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MC68HC908EY16

MC68HC908EY8

Data Sheet

M68HC08
Microcontrollers

MC68HC908EY16
Rev. 10
10/2005

freescale.com

MC68HC908EY16

MC68HC908EY8

Data Sheet

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List of Chapters

Chapter 1	General Description	19
Chapter 2	Memory	25
Chapter 3	Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Module	43
Chapter 4	BEMF Counter Module (BEMF)	55
Chapter 5	Configuration Registers (CONFIG1 and CONFIG2)	57
Chapter 6	Computer Operating Properly (COP) Module	61
Chapter 7	Central Processor Unit (CPU)	65
Chapter 8	Internal Clock Generator (ICG) Module	77
Chapter 9	External Interrupt (IRQ)	101
Chapter 10	Keyboard Interrupt (KBD) Module	105
Chapter 11	Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI) Module	111
Chapter 12	Input/Output (I/O) Ports (PORTS)	115
Chapter 13	Enhanced Serial Communications Interface (ESCI) Module	125
Chapter 14	System Integration Module (SIM)	155
Chapter 15	Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Module	169
Chapter 16	Timebase Module (TBM)	189
Chapter 17	Timer Interface A (TIMA) Module	193
Chapter 18	Timer Interface B (TIMB) Module	209
Chapter 19	Development Support	225
Chapter 20	Electrical Specifications	241
Chapter 21	Ordering Information and Mechanical Specifications	253
Appendix A	MC68HC908EY8	255
Glossary	259
Revision History	269



List of Chapters

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 General Description

1.1	Introduction	19
1.2	Features	19
1.3	MCU Block Diagram	21
1.4	Pin Assignments	22
1.5	Pin Functions	22
1.5.1	Power Supply Pins (V_{DD} and V_{SS})	22
1.5.2	Oscillator Pins (PTC4/OSC1 and PTC3/OSC2)	23
1.5.3	External Reset Pin (\overline{RST})	23
1.5.4	External Interrupt Pin (\overline{IRQ})	23
1.5.5	Analog Power Supply/Reference Pins (V_{DDA} , V_{REFH} , V_{SSA} and V_{REFL})	23
1.5.6	Port A I/O Pins (PTA6/ \overline{SS} , PTA5/SPSCK, PTA4/KBD4–PTA0/KBD0)	24
1.5.7	Port B I/O Pins (PTB7/AD7/TBCH1, PTB6/AD6/TBCH0, PTB5/AD5–PTB0/AD0)	24
1.5.8	Port C I/O Pins (PTC4/OSC1, PTC3/OSC2, PTC2/MCLK, PTC1/MOSI, PTC0/MISO)	24
1.5.9	Port D I/O Pins (PTD1/TACH1–PTD0/TACH0)	24
1.5.10	Port E I/O Pins (PTE1/RxD–PTE0/TxD)	24

Chapter 2 Memory

2.1	Introduction	25
2.2	Unimplemented Memory Locations	25
2.3	Reserved Memory Locations	25
2.4	Input/Output (I/O) Section	25
2.5	Random Access Memory (RAM)	35
2.6	FLASH Memory (FLASH)	35
2.6.1	FLASH Control Register	36
2.6.2	FLASH Page Erase Operation	37
2.6.3	FLASH Mass Erase Operation	38
2.6.4	FLASH Program/Read Operation	39
2.6.5	FLASH Block Protection	41
2.6.6	FLASH Block Protect Register	41
2.6.7	Wait Mode	42
2.6.8	Stop Mode	42

Chapter 3 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Module

3.1	Introduction	43
3.2	Features	43
3.3	Functional Description	43
3.3.1	ADC Port I/O Pins	45
3.3.2	Voltage Conversion	45
3.3.3	Conversion Time	46
3.3.4	Continuous Conversion	46
3.3.5	Result Justification	46
3.3.6	Monotonicity	47
3.4	Interrupts	47
3.5	Wait Mode	48
3.6	I/O Signals	48
3.6.1	ADC Analog Power Pin (V_{DDA})	48
3.6.2	ADC Analog Ground Pin (V_{SSA})	48
3.6.3	ADC Voltage Reference Pin (V_{REFH})	48
3.6.4	ADC Voltage Reference Low Pin (V_{REFL})	48
3.6.5	ADC Voltage In (ADVIN)	48
3.6.6	ADC External Connections	48
3.6.6.1	V_{REFH} and V_{REFL}	49
3.6.6.2	ANx	49
3.6.6.3	Grounding	49
3.7	I/O Registers	49
3.7.1	ADC Status and Control Register	49
3.7.2	ADC Data Register High (ADRH) and Data Register Low (ADRL)	51
3.7.2.1	Left Justified Mode	51
3.7.2.2	Right Justified Mode	51
3.7.2.3	Left Justified Signed Data Mode	52
3.7.2.4	Eight Bit Truncation Mode	52
3.7.3	ADC Clock Register	53

