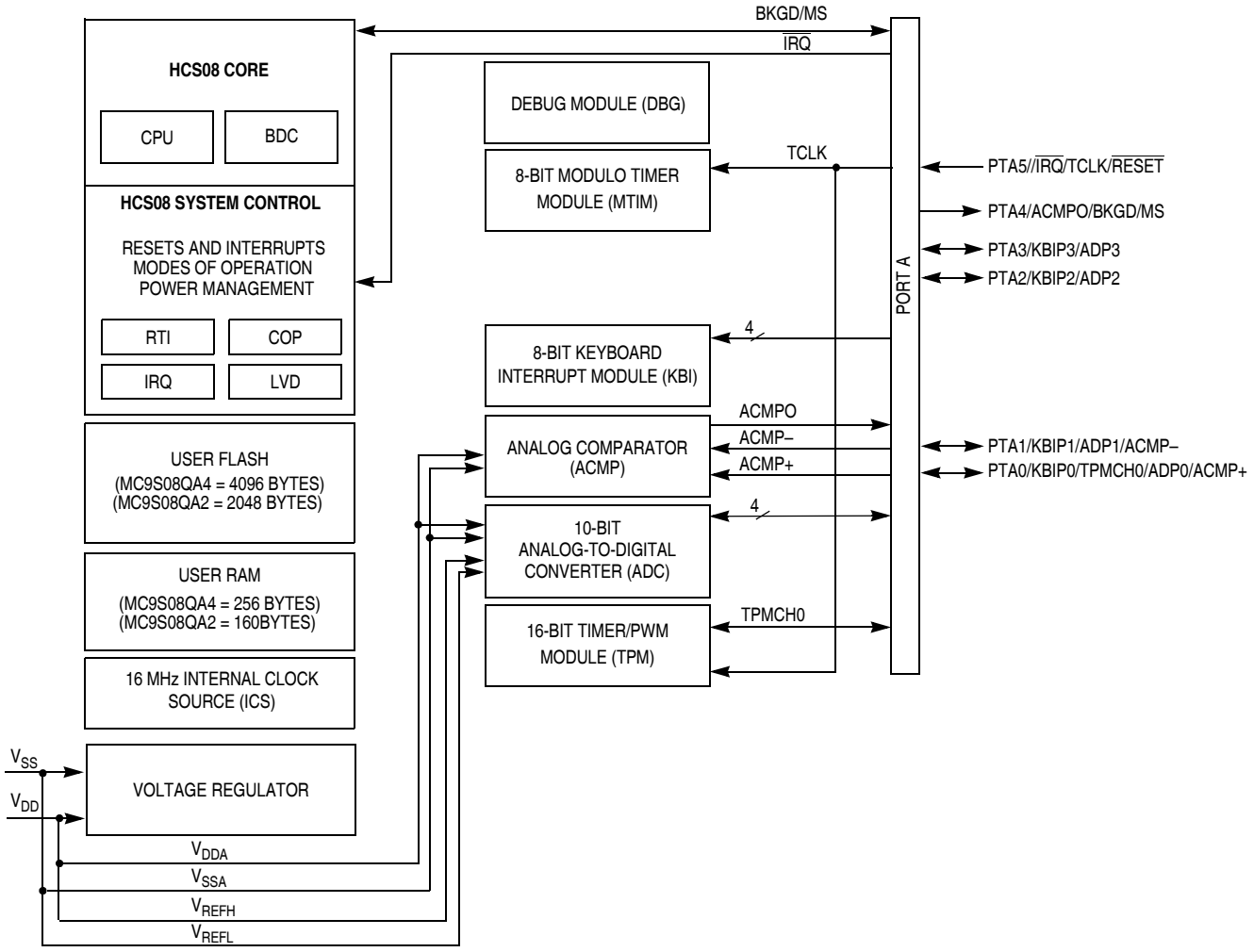
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	Active
Core Processor	S08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	4
Program Memory Size	2KB (2K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	160 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 4x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	8-SOIC (0.154", 3.90mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	8-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mc9s08qa2cdne

1 MCU Block Diagram

The block diagram, Figure 1, shows the structure of the MC9S08QA4 MCU.



NOTES:

1. Port pins are software configurable with pullup device if input port.
2. Port pins are software configurable for output drive strength.
3. Port pins are software configurable for output slew rate control.
4. $\overline{IRQ}$ contains a software configurable (IRQPDD) pullup device if PTA5 enabled as $\overline{IRQ}$ pin function (IRQPE = 1).
5. $\overline{RESET}$ contains integrated pullup device if PTA5 enabled as reset pin function (RSTPE = 1).
6. PTA4 contains integrated pullup device if BKGD enabled (BKGDPE = 1).
7. When pin functions as KBI (KBIPEn = 1) and associated pin is configured to enable the pullup device, KBEDGn can be used to reconfigure the pullup as a pulldown device.

Figure 1. MC9S08QA4 Series Block Diagram

2 Pin Assignments

This section shows the pin assignments in the packages available for the MC9S08QA4 series.

Table 1. Pin Sharing Priority

PIN	Priority (Lowest → Highest)				
8-Pin	**Port Pin**	**Alt 1**	**Alt 2**	**Alt 3**	**Alt 4**
1	PTA5[1]	$\overline{\text{IRQ}}$	TCLK		$\overline{\text{RESET}}$
2	PTA4		ACMPO	BKGD	MS
3					V_{DD}
4					V_{SS}
5	PTA3	KBIP3	ADP3		
6	PTA2	KBIP2	ADP2		
7	PTA1	KBIP1		ADP1[2]	ACMP–[2]
8	PTA0	KBIP0	TPMCH0	ADP0[2]	ACMP+[2]

1 Pin does not contain a clamp diode to V_{DD} and must not be driven above V_{DD}. The voltage measured on the internally pulled-up $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin will not be pulled to V_{DD}. The internal gates connected to this pin are pulled to V_{DD}.

