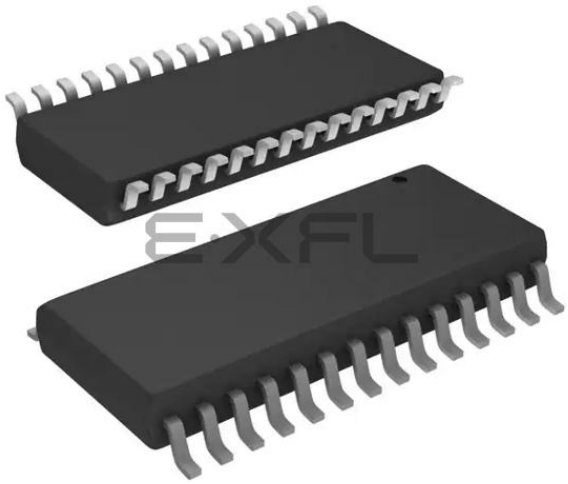

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	7KB (4K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 11x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f883-i-so

Pin Diagrams – PIC16F884/887, 40-Pin PDIP

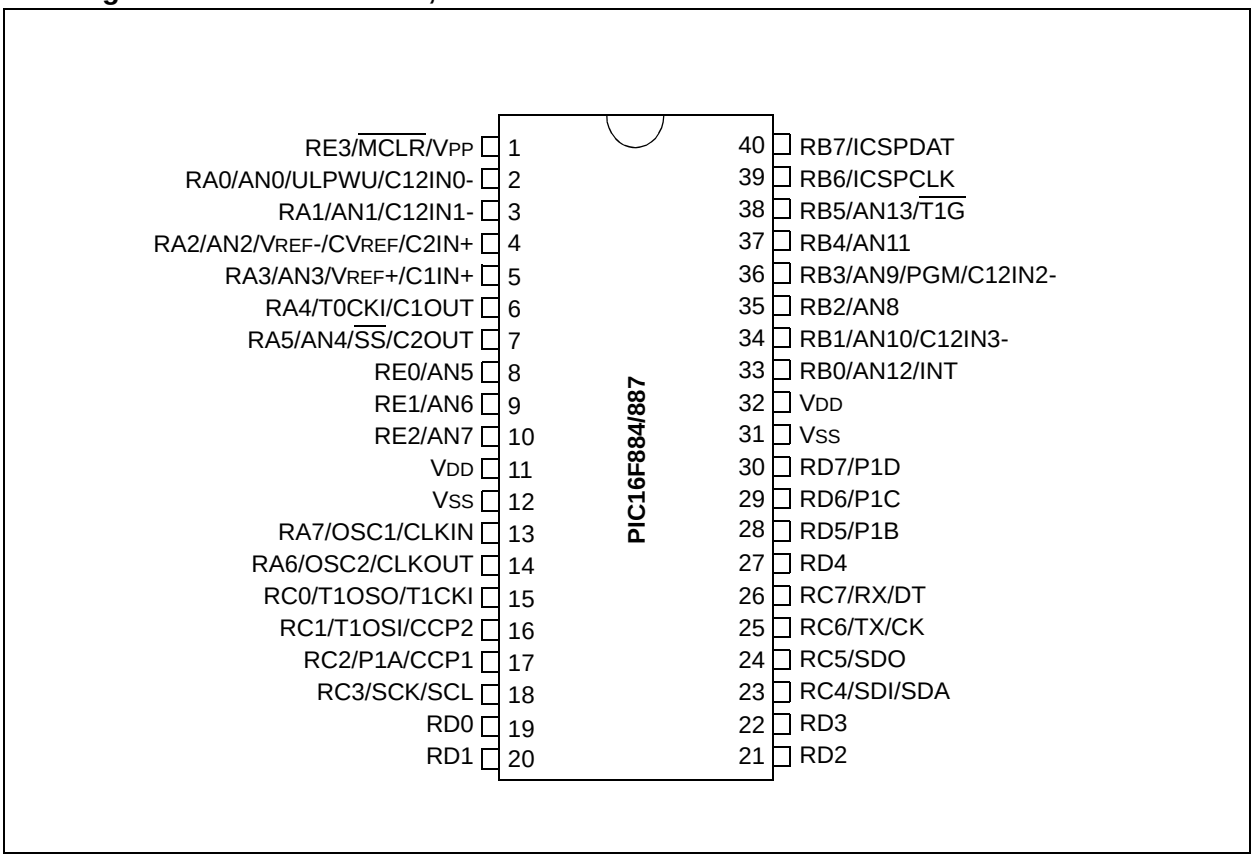
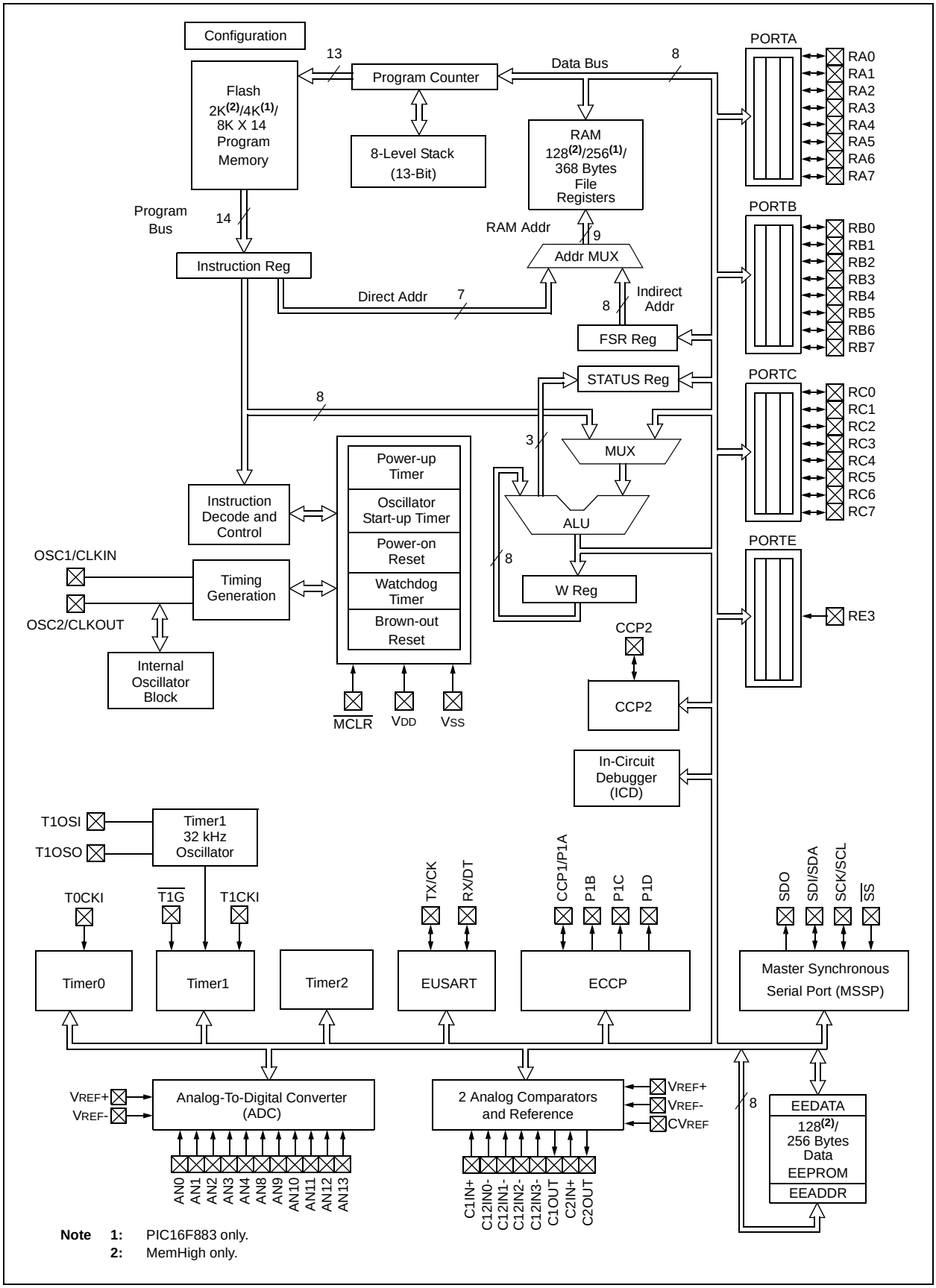


FIGURE 1-1: PIC16F882/883/886 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: PIC16F883 only.
2: MemHigh only.

