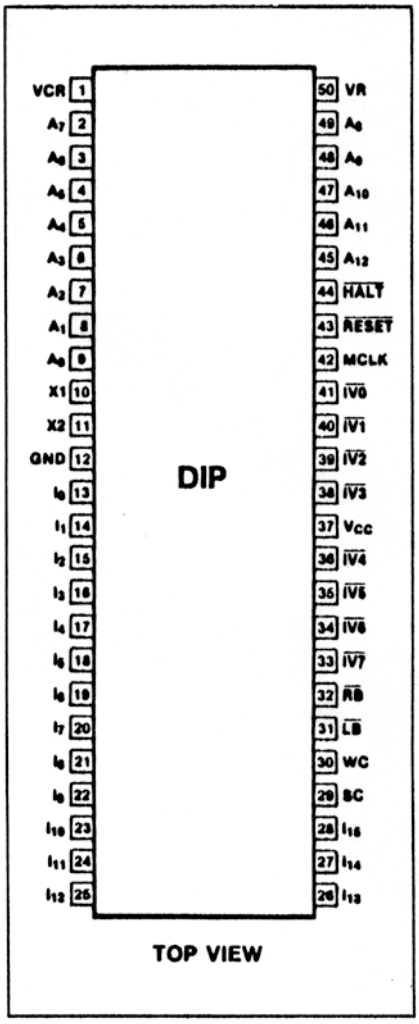
SL8X305 Microcontroller

Legacy Device: *Philips/Signetics S8X305*

FEATURES

- Fetch, Decode, and Execute a 16-bit Instruction in a minimum of 200ns (one machine cycle)
- Bit-oriented instruction set (addressable single– or multiple-bit subfields)
- Separate buses for instruction, instruction Address and 3–State I/O
- Thirteen 8-bit general-purpose working registers
- Source/destination architecture
- Bipolar low-power Schottky technology/TTL inputs and outputs
- On–chip oscillator and timing generation
- Single +5V supply
- Multiple package options



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The Signetics 8X305 Microcontroller (Figure 1) is a high–speed bipolar microprocessor implemented with low–power Schottky technology. In a single chip, the 8X305 combines speed, flexibility, and a bit–oriented instruction set. These features and other basic characteristics of the chip combine to provide cost–effective solutions for a broad range of applications. The 8X305 is particularly useful in systems that require high–speed bit manipulations — sophisticated controllers, data communications, very fast interface control, and other applications of a similar nature.

The 8X305 can fetch, decode, and execute a 16-bit instruction word in a minimum of 200ns. Within one instruction cycle, the 8-bit data-processing path can be programmed to rotate, mask, shift, and/or merge single or multiple bit subfields and, in addition, perform an ALU operation; in the same instruction, an external data field can be input, processed, and output to a specified destination — likewise, single or multiple bit data fields can be internally moved from a given source to a given destination. To summarize, fixed or variable-length data fields can be fetched, processed, operated on by the ALU, and moved to a different location — all in a timeframe of 200ns. To interface with I/O and program memory, the 8X305 uses a 13-bit instruction bus, an 8-bit bidirectional multiplexed I/O data/address bus and a 5-bit I/O control bus.

A wide selection of I/O devices, interface chips, and special-purpose parts are available for systems use. In most applications, the more powerful 8X305 is functionally interchangeable with its predecessor — the 8X300.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	RATING	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	+7.0	V
X1, X2	Crystal input voltage	2.0	V
All other pins	Logic input pins V_I	5.5	V
T_{STG}	Storage temperature range	−65 to +150	°C

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $4.5V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$, $-55°C \leq T_C \leq +125°C$ unless otherwise noted.

