Microchip Technology - PIC18F85K90-I/PT Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	64MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	69
Program Memory Size	32KB (16K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 24x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-TQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18f85k90-i-pt

TABLE 5-2: INITIALIZATION CONDITIONS FOR ALL REGISTERS (CONTINUED)

Register	Applicable Devices		Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Resets, WDT Reset, RESET Instruction, Stack Resets, CM Resets	Wake-up via WDT or Interrupt
SPBRGH2	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
SPBRG2	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
RCREG2	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
TXREG2	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PSTR2CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	00-0 0001	00-0 0001	uu-u uuuu
PSTR3CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	00-0 0001	00-0 0001	uu-u uuuu
PMD0	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PMD1	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	-000 000-	-000 000-	-uuu uuu-
PMD2	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PMD3	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
TMR5H	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
TMR5L	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T5CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T5GCON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0x00	0000 0x00	uuuu uuuu
CCPR4H	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR4L	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP4CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
CCPR5H	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR5L	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP5CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
CCPR6H	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR6L	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP6CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
CCPR7H	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR7L	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP7CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
TMR4	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PR4	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T4CON	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	-000 0000	-000 0000	-uuu uuuu
SSP2BUF	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
SSP2ADD	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
SSP2STAT	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
SSP2CON1	PIC18F6XK90	PIC18F8XK90	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, - = unimplemented bit, read as '0', q = value depends on condition. Shaded cells indicate conditions do not apply for the designated device.

Note 1: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt, and the GIEL or GIEH bit is set, the TOSU, TOSH and TOSL are updated with the current value of the PC. The STKPTR is modified to point to the next location in the hardware stack.

2: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIEL or GIEH bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0008h or 0018h).

3: One or more bits in the INTCONx or PIRx registers will be affected (to cause wake-up).

4: See Table 5-1 for the Reset value for a specific condition.

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11.3 PORTB, TRISB and LATB Registers

PORTB is an 8-bit wide, bidirectional port. The corresponding Data Direction and Output Latch registers are TRISB and LATB. All pins on PORTB are digital only.

EXAMPLE 11-2: INITIALIZING PORTB

```
CLRF    PORTB   ; Initialize PORTB by
                ; clearing output
                ; data latches
CLRF    LATB    ; Alternate method
                ; to clear output
                ; data latches
MOVLW   0CFh    ; Value used to
                ; initialize data
                ; direction
MOVWF   TRISB   ; Set RB<3:0> as inputs
                ; RB<5:4> as outputs
                ; RB<7:6> as inputs
```

Each of the PORTB pins has a weak internal pull-up. A single control bit can turn on all the pull-ups. This is performed by clearing bit, $\overline{\text{RBPU}}$ (INTCON2<7>). The weak pull-up is automatically turned off when the port pin is configured as an output. The pull-ups are disabled on a Power-on Reset.

Four of the PORTB pins (RB<7:4>) have an interrupt-on-change feature. Only pins configured as inputs can cause this interrupt to occur. Any RB<7:4> pin configured as an output will be excluded from the interrupt-on-change comparison.

Comparisons with the input pins (of RB<7:4>) are made with the old value latched on the last read of PORTB. The “mismatch” outputs of RB<7:4> are ORed together to generate the RB Port Change Interrupt with Flag bit, RBIF (INTCON<0>).

This interrupt can wake the device from power-managed modes. To clear the interrupt in the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR):

a) Any read or write of PORTB (except with the MOVFF (ANY), PORTB instruction). This will end the mismatch condition.
b) Wait one instruction cycle (such as executing a NOP instruction).
c) Clear flag bit, RBIF.

A mismatch condition will continue to set flag bit, RBIF. Reading PORTB will end the mismatch condition and allow flag bit, RBIF, to be cleared after one TCY delay.

The interrupt-on-change feature is recommended for wake-up on key depression operation and operations where PORTB is only used for the interrupt-on-change feature. Polling of PORTB is not recommended while using the interrupt-on-change feature.

The RB<3:2> pins are multiplexed as CTMU edge inputs. RB5 has an additional function for Timer3 and Timer1. It can be configured for the Timer3 clock input or Timer1 external clock gate input.

The RB<5:0> pins also are multiplexed with LCD segment drives that are controlled by bits in the registers, LCDSE1 and LCDSE3. I/O port functionality is only available when the LCD segments are disabled.

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REGISTER 15-1: TxCON: TIMER3/5/7 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
TMRxCS1	TMRxCS0	TxCKPS1	TxCKPS0	SOSCEN	$\overline{\text{TxSYNC}}$	RD16	TMRxON
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 7-6 **TMRxCS<1:0>:** Timerx Clock Source Select bits

10 = The Timer1 clock source is either a pin or an oscillator depending on the SOSCEN bit.
SOSCEN = 0:
External clock is from the T1CKI pin (on the rising edge).
SOSCEN = 1:
Crystal oscillator is on the SOSCI/SOSCO pins.
01 = Timerx clock source is the system clock (FOSC)(1)
00 = Timerx clock source is the instruction clock (FOSC/4)

bit 5-4 **TxCKPS<1:0>**: Timerx Input Clock Prescale Select bits

11 = 1:8 Prescale value
10 = 1:4 Prescale value
01 = 1:2 Prescale value
00 = 1:1 Prescale value

bit 3 **SOSCEN**: SOSC Oscillator Enable bit

1 = SOSC is enabled for Timerx (based on SOSCSEL fuses)
0 = SOSC is disabled for Timerx

bit 2 **TxSYNC:** Timerx External Clock Input Synchronization Control bit
(Not usable if the device clock comes from Timer1/Timer3.)

When TMRxCS<1:0> = 10:
1 = Do not synchronize external clock input
0 = Synchronize external clock input
When TMRxCS<1:0> = 0x:
This bit is ignored; Timer3 uses the internal clock.

bit 1 **RD16:** 16-Bit Read/Write Mode Enable bit

1 = Enables register read/write of Timerx in one 16-bit operation
0 = Enables register read/write of Timerx in two 8-bit operations

bit 0 **TMRxON:** Timerx On bit

1 = Enables Timerx
0 = Stops Timerx

Note 1: The FOSC clock source should not be selected if the timer will be used with the ECCP capture/compare features.

