

## MC68L11D3

### *Supplement to Technical Data* **Low Voltage Devices**

The MC68L11D3 is an extended-voltage version of the MC68HC11D3 microcontroller that can operate in applications that require supply voltages as low as 3.0 Volts. Operation of the MC68L11D3 is identical to that of the MC68HC11D3 in all aspects other than electrical parameters.

This document provides MC68L11D3 electrical characteristics. It is a supplement to Appendix A of the *MC68HC11D3 Technical Data* (MC68HC11D3/D). Refer to the data book for technical information regarding use and operation of the microcontroller. The extended-range electrical characteristics in this supplement will be incorporated into the data book in a subsequent revision.

#### Features

- Suitable for Battery-Powered Portable and Hand-Held Applications
- Excellent for use in Devices such as Remote Sensors and Actuators
- Reduced RF Noise
- Operating Performance is Same at 5V and 3V

#### Ordering Information

Package	Temperature	Frequency	Features	MC Order Number
44-Pin PLCC	0° to + 70° C	2 MHz	Custom ROM	MC68L11D3FN2
			No ROM	MC68L11D0FN2
44-Pin QFP	0° to + 70° C	2 MHz	Custom ROM	MC68L11D3FB2
			No ROM	MC68L11D0FB2

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.





## SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: LOW VOLTAGE DEVICES

**Table A-1a. Maximum Ratings**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	- 0.3 to + 7.0	V
Input Voltage	$V_{in}$	- 0.3 to + 7.0	V
Operating Temperature Range MC68L11D3	$T_A$	$T_L$ to $T_H$ - 20 to + 70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 150	°C
Current Drain per Pin* Excluding $V_{DD}$ , $V_{SS}$ , $AV_{DD}$ , $V_{RH}$ , and $V_{RL}$	$I_D$	25	mA

\*One pin at a time, observing maximum power dissipation limits.

Internal circuitry protects the inputs against damage caused by high static voltages or electric fields; however, normal precautions are necessary to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Extended operation at the maximum ratings can adversely affect device reliability. Tying unused inputs to an appropriate logic voltage level (either GND or  $V_{DD}$ ) enhances reliability of operation.

**Table A-2a. Thermal Characteristics**

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Average Junction Temperature	$T_J$	$T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA})$	°C
Ambient Temperature	$T_A$	User-determined	°C
Package Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Ambient) 40-Pin Plastic DIP 44-Pin Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC) 44-Pin Quad Flat Pack (QFP)	$\theta_{JA}$	50 50 85	°C/W
Total Power Dissipation (Note 1)	$P_D$	$\frac{P_{INT} + P_{I/O}}{K / (T_J + 273^\circ\text{C})}$	W
Device Internal Power Dissipation	$P_{INT}$	$I_{DD} \times V_{DD}$	W
I/O Pin Power Dissipation (Note 2)	$P_{I/O}$	User-determined	W
A Constant (Note 3)	K	$P_D \times (T_A + 273^\circ\text{C}) + \theta_{JA} \times P_D^2$	W · °C

**NOTES:**

1. This is an approximate value, neglecting  $P_{I/O}$ .
2. For most applications  $P_{I/O} \ll P_{INT}$  and can be neglected.
3. K is a constant pertaining to the device. Solve for K with a known  $T_A$  and a measured  $P_D$  (at equilibrium). Use this value of K to solve for  $P_D$  and  $T_J$  iteratively for any value of  $T_A$ .

**Table A-3a. DC Electrical Characteristics**

$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc to } 5.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = T_L \text{ to } T_H$ , unless otherwise noted