TABLE 1-2: PIC16F884/887 PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
RB4/AN11	RB4	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN11	AN	—	A/D Channel 11.
RB5/AN13/$\overline{T1G}$	RB5	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN13	AN	—	A/D Channel 13.
	$\overline{T1G}$	ST	—	Timer1 Gate input.
RB6/ICSPCLK	RB6	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	ICSPCLK	ST	—	Serial Programming Clock.
RB7/ICSPDAT	RB7	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	ICSPDAT	ST	TTL	ICSP™ Data I/O.
RC0/T1OSO/T1CKI	RC0	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	T1OSO	—	XTAL	Timer1 oscillator output.
	T1CKI	ST	—	Timer1 clock input.
RC1/T1OSI/CCP2	RC1	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	T1OSI	XTAL	—	Timer1 oscillator input.
	CCP2	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM2.
RC2/P1A/CCP1	RC2	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	P1A	ST	CMOS	PWM output.
	CCP1	—	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM1.
RC3/SCK/SCL	RC3	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	SCK	ST	CMOS	SPI clock.
	SCL	ST	OD	I^2C™ clock.
RC4/SDI/SDA	RC4	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	SDI	ST	—	SPI data input.
	SDA	ST	OD	I^2C data input/output.
RC5/SDO	RC5	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	SDO	—	CMOS	SPI data output.
RC6/TX/CK	RC6	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	TX	—	CMOS	EUSART asynchronous transmit.
	CK	ST	CMOS	EUSART synchronous clock.
RC7/RX/DT	RC7	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	RX	ST	—	EUSART asynchronous input.
	DT	ST	CMOS	EUSART synchronous data.
RD0	RD0	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
RD1	RD1	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
RD2	RD2	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
RD3	RD3	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
RD4	RD4	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
RD5/P1B	RD5	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	P1B	—	CMOS	PWM output.
RD6/P1C	RD6	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	P1C	—	CMOS	PWM output.

Legend: AN = Analog input or output CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output OD = Open-Drain
TTL = TTL compatible input ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
HV = High Voltage XTAL = Crystal

2.2.2.3 INTCON Register

The INTCON register, shown in Register 2-3, is a readable and writable register, which contains the various enable and flag bits for TMR0 register overflow, PORTB change and external INT pin interrupts.

Note:	Interrupt flag bits are set when an interrupt condition occurs, regardless of the state of its corresponding enable bit or the Global Enable bit, GIE of the INTCON register. User software should ensure the appropriate interrupt flag bits are clear prior to enabling an interrupt.

REGISTER DEFINITIONS: INTERRUPT CONTROL

REGISTER 2-3: INTCON: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-x
GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE(1)	T0IF(2)	INTF	RBIF
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’	
-n = Value at POR	‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7 **GIE:** Global Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables all unmasked interrupts
0 = Disables all interrupts

bit 6 **PEIE:** Peripheral Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables all unmasked peripheral interrupts
0 = Disables all peripheral interrupts

bit 5 **T0IE:** Timer0 Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the Timer0 interrupt
0 = Disables the Timer0 interrupt

bit 4 **INTE:** INT External Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the INT external interrupt
0 = Disables the INT external interrupt

bit 3 **RBIE:** PORTB Change Interrupt Enable bit(1)
1 = Enables the PORTB change interrupt
0 = Disables the PORTB change interrupt

bit 2 **T0IF:** Timer0 Overflow Interrupt Flag bit(2)
1 = TMR0 register has overflowed (must be cleared in software)
0 = TMR0 register did not overflow

bit 1 **INTF:** INT External Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The INT external interrupt occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = The INT external interrupt did not occur

bit 0 **RBIF:** PORTB Change Interrupt Flag bit
1 = When at least one of the PORTB general purpose I/O pins changed state (must be cleared in software)
0 = None of the PORTB general purpose I/O pins have changed state

Note 1: IOCB register must also be enabled.
2: T0IF bit is set when Timer0 rolls over. Timer0 is unchanged on Reset and should be initialized before clearing T0IF bit.

3.2 Additional Pin Functions

RA0 also has an Ultra Low-Power Wake-up option. The next three sections describe these functions.

3.2.1 ANSEL REGISTER

The ANSEL register (Register 3-3) is used to configure the Input mode of an I/O pin to analog. Setting the appropriate ANSEL bit high will cause all digital reads on the pin to be read as '0' and allow analog functions on the pin to operate correctly.

The state of the ANSEL bits has no affect on digital output functions. A pin with TRIS clear and ANSEL set will still operate as a digital output, but the Input mode will be analog. This can cause unexpected behavior when executing read-modify-write instructions on the affected port.

REGISTER 3-3: ANSEL: ANALOG SELECT REGISTER

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
ANS7(2)	ANS6(2)	ANS5(2)	ANS4	ANS3	ANS2	ANS1	ANS0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 **ANS<7:0>**: Analog Select bits
Analog select between analog or digital function on pins AN<7:0>, respectively.
1 = Analog input. Pin is assigned as analog input(1).
0 = Digital I/O. Pin is assigned to port or special function.

Note 1: Setting a pin to an analog input automatically disables the digital input circuitry, weak pull-ups, and interrupt-on-change if available. The corresponding TRIS bit must be set to Input mode in order to allow external control of the voltage on the pin.

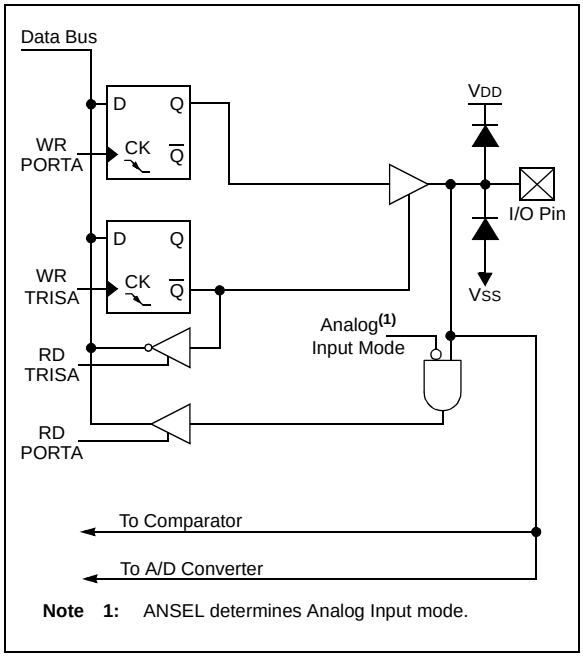
2: Not implemented on MemHigh.

3.2.3.2 RA1/AN1/C12IN1-

Figure 3-2 shows the diagram for this pin. This pin is configurable to function as one of the following:

- a general purpose I/O
- an analog input for the ADC
- a negative analog input to Comparator C1 or C2

FIGURE 3-2: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA1



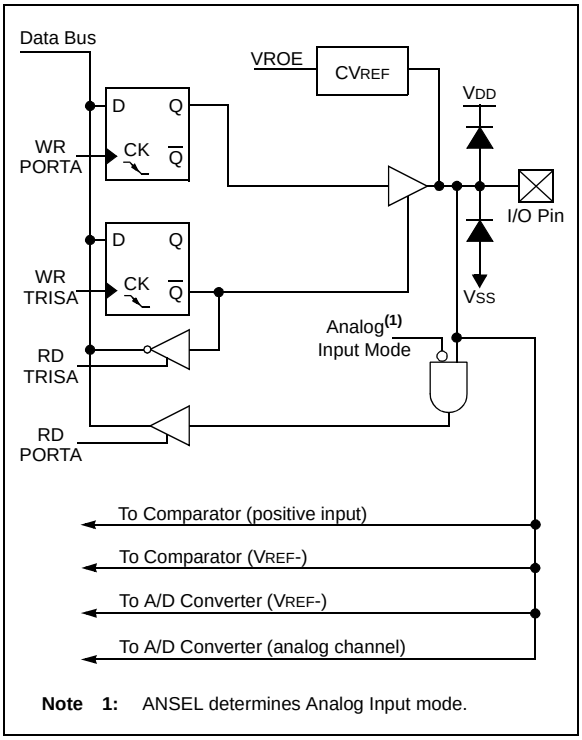
Note 1: ANSEL determines Analog Input mode.