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REGISTER 16-1: TxCON: TIMER4/6/8/10/12 CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	TxOUTPS3	TxOUTPS2	TxOUTPS1	TxOUTPS0	TMRxON	TxCKPS1	TxCKPS0
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6-3 **TxOUTPS<3:0>:** Timerx Output Postscale Select bits

0000 = 1:1 Postscale
0001 = 1:2 Postscale
•
•
•
1111 = 1:16 Postscale

bit 2 **TMRxON**: Timerx On bit

1 = Timerx is on
0 = Timerx is off

bit 1-0 **TxCKPS<1:0>:** Timerx Clock Prescale Select bits

00 = Prescaler is 1
01 = Prescaler is 4
1x = Prescaler is 16

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17.1.1 RTCC CONTROL REGISTERS

REGISTER 17-1: RTCCFG: RTCC CONFIGURATION REGISTER(1)

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
RTCEN(2)	—	RTCWREN(4)	RTCSYNC	HALFSEC(3)	RTCOE	RTCPTR1	RTCPTR0
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 **RTCEN:** RTCC Enable bit(2)
- 1 = RTCC module is enabled
- 0 = RTCC module is disabled

bit 6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5 **RTCWREN:** RTCC Value Registers Write Enable bit(4)
- 1 = RTCVALH and RTCVALL registers can be written to by the user
- 0 = RTCVALH and RTCVALL registers are locked out from being written to by the user

bit 4 **RTCSYNC:** RTCC Value Registers Read Synchronization bit
- 1 = RTCVALH, RTCVALL and ALRMRPT registers can change while reading if a rollover ripple results in an invalid data read. If the register is read twice and results in the same data, the data can be assumed to be valid.
- 0 = RTCVALH, RTCVALL and ALCFGRPT registers can be read without concern over a rollover ripple

bit 3 **HALFSEC:** Half-Second Status bit(3)
- 1 = Second half period of a second
- 0 = First half period of a second

bit 2 **RTCOE:** RTCC Output Enable bit
- 1 = RTCC clock output is enabled
- 0 = RTCC clock output is disabled

bit 1-0 **RTCPTR<1:0>:** RTCC Value Register Window Pointer bits

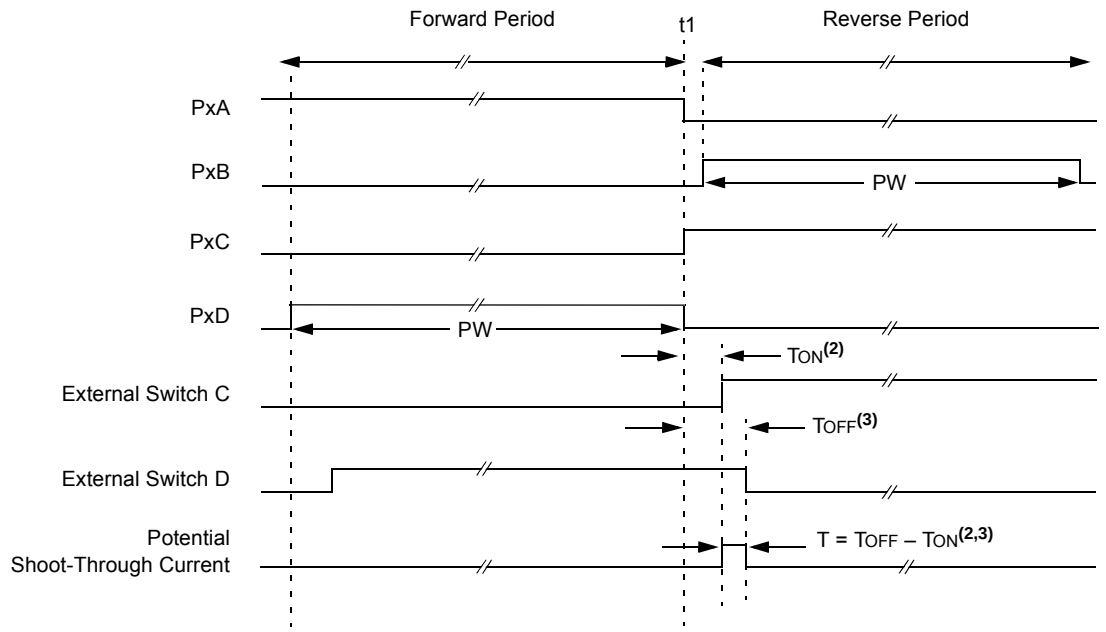
Points to the corresponding RTCC Value registers when reading the RTCVALH and RTCVALL registers. The RTCPTR<1:0> value decrements on every read or write of RTCVALH<15:8> until it reaches '00'.

RTCVALH:
- 00 = Minutes
- 01 = Weekday
- 10 = Month
- 11 = Reserved

RTCVALL:
- 00 = Seconds
- 01 = Hours
- 10 = Day
- 11 = Year

Note 1: The RTCCFG register is only affected by a POR.
2: A write to the RTCEN bit is only allowed when RTCWREN = 1.
3: This bit is read-only; it is cleared to '0' on a write to the lower half of the MINSEC register.
4: The RTCWREN bit can only be written with the unlock sequence (see Example 17-1).

FIGURE 19-11: EXAMPLE OF PWM DIRECTION CHANGE AT NEAR 100% DUTY CYCLE(1)



Note 1: All signals are shown as active-high.

2: TON is the turn-on delay of power switch, QC, and its driver.

3: TOFF is the turn-off delay of power switch, QD, and its driver.

19.4.3 START-UP CONSIDERATIONS

When any PWM mode is used, the application hardware must use the proper external pull-up and/or pull-down resistors on the PWM output pins.

