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MC68HC11A8

HCMOS Single-Chip Microcontroller

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1 INTRODUCTION

The HCMOS MC68HC11A8 is an advanced 8-bit microcontroller (MCU) with highly sophisticated on-chip peripheral capabilities. A fully static design and high-density complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (HCMOS) fabrication process allow E-series devices to operate at frequencies from 3 MHz to dc, with very low power consumption.

1.1 Features

The following are some of the hardware and software highlights.

1.1.1 Hardware Features

- 8 Kbytes of ROM
- 512 Bytes of EEPROM
- 256 Bytes of RAM (All Saved During Standby) Relocatable to Any 4K Boundary
- Enhanced 16-Bit Timer System:
  - — Four Stage Programmable Prescaler
  - — Three Input Capture Functions
  - — Five Output Compare Functions
- 8-Bit Pulse Accumulator Circuit
- Enhanced NRZ Serial Communications Interface (SCI)
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- Eight Channel, 8-Bit Analog-to-Digital Converter
- Real Time Interrupt Circuit
- Computer Operating Properly (COP) Watchdog System
- Available in Dual-In-Line or Leaded Chip Carrier Packages

1.1.2 Software Features

- Enhanced M6800/M6801 Instruction Set
- 16 x 16 Integer and Fractional Divide Features
- Bit Manipulation
- WAIT Mode
- STOP Mode

1.2 General Description

The high-density CMOS technology (HCMOS) used on the MC68HC11A8 combines smaller size and higher speeds with the low power and high noise immunity of CMOS. On-chip memory systems include 8 Kbytes of ROM, 512 bytes of electrically erasable programmable ROM (EEPROM), and 256 bytes of static RAM.

A block diagram of the MC68HC11A8 is shown in **Figure 1-1**. Major peripheral functions are provided on-chip. An eight channel analog-to-digital (A/D) converter is included with eight bits of resolution. An asynchronous serial communications interface

(SCI) and a separate synchronous serial peripheral interface (SPI) are included. The main 16-bit free-running timer system has three input capture lines, five output compare lines, and a real-time interrupt function. An 8-bit pulse accumulator subsystem can count external events or measure external periods.

Self monitoring circuitry is included on-chip to protect against system errors. A computer operating properly (COP) watchdog system protects against software failures. A clock monitor system generates a system reset in case the clock is lost or runs too slow. An illegal opcode detection circuit provides a non-maskable interrupt if an illegal opcode is detected.

Two software controlled operating modes, WAIT and STOP, are available to conserve additional power.

