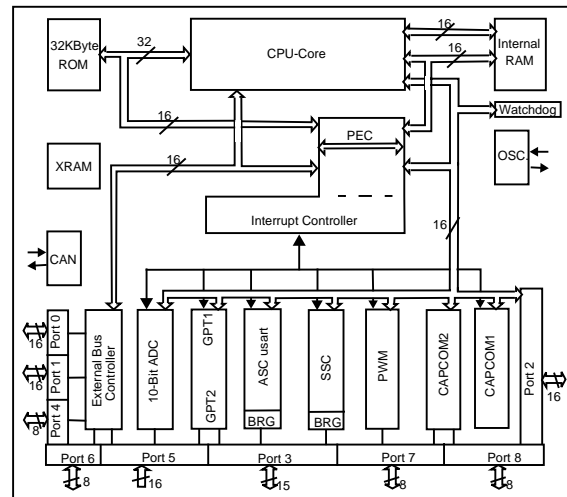


- **High performance CPU**
  - 16-bit CPU with 4-stage pipeline.
  - 80ns instruction cycle time at 25MHz CPU clock.
  - 400ns 16 x 16-bit multiplication.
  - 800ns 32 / 16-bit division.
  - Enhanced boolean bit manip facilities.
  - Additional instructions to support HLL and operating systems.
  - Single-cycle context switching support.
- **Memory organization**
  - 32K Bytes on-chip ROM memory.
  - Up to 16 MBytes linear address space for code and data (5 MByte with CAN).
  - 2KByte on-chip internal RAM (IRAM).
  - 2KByte on-chip extension RAM (XRAM).
- **Fast and flexible bus**
  - Programmable external bus characteristics for different address ranges.
  - 8-Bit or 16-bit external data bus.
  - Multiplexed or demultiplexed external address/data buses.
  - Five programmable chip-select signals.
  - Hold-acknowledge bus arbitration support.
- **Interrupt**
  - 8-channel peripheral event controller for single cycle, interrupt driven data transfer.
  - 16-priority-level interrupt system with 56 sources, sample-rate down to 40 ns.
- **Timers**
  - Two multi-functional general purpose timer units with 5 timers.
  - Two 16-channel capture/compare units.
- **A/D converter**
  - 16-channel 10-bit.
  - 7.76 s conversion time
- **Fail-safe protection**
  - Programmable watchdog timer.
  - Oscillator Watchdog.



- On-chip CAN 2.0b interface
- On-chip bootstrap loader
- Clock generation
  - On-chip PLL.
  - Direct or prescaled clock input.
- Up to 111 general purpose I/O lines
  - Individually programmable as input, output or special function.
- Programmable drive strength
- Programmable threshold (hysteresis)
- Idle and power down modes
  - Idle Current <70mA.
  - Power down supply current <100 A.
- 4-Channel PWM Unit
- Serial channels
  - Synchronous/async serial channel
  - High-speed synchronous channel.
- Development support
  - C-compilers, macro-assembler packages, emulators, evaluation boards, HLL-debuggers, simulators, logic analyzer disassemblers, programming boards.
- Package
  - 144-Pin PQFP Package.

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## 1 Introduction

# 1 Introduction

The ST10C167 is a derivative of the SGS THOMSON ST10 family of 16-bit single-chip CMOS microcontrollers. It combines high CPU performance (up to 12.5 million instructions per second) with high peripheral functionality and enhanced I/O capabilities. It also provides on-chip high-speed RAM and clock generation via PLL.

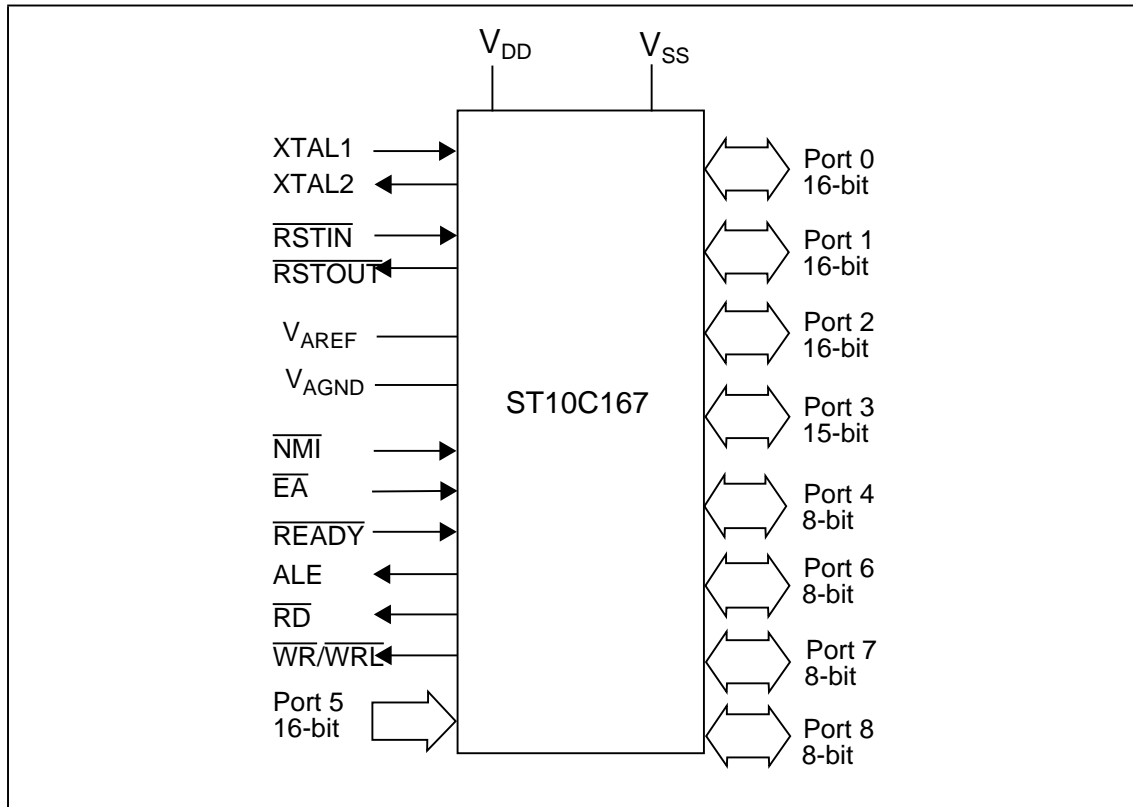


Figure 1 Logic symbol

PRELIMINARY DATA

2 Pin Data

# 2 Pin Data

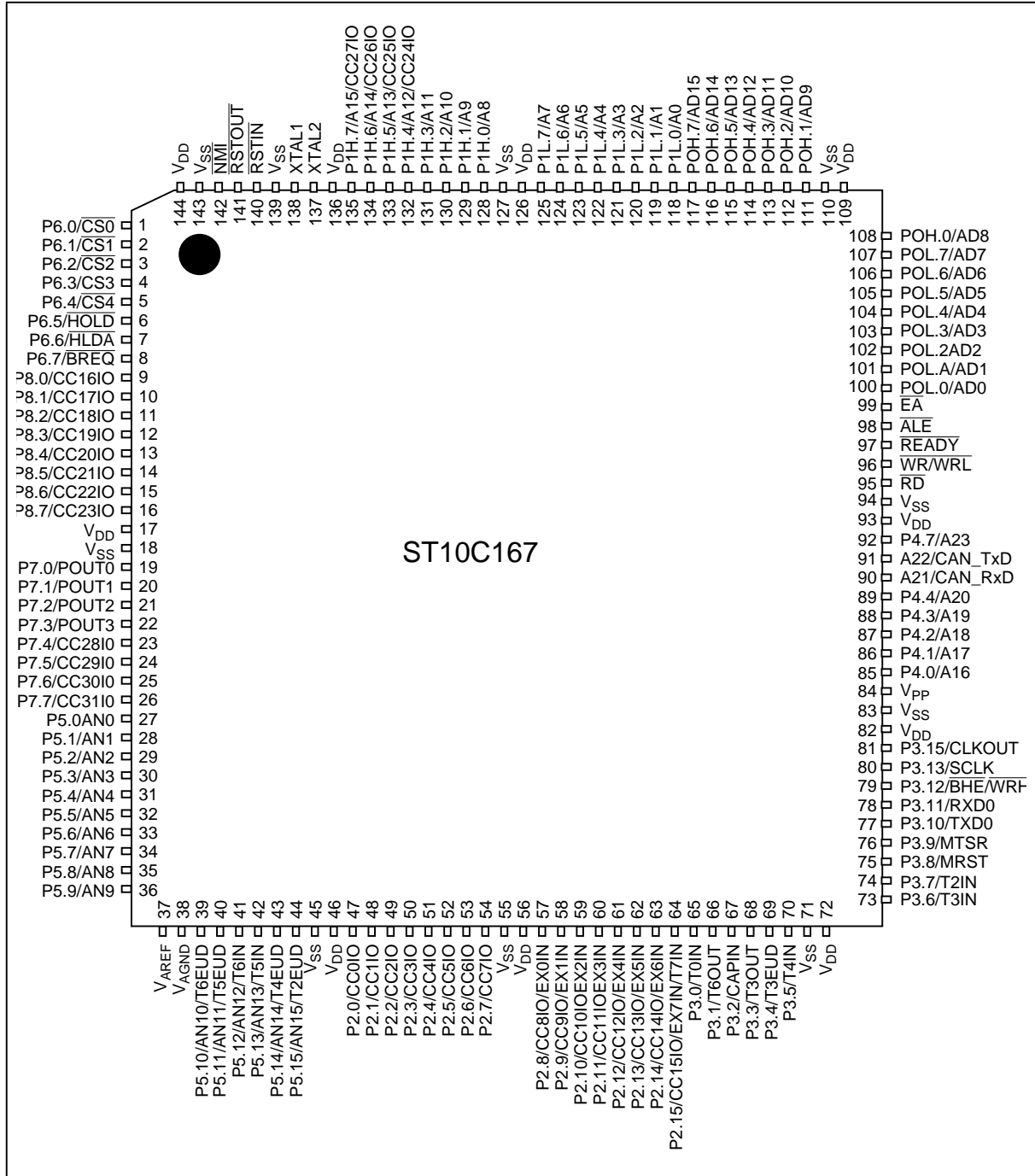


Figure 2 Pin Configuration (top view)

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
P6.0 –P6.7	1 - 8	I/O	Port 6 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. Port 6 outputs can be configured as push/pull or open drain drivers. The following Port 6 pins also serve for alternate functions:
	1	O	P6.0 $\overline{\text{CS0}}$ Chip Select 0 Output
	...	...	.....
	5	O	P6.4 $\overline{\text{CS4}}$ Chip Select 4 Output
	6	I	P6.5 $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ External Master Hold Request Input
	7	O	P6.6 $\overline{\text{HLD\AA}}$ Hold Acknowledge Output
	8	O	P6.7 $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$ Bus Request Output
	P8.0 –P8.7	9 - 16	I/O
9		I/O	P8.0CC16IOCAPCOM2: CC16 Cap.-In/Comp.Out
...		...	.....
16		I/O	P8.7CC23IOCAPCOM2: CC23 Cap.-In/Comp.Out

**Table 1 Pin description**

PRELIMINARY DATA

2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
P7.0 –P7.7	19 -26	I/O	Port 7 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. Port 7 outputs can be configured as push/pull or open drain drivers. The input threshold of Port 7 is selectable (TTL or special). The following Port 7 pins also serve for alternate functions:
	19	O	P7.0POUT0PWM Channel 0 Output
	...	...	.....
	22	O	P7.3POUT3PWM Channel 3 Output
	23	I/O	P7.4CC28IOCAPCOM2: CC28 Cap.-In/Comp.Out
	...	...	.....
	26	I/O	P7.7CC31IOCAPCOM2: CC31 Cap.-In/Comp.Out
P5.0 –P5.15	27-3 6 39-4 4	I	Port 5 is a 16-bit input-only port with Schmitt-Trigger characteristics. The pins of Port 5 also serve as the (up to 16) analog input channels for the A/D converter, where P5.x equals ANx (Analog input channel x), or they serve as timer inputs:
	39	I	P5.10T6EUDGPT2 Timer T6 Ext.Up/Down Ctrl.Input
	40	I	P5.11T5EUDGPT2 Timer T5 Ext.Up/Down Ctrl.Input
	41	I	P5.12T6INGPT2 Timer T6 Count Input
	42	I	P5.13T5INGPT2 Timer T5 Count Input
	43	I	P5.14T4EUDGPT1 Timer T4 Ext.Up/Down Ctrl.Input
	44	I	P5.15T2EUDGPT1 Timer T2 Ext.Up/Down Ctrl.Input

Table 1 Pin description (Continued)

PRELIMINARY DATA

2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function	
P2.0 -P2.15	47-54	I/O	Port 2 is a 16-bit bidirectional I/O port. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. Port 2 outputs can be configured as push/pull or open drain drivers. The input threshold of Port 2 is selectable (TTL or special). The following Port 2 pins also serve for alternate functions:	
	57-64	I/O		
	47	I/O		P2.0CC0IOCAPCOM: CC0 Cap.-In/Comp.Out
	...	...		.....
	54	I/O		P2.7CC7IOCAPCOM: CC7 Cap.-In/Comp.Out
	57	I/O		P2.8CC8IOCAPCOM: CC8 Cap.-In/Comp.Out,
		I		EX0INFast External Interrupt 0 Input
	...	...		.....
	64	I/O		P2.15CC15IOCAPCOM: CC15 Cap.-In/Comp.Out,
		I		EX7INFast External Interrupt 7 Input
	I	T7INCAPCOM2 Timer T7 Count Input		

Table 1 Pin description (Continued)



## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
P3.0- P3.13, P3.15	65-7 0, 73-0 , 81	I/O I/O I/O	Port 3 is a 15-bit (P3.14 is missing) bidirectional I/O port. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. Port 3 outputs can be configured as push/pull or open drain drivers. The input threshold of Port 3 is selectable (TTL or special). The following Port 3 pins also serve for alternate functions:
	65	I	P3.0T0INCAPCOM Timer T0 Count Input
	66	O	P3.1T6OUTGPT2 Timer T6 Toggle Latch Output
	67	I	P3.2CAPINGPT2 Register CAPREL Capture Input
	68	O	P3.3T3OUTGPT1 Timer T3 Toggle Latch Output
	69	I	P3.4T3EUDGPT1 Timer T3 Ext.Up/Down Ctrl.Input
	70	I	P3.5T4INGPT1 Timer T4 Input for Count/Gate/Reload/Capture
	73	I	P3.6T3INGPT1 Timer T3 Count/Gate Input
	74	I	P3.7T2INGPT1 Timer T2 Input for Count/Gate/Reload/Capture
	75	I/O	P3.8MRSTSSC Master-Rec./Slave-Transmit I/O
	76	I/O	P3.9MTRSSC Master-Transmit/Slave-Rec. O/I
	77	I/O	P3.10TxD0ASC0 Clock/Data Output (Asyn./Syn.)
	78	O	P3.11RxD0ASC0 Data Input (Asyn.) or I/O (Syn.)
	79	O	P3.12 $\overline{BHE}$ Ext. Memory High Byte Enable Signal, $\overline{WRH}$ Ext. Memory High Byte Write Strobe
	80	I/O	P3.13SCLKSSC Master Clock Outp./Slave Cl. Inp.
	81	O	P3.15CLKOUTSystem Clock Output (=CPU Clock)

**Table 1 Pin description (Continued)**

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
P4.0 –P4.7	85-92	I/O	Port 4 is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. In case of an external bus configuration, Port 4 can be used to output the segment address lines:
	85	O	P4.0A16Least Significant Segment Addr. Line
	90	O	P4.5A21Segment Address Line,
		I	CAN_RxDCAN Receive Data Input
	91	O	P4.6A22Segment Address Line, CAN_TxD
		O	CAN Transmit Data Output
	92	O	P4.7A23Most Significant Segment Addr. Line
RD	95	O	External Memory Read Strobe. $\overline{RD}$ is activated for every external instruction or data read access.
WR/WRL	96	O	External Memory Write Strobe. In $\overline{WR}$ -mode this pin is activated for every external data write access. In $\overline{WRL}$ -mode this pin is activated for low byte data write accesses on a 16-bit bus, and for every data write access on an 8-bit bus. See WRCFG in register SYSCON for mode selection.
$\overline{READY}/$ READY	97	I	Ready Input. The active level is programmable. When the Ready function is enabled, the selected inactive level at this pin during an external memory access will force the insertion of memory cycle time waitstates until the pin returns to the selected active level.
ALE	98	O	Address Latch Enable Output. Can be used for latching the address into external memory or an address latch in the multiplexed bus modes.
EA	99	I	External Access Enable pin. A low level at this pin during and after Reset forces the ST10C167 to begin instruction execution out of external memory. A high level forces execution out of the internal Flash Memory.

**Table 1 Pin description (Continued)**

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
PORT0: P0L.0- P0L.7, P0H.0- P0H.7	100- 107, 108, 111- 117	I/O	PORT0 consists of the two 8-bit bidirectional I/O ports P0L and P0H. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. In case of an external bus configuration, PORT0 serves as the address (A) and address/data (AD) bus in multiplexed bus modes and as the data (D) bus in demultiplexed bus modes. <b>Demultiplexed bus modes:</b> Data Path Width:8-bit16-bit P0L.0 – P0L.7:D0 – D7D0 - D7 P0H.0 – P0H.7:I/OD8 - D15 <b>Multiplexed bus modes:</b> Data Path Width:8-bit16-bit P0L.0 – P0L.7:AD0 – AD7AD0 - AD7 P0H.0 – P0H.7:A8 - A15AD8 - AD15
PORT1: P1L.0- P1L.7, P1H.0- P1H.7	118- 125 128- 135 132 133 134 135	I/O	PORT1 consists of the two 8-bit bidirectional I/O ports P1L and P1H. It is bit-wise programmable for input or output via direction bits. For a pin configured as input, the output driver is put into high-impedance state. PORT1 is used as the 16-bit address bus (A) in demultiplexed bus modes and also after switching from a demultiplexed bus mode to a multiplexed bus mode. The following PORT1 pins also serve for alternate functions: P1H.4CC24IOCAPCOM2: CC24 Capture Input P1H.5CC25IOCAPCOM2: CC25 Capture Input P1H.6CC26IOCAPCOM2: CC26 Capture Input P1H.7CC27IOCAPCOM2: CC27 Capture Input
XTAL1	138	I	XTAL1:Input to the oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock generator
XTAL2	137	O	XTAL2:Output of the oscillator amplifier circuit. To clock the device from an external source, drive XTAL1, while leaving XTAL2 unconnected. Minimum and maximum high/low and rise/fall times specified in the AC Characteristics must be observed.

**Table 1 Pin description (Continued)**

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
RSTIN	140	I	Reset Input with Schmitt-Trigger characteristics. A low level at this pin for a specified duration while the oscillator is running resets the ST10C167. An internal pullup resistor permits power-on reset using only a capacitor connected to $V_{SS}$ . In bidirectional reset mode (enabled by setting bit BDRSTEN in SYSCON register), the RSTIN line is pulled low for the duration of the internal reset sequence.
RSTOUT	141	O	Internal Reset Indication Output. This pin is set to a low level when the part is executing either a hardware-, a software- or a watchdog timer reset. $\overline{RSTOUT}$ remains low until the EINIT (end of initialization) instruction is executed.
NMI	142	I	Non-Maskable Interrupt Input. A high to low transition at this pin causes the CPU to vector to the NMI trap routine. If bit PWDCFG = '0' in SYSCON register, when the PWRDN (power down) instruction is executed, the $\overline{NMI}$ pin must be low in order to force the ST10C167 to go into power down mode. If $\overline{NMI}$ is high and PWDCFG = '0', when PWRDN is executed, the part will continue to run in normal mode. If not used, pin $\overline{NMI}$ should be pulled high externally.
$V_{AREF}$	37	-	Reference voltage for the A/D converter.
$V_{AGND}$	38	-	Reference ground for the A/D converter.
$V_{PP}/RPD$	84	-	Flash programming voltage. This pin accepts the programming voltage for ST10F167 derivatives with on-chip flash memory. It is used also as the timing pin for the return from powerdown circuit and power-up asynchronous reset.
$V_{DD}$	17, 46, 56, 72, 82, 93, 109, 126, 136, 144	-	Digital Supply Voltage: + 5 V during normal operation and idle mode. $\geq 2.5$ V during power down mode

**Table 1 Pin description (Continued)**

PRELIMINARY DATA

2 Pin Data

Symbol	Pin Number	Input (I) Output(O)	Function
V <sub>SS</sub>	18, 45, 55, 71, 83, 94, 110, 127, 139, 143	-	Digital Ground.

Table 1 Pin description (Continued)

3 Functional Description

# 3 Functional Description

The architecture of the ST10C167 combines advantages of both RISC and CISC processors and an advanced peripheral subsystem. The block diagram gives an overview of the different on-chip components and the high bandwidth internal bus structure of the ST10C167.

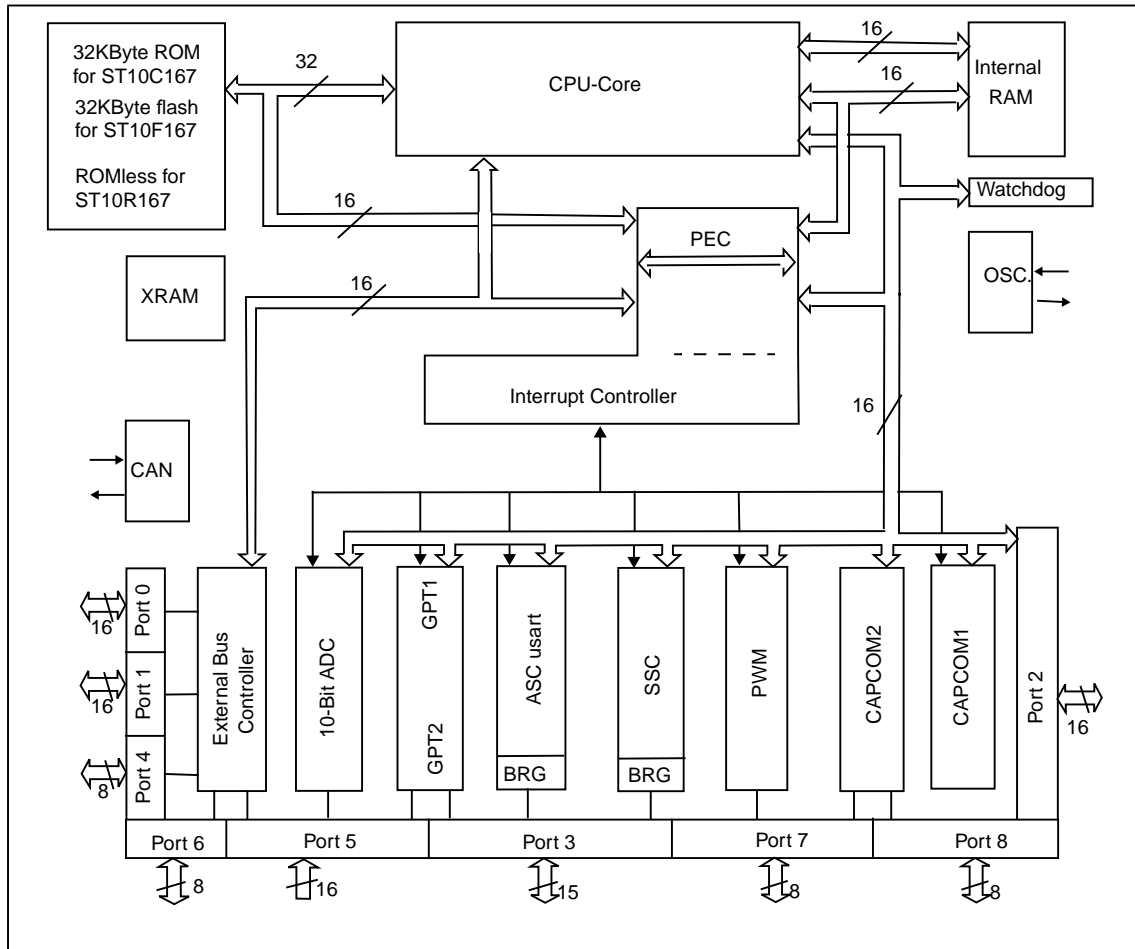


Figure 3 Block diagram

## 4 Memory Organization

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# 4 Memory Organization

The memory space of the ST10C167 is configured in a Von Neumann architecture. Code memory, data memory, registers and I/O ports are organized within the same linear address space of 16 MBytes. The entire memory space can be accessed bitwise or wordwise. Particular portions of the on-chip memory have additionally been made directly bit addressable.