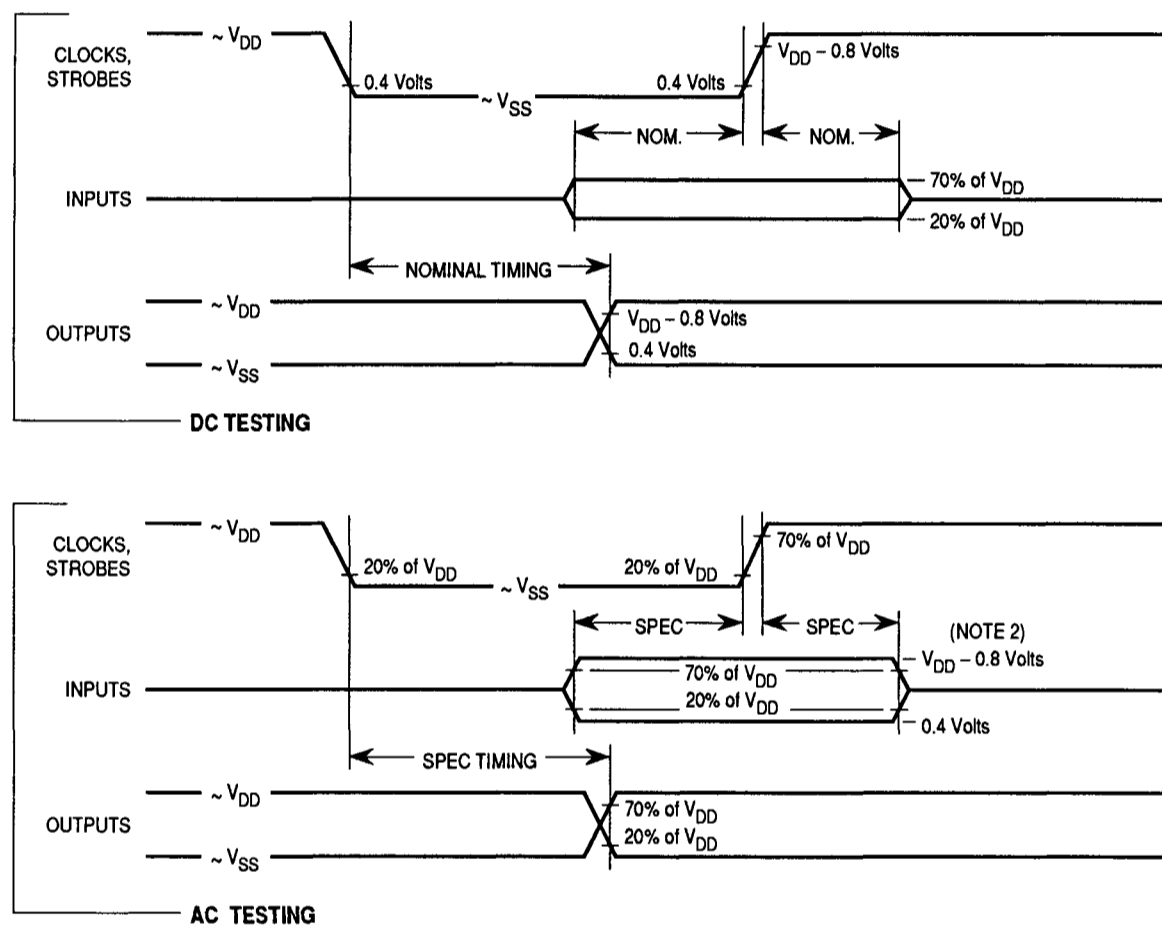
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (Note 1) All Outputs except XTAL All Outputs Except XTAL, RESET, and MODA $I_{Load} = \pm 10.0 \mu\text{A}$	$V_{OL}$ $V_{OH}$	— $V_{DD} - 0.1$	0.1 —	V V
Output High Voltage (Note 1) All Outputs Except XTAL, RESET, and MODA $I_{Load} = -0.5 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ $I_{Load} = -0.8 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} - 0.8$	—	V
Output Low Voltage All Outputs Except XTAL $I_{Load} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ $I_{Load} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$V_{OL}$	—	0.4	V
Input High Voltage All Inputs Except $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ $\overline{\text{RESET}}$	$V_{IH}$	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$ $0.8 \times V_{DD}$	$V_{DD} + 0.3$ $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V V
Input Low Voltage All Inputs	$V_{IL}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
I/O Ports, Three-State Leakage PA7, PA3, PB[7:0], PC[7:0], PD[7:0], MODA/LIR, RESET $V_{in} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$	$I_{OZ}$	—	$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Leakage Current $V_{in} = V_{DD} \text{ or } V_{SS}$ $V_{in} = V_{DD} \text{ or } V_{SS}$	$I_{in}$	— —	$\pm 1$ $\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
RAM Standby Voltage Power down	$V_{SB}$	2.0	$V_{DD}$	V
RAM Standby Current Power down	$I_{SB}$	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Capacitance PA[2:0], $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ , $\overline{\text{XIRQ}}$ , EXTAL PA7, PA3, PB[7:0], PC[7:0], PD[7:0], MODA/LIR, RESET	$C_{in}$	— —	8 12	pF pF
Output Load Capacitance All Outputs Except PD[4:1] PD[4:1]	$C_L$	— —	90 100	pF pF

Characteristic	Symbol	1 MHz	2 MHz	Unit
Maximum Total Supply Current (Note 2) <b>RUN:</b> Single-Chip Mode $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ Expanded Multiplexed Mode $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$I_{DD}$	8 4 14 7	15 8 27 14	mA mA mA mA
<b>WAIT:</b> (All Peripheral Functions Shut Down) Single-Chip Mode $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ Expanded Multiplexed Mode $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$W_{IDD}$	3 1.5 5 2.5	6 3 10 5	mA mA mA mA
<b>STOP:</b> Single-Chip Mode, No Clocks $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$S_{IDD}$	50 25	50 25	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
Maximum Power Dissipation Single-Chip Mode $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ Expanded Multiplexed Mode $V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$P_D$	44 12 77 21	85 24 150 42	mW mW mW mW

NOTES:

- $V_{OH}$  specification for  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  and MODA is not applicable because they are open-drain pins.  $V_{OH}$  specification not applicable to ports C and D in wired-OR mode.
- EXTAL is driven with a square wave, and  
 $t_{cyc} = 1000 \text{ ns}$  for 1 MHz rating;  $t_{cyc} = 500 \text{ ns}$  for 2 MHz rating;  
 $V_{IL} \leq 0.2 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IH} \geq V_{DD} - 0.2 \text{ V}$ ; No dc loads.



**NOTES:**

1. Full test loads are applied during all DC electrical tests and AC timing measurements.
2. During AC timing measurements, inputs are driven to 0.4 volts and  $V_{DD} - 0.8$  volts while timing measurements are taken at the 20% and 70% of  $V_{DD}$  points.

**Figure A-1. Test Methods**

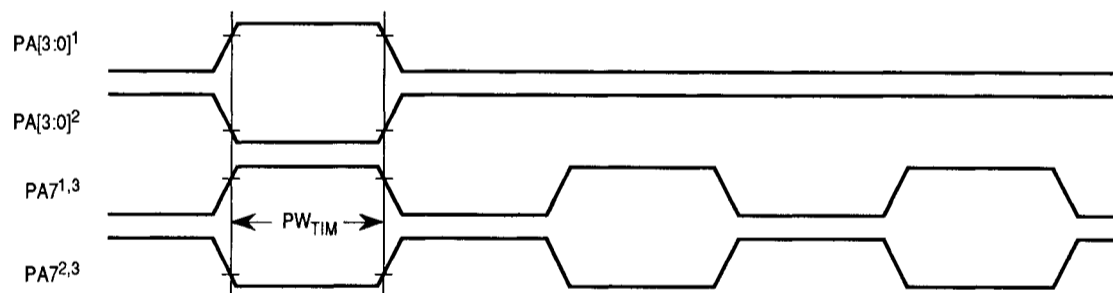
**Table A-4a. Control Timing**

$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc to } 5.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = T_L \text{ to } T_H$