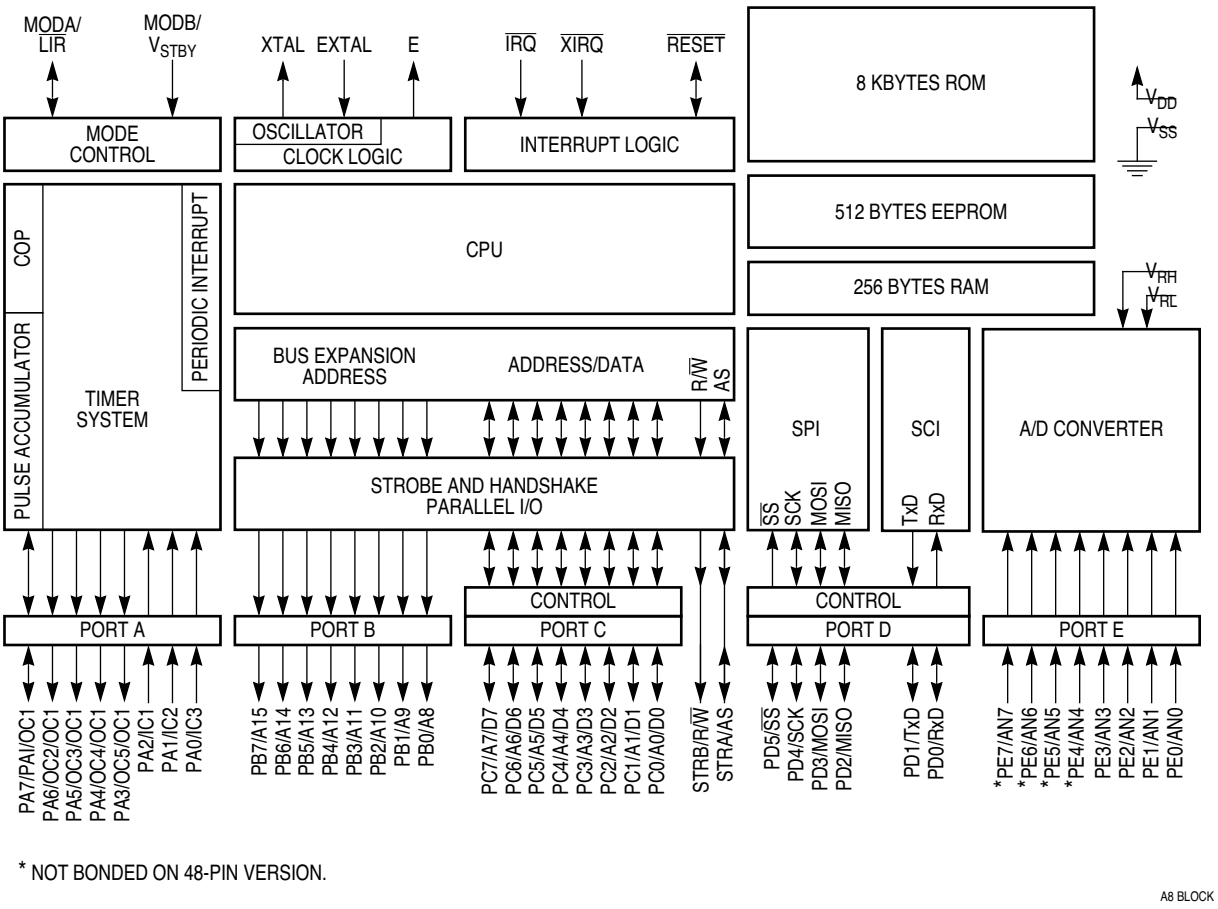


Figure 1-1 Block Diagram

1.3 Programmer's Model

In addition to being able to execute all M6800 and M6801 instructions, the MC68HC11A8 allows execution of 91 new opcodes. **Figure 1-2** shows the seven CPU registers which are available to the programmer.

