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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	11
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b; D/A 1x9b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	14-SOIC (0.154", 3.90mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	14-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f753t-i-sl

3.3 Register Definitions: Flash Program Memory Control

REGISTER 3-1: PMDATL: PROGRAM MEMORY DATA LOW BYTE 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
PMDATL<7:0>							
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 **PMDATL<7:0>**: Eight Least Significant Data bits to Write or Read from Program Memory

REGISTER 3-2: PMADRL: PROGRAM MEMORY ADDRESS LOW BYTE 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
PMADRL<7:0>							
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 **PMADRL<7:0>**: Eight Least Significant Address bits for Program Memory Read/Write Operation

REGISTER 3-3: PMDATH: PROGRAM MEMORY DATA HIGH BYTE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	PMDATH<5:0>					
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **PMDATH<5:0>**: Six Most Significant Data bits from Program Memory

REGISTER 3-4: PMADRH: PROGRAM MEMORY ADDRESS HIGH BYTE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	PMADRH<1:0>	
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 7-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1-0 **PMADRH<1:0>**: Specifies the two Most Significant Address bits or High bits for Program Memory Reads.

An example of the complete four-word write sequence is shown in Example 3-2. The initial address is loaded into the PMADRH and PMADRL register pair; the four words of data are loaded using indirect addressing.

EXAMPLE 3-2: WRITING TO FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

```
    ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
    ; This write routine assumes the following:
    ;        A valid starting address (the least significant bits = '00')
    ;        is loaded in ADDRH:ADDRL
    ;        ADDRH, ADDRL and DATADDR are all located in data memory
    ;
   BANKSEL         PMADRH
   MOVF    ADDRH,W      ;Load initial address
   MOVWF   PMADRH       ;
   MOVF    ADDRL,W      ;
   MOVWF   PMADRL       ;
   MOVF    DATAADDR,W   ;Load initial data address
   MOVWF   FSR          ;
LOOP MOVF  INDF,W       ;Load first data byte into lower
   MOVWF   PMDATL       ;
   INCF    FSR,F        ;Next byte
   MOVF    INDF,W       ;Load second data byte into upper
   MOVWF   PMDATH       ;
   INCF    FSR,F        ;
   BANKSEL PMCON1
   BSF     PMCON1,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   PMCON2       ;Write 55h
   MOVLW   0AAh         ;
   MOVWF   PMCON2       ;Write 0AAh
   BSF     PMCON1,WR    ;Set WR bit to begin write
   NOP                  ;Required to transfer data to the buffer
   NOP                  ;registers
   ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
   BCF     PMCON1,WREN  ;Disable writes
   BSF     INTCON,GIE   ;Enable interrupts (comment out if not using interrupts)
   BANKSEL PMADRL
   MOVF    PMADRL, W
   INCF    PMADRL,F     ;Increment address
   ANDLW   0x03         ;Indicates when sixteen words have been programmed
   SUBLW   0x03         ;Change value for different size write blocks
                        ;0x0F = 16 words
                        ;0x0B = 12 words
                        ;0x07 = 8 words
                        ;0x03 = 4 words
   BTFSS   STATUS,Z     ;Exit on a match,
   GOTO    LOOP         ;Continue if more data needs to be written
```

5.0 I/O PORTS

Depending on the device selected and peripherals enabled, there are up to two ports available. In general, when a peripheral is enabled, that pin may not be used as a general purpose I/O pin.

Each port has three standard registers for its operation.