Characteristic	Symbol	1.0 MHz		2.0 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Frequency of Operation	$f_o$	dc	1.0	dc	2.0	MHz
E-Clock Period	$t_{cyc}$	1000	—	500	—	ns
Crystal Frequency	$f_{XTAL}$	—	4.0	—	8.0	MHz
External Oscillator Frequency	$4 f_o$	dc	4.0	dc	8.0	MHz
Processor Control SetupTime $t_{PCSU} = 1/4 t_{cyc} + 75 \text{ ns}$	$t_{PCSU}$	325	—	200	—	ns
Reset Input Pulse Width To Guarantee External Reset Vector Minimum Input Time (Can Be Preempted by Internal Reset)	$PW_{RSTL}$	8 1	— —	8 1	— —	$t_{cyc}$ $t_{cyc}$
Mode Programming Setup Time	$t_{MPS}$	2	—	2	—	$t_{cyc}$
Mode Programming Hold Time	$t_{MPH}$	10	—	10	—	ns
Interrupt Pulse Width, $\overline{IRQ}$ Edge-Sensitive Mode $PW_{IRQ} = t_{cyc} + 20 \text{ ns}$	$PW_{IRQ}$	1020	—	520	—	ns
Wait Recovery Startup Time	$t_{WRS}$	—	4	—	4	$t_{cyc}$
Timer Pulse Width, Input Capture Pulse Accumulator Input $PW_{TIM} = t_{cyc} + 20 \text{ ns}$	$PW_{TIM}$	1020	—	520	—	ns

NOTES:

1. RESET is recognized during the first clock cycle it is held low. Internal circuitry then drives the pin low for four clock cycles, releases the pin, and samples the pin level two cycles later to determine the source of the interrupt. Refer to **SECTION 5 RESETS AND INTERRUPTS** for further detail.
2. All timing is shown with respect to 20%  $V_{DD}$  and 70%  $V_{DD}$ , unless otherwise noted.



NOTES:

1. Rising edge sensitive input
2. Falling edge sensitive input
3. Maximum pulse accumulator clocking rate is E-clock frequency divided by 2.

**Figure A-2. Timer Inputs**

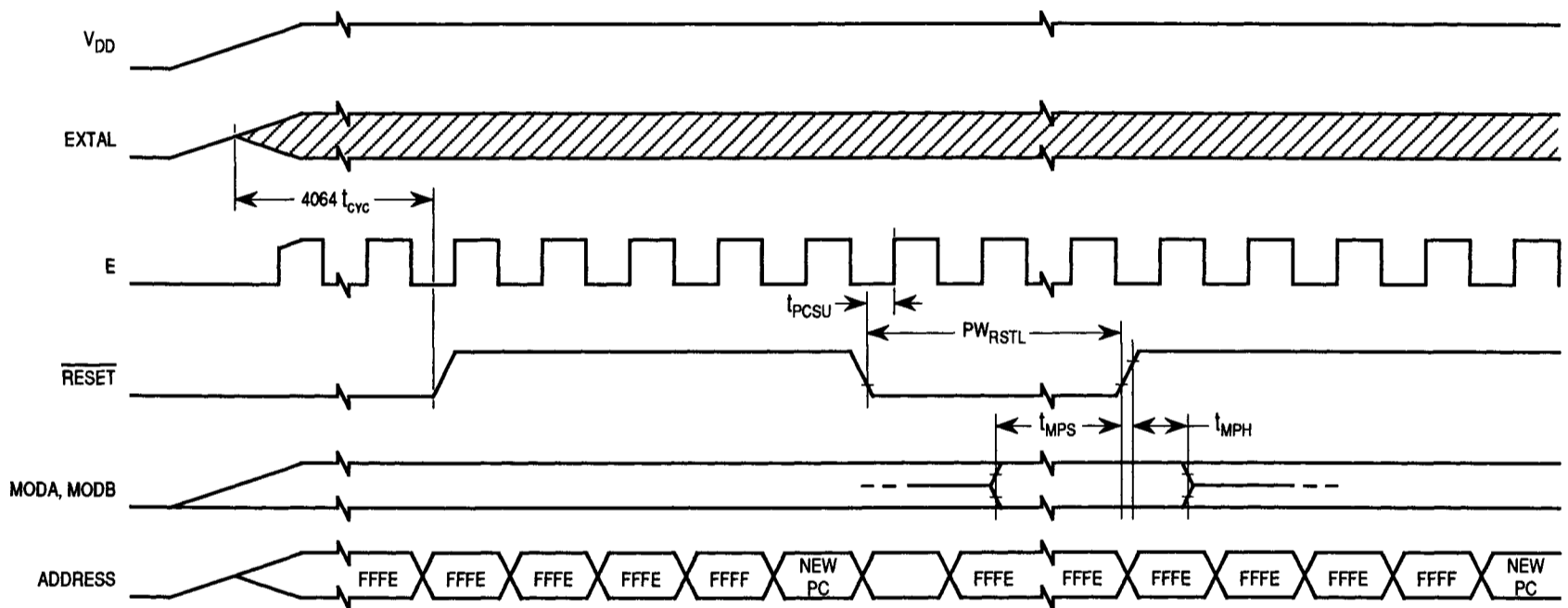
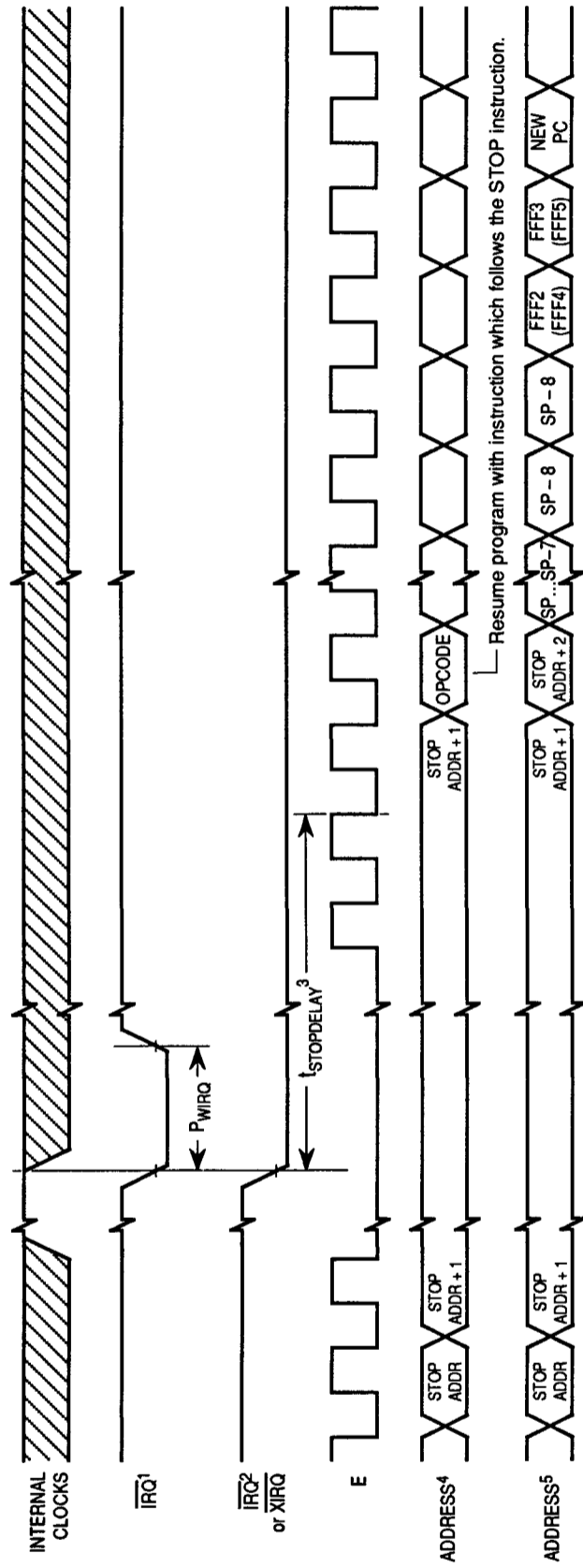