**ROM:** 32KBytes of on-chip ROM.

**IRAM:** 2KByte of on-chip internal RAM (dual-port) is provided as a storage for data, system stack, general purpose register banks and code. The register bank can consist of up to 16 wordwide (R0 to R15) and/or bytewise (RL0, RH0, ..., RL7, RH7) general purpose registers.

**XRAM:** 2KByte of on-chip extension RAM (single port XRAM) is provided as a storage for data, user stack and code. The XRAM is connected to the internal XBUS and is accessed like an external memory in 16-bit demultiplexed bus-mode without waitstate or read/write delay (80 ns access @ 25 MHz CPU clock). Byte and word access is allowed. The XRAM address range is 00'E000h - 00'E7FFh if the XRAM is enabled (XPEN bit 2 of SYSCON register). As the XRAM appears like external memory, it cannot be used for the ST10C167's system stack or register banks. The XRAM is not provided for single bit storage and therefore is not bit addressable. If bit XRAMEN is cleared, then any access in the address range 00'E000h - 00'E7FFh will be directed to external memory interface, using the BUSCONx register corresponding to address matching ADDRSELx register.

**SFR/ESFR:** 1024 bytes (2 \* 512 bytes) of address space is reserved for the special function register areas. SFRs are wordwide registers which are used for controlling and monitoring functions of the different on-chip units.

**CAN:** Address range 00'EF00h - 00'EFFh is reserved for the CAN Module access. The CAN is enabled by setting XPEN bit 2 of the SYSCON register. Accesses to the CAN Module use demultiplexed addresses and a 16-bit data bus (byte accesses are possible). Two waitstates give an access time of 160 ns @25 Mhz CPU clock. No tristate waitstate is used.

*Note* If the CAN module is used, Port 4 can not be programmed to output all 8 segment address lines. Thus, only 4 segment address lines can be used, reducing the external memory space to 5 MBytes (1 MByte per  $\overline{CS}$  line)

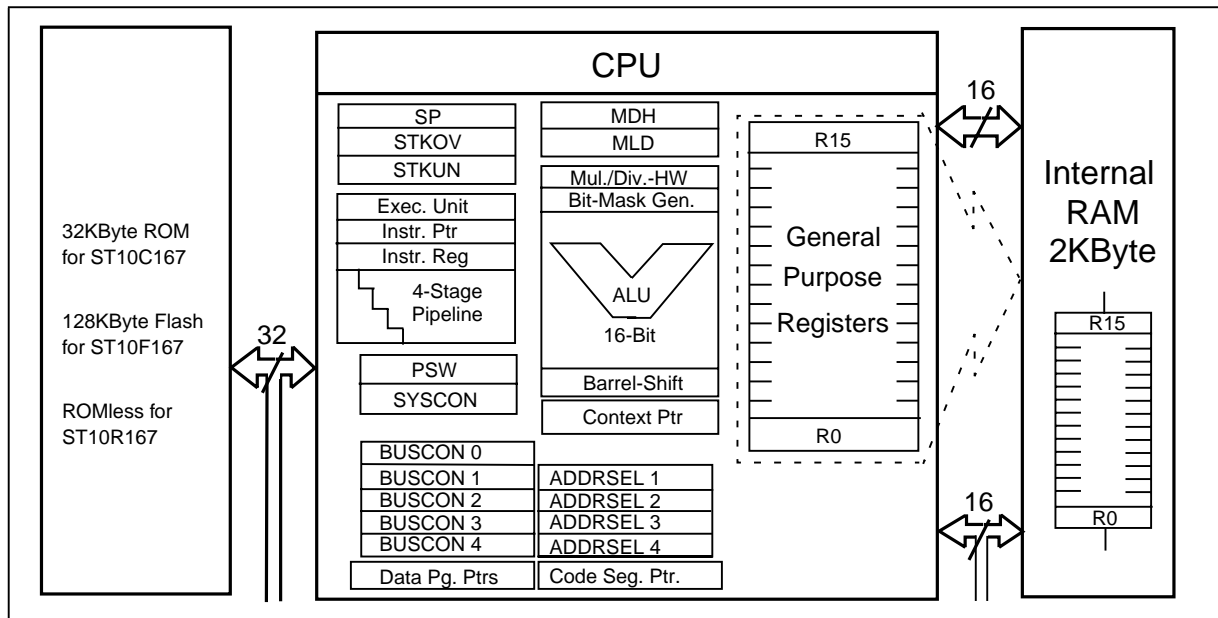
In order to meet the needs of designs where more memory is required than is provided on chip, up to 16 MBytes of external RAM and/or ROM can be connected to the microcontroller.

## 5 Central Processing Unit (CPU)

# 5 Central Processing Unit (CPU)

The CPU includes a 4-stage instruction pipeline, a 16-bit arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) and dedicated SFRs. Additional hardware has been added for a separate multiply and divide unit, a bit-mask generator and a barrel shifter.

Most of the ST10C167's instructions can be executed in one instruction cycle which requires 80ns at 25MHz CPU clock. For example, shift and rotate instructions are processed in one instruction cycle independent of the number of bits to be shifted. Multiple-cycle instructions have been optimized: branches are carried out in 2 cycles, 16 x 16 bit multiplication in 5 cycles and a 32/16 bit division in 10 cycles. The jump cache reduces the execution time of repeatedly performed jumps in a loop, from 2 cycles to 1 cycle.



**Figure 4 CPU block diagram**

The CPU uses an actual register context consisting of up to 16 wordwide GPRs physically allocated within the on-chip RAM area. A Context Pointer (CP) register determines the base address of the active register bank to be accessed by the CPU. The number of register banks is only restricted by the available internal RAM space. For easy parameter passing, a register bank may overlap others.

A system stack of up to 1024 bytes is provided as a storage for temporary data. The system stack is allocated in the on-chip RAM area, and it is accessed by the CPU via the stack pointer (SP) register. Two separate SFRs, STKOV and STKUN, are implicitly compared against the stack pointer value upon each stack access for the detection of a stack overflow or underflow.



## 6 External Bus Controller

---

# 6 External Bus Controller

All of the external memory accesses are performed by the on-chip external bus controller. The EBC can be programmed to single chip mode when no external memory is required, or to one of four different external memory access modes:

- 16-/18-/20-/24-bit addresses 16-bit data, demultiplexed
- 16-/18-/20-/24-bit addresses 16-bit data, multiplexed
- 16-/18-/20-/24-bit addresses 8-bit data, multiplexed
- 16-/18-/20-/24-bit addresses 8-bit data, demultiplexed

In demultiplexed bus modes addresses are output on PORT1 and data is input/output on PORT0 or P0L, respectively. In the multiplexed bus modes both addresses and data use PORT0 for input/output.

Timing characteristics of the external bus interface (memory cycle time, memory tri-state time, length of ale and read write delay) are programmable giving the choice of a wide range of memories and external peripherals. Up to 4 independent address windows may be defined (using register pairs ADDRSELx / BUSCONx) to access different resources and bus characteristics. These address windows are arranged hierarchically where BUSCON4 overrides BUSCON3 and BUSCON2 overrides BUSCON1. All accesses to locations not covered by these 4 address windows are controlled by BUSCON0. Up to 5 external  $\overline{CS}$  signals (4 windows plus default) can be generated in order to save external glue logic. Access to very slow memories is supported by a 'Ready' function.

A  $\overline{HOLD}/\overline{HLDA}$  protocol is available for bus arbitration which shares external resources with other bus masters. The bus arbitration is enabled by setting bit HLDEN in register SYSCON. After setting HLDEN once, pins P6.7...P6.5 ( $\overline{BREQ}$ ,  $\overline{HLDA}$ ,  $\overline{HOLD}$ ) are automatically controlled by the EBC. In master mode (default after reset) the  $\overline{HLDA}$  pin is an output. By setting bit DP6.7 to '1' the slave mode is selected where pin  $\overline{HLDA}$  is switched to input. This directly connects the slave controller to another master controller without glue logic.

For applications which require less external memory space, the address space can be restricted to 1 MByte, 256 KByte or to 64 KByte. Port 4 outputs all 8 address lines if an address space of 16 MBytes is used, otherwise four, two or no address lines.

Chip select timing can be made programmable. By default (after reset), the CSx lines change half a CPU clock cycle after the rising edge of ALE. With the CSCFG bit set in the SYSCON register the CSx lines change with the rising edge of ALE.

The active level of the READY pin can be set by bit RDYPOL in the BUSCONx registers. When the READY function is enabled for a specific address window, each bus cycle within the window must be terminated with the active level defined by bit RDYPOL in the associated BUSCON register.

## 7 Interrupt System

---

# 7 Interrupt System

The interrupt response time for internal program execution is from 200 ns to 480ns.

The ST10C167 architecture supports several mechanisms for fast and flexible response to service requests that can be generated from various sources internal or external to the microcontroller. Any of these interrupt requests can be serviced by the Interrupt Controller or by the Peripheral Event Controller (PEC).

In contrast to a standard interrupt service where the current program execution is suspended and a branch to the interrupt vector table is performed, just one cycle is 'stolen' from the current CPU activity to perform a PEC service. A PEC service implies a single byte or word data transfer between any two memory locations with an additional increment of either the PEC source or the destination pointer. An individual PEC transfer counter is implicitly decremented for each PEC service except when performing in the continuous transfer mode. When this counter reaches zero, a standard interrupt is performed to the corresponding source related vector location. PEC services are very well suited, for example, for supporting the transmission or reception of blocks of data. The ST10C167 has 8 PEC channels each of which offers such fast interrupt-driven data transfer capabilities.

A separate control register which contains an interrupt request flag, an interrupt enable flag and an interrupt priority bitfield exists for each of the possible interrupt sources. Via its related register, each source can be programmed to one of sixteen interrupt priority levels. Once having been accepted by the CPU, an interrupt service can only be interrupted by a higher prioritized service request. For the standard interrupt processing, each of the possible interrupt sources has a dedicated vector location.

Fast external interrupt inputs are provided to service external interrupts with high precision requirements. These fast interrupt inputs feature programmable edge detection (rising edge, falling edge or both edges).

Software interrupts are supported by means of the 'TRAP' instruction in combination with an individual trap (interrupt) number.

The following table shows all of the possible ST10C167 interrupt sources and the corresponding hardware-related interrupt flags, vectors, vector locations and trap (interrupt) numbers:

PRELIMINARY DATA

**7 Interrupt System**

Source of Interrupt or PEC Service Request	Request Flag	Enable Flag	Interrupt Vector	Vector Location	Trap Number
CAPCOM Register 0	CC0IR	CC0IE	CC0INT	00'0040h	10h
CAPCOM Register 1	CC1IR	CC1IE	CC1INT	00'0044h	11h
CAPCOM Register 2	CC2IR	CC2IE	CC2INT	00'0048h	12h
CAPCOM Register 3	CC3IR	CC3IE	CC3INT	00'004Ch	13h
CAPCOM Register 4	CC4IR	CC4IE	CC4INT	00'0050h	14h
CAPCOM Register 5	CC5IR	CC5IE	CC5INT	00'0054h	15h
CAPCOM Register 6	CC6IR	CC6IE	CC6INT	00'0058h	16h
CAPCOM Register 7	CC7IR	CC7IE	CC7INT	00'005Ch	17h
CAPCOM Register 8	CC8IR	CC8IE	CC8INT	00'0060h	18h
CAPCOM Register 9	CC9IR	CC9IE	CC9INT	00'0064h	19h
CAPCOM Register 10	CC10IR	CC10IE	CC10INT	00'0068h	1Ah
CAPCOM Register 11	CC11IR	CC11IE	CC11INT	00'006Ch	1Bh
CAPCOM Register 12	CC12IR	CC12IE	CC12INT	00'0070h	1Ch
CAPCOM Register 13	CC13IR	CC13IE	CC13INT	00'0074h	1Dh
CAPCOM Register 14	CC14IR	CC14IE	CC14INT	00'0078h	1Eh
CAPCOM Register 15	CC15IR	CC15IE	CC15INT	00'007Ch	1Fh
CAPCOM Register 16	CC16IR	CC16IE	CC16INT	00'00C0h	30h
CAPCOM Register 17	CC17IR	CC17IE	CC17INT	00'00C4h	31h
CAPCOM Register 18	CC18IR	CC18IE	CC18INT	00'00C8h	32h
CAPCOM Register 19	CC19IR	CC19IE	CC19INT	00'00CCh	33h
CAPCOM Register 20	CC20IR	CC20IE	CC20INT	00'00D0h	34h
CAPCOM Register 21	CC21IR	CC21IE	CC21INT	00'00D4h	35h

**Table 2 Interrupt sources**

PRELIMINARY DATA

**7 Interrupt System**

Source of Interrupt or PEC Service Request	Request Flag	Enable Flag	Interrupt Vector	Vector Location	Trap Number
CAPCOM Register 22	CC22IR	CC22IE	CC22INT	00'00D8h	36h
CAPCOM Register 23	CC23IR	CC23IE	CC23INT	00'00DCh	37h
CAPCOM Register 24	CC24IR	CC24IE	CC24INT	00'00E0h	38h
CAPCOM Register 25	CC25IR	CC25IE	CC25INT	00'00E4h	39h
CAPCOM Register 26	CC26IR	CC26IE	CC26INT	00'00E8h	3Ah
CAPCOM Register 27	CC27IR	CC27IE	CC27INT	00'00ECh	3Bh
CAPCOM Register 28	CC28IR	CC28IE	CC28INT	00'00E0h	3Ch
CAPCOM Register 29	CC29IR	CC29IE	CC29INT	00'0110h	44h
CAPCOM Register 30	CC30IR	CC30IE	CC30INT	00'0114h	45h
CAPCOM Register 31	CC31IR	CC31IE	CC31INT	00'0118h	46h
CAPCOM Timer 0	T0IR	T0IE	T0INT	00'0080h	20h
CAPCOM Timer 1	T1IR	T1IE	T1INT	00'0084h	21h
CAPCOM Timer 7	T7IR	T7IE	T7INT	00'00F4h	3Dh
CAPCOM Timer 8	T8IR	T8IE	T8INT	00'00F8h	3Eh
GPT1 Timer 2	T2IR	T2IE	T2INT	00'0088h	22h
GPT1 Timer 3	T3IR	T3IE	T3INT	00'008Ch	23h
GPT1 Timer 4	T4IR	T4IE	T4INT	00'0090h	24h
GPT2 Timer 5	T5IR	T5IE	T5INT	00'0094h	25h
GPT2 Timer 6	T6IR	T6IE	T6INT	00'0098h	26h
GPT2 CAPREL Register	CRIR	CRIE	CRINT	00'009Ch	27h
A/D Conversion Complete	ADCIR	ADCIE	ADCINT	00'00A0h	28h
A/D Overrun Error	ADEIR	ADEIE	ADEINT	00'00A4h	29h
ASC0 Transmit	S0TIR	S0TIE	S0TINT	00'00A8h	2Ah

**Table 2 Interrupt sources (Continued)**

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 7 Interrupt System

Source of Interrupt or PEC Service Request	Request Flag	Enable Flag	Interrupt Vector	Vector Location	Trap Number
ASC0 Transmit Buffer	S0TBIR	S0TBIE	S0TBINT	00'011Ch	47h
ASC0 Receive	S0RIR	S0RIE	S0RINT	00'00ACh	2Bh
ASC0 Error	S0EIR	S0EIE	S0EINT	00'00B0h	2Ch
SSC Transmit	SCTIR	SCTIE	SCTINT	00'00B4h	2Dh
SSC Receive	SCRIR	SCRIE	SCRINT	00'00B8h	2Eh
SSC Error	SCEIR	SCEIE	SCEINT	00'00BCh	2Fh
PWM Channel 0...3	PWMIR	PWMIE	PWMINT	00'00FCh	3Fh
CAN Interface	XP0IR	XP0IE	XP0INT	00'0100h	40h
X-Peripheral Node	XP1IR	XP1IE	XP1INT	00'0104h	41h
X-Peripheral Node	XP2IR	XP2IE	XP2INT	00'0108h	42h
PLL Unlock	XP3IR	XP3IE	XP3INT	00'010Ch	43h

**Table 2 Interrupt sources (Continued)**

Hardware traps are exceptions or error conditions that arise during run-time. They cause immediate non-maskable system reaction similar to a standard interrupt service (branching to a dedicated vector table location). The occurrence of a hardware trap is additionally signified by an individual bit in the trap flag register (TFR). Except when another higher prioritized trap service is in progress, a hardware trap will interrupt any actual program execution. In turn, hardware trap services can normally not be interrupted by standard or PEC interrupts.

The following table shows all of the possible exceptions or error conditions that can arise during run-time:

PRELIMINARY DATA

7 Interrupt System

Exception Condition	Trap Flag	Trap Vector	Vector Location	Trap Number	Trap Priority
<b>Reset Functions:</b> Hardware Reset Software Reset Watchdog Timer Overflow		RESET RESET RESET	00'0000h 00'0000h 00'0000h	00h 00h 00h	III III III
<b>Class A Hardware Traps:</b> Non-Maskable Interrupt Stack Overflow Stack Underflow	NMI STKOF STKUF	NMITRAP STOTRAP STUTRAP	00'0008h 00'0010h 00'0018h	02h 04h 06h	II II II
<b>Class B Hardware Traps:</b> Undefined Opcode Protected Instruction Fault Illegal Word Operand Access Illegal Instruction Access Illegal External Bus Access	UNDOPC PRTFLT ILLOPA ILLINA ILLBUS	BTRAP BTRAP BTRAP BTRAP BTRAP	00'0028h 00'0028h 00'0028h 00'0028h 00'0028h	0Ah 0Ah 0Ah 0Ah 0Ah	I I I I I
Reserved			[2Ch – 3Ch]	[0Bh – 0Fh]	
<b>Software Traps</b> TRAP Instruction			Any [00'0000h– 00'01FCh] in steps of 4h	Any [00h – 7Fh]	Current CPU Priority

Table 3 Exceptions or error conditions that can arise during run-time

## 8 Capture/Compare (CAPCOM) Units

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# 8 Capture/Compare (CAPCOM) Units

The ST10C167 has two 16 channel CAPCOM units. They support generation and control of timing sequences on up to 32 channels with a maximum resolution of 320ns at 25MHz CPU clock. The CAPCOM units are typically used to handle high speed I/O tasks such as pulse and waveform generation, pulse width modulation (PMW), Digital to Analog (D/A) conversion, software timing, or time recording relative to external events.

Four 16-bit timers (T0/T1, T7/T8) with reload registers provide two independent time bases for the capture/compare register array.

The input clock for the timers is programmable to several prescaled values of the internal system clock, or may be derived from an overflow/underflow of timer T6 in module GPT2. This provides a wide range of variation for the timer period and resolution and allows precise adjustments to the application specific requirements. In addition, external count inputs for CAPCOM timers T0 and T7 allow event scheduling for the capture/compare registers relative to external events.

Each of the two capture/compare register arrays contain 16 dual purpose capture/compare registers, each of which may be individually allocated to either CAPCOM timer T0 or T1 (T7 or T8, respectively), and programmed for capture or compare functions. Each register has one associated port pin which serves as an input pin for triggering the capture function, or as an output pin (except for CC24...CC27) to indicate the occurrence of a compare event.

When a capture/compare register has been selected for capture mode, the current contents of the allocated timer will be latched (captured) into the capture/compare register in response to an external event at the port pin which is associated with this register. In addition, a specific interrupt request for this capture/compare register is generated. Either a positive, a negative, or both a positive and a negative external signal transition at the pin can be selected as the triggering event. The contents of all registers which have been selected for one of the five compare modes are continuously compared with the contents of the allocated timers. When a match occurs between the timer value and the value in a capture/compare register, specific actions will be taken based on the selected compare mode.

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 8 Capture/Compare (CAPCOM) Units

Compare Modes	Function
Mode 0	Interrupt-only compare mode; several compare interrupts per timer period are possible
Mode 1	Pin toggles on each compare match; several compare events per timer period are possible
Mode 2	Interrupt-only compare mode; only one compare interrupt per timer period is generated
Mode 3	Pin set '1' on match; pin reset '0' on compare time overflow; only one compare event per timer period is generated
Double Register Mode	Two registers operate on one pin; pin toggles on each compare match; several compare events per timer period are possible.

**Table 4 Compare modes**

The input frequencies  $f_{Tx}$  for Tx are determined as a function of the CPU clocks. The formulas are detailed in the user manual. The timer input frequencies, resolution and periods which result from the selected pre-scaler option in Tx1 when using a 25MHz CPU clock are listed in the table below. The numbers for the timer periods are based on a reload value of 0000<sub>H</sub>. Note that some numbers may be rounded to 3 significant figures.

$f_{CPU} =$ 25MHz	Timer Input Selection Tx1							
	000 <sub>B</sub>	001 <sub>B</sub>	010 <sub>B</sub>	011 <sub>B</sub>	100 <sub>B</sub>	101 <sub>B</sub>	110 <sub>B</sub>	111 <sub>B</sub>
<b>Pre-scaler for <math>f_{CPU}</math></b>	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
<b>Input Frequency</b>	3.125 MHz	1.56 MHz	781 kHz	391 kHz	195 kHz	97.7 kHz	48.8 kHz	24.4 kHz
<b>Resolution</b>	320ns	640ns	1.28 s	2.56 s	5.12 s	10.24 s	20.48 s	40.96 s
<b>Period</b>	21.0 ms	41.9 ms	83.9 ms	167 ms	336 ms	671 ms	1.34 s	2.68 s

**Table 5 CAPCOM timer input frequencies, resolution and periods**



## 9 General Purpose Timer Unit

The GPT unit is a flexible multifunctional timer/counter structure which is used for time related tasks such as event timing and counting, pulse width and duty cycle measurements, pulse generation, or pulse multiplication. The GPT unit contains five 16-bit timers organized into two separate modules GPT1 and GPT2. Each timer in each module may operate independently in several different modes, or may be concatenated with another timer of the same module.

### 9.1 GPT1

Each of the three timers T2, T3, T4 of the GPT1 module can be configured individually for one of four basic modes of operation: **timer**, **gated timer**, **counter mode** and **incremental interface mode**. In timer mode, the input clock for a timer is derived from the CPU clock, divided by a programmable prescaler. In counter mode, the timer is clocked in reference to external events. Pulse width or duty cycle measurement is supported in gated timer mode where the operation of a timer is controlled by the 'gate' level on an external input pin. For these purposes, each timer has one associated port pin (TxIN) which serves as gate or clock input.