Note:	When the microcontroller is released from Reset, all of the I/O pins are in the High-Impedance state. The external circuits must keep the power switch devices in the OFF state until the microcontroller drives the I/O pins with the proper signal levels or activates the PWM output(s).

The CCPxM<1:0> bits of the CCPxCON register allow the user to choose whether the PWM output signals are active-high or active-low for each pair of PWM output pins (PxA/PxC and PxB/PxD). The PWM output polarities must be selected before the PWM pin output drivers are enabled. Changing the polarity configuration while the PWM pin output drivers are enabled is not recommended since it may result in damage to the application circuits.

The PxA, PxB, PxC and PxD output latches may not be in the proper states when the PWM module is initialized. Enabling the PWM pin output drivers at the same time as the Enhanced PWM modes may cause damage to the application circuit. The Enhanced PWM modes must be enabled in the proper Output mode and complete a full PWM cycle before enabling the PWM pin output drivers. The completion of a full PWM cycle is indicated by the TMR2IF or TMR4IF bit of the PIR1 or PIR5 register being set as the second PWM period begins.

19.4.4 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 ECCPxAS<2:0> bits (ECCPxAS<6:4>). A shutdown event may be generated by:

- A logic '0' on the pin that is assigned the FLT0 input function
- Comparator C1
- Comparator C2
- Setting the ECCPxASE bit in firmware

A shutdown condition is indicated by the ECCPxASE (Auto-Shutdown Event Status) bit (ECCPxAS<7>). 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.

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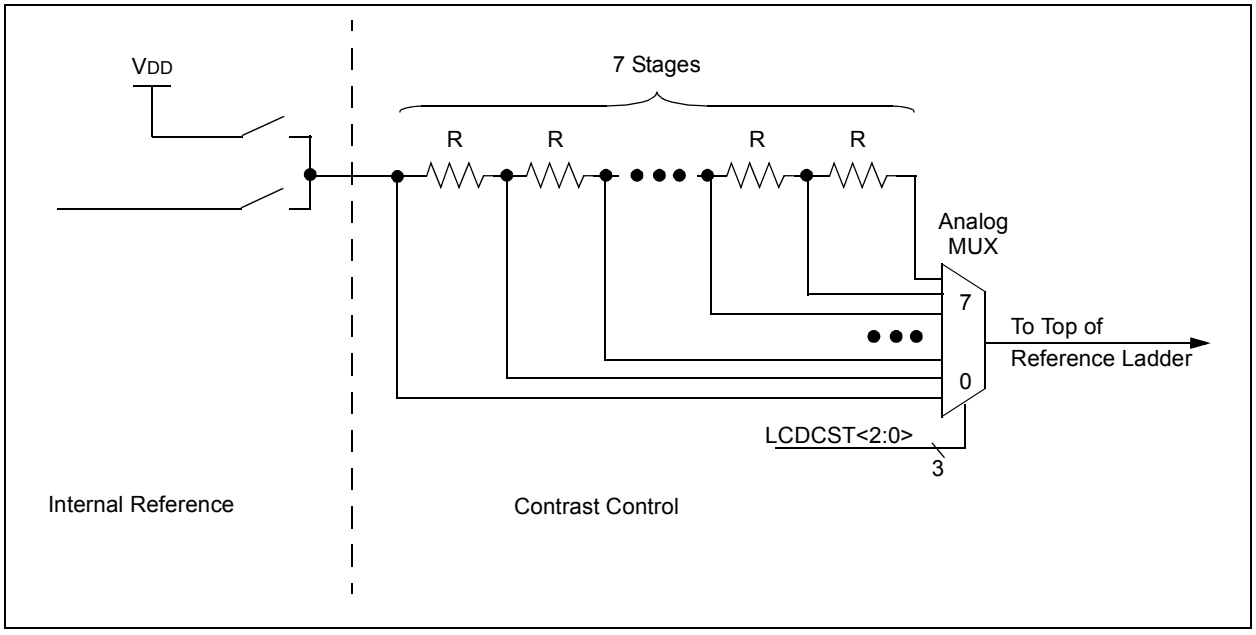
20.3.2.2 Contrast Control

The LCD contrast control circuit consists of a 7-tap resistor ladder, controlled by the LCDCST bits (see Figure 20-6.).

FIGURE 20-6: INTERNAL REFERENCE AND CONTRAST CONTROL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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21.3.7 SLAVE MODE

In Slave mode, the data is transmitted and received as the external clock pulses appear on SCKx. When the last bit is latched, the SSPxIF interrupt flag bit is set.

While in Slave mode, the external clock is supplied by the external clock source on the SCKx pin. This external clock must meet the minimum high and low times as specified in the electrical specifications.

While in Sleep mode, the slave can transmit/receive data. When a byte is received, the device can be configured to wake-up from Sleep.