Figure A-3. POR External Reset Timing Diagram

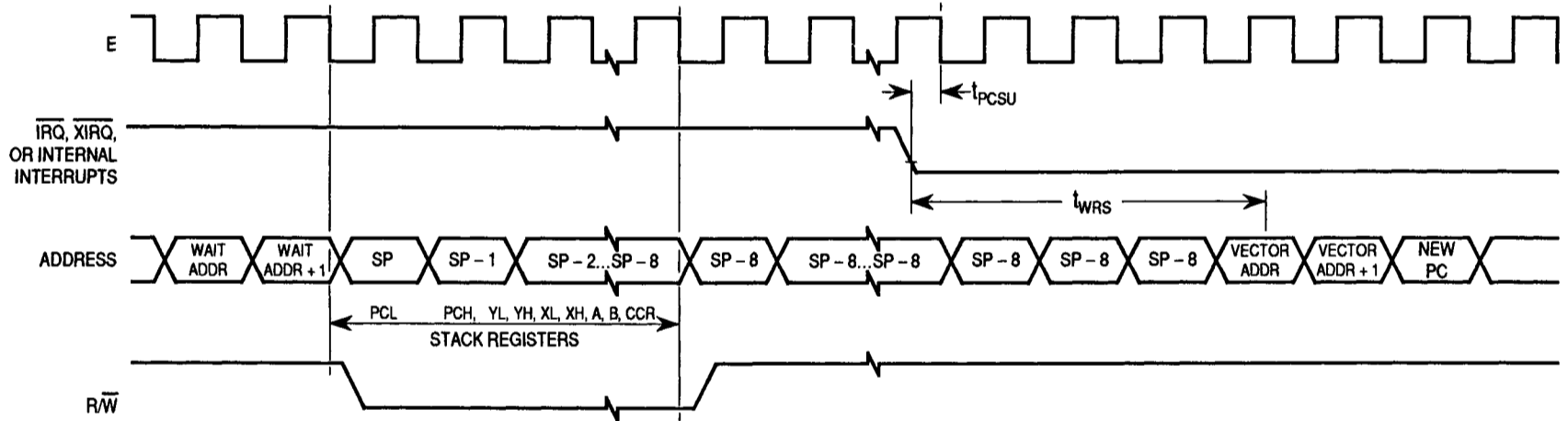


NOTES:

1. Edge Sensitive  $\overline{IRQ}$  pin (IRQE bit = 1)
2. Level sensitive  $\overline{IRQ}$  pin (IRQE bit = 0)
3.  $t_{STOPDELAY} = 4064 t_{CYC}$  if DLY bit = 1 or  $4 t_{CYC}$  if DLY = 0.
4.  $\overline{XIRQ}$  with X bit in CCR = 1.
5.  $\overline{IRQ}$  or  $\overline{XIRQ}$  with X bit in CCR = 0).

