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Addendum to MC68HC908QY4A, rev. 3

This addendum introduces a change to this data sheet.

Chapter 15 Development Support, Section 15.3.2 Security

A security feature discourages unauthorized reading of FLASH locations while in monitor mode. The host can bypass the security feature at monitor mode entry by sending eight security bytes that match the bytes at locations $FFF6–$FFFD. Locations $FFF6–$FFFD contain user-defined data.

NOTE

Do not leave locations $FFF6–$FFFD blank. For security reasons, program locations $FFF6–$FFFD even if they are not used for vectors.

Changes to:

Chapter 15 Development Support, Section 15.3.2 Security

A security feature discourages unauthorized reading of FLASH locations while in monitor mode. The host can bypass the security feature at monitor mode entry by sending eight security bytes that match the bytes at locations $FFF6–$FFFD. Locations $FFF6–$FFFD contain user-defined data.

NOTE

Do not leave locations $FFF6–$FFFD blank. For security reasons, program locations $FFF6–$FFFD even if they are not used for vectors. An improved security function denies monitor mode entry if five or more of the eight security bytes are $00 (zero bytes).

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MC68HC908QY4A
MC68HC908QT4A
MC68HC908QY2A
MC68HC908QT2A
MC68HC908QY1A
MC68HC908QT1A

Data Sheet

M68HC08
Microcontrollers

MC68HC908QY4A
Rev. 3
03/2010

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MC68HC908QY4A MC68HC908QT4A
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Data Sheet

To provide the most up-to-date information, the revision of our documents on the World Wide Web will be the most current. Your printed copy may be an earlier revision. To verify you have the latest information available, refer to:

http://freescale.com/

The following revision history table summarizes changes contained in this document. For your convenience, the page number designators have been linked to the appropriate location.

Revision History

Date	Revision Level	Description	Page Number(s)
December, 2005	N/A	Initial release	N/A
August, 2006	1	Added 1.7 Unused Pin Termination.	20
		Figure 4-1. Auto Wakeup Interrupt Request Generation Logic — Corrected clock source.	51
		4.3 Functional Description — Clarified operation.	52
		4.5.1 Wait Mode — Corrected operation details.	53
		4.6.4 Configuration Register 2 — Corrected clock source.	55
		4.6.5 Configuration Register 1 — Added SSREC bit description.	55
		5.2 Functional Description — Corrected clock source.	58
		12.1 Introduction — Replaced note.	103
		13.7.2 Stop Mode — Corrected clock source.	121
		16.12 Supply Current Characteristics — Updated maximum values for SI_{DD} at both 5 V and 3 V.	165
		A.2.3 Improved Auto Wakeup Module (AWU) — Corrected clock source.	194
April, 2007	2	Chapter 3 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC10) Module — Renamed ADCSC register to ADSCR to be consistent with development tools.	37
		Figure 15-18. Monitor Mode Entry Timing — Changed CGMXCLK to BUSCLKX4	154
		16.12 Supply Current Characteristics — Added note 6 below table	165
		Chapter 17 Ordering Information and Mechanical Specifications — Updated chapter to include: Table 17-1. Consumer and Industrial Device Numbering System Table 17-2. Automotive Device Numbering System 17.3 Orderable Part Numbering System 17.3.1 Consumer and Industrial Orderable Part Numbering System 17.3.2 Automotive Orderable Part Number System	 171 171 172 172 172
March, 2010	3	Clarify internal oscillator trim register information.	27, 30, 31, 34, 95, 101

List of Chapters

Table of Contents

Chapter 4
Auto Wakeup Module (AWU)

Chapter 5
Configuration Register (CONFIG)

Chapter 6
Computer Operating Properly (COP)

Chapter 7
Central Processor Unit (CPU)

Chapter 8
External Interrupt (IRQ)

Chapter 9
Keyboard Interrupt Module (KBI)

Chapter 10
Low-Voltage Inhibit (LVI)

Chapter 11
Oscillator (OSC) Module

Chapter 12
Input/Output Ports (PORTS)

Chapter 13
System Integration Module (SIM)

Chapter 14
Timer Interface Module (TIM)

Chapter 15
Development Support

Chapter 16
Electrical Specifications

Chapter 17
Ordering Information and Mechanical Specifications

Appendix A
908QTA/QYxA Conversion Guidelines

Chapter 1
General Description

1.1 Introduction

The MC68HC908QY4A 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.