21.3.8 SLAVE SELECT SYNCHRONIZATION

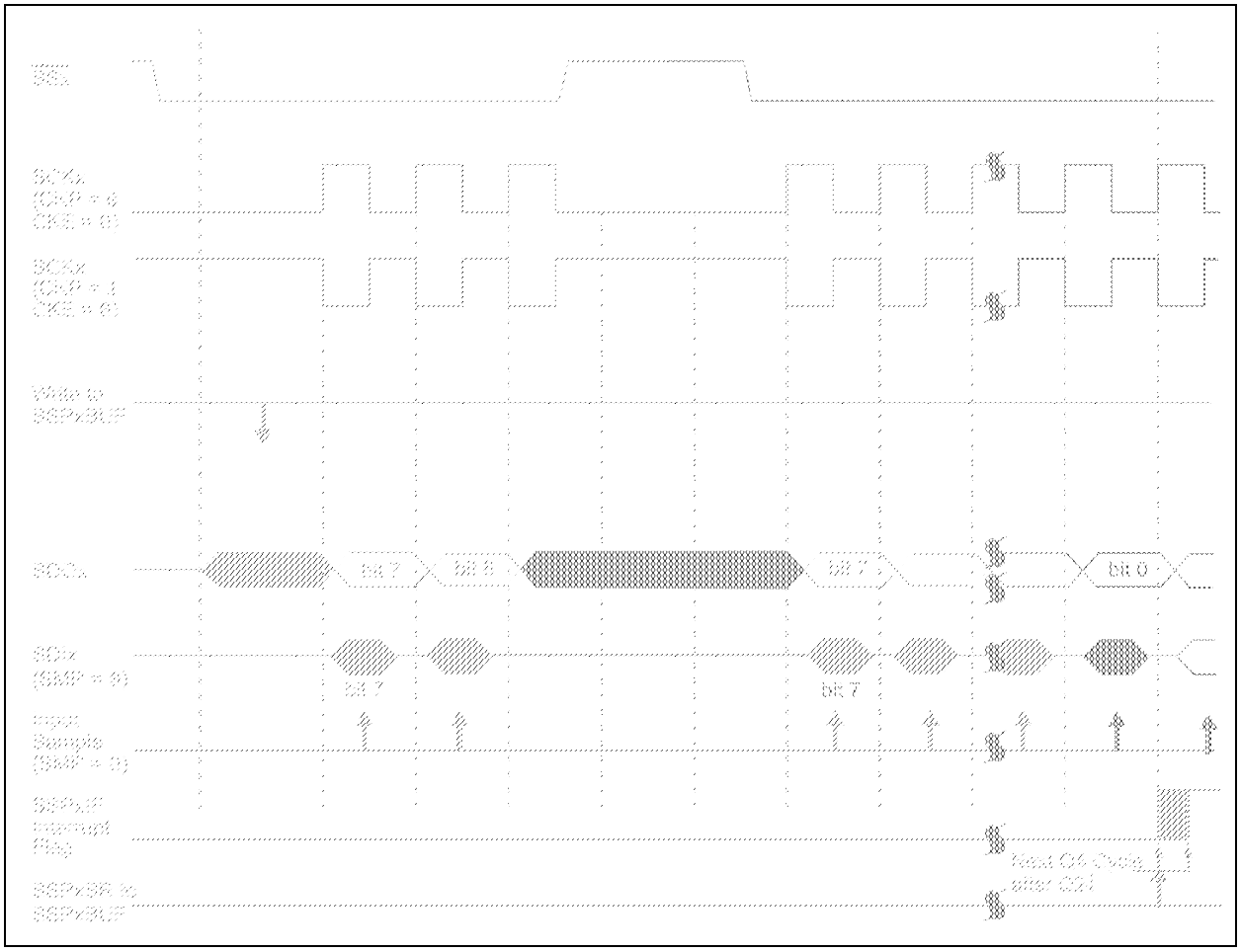
The $\overline{SSx}$ pin allows a Synchronous Slave mode. The SPI must be in Slave mode with the $\overline{SSx}$ pin control enabled (SSPxCON1<3:0> = 04h). When the $\overline{SSx}$ pin is low, transmission and reception are enabled and the SDOx pin is driven. When the $\overline{SSx}$ pin goes high, the SDOx pin is no longer driven, even if in the middle of a transmitted byte and becomes a floating output. External pull-up/pull-down resistors may be desirable depending on the application.

Note 1:	When the SPI is in Slave mode, with the $\overline{SSx}$ pin control enabled (SSPxCON1<3:0> = 0100), the SPI module will reset if the $\overline{SSx}$ pin is set to V_{DD}.
2:	If the SPI is used in Slave mode, with CKE set, then the $\overline{SSx}$ pin control must be enabled.

When the SPI module resets, the bit counter is forced to '0'. This can be done by either forcing the $\overline{SSx}$ pin to a high level or clearing the SSPEN bit.

To emulate two-wire communication, the SDOx pin can be connected to the SDIx pin. When the SPI needs to operate as a receiver, the SDOx pin can be configured as an input. This disables transmissions from the SDOx. The SDIx can always be left as an input (SDIx function) since it cannot create a bus conflict.

FIGURE 21-4: SLAVE SYNCHRONIZATION WAVEFORM



REGISTER 21-6: SSPxCON2: MSSPx CONTROL REGISTER 2 (I²C™ SLAVE MODE)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
GCEN	ACKSTAT	ADMSK5	ADMSK4	ADMSK3	ADMSK2	ADMSK1	SEN(1)
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 **GCEN:** General Call Enable bit
1 = Enables interrupt when a general call address (0000h) is received in the SSPxSR
0 = General call address is disabled

bit 6 **ACKSTAT:** Acknowledge Status bit
Unused in Slave mode.

bit 5-2 **ADMSK<5:2>:** Slave Address Mask Select bits (5-Bit Address Masking mode)
1 = Masking of corresponding bits of SSPxADD is enabled
0 = Masking of corresponding bits of SSPxADD is disabled

bit 1 **ADMSK1:** Slave Address Least Significant bit(s) Mask Select bit
In 7-Bit Addressing mode:
1 = Masking of SSPxADD<1> only is enabled
0 = Masking of SSPxADD<1> only is disabled
In 10-Bit Addressing mode:
1 = Masking of SSPxADD<1:0> is enabled
0 = Masking of SSPxADD<1:0> is disabled

bit 0 **SEN:** Stretch Enable bit(1)
1 = Clock stretching is enabled for both slave transmit and slave receive (stretch enabled)
0 = Clock stretching is disabled

Note 1: If the I²C module is active, this bit may not be set (no spooling) and the SSPxBUF may not be written to (or writes to the SSPxBUF are disabled).

REGISTER 21-7: SSPxMSK: I²C™ SLAVE ADDRESS MASK REGISTER (7-BIT MASKING MODE)(1)

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0(2)
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 **MSK<7:0>:** Slave Address Mask Select bit
1 = Masking of the corresponding bit of SSPxADD is enabled
0 = Masking of the corresponding bit of SSPxADD is disabled

Note 1: This register shares the same SFR address as SSPxADD and is only addressable in select MSSPx operating modes. See **Section 21.4.3.4 "7-Bit Address Masking Mode"** for more details.
2: MSK0 is not used as a mask bit in 7-bit addressing.