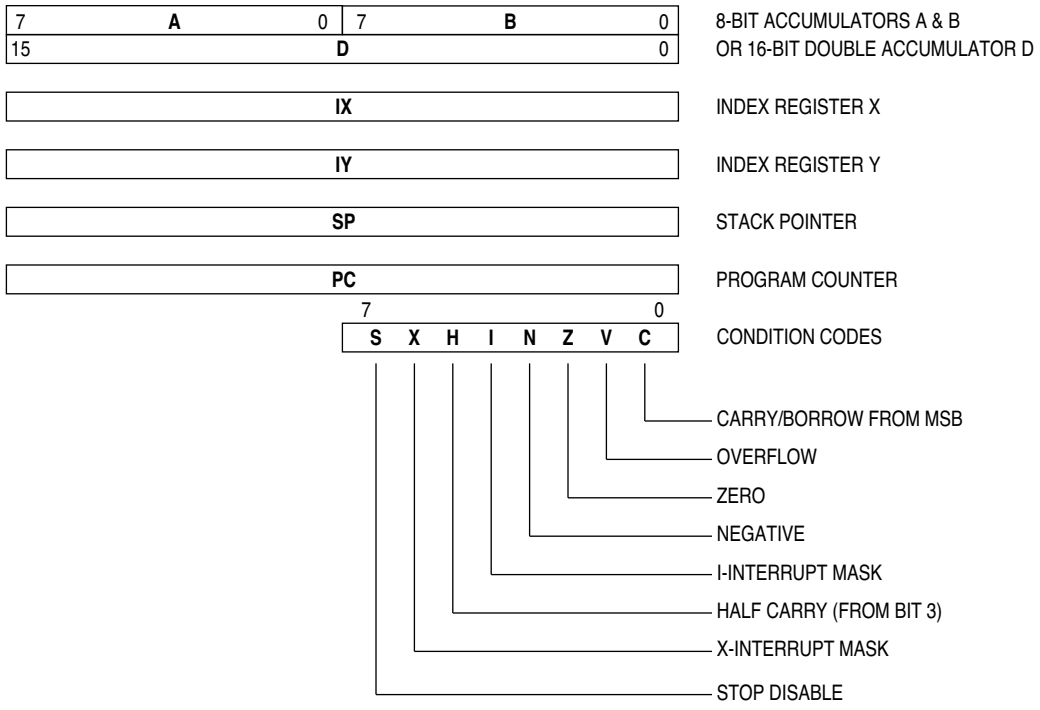


Figure 1-2 Programming Model

1.4 Summary of M68HC11 Family

Table 1-1 and the following paragraphs summarize the current members of the M68HC11 family of MCUs. This technical data book describes the MC68HC11A8 version and can be used as a primary reference for several other versions of the M68HC11 family. However, with the exception of the CPU, some newer members differ greatly from the MC68HC11A8 MCU and their respective technical literature should be referenced.

Several of the device series within the M68HC11 family have ′x1 and ′x0 versions. These are identical to the main member of the series but have some of their on-chip resources disabled. For instance, an MC68HC11A1 is identical to the MC68HC11A8 except that its ROM is disabled. An MC68HC11A0 has disabled EPROM **and** EEPROM arrays. Refer to **Table 1-1**.

Nearly all series within the M68HC11 family have both a ROM version and an EPROM version. Any device in the M68HC11 family that has a 7 preceding the 11 is a device containing EPROM instead of ROM (e.g., MC68HC711E9). These devices operate exactly as the custom ROM-based version (e.g., MC68HC11E9) but can be programmed by the user. EPROM-based devices in a windowed package can be erased and reprogrammed indefinitely. EPROM-based devices in standard packages are one-time-programmable (OTP). Refer to **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 M68HC11 Family Devices

Device	RAM	ROM	EPROM	EEPROM	COMMENTS
MC68HC11A8	256	8K	0	512	16-bit timer; 8 channel 8-bit A/D, SCI, SPI
MC68HC11A7	256	8K	0	0	
MC68HC11A1	256	0	0	512	
MC68HC11A0	256	0	0	0	
MC68HC11D3	192	4K	0	0	16-bit timer; SCI, SPI
MC68HC711D3	192	0	4K	0	
MC68HC11D0	192	0	0	0	
MC68HC11ED0	512	0	0	0	16-bit timer; SCI, SPI
MC68HC11E9	512	12K	0	512	16-bit timer; SCI, SPI, 8 channel 8-bit A/D
MC68HC711E9	512	0	12K	512	
MC68HC11E8	512	12K	0	0	
MC68HC11E1	512	0	0	512	
MC68HC11E0	512	0	0	0	
MC68HC811E2	256	0	0	2048	16-bit timer; SCI, SPI, 8 channel 8-bit A/D, 2K EEPROM
MC68HC11E20	768	20K	0	512	16-bit timer; SCI, SPI, 8 channel 8-bit A/D,
MC68HC711E20	768	0	20K	512	20K ROM/EPROM
MC68HC11F1	1024	0	0	512	nonmultiplexed bus, 8 channel 8-bit A/D, 4 chip selects, SCI, SPI
MC68HC11G7	512	24K	0	0	nonmultiplexed bus, 8 channel 10-bit A/D, 4 channel PWM,
MC68HC11G5	512	16K	0	0	SCI, SPI, 66 I/O pins
MC68HC711G5	512	0	16K	0	
MC68HC11G0	512	0	0	0	
MC68HC11K4	768	24K	0	640	nonmultiplexed bus, memory expansion to 1MB,
MC68HC711K4	768	0	24K	640	8 channel 8-bit A/D, 4 channel PWM, 4 chip selects
MC68HC11K3	768	24K	0	0	
MC68HC11K1	768	0	0	640	
MC68HC11K0	768	0	0	0	
MC68HC11KA4	768	24K	0	640	nonmultiplexed bus, 8 channel 8-bit A/D, SCI, SPI,
MC68HC711KA4	768	0	24K	640	4 channel PWM
MC68HC11KA2	1024	32K	0	640	
MC68HC711KA2	1024	0	32K	640	
MC68HC11L6	512	16K	0	512	multiplexed bus, 16-bit timer; 8 channel 8-bit A/D, SCI, SPI
MC68HC711L6	512	0	16K	512	
MC68HC11L5	512	16K	0	0	
MC68HC11L1	512	0	0	512	
MC68HC11L0	512	0	0	0	
MC68HC11M2	1280	32K	0	640	nonmultiplexed bus, 8 channel 8-bit A/D, 4 channel PWM,
MC68HC711M2	1280	0	32K	640	DMA, on-chip math coprocessor, SCI, 2 SPI
MC68HC11N4	768	24K	0	640	nonmultiplexed bus, 12 channel 8-bit A/D, 2 channel 8-bit D/A,
MC68HC711N4	768	0	24K	640	6 channel PWM, on-chip math coprocessor, SCI, SPI
MC68HC11P2	1024	32K	0	640	nonmultiplexed bus, PLL, 8 channel 8-bit A/D, 4 channel PWM,
MC68HC711P2	1024	0	32K	640	3 SCI (2 with MI bus), SPI, 62 I/O pins