2 If ACMP and ADC are both enabled, both will have access to the pin.

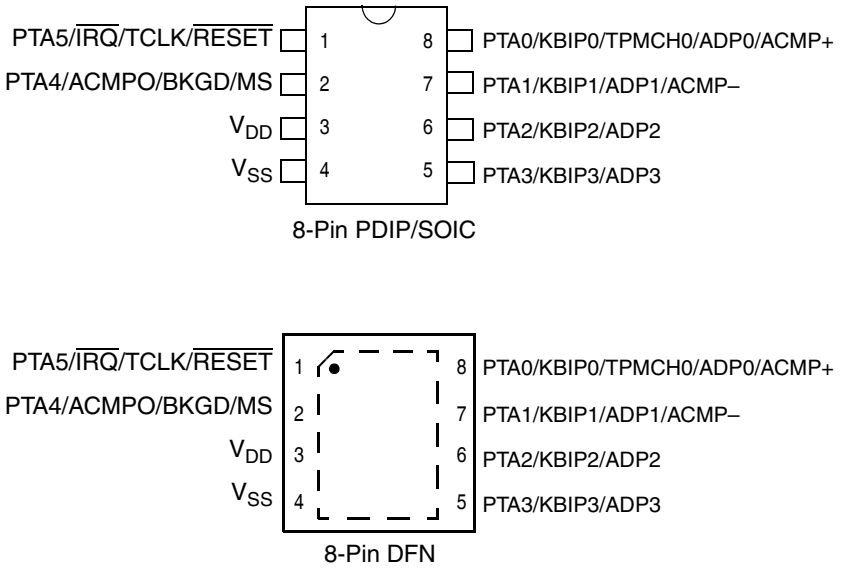


Figure 2. MC9S08QA4 Series in 8-Pin Packages

3 Electrical Characteristics

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains electrical and timing specifications for the MC9S08QA4 series of microcontrollers available at the time of publication.

3.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only, and functional operation at the maxima is not guaranteed. Stress beyond the limits specified in Table 2 may affect device reliability or cause permanent damage to the device. For functional operating conditions, refer to the remaining tables in this section.

This device contains circuitry protecting against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltages higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (for instance, either V_{SS} or V_{DD}) or the programmable pullup resistor associated with the pin is enabled.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	–0.3 to 3.8	V
Maximum current into V_{DD}	I_{DD}	120	mA
Digital input voltage	V_{In}	–0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V
Instantaneous maximum current Single pin limit (applies to all port pins)[1, 2, 3]	I_D	±25	mA
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	–55 to 150	°C

1 Input must be current limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive (V_{DD}) and negative (V_{SS}) clamp voltages, then use the larger of the two resistance values.

2 All functional non-supply pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

3 Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If positive injection current ($V_{In} > V_{DD}$) is greater than I_{DD}, the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure external V_{DD} load will shunt current greater than maximum injection current. This will be the greatest risk when the MCU is not consuming power. Examples are: if no system clock is present, or if the clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

3.3 Thermal Characteristics

This section provides information about operating temperature range, power dissipation, and package thermal resistance. Power dissipation on I/O pins is usually small compared to the power dissipation in on-chip logic and voltage regulator circuits, and it is user-determined rather than being controlled by the MCU design. To take $P_{I/O}$ into account in power calculations, determine the difference between actual pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} and multiply by the pin current for each I/O pin. Except in cases of unusually high pin current (heavy loads), the difference between pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} will be very small.

6 Input must be current-limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive and negative clamp voltages, then use the larger of the two values.

7 Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If positive injection current ($V_{In} > V_{DD}$) is greater than I_{DD}, the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure external V_{DD} load will shunt current greater than maximum injection current. This will be the greatest risk when the MCU is not consuming power. Examples are: if no system clock is present, or if clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

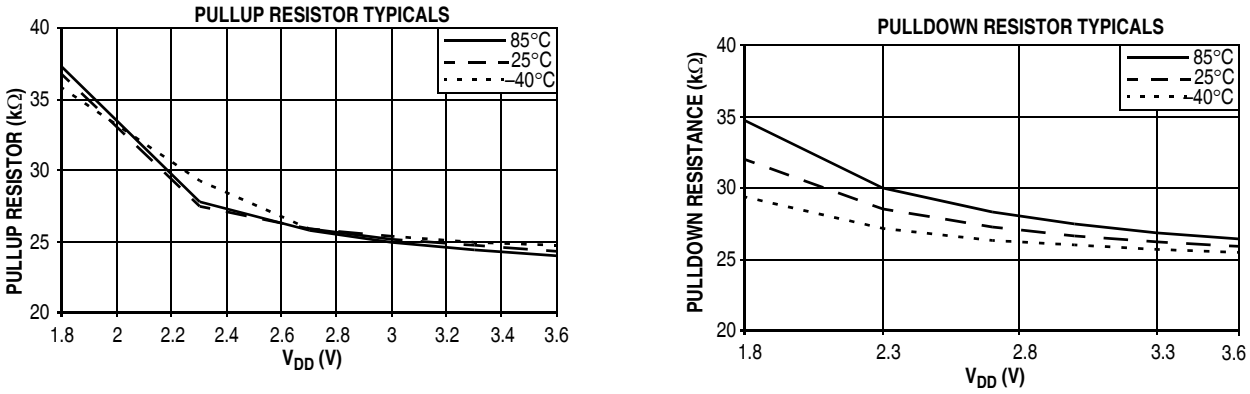


Figure 3. Pullup and Pulldown Typical Resistor Values (V_{DD} = 3.0 V)

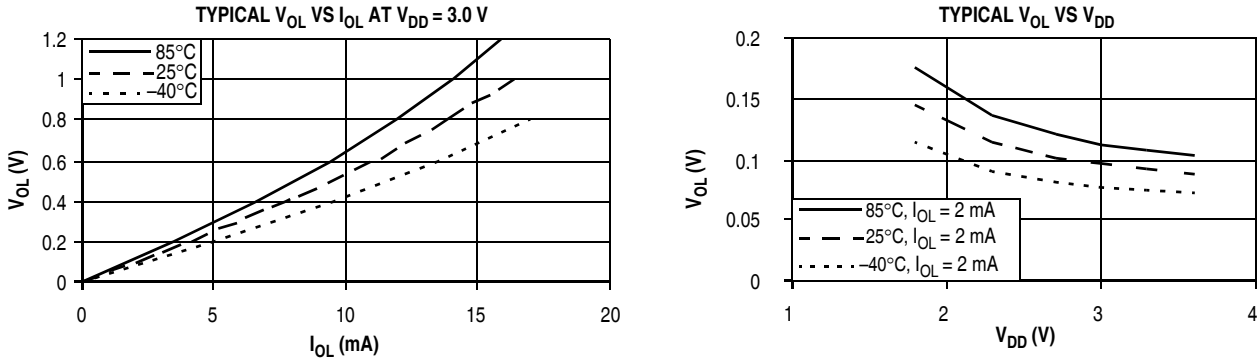


Figure 4. Typical Low-Side Driver (Sink) Characteristics — Low Drive (PTxDSn = 0)