These registers are:

- TRISx registers (data direction)
- PORTx registers (reads the levels on the pins of the device)
- LATx registers (output latch)

Some ports may have one or more of the following additional registers. These registers are:

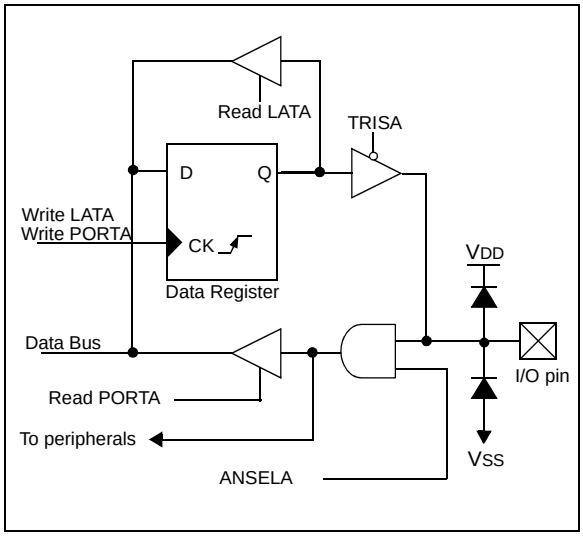
- ANSELx (analog select)
- WPUx (weak pull-up)
- SLRCONx registers (slew rate)

The Data Latch (LATx registers) is useful for read-modify-write operations on the values that the I/O pins are driving.

A write operation to the LATx register has the same affect as a write to the corresponding PORTx register. A read of the LATx register reads the values held in the I/O PORT latches, while a read of the PORTx register reads the actual I/O pin value.

Ports with analog functions also have an ANSELx register which can disable the digital input and save power. A simplified model of a generic I/O port, without the interfaces to other peripherals, is shown in Figure 5-1.

FIGURE 5-1: GENERIC I/O PORTA OPERATION



EXAMPLE 5-1: INITIALIZING PORTA

```
; This code example illustrates
; initializing the PORTA register. The
; other ports are initialized in the same
; manner.

BANKSEL  PORTA        ;
CLRF     PORTA        ;Init PORTA
BANKSEL  LATA         ;Data Latch
CLRF     LATA         ;
BANKSEL  ANSELA       ;
CLRF     ANSELA       ;digital I/O
BANKSEL  TRISA        ;
MOVLW    B'00111000'  ;Set RA<5:3> as inputs
MOVWF    TRISA        ;and set RA<2:0> as
                      ;outputs
```

REGISTER 5-7: IOCAP: INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE POSITIVE EDGE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
—	—	IOCAP5	IOCAP4	IOCAP3	IOCAP2	IOCAP1	IOCAP0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **IOCAP<5:0>:** Interrupt-on-Change Positive Edge Enable bits
1 = Interrupt-on-Change enabled on the pin for a positive going edge. Associated Status bit and interrupt flag will be set upon detecting an edge.
0 = Interrupt-on-Change disabled for the associated pin.

REGISTER 5-8: IOCAN: INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE NEGATIVE EDGE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
—	—	IOCAN5	IOCAN4	IOCAN3	IOCAN2	IOCAN1	IOCAN0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **IOCAN<5:0>:** Interrupt-on-Change Negative Edge Enable bits
1 = Interrupt-on-Change enabled on the pin for a negative going edge. Associated Status bit and interrupt flag will be set upon detecting an edge.
0 = Interrupt-on-Change disabled for the associated pin.

REGISTER 5-9: IOCAF: INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE FLAG REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W/HS-0/0	R/W/HS-0/0	R/W/HS-0/0	R/W/HS-0/0	R/W/HS-0/0	R/W/HS-0/0
—	—	IOCAF5	IOCAF4	IOCAF3	IOCAF2	IOCAF1	IOCAF0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	HS - Bit is set in hardware

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **IOCAF<5:0>:** Interrupt-on-Change Flag bits
1 = An enabled change was detected on the associated pin.
Set when IOCAPx = 1 and a rising edge was detected on RBx, or when IOCANx = 1 and a falling edge was detected on RAx.
0 = No change was detected, or the user cleared the detected change.