2 SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS AND OPERATING MODES

The signal descriptions and operating modes are presented in this section. When the microcontroller is in an expanded multiplexed operating mode, 18 pins change function to support a multiplexed address/data bus.

2.1 Signal Pin Descriptions

The following paragraphs provide a description of the input/output signals. Reference is made, where applicable, to other sections that contain more detail about the function being performed.

2.1.1 Input Power (V_{DD}) and Ground (V_{SS})

Power is supplied to the microcontroller using these pins. V_{DD} is the positive power input and V_{SS} is ground. Although the MC68HC11A8 is a CMOS device, very fast signal transitions are present on many of its pins. Short rise and fall times are present even when the microcontroller is operating at slow clock rates. Special care must be taken to provide good power supply bypassing at the MCU. Recommended bypassing would include a 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor between the V_{DD} and V_{SS} pins and physically adjacent to one of the two pins. A bulk capacitance, whose size depends on the other circuitry in the system, should also be present on the circuit board.

2.1.2 Reset ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$)

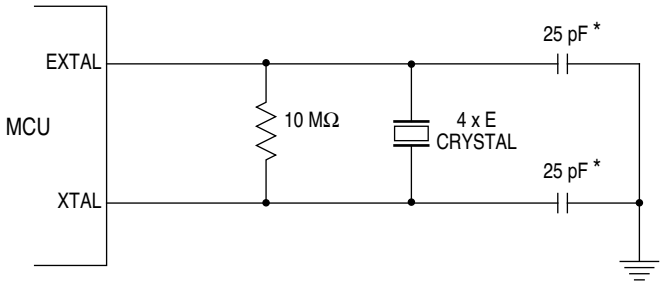
This active low bidirectional control signal is used as an input to initialize the MC68HC11A8 to a known start-up state, and as an open-drain output to indicate that an internal failure has been detected in either the clock monitor or computer operating properly (COP) watchdog circuit. This reset signal is significantly different from the reset signal used on other Motorola MCUs. Please refer to **9 RESETS, INTERRUPTS, AND LOW POWER MODES** before designing circuitry to generate or monitor this signal.

2.1.3 Crystal Driver and External Clock Input (XTAL, EXTAL)

These two pins provide the interface for either a crystal or a CMOS compatible clock to control the internal clock generator circuitry. The frequency applied to these pins shall be four times higher than the desired E clock rate. The XTAL pin is normally left unterminated when using an external CMOS compatible clock input to the EXTAL pin. However, a 10K to 100K load resistor to ground may be used to reduce RFI noise emission. The XTAL output is normally intended to drive only a crystal.

The XTAL output may be buffered with a high-input-impedance buffer such as the 74HC04, or it may be used to drive the EXTAL input of another M68HC11.

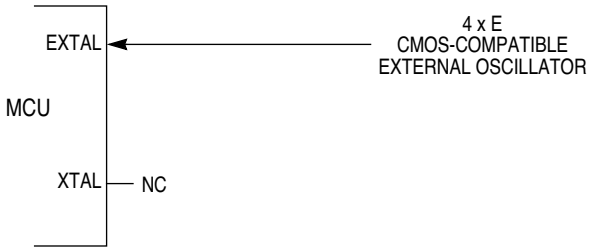
In all cases take extra care in the circuit board layout around the oscillator pins. Load capacitances shown in the oscillator circuits include all stray layout capacitances. Refer to **Figure 2-1**, **Figure 2-2**, and **Figure 2-3** for diagrams of oscillator circuits.