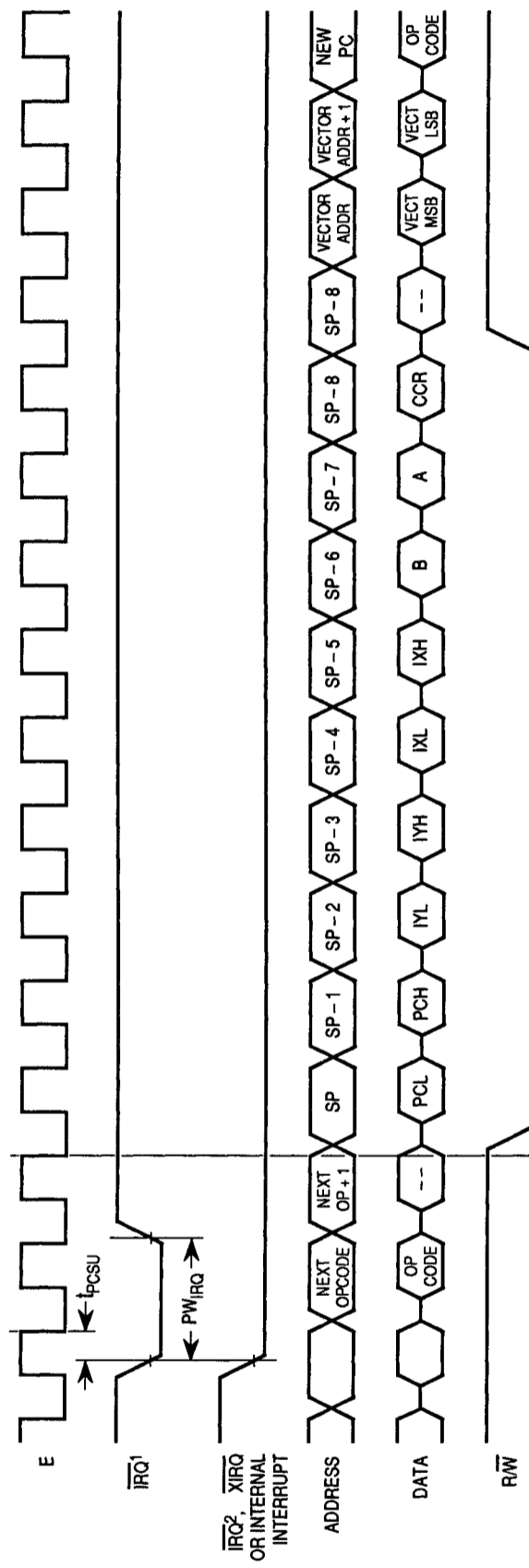
Figure A-4. STOP Recovery Timing Diagram





NOTE:  $\overline{RESET}$  also causes recovery from WAIT.

Figure A-5. WAIT Recovery from Interrupt Timing Diagram



NOTES:

1. Edge sensitive  $\overline{IRQ}$  pin (IRQE bit = 1)
2. Level sensitive  $\overline{IRQ}$  pin (IRQE bit = 0)

Figure A-6. Interrupt Timing Diagram

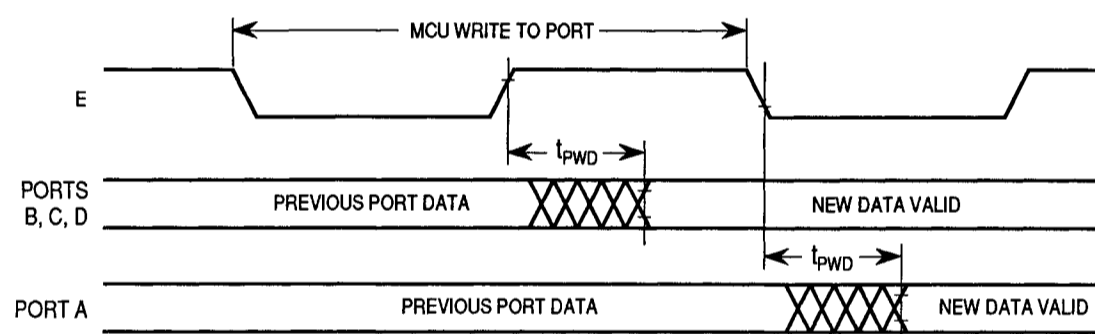
**Table A-5a. Peripheral Port Timing**

$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc to } 5.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = T_L \text{ to } T_H$

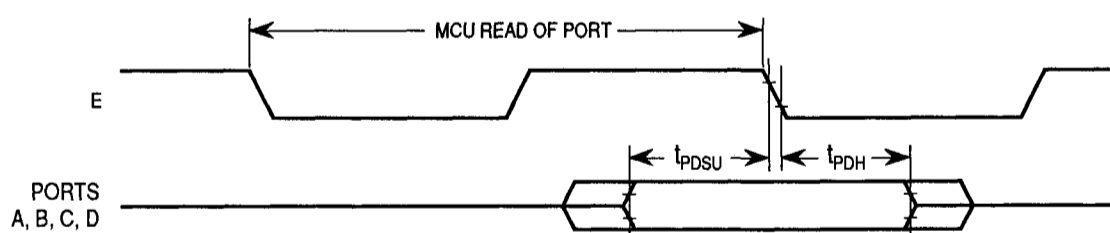
Characteristic	Symbol	1.0 MHz		2.0 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Frequency of Operation (E-Clock Frequency)	$f_o$	dc	1.0	dc	2.0	MHz
E-Clock Period	$t_{cyc}$	1000	—	500	—	ns
Peripheral Data Setup Time MCU Read of Ports A, B, C, and D	$t_{PDSU}$	100	—	100	—	ns
Peripheral Data Hold Time MCU Read of Ports A, B, C, and D	$t_{PDH}$	50	—	50	—	ns
Delay Time, Peripheral Data Write MCU Write to Port A MCU Writes to Ports B, C, and D	$t_{PWD}$	—	250 400	—	250 275	ns ns

NOTES:

1. Port C and D timing is valid for active drive (CWOM and DWOM bits not set in PIOC and SPCR registers respectively).
2. All timing is shown with respect to 20%  $V_{DD}$  and 70%  $V_{DD}$ , unless otherwise noted.