FIGURE 7-3: TIMER1 GATE COUNT ENABLE MODE

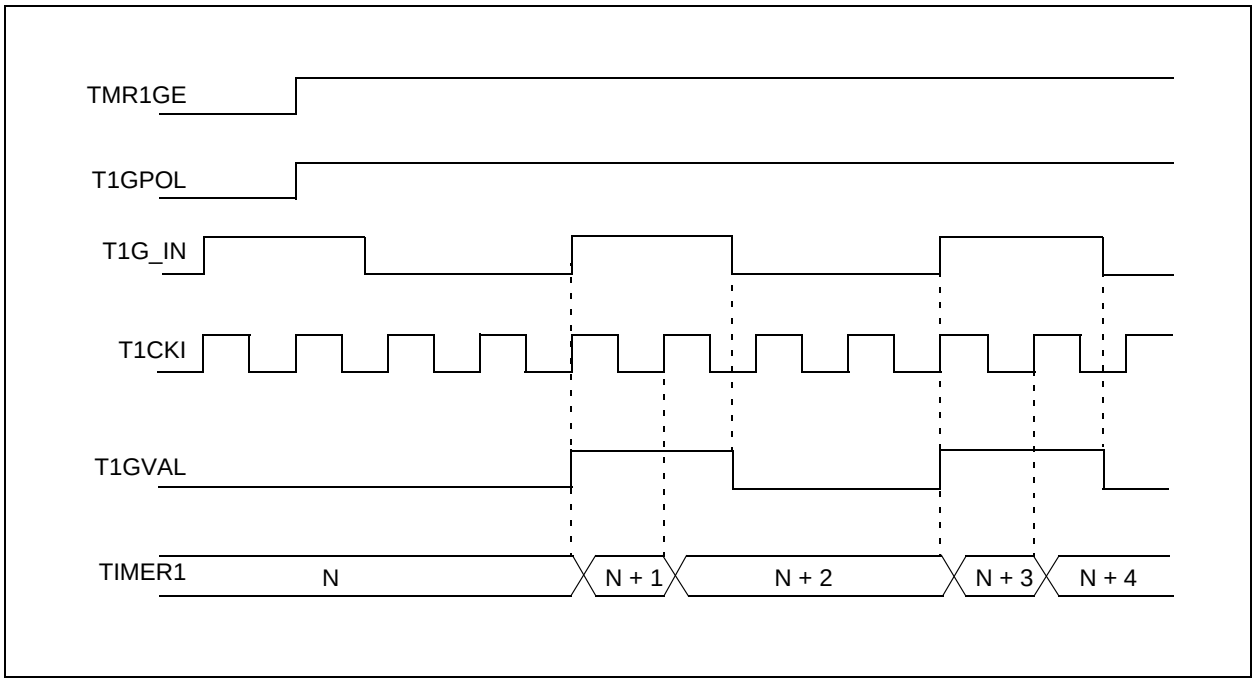


FIGURE 7-4: TIMER1 