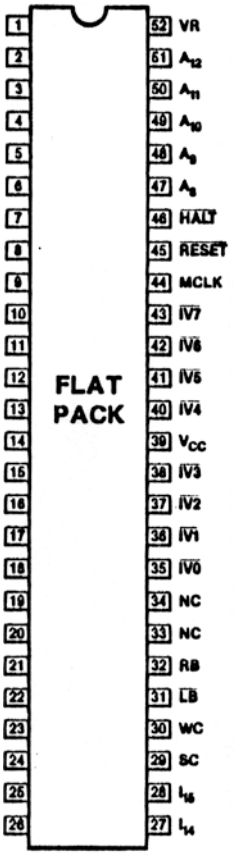
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS			UNIT	COMMENTS
			Min	Typ	Max		
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.75	5.0	5.5	V	
V_{IH}	High level input voltage		0.6 2.0		2.0	V	X1 and X2 All other pins
V_{IL}	Low level input voltage				0.4 0.8	V	X1 and X2 All other pins
V_{OH}	High level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN; I_{OH} = −3mA	2.4			V	
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN; I_{OL} = 6mA V_{CC} = MIN; I_{OL} = 16mA			0.55 0.55	V	A_0 through A_{12} All other outputs
V_{CR}	Regulator voltage	V_{CC} = 5V		3.5 3.1 2.6		V	T_A = −55°C T_A = 0°C T_C = 125°C
V_{IK}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN; I_I = −10mA			−1.5	V	Crystal inputs X1 and X2 do not have internal clamp diodes.
I_{IH}	High level input current	V_{CC} = MAX V_{IH} = 0.6V V_{IH} = 4.5V			4.0 50	mA μA	X1 and X2 All other pins
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	V_{CC} = MAX; V_{IL} = 0.4V			−3 −0.3 −1.6 −0.4	mA	X1 and X2 $\overline{IV0}$ − $\overline{IV7}$ I0 − I15 $\overline{HALT}$ and $\overline{RESET}$
I_{OS}	Short circuit output current	V_{CC} = MAX; (Note: At any time, no more than one output should be connected to ground.)	−30		−140	mA	All output pins
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX			175 205	mA	T_C = 125°C T_A = −55°C
I_{REG}	Regulator control	V_{CC} = 5.0V	−10		−25	mA	Max available base drive for series-pass transistor
I_{CR}	Regulator current	V_{CC} = MAX			180 260	mA	T_C = 125°C T_A = −55°C

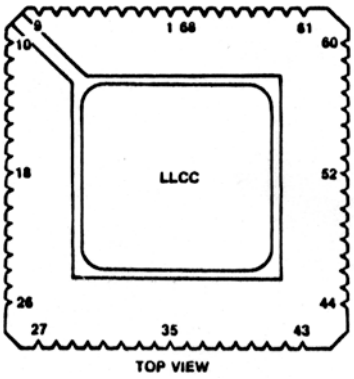
NOTES:
1. Operating temperature ranges are guaranteed after thermal equilibrium has been reached.
2. All voltages measured with respect to ground terminal.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CONDITIONS: $4.5V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$; $-55°C \leq T_C \leq 125°C$
LOADING: (See test circuits)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER (NOTE 1)	LIMITS (INSTRUCTION CYCLE TIME = 200ns)			LIMITS (INSTRUCTION CYCLE TIME > 200ns)			UNITS	COMMENTS
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max		
T_{PC}	Processor cycle time	200			200			ns	
T_{CP}	X1 clock period	100			100			ns	
T_{CH}	X1 clock high time	50			50			ns	
T_{CL}	X1 clock low time	50			50			ns	
T_{MCL}	MCLK low delay	15		40	15		40	ns	
T_W	MCLK pulse width	30		60	$T_{4Q} - 10$		$T_{4Q} + 10$	ns	Note 2
T_{MODO}	Output driver turn on time MCLK falling edge	125		148	$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 25$		$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 45$	ns	Note 9
T_{DI}	Output driver turn-on time (SC/WC rising edge)	20			20			ns	Note 10
T_{DD}	Input data to output data	75		105	75		105	ns	
T_{MHS}	MCLK falling edge to $\overline{HALT}$ falling edge			30			$T_{1Q} - 20$	ns	Note 2
T_{MHH}	$\overline{HALT}$ hold time (MCLK falling edge)	65			$T_{1Q} + 15$			ns	Note 2
T_{ACC}	Program storage access time			60				ns	Note 12
T_{IO}	I/O port output enable time ($\overline{LR}/\overline{RB}$ to valide $\overline{IV}$ data input)			20				ns	
T_{MAS}	MCLK falling edge to address stable			140			$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 40$	ns	Notes 2, 3, & 4
T_{IA}	Instruction to address			140			$T_{2Q} + 90$	ns	Notes 2, 3 & 5
T_{IVA}	Input data to address			95			85	ns	Notes 3 & 6
T_{MIS}	MCLK falling edge to instruction stable			25			$T_{1Q} - 20$	ns	Notes 2 & 10
T_{MIH}	Instruction hold time (MCLK falling edge)	55			$T_{1Q} + 5$			ns	Notes 2 & 8
T_{MWH}	MCLK falling edge to SC/WC rising edge	100		128	$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 5$		$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 25$	ns	Notes 2 & 11
T_{MWL}	MCLK falling edge to SC/WC falling edge	0		15	0		15	ns	
T_{MIBS}	MCLK falling edge to $\overline{LB}/\overline{RB}$ (Input phase)	8		25	8		25	ns	
T_{IIBS}	Instruction to $\overline{LB}/\overline{RB}$ (Input phase)			25			25	ns	
T_{MOBS}	MCLK falling edge to $\overline{LB}/\overline{RB}$ (Output phase)	115		145	$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 15$		$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 45$	ns	Note 2
T_{MIDS}	MCLK falling edge to input data stable			55			$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} - 45$	ns	Note 2
T_{MIDH}	Input data hold time (MCLK falling edge)	115			$T_{1Q} + T_{2Q} + 15$			ns	Notes 2 & 11