Chapter 4 BEMF Counter Module (BEMF)

4.1	Introduction	55
4.2	Functional Description	55
4.3	BEMF Register	55
4.4	Input Signal	55
4.5	Low Power Modes	55
4.5.1	Wait Mode	55
4.5.2	Stop Mode	56

Chapter 5 Configuration Registers (CONFIG1 and CONFIG2)

5.1	Introduction	57
5.2	Functional Description	57

Chapter 6 Computer Operating Properly (COP) Module

6.1	Introduction	61
6.2	Functional Description	61
6.3	I/O Signals	62
6.3.1	CGMXCLK	62
6.3.2	STOP Instruction	62
6.3.3	COPCTL Write	62
6.3.4	Power-On Reset	62
6.3.5	Internal Reset	62
6.3.6	Reset Vector Fetch	62
6.3.7	COPD	62
6.3.8	COPRS	63
6.4	COP Control Register	63
6.5	Interrupts	63
6.6	Monitor Mode	63
6.7	Low-Power Modes	63
6.7.1	Wait Mode	63
6.7.2	Stop Mode	63
6.8	COP Module During Break Interrupts	63

Chapter 7 Central Processor Unit (CPU)

7.1	Introduction	65
7.2	Features	65
7.3	CPU Registers	65
7.3.1	Accumulator	66
7.3.2	Index Register	66
7.3.3	Stack Pointer	67
7.3.4	Program Counter	67
7.3.5	Condition Code Register	67
7.4	Arithmetic/Logic Unit (ALU)	69
7.5	Low-Power Modes	69
7.5.1	Wait Mode	69
7.5.2	Stop Mode	69
7.6	CPU During Break Interrupts	69
7.7	Instruction Set Summary	70
7.8	Opcode Map	75

Chapter 8 Internal Clock Generator (ICG) Module

8.1	Introduction	77
8.2	Features	77
8.3	Functional Description	77
8.3.1	Clock Enable Circuit	80
8.3.2	Internal Clock Generator	80
8.3.2.1	Digitally Controlled Oscillator	81
8.3.2.2	Modulo N Divider	81
8.3.2.3	Frequency Comparator	81
8.3.2.4	Digital Loop Filter	82
8.3.3	External Clock Generator	82
8.3.3.1	External Oscillator Amplifier	83
8.3.3.2	External Clock Input Path	84
8.3.4	Clock Monitor Circuit	84
8.3.4.1	Clock Monitor Reference Generator	85
8.3.4.2	Internal Clock Activity Detector	85
8.3.4.3	External Clock Activity Detector	86
8.3.5	Clock Selection Circuit	87
8.3.5.1	Clock Selection Switches	87
8.3.5.2	Clock Switching Circuit	87
8.4	Usage Notes	88
8.4.1	Switching Clock Sources	88
8.4.2	Enabling the Clock Monitor	89
8.4.3	Using Clock Monitor Interrupts	90
8.4.4	Quantization Error in DCO Output	90
8.4.4.1	Digitally Controlled Oscillator	90
8.4.4.2	Binary Weighted Divider	91
8.4.4.3	Variable-Delay Ring Oscillator	91
8.4.4.4	Ring Oscillator Fine-Adjust Circuit	91
8.4.5	Switching Internal Clock Frequencies	92
8.4.6	Nominal Frequency Settling Time	92
8.4.6.1	Settling to Within 15 Percent	92
8.4.6.2	Settling to Within 5 Percent	93
8.4.6.3	Total Settling Time	93
8.4.7	Trimming Frequency on the Internal Clock Generator	94
8.5	Low-Power Modes	94
8.5.1	Wait Mode	94
8.5.2	Stop Mode	94
8.6	CONFIG Options	95
8.6.1	External Clock Enable (EXTCLKEN)	95
8.6.2	External Crystal Enable (EXTXTALEN)	95
8.6.3	Slow External Clock (EXTSLOW)	95
8.6.4	Oscillator Enable In Stop (OSCENINSTOP)	96

8.7	Input/Output (I/O) Registers	96
8.7.1	ICG Control Register	97
8.7.2	ICG Multiplier Register	98
8.7.3	ICG Trim Register	99
8.7.4	ICG Trim Value	99
8.7.5	ICG DCO Divider Register	99
8.7.6	ICG DCO Stage Register	100

Chapter 9 External Interrupt (IRQ)

9.1	Introduction	101
9.2	Features	101
9.3	Functional Description	101
9.4	$\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ Pin	102
9.5	IRQ Module During Break Interrupts	104
9.6	IRQ Status and Control Register	104