**Figure A-7. Port Write Timing Diagram**



**Figure A-8. Port Read Timing Diagram**

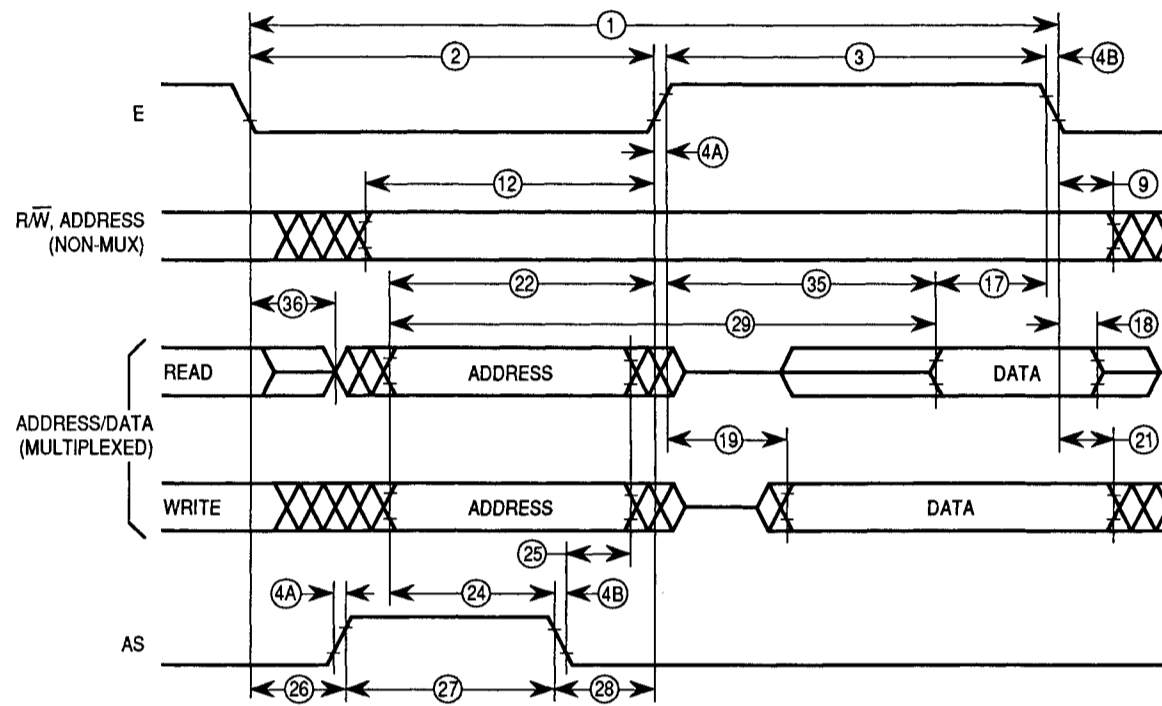
**Table A-6a. Expansion Bus Timing**

$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc to } 5.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = T_L \text{ to } T_H$

Num	Characteristic	Symbol	1.0 MHz		2.0 MHz		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
	Frequency of Operation (E-Clock Frequency)	$f_o$	dc	1.0	dc	2.0	MHz
1	Cycle Time	$t_{cyc}$	1000	—	500	—	ns
2	Pulse Width, E Low $PW_{EL} = 1/2 t_{cyc} - 25 \text{ ns}$	$PW_{EL}$	475	—	225	—	ns
3	Pulse Width, E High $PW_{EH} = 1/2 t_{cyc} - 30 \text{ ns}$	$PW_{EH}$	470	—	220	—	ns
4A	E and AS Rise Time	$t_r$	—	25	—	25	ns
4B	E and AS Fall Time	$t_f$	—	25	—	25	ns
9	Address Hold Time $t_{AH} = 1/8 t_{cyc} - 30 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1a)	$t_{AH}$	95	—	33	—	ns
12	Non-Muxed Address Valid Time to E Rise $t_{AV} = PW_{EL} - (t_{ASD} + 80 \text{ ns})$ (Note 1a)	$t_{AV}$	275	—	88	—	ns
17	Read Data Setup Time	$t_{DSR}$	30	—	30	—	ns
18	Read Data Hold Time (Max = $t_{MAD}$ )	$t_{DHR}$	0	150	0	88	ns
19	Write Data Delay Time $t_{DDW} = 1/8 t_{cyc} + 70 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1a)	$t_{DDW}$	—	195	—	133	ns
21	Write Data Hold Time $t_{DHW} = 1/8 t_{cyc} - 30 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1a)	$t_{DHW}$	95	—	33	—	ns
22	Muxed Address Valid Time to E Rise $t_{AVM} = PW_{EL} - (t_{ASD} + 90 \text{ ns})$ (Note 1a)	$t_{AVM}$	265	—	78	—	ns
24	Muxed Address Valid Time to AS Fall $t_{ASL} = PW_{ASH} - 70 \text{ ns}$	$t_{ASL}$	150	—	25	—	ns
25	Muxed Address Hold Time $t_{AHL} = 1/8 t_{cyc} - 30 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1b)	$t_{AHL}$	95	—	33	—	ns
26	Delay Time, E to AS Rise $t_{ASD} = 1/8 t_{cyc} - 5 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1a)	$t_{ASD}$	120	—	58	—	ns
27	Pulse Width, AS High $PW_{ASH} = 1/4 t_{cyc} - 30 \text{ ns}$	$PW_{ASH}$	220	—	95	—	ns
28	Delay Time, AS to E Rise $t_{ASED} = 1/8 t_{cyc} - 5 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1b)	$t_{ASED}$	120	—	58	—	ns
29	MPU Address Access Time $t_{ACCA} = t_{cyc} - (PW_{EL} - t_{AVM}) - t_{DSR} - t_f$ (Note 1a)	$t_{ACCA}$	735	—	298	—	ns
35	MPU Access Time $t_{ACCE} = PW_{EH} - t_{DSR}$	$t_{ACCE}$	—	440	—	190	ns
36	Muxed Address Delay (Previous Cycle MPU Read) $t_{MAD} = t_{ASD} + 30 \text{ ns}$ (Note 1a)	$t_{MAD}$	150	—	88	—	ns

**NOTES:**

- Input clocks with duty cycles other than 50% affect bus performance. Timing parameters affected by input clock duty cycle are identified by (a) and (b). To recalculate the approximate bus timing values, substitute the following expressions in place of  $1/8 t_{cyc}$  in the above formulas, where applicable:
  - $(1-DC) \times 1/4 t_{cyc}$
  - $DC \times 1/4 t_{cyc}$
 Where:  
 DC is the decimal value of duty cycle percentage (high time).
- All timing is shown with respect to 20%  $V_{DD}$  and 70%  $V_{DD}$ , unless otherwise noted.



