



## PREFACE

This manual describes the capabilities, operation, and functions of the MC68F375 microcontroller unit. Documentation for the Modular Microcontroller Family follows the modular construction of the devices in the product line. Each device has a comprehensive user's manual which provides sufficient information for normal operation of the device. The user's manual is supplemented by module reference manuals that provide detailed information about module operation and applications. Refer to Motorola publication *Advanced Microcontroller Unit (AMCU) Literature* (BR1116/D) for a complete listing of documentation to supplement this manual.

The following conventions are used throughout the manual.

**Logic level one** is the voltage that corresponds to a Boolean true (1) state.

**Logic level zero** is the voltage that corresponds to a Boolean false (0) state.

To **set** a bit means to establish logic level one on the bit.

To **clear** a bit means to establish logic level zero on the bit.

**0xXXXX** denotes hexadecimal numbers, **0bXXXX** denotes binary.

A signal that is **asserted** is in its active logic state. An active low signal changes from logic level one to logic level zero when asserted, and an active high signal changes from logic level zero to logic level one.

A signal that is **negated** is in its inactive logic state. An active low signal changes from logic level zero to logic level one when negated, and an active high signal changes from logic level one to logic level zero.

A **specific bit or signal** within a range is referred to by mnemonic and number. For example, ADDR15 is bit 15 of the address bus. A **range of bits or signals** is referred to by mnemonic and the numbers that define the range. For example, DATA[7:0] form the low byte of the data bus.

**LSB** means least significant bit or bits. **MSB** means most significant bit or bits. References to low and high bytes are spelled out.