Table 6 lists the timer input frequencies, resolution and periods for each pre-scaler option at 25 MHz CPU clock. This also applies to the Gated Timer Mode of T3 and to the auxiliary timers T2 and T4 in Timer and Gated Timer Mode.

$f_{\text{CPU}} = 25\text{MHz}$	Timer Input Selection T2I / T3I / T4I							
	000 <sub>B</sub>	001 <sub>B</sub>	010 <sub>B</sub>	011 <sub>B</sub>	100 <sub>B</sub>	101 <sub>B</sub>	110 <sub>B</sub>	111 <sub>B</sub>
Pre-scaler factor	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Input Freq	3.125 MHz	1.563 MHz	781.3 kHz	390.6 kHz	195.3 kHz	97.66 kHz	48.83 kHz	24.41 kHz
Resolution	320 ns	640 ns	128 ns	2.56 s	5.12 s	10.24 s	20.48 s	40.96 s
Period	21.0 ms	41.9 ms	83.9 ms	167 ms	336 ms	671 ms	1.34 s	2.68 s

**Table 6 GPT1 timer input frequencies, resolution and periods**

The count direction (up/down) for each timer is programmable by software or may additionally be altered dynamically by an external signal on a port pin (TxEUD).

In Incremental Interface Mode, the GPT1 timers (T2, T3, T4) can be directly connected to the incremental position sensor signals A and B by their respective inputs TxIN and TxEUD. Direction and count signals are internally derived from these two input signals so that the contents of the respective timer Tx corresponds to the sensor position. The third position sensor signal TOP0 can be connected to an interrupt input.

Timer T3 has output toggle latches (TxOTL) which changes state on each timer over-flow/underflow. The state of this latch may be output on port pins (TxOUT) e. g. for time out monitoring of external hardware components, or may be used internally to clock timers T2 and T4 for measuring long time periods with high resolution.

In addition to their basic operating modes, timers T2 and T4 may be configured as reload or capture registers for timer T3. When used as capture or reload registers, timers T2 and T4 are stopped. The contents of timer T3 is captured into T2 or T4 in response to a signal at their associated input pins (TxIN). Timer T3 is reloaded with the contents of T2 or T4 triggered either by an external signal or by a selectable state transition of its toggle latch T3OTL. When both T2 and T4 are configured to alternately reload T3 on opposite state transitions of T3OTL with the low and high times of a PWM signal, this signal can be constantly generated without software intervention.

## 9.2 GPT2

The GPT2 module provides precise event control and time measurement. It includes two timers (T5, T6) and a capture/reload register (CAPREL). Both timers can be clocked with an input clock which is derived from the CPU clock via a programmable prescaler or with external signals. The count direction (up/down) for each timer is programmable by software or may additionally be altered dynamically by an external signal on a port pin (TxEUD). Concatenation of the timers is supported via the output toggle latch (T6OTL) of timer T6 which changes its state on each timer overflow/underflow.

The state of this latch may be used to clock timer T5, or it may be output on a port pin (T6OUT). The overflows/underflows of timer T6 can additionally be used to clock the CAPCOM timers T0 or T1, and to cause a reload from the CAPREL register. The CAPREL register may capture the contents of timer T5 based on an external signal transition on the corresponding port pin (CAPIN), and timer T5 may optionally be cleared after the capture procedure. This allows absolute time differences to be measured or pulse multiplication to be performed without software overhead.

The capture trigger (timer T5 to CAPREL) may also be generated upon transitions of GPT1 timer T3's inputs T3IN and/or T3EUD. This is advantageous when T3 operates in Incremental Interface Mode.

Table 7 lists the timer input frequencies, resolution and periods for each pre-scaler option at 25 MHz CPU clock. This also applies to the Gated Timer Mode of T6 and to the auxiliary timer T5 in Timer and Gated Timer Mode.

f <sub>CPU</sub> = 25MHz	Timer Input Selection T5I / T6I							
	000B	001B	010B	011B	100B	101B	110B	111B
Pre-scaler factor	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Input Freq	6.25 MHz	3.125 MHz	1.563 MHz	781.3 kHz	390.6 kHz	195.3 kHz	97.66 kHz	48.83 kHz
Resolution	160ns	320 ns	640 ns	128 ns	2.56 s	5.12 s	10.24 s	20.48 s
Period	10.49 ms	21.0 ms	41.9 ms	83.9 ms	167 ms	336 ms	671 ms	1.34 s

**Table 7 GPT2 timer input frequencies, resolution and period**

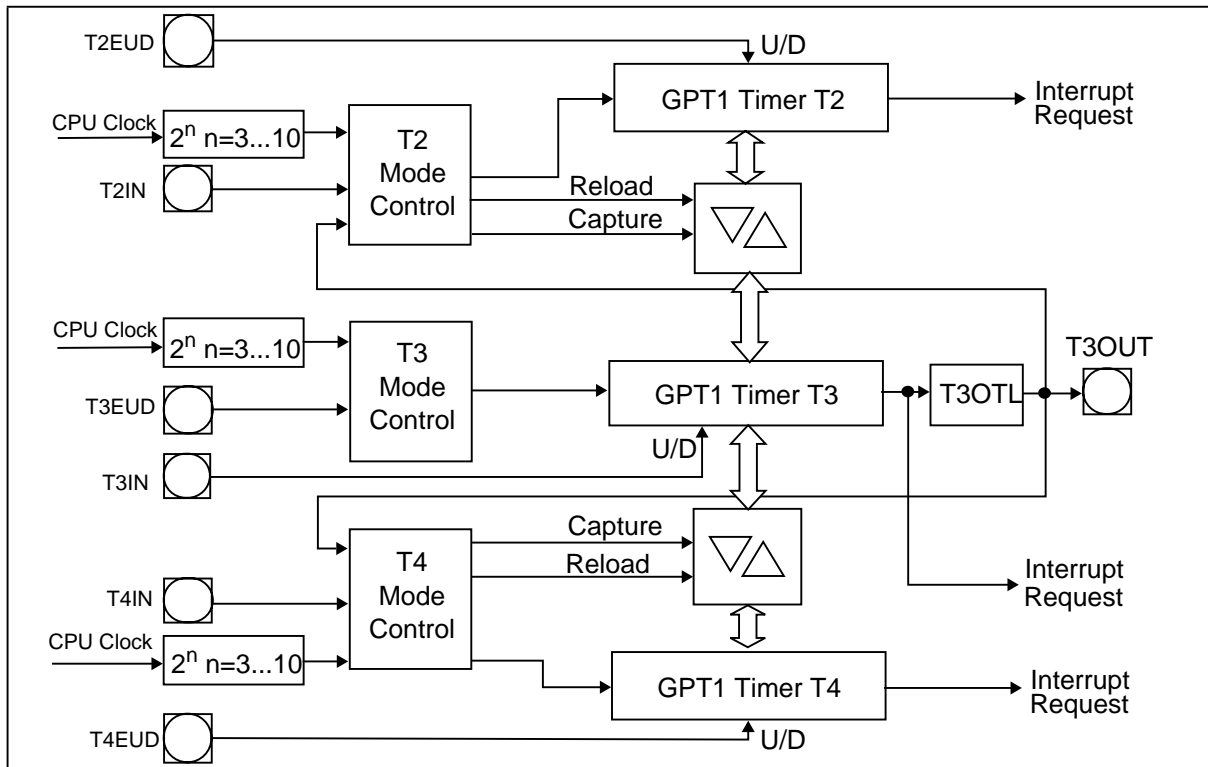


Figure 5 Block diagram of GPT1

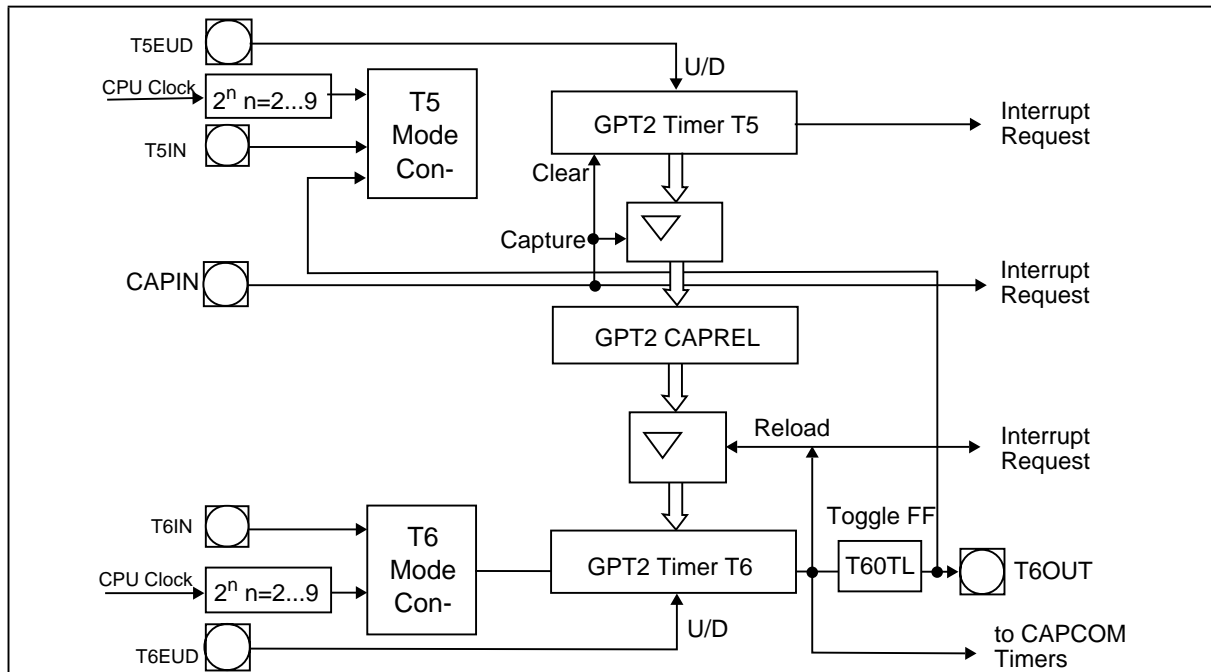


Figure 6 Block diagram of GPT2

# 10 PWM Module

The pulse width modulation module can generate up to four PWM output signals using edge-aligned or centre-aligned PWM. In addition, the PWM module can generate PWM burst signals and single shot outputs. The table below shows the PWM frequencies for different resolutions. The level of the output signals is selectable and the PWM module can generate interrupt requests.

Mode 0	Resolution	8-bit	10-bit	12-bit	14-bit	16-bit
CPU Clock/1	40ns	97.66 KHz	24.41KHz	6.104KHz	1.526KHz	0.381KHz
CPU Clock/64	2.56ns	1.526KHz	381.5 Hz	95.37Hz	23.84Hz	5.96Hz
Mode 1	Resolution	8-bit	10-bit	12-bit	14-bit	16-bit
CPU Clock/1	40ns	48.82KHz	12.20KHz	3.05KHz	762.9Hz	190.7Hz
CPU Clock/64	2.56ns	762.9Hz	190.7 Hz	47.68Hz	11.92Hz	0Hz

Table 8 PWM unit frequencies and resolution at 25MHz CPU clock

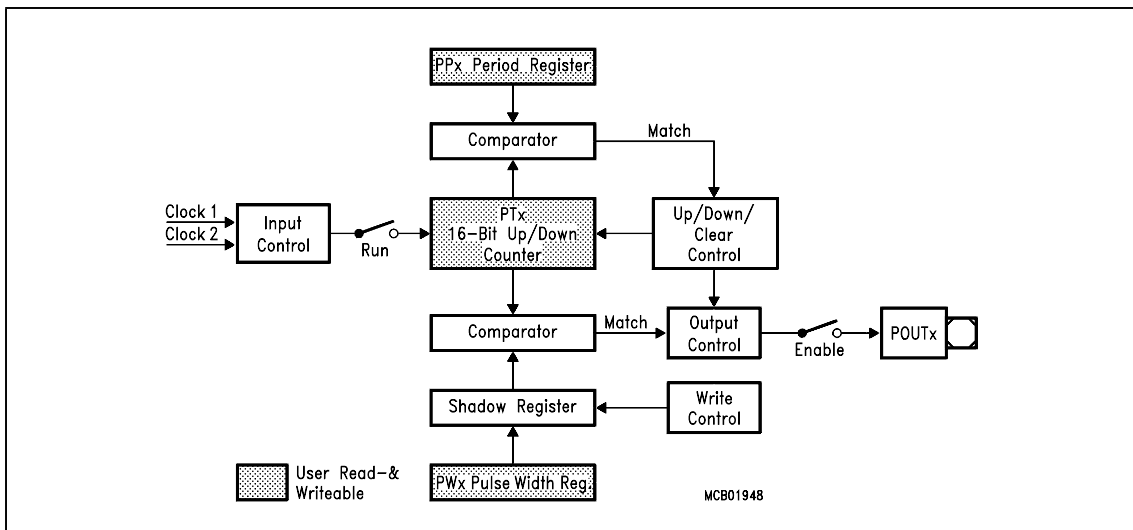


Figure 7 Block diagram of PWM module

## 11 Parallel Ports

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# 11 Parallel Ports

The ST10C167 provides up to 111 I/O lines organized into eight input/output ports and one input port. All port lines are bit-addressable, and all input/output lines are individually (bit-wise) programmable as inputs or outputs via direction registers. The I/O ports are true bidirectional ports which are switched to high impedance state when configured as inputs. The output drivers of five I/O ports can be configured (pin by pin) for push/pull operation or open-drain operation via control registers. During the internal reset, all port pins are configured as inputs.

The input threshold of Port 2, Port 3, Port 7 and Port 8 is selectable (TTL or CMOS like), where the special CMOS like input threshold reduces noise sensitivity due to the input hysteresis. The input threshold may be selected individually for each byte of the respective ports.

All port lines have programmable alternate input or output functions associated with them. PORT0 and PORT1 may be used as address and data lines when accessing external memory, while Port 4 outputs the additional segment address bits A23/19/17...A16 in systems where segmentation is enabled to access more than 64 KBytes of memory.

The standard output drivers of the ST10C167 have a drive capability of 8 mA. But in order to reduce chip consumption and also noise generated by level transition of output pins, the ST10C167 offers programmable output drivers on Port 2, Port 3, Port 7 and Port 8 that can be switched by software from 8 mA strength to 4 mA strength. The high byte of the PICON register is used to select the output buffer strength for each byte of the indicated ports, i.e. the 8-bit port P7 and P8 are controlled by one bit each while ports P2 and P3 are controlled by two bits each.

Port 2, Port 8 and Port 7 are associated with the capture inputs or compare outputs of the CAPCOM units and/or with the outputs of the PWM module.

Port 6 provides optional bus arbitration signals ( $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{HLDA}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ ) and chip select signals.

Port 3 includes alternate functions of timers, serial interfaces, the optional bus control signal  $\overline{\text{BHE}}$  and the system clock output (CLKOUT).

Port 5 is used for the analog input channels to the A/D converter or timer control signals.

All port lines that are not used for these alternate functions may be used as general purpose I/O lines.

## 12 A/D converter

## 12 A/D converter

A10-bit A/D converter with 16 multiplexed input channels and a sample and hold circuit is integrated on-chip. The sample time (for loading the capacitors) and the conversion time is programmable and can be adjusted to the external circuitry.

Overrun error detection/protection is controlled by the ADDAT register. Either an interrupt request is generated when the result of a previous conversion has not been read from the result register at the time the next conversion is complete, or the next conversion is suspended until the previous result has been read. For applications which require less than 16 analog input channels, the remaining channel inputs can be used as digital input port pins.

The A/D converter of the ST10C167 supports four different conversion modes:

**Single channel conversion mode** the analog level on a specified channel is sampled once and converted to a digital result.

**Single channel continuous mode** the analog level on a specified channel is repeatedly sampled and converted without software intervention.

**Auto scan mode** the analog levels on a pre-specified number of channels are sequentially sampled and converted.

**Auto scan continuous mode** the number of pre-specified channels is repeatedly sampled and converted.

Channel Injection Mode injects a channel into a running sequence without disturbing this sequence. The peripheral event controller stores the conversion results in memory without entering and exiting interrupt routines for each data transfer.

The following table shows the ADC unit conversion clock, sample clock and complete conversion times.

ADCTC	Conversion clock tcc	ADSTC	Sample clock tsc	Complete conversion
00	0.48 s	00	0.48 s	7.76 s
01	reserved	01	reserved	
10	1.92 s	10	7.68 s	42.32 s
11	0.96 s	11	7.68 s	28.88 s

**Table 9 ADC sample clock and complete conversion times**

## 13 Serial Channels

The A/D converter provides automatic offset and linearity self calibration. The calibration operation is performed in two ways:

- A full calibration sequence is performed after a reset and lasts 1.6 ms minimum (@ 25MHz CPU clock). During this time, the ADBSY flag is set to indicate the operation. Normal conversion can be performed during this time. The duration of the calibration sequence is then extended by the time consumed by the conversions.

*Note* After a power-on reset, the total unadjusted error (TUE) of the ADC might be worse than +2 LSB (max. +-4 LSB). During the full calibration sequence, the TUE is constantly improved until at the end of the cycle, TUE is within the specified limits of +-2 LSB.

- One calibration cycle is performed after each conversion: each calibration cycle takes 4 ADC clock cycles. These operation cycles ensure constant updating of the ADC's accuracy, compensating changing operating conditions.

## 13 Serial Channels

Serial communication with other microcontrollers, processors, terminals or external peripheral components is provided by two serial interfaces: the asynchronous/synchronous serial channel (ASC0) and the high-speed synchronous serial channel (SSC). Two dedicated baud rate generators set up all standard baud rates without oscillator tuning. For transmission, reception and erroneous reception, 3 separate interrupt vectors are provided for each serial channel.

### ASCO

Supports full-duplex asynchronous communication up to 781.25 KBaud and half-duplex synchronous communication up to 5MBaud @ 25MHz system clock. For asynchronous operation, the Baud rate generator provides a clock with 16 times the rate of the established Baud rate. The table below lists various commonly used baud rates together with the required reload values and the deviation errors compared to the intended baudrate.

S0BRS = '0', f <sub>CPU</sub> = 25MHz			S0BRS = '1', f <sub>CPU</sub> = 25MHz		
Baud Rate (Baud)	Deviation Error	Reload Value	Baud Rate (Baud)	Deviation Error	Reload Value
781250	0.0%	0000 <sub>H</sub>	520833	0.0%	0000 <sub>H</sub>

**Table 10 Commonly used baud rates by reload value and deviation errors**



## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 13 Serial Channels

S0BRS = '0', f <sub>CPU</sub> = 25MHz			S0BRS = '1', f <sub>CPU</sub> = 25MHz		
Baud Rate (Baud)	Deviation Error	Reload Value	Baud Rate (Baud)	Deviation Error	Reload Value
56000	+7.3%/ -0.4%	000C <sub>H</sub> / 000D <sub>H</sub>	56000	+3.3%/ -7.0%	0008H / 0009H
38400	+1.7%/ -3.1%	0013 <sub>H</sub> / 0014 <sub>H</sub>	38400	+4.3%/ -3.1%	000CH / 000DH
19200	+1.7%/ -0.8%	0027 <sub>H</sub> / 0028 <sub>H</sub>	19200	+0.5%/ -3.1%	001AH / 001BH
9600	+0.5%/ -0.8%	0050 <sub>H</sub> / 0051 <sub>H</sub>	9600	+0.5%/ -1.4%	0035H / 0036H
4800	+0.5%/ -0.1%	00A1 <sub>H</sub> / 00A2 <sub>H</sub>	4800	+0.5%/ -0.5%	006BH / 006CH
2400	+0.2%/ -0.1%	0144 <sub>H</sub> / 0145 <sub>H</sub>	2400	+0.0%/ -0.5%	00D8H / 00D9H
1200	+0.0%/ -0.1%	028A <sub>H</sub> / 028B <sub>H</sub>	1200	+0.0%/ -0.2%	01B1H / 01B2H
600	+0.0%/ -0.1%	0515 <sub>H</sub> / 0516 <sub>H</sub>	600	+0.0%/ -0.1%	0363H / 0364H
95	+0.4%/ 0.4%	1FFF <sub>H</sub> / 1FFF <sub>H</sub>	75	+0.0%/ 0.0%	1B1FH / 1B20H
			63	+0.9%/ 0.9%	1FFFH / 1FFFH

**Table 10 Commonly used baud rates by reload value and deviation errors**

*Note* The deviation errors given in the table above are rounded. Using a baudrate crystal will provide correct baudrates without deviation errors.

For synchronous operation, the Baud rate generator provides a clock with 4 times the rate of the established Baud rate.

### High Speed Synchronous Serial Channel (SSC)

The High-Speed Synchronous Serial Interface SSC provides flexible high-speed serial communication between the ST10C167 and other microcontrollers, microprocessors or external peripherals.

The SSC supports full-duplex and half-duplex synchronous communication; The serial clock signal can be generated by the SSC itself (master mode) or be received from an external master (slave mode). Data width, shift direction, clock polarity and phase are programmable. This allows communication with SPI-compatible devices. Transmission and reception of data is double-buffered. A 16-bit baud rate generator provides the SSC with a separate serial clock signal. The serial channel SSC has its own dedicated 16-bit baud rate generator with 16-bit reload capability, allowing baud rate generation independent from the timers.

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 13 Serial Channels

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SSCBR is the dual-function Baud Rate Generator/Reload register. The table below lists some possible baud rates against the required reload values and the resulting bit times for a 25MHz CPU clock.

Baud Rate	Bit Time	Reload Value
Reserved use a reload value > 0.	---	0000 <sub>H</sub>
5MBaud	200ns	0001 <sub>H</sub>
3.3MBaud	303ns	0002 <sub>H</sub>
2.5MBaud	400ns	0004 <sub>H</sub>
2MBaud	500ns	0005 <sub>H</sub>
1MBaud	1μs	000B <sub>H</sub>
100KBaud	10μs	007C <sub>H</sub>
10KBaud	100μs	04E1 <sub>H</sub>
1KBaud	1ms	30D3 <sub>H</sub>
190.7Baud	5.2ms	FFFF <sub>H</sub>

**Table 11 Synchronous baud rate and reload values**

## 14 CAN Module

# 14 CAN Module

The integrated CAN module handles the completely autonomous transmission and reception of CAN frames in accordance with the CAN specification V2.0 part B (active) i.e. the on-chip CAN module can receive and transmit standard frames with 11-bit identifiers as well as extended frames with 29-bit identifiers.

Provides full CAN functionality on up to 15 message objects. Message object 15 can be configured for basic CAN functionality. Both modes provide separate masks for acceptance filtering, allowing a number of identifiers in full CAN mode to be accepted and disregarding a number of identifiers in basic CAN mode. All message objects can be updated independentl from other objects and are equipped for the maximum message length of 8 bytes.

The bit timing is derived from the XCLK and is programmable up to a data rate of 1 MBaud. The CAN module uses two pins to interface to a bus transceiver.

# 15 Watchdog Timer

The Watchdog Timer is a fail-safe mechanism which prevents the microcontroller from malfunctioning for long periods of time. The Watchdog Timer is always enabled after a reset of the chip and can only be disabled in the time interval until the EINIT (end of initialization) instruction has been executed. Therefore, the chip's start-up procedure is always monitored. The software must be designed to service the watchdog timer before it overflows. If, due to hardware or software related failures, the software fails to do so, the watchdog timer overflows and generates an internal hardware reset. It pulls the  $\overline{\text{RSTOUT}}$  pin low in order to allow external hardware components to be reset.