Table 1-1. Summary of Device Variations

Device	FLASH Memory Size	ADC	Pin Count
MC68HC908QT1A	1536 bytes	—	8 pins
MC68HC908QT2A	1536 bytes	6 channel, 10 bit	8 pins
MC68HC908QT4A	4096 bytes	6 channel, 10 bit	8 pins
MC68HC908QY1A	1536 bytes	—	16 pins
MC68HC908QY2A	1536 bytes	6 channel, 10 bit	16 pins
MC68HC908QY4A	4096 bytes	6 channel, 10 bit	16 pins

1.2 Features

Features include:

- High-performance M68HC08 CPU core
- Fully upward-compatible object code with M68HC05 Family
- 5-V and 3-V operating voltages (V_{DD})
- 8-MHz internal bus operation at 5 V, 4-MHz at 3 V
- Trimmable internal oscillator
  - Software selectable 1 MHz, 2 MHz, or 3.2 MHz internal bus operation
  - 8-bit trim capability
  - ±25% untrimmed
  - Trimmable to approximately 0.4%(1)
- Software selectable crystal oscillator range, 32–100 kHz, 1–8 MHz and 8–32 MHz
- Software configurable input clock from either internal or external source
- Auto wakeup from STOP capability using dedicated internal 32-kHz RC or bus clock source
- On-chip in-application programmable FLASH memory
  - Internal program/erase voltage generation
  - Monitor ROM containing user callable program/erase routines
  - FLASH security(2)

1. See 16.11 Oscillator Characteristics for internal oscillator specifications
2. No security feature is absolutely secure. However, Freescale's strategy is to make reading or copying the FLASH difficult for unauthorized users.

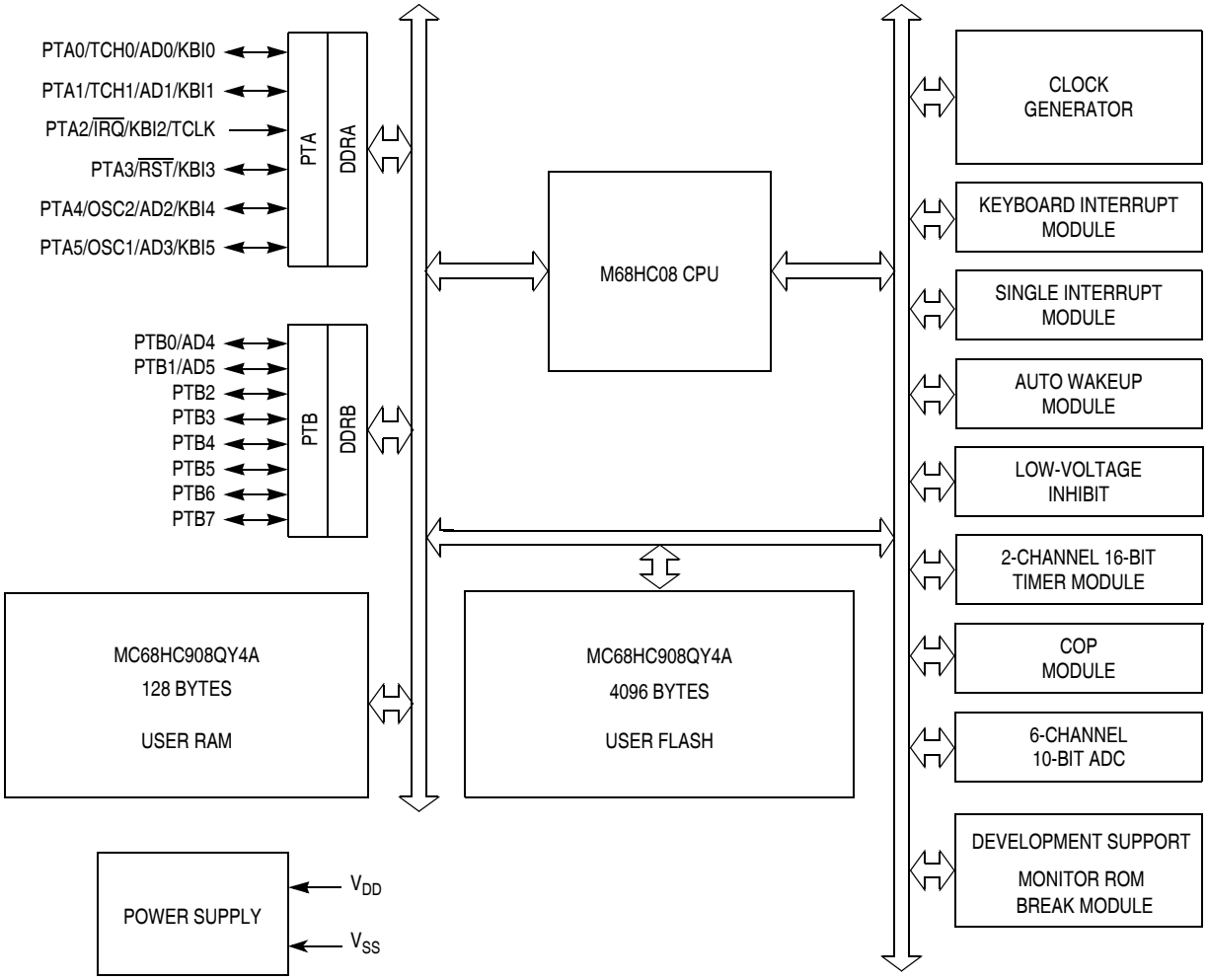
- On-chip random-access memory (RAM)
- 2-channel, 16-bit timer interface (TIM) module