PIN CONFIGURATIONS (Continued)





PIN DESCRIPTION

FLATPACK PIN NO.	LLCC PIN NO.	DIP PIN NO.	IDENTIFIER	FUNCTION
1	1, 68	1	VCR	Regulated voltage input from series-pass transistor (2N5320 or equivalent).
2-9, 47-51	4-11, 62-66	2-9, 45-49	$A_0 - A_{12}$	**Program Address Lines:** These active-high outputs permit direct addressing of up to 8192 words of program storage; A_{12} is least significant bit.
10-11	12, 13	10, 11	X1, X2	Timing generator connections for a capacitor, a series resonant crystal, or an external clock source with complementary outputs.
12	2,3, 14-16	12	GND	Ground.
13-28	17-23, 28-36	13-28	$I_0 - I_{15}$	**Instruction Lines:** These active-high input lines receive 16-bit instructions from program storage; I_{15} is least significant bit.
29	37	29	SC	**Select Command:** When high (binary 1), an address is being output on pins $\overline{IV0}$ through $\overline{IV7}$.
31	38	30	WC	**Write Command:** When high (binary 1), data is being output on pins $\overline{IV0}$ through $\overline{IV7}$.

PIN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

FLATPACK PIN NO.	LLCC PIN NO.	DIP PIN NO.	IDENTIFIER	FUNCTION
31	39	31	$\overline{LB}$	**Left Bank Control:** When low (binary 0), devices connected to the Left Bank are accessed. (Note. *Typically, the $\overline{LB}$ signal is tied to the $\overline{ME}$ input pin of I/O peripherals*).
32	45	32	RB	**Right Bank Control:** When low (binary 0), devices connected to the Right Bank are accessed (Note. *Typically, the $\overline{RB}$ signal is tied to the $\overline{ME}$ input pin of I/O peripherals*).
35-38, 40-43	46-49, 55-58	33-36, 38-41	$\overline{IV0}$ – $\overline{IV7}$	**Interface Vector** (Input/Output Bus) — these bidirectional active-low three-state lines communicate data and/or addresses to I/O devices and memory locations. A low voltage level equals a binary "1"; $\overline{IV7}$ is Least Significant Bit.
39	50-52	37	V_{CC}	+5V power supply.
44	59	42	MCLK	**Master Clock:** This active-high output signal is used for clocking I/O devices and/or synchronization of external logic.
45	60	43	$\overline{RESET}$	When $\overline{RESET}$ input is low (binary 0), the 8X305 is initialized — sets Program Counter/Address Register to zero and inhibits MCLK. For the period of time $\overline{RESET}$ is low, the Left Bank/Right Bank ($\overline{LB}$/$\overline{RB}$) signals are forced high asynchronously.
46	61	44	$\overline{HALT}$	When $\overline{HALT}$ input is low (binary 0), internal operation of the 8X305 stops at the start of next instruction; MCLK is not inhibited nor is any internal register affected; however, both the Left Bank/Right Bank ($\overline{LB}$/$\overline{RB}$) signals are synchronously driven high during the first quarter of the instruction cycle time and remain high during the time HALT is low.
52	67	50	VR	Internally-generated reference output voltage for external series-pass regulator transistor.
33, 34	24-27, 40-44, 53, 54	–	No Connect	