NOTE: Measurement points shown are 20% and 70% of  $V_{DD}$ .

**Figure A-9. Multiplexed Expansion Bus Timing Diagram**

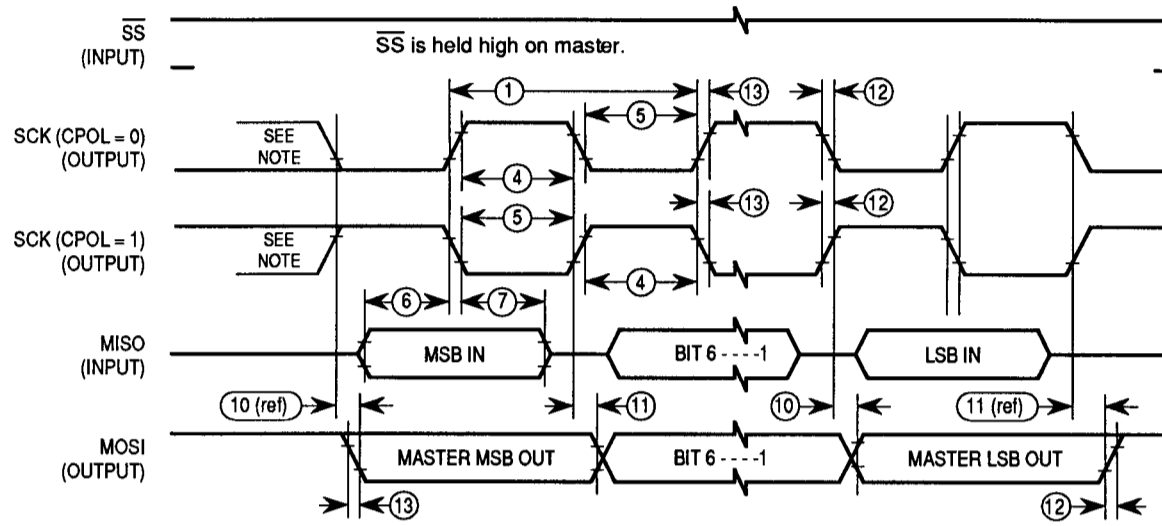
**Table A-7a. Serial Peripheral Interface Timing**

$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ Vdc to } 5.5 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = T_L \text{ to } T_H$

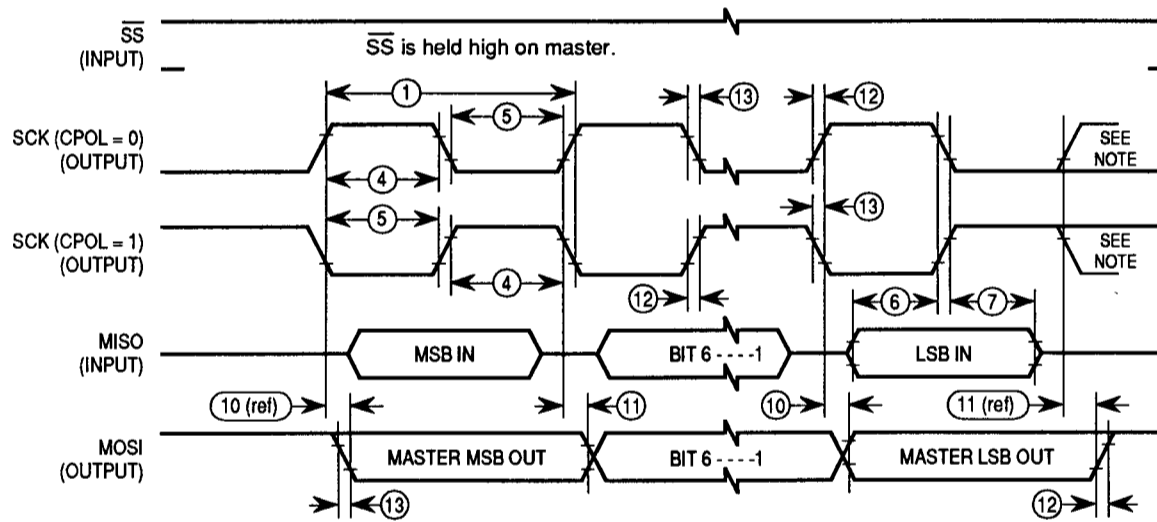
Num	Characteristic	Symbol	1.0 MHz		2.0 MHz		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
	Operating Frequency Master Slave	$f_{op(m)}$ $f_{op(s)}$	dc dc	0.5 1.0	dc dc	0.5 2.0	$f_{op}$ MHz
1	Cycle Time Master Slave	$t_{cyc(m)}$ $t_{cyc(s)}$	2.0 1000	— —	2.0 500	— —	$t_{cyc}$ ns
2	Enable Lead Time Master (Note 2) Slave	$t_{lead(m)}$ $t_{lead(s)}$	— 500	— —	— 250	— —	ns ns
3	Enable Lag Time Master (Note 2) Slave	$t_{lag(m)}$ $t_{lag(s)}$	— 500	— —	— 250	— —	ns ns
4	Clock (SCK) High Time Master Slave	$t_w(SCKH)_m$ $t_w(SCKH)_s$	680 380	— —	340 190	— —	ns ns
5	Clock (SCK) Low Time Master Slave	$t_w(SCKL)_m$ $t_w(SCKL)_s$	680 380	— —	340 190	— —	ns ns
6	Data Setup Time (Inputs) Master Slave	$t_{su(m)}$ $t_{su(s)}$	100 100	— —	100 100	— —	ns ns
7	Data Hold Time (Inputs) Master Slave	$t_h(m)$ $t_h(s)$	100 100	— —	100 100	— —	ns ns
8	Access Time (Time to Data Active from High-Imp. State) Slave	$t_a$	0	120	0	120	ns
9	Disable Time (Hold Time to High-Impedance State) Slave	$t_{dis}$	—	240	—	240	ns
10	Data Valid (After Enable Edge) (Note 3)	$t_v(s)$	—	240	—	240	ns
11	Data Hold Time (Outputs) (After Enable Edge)	$t_{ho}$	0	—	0	—	ns
12	Rise Time (20% $V_{DD}$ to 70% $V_{DD}$ , $C_L = 200 \text{ pF}$ ) SPI Outputs (SCK, MOSI, and MISO) SPI Inputs (SCK, MOSI, MISO, and SS)	$t_{rm}$ $t_{rs}$	— —	100 2.0	— —	100 2.0	ns $\mu\text{s}$
13	Fall Time (70% $V_{DD}$ to 20% $V_{DD}$ , $C_L = 200 \text{ pF}$ ) SPI Outputs (SCK, MOSI, and MISO) SPI Inputs (SCK, MOSI, MISO, and SS)	$t_{fm}$ $t_{fs}$	— —	100 2.0	— —	100 2.0	ns $\mu\text{s}$