21.4.2 OPERATION

The MSSP module functions are enabled by setting the MSSP Enable bit, SSPEN (SSPxCON1<5>).

The SSPxCON1 register allows control of the I^2C operation. Four mode selection bits (SSPxCON1<3:0>) allow one of the following I^2C modes to be selected:

- I^2C Master mode, clock
- I^2C Slave mode (7-bit address)
- I^2C Slave mode (10-bit address)
- I^2C Slave mode (7-bit address) with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled
- I^2C Slave mode (10-bit address) with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled
- I^2C Firmware Controlled Master mode, slave is Idle

Selection of any I^2C mode with the SSPEN bit set forces the SCLx and SDAx pins to be open-drain, provided these pins are programmed as inputs by setting the appropriate TRISC or TRISD bits. To ensure proper operation of the module, pull-up resistors must be provided externally to the SCLx and SDAx pins.

21.4.3 SLAVE MODE

In Slave mode, the SCLx and SDAx pins must be configured as inputs (TRISC<4:3> set). The MSSP module will override the input state with the output data when required (slave-transmitter).

The I^2C Slave mode hardware will always generate an interrupt on an address match. Address masking will allow the hardware to generate an interrupt for more than one address (up to 31 in 7-bit addressing and up to 63 in 10-bit addressing). Through the mode select bits, the user can also choose to interrupt on Start and Stop bits.

When an address is matched, or the data transfer after an address match is received, the hardware automatically will generate the Acknowledge ($\overline{ACK}$) pulse and load the SSPxBUF register with the received value currently in the SSPxSR register.

Any combination of the following conditions will cause the MSSP module not to give this $\overline{ACK}$ pulse:

- The Buffer Full bit, BF (SSPxSTAT<0>), was set before the transfer was received.
- The overflow bit, SSPOV (SSPxCON1<6>), was set before the transfer was received.

In this case, the SSPxSR register value is not loaded into the SSPxBUF, but bit, SSPxIF, is set. The BF bit is cleared by reading the SSPxBUF register, while bit, SSPOV, is cleared through software.

The SCLx clock input must have a minimum high and low for proper operation. The high and low times of the I^2C specification, as well as the requirement of the MSSP module, are shown in timing Parameter 100 and Parameter 101.

21.4.3.1 Addressing

Once the MSSP module has been enabled, it waits for a Start condition to occur. Following the Start condition, the 8 bits are shifted into the SSPxSR register. All incoming bits are sampled with the rising edge of the clock (SCLx) line. The value of register, SSPxSR<7:1>, is compared to the value of the SSPxADD register. The address is compared on the falling edge of the eighth clock (SCLx) pulse. If the addresses match and the BF and SSPOV bits are clear, the following events occur:

1. The SSPxSR register value is loaded into the SSPxBUF register.
2. The Buffer Full bit, BF, is set.
3. An $\overline{ACK}$ pulse is generated.
4. The MSSP Interrupt Flag bit, SSPxIF, is set (and an interrupt is generated, if enabled) on the falling edge of the ninth SCLx pulse.

In 10-Bit Addressing mode, two address bytes need to be received by the slave. The five Most Significant bits (MSbs) of the first address byte specify if this is a 10-bit address. The R/$\overline{W}$ bit (SSPxSTAT<2>) must specify a write so the slave device will receive the second address byte. For a 10-bit address, the first byte would equal '`11110 A9 A8 0`', where '`A9`' and '`A8`' are the two MSbs of the address. The sequence of events for 10-bit addressing is as follows, with Steps, 7 through 9, for the slave-transmitter:

1. Receive first (high) byte of address (bits, SSPxIF, BF and UA, are set on address match).
2. Update the SSPxADD register with second (low) byte of address (clears bit, UA, and releases the SCLx line).
3. Read the SSPxBUF register (clears bit, BF) and clear flag bit, SSPxIF.
4. Receive second (low) byte of address (bits, SSPxIF, BF and UA, are set).
5. Update the SSPxADD register with the first (high) byte of address. If match releases the SCLx line, this will clear bit, UA.
6. Read the SSPxBUF register (clears bit, BF) and clear flag bit, SSPxIF.
7. Receive Repeated Start condition.
8. Receive first (high) byte of address (bits, SSPxIF and BF, are set).
9. Read the SSPxBUF register (clears bit, BF) and clear flag bit, SSPxIF.

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21.4.8 I²C™ MASTER MODE START CONDITION TIMING

To initiate a Start condition, the user sets the Start Enable bit, SEN (SSPxCON2<0>). If the SDAx and SCLx pins are sampled high, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded with the contents of SSPxADD<6:0> and starts its count. If SCLx and SDAx are both sampled high when the Baud Rate Generator times out (TBRG), the SDAx pin is driven low. The action of the SDAx being driven low while SCLx is high is the Start condition and causes the S bit (SSPxSTAT<3>) to be set. Following this, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded with the contents of SSPxADD<6:0> and resumes its count. When the Baud Rate Generator times out (TBRG), the SEN bit (SSPxCON2<0>) will be automatically cleared by hardware. The Baud Rate Generator is suspended, leaving the SDAx line held low and the Start condition is complete.