3.2.3.3 RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF/C2IN+

Figure 3-3 shows the diagram for this pin. This pin is configurable to function as one of the following:

- a general purpose I/O
- an analog input for the ADC
- a negative voltage reference input for the ADC and CVREF
- a comparator voltage reference output
- a positive analog input to Comparator C2

FIGURE 3-3: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA2



Note 1: ANSEL determines Analog Input mode.

4.6 Clock Switching

The system clock source can be switched between external and internal clock sources via software using the System Clock Select (SCS) bit of the OSCCON register.

4.6.1 SYSTEM CLOCK SELECT (SCS) BIT

The System Clock Select (SCS) bit of the OSCCON register selects the system clock source that is used for the CPU and peripherals.

- When the SCS bit of the OSCCON register = 0, the system clock source is determined by configuration of the FOSC<2:0> bits in the Configuration Word Register 1 (CONFIG1).
- When the SCS bit of the OSCCON register = 1, the system clock source is chosen by the internal oscillator frequency selected by the IRCF<2:0> bits of the OSCCON register. After a Reset, the SCS bit of the OSCCON register is always cleared.

Note:	Any automatic clock switch, which may occur from Two-Speed Start-up or Fail-Safe Clock Monitor, does not update the SCS bit of the OSCCON register. The user can monitor the OSTS bit of the OSCCON register to determine the current system clock source.

4.6.2 OSCILLATOR START-UP TIME-OUT STATUS (OSTS) BIT

The Oscillator Start-up Time-out Status (OSTS) bit of the OSCCON register indicates whether the system clock is running from the external clock source, as defined by the FOSC<2:0> bits in the Configuration Word Register 1 (CONFIG1), or from the internal clock source. In particular, OSTS indicates that the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) has timed out for LP, XT or HS modes.

4.7 Two-Speed Clock Start-up Mode

Two-Speed Start-up mode provides additional power savings by minimizing the latency between external oscillator start-up and code execution. In applications that make heavy use of the Sleep mode, Two-Speed Start-up will remove the external oscillator start-up time from the time spent awake and can reduce the overall power consumption of the device.

This mode allows the application to wake-up from Sleep, perform a few instructions using the INTOSC as the clock source and go back to Sleep without waiting for the primary oscillator to become stable.

Note:	Executing a SLEEP instruction will abort the oscillator start-up time and will cause the OSTS bit of the OSCCON register to remain clear.

When the oscillator module is configured for LP, XT or HS modes, the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) is enabled (see **Section 4.4.1 “Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)”**). The OST will suspend program execution until 1024 oscillations are counted. Two-Speed Start-up mode minimizes the delay in code execution by operating from the internal oscillator as the OST is counting. When the OST count reaches 1024 and the OSTS bit of the OSCCON register is set, program execution switches to the external oscillator.

4.7.1 TWO-SPEED START-UP MODE CONFIGURATION

Two-Speed Start-up mode is configured by the following settings:

- IESO (of the Configuration Word Register 1) = 1; Internal/External Switchover bit (Two-Speed Start-up mode enabled).
- SCS (of the OSCCON register) = 0.
- FOSC<2:0> bits in the Configuration Word Register 1 (CONFIG1) configured for LP, XT or HS mode.

Two-Speed Start-up mode is entered after:

- Power-on Reset (POR) and, if enabled, after Power-up Timer (PWRT) has expired, or
- Wake-up from Sleep.

If the external clock oscillator is configured to be anything other than LP, XT or HS mode, then Two-speed Start-up is disabled. This is because the external clock oscillator does not require any stabilization time after POR or an exit from Sleep.

5.0 TIMER0 MODULE

The Timer0 module is an 8-bit timer/counter with the following features:

- 8-bit timer/counter register (TMR0)
- 8-bit prescaler (shared with Watchdog Timer)
- Programmable internal or external clock source
- Programmable external clock edge selection
- Interrupt on overflow

Figure 5-1 is a block diagram of the Timer0 module.

5.1 Timer0 Operation

When used as a timer, the Timer0 module can be used as either an 8-bit timer or an 8-bit counter.

5.1.1 8-BIT TIMER MODE

When used as a timer, the Timer0 module will increment every instruction cycle (without prescaler). Timer mode is selected by clearing the T0CS bit of the OPTION register to '0'.

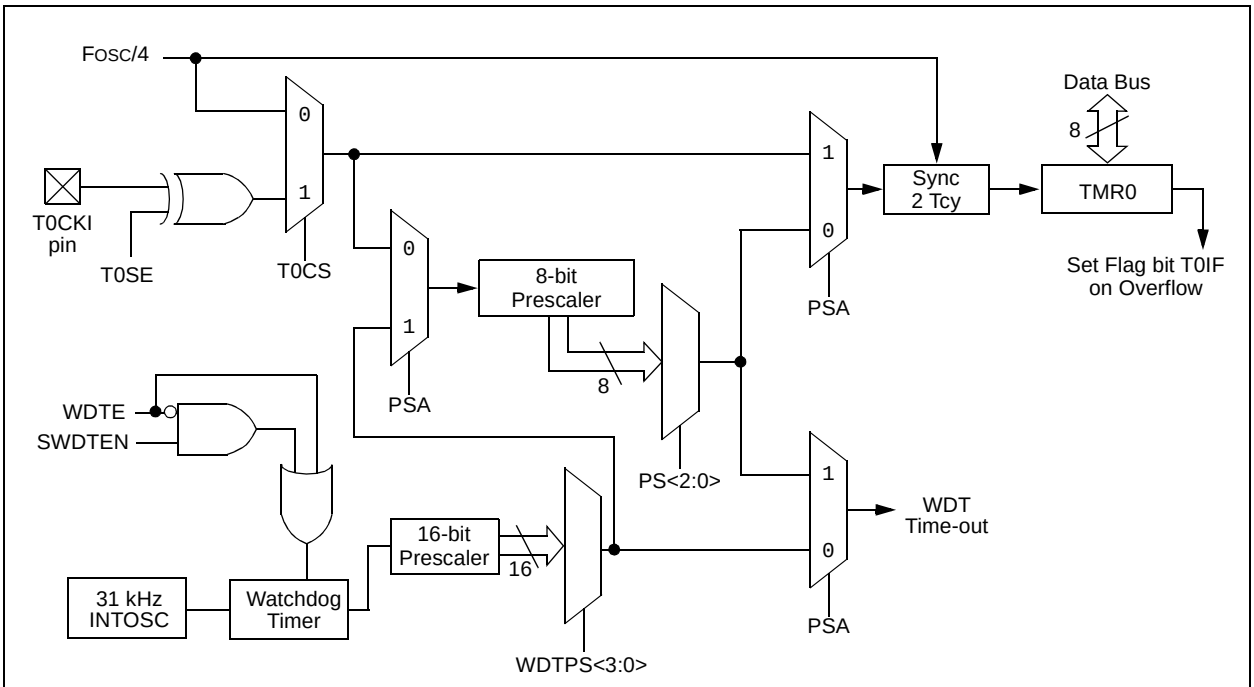
When TMR0 is written, the increment is inhibited for two instruction cycles immediately following the write.

Note:	The value written to the TMR0 register can be adjusted, in order to account for the two instruction cycle delay when TMR0 is written.

5.1.2 8-BIT COUNTER MODE

When used as a counter, the Timer0 module will increment on every rising or falling edge of the T0CKI pin. The incrementing edge is determined by the T0SE bit of the OPTION register. Counter mode is selected by setting the T0CS bit of the OPTION register to '1'.

FIGURE 5-1: TIMER0/WDT PRESCALER BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: T0SE, T0CS, PSA, PS<2:0> are bits in the OPTION register.
2: SWDTEN and WDTPS<3:0> are bits in the WDTCON register.
3: WDTE bit is in the Configuration Word Register1.

8.8 Additional Comparator Features

There are three additional comparator features:

- Timer1 count enable (gate)
- Synchronizing output with Timer1
- Simultaneous read of comparator outputs

8.8.1 COMPARATOR C2 GATING TIMER1

This feature can be used to time the duration or interval of analog events. Clearing the T1GSS bit of the CM2CON1 register will enable Timer1 to increment based on the output of Comparator C2. This requires that Timer1 is on and gating is enabled. See **Section 6.0 "Timer1 Module with Gate Control"** for details.

It is recommended to synchronize the comparator with Timer1 by setting the C2SYNC bit when the comparator is used as the Timer1 gate source. This ensures Timer1 does not miss an increment if the comparator changes during an increment.