* THIS VALUE INCLUDES ALL STRAY CAPACITANCES.

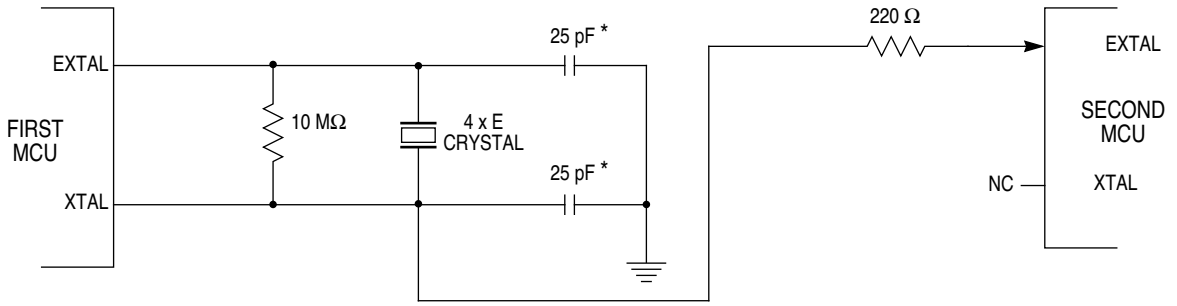
COMMON XTAL CONN

Figure 2-1 Common Crystal Connections



EXT EXTAL CONN

Figure 2-2 External Oscillator Connections



* THIS VALUE INCLUDES ALL STRAY CAPACITANCES.

DUAL-MCU XTAL CONN

Figure 2-3 One Crystal Driving Two MCUs

2.1.4 E Clock Output (E)

This is the output connection for the internally generated E clock which can be used as a timing reference. The frequency of the E clock output is actually one fourth that of the input frequency at the XTAL and EXTAL pins. When the E clock output is low an internal process is taking place and, when high, data is being accessed. The E clock signal is halted when the MCU is in STOP mode.

2.1.5 Interrupt Request ($\overline{\text{IRQ}}$)

The $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ input provides a means for requesting asynchronous interrupts to the MC68HC11A8. It is program selectable (OPTION register) with a choice of either negative edge-sensitive or level-sensitive triggering, and is always configured to level-sensitive triggering by reset. The $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin requires an external pull-up resistor to V_{DD} (typically 4.7K ohm).

2.1.6 Non-Maskable Interrupt ($\overline{\text{XIRQ}}$)

This input provides a means for requesting a non-maskable interrupt, after reset initialization. During reset, the X bit in the condition code register is set and any interrupt is masked until MCU software enables it. The $\overline{\text{XIRQ}}$ input is level sensitive and requires an external pull-up resistor to V_{DD}.

2.1.7 Mode A/Load Instruction Register and Mode B/Standby Voltage (MODA/$\overline{\text{LIR}}$, MODB/V_{STBY})

During reset, MODA and MODB are used to select one of the four operating modes. Refer to **Table 2-1**. Paragraph **2.2 Operating Modes** provides additional information.

Table 2-1 Operating Modes vs. MODA and MODB

MODB	MODA	Mode Selected
1	0	Single Chip
1	1	Expanded Multiplexed
0	0	Special Bootstrap
0	1	Special Test

After the operating mode has been selected, the $\overline{\text{LIR}}$ pin provides an open-drain output to indicate that an instruction is starting. All instructions are made up of a series of E clock cycles. The $\overline{\text{LIR}}$ signal goes low during the first E clock cycle of each instruction (opcode fetch). This output is provided as an aid in program debugging.

The V_{STBY} signal is used as the input for RAM standby power. When the voltage on this pin is more than one MOS threshold (about 0.7 volts) above the V_{DD} voltage, the internal 256-byte RAM and part of the reset logic are powered from this signal rather than the V_{DD} input. This allows RAM contents to be retained without V_{DD} power applied to the MCU. Reset must be driven low before V_{DD} is removed and must remain low until V_{DD} has been restored to a valid level.

2.1.8 A/D Converter Reference Voltages (V_{RL}, V_{RH})

These two inputs provide the reference voltages for the analog-to-digital converter circuitry.

2.1.9 Strobe B and Read/Write (STRB/R/$\overline{W}$)

This signal acts as a strobe B output or as a data bus direction indicator depending on the operating mode.