Chapter 10 Keyboard Interrupt (KBD) Module

10.1	Introduction	105
10.2	Features	105
10.3	Functional Description	105
10.4	Keyboard Initialization	108
10.5	Low-Power Modes	108
10.5.1	Wait Mode	108
10.5.2	Stop Mode	108
10.6	Keyboard Module During Break Interrupts	108
10.7	I/O Registers	109
10.7.1	Keyboard Status and Control Register	109
10.7.2	Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register	110

Chapter 11 Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI) Module

11.1	Introduction	111
11.2	Features	111
11.3	Functional Description	111
11.3.1	Polled LVI Operation	112
11.3.2	Forced Reset Operation	112
11.3.3	False Reset Protection	112
11.3.4	LVI Status Register	112
11.4	LVI Interrupts	113
11.5	Low-Power Modes	113
11.5.1	Wait Mode	113
11.5.2	Stop Mode	113

Chapter 12 Input/Output (I/O) Ports (PORTS)

12.1	Introduction	115
12.2	Port A	115
12.2.1	Port A Data Register	115
12.2.2	Data Direction Register A	115
12.3	Port B	117
12.3.1	Port B Data Register	117
12.3.2	Data Direction Register B	118
12.4	Port C	119
12.4.1	Port C Data Register	119
12.4.2	Data Direction Register C	119
12.5	Port D	120
12.5.1	Port D Data Register	120
12.5.2	Data Direction Register D	121
12.6	Port E	122
12.6.1	Port E Data Register	122
12.6.2	Data Direction Register E	123

Chapter 13 Enhanced Serial Communications Interface (ESCI) Module

13.1	Introduction	125
13.2	Features	125
13.3	Pin Name Conventions	125
13.4	Functional Description	127
13.4.1	Data Format	128
13.4.2	Transmitter	128
13.4.2.1	Character Length	129
13.4.2.2	Character Transmission	129
13.4.2.3	Break Characters	129
13.4.2.4	Idle Characters	130
13.4.2.5	Inversion of Transmitted Output	130
13.4.2.6	Transmitter Interrupts	130
13.4.3	Receiver	131
13.4.3.1	Character Length	132
13.4.3.2	Character Reception	132
13.4.3.3	Data Sampling	132
13.4.3.4	Framing Errors	134
13.4.3.5	Baud Rate Tolerance	134
13.4.3.6	Receiver Wakeup	135
13.4.3.7	Receiver Interrupts	136
13.4.3.8	Error Interrupts	136
13.5	Low-Power Modes	136
13.5.1	Wait Mode	136
13.5.2	Stop Mode	136

13.6	ESCI During Break Module Interrupts	137
13.7	I/O Signals	137
13.7.1	PTE0/TxD (Transmit Data)	137
13.7.2	PTE1/RxD (Receive Data)	137
13.8	I/O Registers	137
13.8.1	ESCI Control Register 1	138
13.8.2	ESCI Control Register 2	140
13.8.3	ESCI Control Register 3	142
13.8.4	ESCI Status Register 1	143
13.8.5	ESCI Status Register 2	145
13.8.6	ESCI Data Register	146
13.8.7	ESCI Baud Rate Register	146
13.9	ESCI Arbiter	151
13.9.1	ESCI Arbiter Control Register	151
13.9.2	ESCI Arbiter Data Register	152
13.9.3	Bit Time Measurement	152
13.9.4	Arbitration Mode	152

Chapter 14 System Integration Module (SIM)

14.1	Introduction	155
14.2	SIM Bus Clock Control and Generation	155
14.2.1	Bus Timing	157
14.2.2	Clock Startup from POR or LVI Reset	157
14.2.3	Clocks in Stop Mode and Wait Mode	157
14.3	Reset and System Initialization	157
14.3.1	External Pin Reset	157
14.3.2	Active Resets from Internal Sources	158
14.3.2.1	Power-On Reset	158
14.3.2.2	Computer Operating Properly (COP) Reset	159
14.3.2.3	Illegal Opcode Reset	159
14.3.2.4	Illegal Address Reset	159
14.3.2.5	Forced Monitor Mode Entry Reset (MENRST)	159
14.3.2.6	Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI) Reset	160
14.4	SIM Counter	160
14.4.1	SIM Counter During Power-On Reset	160
14.4.2	SIM Counter During Stop Mode Recovery	160
14.4.3	SIM Counter and Reset States	160
14.5	Program Exception Control	160
14.5.1	Interrupts	161
14.5.1.1	Hardware Interrupts	162
14.5.1.2	SWI Instruction	163
14.5.2	Reset	163
14.5.3	Break Interrupts	164
14.5.4	Status Flag Protection in Break Mode	164