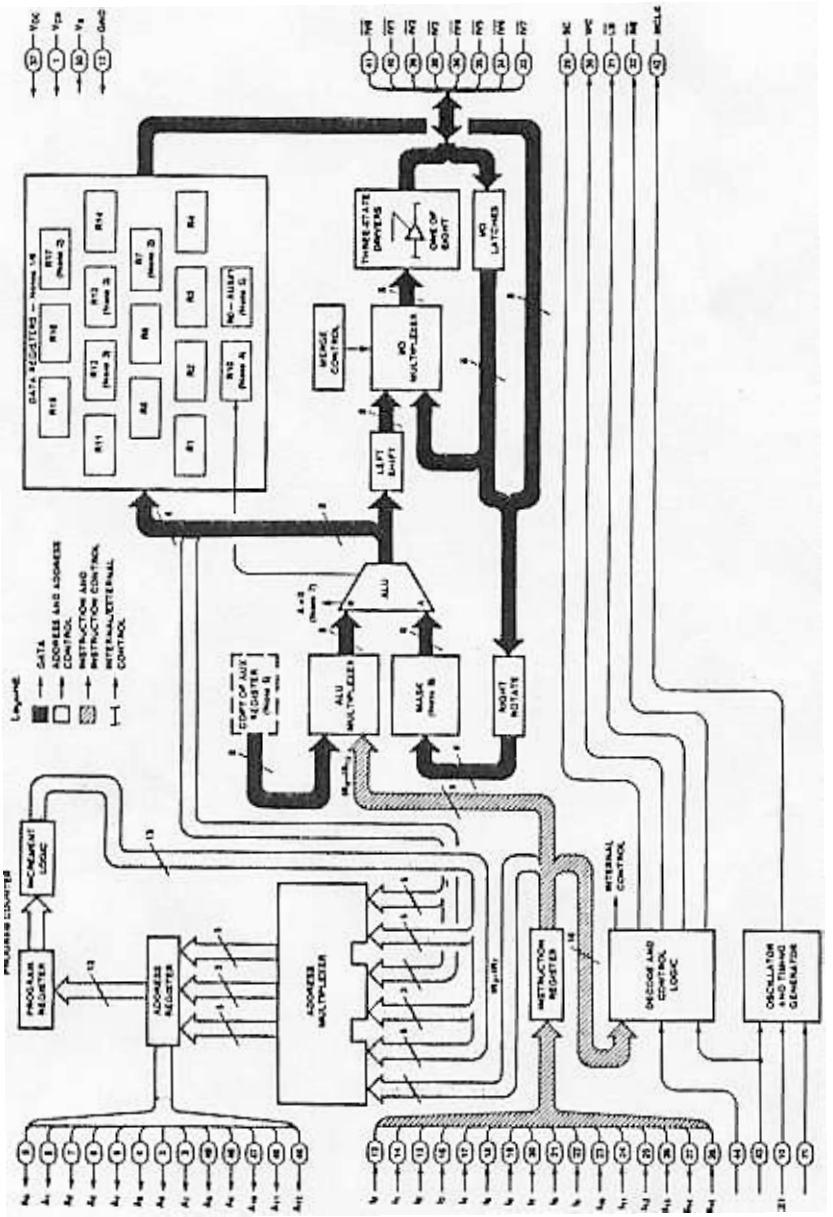


Figure 1. Architecture and Pin Designations for 8X305 Microcontroller

DTES:
Registers R1 – R6, R11 and R14 – R16 are general-purpose working registers.
In any instruction where R7 (IVL) or R17 (IVR) is specified as the destination, the 8-bit value is output on the IV bus as an IV device enable address (SC = High) — R7 = left bank and R17 = right bank; the results are also stored into the specified internal register and may later be accessed as source data.
R12 and R13 are general-purpose working registers for all operations except transmit (XMIT).
The least significant bit of register R10 (OVF) is used to reflect the carryout status resulting from the most recent ADD operation.
Auxiliary register R0 # 1 is a general-purpose working register that holds the implied operand for Arithmetic and Logical operations; the content of this register is repeated in AUX # 2 (shown dotted). The duplicate register is physically part of the ALU and is shown separate only for layout convenience.
Internal working registers cannot be operated on by the MASK logic.
During NZT instructions the ALU tests for all bits equal to "0" (Transfer if A = 0) — refer to BASIC OPERATIONS that follow.