In single-chip operating mode, the STRB output acts as a programmable strobe for handshake with other parallel I/O devices. Refer to **4 PARALLEL I/O** for additional information.

In expanded multiplexed operating mode, R/$\overline{W}$ is used to control the direction of transfers on the external data bus. A low on the R/$\overline{W}$ signal indicates data is being written to the external data bus. A high on this signal indicates that a read cycle is in progress. R/$\overline{W}$ will stay low during consecutive data bus write cycles, such as in a double-byte store. The NAND of inverted R/$\overline{W}$ with the E clock should be used as the write enable signal for an external static RAM.

2.1.10 Strobe A and Address Strobe (STRA/AS)

This signal acts as an edge detecting strobe A input or as an address strobe bus control output depending on the operating mode.

In single-chip operating mode, the STRA input acts as a programmable strobe for handshake with other parallel I/O devices. Refer to **4 PARALLEL I/O** for additional information.

In expanded multiplexed operating mode, the AS output is used to demultiplex the address and data signals at port C. Refer to **2.2.2 Expanded Multiplexed Operating Mode** for additional information.

2.1.11 Port Signals

Ports A, D, and E signals are independent of the operating mode. Port B provides eight general purpose output signals in single-chip operating modes and provides eight high-order address signals when the microcontroller is in expanded multiplexed operating modes. Port C provides eight general purpose input/output signals when the microcontroller is in singlechip operating modes. When the microcontroller is in expanded multiplexed operating modes, port C is used for a multiplexed address/data bus. **Table 2-2** shows a summary of the 40 port signals as they relate to the operating modes. Unused inputs and I/O pins configured as inputs should be terminated high or low.

2.1.11.1 Port A

Port A may be configured for: three input capture functions (IC1, IC2, IC3), four output compare functions (OC2, OC3, OC4, OC5), and either a pulse accumulator input (PAI) or a fifth output compare function (OC1). Refer to **8.1 Programmable Timer** for additional information.

Any port A pin that is not used for its alternate timer function may be used as a general-purpose input or output line.

2.1.11.2 Port B

While in single-chip operating modes, all of the port B pins are general-purpose output pins. During MCU reads of this port, the level sensed at the input side of the port B output drivers is read. Port B may also be used in a simple strobed output mode where an output pulse appears at the STRB signal each time data is written to port B.

When in expanded multiplexed operating modes, all of the port B pins act as high order address output signals. During each MCU cycle, bits 8 through 15 of the address are output on the PB0-PB7 lines respectively.

2.1.11.3 Port C

While in single-chip operating modes, all port C pins are general-purpose input/output pins. Port C inputs can be latched by providing an input transition to the STRA signal. Port C may also be used in full handshake modes of parallel I/O where the STRA input and STRB output act as handshake control lines.

When in expanded multiplexed operating modes, all port C pins are configured as multiplexed address/data signals. During the address portion of each MCU cycle, bits 0 through 7 of the address are output on the PC0-PC7 lines. During the data portion of each MCU cycle (E high), pins 0 through 7 are bidirectional data signals (D0-D7). The direction of data at the port C pins is indicated by the R/$\overline{W}$ signal.

2.1.11.4 Port D

Port D pins 0-5 may be used for general-purpose I/O signals. Port D pins alternately serve as the serial communications interface (SCI) and serial peripheral interface (SPI) signals when those subsystems are enabled.

Pin PD0 is the receive data input (RxD) signal for the serial communication interface (SCI).

Pin PD1 is the transmit data output (TxD) signal for the SCI.

Pins PD2 through PD5 are dedicated to the SPI. PD2 is the master-in-slave-out (MISO) signal. PD3 is the master-out-slave-in (MOSI) signal. PD4 is the serial clock (SCK) signal and PD5 is the slave select ($\overline{SS}$) input.

2.1.11.5 Port E

Port E is used for general-purpose inputs and/or analog-to-digital (A/D) input channels. Reading port E during the sampling portion of an A/D conversion could cause very small disturbances and affect the accuracy of that result. If very high accuracy is required, avoid reading port E during conversions.

2.2 Operating Modes

There are four operating modes for the MC68HC11A8: single-chip operating mode, expanded multiplexed operating mode, special bootstrap operating mode, and special test operating mode.