Table of Contents

14.6	Low-Power Modes	164
14.6.1	Wait Mode	164
14.6.2	Stop Mode	165
14.7	SIM Registers	166
14.7.1	SIM Break Status Register	166
14.7.2	SIM Reset Status Register	167
14.7.3	SIM Break Flag Control Register	168

Chapter 15 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Module

15.1	Introduction	169
15.2	Features	169
15.3	Pin Name and Register Name Conventions	169
15.4	Functional Description	171
15.4.1	Master Mode	172
15.4.2	Slave Mode	172
15.5	Transmission Formats	173
15.5.1	Clock Phase and Polarity Controls	173
15.5.2	Transmission Format When CPHA = 0	174
15.5.3	Transmission Format When CPHA = 1	174
15.5.4	Transmission Initiation Latency	175
15.6	Error Conditions	176
15.6.1	Overflow Error	177
15.6.2	Mode Fault Error	178
15.7	Interrupts	180
15.8	Queuing Transmission Data	180
15.9	Resetting the SPI	181
15.10	Low-Power Modes	182
15.10.1	Wait Mode	182
15.10.2	Stop Mode	182
15.11	SPI During Break Interrupts	182
15.12	I/O Signals	182
15.12.1	MISO (Master In/Slave Out)	183
15.12.2	MOSI (Master Out/Slave In)	183
15.12.3	SPSCK (Serial Clock)	183
15.12.4	\overline{SS} (Slave Select)	183
15.12.5	V_{SS} (Clock Ground)	184
15.13	I/O Registers	184
15.13.1	SPI Control Register	184
15.13.2	SPI Status and Control Register	186
15.13.3	SPI Data Register	188

Chapter 16 Timebase Module (TBM)

16.1	Introduction	189
16.2	Features	189
16.3	Functional Description	189
16.4	Interrupts	190
16.5	TBM Interrupt Rate	191
16.6	Low-Power Modes	191
16.6.1	Wait Mode	191
16.6.2	Stop Mode	191
16.7	Timebase Control Register	192

Chapter 17 Timer Interface A (TIMA) Module

17.1	Introduction	193
17.2	Features	193
17.3	Functional Description	193
17.3.1	TIMA Counter Prescaler	195
17.3.2	Input Capture	195
17.3.3	Output Compare	196
17.3.3.1	Unbuffered Output Compare	196
17.3.3.2	Buffered Output Compare	197
17.3.4	Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)	197
17.3.4.1	Unbuffered PWM Signal Generation	198
17.3.4.2	Buffered PWM Signal Generation	198
17.3.4.3	PWM Initialization	199
17.4	Interrupts	200
17.5	Low-Power Modes	200
17.5.1	Wait Mode	200
17.5.2	Stop Mode	200
17.6	TIMA During Break Interrupts	200
17.7	I/O Signals	201
17.7.1	TIMA Channel I/O Pins (PTD0/TACH0, PTD1/TACH1)	201
17.8	I/O Registers	201
17.8.1	TIMA Status and Control Register	201
17.8.2	TIMA Counter Registers	203
17.8.3	TIMA Counter Modulo Registers	203
17.8.4	TIMA Channel Status and Control Registers	204
17.8.5	TIMA Channel Registers	207

Chapter 18 Timer Interface B (TIMB) Module

18.1	Introduction	209
18.2	Features	209
18.3	Functional Description	209

Table of Contents

18.3.1	TIMB Counter Prescaler	211
18.3.2	Input Capture	211
18.3.3	Output Compare	212
18.3.3.1	Unbuffered Output Compare	212
18.3.3.2	Buffered Output Compare	213
18.3.4	Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)	213
18.3.4.1	Unbuffered PWM Signal Generation	214
18.3.4.2	Buffered PWM Signal Generation	214
18.3.4.3	PWM Initialization	215
18.4	Interrupts	215
18.5	Low-Power Modes	216
18.5.1	Wait Mode	216
18.5.2	Stop Mode	216
18.6	TIMB During Break Interrupts	216
18.7	I/O Signals	216
18.7.1	TIMB Channel I/O Pins (PTB7/TBCH1–PTB6/TBCH0)	216
18.8	I/O Registers	217
18.8.1	TIMB Status and Control Register	217
18.8.2	TIMB Counter Registers	219
18.8.3	TIMB Counter Modulo Registers	219
18.8.4	TIMB Channel Status and Control Registers	220
18.8.5	TIMB Channel Registers	223