- 6-channel, 10-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC) with internal bandgap reference channel (ADC10)
- Up to 13 bidirectional input/output (I/O) lines and one input only:
  - Six shared with KBI
  - Six shared with ADC
  - Two shared with TIM
  - One input only shared with IRQ
  - High current sink/source capability on all port pins
  - Selectable pullups on all ports, selectable on an individual bit basis
  - Three-state ability on all port pins
- 6-bit keyboard interrupt with wakeup feature (KBI)
  - Programmable for rising/falling or high/low level detect
- Low-voltage inhibit (LVI) module features:
  - Software selectable trip point
- System protection features:
  - Computer operating properly (COP) watchdog
  - Low-voltage detection with reset
  - Illegal opcode detection with reset
  - Illegal address detection with reset
- External asynchronous interrupt pin with internal pullup ($\overline{\text{IRQ}}$) shared with general-purpose input pin
- Master asynchronous reset pin with internal pullup ($\overline{\text{RST}}$) shared with general-purpose input/output (I/O) pin
- Memory mapped I/O registers
- Power saving stop and wait modes
- MC68HC908QY4A, MC68HC908QY2A and MC68HC908QY1A are available in these packages:
  - 16-pin plastic dual in-line package (PDIP)
  - 16-pin small outline integrated circuit (SOIC) package
  - 16-pin thin shrink small outline packages (TSSOP)
- MC68HC908QT4A, MC68HC908QT2A and MC68HC908QT1A are available in these packages:
  - 8-pin PDIP
  - 8-pin SOIC
  - 8-pin dual flat no lead (DFN) package