8.8.2 SYNCHRONIZING COMPARATOR C2 OUTPUT TO TIMER1

The Comparator C2 output can be synchronized with Timer1 by setting the C2SYNC bit of the CM2CON1 register. When enabled, the C2 output is latched on the falling edge of the Timer1 clock source. If a prescaler is used with Timer1, the comparator output is latched after the prescaling function. To prevent a race condition, the comparator output is latched on the falling edge of the Timer1 clock source and Timer1 increments on the rising edge of its clock source. See the Comparator Block Diagram (Figures 8-2 and 8-3) and the Timer1 Block Diagram (Figure 6-1) for more information.

8.8.3 SIMULTANEOUS COMPARATOR OUTPUT READ

The MC1OUT and MC2OUT bits of the CM2CON1 register are mirror copies of both comparator outputs. The ability to read both outputs simultaneously from a single register eliminates the timing skew of reading separate registers.

Note 1:	Obtaining the status of C1OUT or C2OUT by reading CM2CON1 does not affect the comparator interrupt mismatch registers.

REGISTER 8-3: CM2CON1: COMPARATOR C2 CONTROL REGISTER 1

R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0
MC1OUT	MC2OUT	C1RSEL	C2RSEL	—	—	T1GSS	C2SYNC
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7 **MC1OUT:** Mirror Copy of C1OUT bit

bit 6 **MC2OUT:** Mirror Copy of C2OUT bit

bit 5 **C1RSEL:** Comparator C1 Reference Select bit
- 1 = CVREF routed to C1VREF input of Comparator C1
- 0 = Absolute voltage reference (0.6) routed to C1VREF input of Comparator C1 (or 1.2V precision reference on parts so equipped)

bit 4 **C2RSEL:** Comparator C2 Reference Select bit
- 1 = CVREF routed to C2VREF input of Comparator C2
- 0 = Absolute voltage reference (0.6) routed to C2VREF input of Comparator C2 (or 1.2V precision reference on parts so equipped)

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1 **T1GSS:** Timer1 Gate Source Select bit
- 1 = Timer1 gate source is $\overline{T1G}$
- 0 = Timer1 gate source is SYNCC2OUT.

bit 0 **C2SYNC:** Comparator C2 Output Synchronization bit
- 1 = Output is synchronous to falling edge of Timer1 clock
- 0 = Output is asynchronous

TABLE 9-1: ADC CLOCK PERIOD (TAD) VS. DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCIES (VDD ≥ 3.0V)

ADC Clock Period (TAD)		Device Frequency (FOSC)			
ADC Clock Source	**ADCS<1:0>**	**20 MHz**	**8 MHz**	**4 MHz**	**1 MHz**
FOSC/2	00	100 ns(2)	250 ns(2)	500 ns(2)	2.0 μs
FOSC/8	01	400 ns(2)	1.0 μs(2)	2.0 μs	8.0 μs(3)
FOSC/32	10	1.6 μs	4.0 μs	8.0 μs(3)	32.0 μs(3)
FRC	11	2-6 μs(1,4)	2-6 μs(1,4)	2-6 μs(1,4)	2-6 μs(1,4)

Legend: Shaded cells are outside of recommended range.

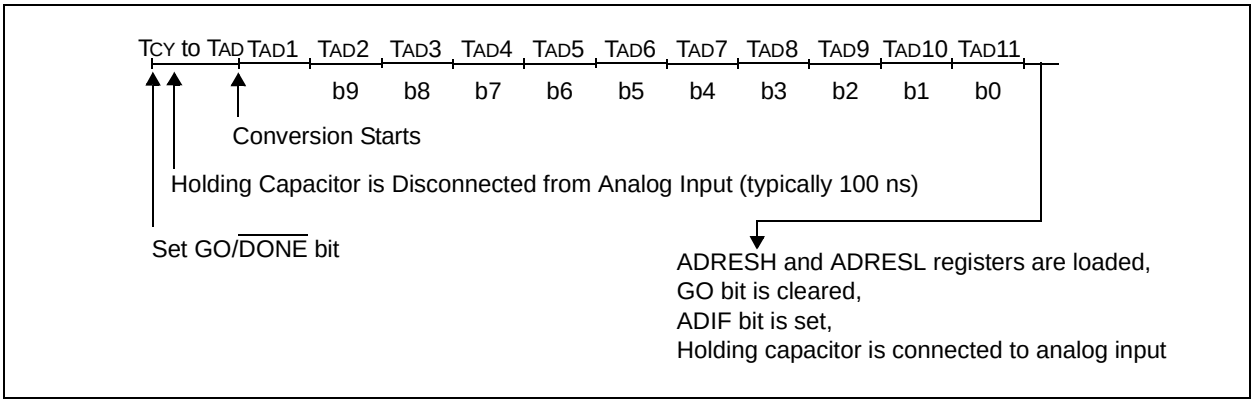
Note 1: The FRC source has a typical TAD time of 4 μs for VDD > 3.0V.

2: These values violate the minimum required TAD time.

3: For faster conversion times, the selection of another clock source is recommended.

4: When the device frequency is greater than 1 MHz, the FRC clock source is only recommended if the conversion will be performed during Sleep.

FIGURE 9-2: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION TAD CYCLES



9.1.5 INTERRUPTS

The ADC module allows for the ability to generate an interrupt upon completion of an Analog-to-Digital conversion. The ADC interrupt flag is the ADIF bit in the PIR1 register. The ADC interrupt enable is the ADIE bit in the PIE1 register. The ADIF bit must be cleared in software.

Note:	The ADIF bit is set at the completion of every conversion, regardless of whether or not the ADC interrupt is enabled.

This interrupt can be generated while the device is operating or while in Sleep. If the device is in Sleep, the interrupt will wake-up the device. Upon waking from Sleep, the next instruction following the SLEEP instruction is always executed. If the user is attempting to wake-up from Sleep and resume in-line code execution, the global interrupt must be disabled. If the global interrupt is enabled, execution will switch to the Interrupt Service Routine.

Please see **Section 14.3 "Interrupts"** for more information.

10.1.4 READING THE FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

To read a program memory location, the user must write the Least and Most Significant address bits to the EEADR and EEADRH registers, set the EEPGD control bit of the EECON1 register, and then set control bit RD. Once the read control bit is set, the program memory Flash controller will use the second instruction cycle to read the data. This causes the second instruction immediately following the "BSF EECON1,RD" instruction to be ignored. The data is available in the very next cycle, in the EEDAT and EEDATH registers; therefore, it can be read as two bytes in the following instructions.

EEDAT and EEDATH registers will hold this value until another read or until it is written to by the user.

Note 1: The two instructions following a program memory read are required to be NOPs. This prevents the user from executing a 2-cycle instruction on the next instruction after the RD bit is set.

2: If the WR bit is set when EEPGD = 1, it will be immediately reset to '0' and no operation will take place.

EXAMPLE 10-3: FLASH PROGRAM READ

```
    BANKSEL EEADR               ;
    MOVLW   MS_PROG_EE_ADDR     ;
    MOVWF   EEADRH              ;MS Byte of Program Address to read
    MOVLW   LS_PROG_EE_ADDR     ;
    MOVWF   EEADR               ;LS Byte of Program Address to read
    BANKSEL EECON1              ;
    BSF     EECON1, EEPGD       ;Point to PROGRAM memory
    BSF     EECON1, RD          ;EE Read
                                ;
                                ;First instruction after BSF EECON1,RD executes normally
    NOP
    NOP                         ;Any instructions here are ignored as program
                                ;memory is read in second cycle after BSF EECON1,RD
;
    BANKSEL EEDAT               ;
    MOVF    EEDAT, W            ;W = LS Byte of Program Memory
    MOVWF   LOWPMBYTE           ;
    MOVF    EEDATH, W           ;W = MS Byte of Program EEDAT
    MOVWF   HIGHPMBYTE          ;
    BCF     STATUS, RP1         ;Bank 0
```

Required Sequence

An example of the complete 8-word write sequence is shown in Example 10-4. The initial address is loaded into the EEADRH and EEADR register pair; the eight words of data are loaded using indirect addressing.