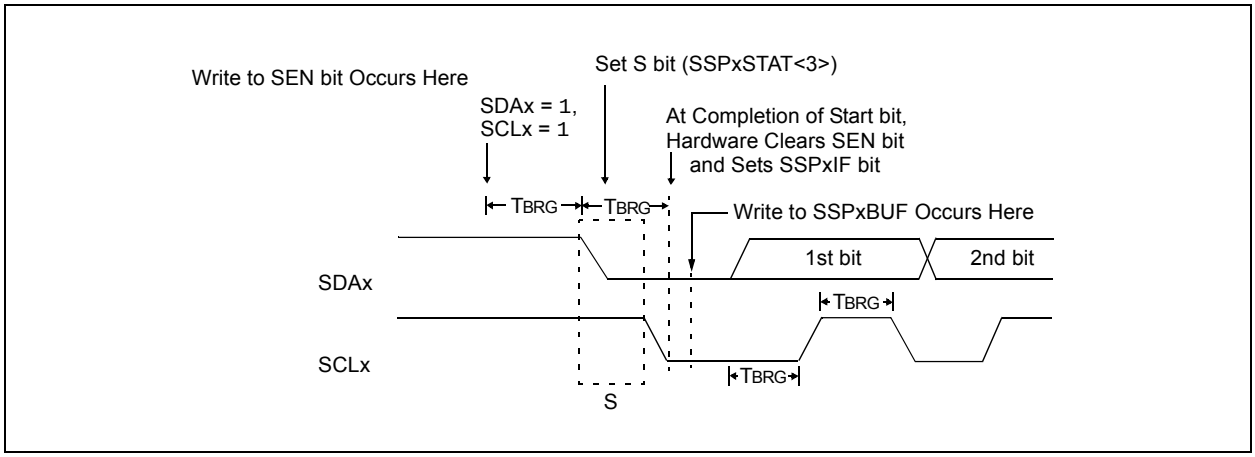
Note:	If, at the beginning of the Start condition, the SDAx and SCLx pins are already sampled low, or if during the Start condition, the SCLx line is sampled low before the SDAx line is driven low, a bus collision occurs, the Bus Collision Interrupt Flag, BCLxIF, is set, the Start condition is aborted and the I²C module is reset into its Idle state.

21.4.8.1 WCOL Status Flag

If the user writes the SSPxBUF when a Start sequence is in progress, the WCOL bit is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write doesn't occur).

Note:	Because queueing of events is not allowed, writing to the lower 5 bits of SSPxCON2 is disabled until the Start condition is complete.

FIGURE 21-21: FIRST START BIT TIMING



REGISTER 22-2: RCSTAx: RECEIVE STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-x
SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D
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 **SPEN:** Serial Port Enable bit
1 = Serial port is enabled
0 = Serial is port disabled (held in Reset)

bit 6 **RX9:** 9-Bit Receive Enable bit
1 = Selects 9-bit reception
0 = Selects 8-bit reception

bit 5 **SREN:** Single Receive Enable bit
Asynchronous mode:
Don't care.
Synchronous mode – Master:
1 = Enables single receive
0 = Disables single receive
This bit is cleared after reception is complete.
Synchronous mode – Slave:
Don't care.

bit 4 **CREN:** Continuous Receive Enable bit
Asynchronous mode:
1 = Enables the receiver
0 = Disables the receiver
Synchronous mode:
1 = Enables continuous receive until enable bit, CREN, is cleared (CREN overrides SREN)
0 = Disables continuous receive

bit 3 **ADDEN:** Address Detect Enable bit
Asynchronous mode 9-Bit (RX9 = 1):
1 = Enables address detection, enables interrupt and loads the receive buffer when RSR<8> is set
0 = Disables address detection, all bytes are received and ninth bit can be used as parity bit
Asynchronous mode 8-Bit (RX9 = 0):
Don't care.

bit 2 **FERR:** Framing Error bit
1 = Framing error (can be cleared by reading the RCREGx register and receiving the next valid byte)
0 = No framing error

bit 1 **OERR:** Overrun Error bit
1 = Overrun error (can be cleared by clearing bit, CREN)
0 = No overrun error

bit 0 **RX9D:** 9th bit of Received Data
This can be an address/data bit or a parity bit and must be calculated by user firmware.

22.2.4 AUTO-WAKE-UP ON SYNC BREAK CHARACTER

During Sleep mode, all clocks to the EUSART are suspended. Because of this, the Baud Rate Generator is inactive and a proper byte reception cannot be performed. The auto-wake-up feature allows the controller to wake-up due to activity on the RXx/DTx line while the EUSART is operating in Asynchronous mode.

The auto-wake-up feature is enabled by setting the WUE bit (BAUDCONx<1>). Once set, the typical receive sequence on RXx/DTx is disabled and the EUSART remains in an Idle state, monitoring for a wake-up event independent of the CPU mode. A wake-up event consists of a high-to-low transition on the RXx/DTx line. (This coincides with the start of a Sync Break or a Wake-up Signal character for the LIN/J2602 protocol.)

Following a wake-up event, the module generates an RCxIF interrupt. The interrupt is generated synchronously to the Q clocks in normal operating modes (Figure 22-8) and asynchronously if the device is in Sleep mode (Figure 22-9). The interrupt condition is cleared by reading the RCREGx register.

The WUE bit is automatically cleared once a low-to-high transition is observed on the RXx line following the wake-up event. At this point, the EUSART module is in Idle mode and returns to normal operation. This signals to the user that the Sync Break event is over.

22.2.4.1 Special Considerations Using Auto-Wake-up

Since auto-wake-up functions by sensing rising edge transitions on RXx/DTx, information with any state changes before the Stop bit may signal a false End-of-Character (EOC) and cause data or framing errors. To work properly, therefore, the initial character in the transmission must be all ‘0’s. This can be 00h (8 bits) for standard RS-232 devices or 000h (12 bits) for LIN/J2602 bus.

Oscillator start-up time must also be considered, especially in applications using oscillators with longer start-up intervals (i.e., HS or HSPLL mode). The Sync Break (or Wake-up Signal) character must be of sufficient length and be followed by a sufficient interval to allow enough time for the selected oscillator to start and provide proper initialization of the EUSART.