The Watchdog Timer is 16-bit, clocked with the system clock divided by 2 or 128. The high byte of the watchdog timer register can be set to a pre-specified reload value (stored in WDTREL). Each time it is serviced by the application software, the high byte of the watchdog timer is reloaded. *For security, rewrite WDTCON each time before the watchdog timer is serviced*

The table below shows the watchdog time range for 25MHz CPU clock.

Reload value in WDTREL	Prescaler for $f_{\text{CPU}}$	
	2 (WDTIN = '0')	128 (WDTIN = '1')
FF <sub>H</sub>	20.48 s	1.31 ms
00 <sub>H</sub>	5.24 ms	336 ms

## 16 Instruction Set Summary

# 16 Instruction Set Summary

The table below lists the instructions of the ST10C167. The various addressing modes, instruction operation, parameters for conditional execution of instructions, opcodes and a detailed description of each instruction can be found in the “ST10 Family Programming Manual”.

Mnemonic	Description	Bytes
<b>ADD(B)</b>	Add word (byte) operands	2 / 4
<b>ADDC(B)</b>	Add word (byte) operands with Carry	2 / 4
<b>SUB(B)</b>	Subtract word (byte) operands	2 / 4
<b>SUBC(B)</b>	Subtract word (byte) operands with Carry	2 / 4
<b>MUL(U)</b>	(Un)Signed multiply direct GPR by direct GPR (16-16-bit)	2
<b>DIV(U)</b>	(Un)Signed divide register MDL by direct GPR (16-/16-bit)	2
<b>DIVL(U)</b>	(Un)Signed long divide reg. MD by direct GPR (32-/16-bit)	2
<b>CPL(B)</b>	Complement direct word (byte) GPR	2
<b>NEG(B)</b>	Negate direct word (byte) GPR	2
<b>AND(B)</b>	Bitwise AND, (word/byte operands)	2 / 4
<b>OR(B)</b>	Bitwise OR, (word/byte operands)	2 / 4
<b>XOR(B)</b>	Bitwise XOR, (word/byte operands)	2 / 4
<b>BCLR</b>	Clear direct bit	2
<b>BSET</b>	Set direct bit	2
<b>BMOV(N)</b>	Move (negated) direct bit to direct bit	4
<b>BAND, BOR, BXOR</b>	AND/OR/XOR direct bit with direct bit	4
<b>BCMP</b>	Compare direct bit to direct bit	4
<b>BFLDH/L</b>	Bitwise modify masked high/low byte of bit-addressable direct word memory with immediate data	4
<b>CMP(B)</b>	Compare word (byte) operands	2 / 4

**Table 12 Instruction set summary**

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 16 Instruction Set Summary

Mnemonic	Description	Bytes
<b>CMPD1/2</b>	Compare word data to GPR and decrement GPR by 1/2	2 / 4
<b>CMPI1/2</b>	Compare word data to GPR and increment GPR by 1/2	2 / 4
<b>PRIOR</b>	Determine number of shift cycles to normalize direct word GPR and store result in direct word GPR	2
<b>SHL / SHR</b>	Shift left/right direct word GPR	2
<b>ROL / ROR</b>	Rotate left/right direct word GPR	2
<b>ASHR</b>	Arithmetic (sign bit) shift right direct word GPR	2
<b>MOV(B)</b>	Move word (byte) data	2 / 4
<b>MOVBS</b>	Move byte operand to word operand with sign extension	2 / 4
<b>MOVBZ</b>	Move byte operand to word operand. with zero extension	2 / 4
<b>JMPA, JMPI, JMPR</b>	Jump absolute/indirect/relative if condition is met	4
<b>JMPS</b>	Jump absolute to a code segment	4
<b>J(N)B</b>	Jump relative if direct bit is (not) set	4
<b>JBC</b>	Jump relative and clear bit if direct bit is set	4
<b>JNBS</b>	Jump relative and set bit if direct bit is not set	4
<b>CALLA, CALLI, CALLR</b>	Call absolute/indirect/relative subroutine if condition is met	4
<b>CALLS</b>	Call absolute subroutine in any code segment	4
<b>PCALL</b>	Push direct word register onto system stack and call absolute subroutine	4
<b>TRAP</b>	Call interrupt service routine via immediate trap number	2
<b>PUSH, POP</b>	Push/pop direct word register onto/from system stack	2
<b>SCXT</b>	Push direct word register onto system stack and update register with word operand	4
<b>RET</b>	Return from intra-segment subroutine	2
<b>RETS</b>	Return from inter-segment subroutine	2

**Table 12 Instruction set summary**

PRELIMINARY DATA

**16 Instruction Set Summary**

Mnemonic	Description	Bytes
RETP	Return from intra-segment subroutine and pop direct word register from system stack	2
RETI	Return from interrupt service subroutine	2
SRST	Software Reset	4
IDLE	Enter Idle Mode	4
PWRDN	Enter Power Down Mode (supposes $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ -pin being low)	4
SRVWDT	Service Watchdog Timer	4
DISWDT	Disable Watchdog Timer	4
EINIT	Signify End-of-Initialization on RSTOUT-pin	4
ATOMIC	Begin ATOMIC sequence	2
EXTR	Begin EXTended Register sequence	2
EXTP(R)	Begin EXTended Page (and Register) sequence	2 / 4
EXTS(R)	Begin EXTended Segment (and Register) sequence	2 / 4
NOP	Null operation	2

**Table 12 Instruction set summary**

## 17 System Reset

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# 17 System Reset

The internal system reset function is invoked either by asserting a hardware reset signal on pin  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  (Hardware Reset Input), by the execution of the SRST instruction (Software Reset) or by an overflow of the watchdog timer. Whenever one of these conditions occurs, the microcontroller is reset into its predefined default state. The following type of reset are implemented on the ST10C167:

**Asynchronous hardware reset:** Asynchronous reset does not require a stabilized clock signal on XTAL1, as it is not internally resynchronized. It immediately resets the microcontroller into its default reset state. This asynchronous reset is required upon power-up of the chip and may be used during catastrophic situations. The rising edge of the RSTIN pin is internally resynchronized before exiting the reset condition. Therefore, only the entry of the this hardware reset is asynchronous.

**Synchronous hardware reset (warm reset):** A warm synchronous hardware reset is triggered when the reset input signal  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  is latched low and Vpp pin is high. The I/Os are immediately (asynchronously) set in high impedance,  $\overline{\text{RSTOUT}}$  is driven low. After  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  negation is detected, a short transition period elapses, during which pending internal hold states are cancelled and any current internal access cycles are completed, external bus cycles are aborted. Then, the internal reset sequence starts for 1024 TCL (512 CPU clock cycles). During this reset sequence, if bit BDRSTEN was previously set by software (bit 5 in SYSCON register),  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  pin is driven low and internal reset signal is asserted to reset the microcontroller in its default state. Note that after all reset sequence, bit BDRSTEN is cleared. After the reset sequence has been completed, the  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  input is sampled. When the reset input signal is active at that time the internal reset condition is prolonged until  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  becomes inactive.

**Software reset:** The reset sequence can be triggered at any time by the protected instruction SRST (software reset). This instruction can be executed deliberately within a program, e.g. to leave bootstrap loader mode, or on a hardware trap that reveals a system failure. As for a synchronous hardware reset, the reset sequence lasts 1024 TCL (512 CPU clock cycles), and drives the  $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$  pin low.

**Watchdog timer reset:** When the watchdog timer is not disabled during the initialization or serviced regularly during program execution is will overflow and trigger the reset sequence. Unlike hardware and software resets, the watchdog reset completes a running external bus cycle if this bus cycle does not use  $\overline{\text{READY}}$ , or if  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  is sampled active (low) after the programmed waitstates. When  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  is sampled inactive (high) after the programmed waitstates the running external bus cycle is aborted. Then the internal reset sequence is started. The watchdog reset cannot occur while the ST10C167 is in bootstrap loader mode.

**Bidirectional reset:** This feature is enabled by bit 3 of the SYSCON register. The bidirectional reset makes the watchdog timer reset and software reset externally visible. It is active for the duration of an internal reset sequences caused by a watchdog timer reset and

## 18 Power Reduction Modes

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software reset. This means that the bidirectional reset transforms an internal watchdog timer reset or software reset into an external hardware reset with a minimum duration of 1024 TCL. The consequence is that during a watchdog timer reset or software reset, the behavior of the C167CR-4RM is equal to an external hardware reset.

# 18 Power Reduction Modes

Two different power reduction modes are implemented on the ST10C167.

**Idle mode:** The CPU is stopped, while the peripherals continue their operation. Idle mode can be terminated by any reset or interrupt request.

**Power Down mode:** Clocking of all internal blocks is stopped, the contents of the internal RAM, however, are preserved through the voltage supplied via the  $V_{CC}$  pins. The watchdog timer is stopped

Two different power down modes are implemented:

**Protected power down mode:** This is used in conjunction with an external power failure signal. The microcontroller enters the  $\overline{NMI}$  trap routine which saves the internal state into RAM. After the internal state has been saved, the trap routine may set a flag or write a certain bit patterns into specific RAM locations and then execute the PWRDN instruction. If the  $\overline{NMI}$  pin is still low at this time, power down mode will be entered, otherwise program execution continues. During power down the voltage at the  $V_{CC}$  pins can be lowered to 2.5V conserving the contents of the internal RAM. The initialization routine (executed upon reset) can check the identification flag or bit pattern within RAM to determine whether the controller was initially switched on, or whether it was properly restarted from power down mode.

**Interruptible power down mode:** When power down mode is entered, the CPU and peripheral clocks are frozen, and the oscillator and PLL are stopped. To exit power down mode with external interrupt, an EXxIN pin has to be asserted for at least 40 ns ( $x = 7\dots 0$ ). This signal enables the internal oscillator and PLL circuitry, and turns on the weak pull-down. If the Interrupt was enabled before entering power down mode, the device executes the interrupt service routine, and then resumes execution after the PWRDN instruction. If the interrupt was disabled, the device executes the instruction following PWRDN instruction, and the Interrupt Request Flag remains set until it is cleared by software.



## 19 Special Function Register Overview

# 19 Special Function Register Overview

The following table lists all SFRs which are implemented in the ST10C167 in alphabetical order. Bit-addressable SFRs are marked with the letter “b” in column “Name”. SFRs within the Extended SFR-Space (ESFRs) are marked with the letter “E” in column “Physical Address”.

An SFR can be specified by its individual mnemonic name. Depending on the selected addressing mode, an SFR can be accessed via its physical address (using the Data Page Pointers), or via its short 8-bit address (without using the Data Page Pointers).

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>ADCICb</b>	FF98h	CCh	A/D converter end of conversion interrupt control reg	0000h
<b>ADCONb</b>	FFA0h	D0h	A/D Converter Control Register	0000h
<b>ADDAT</b>	FEA0h	50h	A/D Converter Result Register	0000h
<b>ADDAT2</b>	F0A0hE	50h	A/D Converter 2 Result Register	0000h
<b>ADDRSEL1</b>	FE18h	0Ch	Address Select Register 1	0000h
<b>ADDRSEL2</b>	FE1Ah	0Dh	Address Select Register 2	0000h
<b>ADDRSEL3</b>	FE1Ch	0Eh	Address Select Register 3	0000h
<b>ADDRSEL4</b>	FE1Eh	0Fh	Address Select Register 4	0000h
<b>ADEICb</b>	FF9Ah	CDh	A/D converter overrun error interrupt control reg	0000h
<b>BUSCON0b</b>	FF0Ch	86h	Bus Configuration Register 0	0XX0h
<b>BUSCON1b</b>	FF14h	8Ah	Bus Configuration Register 1	0000h
<b>BUSCON2b</b>	FF16h	8Bh	Bus Configuration Register 2	0000h
<b>BUSCON3b</b>	FF18h	8Ch	Bus Configuration Register 3	0000h
<b>BUSCON4b</b>	FF1Ah	8Dh	Bus Configuration Register 4	0000h
<b>CAPREL</b>	FE4Ah	25h	GPT2 Capture/Reload Register	0000h
<b>CC8ICb</b>	FF88h	C4h	EX0IN Interrupt Control Register	0000h

**Table 13 Special function registers listed by name**

PRELIMINARY DATA

**19 Special Function Register Overview**

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>CC0</b>	FE80h	40h	CAPCOM Register 0	0000h
<b>CC0ICb</b>	FF78h	BCh	CAPCOM Register 0 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC1</b>	FE82h	41h	CAPCOM Register 1	0000h
<b>CC1ICb</b>	FF7Ah	BDh	CAPCOM Register 1 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC2</b>	FE84h	42h	CAPCOM Register 2	0000h
<b>CC2ICb</b>	FF7Ch	BEh	CAPCOM Register 2 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC3</b>	FE86h	43h	CAPCOM Register 3	0000h
<b>CC3ICb</b>	FF7Eh	BFh	CAPCOM Register 3 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC4</b>	FE88h	44h	CAPCOM Register 4	0000h
<b>CC4ICb</b>	FF80h	C0h	CAPCOM Register 4 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC5</b>	FE8Ah	45h	CAPCOM Register 5	0000h
<b>CC5ICb</b>	FF82h	C1h	CAPCOM Register 5 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC6</b>	FE8Ch	46h	CAPCOM Register 6	0000h
<b>CC6ICb</b>	FF84h	C2h	CAPCOM Register 6 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC7</b>	FE8Eh	47h	CAPCOM Register 7	0000h
<b>CC7ICb</b>	FF86h	C3h	CAPCOM Register 7 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC8</b>	FE90h	48h	CAPCOM Register 8	0000h
<b>CC8ICb</b>	FF88h	C4h	CAPCOM Register 8 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC9</b>	FE92h	49h	CAPCOM Register 9	0000h
<b>CC9ICb</b>	FF8Ah	C5h	CAPCOM Register 9 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC10</b>	FE94h	4Ah	CAPCOM Register 10	0000h
<b>CC10ICb</b>	FF8Ch	C6h	CAPCOM Register 10 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC11</b>	FE96h	4Bh	CAPCOM Register 11	0000h
<b>CC11ICb</b>	FF8Eh	C7h	CAPCOM Register 11 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h

**Table 13 Special function registers listed by name**

PRELIMINARY DATA

**19 Special Function Register Overview**

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>CC12</b>	FE98h	4Ch	CAPCOM Register 12	0000h
<b>CC12ICb</b>	FF90h	C8h	CAPCOM Register 12 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC13</b>	FE9Ah	4Dh	CAPCOM Register 13	0000h
<b>CC13ICb</b>	FF92h	C9h	CAPCOM Register 13 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC14</b>	FE9Ch	4Eh	CAPCOM Register 14	0000h
<b>CC14ICb</b>	FF94h	CAh	CAPCOM Register 14 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC15</b>	FE9Eh	4Fh	CAPCOM Register 15	0000h
<b>CC15ICb</b>	FF96h	CBh	CAPCOM Register 15 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC16</b>	FE60h	30h	CAPCOM Register 16	0000h
<b>CC16ICb</b>	F160hE	B0h	CAPCOM Register 16 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC17</b>	FE62h	31h	CAPCOM Register 17	0000h
<b>CC17ICb</b>	F162hE	B1h	CAPCOM Register 17 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC18</b>	FE64h	32h	CAPCOM Register 18	0000h
<b>CC18ICb</b>	F164hE	B2h	CAPCOM Register 18 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC19</b>	FE66h	33h	CAPCOM Register 19	0000h
<b>CC19ICb</b>	F166hE	B3h	CAPCOM Register 19 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC20</b>	FE68h	34h	CAPCOM Register 20	0000h
<b>CC20ICb</b>	F168hE	B4h	CAPCOM Register 20 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC21</b>	FE6Ah	35h	CAPCOM Register 21	0000h
<b>CC21ICb</b>	F16AhE	B5h	CAPCOM Register 21 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC22</b>	FE6Ch	36h	CAPCOM Register 22	0000h
<b>CC22ICb</b>	F16ChE	B6h	CAPCOM Register 22 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>CC23</b>	FE6Eh	37h	CAPCOM Register 23	0000h
<b>CC23ICb</b>	F16EhE	B7h	CAPCOM Register 23 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h

**Table 13 Special function registers listed by name**

PRELIMINARY DATA

19 Special Function Register Overview

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
CC24	FE70h	38h	CAPCOM Register 24	0000h
CC24ICb	F170hE	B8h	CAPCOM Register 24 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC25	FE72h	39h	CAPCOM Register 25	0000h
CC25ICb	F172hE	B9h	CAPCOM Register 25 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC26	FE74h	3Ah	CAPCOM Register 26	0000h
CC26ICb	F174hE	BAh	CAPCOM Register 26 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC27	FE76h	3Bh	CAPCOM Register 27	0000h
CC27ICb	F176hE	BBh	CAPCOM Register 27 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC28	FE78h	3Ch	CAPCOM Register 28	0000h
CC28ICb	F178hE	BCh	CAPCOM Register 28 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC29	FE7Ah	3Dh	CAPCOM Register 29	0000h
CC29ICb	F184hE	C2h	CAPCOM Register 29 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC30	FE7Ch	3Eh	CAPCOM Register 30	0000h
CC30ICb	F18ChE	C6h	CAPCOM Register 30 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CC31	FE7Eh	3Fh	CAPCOM Register 31	0000h
CC31ICb	F194hE	CAh	CAPCOM Register 31 Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
CCM0b	FF52h	A9h	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 0	0000h
CCM1b	FF54h	AAh	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 1	0000h
CCM2b	FF56h	ABh	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 2	0000h
CCM3b	FF58h	ACH	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 3	0000h
CCM4b	FF22h	91h	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 4	0000h
CCM5b	FF24h	92h	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 5	0000h
CCM6b	FF26h	93h	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 6	0000h
CCM7b	FF28h	94h	CAPCOM Mode Control Register 7	0000h

Table 13 Special function registers listed by name

## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 19 Special Function Register Overview

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>CP</b>	FE10h	08h	CPU Context Pointer Register	FC00h
<b>CRICb</b>	FF6Ah	B5h	GPT2 CAPREL Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>CSP</b>	FE08h	04h	CPU Code Segment Pointer Reg (read only)	0000h
<b>DP0Lb</b>	F100h <sub>E</sub>	80h	P0L Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP0Hb</b>	F102h <sub>E</sub>	81h	P0h Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP1Lb</b>	F104h <sub>E</sub>	82h	P1L Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP1Hb</b>	F106h <sub>E</sub>	83h	P1h Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP2b</b>	FFC2h	E1h	Port 2 Direction Control Register	0000h
<b>DP3b</b>	FFC6h	E3h	Port 3 Direction Control Register	0000h
<b>DP4b</b>	FFCAh	E5h	Port 4 Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP6b</b>	FFCEh	E7h	Port 6 Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP7b</b>	FFD2h	E9h	Port 7 Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DP8b</b>	FFD6h	EBh	Port 8 Direction Control Register	00h
<b>DPP0</b>	FE00h	00h	CPU Data Page Pointer 0 Register (10 bits)	0000h
<b>DPP1</b>	FE02h	01h	CPU Data Page Pointer 1 Register (10 bits)	0001h
<b>DPP2</b>	FE04h	02h	CPU Data Page Pointer 2 Register (10 bits)	0002h
<b>DPP3</b>	FE06h	03h	CPU Data Page Pointer 3 Register (10 bits)	0003h
<b>EXICONb</b>	F1C0h <sub>E</sub>	E0h	External Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>IDCHIP</b>	F07Ch <sub>E</sub>	3Eh	Device Identifier Register	0A7h
<b>IDMANUF</b>	F07Eh <sub>E</sub>	3Fh	Manufacturer Identifier Register	0020h
<b>IDMEM</b>	F07Ah <sub>E</sub>	3Dh	On-chip Memory Identifier Register	3020h
<b>IDPROG</b>	F078h <sub>E</sub>	3Ch	Programming Voltage Identifier Register	9A40h
<b>MDCb</b>	FF0Eh	87h	CPU Multiply Divide Control Register	0000h

**Table 13 Special function registers listed by name**

PRELIMINARY DATA

19 Special Function Register Overview

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>MDH</b>	FE0Ch	06h	CPU Multiply Divide Register – High Word	0000h
<b>MDL</b>	FE0Eh	07h	CPU Multiply Divide Register – Low Word	0000h
<b>ODP2b</b>	F1C2h <sub>E</sub>	E1h	Port 2 Open Drain Control Register	0000h
<b>ODP3b</b>	F1C6h <sub>E</sub>	E3h	Port 3 Open Drain Control Register	0000h
<b>ODP6b</b>	F1CEh <sub>E</sub>	E7h	Port 6 Open Drain Control Register	00h
<b>ODP7b</b>	F1D2h <sub>E</sub>	E9h	Port 7 Open Drain Control Register	00h
<b>ODP8b</b>	F1D6h <sub>E</sub>	EBh	Port 8 Open Drain Control Register	00h
<b>ONES</b>	FF1Eh	8Fh	Constant Value 1's Register (read only)	FFFFh
<b>P0Lb</b>	FF00h	80h	Port 0 Low Register (Lower half of PORT0)	00h
<b>P0Hb</b>	FF02h	81h	Port 0 High Register (Upper half of PORT0)	00h
<b>P1Lb</b>	FF04h	82h	Port 1 Low Register (Lower half of PORT1)	00h
<b>P1Hb</b>	FF06h	83h	Port 1 High Register (Upper half of PORT1)	00h
<b>P2b</b>	FFC0h	E0h	Port 2 Register	0000h
<b>P3b</b>	FFC4h	E2h	Port 3 Register	0000h
<b>P4b</b>	FFC8h	E4h	Port 4 Register (8 bits)	00h
<b>P5b</b>	FFA2h	D1h	Port 5 Register (read only)	XXXXh
<b>P6b</b>	FFCCh	E6h	Port 6 Register (8 bits)	00h
<b>P7b</b>	FFD0h	E8h	Port 7 Register (8 bits)	00h
<b>P8b</b>	FFD4h	EAh	Port 8 Register (8 bits)	00h
<b>PECC0</b>	FEC0h	60h	PEC Channel 0 Control Register	0000h
<b>PECC1</b>	FEC2h	61h	PEC Channel 1 Control Register	0000h
<b>PECC2</b>	FEC4h	62h	PEC Channel 2 Control Register	0000h
<b>PECC3</b>	FEC6h	63h	PEC Channel 3 Control Register	0000h

Table 13 Special function registers listed by name

PRELIMINARY DATA

19 Special Function Register Overview

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>PECC4</b>	FEC8h	64h	PEC Channel 4 Control Register	0000h
<b>PECC5</b>	FECAh	65h	PEC Channel 5 Control Register	0000h
<b>PECC6</b>	FECCh	66h	PEC Channel 6 Control Register	0000h
<b>PECC7</b>	FECEh	67h	PEC Channel 7 Control Register	0000h
<b>PICON</b>	F1C4h <sub>E</sub>	E2h	Port Input Threshold Control Register	0000h
<b>PP0</b>	F038h <sub>E</sub>	1Ch	PWM Module Period Register 0	0000h
<b>PP1</b>	F03Ah <sub>E</sub>	1Dh	PWM Module Period Register 1	0000h
<b>PP2</b>	F03Ch <sub>E</sub>	1Eh	PWM Module Period Register 2	0000h
<b>PP3</b>	F03Eh <sub>E</sub>	1Fh	PWM Module Period Register 3	0000h
<b>PSWb</b>	FF10h	88h	CPU Program Status Word	0000h
<b>PT0</b>	F030h <sub>E</sub>	18h	PWM Module Up/Down Counter 0	0000h
<b>PT1</b>	F032h <sub>E</sub>	19h	PWM Module Up/Down Counter 1	0000h
<b>PT2</b>	F034h <sub>E</sub>	1Ah	PWM Module Up/Down Counter 2	0000h
<b>PT3</b>	F036h <sub>E</sub>	1Bh	PWM Module Up/Down Counter 3	0000h
<b>PW0</b>	FE30h	18h	PWM Module Pulse Width Register 0	0000h
<b>PW1</b>	FE32h	19h	PWM Module Pulse Width Register 1	0000h
<b>PW2</b>	FE34h	1Ah	PWM Module Pulse Width Register 2	0000h
<b>PW3</b>	FE36h	1Bh	PWM Module Pulse Width Register 3	0000h
<b>PWMCON0b</b>	FF30h	98h	PWM Module Control Register 0	0000h
<b>PWMCON1b</b>	FF32h	99h	PWM Module Control Register 1	0000h
<b>PWMICb</b>	F17Eh <sub>E</sub>	BFh	PWM Module Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>RP0Hb</b>	F108h <sub>E</sub>	84h	System Start-up configuration reg (read only)	XXh
<b>S0BG</b>	FEB4h	5Ah	Serial Channel 0 baud rate generator reload register	0000h