Table 2-1 shows how the operating mode is selected. The following paragraphs describe these operating modes.

2.2.1 Single-Chip Operating Mode

In single-chip operating mode, the MC68HC11A8 functions as a monolithic microcontroller without external address or data buses. Port B, port C, strobe A, and strobe B function as general purpose I/O and handshake signals. Refer to **4 PARALLEL I/O** for additional information.

2.2.2 Expanded Multiplexed Operating Mode

In expanded multiplexed operating mode, the MC68HC11A8 has the capability of accessing a 64 Kbyte address space. This total address space includes the same on-chip memory addresses used for single-chip operating mode plus external peripheral and memory devices. The expansion bus is made up of port B and port C, and control signals AS and R/$\overline{W}$. **Figure 2-4** shows a recommended way of demultiplexing low order addresses from data at port C. The address, R/$\overline{W}$, and AS signals are active and valid for all bus cycles including accesses to internal memory locations.

Table 2-2 Port Signal Summary

Port-Bit	Single Chip and Bootstrap Mode	Expanded Multiplexed and Special Test Mode
A-0	PA0/IC3	PA0/IC3
A-1	PA1/IC2	PA1/IC2
A-2	PA2/IC1	PA2/IC1
A-3	PA3/OC5/OC1	PA3/OC5/OC1
A-4	PA4/OC4/OC1	PA4/OC4/OC1
A-5	PA5/OC3/OC1	PA5/OC3/OC1
A-6	PA6/OC2/OC1	PA6/OC2/OC1
A-7	PA7/PAI/OC1	PA7/PAI/OC1
B-0	PB0	A8
B-1	PB1	A9
B-2	PB2	A10
B-3	PB3	A11
B-4	PB4	A12
B-5	PB5	A13
B-6	PB6	A14
B-7	PB7	A15
C-0	PC0	A0/D0
C-1	PC1	A1/D1
C-2	PC2	A2/D2
C-3	PC3	A3/D3
C-4	PC4	A4/D4
C-5	PC5	A5/D5
C-6	PC6	A6/D6
C-7	PC7	A7/D7
D-0	PD0/RXD	PD0/RXD
D-1	PD1/TXD	PD1/TXD
D-2	PD2/MISO	PD2/MISO
D-3	PD3/MOSI	PD3/MOSI
D-4	PD4/SCK	PD4/SCK
D-5	PD5/SS	PD5/SS
	STRA	AS
	STRB	R/W
E-0	PE0/AN0	PE0/AN0
E-1	PE1/AN1	PE1/AN1
E-2	PE2/AN2	PE2/AN2
E-3	PE3/AN3	PE3/AN3
E-4	PE4/AN4##	PE4/AN4##
E-5	PE5/AN5##	PE5/AN5##
E-6	PE6/AN6##	PE6/AN6##
E-7	PE7/AN7##	PE7/AN7##