EXAMPLE 10-4: WRITING TO FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

```
        ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
        ; This write routine assumes the following:
        ;     A valid starting address (the least significant bits = '000')
        ;     is loaded in ADDRH:ADDRL
        ;     ADDRH, ADDRL and DATADDR are all located in data memory
        ;
        BANKSEL  EEADRH
        MOVF     ADDRH,W      ; Load initial address
        MOVWF    EEADRH       ;
        MOVF     ADDRL,W      ;
        MOVWF    EEADR        ;
        MOVF     DATAADDR,W   ; Load initial data address
        MOVWF    FSR          ;
LOOP    MOVF     INDF,W       ; Load first data byte into lower
        MOVWF    EEDATA       ;
        INCF     FSR,F        ; Next byte
        MOVF     INDF,W       ; Load second data byte into upper
        MOVWF    EEDATH       ;
        INCF     FSR,F        ;
        BANKSEL  EECON1
        BSF      EECON1,EEPGD ; Point to program memory
        BSF      EECON1,WREN  ; Enable writes
        BCF      INTCON,GIE   ; Disable interrupts (if using)
        BTFSC    INTCON,GIE   ; See AN576
        GOTO     $-2
        ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
        ;                         Required Sequence
        MOVLW    55h          ; Start of required write sequence:
        MOVWF    EECON2       ; Write 55h
        MOVLW    0AAh         ;
        MOVWF    EECON2       ; Write 0AAh
        BSF      EECON1,WR    ; Set WR bit to begin write
        NOP                   ; Required to transfer data to the buffer
        NOP                   ; registers
        ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
        BCF      EECON1,WREN  ; Disable writes
        BSF      INTCON,GIE   ; Enable interrupts (comment out if not using interrupts)
        BANKSEL  EEADR
        MOVF     EEADR, W
        INCF     EEADR,F      ; Increment address
        ANDLW    0x0F         ; Indicates when sixteen words have been programmed
        SUBLW    0x0F         ;   0x0F = 16 words
                              ;   0x0B = 12 words (PIC16F884/883/882 only)
                              ;   0x07 = 8 words
                              ;   0x03 = 4 words(PIC16F884/883/882 only)
        BTFSS    STATUS,Z     ; Exit on a match,
        GOTO     LOOP         ; Continue if more data needs to be written
```

11.6.4 ENHANCED PWM AUTO-SHUTDOWN MODE

The PWM mode supports an Auto-Shutdown mode that will disable the PWM outputs when an external shutdown event occurs. Auto-Shutdown mode places the PWM output pins into a predetermined state. This mode is used to help prevent the PWM from damaging the application.

The auto-shutdown sources are selected using the ECCPAS<2:0> bits of the ECCPAS register. A shutdown event may be generated by:

- A logic '0' on the INT pin
- Comparator C1
- Comparator C2
- Setting the ECCPASE bit in firmware

A shutdown condition is indicated by the ECCPASE (Auto-Shutdown Event Status) bit of the ECCPAS register. If the bit is a '0', the PWM pins are operating normally. If the bit is a '1', the PWM outputs are in the shutdown state.

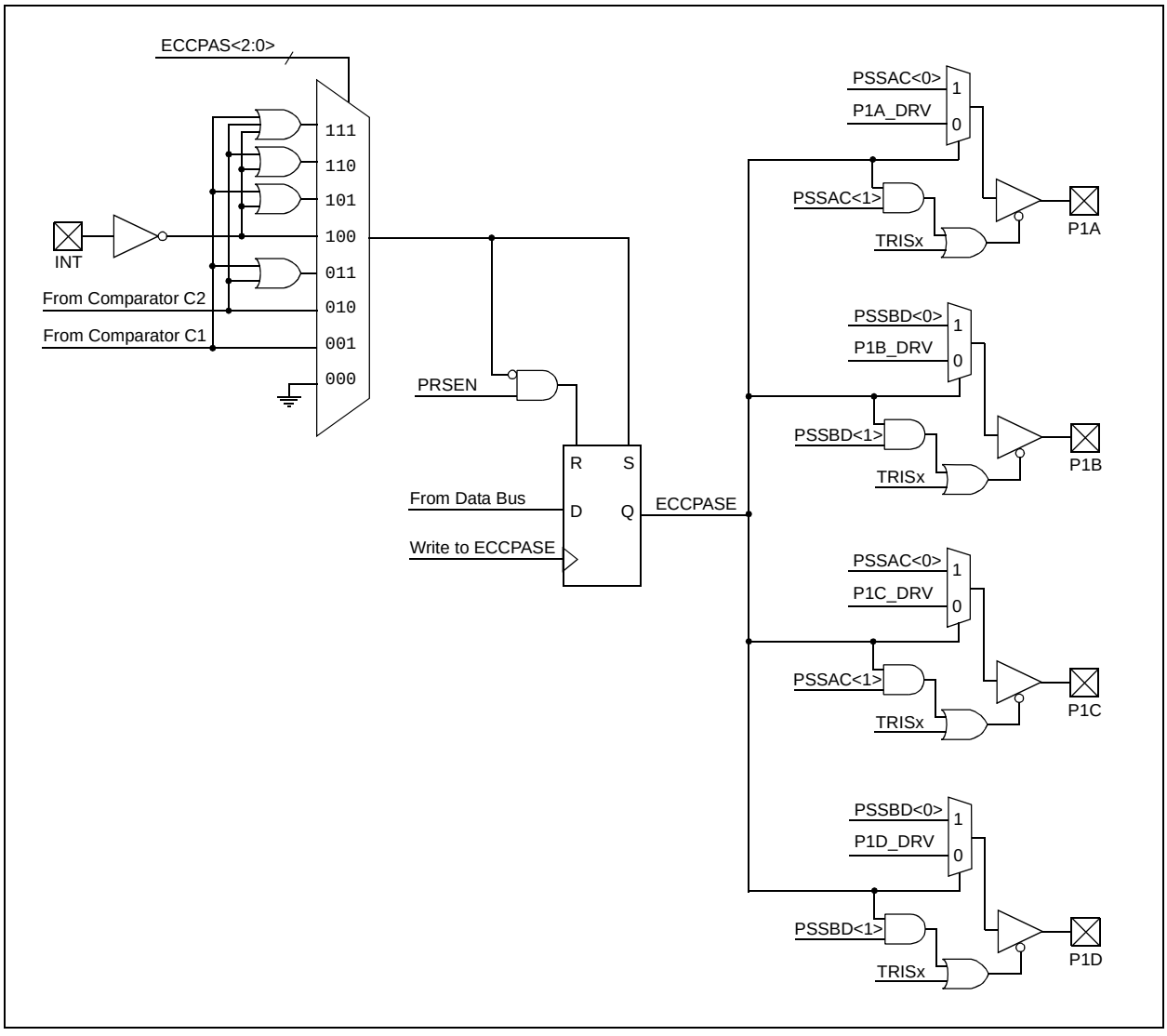
When a shutdown event occurs, two things happen:

The ECCPASE bit is set to '1'. The ECCPASE will remain set until cleared in firmware or an auto-restart occurs (see **Section 11.6.5 "Auto-Restart Mode"**).

The enabled PWM pins are asynchronously placed in their shutdown states. The PWM output pins are grouped into pairs [P1A/P1C] and [P1B/P1D]. The state of each pin pair is determined by the PSSAC and PSSBD bits of the ECCPAS register. Each pin pair may be placed into one of three states:

- Drive logic '1'
- Drive logic '0'
- Tri-state (high-impedance)

FIGURE 11-14: AUTO-SHUTDOWN BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER DEFINITIONS: PWM CONTROL

REGISTER 11-4: PWM1CON: ENHANCED PWM CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PRSEN	PDC6	PDC5	PDC4	PDC3	PDC2	PDC1	PDC0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’	
-n = Value at POR	‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7 **PRSEN:** PWM Restart Enable bit

1 = Upon auto-shutdown, the ECCPASE bit clears automatically once the shutdown event goes away; the PWM restarts automatically

0 = Upon auto-shutdown, ECCPASE must be cleared in software to restart the PWM

bit 6-0 **PDC<6:0>:** PWM Delay Count bits

PDCn = Number of FOSC/4 (4 * TOSC) cycles between the scheduled time when a PWM signal **should** transition active and the **actual** time it transitions active.

13.4.7 I²C™ MASTER MODE REPEATED START CONDITION TIMING

A Repeated Start condition occurs when the RSEN bit (SSPCON2 register) is programmed high and the I²C logic module is in the Idle state. When the RSEN bit is set, the SCL pin is asserted low. When the SCL pin is sampled low, the Baud Rate Generator is loaded with the contents of SSPADD<5:0> and begins counting. The SDA pin is released (brought high) for one Baud Rate Generator count (TBRG). When the Baud Rate Generator times out, if SDA is sampled high, the SCL pin will be de-asserted (brought high). When SCL is sampled high, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded with the contents of SSPADD<6:0> and begins counting. SDA and SCL must be sampled high for one TBRG. This action is then followed by assertion of the SDA pin (SDA = 0) for one TBRG, while SCL is high. Following this, the RSEN bit (SSPCON2 register) will be automatically cleared and the Baud Rate Generator will not be reloaded, leaving the SDA pin held low. As soon as a Start condition is detected on the SDA and SCL pins, the S bit (SSPSTAT register) will be set. The SSPIF bit will not be set until the Baud Rate Generator has timed out.