Table 13 Special function registers listed by name

PRELIMINARY DATA

19 Special Function Register Overview

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>S0CONb</b>	FFB0h	D8h	Serial Channel 0 Control Register	0000h
<b>S0EICb</b>	FF70h	B8h	Serial Channel 0 Error Interrupt Control Reg	0000h
<b>S0RBUF</b>	FEB2h	59h	Serial Channel 0 receive buffer reg (read only)	XXh
<b>S0RICb</b>	FF6Eh	B7h	Serial Channel 0 receive interrupt control reg	0000h
<b>S0TBICb</b>	F19Ch <sub>E</sub>	CEh	Serial Channel 0 transmit buffer interrupt control reg	0000h
<b>S0TBUF</b>	FEB0h	58h	Serial Channel 0 transmit buffer register (write only)	00h
<b>S0TICb</b>	FF6Ch	B6h	Serial Channel 0 transmit interrupt control reg	0000h
<b>SP</b>	FE12h	09h	CPU System Stack Pointer Register	FC00h
<b>SSCBR</b>	F0B4h <sub>E</sub>	5Ah	SSC Baudrate Register	0000h
<b>SSCONb</b>	FFB2h	D9h	SSC Control Register	0000h
<b>SSCEICb</b>	FF76h	BBh	SSC Error Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>SSCRB</b>	F0B2h <sub>E</sub>	59h	SSC Receive Buffer (read only)	XXXXh
<b>SSRICb</b>	FF74h	BAh	SSC Receive Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>SSCTB</b>	F0B0h <sub>E</sub>	58h	SSC Transmit Buffer (write only)	0000h
<b>SSCTICb</b>	FF72h	B9h	SSC Transmit Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>STKOV</b>	FE14h	0Ah	CPU Stack Overflow Pointer Register	FA00h
<b>STKUN</b>	FE16h	0Bh	CPU Stack Underflow Pointer Register	FC00h
<b>SYSCONb</b>	FF12h	89h	CPU System Configuration Register	0xx0h <sup>1)</sup>
<b>T0</b>	FE50h	28h	CAPCOM Timer 0 Register	0000h
<b>T01CONb</b>	FF50h	A8h	CAPCOM Timer 0 and Timer 1 Control Reg	0000h
<b>T0ICb</b>	FF9Ch	CEh	CAPCOM Timer 0 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T0REL</b>	FE54h	2Ah	CAPCOM Timer 0 Reload Register	0000h

Table 13 Special function registers listed by name



## PRELIMINARY DATA

### 19 Special Function Register Overview

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>T1</b>	FE52h	29h	CAPCOM Timer 1 Register	0000h
<b>T1ICb</b>	FF9Eh	CFh	CAPCOM Timer 1 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T1REL</b>	FE56h	2Bh	CAPCOM Timer 1 Reload Register	0000h
<b>T2</b>	FE40h	20h	GPT1 Timer 2 Register	0000h
<b>T2CONb</b>	FF40h	A0h	GPT1 Timer 2 Control Register	0000h
<b>T2ICb</b>	FF60h	B0h	GPT1 Timer 2 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T3</b>	FE42h	21h	GPT1 Timer 3 Register	0000h
<b>T3CONb</b>	FF42h	A1h	GPT1 Timer 3 Control Register	0000h
<b>T3ICb</b>	FF62h	B1h	GPT1 Timer 3 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T4</b>	FE44h	22h	GPT1 Timer 4 Register	0000h
<b>T4CONb</b>	FF44h	A2h	GPT1 Timer 4 Control Register	0000h
<b>T4ICb</b>	FF64h	B2h	GPT1 Timer 4 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T5</b>	FE46h	23h	GPT2 Timer 5 Register	0000h
<b>T5CONb</b>	FF46h	A3h	GPT2 Timer 5 Control Register	0000h
<b>T5ICb</b>	FF66h	B3h	GPT2 Timer 5 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T6</b>	FE48h	24h	GPT2 Timer 6 Register	0000h
<b>T6CONb</b>	FF48h	A4h	GPT2 Timer 6 Control Register	0000h
<b>T6ICb</b>	FF68h	B4h	GPT2 Timer 6 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T7</b>	F050hE	28h	CAPCOM Timer 7 Register	0000h
<b>T78CONb</b>	FF20h	90h	CAPCOM Timer 7 and 8 Control Register	0000h
<b>T7ICb</b>	F17AhE	BEh	CAPCOM Timer 7 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>T7REL</b>	F054hE	2Ah	CAPCOM Timer 7 Reload Register	0000h
<b>T8</b>	F052hE	29h	CAPCOM Timer 8 Register	0000h
<b>T8ICb</b>	F17ChE	BFh	CAPCOM Timer 8 Interrupt Control Register	0000h

**Table 13 Special function registers listed by name**

PRELIMINARY DATA

**19 Special Function Register Overview**

Name	Physical address	8-bit address	Description	Reset value
<b>T8REL</b>	F056hE	2Bh	CAPCOM Timer 8 Reload Register	0000h
<b>TFRb</b>	FFACh	D6h	Trap Flag Register	0000h
<b>WDT</b>	FEAEh	57h	Watchdog Timer Register (read only)	0000h
<b>WDTCON</b>	FFAEh	D7h	Watchdog Timer Control Register	000xh <sup>2)</sup>
<b>XP0ICb</b>	F186hE	C3h	CAN Module Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>XP1ICb</b>	F18EhE	C7h	X-Peripheral 1 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>XP2ICb</b>	F196hE	CBh	X-Peripheral 2 Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>XP3ICb</b>	F19EhE	CFh	PLL unlock Interrupt Control Register	0000h
<b>ZEROSb</b>	FF1Ch	8Eh	Constant Value 0's Register (read only)	0000h

**Table 13 Special function registers listed by name**

The Interrupt Control Registers XPnIC control interrupt requests from integrated X-Bus peripherals. Nodes, where no X-Peripherals are connected, may be used to generate software controlled interrupt requests by setting the respective XPnIR bit.

- 1 The system configuration is selected during reset.
- 2 Bit WDTR indicates a watchdog timer triggered reset.

## 20 Electrical Characteristics

### 20.1 Absolute maximum ratings

- Ambient temperature under bias (TA): -40 to +125 °C
- Storage temperature (TST): -65 to +150 °C
- Voltage on VDD pins with respect to ground (VSS): 0.5 to +6.5 V
- Voltage on any pin with respect to ground (VSS): -0.3 to VDD +0.3 V
- Input current on any pin during overload condition: -10 to +10 mA
- Absolute sum of all input currents during overload condition: |100 mA|
- Power dissipation: 1.5 W

*Note* Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. During overload conditions ( $V_{IN} > V_{DD}$  or  $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$ ) the voltage on pins with respect to ground ( $V_{SS}$ ) must not exceed the values defined by the Absolute Maximum Ratings.

### 20.2 Parameter interpretation

The parameters listed in the following tables represent the characteristics of the ST10C167 and its demands on the system.

Where the ST10C167 logic provides signals with their respective timing characteristics, the symbol “CC” for Controller Characteristics, is included in the “Symbol” column.

Where the external system must provide signals with their respective timing characteristics to the ST10C167, the symbol “SR” for System Requirement, is included in the “Symbol” column.

## 20.3 DC characteristics

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$  10%,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{CPU} = 25\text{ MHz}$ , Reset active,  $T_A = -40\text{ to }+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Condition
		min.	max.		
Input low voltage	$V_{IL\text{SR}}$	-0.5	$0.2 V_{DD} - 0.1$	V	-
Input low voltage (special threshold)	$V_{ILS\text{SR}}$	-0.5	2.0	V	-
Input high voltage (all except $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$ and XTAL1)	$V_{IH\text{SR}}$	$0.2 V_{DD} + 0.9$	$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	-
Input high voltage $\overline{\text{RSTIN}}$	$V_{IH1\text{SR}}$	$0.6 V_{DD}$	$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	-
Input high voltage XTAL1	$V_{IH2\text{SR}}$	$0.7 V_{DD}$	$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	-
Input high voltage (Special Threshold)	$V_{IHS\text{SR}}$	$0.8 V_{DD} - 0.2$	$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	-
Input Hysteresis (Special Threshold)	HYS	400	-	mV	-
Output low voltage (PORT0, PORT1, Port 4, ALE, $\overline{\text{RD}}$ , $\overline{\text{WR}}$ , $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ , CLKOUT, $\overline{\text{RSTOUT}}$ )	$V_{OL\text{CC}}$	-	0.45	V	$I_{OL} = 2.4\text{ mA}$
Output low voltage (all other outputs)	$V_{OL1\text{CC}}$	-	0.45	V	$I_{OL1} = 1.6\text{ mA}$
Output high voltage (PORT0, PORT1, Port 4, ALE, $\overline{\text{RD}}$ , $\overline{\text{WR}}$ , $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ , CLKOUT, $\overline{\text{RSTOUT}}$ )	$V_{OH\text{CC}}$	$0.9 V_{DD} - 2.4$	-	V	$I_{OH} = -500\text{ A}$ $I_{OH} = -2.4\text{ mA}$
Output high voltage <sup>1)</sup> (all other outputs)	$V_{OH1\text{CC}}$	$0.9 V_{DD} - 2.4$	-	V V	$I_{OH} = -250\text{ A}$ $I_{OH} = -1.6\text{ mA}$
Input leakage current (Port 5)	$I_{OZ1\text{CC}}$	-	0.5	A	$0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{DD}$
Input leakage current (all other)	$I_{OZ2\text{CC}}$	-	1	A	$0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{DD}$

Table 14 DC characteristics

PRELIMINARY DATA

20 Electrical Characteristics

DC characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Condition
		min.	max.		
Overload current	$I_{OV}$ <b>SR</b>	–	5	mA	5) 8)
$\overline{RSTIN}$ pull-up resistor <sup>5)</sup>	$R_{RST}$ <b>CC</b>	50	250	KOhm	–
Read/Write inactive current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{RWH}$ <sup>2)</sup>	–	-40	A	$V_{OUT} = 2.4\text{ V}$
Read/Write active current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{RWL}$ <sup>3)</sup>	-500	–	A	$V_{OUT} = V_{OLmax}$
ALE inactive current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{ALEL}$ <sup>2)</sup>	40	–	A	$V_{OUT} = V_{OLmax}$
ALE active current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{ALEH}$ <sup>3)</sup>	–	500	A	$V_{OUT} = 2.4\text{ V}$
Port 6 inactive current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{P6H}$ <sup>2)</sup>	–	-40	A	$V_{OUT} = 2.4\text{ V}$
Port 6 active current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{P6L}$ <sup>3)</sup>	-500	–	A	$V_{OUT} = V_{OL1max}$
PORT0 configuration current <sup>4)</sup>	$I_{P0H}$ <sup>2)</sup>	–	-10	A	$V_{IN} = V_{IHmin}$
	$I_{P0L}$ <sup>3)</sup>	-100	–	A	$V_{IN} = V_{ILmax}$
XTAL1 input current	$I_{IL}$ <b>CC</b>	–	20	A	$0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{DD}$
Pin capacitance <sup>5)</sup> (digital inputs/outputs)	$C_{IO}$ <b>CC</b>	–	10	pF	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$
Power supply current	$I_{CC}$	–	$20 + 5 * f_{CPU}$	mA	$\overline{RSTIN} = V_{IL2}$ $f_{CPU}$ in [MHz] <sup>6)</sup>
Idle mode supply current	$I_{ID}$	–	$20 + 2 * f_{CPU}$	mA	$\overline{RSTIN} = V_{IH1}$ $f_{CPU}$ in [MHz] <sup>6)</sup>
Power-down mode supply current	$I_{PD}$	–	100	A	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ <sup>7)</sup>

Table 14 DC characteristics

- 1 This specification is not valid for outputs which are switched to open drain mode. In this case the respective output will float and the voltage results from the external circuitry.
- 2 The maximum current may be drawn while the respective signal line remains inactive.
- 3 The minimum current must be drawn in order to drive the respective signal line active.

- 4 This specification is only valid during Reset, or during Hold- or Adapt-mode. Port 6 pins are only affected, if they are used for  $\overline{CS}$  output and the open drain function is not enabled.
- 5 Not 100% tested, guaranteed by design characterization.
- 6 The supply current is a function of the operating frequency. This dependency is illustrated in the figure below.  
These parameters are tested at  $V_{DDmax}$  and 20 MHz CPU clock with all outputs disconnected and all inputs at  $V_{IL}$  or  $V_{IH}$ .
- 7 This parameter is tested including leakage currents. All inputs (including pins configured as inputs) at 0 V to 0.1 V or at  $V_{DD} - 0.1$  V to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, all outputs (including pins configured as outputs) disconnected.

Overload conditions occur if the standard operating conditions are exceeded, i.e. the voltage on any pin exceeds the specified range (i.e.  $V_{OV} > V_{DD} + 0.5$  V or  $V_{OV} < V_{SS} - 0.5$  V). The absolute sum of input overload currents on all port pins may not exceed **50 mA**.

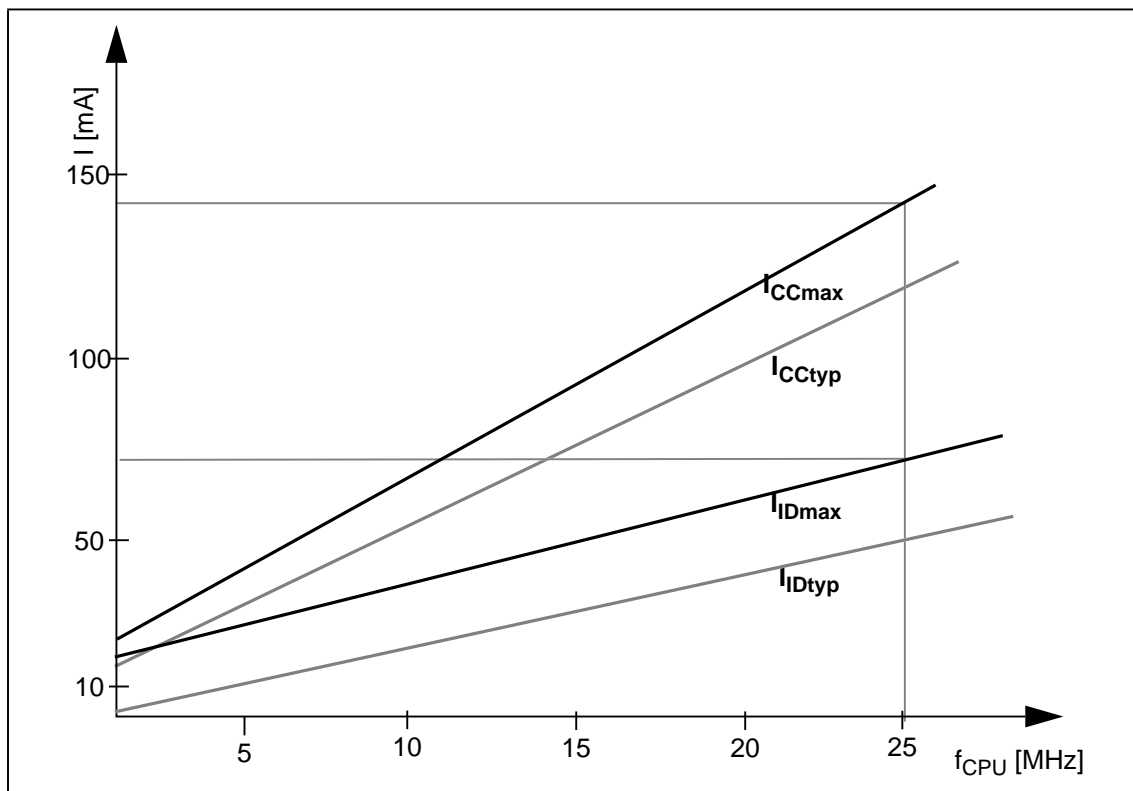


Figure 8 Supply/idle current as a function of operating frequency

### 20.3.1 A/D converter characteristics

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40\text{ to }+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $4.0\text{ V} \leq V_{AREF} \leq V_{DD}+0.1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS}-0.1\text{ V} \leq V_{AGND} \leq V_{SS}+0.2\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Condition
		min.	max.		
Analog input voltage range	$V_{AIN}$ SR	$V_{AGND}$	$V_{AREF}$	V	1)
Sample time	$t_S$ CC	–	$2 t_S$		2) 4)
Conversion time	$t_C$ CC	–	$14 t_{CC} + t_S + 4TCL$		3) 4)
Total unadjusted error	TUECC	–	2	LSB	5)
Internal resistance of reference voltage source	$R_{AREF}$ SR	–	$t_{CC} / 165 - 0.25$	KOhm	$t_{CC}$ in [ns] 6) 7)
Internal resistance of analog source	$R_{ASRC}$ SR	–	$t_S / 330 - 0.25$	KOhm	$t_S$ in [ns] 2) 7)
ADC input capacitance	$C_{AIN}$ CC	–	33	pF	7)

**Table 15 A/D converter characteristics**

Sample time and conversion time of the ST10C167's ADC are programmable. The table below should be used to calculate the above timings.

ADCON.15 14 (ADCTC)	Conversion clock $t_{CC}$	ADCON.13 12 (ADSTC)	Sample clock $t_S$
00	$TCL * 24$	00	$t_{CC}$
01	Reserved, do not use	01	$t_{CC} * 2$
10	$TCL * 96$	10	$t_{CC} * 4$
11	$TCL * 48$	11	$t_{CC} * 8$

- 1  $V_{AIN}$  may exceed  $V_{AGND}$  or  $V_{AREF}$  up to the absolute maximum ratings. However, the conversion result in these cases will be X000<sub>H</sub> or X3FF<sub>H</sub>, respectively.
- 2 During the sample time the input capacitance  $C_I$  can be charged/discharged by the external source. The internal resistance of the analog source must allow the capacitance to reach its final voltage level within  $t_S$ . After the end of the sample time  $t_S$ , changes of the analog input voltage have no effect on the conversion result. Values for the sample clock  $t_{SC}$  depend on programming and can be taken from the table above.
- 3 This parameter includes the sample time  $t_S$ , the time for determining the digital result and the time to load the result register with the conversion result. Values for the conversion clock  $t_{CC}$  depend on programming and can be taken from the table above.
- 4 This parameter is fixed by ADC control logic.
- 5 TUE is tested at  $V_{AREF}=5.0V$ ,  $V_{AGND}=0V$ ,  $V_{CC}=4.9V$ . It is guaranteed by design characterization for all other voltages within the defined voltage range. The specified TUE is guaranteed only if an overload condition (see  $I_{OV}$  specification) occurs on maximum 2 not selected analog input pins and the absolute sum of input overload currents on all analog input pins does not exceed 10 mA. During the reset calibration sequence the maximum TUE may be 4 LSB
- 6 During the conversion the ADC's capacitance must be repeatedly charged or discharged. The internal resistance of the reference voltage source must allow the capacitance to reach its respective voltage level within  $t_{CC}$ . The maximum internal resistance results from the programmed conversion timing.
- 7 Not 100% tested, guaranteed by design characterization.



## 20.4 AC characteristics

### Test waveforms

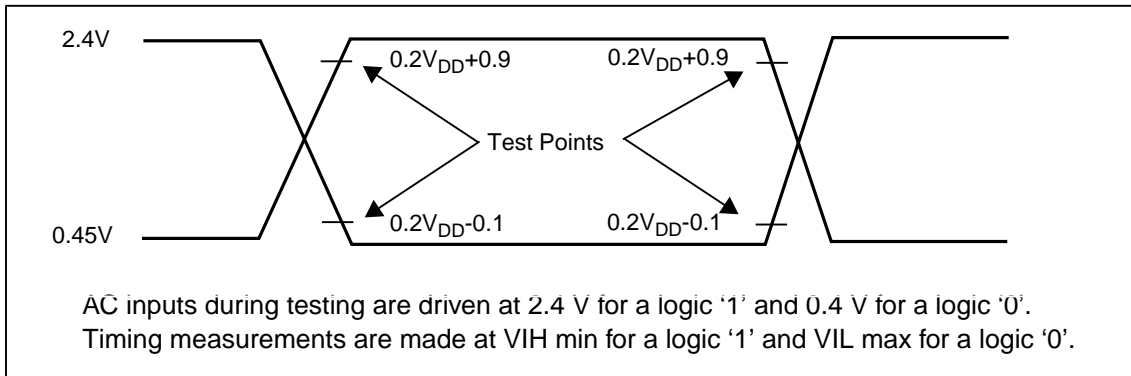


Figure 9 Input output waveforms

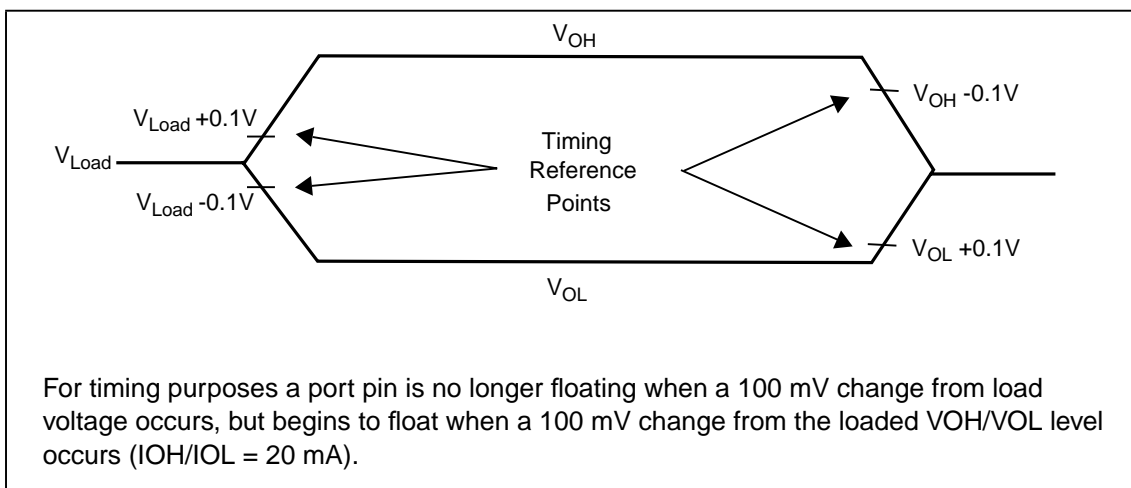


Figure 10 Float waveforms

### 20.4.1 Definition of internal timing

The internal operation of the ST10C167 is controlled by the internal CPU clock  $f_{CPU}$ . Both edges of the CPU clock can trigger internal (e.g. pipeline) or external (e.g. bus cycles) operations.