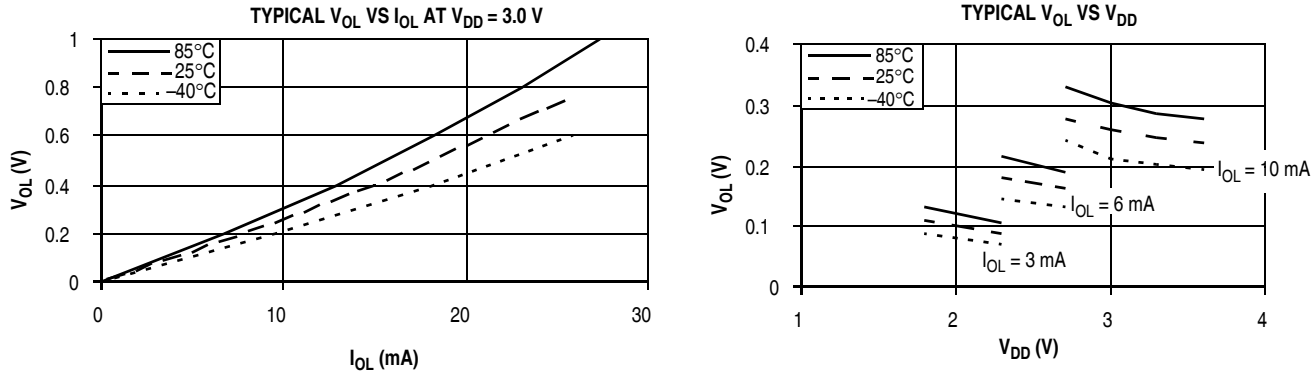


Figure 5. Typical Low-Side Driver (Sink) Characteristics — High Drive (PTxDSn = 1)

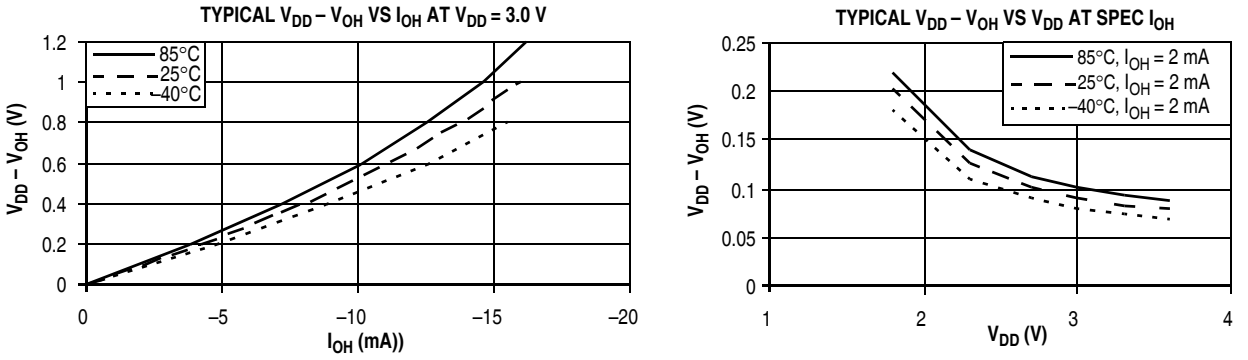


Figure 6. Typical High-Side (Source) Characteristics — Low Drive (PTxDSn = 0)

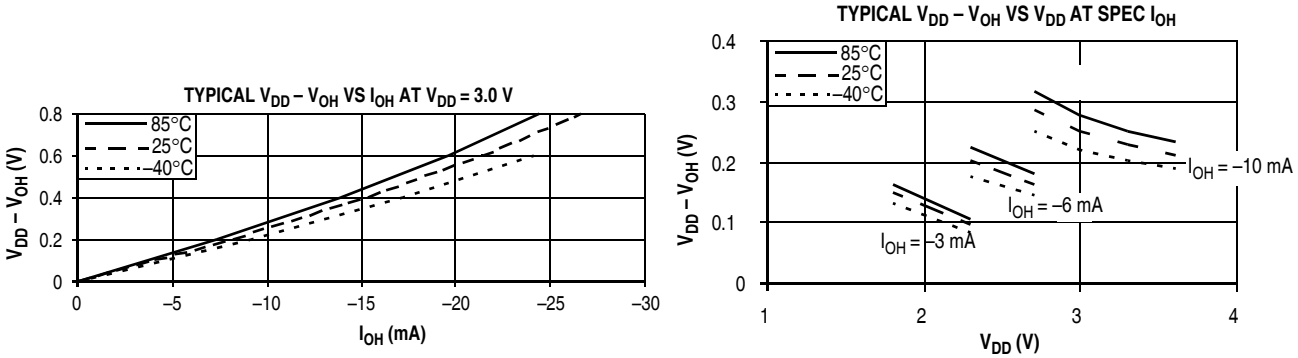


Figure 7. Typical High-Side (Source) Characteristics — High Drive (PTxDSn = 1)

3.6 Supply Current Characteristics

This section includes information about power supply current in various operating modes.

Table 7. Supply Current Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	V_{DD} (V)[1]	Typical[2]	Max	T (°C)
Run supply current[3] measured in FBE mode at f_{Bus} = 8 MHz	RI_{DD}	3	3.5 mA	5 mA	85
		2	2.6 mA	—	85
Run supply current[3] measured in FBE mode at f_{Bus} = 1 MHz	RI_{DD}	3	490 µA	1 mA	85
		2	370 µA	—	85
Wait mode supply current[4] measured in FBE at 8 MHz	WI_{DD}	3	1 mA	1.5 mA	85
Stop1 mode supply current	$S1I_{DD}$	3	475 nA	1.2 µA	85
		2	470 nA	—	85
Stop2 mode supply current	$S2I_{DD}$	3	600 nA	2 µA	85
		2	550 nA	—	85
Stop3 mode supply current	$S3I_{DD}$	3	750 nA	6 µA	85
		2	680 nA	—	85
RTI adder to stop1, stop2, or stop3[4]	—	3	300 nA	—	85
		2	300 nA	—	85
LVD adder to stop3 (LVDE = LVDSE = 1)[4]	—	3	70 µA	—	85
		2	60 µA	—	85

1 3 V values are 100% tested; 2 V values are characterized but not tested.
2 Typicals are measured at 25 °C.
3 Does not include any DC loads on port pins.
4 Most customers are expected to find that auto-wakeup from a stop mode can be used instead of the higher current wait mode.