GATE TOGGLE MODE

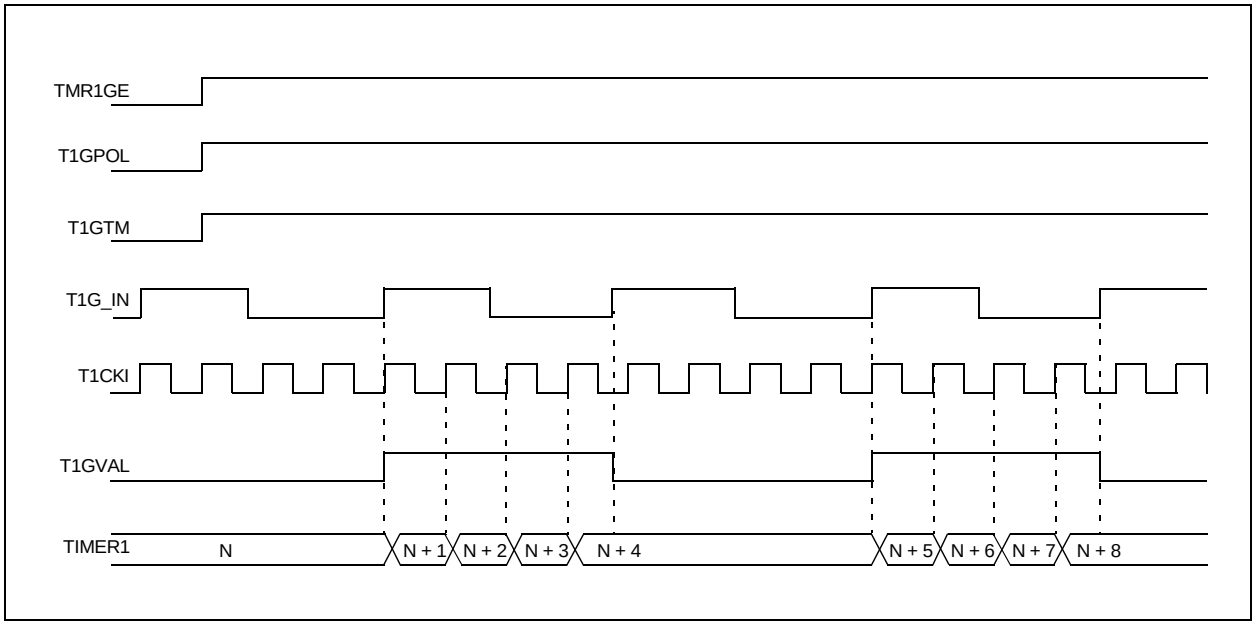
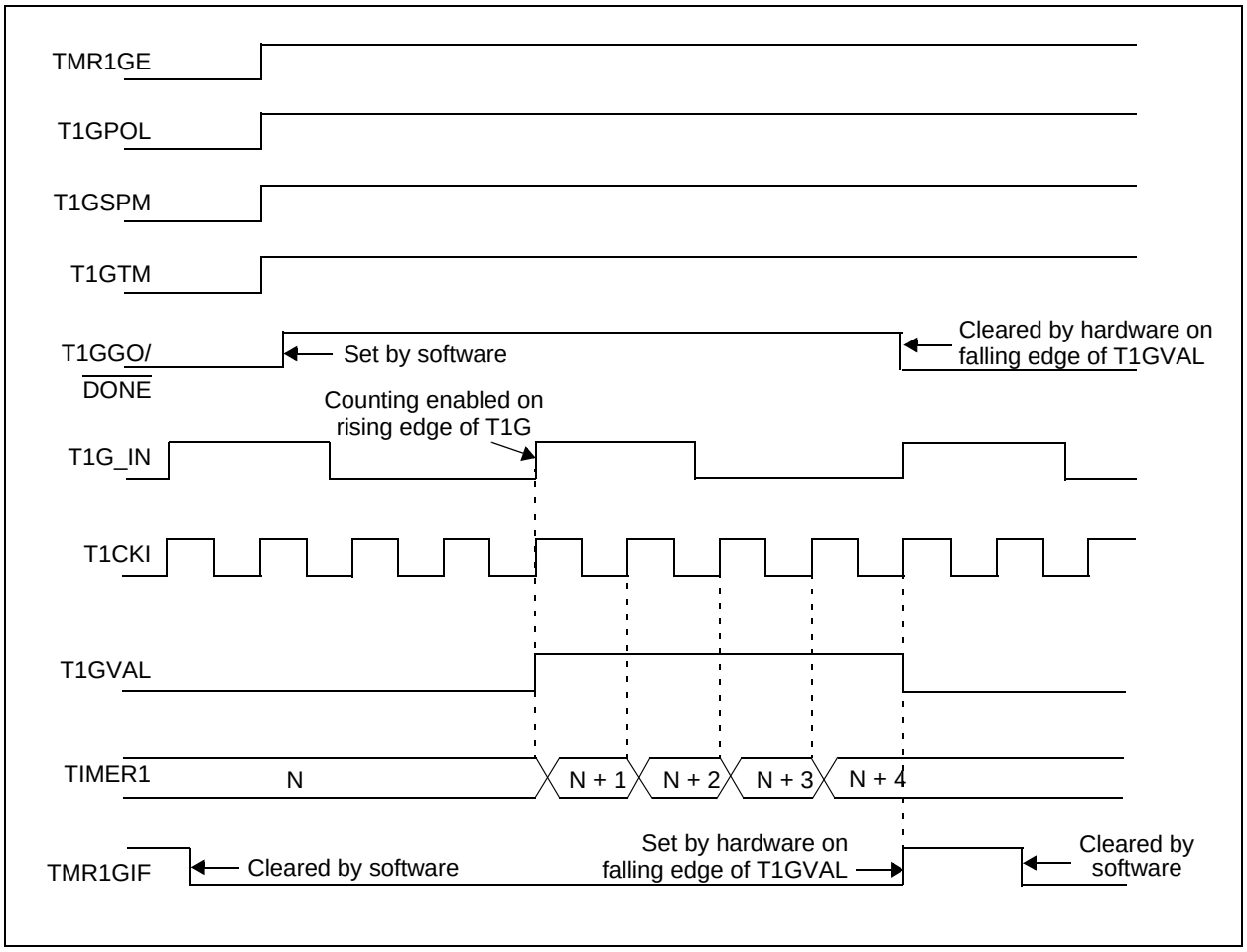