Not bonded in 48-pin versions

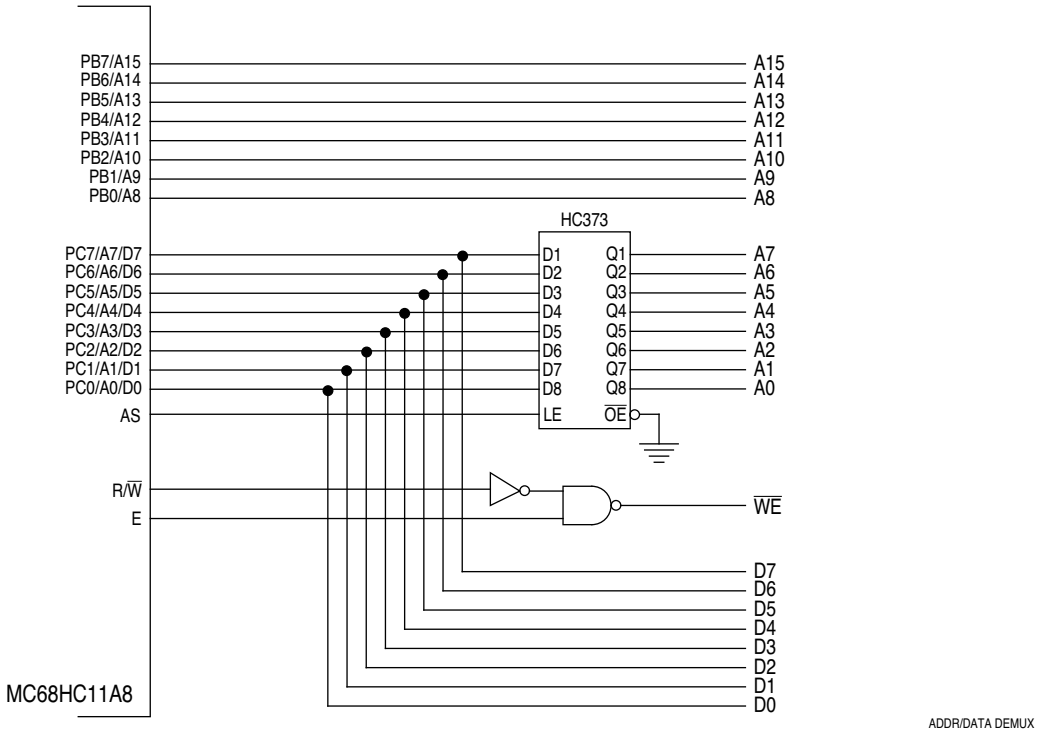


Figure 2-4 Address/Data Demultiplexing

2.2.3 Special Bootstrap Operating Mode

The bootstrap mode is considered a special operating mode as distinguished from the normal single-chip operating mode. This is a very versatile operating mode since there are essentially no limitations on the special purpose program that can be loaded into the internal RAM. The boot loader program is contained in the 192 byte bootstrap ROM. This ROM is enabled only if the MCU is reset in special bootstrap operating mode, and appears as internal memory space at locations $BF40-$BFFF. The boot loader program will use the SCI to read a 256 byte program into on-chip RAM at locations $0000-$00FF. After the character for address $00FF is received, control is automatically passed to that program at location $0000.

The MC68HC11A8 communicates through the SCI port. After reset in special bootstrap operating mode, the SCI is running at E clock/16 (7812 baud for E clock equal 2 MHz). If the security feature was specified and the security bit is set, $FF is output by the SCI transmitter. The EEPROM is then erased. If erasure is unsuccessful, $FF is output again and erasure is attempted again. Upon successful erasure of the EEPROM, all internal RAM is written over with $FF. The CONFIG register is then erased. The boot loader program now proceeds as though the part had not been in security mode.

If the part is not in security mode (or has completed the above erase sequence), a break character is output by the SCI transmitter. For normal use of the boot loader program, the user sends $FF to the SCI receiver at either E clock/16 (7812 baud for E clock = 2 MHz) or E clock/104 (1200 baud for E clock = 2 MHz).

NOTE

This $FF is not echoed through the SCI transmitter.

Now the user must download 256 bytes of program data to be put into RAM starting at location $0000. These characters are echoed through the transmitter. When loading is complete, the program jumps to location $0000 and begins executing that code.

If the SCI transmitter pin is to be used, an external pull-up resistor is required because port D pins are configured for wire-OR operation.

In special bootstrap operating mode the interrupt vectors are directed to RAM as shown in **Table 2-3**. This allows the user to use interrupts by way of a jump table. For example: to use the SWI interrupt, a jump instruction would be placed in RAM at locations $00F4, $00F5, and $00F6. When an SWI is encountered, the vector (which is in the boot loader ROM program) will direct program control to location $00F4 in RAM which in turn contains a JUMP instruction to the interrupt service routine.

Table 2-3 Bootstrap Mode Interrupt Vectors

Address	Vector
00C4	SCI
00C7	SPI
00CA	Pulse Accumulator Input Edge
00CD	Pulse Accumulator Overflow
00D0	Timer Overflow
00D3	Timer Output Compare 5
00D6	Timer Output Compare 4
00D9	Timer Output Compare 3
00DC	Timer Output Compare 2
00DF	Timer Output Compare 1
00E2	Timer Input Capture 3
00E5	Timer Input Capture 2
00E8	Timer Input Capture 1
00EB	Real Time Interrupt
00EE	IRQ
00F1	XIRQ
00F4	SWI
00F7	Illegal Opcode
00FA	COP Fail
00FD	Clock Monitor
BF40 (Boot)	Reset