3.7 Internal Clock Source (ICS) Characteristics

Table 8. ICS Specifications (Temperature Range = –40 to 85°C Ambient)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical[1]	Max	Unit
Internal reference start-up time	t_{IRST}	—	60	100	µs
Average internal reference frequency — untrimmed	f_{int_ut}	25	32.7	41.66	kHz
Average internal reference frequency — trimmed	f_{int_t}	31.25	—	39.06	kHz
DCO output frequency range — untrimmed	f_{dco_ut}	12.8	16.8	21.33	MHz
DCO output frequency range — trimmed	f_{dco_t}	16	—	20	MHz
Resolution of trimmed DCO output frequency at fixed voltage and temperature[2]	$\Delta f_{dco\_res\_t}$	—	±0.1	±0.2	$\%f_{dco}$
Total deviation of DCO output from trimmed frequency[2] At 8 MHz over full voltage and temperature range At 8 MHz and 3.6 V from 0 to 70 °C	Δf_{dco_t}	—	–1.0 to 0.5 ±0.5	±2 ±1	$\%f_{dco}$
FLL acquisition time [2,3]	$t_{Acquire}$	—	—	1.5	ms
Long term jitter of DCO output clock (averaged over 2 ms interval)	C_{Jitter}	—	0.02	0.2	$\%f_{dco}$

1 Data in Typical column was characterized at 3.0 V, 25 °C, or is typical recommended value.
2 This parameter is characterized and not tested on each device.
3 This specification applies to any time the FLL reference source or reference divider is changed, trim value changed.

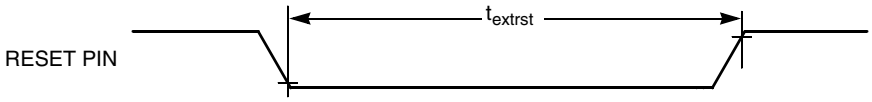


Figure 10. Reset Timing

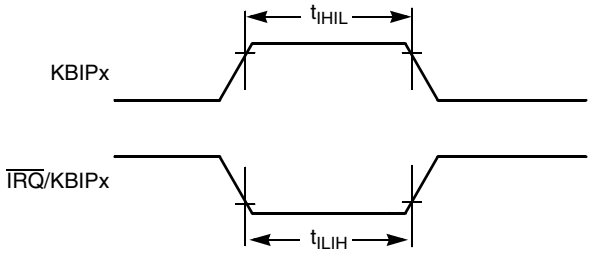


Figure 11. IRQ/KBIPx Timing

3.8.2 TPM/MTIM Module Timing

Synchronizer circuits determine the shortest input pulses that can be recognized or the fastest clock that can be used as the optional external source to the timer counter. These synchronizers operate from the current bus rate clock.

Table 10. TPM/MTIM Input Timing

Function	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
External clock frequency	f_{TCLK}	0	$f_{Bus}/4$	Hz
External clock period	t_{TCLK}	4	—	t_{cyc}
External clock high time	t_{clkh}	1.5	—	t_{cyc}
External clock low time	t_{clkl}	1.5	—	t_{cyc}
Input capture pulse width	t_{ICPW}	1.5	—	t_{cyc}

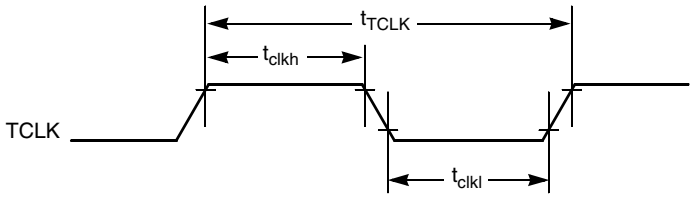


Figure 12. Timer External Clock

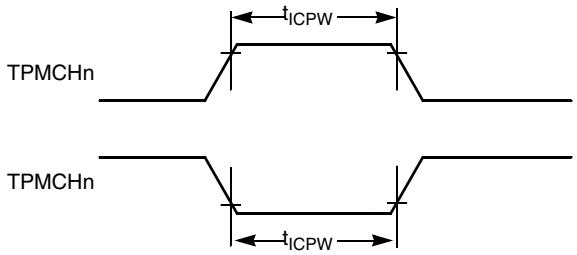


Figure 13. Timer Input Capture Pulse

3.9 Analog Comparator (ACMP) Electricals

Table 11. Analog Comparator Electrical Specifications

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	1.80	—	3.60	V
Supply current (active)	I_{DDAC}	—	20	—	μA
Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{DD}	V
Analog input offset voltage	V_{AIO}	—	20	40	mV
Analog comparator hysteresis	V_H	3.0	9.0	15.0	mV
Analog input leakage current	I_{ALKG}	—	—	1.0	μA
Analog comparator initialization delay	t_{AINIT}	—	—	1.0	μs

3.10 ADC Characteristics

Table 12. 3 V 10-Bit ADC Operating Conditions

Characteristic	Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typical[1]	Max	Unit	Comment
Supply voltage	Absolute	V_{DD}	1.8	—	3.6	V	
Input voltage		V_{ADIN}	V_{SS}	—	V_{DD}	V	
Input capacitance		C_{ADIN}	—	4.5	5.5	pF	
Input resistance		R_{ADIN}	—	5	7	kΩ	
Analog source resistance	10 bit mode f_{ADCK} > 4 MHz f_{ADCK} < 4 MHz	R_{AS}	 — —	 — —	 5 10	kΩ	External to MCU
	8 bit mode (all valid f_{ADCK})		—	—	10		
ADC conversion clock frequency	High Speed (ADLPC=0)	f_{ADCK}	0.4	—	8.0	MHz	
	Low Power (ADLPC=1)		0.4	—	4.0		

[1] Typical values assume V_{DD} = 3.0 V, Temp = 25°C, f_{ADCK} =1.0 MHz unless otherwise stated. Typical values are for reference only and are not tested in production.

Program and erase operations do not require any special power sources other than the normal V_{DD} supply. For more detailed information about program/erase operations, see *MC9S08QA4 Series Reference Manual*.