Chapter 19 Development Support

19.1	Introduction	225
19.2	Break Module (BRK)	225
19.2.1	Functional Description	225
19.2.1.1	Flag Protection During Break Interrupts	227
19.2.1.2	TIM During Break Interrupts	227
19.2.1.3	COP During Break Interrupts	227
19.2.2	Break Module Registers	227
19.2.2.1	Break Status and Control Register	228
19.2.2.2	Break Address Registers	228
19.2.2.3	Break Status Register	229
19.2.2.4	Break Flag Control Register	229
19.2.3	Low-Power Modes	229
19.3	Monitor Module (MON)	230
19.3.1	Functional Description	230
19.3.1.1	Normal Monitor Mode	233
19.3.1.2	Forced Monitor Mode	234
19.3.1.3	Monitor Vectors	235
19.3.1.4	Data Format	235
19.3.1.5	Break Signal	235
19.3.1.6	Baud Rate	235
19.3.1.7	Commands	236
19.3.2	Security	239

Chapter 20 Electrical Specifications

20.1	Introduction	241
20.2	Absolute Maximum Ratings	241
20.3	Functional Operating Range	242
20.4	Thermal Characteristics	242
20.5	DC Electrical Characteristics	242
20.6	Control Timing	244
20.7	Internal Oscillator Characteristics	244
20.8	External Oscillator Characteristics	245
20.9	Trimmed Accuracy of the Internal Clock Generator	246
20.9.1	Trimmed Internal Clock Generator Characteristics	246
20.10	Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Characteristics	247
20.11	SPI Characteristics	248
20.12	Memory Characteristics	251

Chapter 21 Ordering Information and Mechanical Specifications

21.1	Introduction	253
21.2	MC Order Numbers	253
21.3	32-Pin QFP (Case Number 873)	254

Appendix A MC68HC908EY8

A.1	Introduction	255
A.2	Block Diagram	255
A.3	Memory	255
A.4	MC Order Numbers	258

Glossary

Glossary	259
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Revision History

Revision History	269
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Table of Contents

Chapter 1

General Description

1.1 Introduction

The MC68HC908EY16 is a member of the low-cost, high-performance M68HC08 Family of 8-bit microcontroller units (MCUs). All MCUs in the family use the enhanced M68HC08 central processor unit (CPU08) and are available with a variety of modules, memory sizes and types, and package types.

The information contained in this document pertains to the MC68HC908EY8 with the exceptions noted in [Appendix A MC68HC908EY8](#).

1.2 Features

For convenience, features have been organized to reflect:

- Standard features of the MC68HC908EY16
- Features of the CPU08

Standard features of the MC68HC908EY16 include:

- High-performance M68HC08 architecture optimized for C-compilers
- Fully upward-compatible object code with M6805, M146805, and M68HC05 Families
- 8-MHz internal bus frequency at 5V
- Internal oscillator requiring no external components:
 - Software selectable bus frequencies
 - 25 percent accuracy with a trimming capability of better than 1 percent
 - Clock monitor
 - Option to allow use of external clock source or external crystal/ceramic resonator
- 15,872 bytes of on-chip FLASH memory with in-circuit programming
- FLASH program memory security⁽¹⁾
- 512 bytes of on-chip random-access memory (RAM)
- Low voltage inhibit (LVI) module
- Internal clock generator module (ICG)
- Two 16-bit, 2-channel timer (TIMA and TIMB) interface modules with selectable input capture, output compare, and pulse-width modulation (PWM) capability on each channel
- 8-channel, 10-bit successive approximation analog-to-digital converter (ADC)
- Enhanced serial communications interface module (ESCI) for local interconnect network (LIN) connectivity
- Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

1. No security feature is absolutely secure. However, Freescale's strategy is to make reading or copying the FLASH difficult for unauthorized users.

General Description

- Timebase Module (TBM)
- 5-bit keyboard interrupt (KBI) with wakeup feature
- 24 general-purpose input/output (I/O) pins
- External asynchronous interrupt pin with internal pullup ($\overline{\text{IRQ}}$)
- System protection features:
 - Optional computer operating properly (COP) reset
 - Illegal opcode detection with reset
 - Illegal address detection with reset
- 32-pin quad flat pack (QFP) package
- Low-power design; fully static with stop and wait modes
- Internal pullups on $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ and $\overline{\text{RST}}$ to reduce customer system cost
- Standard low-power modes of operation:
 - Wait mode
 - Stop mode
- Master reset pin ($\overline{\text{RST}}$) and power-on reset (POR)
- BREAK module (BRK) to allow single breakpoint setting during in-circuit debugging
- Higher current source capability on nine port lines for LED drive (PTA6/ $\overline{\text{SS}}$, PTA5/SPSCK, PTA4/ $\overline{\text{KBD4}}$, PTA3/ $\overline{\text{KBD3}}$, PTA2/ $\overline{\text{KBD2}}$, PTA1/ $\overline{\text{KBD1}}$, PTA0/ $\overline{\text{KBD0}}$, PTC1/MOSI, and PTC0/MISO)

Features of the CPU08 include:

- Enhanced HC05 programming model
- Extensive loop control functions
- 16 addressing modes (eight more than the HC05)
- 16-bit index register and stack pointer
- Memory-to-memory data transfers
- Fast 8×8 multiply instruction
- Fast $16 \div 8$ divide instruction
- Binary-coded decimal (BCD) instructions
- Optimization for controller applications
- Third party C language support

1.3 MCU Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 shows the structure of the MC68HC908EY16.

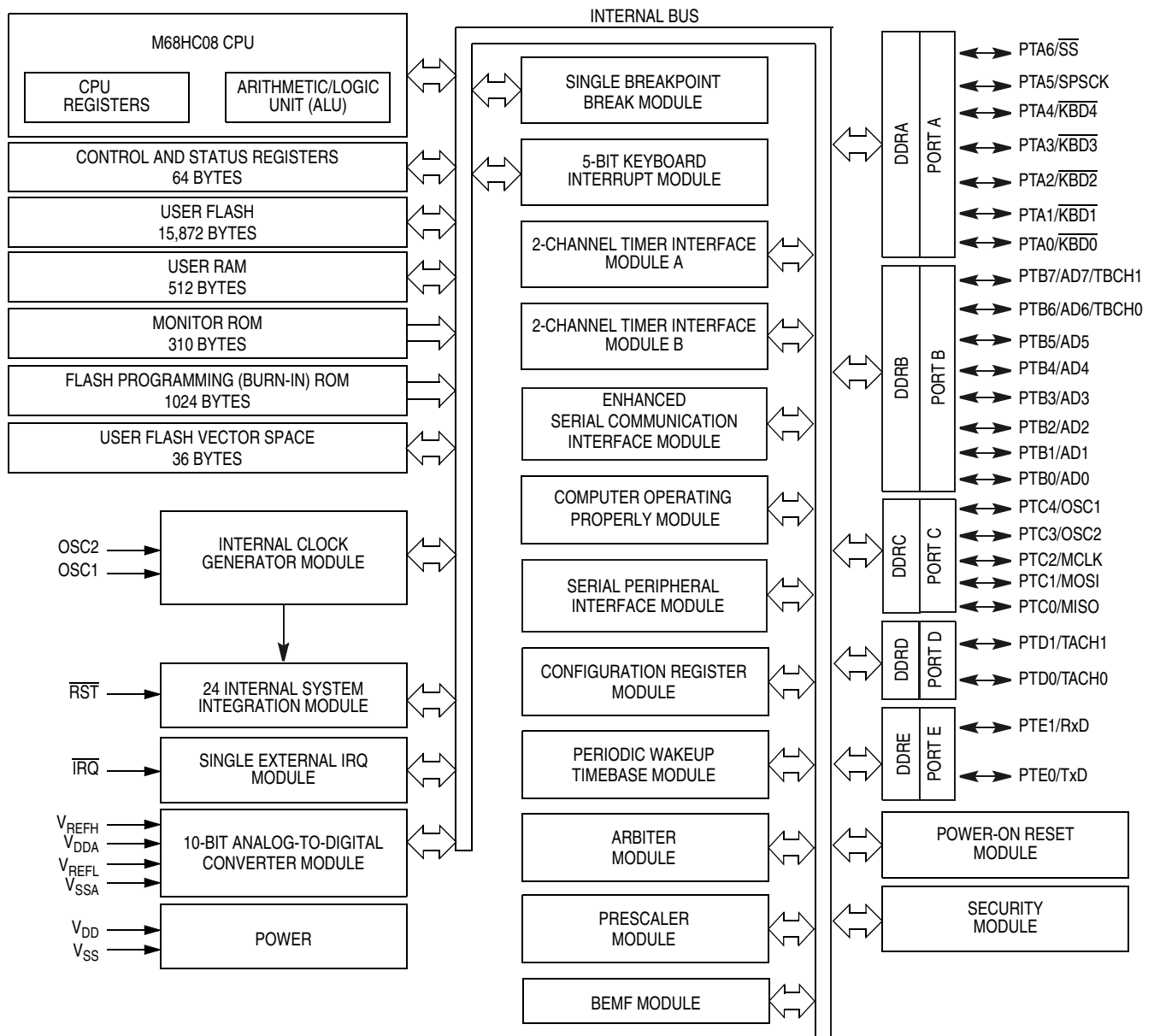


Figure 1-1. MCU Block Diagram

1.4 Pin Assignments

Figure 1-2 shows the pin assignments for the MC68HC908EY16.