Features of the CPU08 include the following:

- 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 $\times$ 8 multiply instruction
- Fast 16/8 divide instruction
- Binary-coded decimal (BCD) instructions
- Optimization for controller applications
- Efficient C language support

1.3 MCU Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 shows the structure of the MC68HC908QY4A.



RST, IRQ: Pins have internal pull up device
All port pins have programmable pull up device
PTA[0:5]: Higher current sink and source capability
PTB[0:7]: Not available on 8-pin devices

Figure 1-1. Block Diagram

1.4 Pin Assignments

The MC68HC908QT4A, MC68H908QT2A, and MC68HC098QT1A are available in 8-pin packages. The MC68HC908QY4A, MC68HC908QY2A, and MC68HC908QY1A are available in 16-pin packages. Figure 1-2 shows the pin assignment for these packages.

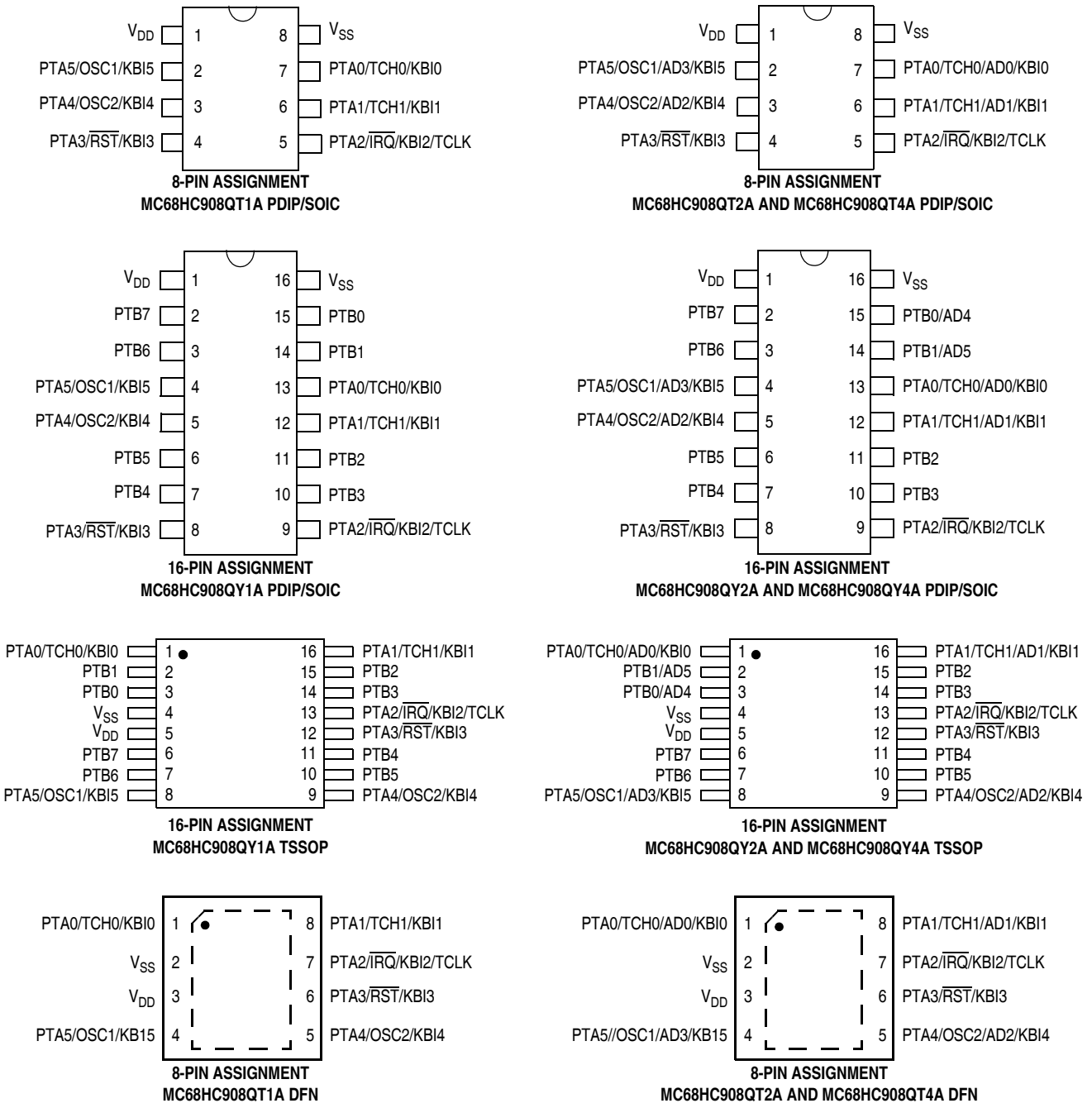


Figure 1-2. MCU Pin Assignments

1.5 Pin Functions

Table 1-2 provides a description of the pin functions.

Table 1-2. Pin Functions

Pin Name	Description	Input/Output
V_{DD}	Power supply	Power
V_{SS}	Power supply ground	Power
PTA0	PTA0 — General purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	TCH0 — Timer Channel 0 I/O	Input/Output
	AD0 — A/D channel 0 input	Input
	KBI0 — Keyboard interrupt input 0	Input
PTA1	PTA1 — General purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	TCH1 — Timer Channel 1 I/O	Input/Output
	AD1 — A/D channel 1 input	Input
	KBI1 — Keyboard interrupt input 1	Input
PTA2	PTA2 — General purpose input-only port	Input
	$\overline{IRQ}$ — External interrupt with programmable pullup and Schmitt trigger input	Input
	KBI2 — Keyboard interrupt input 2	Input
	TCLK — Timer clock input	Input
PTA3	PTA3 — General purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	$\overline{RST}$ — Reset input, active low with internal pullup and Schmitt trigger	Input
	KBI3 — Keyboard interrupt input 3	Input
PTA4	PTA4 — General purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	OSC2 —XTAL oscillator output (XTAL option only) RC or internal oscillator output (OSC2EN = 1 in PTAPUE register)	Output Output
	AD2 — A/D channel 2 input	Input
	KBI4 — Keyboard interrupt input 4	Input
PTA5	PTA5 — General purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	OSC1 — XTAL, RC, or external oscillator input	Input
	AD3 — A/D channel 3 input	Input
	KBI5 — Keyboard interrupt input 5	Input
PTB0(1)	PTB0 — General-purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	AD4 — A/D channel 4 input	Input
PTB1(1)	PTB1 — General-purpose I/O port	Input/Output
	AD5 — A/D channel 5 input	Input
PTB2-PTB7(1)	6 General-purpose I/O port	Input/Output

1. The PTB pins are not available on the 8-pin packages.

1.6 Pin Function Priority

Table 1-3 is meant to resolve the priority if multiple functions are enabled on a single pin.