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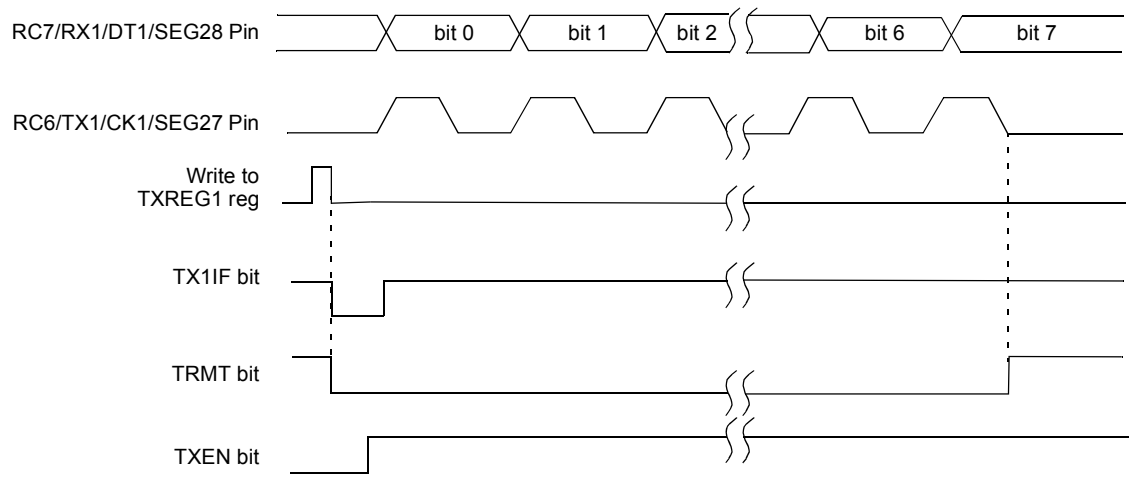
FIGURE 22-12: SYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION (THROUGH TXEN)



Note: This example is equally applicable to EUSART2 (RG1/TX2/CK2/AN19/C3OUT and RG2/RX2/DT2/AN18/C3INA).

TABLE 22-7: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH SYNCHRONOUS MASTER TRANSMISSION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values on Page:
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	75
PIR1	—	ADIF	RC1IF	TX1IF	SSP1IF	TMR1GIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	77
PIE1	—	ADIE	RC1IE	TX1IE	SSP1IE	TMR1GIE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	77
IPR1	—	ADIP	RC1IP	TX1IP	SSP1IP	TMR1GIP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	77
PIR3	TMR5GIF	LCDIF	RC2IF	TX2IF	CTMUIF	CCP2IF	CCP1IF	RTCCIF	77
PIE3	TMR5GIE	LCDIE	RC2IE	TX2IE	CTMUIE	CCP2IE	CCP1IE	RTCCIE	77
IPR3	TMR5GIP	LCDIP	RC2IP	TX2IP	CTMUIP	CCP2IP	CCP1IP	RTCCIP	77
RCSTA1	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D	77
TXREG1	EUSART1 Transmit Register								77
TXSTA1	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	77
BAUDCON1	ABDOVF	RCIDL	RXDTP	TXCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN	79
SPBRGH1	EUSART1 Baud Rate Generator Register High Byte								76
SPBRG1	EUSART1 Baud Rate Generator Register Low Byte								77
RCSTA2	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D	81
TXREG2	EUSART2 Transmit Register								82
TXSTA2	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	81
BAUDCON2	ABDOVF	RCIDL	RXDTP	TXCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN	81
SPBRGH2	EUSART2 Baud Rate Generator Register High Byte								82
SPBRG2	EUSART2 Baud Rate Generator Register Low Byte								82

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for synchronous master transmission.

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The ANCONx registers are used to configure the operation of the I/O pin associated with each analog channel. Clearing a ANSELx bit configures the corresponding pin (ANx) to operate as a digital only I/O. Setting a bit configures the pin to operate as an analog input for either the A/D Converter or the comparator module, with all digital peripherals disabled and digital inputs read as '0'.

As a rule, I/O pins that are multiplexed with analog inputs default to analog operation on any device Reset.

REGISTER 23-8: ANCON0: A/D PORT CONFIGURATION REGISTER 0

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
ANSEL7	ANSEL6	ANSEL5	ANSEL4	ANSEL3	ANSEL2	ANSEL1	ANSEL0
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 **ANSEL<7:0>:** Analog Port Configuration bits (AN7 and AN0)
0 = Pin is configured as a digital port
1 = Pin is configured as an analog channel – digital input disabled and any inputs read as '0'

REGISTER 23-9: ANCON1: A/D PORT CONFIGURATION REGISTER 1

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
ANSEL15(1)	ANSEL14(1)	ANSEL13(1)	ANSEL12(1)	ANSEL11	ANSEL10	ANSEL9	ANSEL8
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 **ANSEL<15:8>:** Analog Port Configuration bits (AN15 through AN8)
0 = Pin is configured as a digital port
1 = Pin is configured as an analog channel – digital input is disabled and any inputs read as '0'

Note 1: AN12 through AN15, and AN20 to AN23, are implemented only on 80-pin devices. For 64-pin devices, the corresponding ANSELx bits are still implemented for these channels, but have no effect.

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REGISTER 28-10: CONFIG6L: CONFIGURATION REGISTER 6 LOW (BYTE ADDRESS 30000Ah)(2)

R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1
WRT7(1)	WRT6(1)	WRT5(1)	WRT4(1)	WRT3	WRT2	WRT1	WRT0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clearable bit		
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 **WRT7:** Write Protection bit(1)
1 = Block 7 is not write-protected
0 = Block 7 is write-protected

bit 6 **WRT6:** Write Protection bit(1)
1 = Block 6 is not write-protected
0 = Block 6 is write-protected

bit 5 **WRT5:** Write Protection bit(1)
1 = Block 5 is not write-protected
0 = Block 5 is write-protected

bit 4 **WRT4:** Write Protection bit(1)
1 = Block 4 is not write-protected
0 = Block 4 is write-protected

bit 3 **WRT3:** Write Protection bit
1 = Block 3 is not write-protected
0 = Block 3 is write-protected

bit 2 **WRT2:** Write Protection bit
1 = Block 2 is not write-protected
0 = Block 2 is write-protected

bit 1 **WRT1:** Write Protection bit
1 = Block 1 is not write-protected
0 = Block 1 is write-protected

bit 0 **WRT0:** Write Protection bit
1 = Block 0 is not write-protected
0 = Block 0 is write-protected

Note 1: This bit is only available on PIC18F67K90 and PIC18F87K90.
2: For the memory size of the blocks, refer to Figure 28-6.