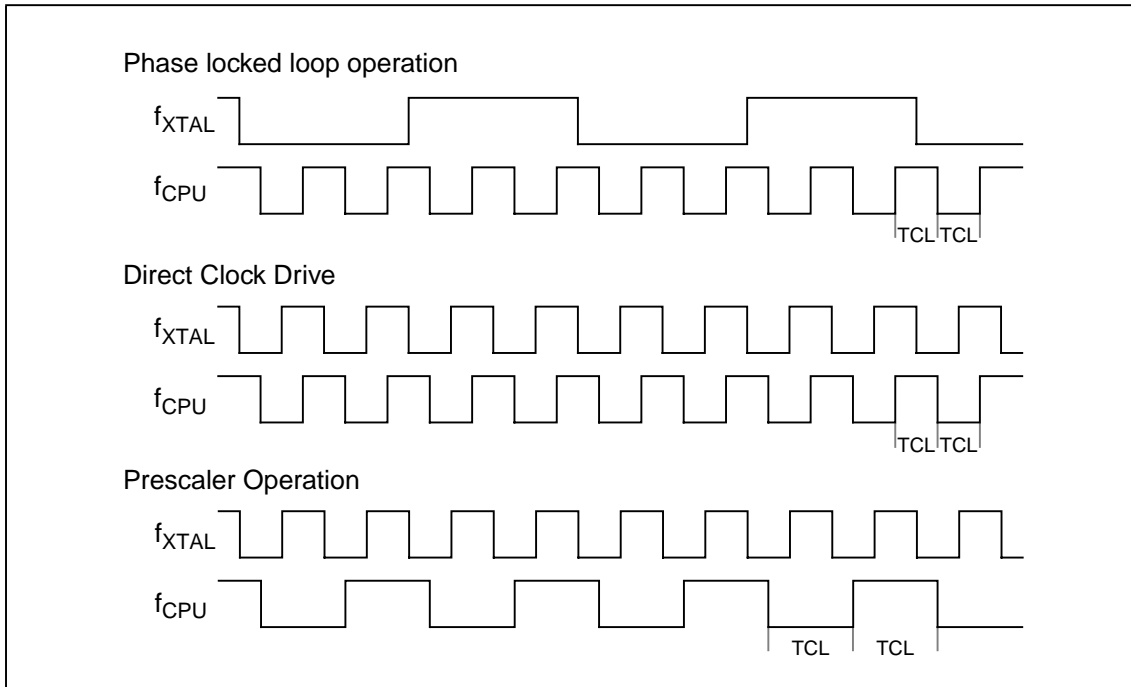
The specification of the external timing (AC Characteristics) therefore depends on the time between two consecutive edges of the CPU clock, called "TCL" (see figure below).

The CPU clock signal can be generated by different mechanisms. The duration of TCLs and their variation (and also the derived external timing) depends on the used mechanism to

generate  $f_{\text{CPU}}$ . This influence must be regarded when calculating the timings for the ST10C167.

The example for PLL operation shown in the figure above refers to a PLL factor of 4.

The mechanism used to generate the CPU clock is selected during reset by the logic levels on pins P0.15-13 (P0H.7-5).



**Figure 11 Generation mechanisms for the CPU clock**

### 20.4.2 Clock generation modes

The table below associates the combinations of these three bits with the respective clock generation mode.

P0.15-13 (P0H.7-5)	CPU Frequency $f_{\text{CPU}} = f_{\text{XTAL}} * F$	External Clock Input Range <sup>1)</sup>	Notes
1 1 1	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 4$	2.5 to 6.25 MHz	Default configuration
1 1 0	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 3$	3.33 to 8.33 MHz	
1 0 1	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 2$	5 to 12.5 MHz	
1 0 0	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 5$	2 to 5 MHz	
0 1 1	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 1$	1 to 25 MHz	Direct drive <sup>2)</sup>
0 1 0	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 1.5$	6.66 to 16.6 MHz	
0 0 1	$F_{\text{XTAL}} / 2$	2 to 50 MHz	CPU clock via prescaler
0 0 0	$F_{\text{XTAL}} * 2.5$	4 to 10 MHz	

1 The external clock input range refers to a CPU clock range of 10...25 MHz.

2 The maximum depends on the duty cycle of the external clock signal.

### 20.4.3 Prescaler operation

When pins P0.15-13 (P0H.7-5) equal '001' during reset the CPU clock is derived from the internal oscillator (input clock signal) by a 2:1 prescaler.

The frequency of  $f_{\text{CPU}}$  is half the frequency of  $f_{\text{XTAL}}$  and the high and low time of  $f_{\text{CPU}}$  (i.e. the duration of an individual TCL) is defined by the period of the input clock  $f_{\text{XTAL}}$ .

The timings listed in the AC Characteristics that refer to TCLs therefore can be calculated using the period of  $f_{\text{XTAL}}$  for any TCL.

Note that if the bit OWDDIS in SYSCON register is cleared, the PLL is running on its free-running frequency and delivers the clock signal for the Oscillator Watchdog. If bit OWDDIS is set, then the PLL is switched off.

### 20.4.4 Direct drive

When pins P0.15-13 (P0H.7-5) equal '011' during reset the on-chip phase locked loop is disabled and the CPU clock is directly driven from the internal oscillator with the input clock signal.

The frequency of  $f_{\text{CPU}}$  directly follows the frequency of  $f_{\text{XTAL}}$  so the high and low time of  $f_{\text{CPU}}$  (i.e. the duration of an individual TCL) is defined by the duty cycle of the input clock  $f_{\text{XTAL}}$ .

The timings listed below that refer to TCLs therefore must be calculated using the minimum TCL that is possible under the respective circumstances. This minimum value can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{TCL}_{\text{min}} = 1/f_{\text{XTAL}} * \text{DC}_{\text{min}}$$

DC= duty cycle

For two consecutive TCLs the deviation caused by the duty cycle of  $f_{\text{XTAL}}$  is compensated so the duration of 2TCL is always  $1/f_{\text{XTAL}}$ . The minimum value  $\text{TCL}_{\text{min}}$  therefore has to be used only once for timings that require an odd number of TCLs (1,3,...). Timings that require an even number of TCLs (2,4,...) may use the formula:

$$2\text{TCL} = 1/f_{\text{XTAL}}$$

*Note* The address float timings in Multiplexed bus mode ( $t_{11}$  and  $t_{45}$ ) use the maximum duration of TCL ( $\text{TCL}_{\text{max}} = 1/f_{\text{XTAL}} * \text{DC}_{\text{max}}$ ) instead of  $\text{TCL}_{\text{min}}$ .

Note that if the bit OWDDIS in SYSCON register is cleared, the PLL is running on its free-running frequency and delivers the clock signal for the Oscillator Watchdog. If bit OWDDIS is set, then the PLL is switched off.

### 20.4.5 Oscillator watchdog (OWD)

When the clock option selected is direct drive or direct drive with prescaler, in order to provide a fail safe mechanism in case of a loss of the external clock, an oscillator watchdog is implemented as an additional functionality of the PLL circuitry. This oscillator watchdog operates as follows:

After a reset, the Oscillator Watchdog is enabled by default. To disable the OWD, the bit OWDDIS (bit 4 of SYSCON register) must be set.

When the OWD is enabled, the PLL is running on its free-running frequency, and increment the Oscillator Watchdog counter. On each transition of XTAL1 pin, the Oscillator Watchdog is cleared. If an external clock failure occurs, then the Oscillator Watchdog counter overflows (after 16 PLL clock cycles). The CPU clock signal will be switched to the PLL free-running clock signal, and the Oscillator Watchdog Interrupt Request (XP3INT) is flagged. The CPU

clock will not switch back to the external clock even if a valid external clock exists on XTAL1 pin. Only a hardware reset can switch the CPU clock source back to direct clock input.

When the OWD is disabled, the CPU clock is always fed from the oscillator input and the PLL is switched off to decrease power supply current.

### 20.4.6 Phase locked loop

For all other combinations of pins P0.15-13 (P0H.7-5) during reset the on-chip phase locked loop is enabled and provides the CPU clock (see table above). The PLL multiplies the input frequency by the factor F which is selected via the combination of pins P0.15-13 (i.e.  $f_{CPU} = f_{XTAL} * F$ ). With every F'th transition of  $f_{XTAL}$  the PLL circuit synchronizes the CPU clock to the input clock. This synchronization is done smoothly, i.e. the CPU clock frequency does not change abruptly.

Due to this adaptation to the input clock the frequency of  $f_{CPU}$  is constantly adjusted so it is locked to  $f_{XTAL}$ . The slight variation causes a jitter of  $f_{CPU}$  which also effects the duration of individual TCLs.

The timings listed in the AC Characteristics that refer to TCLs therefore must be calculated using the minimum TCL that is possible under the respective circumstances.

The actual minimum value for TCL depends on the jitter of the PLL. As the PLL is constantly adjusting its output frequency so it corresponds to the applied input frequency (crystal or oscillator) the relative deviation for periods of more than one TCL is lower than for one single TCL (see formula and figure below).

For a period of  $N * TCL$  the minimum value is computed using the corresponding deviation  $D_N$ :

$$TCL_{min} = TCL_{NOM} * (1 - |D_N| / 100)$$

$$D_N = \pm(4 - N / 15) [\%]$$

where  $N$  = number of consecutive TCLs and  $1 \leq N \leq 40$ . So for a period of 3 TCLs (i.e.  $N = 3$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} D_3 &= 4 - 3 / 15 \\ &= 3.8\% \\ 3TCL_{min} &= 3TCL_{NOM} \times (1 - 3.8 / 100) \\ &= TCL_{NOM} \times 0.962 \\ &(57.72\text{nsec}@f_{CPU} = 25\text{MHz}) \end{aligned}$$

This is especially important for bus cycles using waitstates and e.g. for the operation of timers, serial interfaces, etc. For all slower operations and longer periods (e.g. pulse train

generation or measurement, lower baudrates, etc.) the deviation caused by the PLL jitter is negligible.

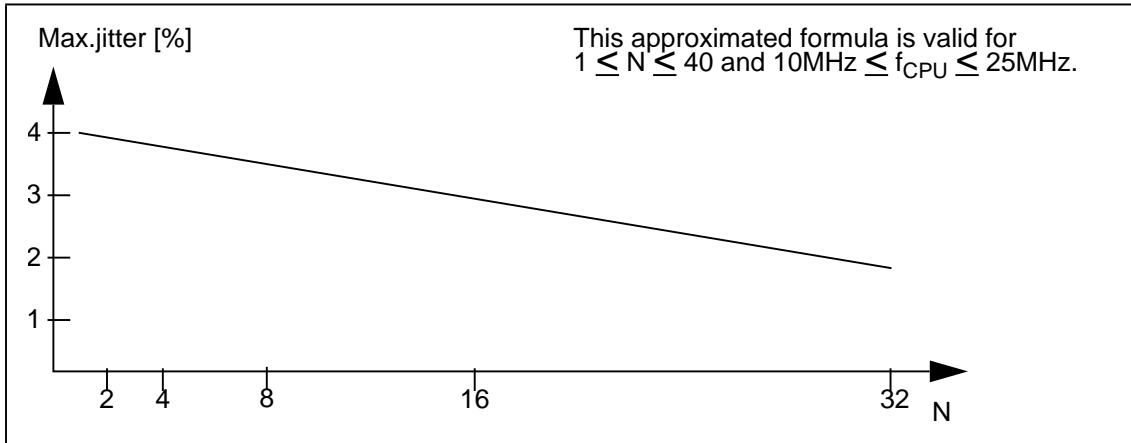


Figure 12 Approximated maximum PLL jitter

### 20.4.7 Memory cycle variables

The tables below use three variables which are derived from the BUSCONx registers and represent the special characteristics of the programmed memory cycle. The following table describes, how these variables are to be computed.

Description	Symbol	Values
ALE Extension	$t_A$	$TCL * \langle ALECTL \rangle$
Memory Cycle Time Waitstates	$t_C$	$2TCL * (15 - \langle MCTC \rangle)$
Memory Tristate Time	$t_F$	$2TCL * (1 - \langle MTTC \rangle)$

20.4.8 External clock drive XTAL1

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V } 10\%, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}, T_A = -40\text{ to } +125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	$f_{CPU} = f_{XTAL}$		$f_{CPU} = f_{XTAL} / 2$		$f_{CPU} = f_{XTAL} * N$ $N = 1.5/2, /2.5/3/4/5$		Unit
		min	max	min	max	min	max	
Oscillator period	$t_{OSC}SR$	40 <sup>1)</sup>	1000	20 <sup>2)</sup>	500	40 * N	100 * N	ns
High time	$t_1SR$	18 <sup>3)</sup>	–	6 <sup>3)</sup>	–	10 <sup>3)</sup>	–	ns
Low time	$t_2SR$	18 <sup>3)</sup>	–	6 <sup>3)</sup>	–	10 <sup>3)</sup>	–	ns
Rise time	$t_3SR$	–	10 <sup>3)</sup>	–	6 <sup>3)</sup>	–	10 <sup>3)</sup>	ns
Fall time	$t_4SR$	–	10 <sup>3)</sup>	–	6 <sup>3)</sup>	–	10 <sup>3)</sup>	ns

- 1 Theoretical minimum. The real minimum value depends on the duty cycle of the input clock signal.
- 2 25 MHz is the maximum input frequency when using an external crystal oscillator; however, 50 MHz can be applied with an external clock source.
- 3 The input clock signal must reach the defined levels  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH2}$ .

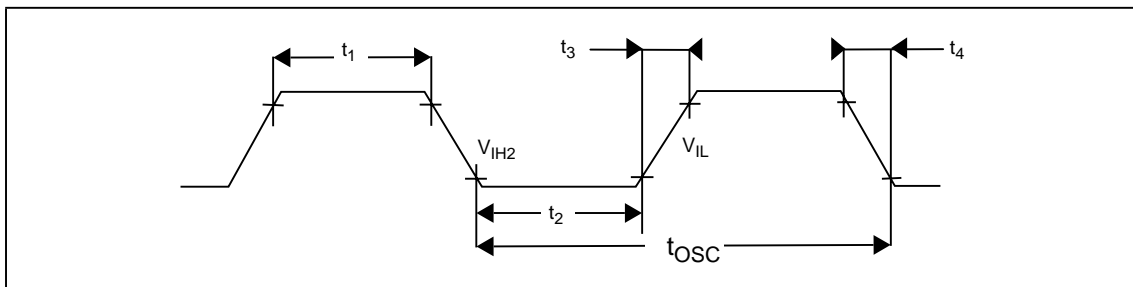


Figure 13 External clock drive XTAL1

PRELIMINARY DATA

20 Electrical Characteristics

AC characteristics

20.4.9 Multiplexed bus

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V } 10\%, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}, T_A = -40\text{ to } +125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$C_L$  (for PORT0, PORT1, Port 4, ALE,  $\overline{RD}$ ,  $\overline{WR}$ ,  $\overline{BHE}$ , CLKOUT) = 100 pF,

$C_L$  (for Port 6,  $\overline{CS}$ ) = 100 pF

ALE cycle time =  $6\text{ TCL} + 2t_A + t_C + t_F$  (120 ns at 25-MHz CPU clock without waitstates)

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25 MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
ALE high time	$t_{5CC}$	$10 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_A$	–	ns
Address setup to ALE	$t_{6CC}$	$4 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 16 + t_A$	–	ns
Address hold after ALE	$t_{7CC}$	$10 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_A$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ (with RW-delay)	$t_{8CC}$	$10 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_A$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ (no RW-delay)	$t_{9CC}$	$-10 + t_A$	–	$-10 + t_A$	–	ns
Address float after $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ (with RW-delay)	$t_{10CC}$	–	6	–	6	ns
Address float after $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ (no RW-delay)	$t_{11CC}$	–	26	–	$TCL + 6$	ns
$\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ low time (with RW-delay)	$t_{12CC}$	$30 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 10 + t_C$	–	ns
$\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ low time (no RW-delay)	$t_{13CC}$	$50 + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 10 + t_C$	–	ns
$\overline{RD}$ to valid data in (with RW-delay)	$t_{14SR}$	–	$20 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 20 + t_C$	ns

Table 16 Multiplexed bus characteristics



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## AC characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25 MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
$\overline{RD}$ to valid data in (no RW-delay)	$t_{15SR}$	–	$40 + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 20 + t_C$	ns
ALE low to valid data in	$t_{16SR}$	–	$40 + t_A + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 20 + t_A + t_C$	ns
Address/Unlatched $\overline{CS}$ to valid data in	$t_{17SR}$	–	$50 + 2t_A + t_C$	–	$4TCL - 30 + 2t_A + t_C$	ns
Data hold after $\overline{RD}$ rising edge	$t_{18SR}$	0	–	0	–	ns
Data float after $\overline{RD}$	$t_{19SR}$	–	$26 + t_F$	–	$2TCL - 14 + t_F$	ns
Data valid to $\overline{WR}$	$t_{22CC}$	$20 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 20 + t_C$	–	ns
Data hold after $\overline{WR}$	$t_{23CC}$	$26 + t_F$	–	$2TCL - 14 + t_F$	–	ns
ALE rising edge after $\overline{RD}, \overline{WR}$	$t_{25CC}$	$26 + t_F$	–	$2TCL - 14 + t_F$	–	ns
Address/Unlatched $\overline{CS}$ hold after $\overline{RD}, \overline{WR}$	$t_{27CC}$	$26 + t_F$	–	$2TCL - 14 + t_F$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to Latched $\overline{CS}$	$t_{38CC}$	$-4 - t_A$	$10 - t_A$	$-4 - t_A$	$10 - t_A$	ns
Latched $\overline{CS}$ low to Valid Data In	$t_{39SR}$	–	$40 + t_C + 2t_A$	–	$3TCL - 20 + t_C + 2t_A$	ns
Latched $\overline{CS}$ hold after $\overline{RD}, \overline{WR}$	$t_{40CC}$	$46 + t_F$	–	$3TCL - 14 + t_F$	–	ns
ALE fall. edge to $\overline{RdCS}, \overline{WrCS}$ (with RW delay)	$t_{42CC}$	$16 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 4 + t_A$	–	ns

Table 16 Multiplexed bus characteristics

## PRELIMINARY DATA

## 20 Electrical Characteristics

## AC characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25 MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
ALE fall. edge to $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$ (no RW delay)	$t_{43\text{CC}}$	$-4 + t_A$	–	$-4 + t_A$	–	ns
Address float after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$ (with RW delay)	$t_{44\text{CC}}$	–	0	–	0	ns
Address float after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$ (no RW delay)	$t_{45\text{CC}}$	–	20	–	TCL	ns
$\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ to Valid Data In (with RW delay)	$t_{46\text{SR}}$	–	$16 + t_C$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 24 + t_C$	ns
$\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ to Valid Data In (no RW delay)	$t_{47\text{SR}}$	–	$36 + t_C$	–	$3\text{TCL} - 24 + t_C$	ns
$\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$ Low Time (with RW delay)	$t_{48\text{CC}}$	$30 + t_C$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 10 + t_C$	–	ns
$\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$ Low Time (no RW delay)	$t_{49\text{CC}}$	$50 + t_C$	–	$3\text{TCL} - 10 + t_C$	–	ns
Data valid to $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$	$t_{50\text{CC}}$	$26 + t_C$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 14 + t_C$	–	ns
Data hold after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$	$t_{51\text{SR}}$	0	–	0	–	ns
Data float after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$	$t_{52\text{SR}}$	–	$20 + t_F$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 20 + t_F$	ns
Address hold after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$	$t_{54\text{CC}}$	$20 + t_F$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 20 + t_F$	–	ns
Data hold after $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$	$t_{56\text{CC}}$	$20 + t_F$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 20 + t_F$	–	ns

Table 16 Multiplexed bus characteristics

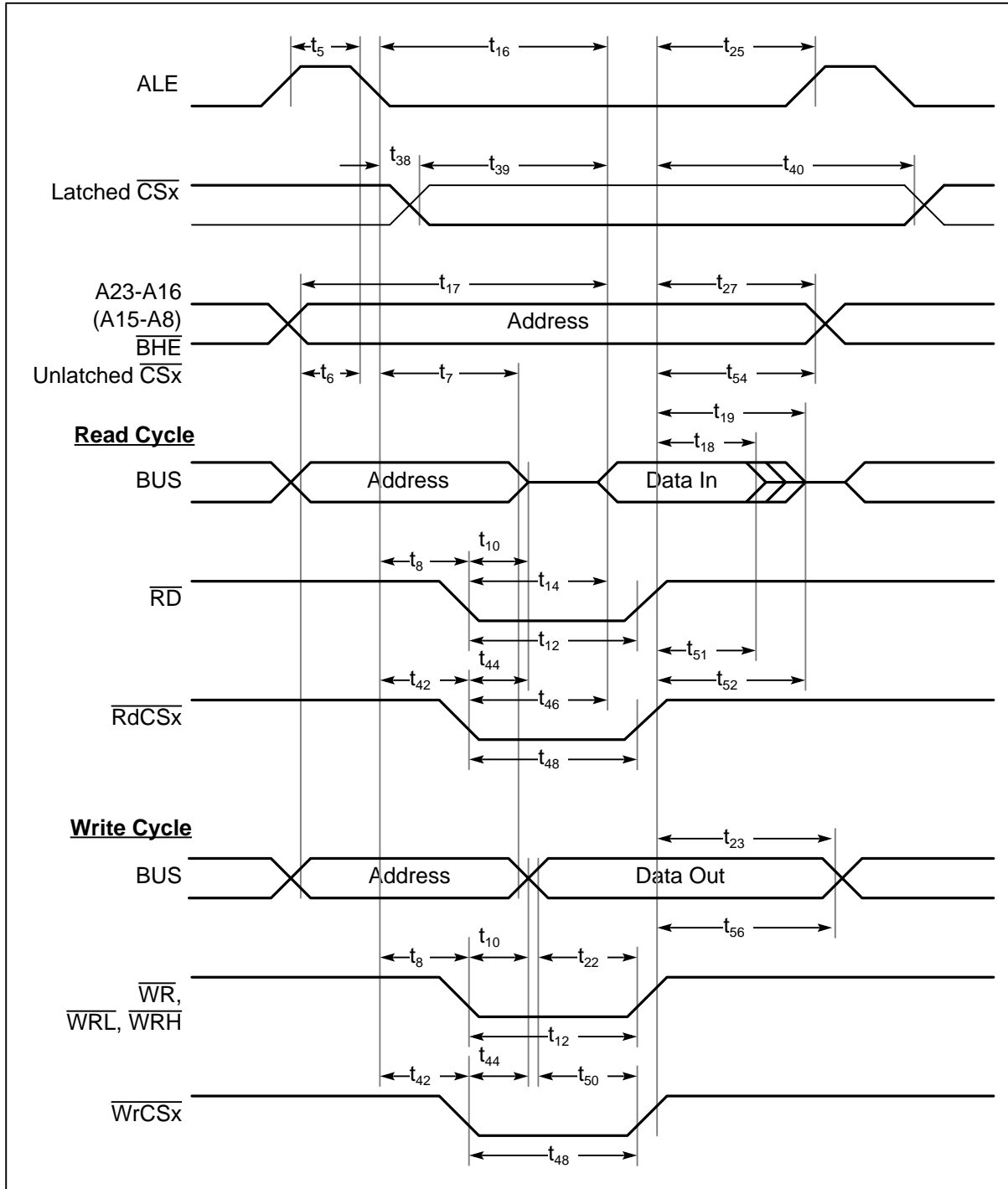


Figure 14 External memory cycle:multiplexed bus, with read/write delay, normal ALE