NOTE

Upon reset all pins come up as input ports regardless of the priority table.

Table 1-3. Function Priority in Shared Pins

Pin Name	Highest-to-Lowest Priority Sequence
PTA0[1]	AD0 → TCH0 → KBI0 → PTA0
PTA1[1]	AD1 → TCH1 → KBI1 → PTA1
PTA2	$\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ → TCLK → KBI2 → PTA2
PTA3	$\overline{\text{RST}}$ → KBI3 → PTA3
PTA4[1]	OSC2 → AD2 → KBI4 → PTA4
PTA5[1]	OSC1 → AD3 → KBI5 → PTA5
PTB0[1]	AD4 → PTB0
PTB1[1]	AD5 → PTB1

1. When a pin is to be used as an ADC pin, the I/O port function should be left as an input and all other shared modules should be disabled. The ADC does not override additional modules using the pin.

1.7 Unused Pin Termination

Input pins and I/O port pins that are not used in the application must be terminated. This prevents excess current caused by floating inputs, and enhances immunity during noise or transient events. Termination methods include:

1. Configuring unused pins as outputs and driving high or low;
2. Configuring unused pins as inputs and enabling internal pull-ups;
3. Configuring unused pins as inputs and using external pull-up or pull-down resistors.

Never connect unused pins directly to V_{DD} or V_{SS}.

Since some general-purpose I/O pins are not available on all packages, these pins must be terminated as well. Either method 1 or 2 above are appropriate.

Chapter 2
Memory

2.1 Introduction

The central processor unit (CPU08) can address 64 Kbytes of memory space. The memory map, shown in Figure 2-1.

2.2 Unimplemented Memory Locations

Executing code from an unimplemented location will cause an illegal address reset. In Figure 2-1, unimplemented locations are shaded.

2.3 Reserved Memory Locations

Accessing a reserved location can have unpredictable effects on MCU operation. In Figure 2-1, register locations are marked with the word Reserved or with the letter R.

2.4 Direct Page Registers

Figure 2-2 shows the memory mapped registers of the MC68HC908QYA/QTA Family. Registers with addresses between $0000 and $00FF are considered direct page registers and all instructions including those with direct page addressing modes can access them. Registers between $0100 and $FFFF require non-direct page addressing modes. See Chapter 7 Central Processor Unit (CPU) for more information on addressing modes.