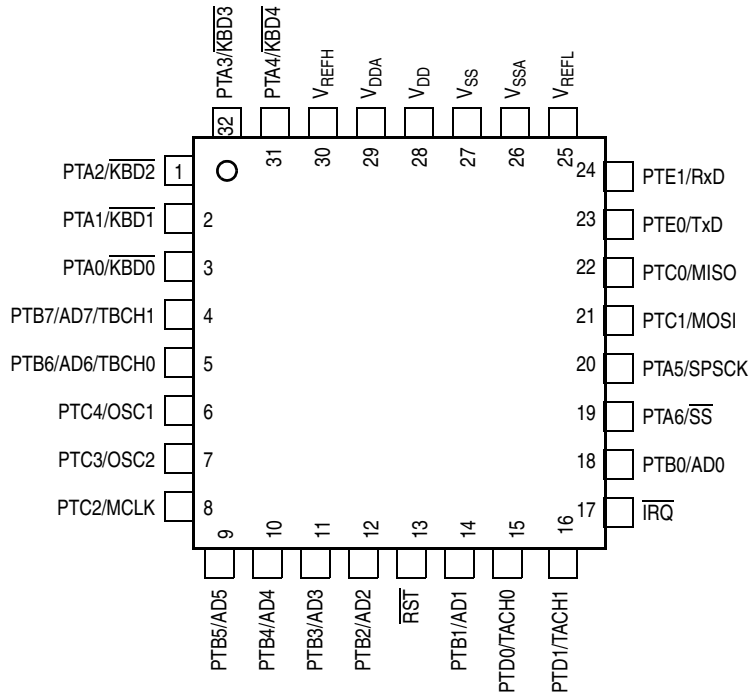


Figure 1-2. Pin Assignments

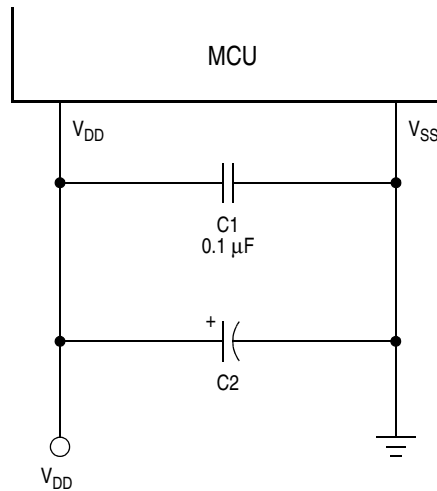
1.5 Pin Functions

Descriptions of the pin functions are provided here.

1.5.1 Power Supply Pins (V_{DD} and V_{SS})

V_{DD} and V_{SS} are the power supply and ground pins. The MCU operates from a single power supply.

Fast signal transitions on MCU pins place high, short-duration current demands on the power supply. To prevent noise problems, take special care to provide power supply bypassing at the MCU as Figure 1-3 shows. Place the C1 bypass capacitor as close to the MCU as possible. Use a high-frequency-response ceramic capacitor for C1. C2 is an optional bulk current bypass capacitor for use in applications that require the port pins to source high current levels.



Note: Component values shown represent typical applications.

Figure 1-3. Power Supply Bypassing

1.5.2 Oscillator Pins (PTC4/OSC1 and PTC3/OSC2)

The OSC1 and OSC2 pins are available through programming options in the configuration register. These pins then become the connections to an external clock source or crystal/ceramic resonator.

When selecting PTC4 and PTC3 as I/O, OSC1 and OSC2 functions are not available.

1.5.3 External Reset Pin (\overline{RST})

A logic 0 on the \overline{RST} pin forces the MCU to a known startup state. \overline{RST} is bidirectional, allowing a reset of the entire system. It is driven low when any internal reset source is asserted. This pin contains an internal pullup resistor that is always activated, even when the reset pin is pulled low. See [Chapter 14 System Integration Module \(SIM\)](#).

1.5.4 External Interrupt Pin (\overline{IRQ})

\overline{IRQ} is an asynchronous external interrupt pin. This pin contains an internal pullup resistor that is always activated, even when the \overline{IRQ} pin is pulled low. See [Chapter 9 External Interrupt \(IRQ\)](#).

1.5.5 Analog Power Supply/Reference Pins (V_{DDA} , V_{REFH} , V_{SSA} and V_{REFL})

V_{DDA} and V_{SSA} are the power supply pins for the analog-to-digital converter (ADC). Decoupling of these pins should be as per the digital supply.

NOTE

V_{REFH} is the high reference supply for the ADC. V_{DDA} should be tied to the same potential as V_{DD} via separate traces.

V_{REFL} is the low reference supply for the ADC. V_{SSA} should be tied to the same potential as V_{SS} via separate traces.

See [Chapter 3 Analog-to-Digital Converter \(ADC\) Module](#).

General Description

1.5.6 Port A I/O Pins (PTA6/ \overline{SS} , PTA5/SPSCK, PTA4/ $\overline{KBD4}$ –PTA0/ $\overline{KBD0}$)

Port A input/output (I/O) pins (PTA6/ \overline{SS} , PTA5/SPSCK, PTA4/ $\overline{KBD4}$, PTA3/ $\overline{KBD3}$, PTA2/ $\overline{KBD2}$, PTA1/ $\overline{KBD1}$, and PTA0/ $\overline{KBD0}$) are special-function, bidirectional I/O port pins. PTA5 and PTA6 are shared with the serial peripheral interface (SPI). PTA4-PTA0 can be programmed to serve as keyboard interrupt pins.