Table 14. Flash Characteristics

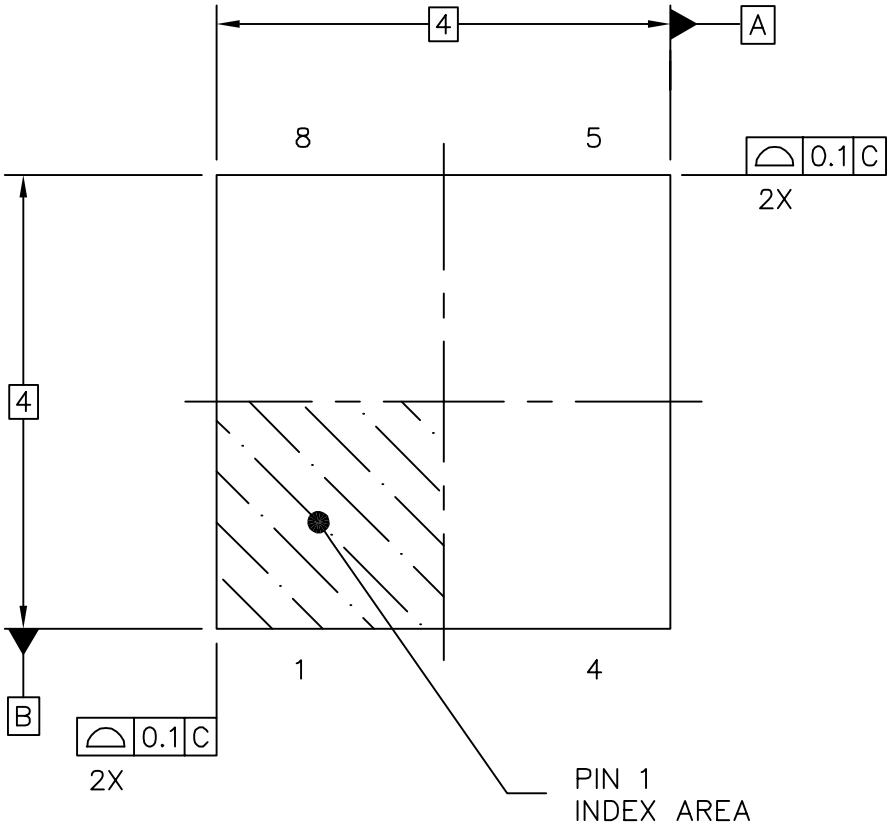
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Supply voltage for program/erase –40°C to 85°C	$V_{prog/erase}$	1.8	—	3.6	V
Supply voltage for read operation	V_{Read}	1.8	—	3.6	V
Internal FCLK frequency[1]	f_{FCLK}	150	—	200	kHz
Internal FCLK period (1/FCLK)	t_{Fcyc}	5	—	6.67	µs
Byte program time (random location)[2]	t_{prog}	9			t_{Fcyc}
Byte program time (burst mode)[2]	t_{Burst}	4			t_{Fcyc}
Page erase time[2]	t_{Page}	4000			t_{Fcyc}
Mass erase time[2]	t_{Mass}	20,000			t_{Fcyc}
Program/erase endurance[3] T_L to T_H = –40°C to + 85°C T = 25°C		10,000	— 100,000	— —	cycles
Data retention[4]	t_{D_ret}	15	100	—	years

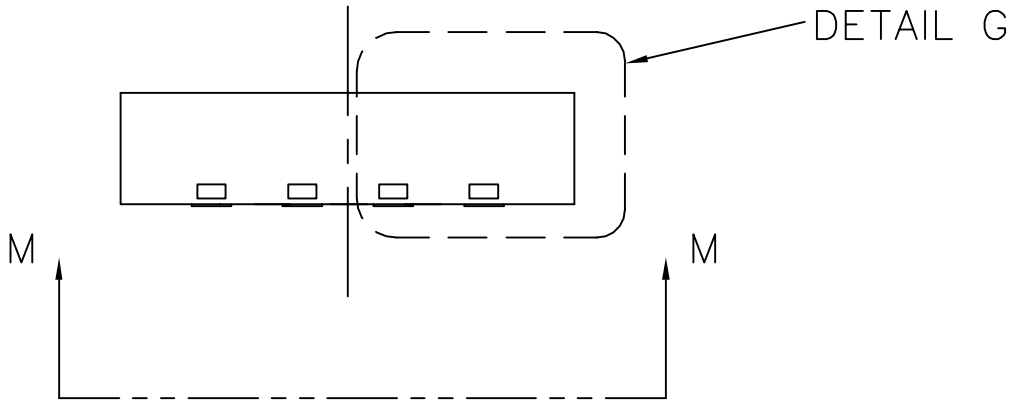
1 The frequency of this clock is controlled by a software setting.

2 These values are hardware state machine controlled. User code does not need to count cycles. This information supplied for calculating approximate time to program and erase.

3 **Typical endurance for flash** was evaluated for this product family on the 9S12Dx64. For additional information on how Motorola defines typical endurance, please refer to Engineering Bulletin EB619/D, *Typical Endurance for Nonvolatile Memory.*

4 **Typical data retention** values are based on intrinsic capability of the technology measured at high temperature and de-rated to 25°C using the Arrhenius equation. For additional information on how Freescale defines typical data retention, please refer to Engineering Bulletin EB618/D, *Typical Data Retention for Nonvolatile Memory.*