Note 1: If RSEN is programmed while any other event is in progress, it will not take effect.

2: A bus collision during the Repeated Start condition occurs if:

- SDA is sampled low when SCL goes from low-to-high.
- SCL goes low before SDA is asserted low. This may indicate that another master is attempting to transmit a data “1”.

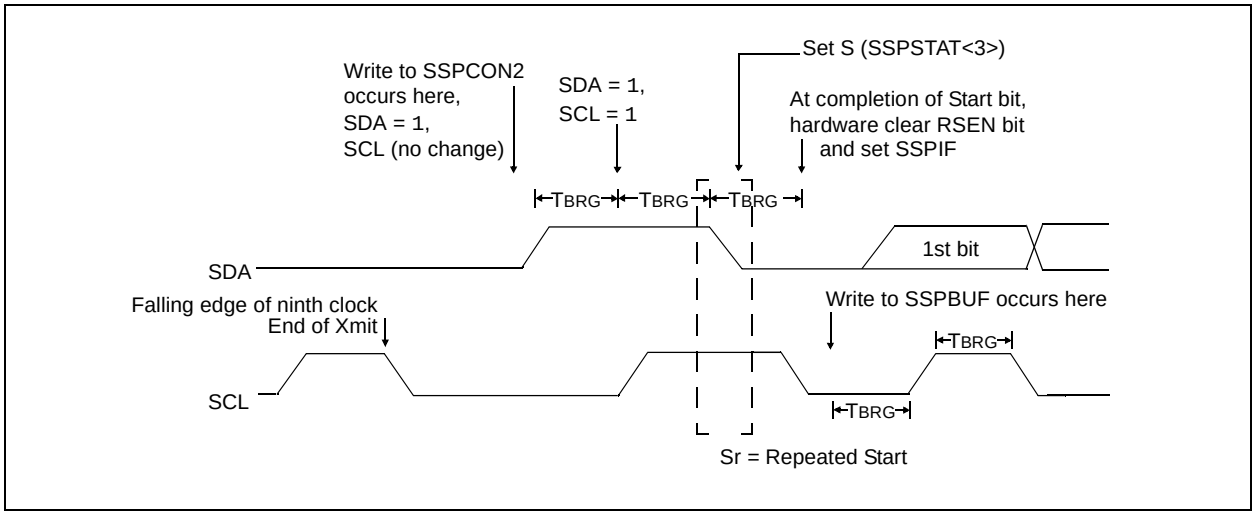
Immediately following the SSPIF bit getting set, the user may write the SSPBUF with the 7-bit address in 7-bit mode, or the default first address in 10-bit mode. After the first eight bits are transmitted and an ACK is received, the user may then transmit an additional eight bits of address (10-bit mode), or eight bits of data (7-bit mode).

13.4.7.1 WCOL Status Flag

If the user writes the SSPBUF when a Repeated Start sequence is in progress, the WCOL is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write does not occur).

Note: Because queuing of events is not allowed, writing of the lower five bits of SSPCON2 is disabled until the Repeated Start condition is complete.

FIGURE 13-14: REPEAT START CONDITION WAVEFORM



14.3.2 TIMER0 INTERRUPT

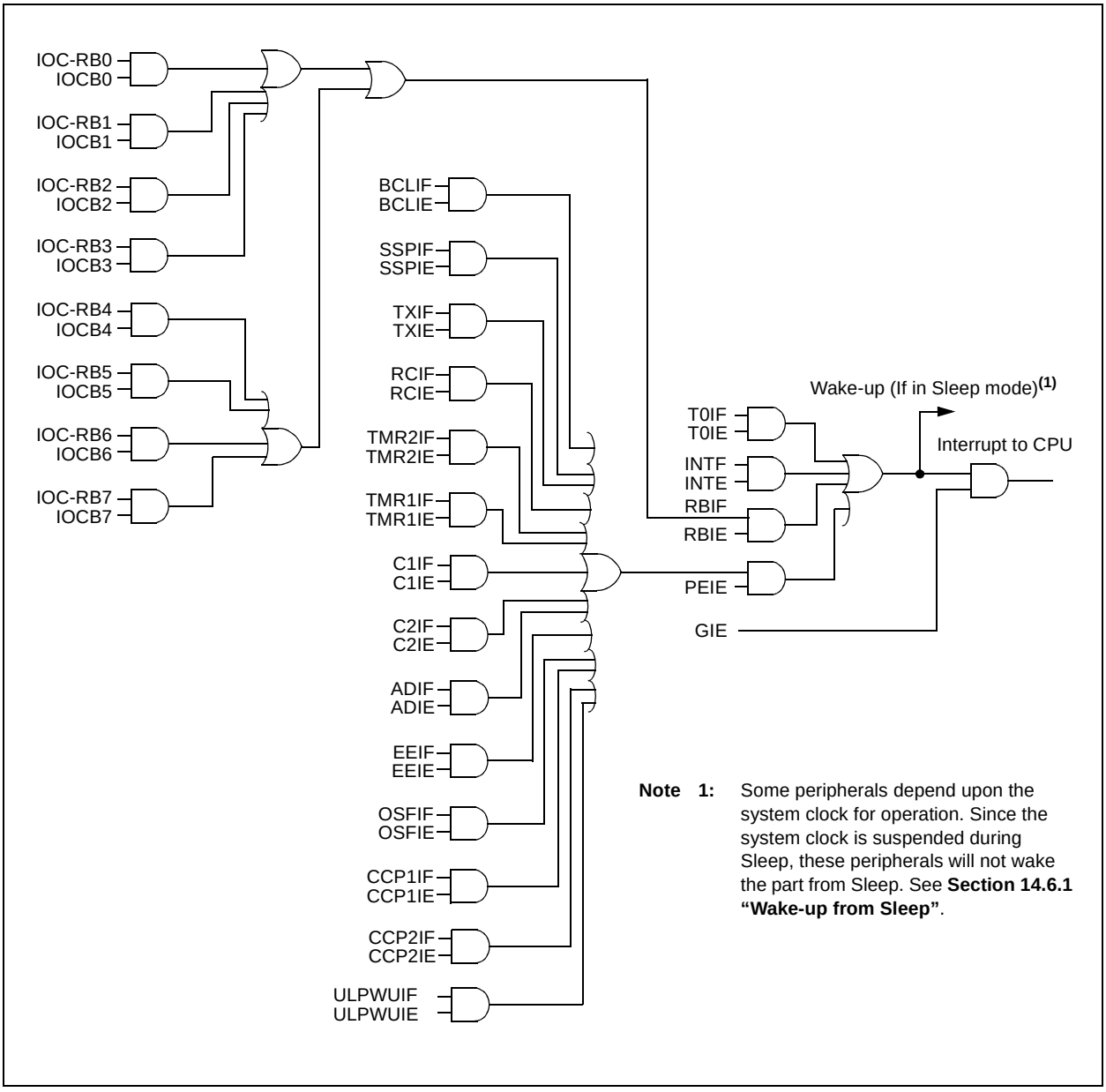
An overflow (FFh → 00h) in the TMR0 register will set the T0IF (INTCON<2>) bit. The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing T0IE (INTCON<5>) bit. See **Section 5.0 "Timer0 Module"** for operation of the Timer0 module.

14.3.3 PORTB INTERRUPT

An input change on PORTB change sets the RBIF (INTCON<0>) bit. The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing the RBIE (INTCON<3>) bit. Plus, individual pins can be configured through the IOCB register.

Note:	If a change on the I/O pin should occur when the read operation is being executed (start of the Q2 cycle), then the RBIF interrupt flag may not get set. See **Section 3.4.3 "Interrupt-on-Change"** for more information.

FIGURE 14-7: INTERRUPT LOGIC



Note 1: Some peripherals depend upon the system clock for operation. Since the system clock is suspended during Sleep, these peripherals will not wake the part from Sleep. See **Section 14.6.1 "Wake-up from Sleep"**.