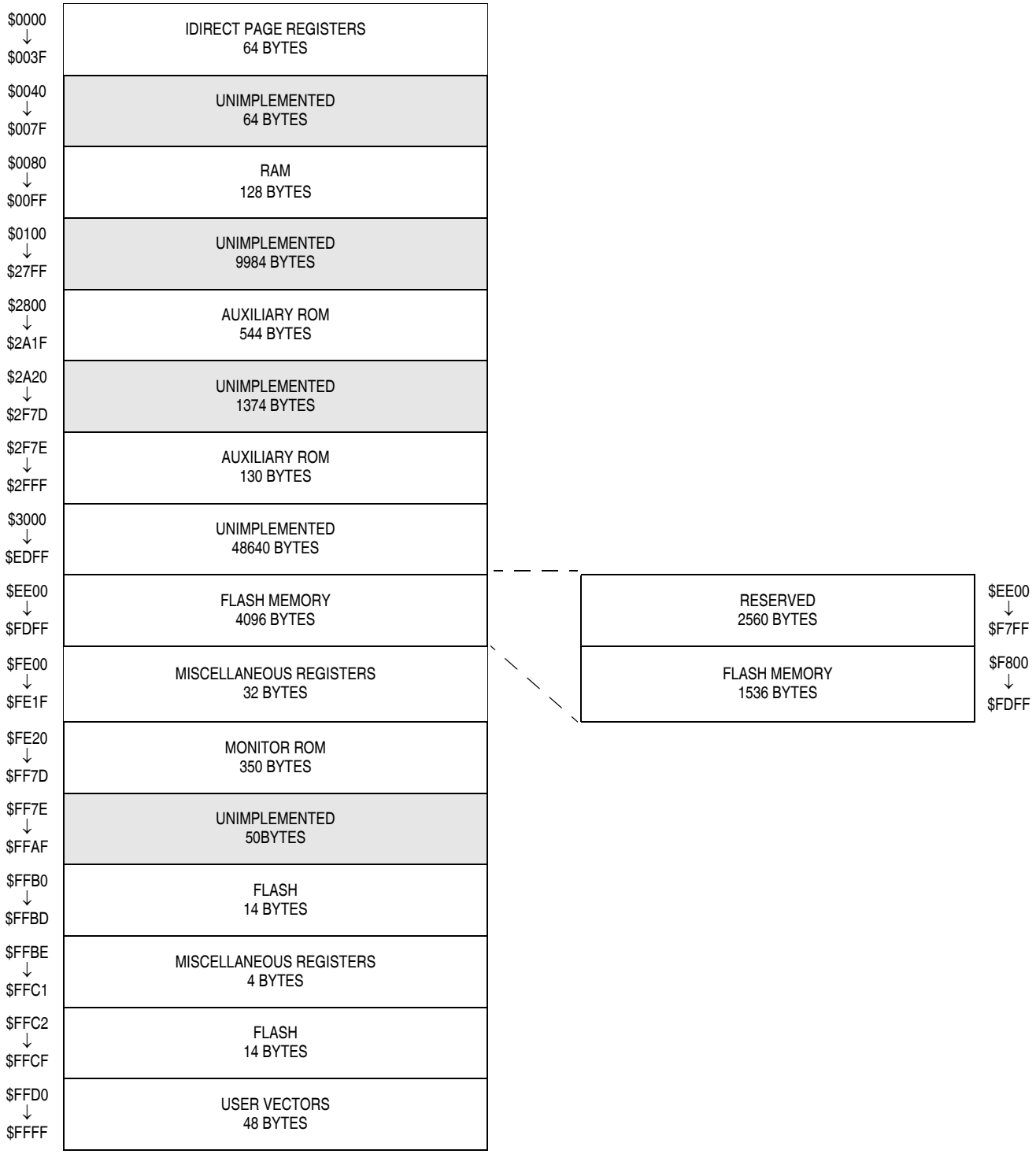


Figure 2-1. Memory Map

Addr.	Register Name		Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bit 0
$0000	Port A Data Register (PTA) See page 104.	Read:	R	AWUL	PTA5	PTA4	PTA3	PTA2	PTA1	PTA0
		Write:								
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							
$0001	Port B Data Register (PTB) See page 106.	Read:	PTB7	PTB6	PTB5	PTB4	PTB3	PTB2	PTB1	PTB0
		Write:								
		Reset:	Unaffected by reset							
$0002 ↓ $0003	Reserved									
$0004	Data Direction Register A (DDRA) See page 104.	Read:	R	R	DDRA5	DDRA4	DDRA3	0	DDRA1	DDRA0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$0005	Data Direction Register B (DDRB) See page 107.	Read:	DDRB7	DDRB6	DDRB5	DDRB4	DDRB3	DDRB2	DDRB1	DDRB0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$0006 ↓ $000A	Reserved									
$000B	Port A Input Pullup Enable Register (PTAPUE) See page 105.	Read:	OSC2EN	0	PTAPUE5	PTAPUE4	PTAPUE3	PTAPUE2	PTAPUE1	PTAPUE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$000C	Port B Input Pullup Enable Register (PTBPUE) See page 108.	Read:	PTBPUE7	PTBPUE6	PTBPUE5	PTBPUE4	PTBPUE3	PTBPUE2	PTBPUE1	PTBPUE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$000D ↓ $0019	Reserved									
$001A	Keyboard Status and Control Register (KBSCR) See page 87.	Read:	0	0	0	0	KEYF	0	IMASKK	MODEK
		Write:						ACKK		
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001B	Keyboard Interrupt Enable Register (KBIER) See page 88.	Read:	0	AWUIE	KBIE5	KBIE4	KBIE3	KBIE2	KBIE1	KBIE0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$001C	Keyboard Interrupt Polarity Register (KBIPR) See page 88.	Read:	0	0	KBIP5	KBIP4	KBIP3	KBIP2	KBIP1	KBIP0
		Write:								
		Reset:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= Unimplemented R = Reserved U = Unaffected

Figure 2-2. Control, Status, and Data Registers (Sheet 1 of 5)