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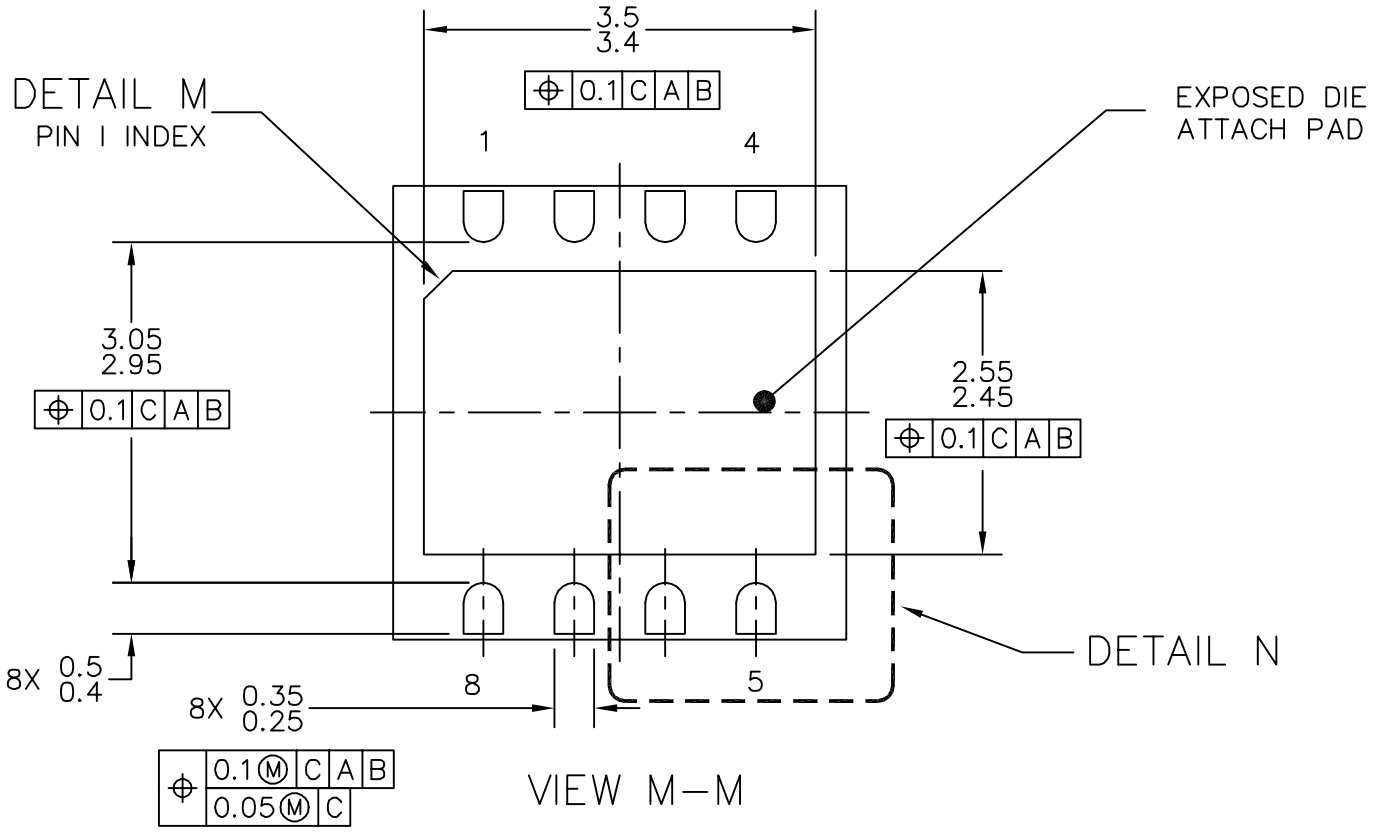
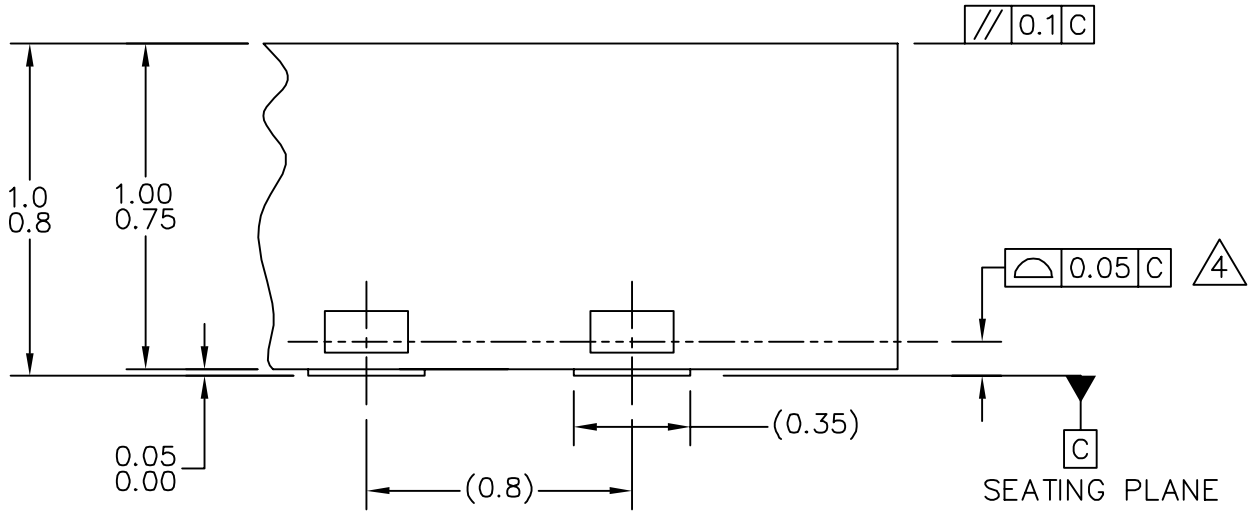
	CASE NUMBER: 1452–02	28 DEC 2005
	STANDARD: NON–JEDEC	