17.1 DC Characteristics: PIC16F882/883/884/886/887-I (Industrial) PIC16F882/883/884/886/887-E (Extended)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended				
Param No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ†**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	VDD	**Supply Voltage**	2.0	—	5.5	V	FOSC < = 8 MHz: HFINTOSC, EC
D001			2.0	—	5.5	V	FOSC < = 4 MHz
D001C			3.0	—	5.5	V	FOSC < = 10 MHz
D001D			4.5	—	5.5	V	FOSC < = 20 MHz
D002*	VDR	**RAM Data Retention Voltage(1)**	1.5	—	—	V	Device in Sleep mode
D003	VPOR	**VDD Start Voltage** to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	—	VSS	—	V	See **Section 14.2.1 "Power-on Reset (POR)"** for details.
D004*	SVDD	**VDD Rise Rate** to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	0.05	—	—	V/ms	See **Section 14.2.1 "Power-on Reset (POR)"** for details.

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in "Typ" column is at 5.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered in Sleep mode without losing RAM data.

FIGURE 18-35: ADC CLOCK PERIOD vs. VDD OVER TEMPERATURE

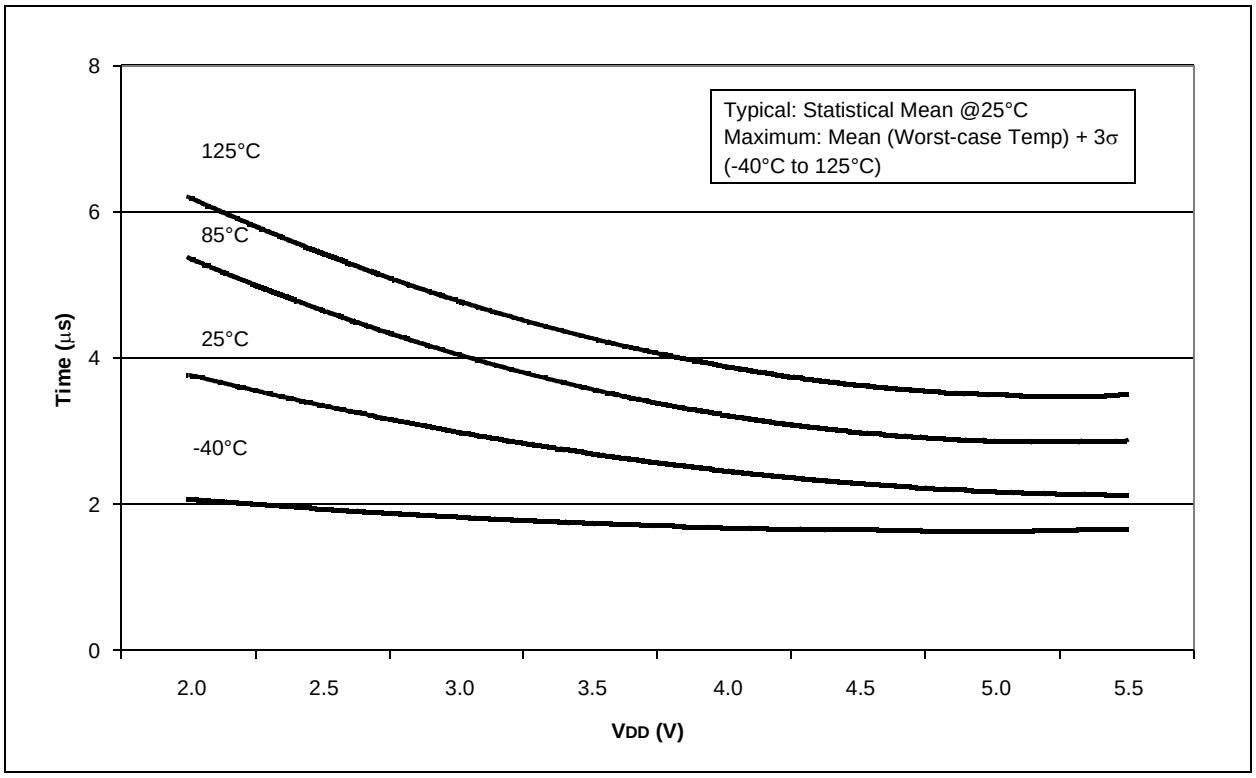


FIGURE 18-36: TYPICAL HFINTOSC START-UP TIMES vs. VDD OVER TEMPERATURE

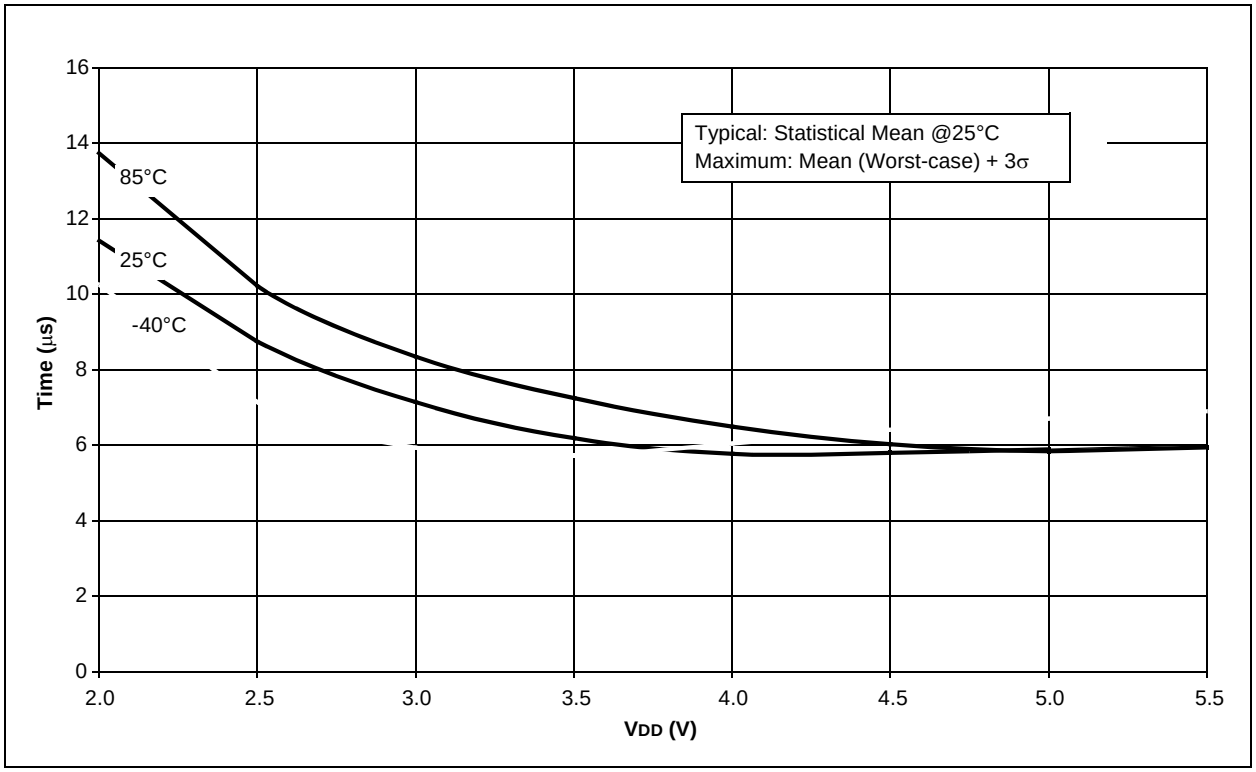


FIGURE 18-51: TYPICAL VP6 REFERENCE VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION (5V, 85°C)