NOTES:

1. All timing is shown with respect to 20%  $V_{DD}$  and 70%  $V_{DD}$ , unless otherwise noted.
2. Signal production depends on software.
3. Assumes 100 pF load on all SPI pins.

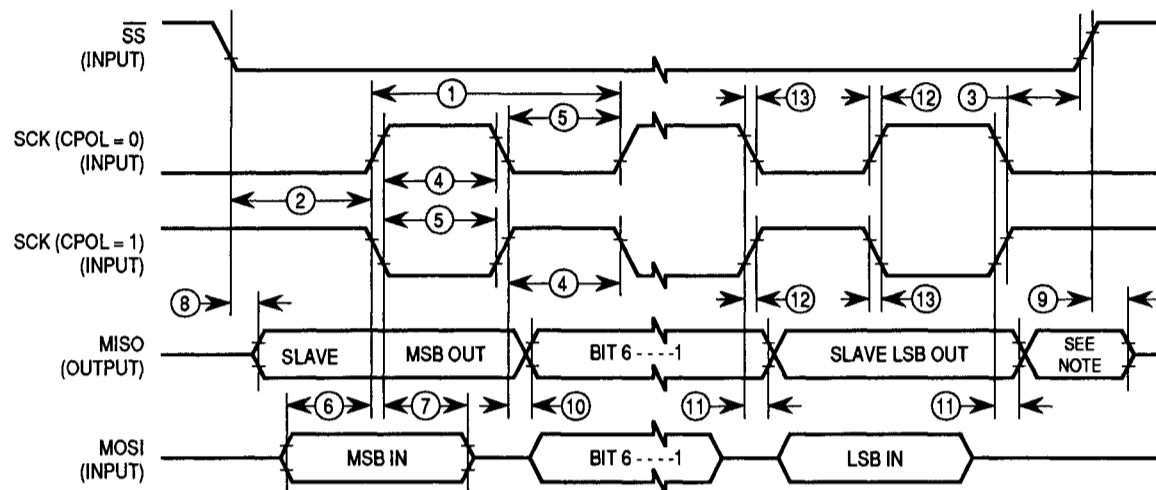


a) SPI Master Timing (CPHA = 0)



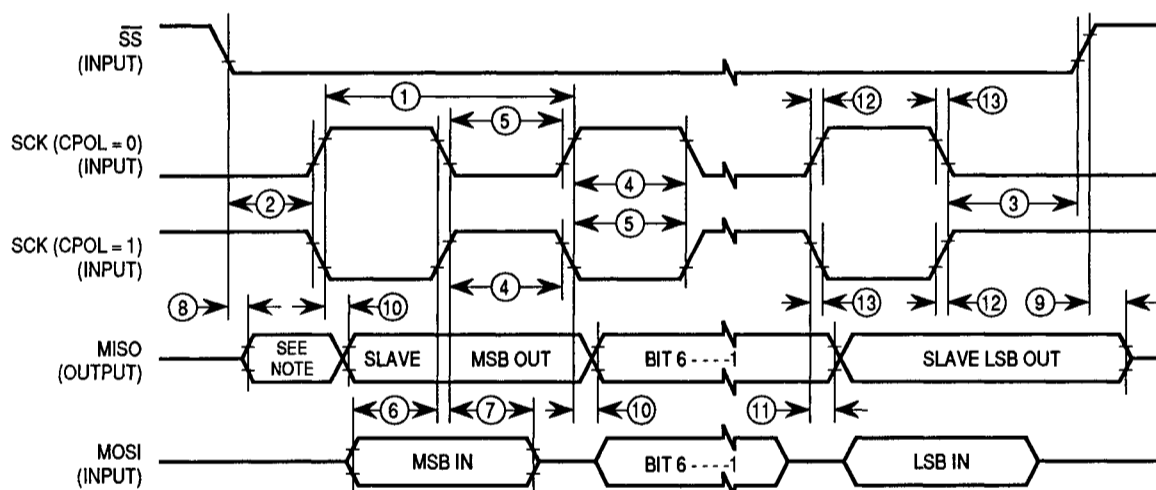
b) SPI Master Timing (CPHA = 1)

Figure A-10. SPI Timing Diagram (1 of 2)



NOTE: Not defined but normally MSB of character just received.

a) SPI Slave Timing (CPHA = 0)




NOTE: Not defined but normally LSB of character previously transmitted.

b) SPI Slave Timing (CPHA = 1)

Figure A-10. SPI Timing Diagram (2 of 2)





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