DETAIL G

MECHANICAL OUTLINE

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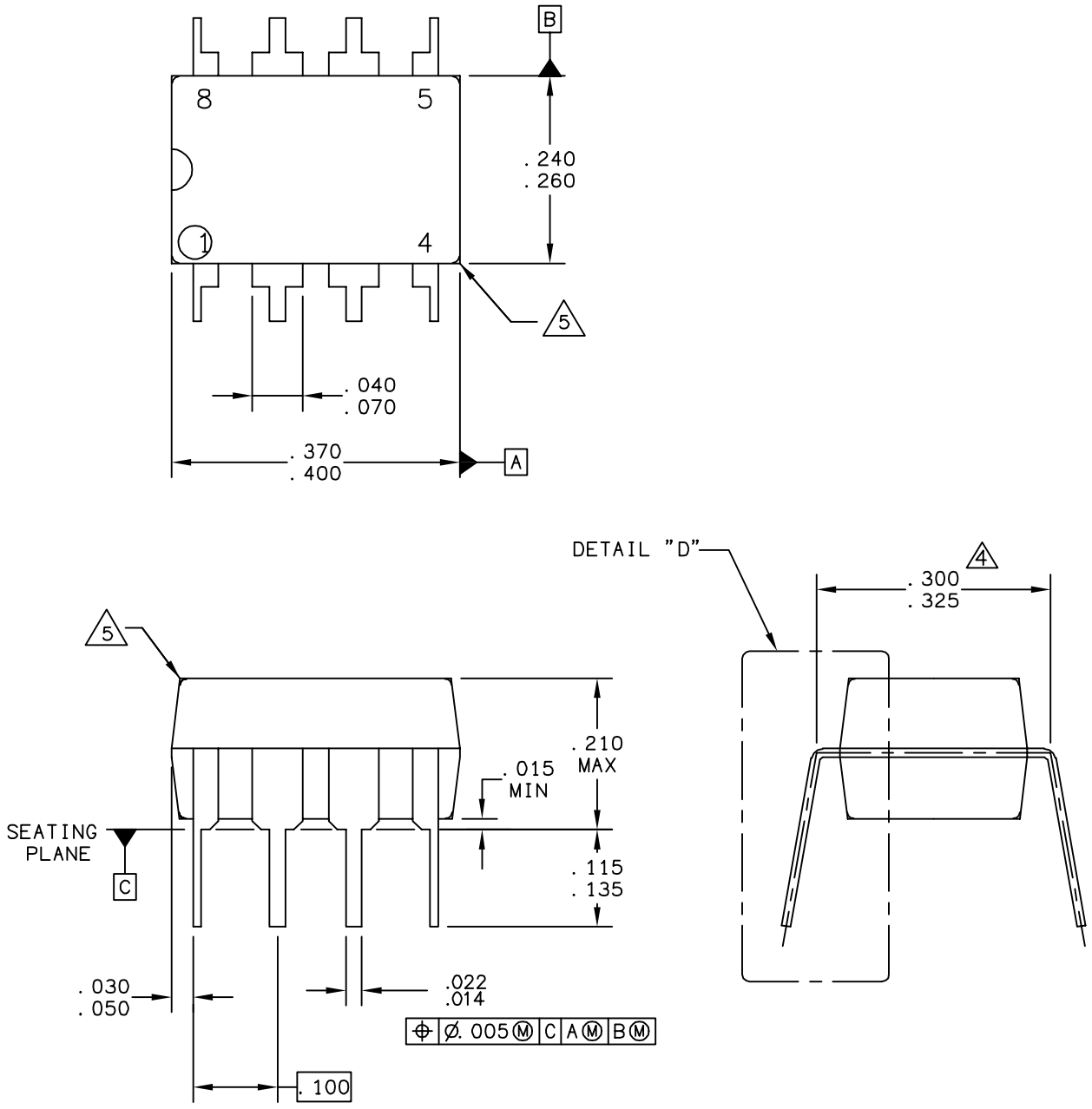
	CASE NUMBER: 1452–02	28 DEC 2005
	STANDARD: NON–JEDEC	

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
3. THE COMPLETE JEDEC DESIGNATOR FOR THIS PACKAGE IS: HP-VFDFP-N.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO LEADS AND DIE ATTACH PAD.
5. MIN. METAL GAP SHOULD BE 0.2MM.

MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

TITLE: THERMALLY ENHANCED DUAL FLAT NO LEAD PACKAGE (DFN) 8 TERMINAL, 0.8 PITCH (4 X 4 X 1)	DOCUMENT NO: 98ARL10557D	REV: B
	CASE NUMBER: 1452-02	28 DEC 2005
	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	



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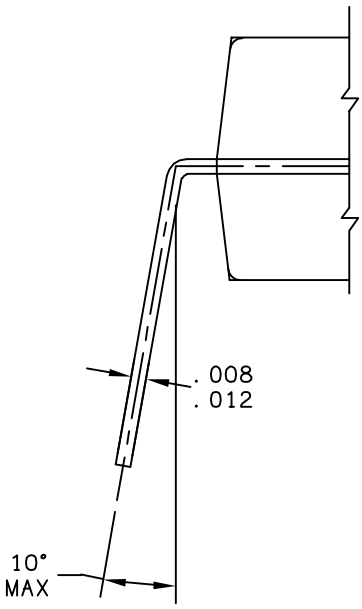
	CASE NUMBER: 626-06	19 MAY 2005
	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	



DETAIL "D"

MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

TITLE:	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASB42420B	REV: N
8 LD PDIP	CASE NUMBER: 626-06	19 MAY 2005
	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M – 1994.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.
3. 626-03 TO 626-06 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 626-07.
4. DIMENSION TO CENTER OF LEAD WHEN FORMED PARALLEL.
5. PACKAGE CONTOUR OPTIONAL (ROUND OR SQUARE CONERS).

STYLE 1:

PIN	1.	AC IN	5.	GROUND
	2.	DC + IN	6.	OUTPUT
	3.	DC – IN	7.	AUXILIARY
	4.	AC IN	8.	VCC

MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

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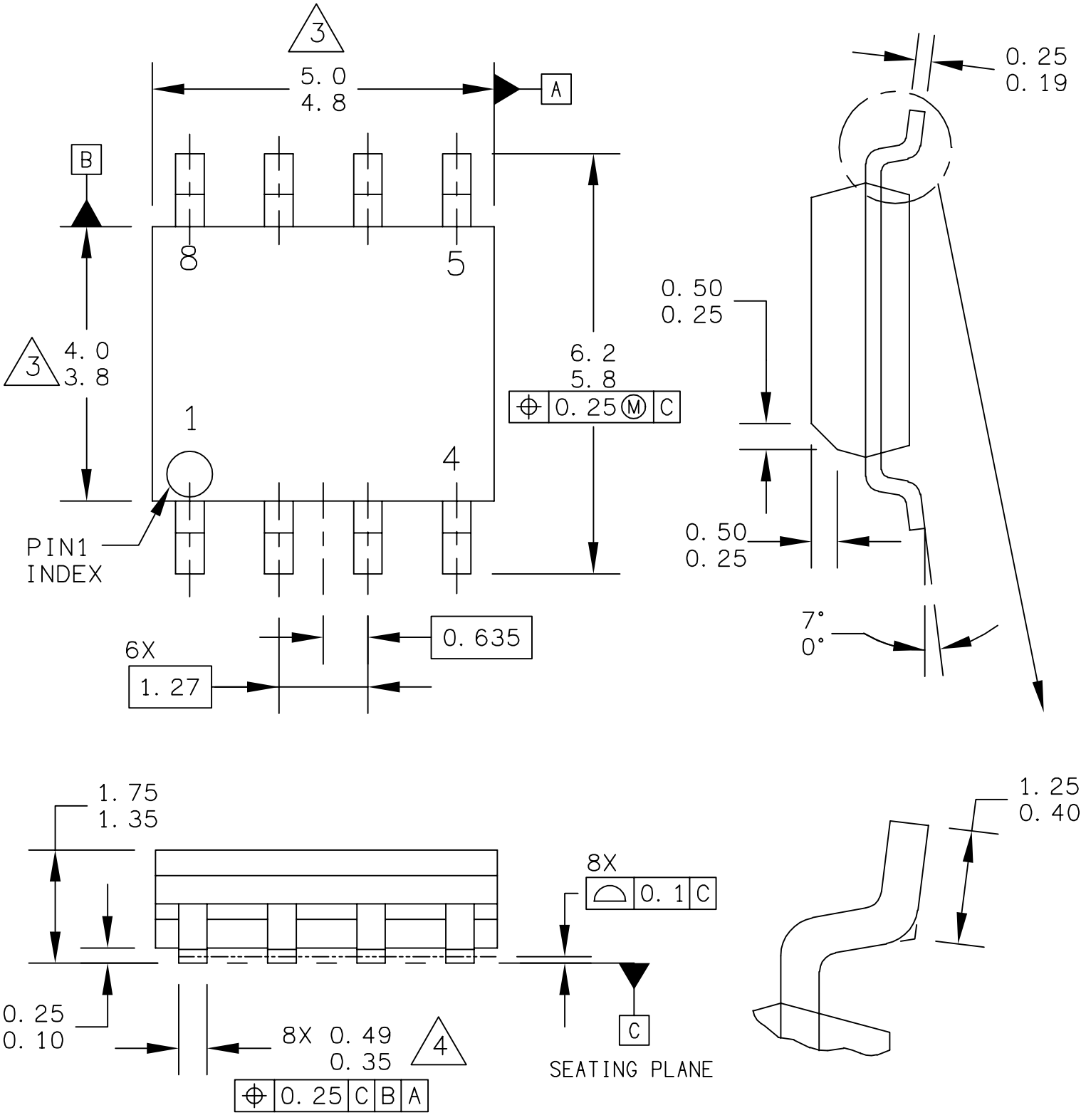
8 LD PDIP	CASE NUMBER: 626-06	19 MAY 2005
	STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	



MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

TITLE:	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASB42564B	REV: U
8LD SOIC NARROW BODY	CASE NUMBER: 751-07	07 APR 2005
	STANDARD: JEDEC MS-012AA	

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. EMITTER
2. COLLECTOR
3. COLLECTOR
4. EMITTER
5. EMITTER
6. BASE
7. BASE
8. EMITTER

STYLE 2:
PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE #1
2. COLLECTOR, #1
3. COLLECTOR, #2
4. COLLECTOR, #2
5. BASE, #2
6. EMITTER, #2
7. BASE, #1
8. EMITTER, #1

STYLE 3:
PIN 1. DRAIN, DIE #1
2. DRAIN, #1
3. DRAIN, #2
4. DRAIN, #2
5. GATE, #2
6. SOURCE, #2
7. GATE, #1
8. SOURCE, #1

STYLE 4:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. ANODE
3. ANODE
4. ANODE
5. ANODE
6. ANODE
7. ANODE
8. COMMON CATHODE

STYLE 5:
PIN 1. DRAIN
2. DRAIN
3. DRAIN
4. DRAIN
5. GATE
6. GATE
7. SOURCE
8. SOURCE

STYLE 6:
PIN 1. SOURCE
2. DRAIN
3. DRAIN
4. SOURCE
5. SOURCE
6. GATE
7. GATE
8. SOURCE

STYLE 7:
PIN 1. INPUT
2. EXTERNAL BYPASS
3. THIRD STAGE SOURCE
4. GROUND
5. DRAIN
6. GATE 3
7. SECOND STAGE Vd
8. FIRST STAGE Vd

STYLE 8:
PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE #1
2. BASE, #1
3. BASE, #2
4. COLLECTOR, #2
5. COLLECTOR, #2
6. EMITTER, #2
7. EMITTER, #1
8. COLLECTOR, #1

STYLE 9:
PIN 1. EMITTER, COMMON
2. COLLECTOR, DIE #1
3. COLLECTOR, DIE #2
4. EMITTER, COMMON
5. EMITTER, COMMON
6. BASE, DIE #2
7. BASE, DIE #1
8. EMITTER, COMMON

STYLE 10:
PIN 1. GROUND
2. BIAS 1
3. OUTPUT
4. GROUND
5. GROUND
6. BIAS 2
7. INPUT
8. GROUND

STYLE 11:
PIN 1. SOURCE 1
2. GATE 1
3. SOURCE 2
4. GATE 2
5. DRAIN 2
6. DRAIN 2
7. DRAIN 1
8. DRAIN 1

STYLE 12:
PIN 1. SOURCE
2. SOURCE
3. SOURCE
4. GATE
5. DRAIN
6. DRAIN
7. DRAIN
8. DRAIN

STYLE 13:
PIN 1. N.C.
2. SOURCE
3. SOURCE
4. GATE
5. DRAIN
6. DRAIN
7. DRAIN
8. DRAIN

STYLE 14:
PIN 1. N-SOURCE
2. N-GATE
3. P-SOURCE
4. P-GATE
5. P-DRAIN
6. P-DRAIN
7. N-DRAIN
8. N-DRAIN

STYLE 15:
PIN 1. ANODE 1
2. ANODE 1
3. ANODE 1
4. ANODE 1
5. CATHODE, COMMON
6. CATHODE, COMMON
7. CATHODE, COMMON
8. CATHODE, COMMON

MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE

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STYLE 16:
PIN 1. EMITTER, DIE #1
2. BASE, DIE #1
3. EMITTER, DIE #2
4. BASE, DIE #2
5. COLLECTOR, DIE #2
6. COLLECTOR, DIE #2
7. COLLECTOR, DIE #1
8. COLLECTOR, DIE #1

STYLE 17:
PIN 1. VCC
2. V2OUT
3. V1OUT
4. TXE
5. RXE
6. VEE
7. GND
8. ACC

STYLE 18:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. ANODE
3. SOURCE
4. GATE
5. DRAIN
6. DRAIN
7. CATHODE
8. CATHODE

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