FIGURE 7-6: TIMER1 GATE SINGLE-PULSE AND TOGGLE COMBINED MODE



REGISTER 7-2: T1GCON: TIMER1 GATE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-x	R/W-0	R/W-0
TMR1GE	T1GPOL	T1GTM	T1GSPM	T1GGO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	T1GVAL	T1GSS<1:0>	
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 **TMR1GE:** Timer1 Gate Enable bit

If TMR1ON = 0:
This bit is ignored
If TMR1ON = 1:
1 = Timer1 counting is controlled by the Timer1 gate function
0 = Timer1 counts regardless of Timer1 gate function

bit 6 **T1GPOL:** Timer1 Gate Polarity bit

1 = Timer1 gate is active-high (Timer1 counts when gate is high)
0 = Timer1 gate is active-low (Timer1 counts when gate is low)

bit 5 **T1GTM:** Timer1 Gate Toggle mode bit

1 = Timer1 Gate Toggle mode is enabled.
0 = Timer1 Gate Toggle mode is disabled and toggle flip-flop is cleared
Timer1 gate flip-flop toggles on every rising edge.

bit 4 **T1GSPM:** Timer1 Gate Single-Pulse mode bit

1 = Timer1 Gate Single-Pulse mode is enabled and is controlling Timer1 gate
0 = Timer1 Gate Single-Pulse mode is disabled

bit 3 **T1GGO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$:** Timer1 Gate Single-Pulse Acquisition Status bit

1 = Timer1 gate single-pulse acquisition is ready, waiting for an edge
0 = Timer1 gate single-pulse acquisition has completed or has not been started
This bit is automatically cleared when T1GSPM is cleared.

bit 2 **T1GVAL:** Timer1 Gate Current State bit

Indicates the current state of the Timer1 gate that could be provided to TMR1H:TMR1L.
Unaffected by Timer1 Gate Enable (TMR1GE).

bit 1-0 **T1GSS<1:0>:** Timer1 Gate Source Select bits

11 = SYNCC2OUT
10 = SYNCC1OUT
01 = Timer0 overflow output
00 = Timer1 gate pin

9.1 HLT Operation

The clock input to the HLT module is the system instruction clock (FOSC/4). HLTMRx increments on each rising clock edge.

A 4-bit counter/prescaler on the clock input provides the following prescale options:

- Direct input
- Divide-by-4
- Divide-by-16
- Divide-by-64

The prescale options are selected by the prescaler control bits, HxCKPS<1:0> of the HLTxCON0 register.

The value of HLTMRx is compared to that of the Period register, HLTPRx, on each clock cycle. When the two values match, then the comparator generates a match signal as the HLTimerx output. This signal also resets the value of HLTMRx to 00h on the next clock rising edge and drives the output counter/postscaler (see **Section 9.2 "HLT Interrupt"**).