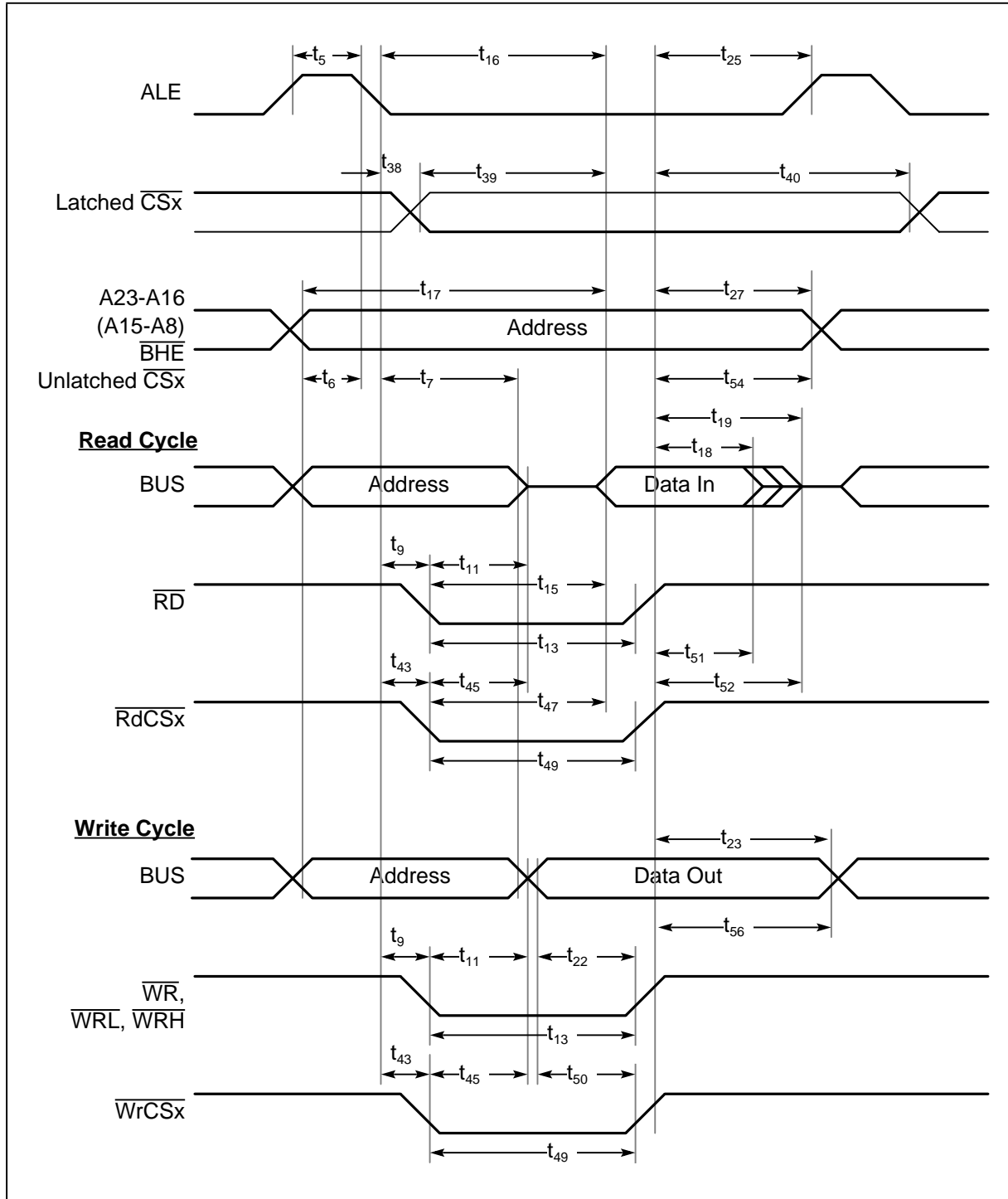


Figure 16 External memory cycle: multiplexed bus, no read/write delay, normal ALE

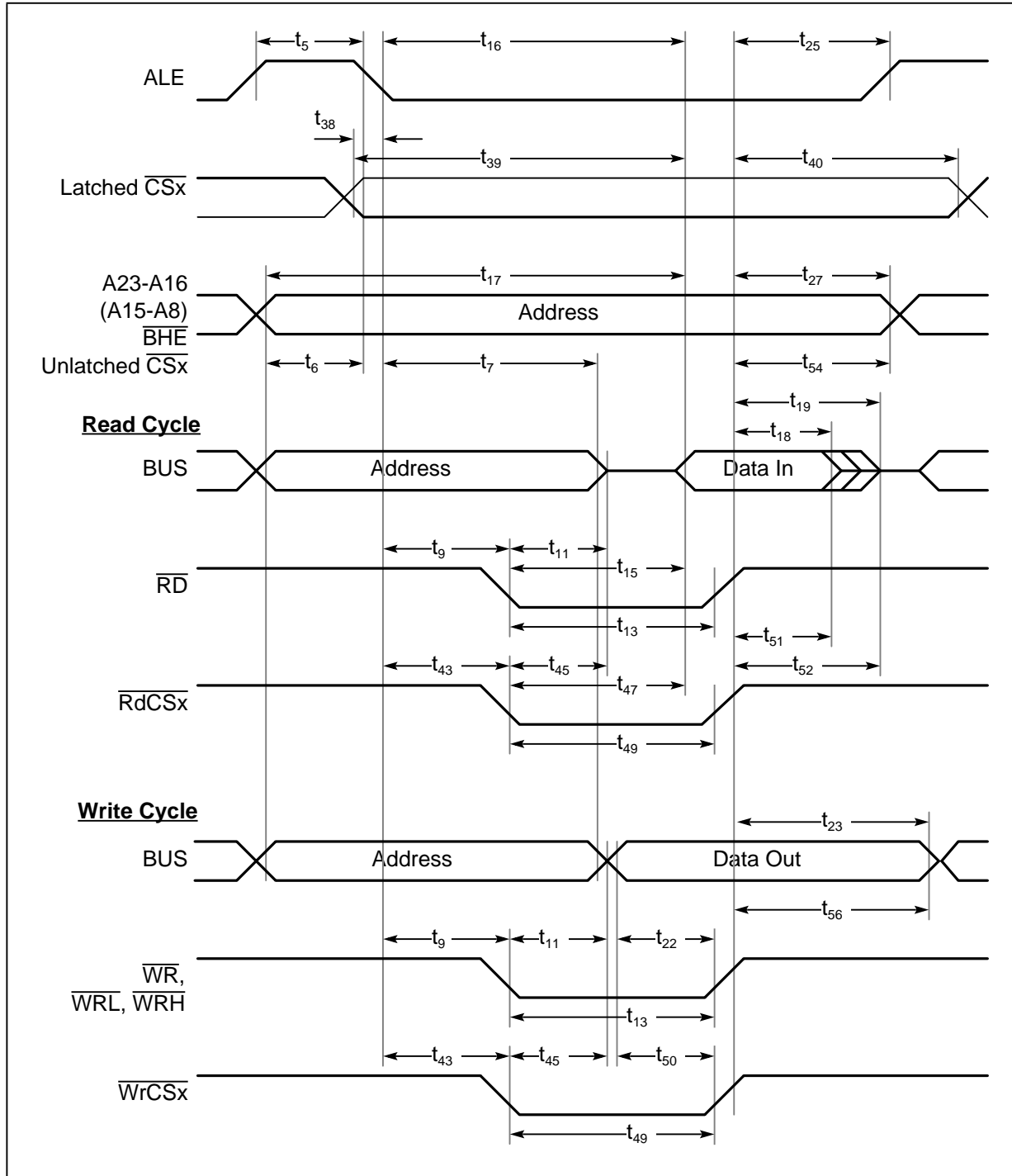


Figure 17 External memory cycle: multiplexed bus, no read/write delay, extended ALE

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20.4.10 Demultiplexed bus

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V } 10\%, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}, T_A = -40\text{ to } +125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$C_L$  (for PORT0, PORT1, Port 4, ALE,  $\overline{RD}$ ,  $\overline{WR}$ ,  $\overline{BHE}$ , CLKOUT) = 100 pF,

$C_L$  (for Port 6,  $\overline{CS}$ ) = 100 pF

ALE cycle time = 4 TCL + 2 $t_A$  +  $t_C$  +  $t_F$  (80 ns at 25 MHz CPU clock without waitstates)

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
ALE high time	$t_{5CC}$	$10 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_A$	–	ns
Address setup to ALE	$t_{6CC}$	$4 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 16 + t_A$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ (with RW-delay)	$t_{8CC}$	$10 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_A$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ (no RW-delay)	$t_{9CC}$	$-10 + t_A$	–	$-10 + t_A$	–	ns
$\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ low time (with RW-delay)	$t_{12CC}$	$30 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 10 + t_C$	–	ns
$\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ low time (no RW-delay)	$t_{13CC}$	$50 + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 10 + t_C$	–	ns
$\overline{RD}$ to valid data in (with RW-delay)	$t_{14SR}$	–	$20 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 20 + t_C$	ns
$\overline{RD}$ to valid data in (no RW-delay)	$t_{15SR}$	–	$40 + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 20 + t_C$	ns
ALE low to valid data in	$t_{16SR}$	–	$40 + t_A + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 20 + t_A + t_C$	ns
Address/Unlatched $\overline{CS}$ to valid data in	$t_{17SR}$	–	$50 + 2t_A + t_C$	–	$4TCL - 30 + 2t_A + t_C$	ns
Data hold after $\overline{RD}$ rising edge	$t_{18SR}$	0	–	0	–	ns

Table 17 Demultiplexed bus characteristics

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## 20 Electrical Characteristics

## AC characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
Data float after $\overline{RD}$ rising edge (with RW-delay <sup>1)</sup> )	$t_{20SR}$	–	$26 + t_F$	–	$2TCL - 14 + t_F + 2t_A^{1)}$	ns
Data float after $\overline{RD}$ rising edge (no RW-delay <sup>1)</sup> )	$t_{21SR}$	–	$10 + t_F$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_F + 2t_A^{1)}$	ns
Data valid to $\overline{WR}$	$t_{22CC}$	$20 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 20 + t_C$	–	ns
Data hold after $\overline{WR}$	$t_{24CC}$	$10 + t_F$	–	$TCL - 10 + t_F$	–	ns
ALE rising edge after $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$	$t_{26CC}$	$-10 + t_F$	–	$-10 + t_F$	–	ns
Address/Unlatched $\overline{CS}$ hold after $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$ <sup>2)</sup>	$t_{28CC}$	$0 + t_F$	–	$0 + t_F$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to Latched $\overline{CS}$	$t_{38CC}$	$-4 - t_A$	$10 - t_A$	$-4 - t_A$	$10 - t_A$	ns
Latched $\overline{CS}$ low to Valid Data In	$t_{39SR}$	–	$40 + t_C + 2t_A$	–	$3TCL - 20 + t_C + 2t_A$	ns
Latched $\overline{CS}$ hold after $\overline{RD}$ , $\overline{WR}$	$t_{41CC}$	$6 + t_F$	–	$TCL - 14 + t_F$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to $\overline{RdCS}$ , $\overline{WrCS}$ (with RW-delay)	$t_{42CC}$	$16 + t_A$	–	$TCL - 4 + t_A$	–	ns
ALE falling edge to $\overline{RdCS}$ , $\overline{WrCS}$ (no RW-delay)	$t_{43CC}$	$-4 + t_A$	–	$-4 + t_A$	–	ns
$\overline{RdCS}$ to Valid Data In (with RW-delay)	$t_{46SR}$	–	$16 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 24 + t_C$	ns
$\overline{RdCS}$ to Valid Data In (no RW-delay)	$t_{47SR}$	–	$36 + t_C$	–	$3TCL - 24 + t_C$	ns
$\overline{RdCS}$ , $\overline{WrCS}$ Low Time (with RW-delay)	$t_{48CC}$	$30 + t_C$	–	$2TCL - 10 + t_C$	–	ns

Table 17 Demultiplexed bus characteristics



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## 20 Electrical Characteristics

## AC characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
$\overline{\text{RdCS}}, \overline{\text{WrCS}}$ Low Time (no RW-delay)	$t_{49\text{CC}}$	$50 + t_{\text{C}}$	–	$3\text{TCL} - 10 + t_{\text{C}}$	–	ns
Data valid to $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$	$t_{50\text{CC}}$	$26 + t_{\text{C}}$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 14 + t_{\text{C}}$	–	ns
Data hold after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$	$t_{51\text{SR}}$	0	–	0	–	ns
Data float after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ (with RW-delay)	$t_{53\text{SR}}$	–	$20 + t_{\text{F}}$	–	$2\text{TCL} - 20 + t_{\text{F}}$	ns
Data float after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}$ (no RW-delay)	$t_{68\text{SR}}$	–	$0 + t_{\text{F}}$	–	$\text{TCL} - 20 + t_{\text{F}}$	ns
Address hold after $\overline{\text{RdCS}}, \overline{\text{WrCS}}$	$t_{55\text{CC}}$	$-10 + t_{\text{F}}$	–	$-10 + t_{\text{F}}$	–	ns
Data hold after $\overline{\text{WrCS}}$	$t_{57\text{CC}}$	$6 + t_{\text{F}}$	–	$\text{TCL} - 14 + t_{\text{F}}$	–	ns

Table 17 Demultiplexed bus characteristics

1 RW-delay and  $t_{\text{A}}$  refer to the next following bus cycle.

Read data are latched with the same clock edge that triggers the address change and the rising  $\overline{\text{RD}}$  edge. Therefore address changes before the end of  $\overline{\text{RD}}$  have no impact on read cycles

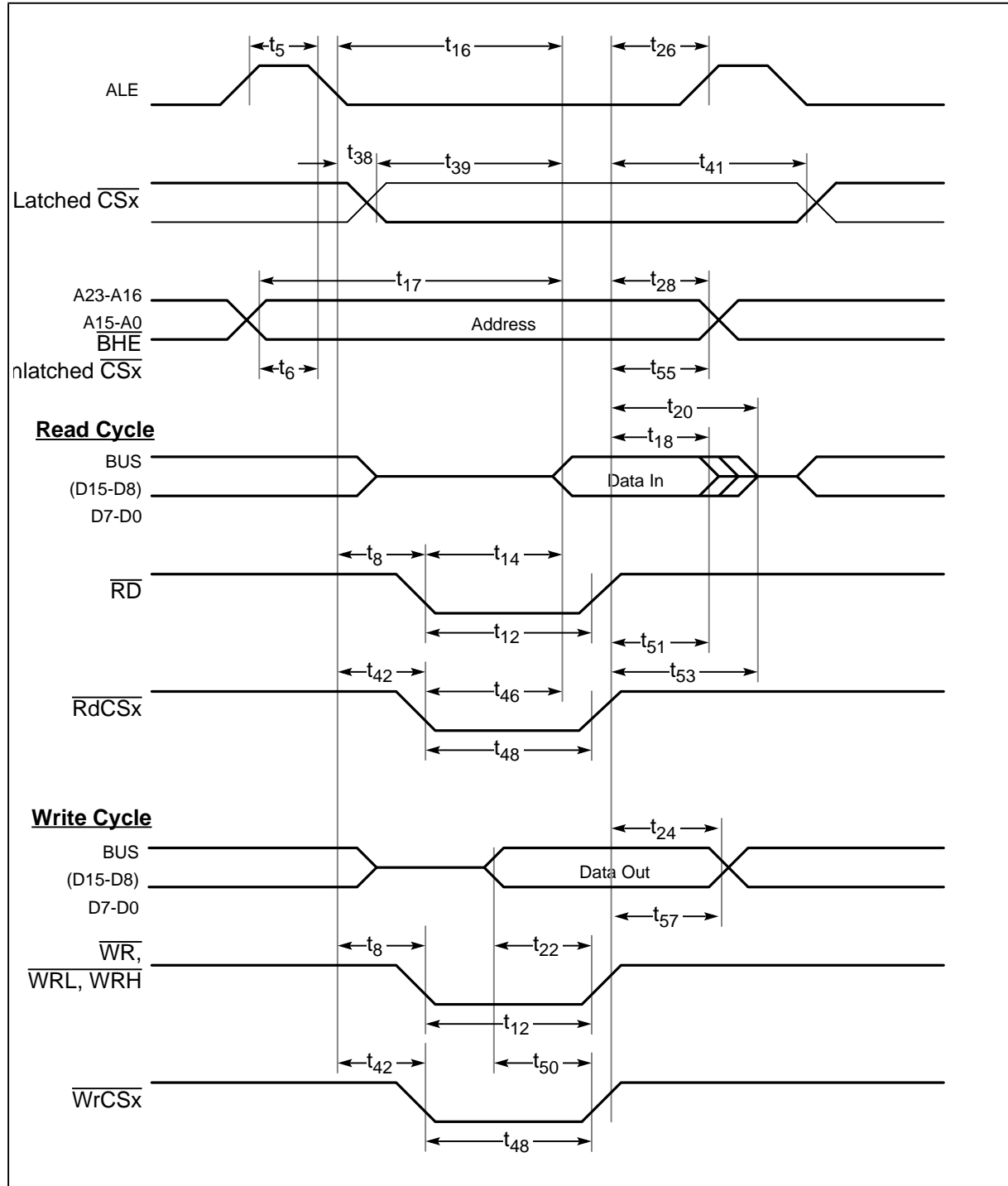


Figure 18 External memory cycle: demultip bus, with read/write delay, normal ALE

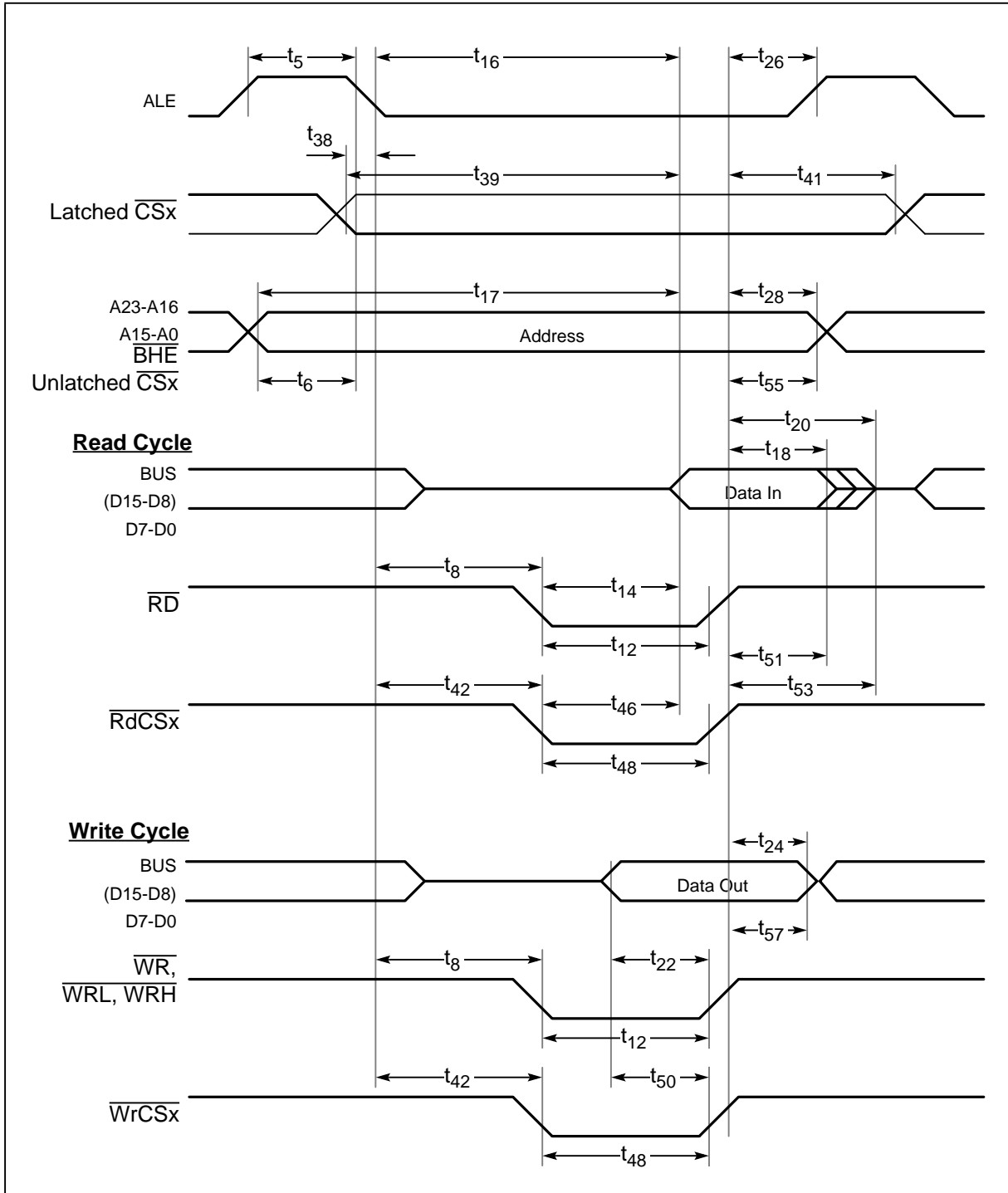


Figure 19 External memory cycle: demultiplexed bus, with read/write delay, ext'd ALE