See [Chapter 12 Input/Output \(I/O\) Ports \(PORTS\)](#) and [Chapter 9 External Interrupt \(IRQ\)](#).

1.5.7 Port B I/O Pins (PTB7/AD7/TBCH1, PTB6/AD6/TBCH0, PTB5/AD5–PTB0/AD0)

PTB7/AD7/TBCH1, PTB6/AD6/TBCH0, and PTB5/AD5–PTB0/AD0 are special-function, bidirectional I/O port pins that can also be used for ADC inputs. PTB7/AD7/TBCH1 and PTB6/AD6/TBCH0 are special function bidirectional I/O port pins that can also be used for timer interface pins.

See and [Chapter 3 Analog-to-Digital Converter \(ADC\) Module](#) and [Chapter 17 Timer Interface A \(TIMA\) Module](#).

1.5.8 Port C I/O Pins (PTC4/OSC1, PTC3/OSC2, PTC2/MCLK, PTC1/MOSI, PTC0/MISO)

PTC4/OSC1–PTC0/MISO are special-function, bidirectional I/O port pins. See [Chapter 12 Input/Output \(I/O\) Ports \(PORTS\)](#). PTC3/OSC2 and PTC4/OSC1 are shared with the on-chip oscillator circuit through configuration options. See [Chapter 8 Internal Clock Generator \(ICG\) Module](#).

When applications require:

- PTC3/OSC2 can be programmed to be OSC2
- PTC4/OSC1 can be programmed to be OSC1

PTC2/MCLK is software selectable to be MCLK, or bus clock out. PTC1/MOSI can be programmed to be the MOSI signal for the SPI. PTC0/MISO can be programmed to be the MISO signal for the SPI.

1.5.9 Port D I/O Pins (PTD1/TACH1–PTD0/TACH0)

PTD1/TACH1–PTD0/TACH0 are special-function, bidirectional I/O port pins that can also be programmed to be timer pins.

See [Chapter 17 Timer Interface A \(TIMA\) Module](#) and [Chapter 12 Input/Output \(I/O\) Ports \(PORTS\)](#).

1.5.10 Port E I/O Pins (PTE1/RxD–PTE0/TxD)

PTE1/RxD–PTE0/TxD are special-function, bidirectional I/O port pins that can also be programmed to be enhanced serial communication interface (ESCI) pins.

See [Chapter 13 Enhanced Serial Communications Interface \(ESCI\) Module](#) and [Chapter 12 Input/Output \(I/O\) Ports \(PORTS\)](#).

NOTE

Any unused inputs and I/O ports should be tied to an appropriate logic level (either V_{DD} or V_{SS}). Although the I/O ports of the MC68HC908EY16 do not require termination, termination is recommended to reduce the possibility of electro-static discharge damage.

Chapter 2

Memory

2.1 Introduction

The M68HC08 central processor unit (CPU08) can address 64 Kbytes of memory space. The memory map, shown in [Figure 2-1](#), includes:

- 16 Kbytes of FLASH memory, 15, 872 bytes of user space
- 512 bytes of random-access memory (RAM)
- 36 bytes of user-defined vectors
- 310 bytes of monitor routines in read-only memory (ROM)
- 1024 bytes of integrated FLASH burn-in routines in ROM

2.2 Unimplemented Memory Locations

Accessing an unimplemented location can cause an illegal address reset. In the memory map ([Figure 2-1](#)) and in register figures in this document, unimplemented locations are shaded.

2.3 Reserved Memory Locations

Accessing a reserved location can have unpredictable effects on microcontroller unit (MCU) operation. In the [Figure 2-1](#) and in register figures in this document, reserved locations are marked with the word reserved or with the letter R.

2.4 Input/Output (I/O) Section

Most of the control, status, and data registers are in the zero page area of \$0000–\$003F. Additional I/O registers have these addresses:

- \$FE00; SIM break status register, SBSR
- \$FE01; SIM reset status register, SRSR
- \$FE03; SIM break flag control register, SBFCR
- \$FE08; FLASH control register, FLCR
- \$FE09; break address register high, BRKH
- \$FE0A; break address register low, BRKL
- \$FE0B; break status and control register, BRKSCR
- \$FE0C; LVI status register, LVISR
- \$FF7E; FLASH block protect register, FLBPR
- \$FF80; ICG trim value (optional), ICGT

Data registers are shown in [Figure 2-2](#). and [Table 2-1](#) is a list of vector locations.