The HLTMRx and HLTPRx registers are both directly readable and writable. The HLTMRx register is cleared on any device Reset, whereas the HLTPRx register initializes to FFh. Both the prescaler and postscaler counters are cleared on any of the following events:

- A write to the HLTMRx register
- A write to the HLTxCON0 register
- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) Reset
- Stack Overflow Reset
- Stack Underflow Reset
- RESET Instruction

Note:	HLTMRx is not cleared when HLTxCON0 is written.

9.2 HLT Interrupt

The HLT can also generate an optional device interrupt. The HLTMRx output signal (HLTMRx-to-HLTPRx match) provides the input for the 4-bit counter/postscaler. The overflow output of the postscaler sets the HLTMRxIF bit of the PIR1 register. The interrupt is enabled by setting the HLTMRx Match Interrupt Enable bit, HLTMRxIE of the PIE1 register.

A range of 16 postscale options (from 1:1 through 1:16 inclusive) can be selected with the postscaler control bits, HxOUTPS<3:0>, of the HLTxCON0 register.

9.3 Peripheral Resets

Resets driven from the selected peripheral output prevents the HLTMRx from matching the HLTPRx register and generating an output. In this manner, the HLT can be used as a hardware time limit to other peripherals.

In this device, the primary purpose of the HLT is to limit the COG PWM duty cycle. Normally, the COG operation uses analog feedback to determine the PWM duty cycle. The same feedback signal is used as an HLT Reset input. The HLTPRx register is set to occur at the maximum allowed duty cycle. If the analog feedback to the COG exceeds the maximum time, then an HLTMRx-to-HLTPRx match will occur and generate the output needed to limit the COG drive output.

The HLTMRx can be reset by one of several selectable peripheral sources. Reset inputs include:

- CCP1 output
- Comparator 1 output
- Comparator 2 output
- COGxFLT pin
- COG1OUT0
- COG1OUT1

The external Reset input is selected with the HxERS<2:0> bits of the HLTxCON1 register. High and low Reset enables are selected with the HxREREN and HxFEREN bits, respectively. Setting the HxRES and HxFES bits makes the respective rising and falling Reset events edge sensitive. Reset inputs that are not edge sensitive are level sensitive.

HLTMRx Resets are synchronous with the HLT clock. In other words, HLTMRx is cleared on the rising edge of the HLT clock after the enabled Reset event occurs.

If an enabled external Reset occurs at the same time a write occurs to the TMR4A register, the write to the timer takes precedence and pending Resets are cleared.

9.4 HLTimerx Output

The unscaled output of HLTMRx is available only to the COG module, where it is used as a selectable limit to the maximum COG period.

9.5 HLT Operation During Sleep

The HLT cannot be operated while the processor is in Sleep mode. The contents of the HLTMRx register will remain unchanged while the processor is in Sleep mode.

10.0 CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM MODULES

The Capture/Compare/PWM module is a peripheral which allows the user to time and control different events, and to generate Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) signals. In Capture mode, the peripheral allows the timing of the duration of an event. The Compare mode allows the user to trigger an external event when a predetermined amount of time has expired. The PWM mode can generate Pulse-Width Modulated signals of varying frequency and duty cycle.

10.1 Capture Mode

Capture mode makes use of the 16-bit Timer1 resource. When an event occurs on the CCP1 pin, the 16-bit CCPR1H:CCPR1L register pair captures and stores the 16-bit value of the TMR1H:TMR1L register pair, respectively. An event is defined as one of the following and is configured by the CCP1M<3:0> bits of the CCP1CON register:

- Every falling edge
- Every rising edge
- Every 4th rising edge
- Every 16th rising edge

When a capture is made, the Interrupt Request Flag bit CCP1IF of the PIR2 register is set. The interrupt flag must be cleared in software. If another capture occurs before the value in the CCPR1H, CCPR1L register pair is read, the old captured value is overwritten by the new captured value.