CLRF **Clear f**

Syntax: CLRF f {,a}

Operands: $0 \le f \le 255$
$a \in [0,1]$

Operation: 000h → f,
1 → Z

Status Affected: Z

Encoding:

0110	101a	ffff	ffff

Description: Clears the contents of the specified register.

If 'a' is '0', the Access Bank is selected. If 'a' is '1', the BSR is used to select the GPR bank.

If 'a' is '0' and the extended instruction set is enabled, this instruction operates in Indexed Literal Offset Addressing mode whenever $f \le 95$ (5Fh). See **Section 29.2.3 "Byte-Oriented and Bit-Oriented Instructions in Indexed Literal Offset Mode"** for details.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read register 'f'	Process Data	Write register 'f'

Example: CLRF FLAG_REG,1

Before Instruction
FLAG_REG = 5Ah
After Instruction
FLAG_REG = 00h

CLRWDT **Clear Watchdog Timer**

Syntax: CLRWDT

Operands: None

Operation: 000h → WDT,
000h → WDT postscaler,
1 → $\overline{TO}$,
1 → $\overline{PD}$

Status Affected: $\overline{TO}$, $\overline{PD}$

Encoding:

0000	0000	0000	0100

Description: CLRWDT instruction resets the Watchdog Timer. It also resets the post-scaler of the WDT. Status bits, $\overline{TO}$ and $\overline{PD}$, are set.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	No operation	Process Data	No operation

Example: CLRWDT

Before Instruction
WDT Counter = ?
After Instruction
WDT Counter = 00h
WDT Postscaler = 0
$\overline{TO}$ = 1
$\overline{PD}$ = 1

POP **Pop Top of Return Stack**

Syntax: POP

Operands: None

Operation: (TOS) → bit bucket

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

0000	0000	0000	0110

Description: The TOS value is pulled off the return stack and is discarded. The TOS value then becomes the previous value that was pushed onto the return stack. This instruction is provided to enable the user to properly manage the return stack to incorporate a software stack.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	No operation	POP TOS value	No operation

Example:
```
POP
GOTO    NEW
```
Before Instruction
TOS = 0031A2h
Stack (1 level down) = 014332h

After Instruction
TOS = 014332h
PC = NEW

PUSH **Push Top of Return Stack**

Syntax: PUSH

Operands: None

Operation: (PC + 2) → TOS

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

0000	0000	0000	0101

Description: The PC + 2 is pushed onto the top of the return stack. The previous TOS value is pushed down on the stack. This instruction allows implementing a software stack by modifying TOS and then pushing it onto the return stack.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	PUSH PC + 2 onto return stack	No operation	No operation

Example:
```
PUSH
```
Before Instruction
TOS = 345Ah
PC = 0124h

After Instruction
PC = 0126h
TOS = 0126h
Stack (1 level down) = 345Ah

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31.2 DC Characteristics: Power-Down and Supply Current PIC18F87K90 Family (Industrial/Extended) (Continued)

PIC18F87K90 Family		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended					
Param No.	**Device**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
	Supply Current (IDD)(2,3)						
	All devices	5.3	10	µA	-40°C	VDD = 1.8V(4) Regulator Disabled	FOSC = 31 kHz (**RC_RUN** mode, LF-INTOSC)
		5.5	10	µA	+25°C		
		5.5	10	µA	+85°C		
		12	24	µA	+125°C		
	All devices	10	15	µA	-40°C	VDD = 3.3V(4) Regulator Disabled	
		10	16	µA	+25°C		
		11	17	µA	+85°C		
		15	35	µA	+125°C		
	All devices	70	180	µA	-40°C	VDD = 5V(5) Regulator Enabled	
		80	185	µA	+25°C		
		90	190	µA	+85°C		
		200	500	µA	+125°C		
	All devices	410	850	µA	-40°C	VDD = 1.8V(4) Regulator Disabled	FOSC = 1 MHz (**RC_RUN** mode, HF-INTOSC)
		410	800	µA	+25°C		
		410	830	µA	+85°C		
		700	1500	µA	+125°C		
	All devices	680	990	µA	-40°C	VDD = 3.3V(4) Regulator Disabled	
		680	960	µA	+25°C		
		670	950	µA	+85°C		
		800	1700	µA	+125°C		
	All devices	760	1400	µA	-40°C	VDD = 5V(5) Regulator Enabled	
		780	1400	µA	+25°C		
		800	1500	µA	+85°C		
		1200	2400	µA	+125°C		

Note 1: The power-down current in Sleep mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in Sleep mode, with all I/O pins in a high-impedance state and tied to VDD or VSS, and all features that add delta current are disabled (such as WDT, SOSC oscillator, BOR, etc.).

2: The supply current is mainly a function of operating voltage, frequency and mode. Other factors, such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type and circuit, internal code execution pattern and temperature, also have an impact on the current consumption.
The test conditions for all IDD measurements in active operation mode are:
OSC1 = external square wave, from rail-to-rail; all I/O pins tri-stated, pulled to VDD;
$\overline{MCLR}$ = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

3: Standard, low-cost 32 kHz crystals have an operating temperature range of -10°C to +70°C. Extended temperature crystals are available at a much higher cost.

4: Voltage regulator disabled (ENVREG = 0, tied to VSS, $\overline{RETEN}$ (CONFIG1L<0>) = 1).

5: Voltage regulator enabled (ENVREG = 1, tied to VDD, SRETEN (WDTCON<4>) = 1 and $\overline{RETEN}$ (CONFIG1L<0>) = 0).

6: LCD glass is not connected; resistor current is not included.

7: 48 MHz maximum frequency at 125°C.

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