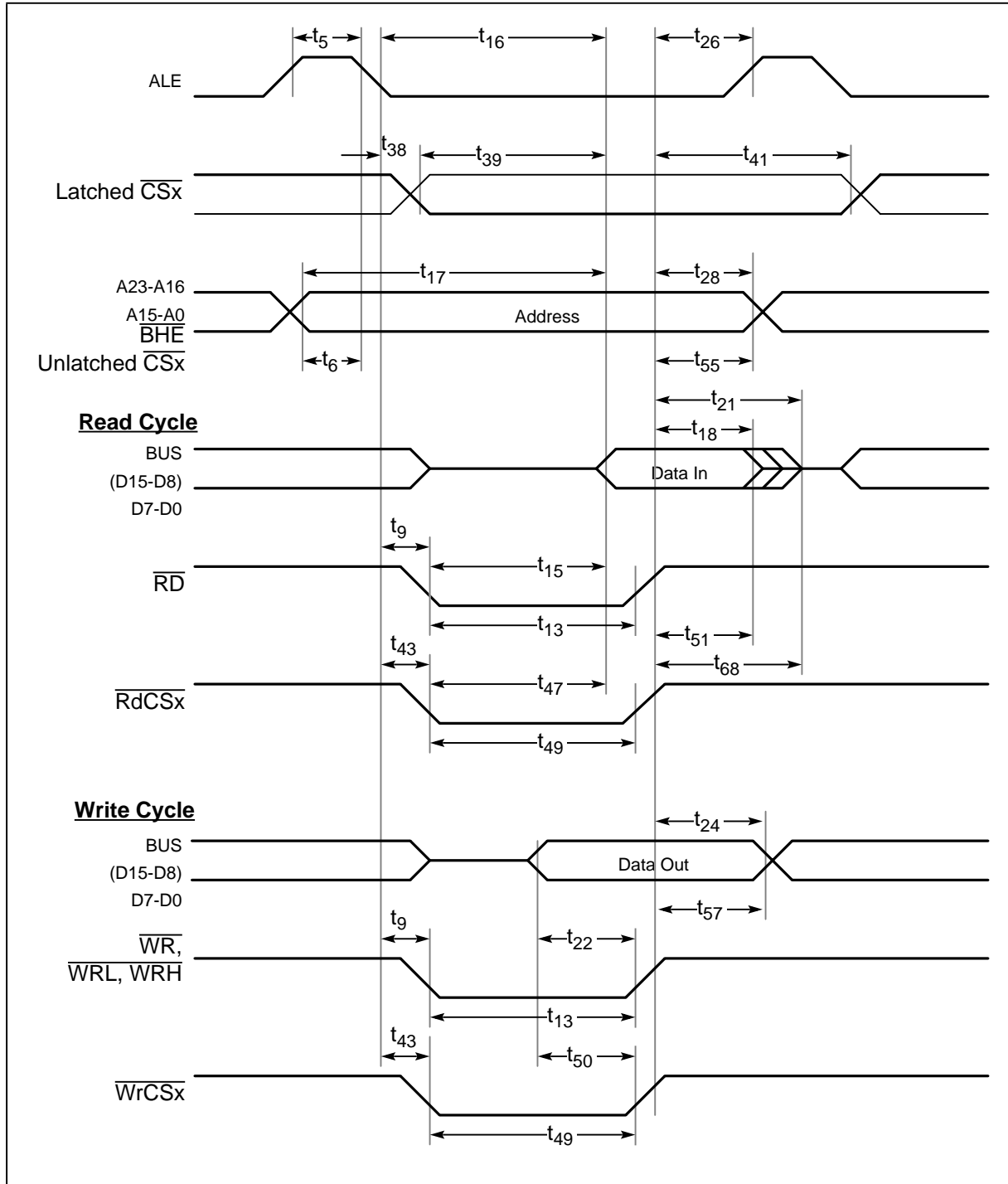


Figure 20 External memory cycle: demultip bus, no read/write delay, normal ALE

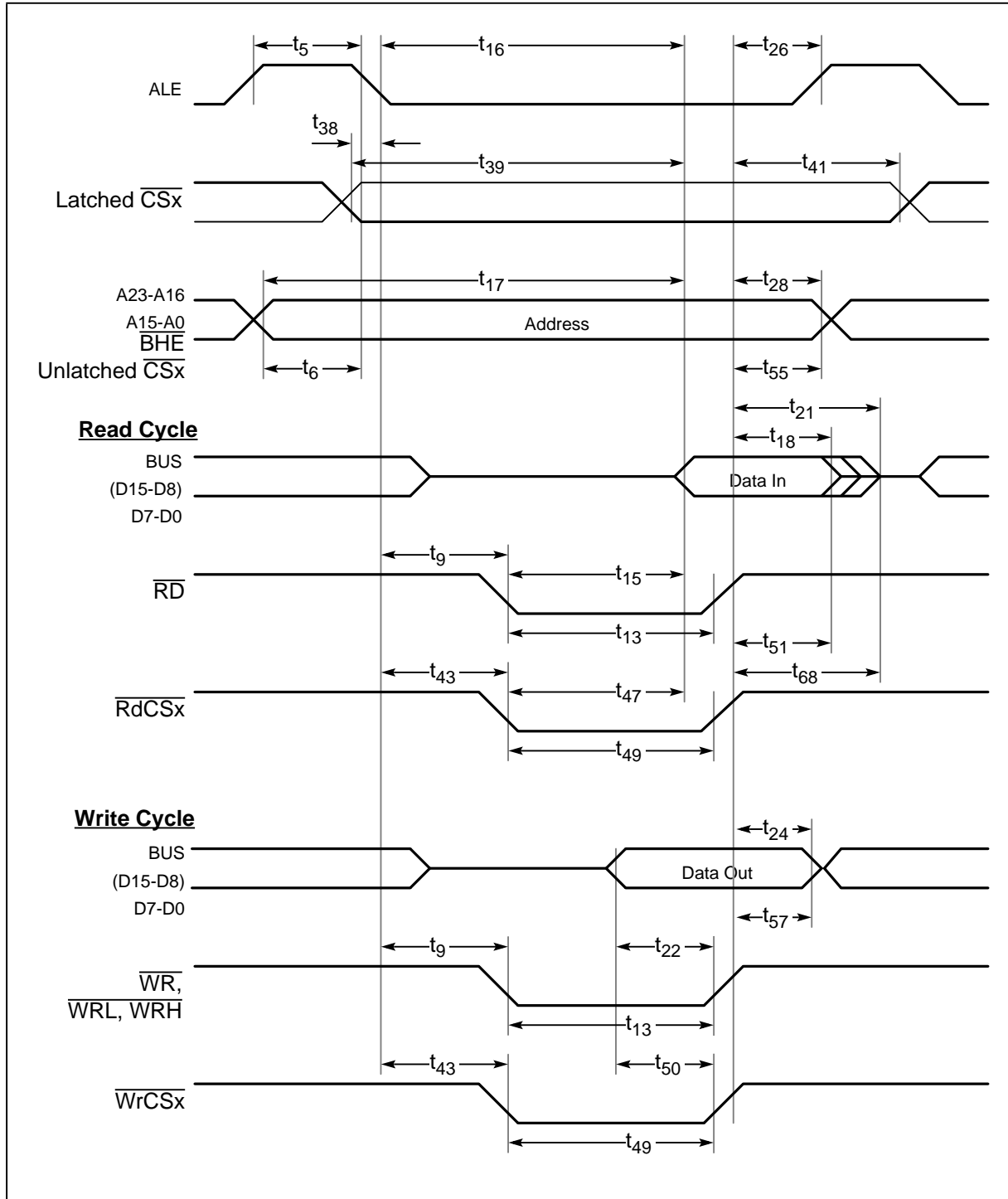


Figure 21 External memory cycle: demultiplexed bus, no read/write delay, ext'd ALE

20.4.11 CLKOUT and  $\overline{\text{READY}}$ 

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V } 10\%, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}, T_A = -40\text{ to }+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$C_L$  (for PORT0, PORT1, Port 4, ALE,  $\overline{\text{RD}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{WR}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ , CLKOUT) = 100 pF

$C_L$  (for Port 6,  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) = 100 pF

Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
CLKOUT cycle time	$t_{29\text{CC}}$	40	40	2TCL	2TCL	ns
CLKOUT high time	$t_{30\text{CC}}$	14	–	TCL – 6	–	ns
CLKOUT low time	$t_{31\text{CC}}$	10	–	TCL – 10	–	ns
CLKOUT rise time	$t_{32\text{CC}}$	–	4	–	4	ns
CLKOUT fall time	$t_{33\text{CC}}$	–	4	–	4	ns
CLKOUT rising edge to ALE falling edge	$t_{34\text{CC}}$	$0 + t_A$	$10 + t_A$	$0 + t_A$	$10 + t_A$	ns
Synchronous $\overline{\text{READY}}$ setup time to CLKOUT	$t_{35\text{SR}}$	14	–	14	–	ns
Synchronous $\overline{\text{READY}}$ hold time after CLKOUT	$t_{36\text{SR}}$	4	–	4	–	ns
Asynchronous $\overline{\text{READY}}$ low time	$t_{37\text{SR}}$	54	–	2TCL + 14	–	ns
Asynchronous $\overline{\text{READY}}$ setup time <sup>1)</sup>	$t_{58\text{SR}}$	14	–	14	–	ns
Asynchronous $\overline{\text{READY}}$ hold time <sup>1)</sup>	$t_{59\text{SR}}$	4	–	4	–	ns
Async. $\overline{\text{READY}}$ hold time after $\overline{\text{RD}}$ , $\overline{\text{WR}}$ high (Demultiplexed Bus) <sup>2)</sup>	$t_{60\text{SR}}$	0	$0 + 2t_A + t_C$ $+ t_F$ <sup>2)</sup>	0	TCL - 20 $+ 2t_A + t_C +$ $t_F$ <sup>2)</sup>	ns

Table 18 CLKOUT and  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  characteristics

- 1 These timings are given for test purposes only, in order to assure recognition at a specific clock edge.
- 2 Demultiplexed bus is the worst case. For multiplexed bus 2TCL are to be added to the maximum values. This adds even more time for deactivating READY.  
The  $2t_A$  and  $t_C$  refer to the next following bus cycle,  $t_F$  refers to the current bus cycle.

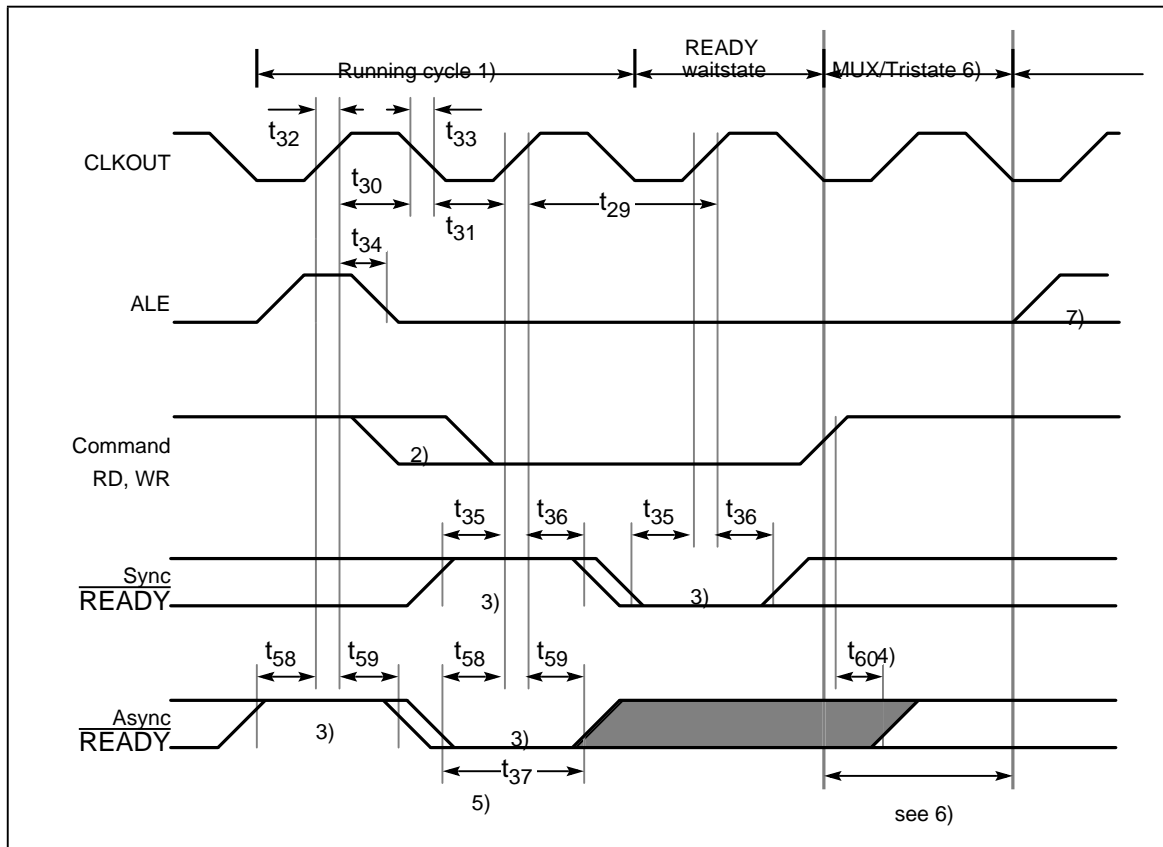


Figure 22 CLKOUT and  $\overline{\text{READY}}$

- 1 Cycle as programmed, including MCTC waitstates (Example shows 0 MCTC WS).
- 2 The leading edge of the respective command depends on RW-delay.
- 3  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  sampled HIGH at this sampling point generates a READY controlled waitstate,  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  sampled LOW at this sampling point terminates the currently running bus cycle.
- 4  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  may be deactivated in response to the trailing (rising) edge of the corresponding command ( $\overline{\text{RD}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WR}}$ ).
- 5 If the Asynchronous  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  signal does not fulfill the indicated setup and hold times with respect to CLKOUT (e.g. because CLKOUT is not enabled), it must fulfill  $t_{37}$  in order

**20 Electrical Characteristics****AC characteristics**

to be safely synchronized. This is guaranteed, if READY is removed in response to the command (see Note 4)).

- 6 Multiplexed bus modes have a MUX waitstate added after a bus cycle, and an additional MTTC waitstate may be inserted here.  
For a multiplexed bus with MTTC waitstate this delay is 2 CLKOUT cycles, for a demultiplexed bus without MTTC waitstate this delay is zero.
- 7 The next external bus cycle may start here.

**20.4.12 External bus arbitration**

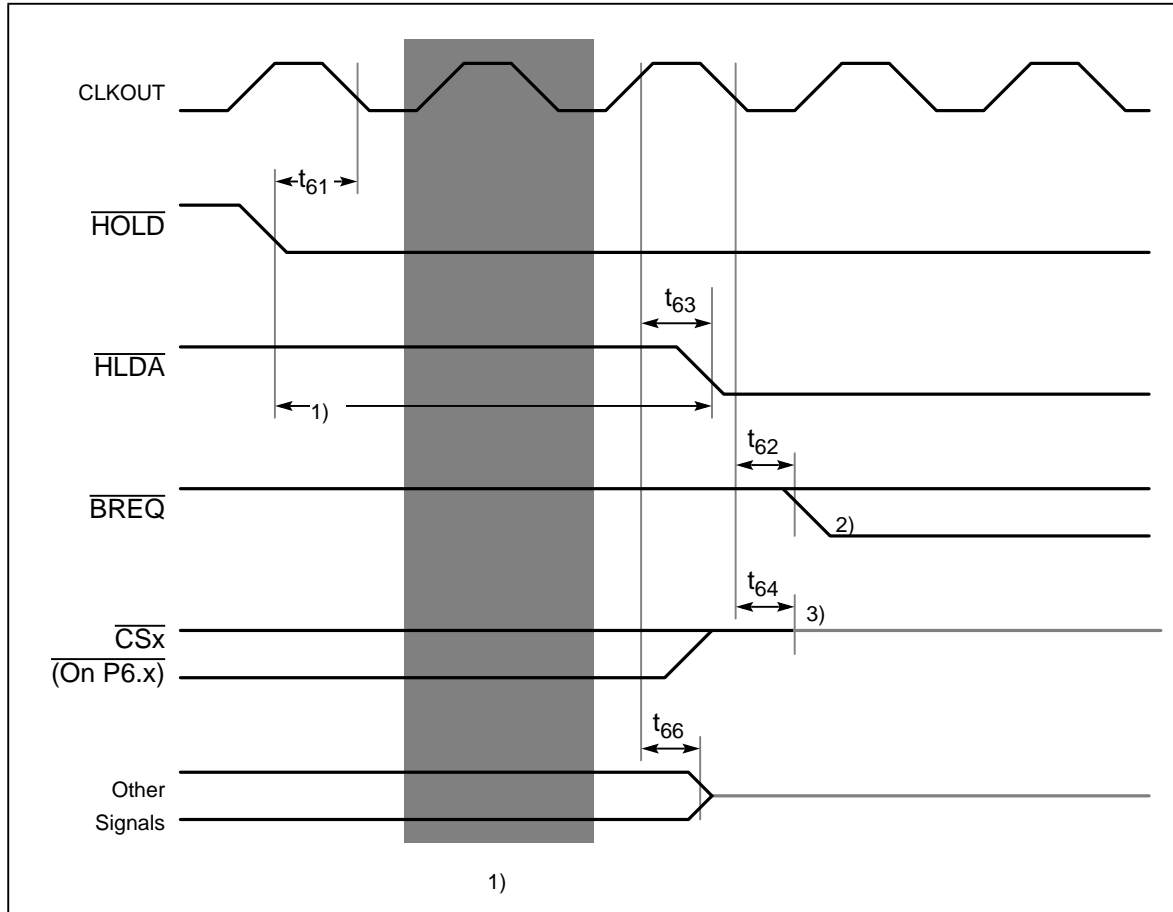
$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V } 10\%, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}, T_A = -40\text{ to }+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$C_L$  (for PORT0, PORT1, Port 4, ALE,  $\overline{\text{RD}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{WR}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ , CLKOUT) = 100 pF

$C_L$  (for Port 6,  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) = 100 pF

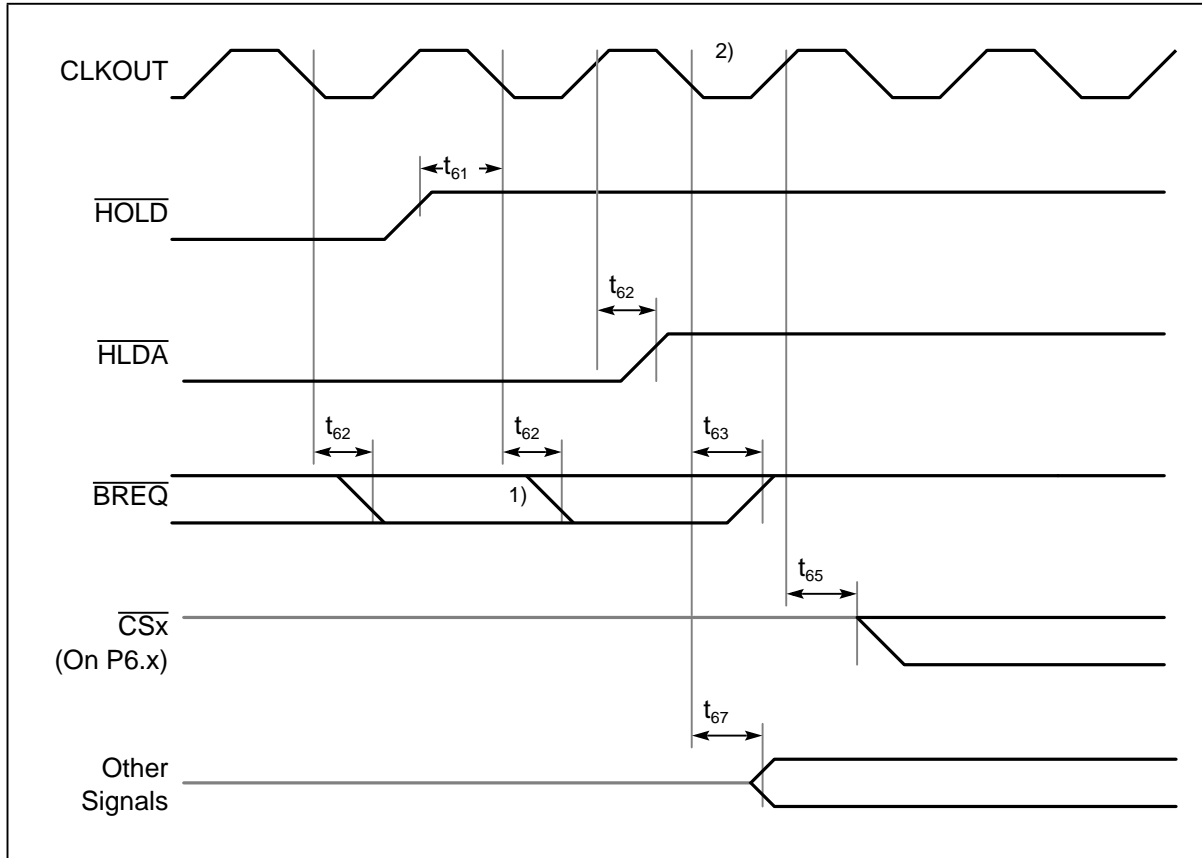
Parameter	Symbol	Max. CPU Clock = 25MHz		Variable CPU Clock 1/2TCL = 1 to 25MHz		Unit
		min.	max.	min.	max.	
HOLD input setup time to CLKOUT	$t_{61SR}$	20	–	20	–	ns
CLKOUT to $\overline{\text{HLDA}}$ high or $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$ low delay	$t_{62CC}$	–	20	–	20	ns
CLKOUT to $\overline{\text{HLDA}}$ low or $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$ high delay	$t_{63CC}$	–	20	–	20	ns
$\overline{\text{CSx}}$ release	$t_{64CC}$	–	20	–	20	ns
$\overline{\text{CSx}}$ drive	$t_{65CC}$	-4	24	-4	24	ns
Other signals release	$t_{66CC}$	–	20	–	20	ns
Other signals drive	$t_{67CC}$	-4	24	-4	24	ns





**Figure 23 External bus arbitration, releasing the bus**

- 1) The ST10C167 will complete the currently running bus cycle before granting bus access.
- 2) This is the first possibility for  $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$  to get active.
- 3) The  $\overline{\text{CSx}}$  outputs will be resistive high (pullup) after  $t_{64}$ .



**Figure 24 External bus arbitration, (regaining the bus)**

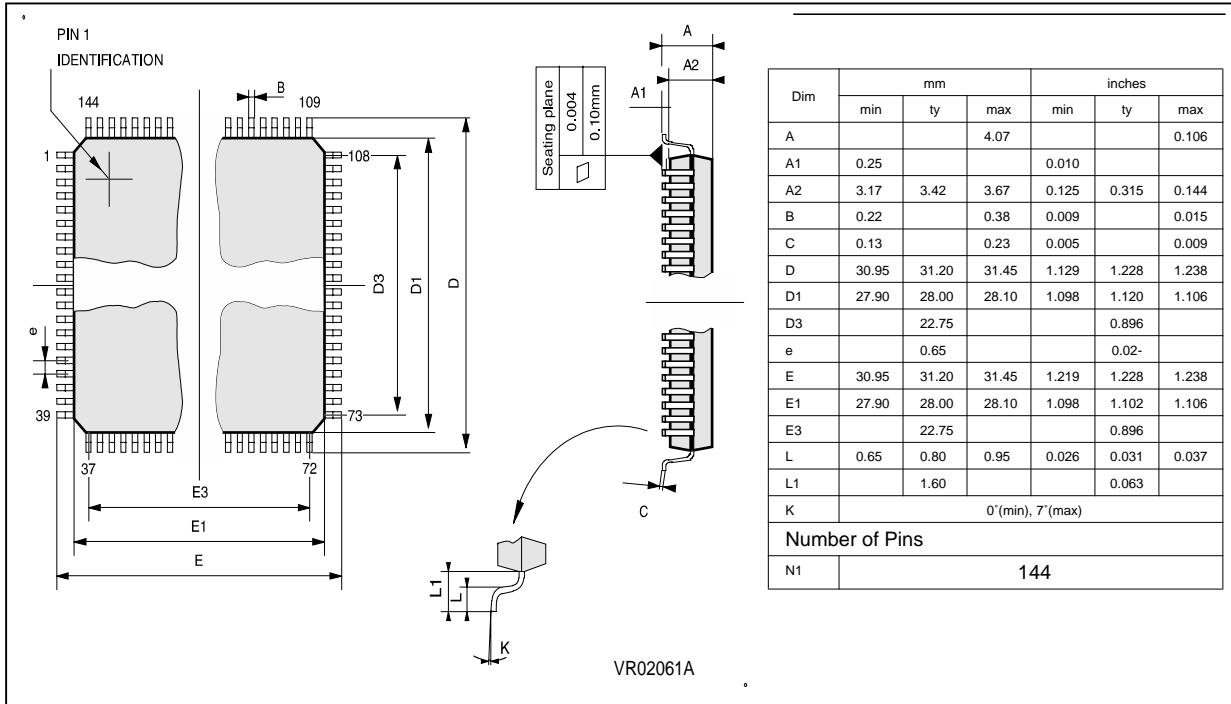
- 1 This is the last chance for  $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$  to trigger the indicated regain-sequence. Even if  $\overline{\text{BREQ}}$  is activated earlier, the regain-sequence is initiated by  $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$  going high. Please note that  $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$  may also be deactivated without the ST10C167 requesting the bus.
- 2 The next ST10C167 driven bus cycle may start here.

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21 Package Mechanical Data

# 21 Package Mechanical Data

Figure 25 Package Outline PQFP144 (28 x 28 mm)



# 22 Ordering Information

Salestype	Temperature range	Package
ST10C167-Q3	-40°C to 125°C	PQFP144 (28 x 28 mm)

## PRELIMINARY DATA

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