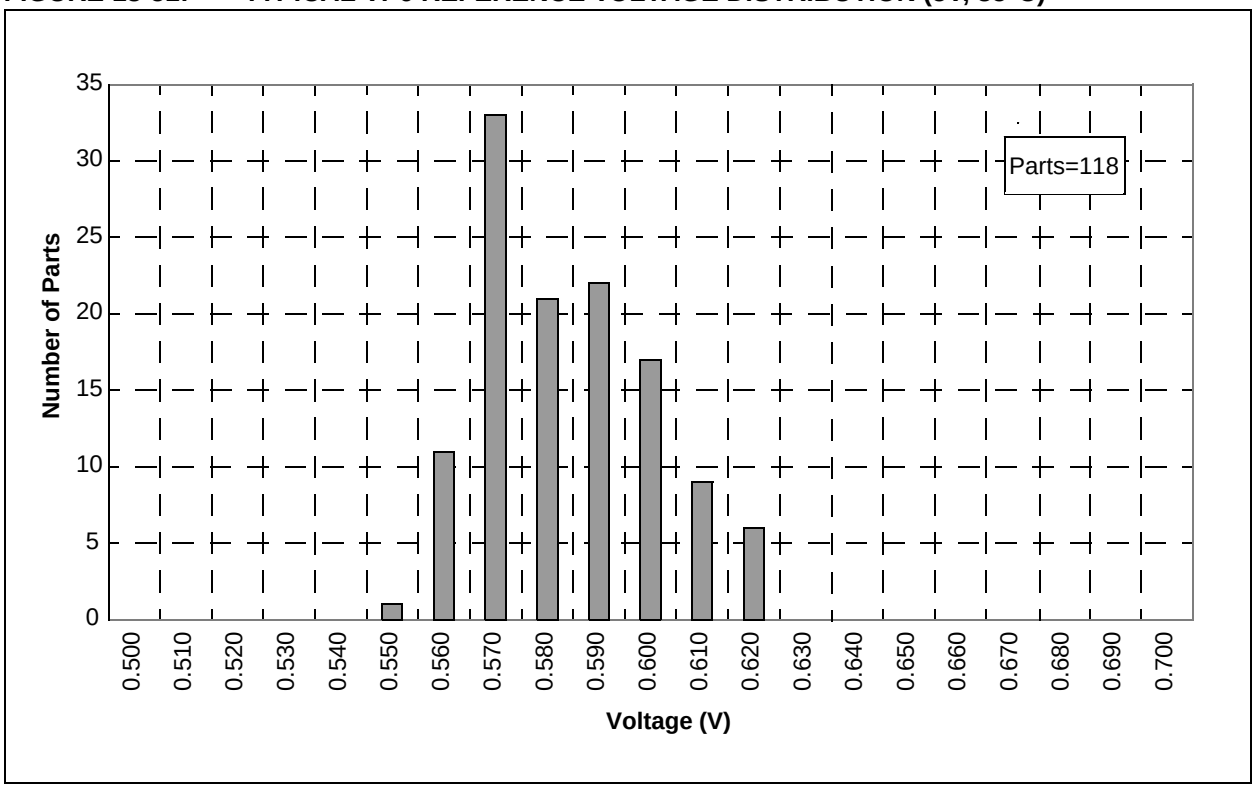
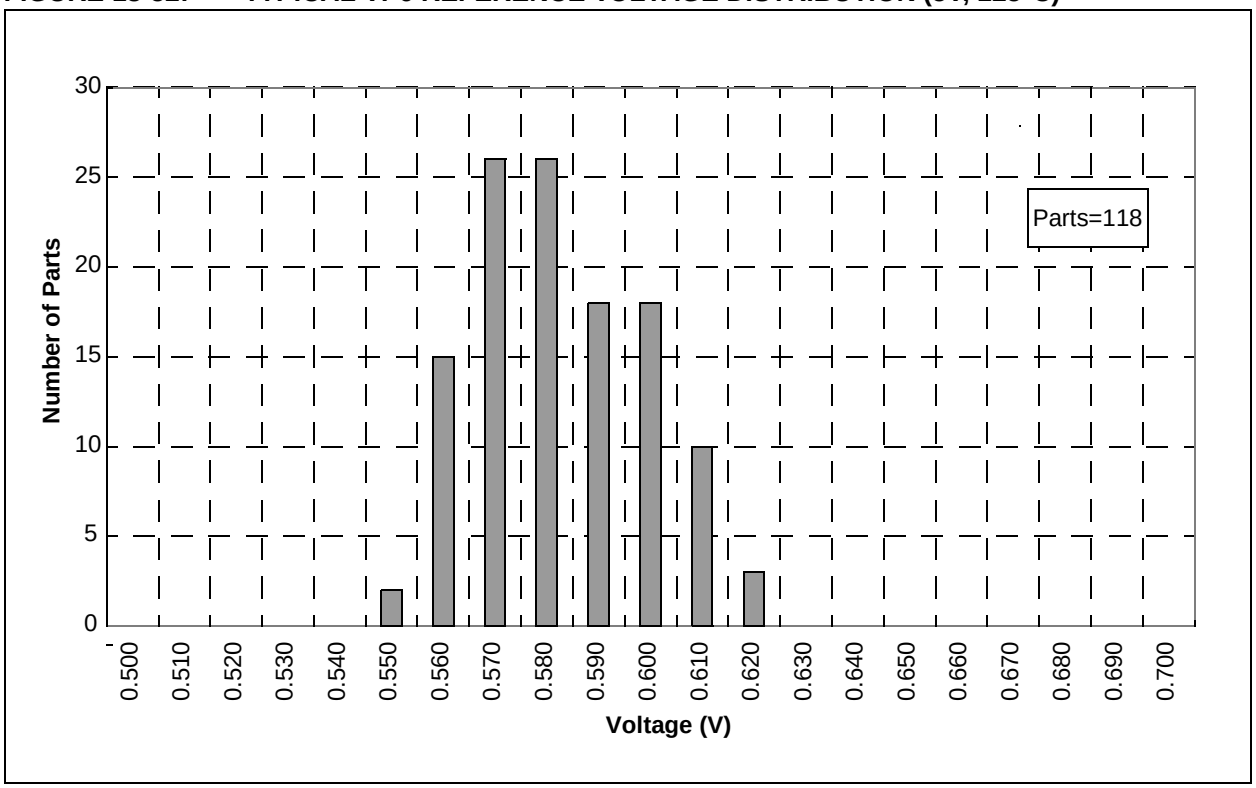


FIGURE 18-52: TYPICAL VP6 REFERENCE VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION (5V, 125°C)

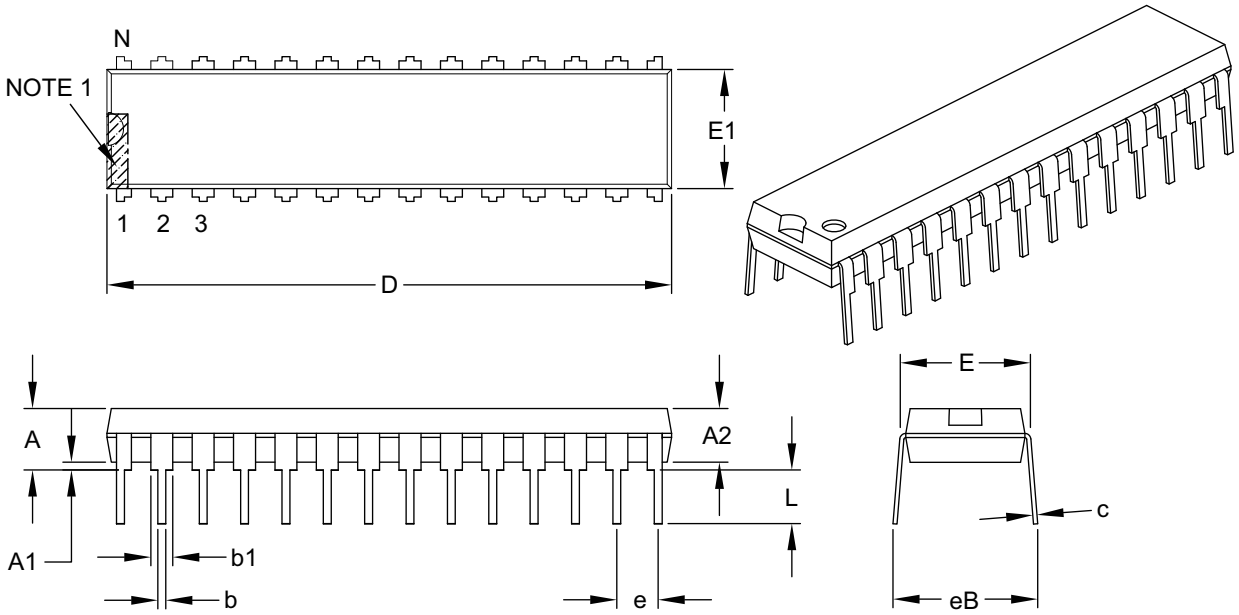


19.2 Package Details

The following sections give the technical details of the packages.

28-Lead Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line (SP) – 300 mil Body [SPDIP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		INCHES		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28	
Pitch	e		.100 BSC	
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.200
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.120	.135	.150
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.335
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.285	.295
Overall Length	D	1.345	1.365	1.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.110	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.040	.050	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-070B