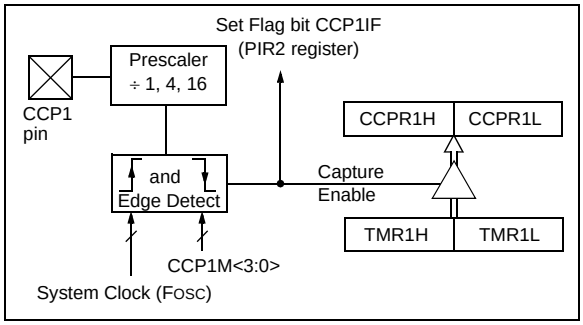
Figure 10-1 shows a simplified diagram of the Capture operation.

10.1.1 CCP1 PIN CONFIGURATION

In Capture mode, the CCP1 pin should be configured as an input by setting the associated TRIS control bit.

Note:	If the CCP1 pin is configured as an output, a write to the port can cause a capture condition.

FIGURE 10-1: CAPTURE MODE OPERATION BLOCK DIAGRAM



10.1.2 TIMER1 MODE RESOURCE

Timer1 must be running in Timer mode or Synchronized Counter mode for the CCP1 module to use the capture feature. In Asynchronous Counter mode, the capture operation may not work.

See **Section 7.0 "Timer1 Module with Gate Control"** for more information on configuring Timer1.

10.1.3 SOFTWARE INTERRUPT MODE

When the Capture mode is changed, a false capture interrupt may be generated. The user should keep the CCP1IE interrupt enable bit of the PIE2 register clear to avoid false interrupts. Additionally, the user should clear the CCP1IF interrupt flag bit of the PIR2 register following any change in Operating mode.

Note:	Clocking Timer1 from the system clock (FOSC) should not be used in Capture mode. In order for Capture mode to recognize the trigger event on the CCP1 pin, Timer1 must be clocked from the instruction clock (FOSC/4) or from an external clock source.

10.1.4 CCP1 PRESCALER

There are four prescaler settings specified by the CCP1M<3:0> bits of the CCP1CON register. Whenever the CCP1 module is turned off, or the CCP1 module is not in Capture mode, the prescaler counter is cleared. Any Reset will clear the prescaler counter.

Switching from one capture prescaler to another does not clear the prescaler and may generate a false interrupt. To avoid this unexpected operation, turn the module off by clearing the CCP1CON register before changing the prescaler. Example 10-1 demonstrates the code to perform this function.

EXAMPLE 10-1: CHANGING BETWEEN CAPTURE PRESCALERS

```
BANKSEL CCP1CON     ;Set Bank bits to point
                    ;to CCP1CON
CLRF    CCP1CON     ;Turn CCP1 module off
MOVLW   NEW_CAPT_PS;Load the W reg with
                    ;the new prescaler
                    ;move value and CCP1 ON
MOVWF   CCP1CON     ;Load CCP1CON with this
                    ;value
```

11.2 Clock Sources

The COG_clock is used as the reference clock to the various timers in the peripheral. Timers that use the COG_clock include:

- Rising and falling dead-band time
- Rising and falling blanking time
- Rising and falling event phase delay

Clock sources available for selection include:

- 8 MHz HFINTOSC (active during Sleep)
- Instruction clock (FOSC/4)
- System clock (FOSC)

The clock source is selected with the GxCS<1:0> bits of the COGxCON1 register (Register 11-2).

11.3 Selectable Event Sources

The COG uses any combination of independently selectable event sources to generate the complementary waveform. Sources fall into two categories:

- Rising event sources
- Falling event sources

The rising event sources are selected by setting bits in the COGxRIS register (Register 11-3). The falling event sources are selected by setting bits in the COGxFIS register (Register 11-5). All selected sources are 'OR'd together to generate the corresponding event signal. Refer to Figure 11-2.

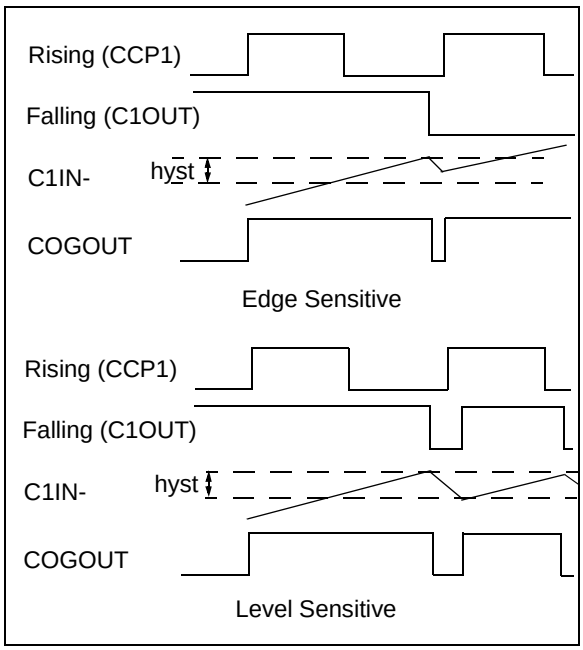
11.3.1 EDGE VS. LEVEL SENSING

Event input detection may be selected as level or edge-sensitive. The Detection mode is individually selectable for every source. Rising source detection modes are selected with the COGxRSIM register (Register 11-4). Falling source detection modes are selected with the COGxFSIM register (Register 11-6). A set bit enables edge detection for the corresponding event source. A cleared bit enables level detection.

In general, events that are driven from a periodic source should be edge-detected and events that are derived from voltage thresholds at the target circuit should be level-sensitive. Consider the following two examples:

1. The first example is an application in which the period is determined by a 50% duty cycle clock and the COG output duty cycle is determined by a voltage level fed back through a comparator. If the clock input is level sensitive, duty cycles less than 50% will exhibit erratic operation.
2. The second example is similar to the first, except that the duty cycle is close to 100%. The feedback comparator high-to-low transition trips the COG drive off, but almost immediately the period source turns the drive back on. If the off cycle is short enough, the comparator input may not reach the low side of the hysteresis band precluding an output change. The comparator output stays low and without a high-to-low transition to trigger the edge sense, the drive of the COG output will be stuck in a constant drive-on condition. See Figure 11-7.

FIGURE 11-7: EDGE VS. LEVEL SENSE



11.3.2 RISING EVENT

The rising event starts the PWM output active duty cycle period. The rising event is the low-to-high transition of the rising_event output. When the rising event phase delay and dead-band time values are zero, the COGxOUT0 output starts immediately. Otherwise, the COGxOUT0 output is delayed. The rising event source causes all the following actions:

- Start rising event phase delay counter (if enabled).
- Clear COGxOUT1 after phase delay.
- Start falling event input blanking (if enabled).
- Start dead-band delay (if enabled).
- Set COGxOUT0 output after dead-band delay expires.

11.3.3 FALLING EVENT

The falling event terminates the PWM output active duty cycle period. The falling event is the high-to-low transition of the falling_event output. When the falling event phase delay and dead-band time values are zero, the COGxOUT1 output starts immediately. Otherwise, the COGxOUT1 output is delayed. The falling event source causes all the following actions:

- Start falling event phase delay counter (if enabled).
- Clear COGxOUT0.
- Start rising event input blanking (if enabled).
- Start falling event dead-band delay (if enabled).
- Set COGxOUT1 output after dead-band delay expires.

REGISTER 11-7: COGxASD0: COG AUTO-SHUTDOWN CONTROL REGISTER 0

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	U-0	U-0
GxASDE	GxARSEN	GxASD1L<1:0>		GxASD0L<1:0>		—	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7 **GxASDE:** Auto-Shutdown Event Status bit
1 = COG is in the shutdown state
0 = COG is either not in the shutdown state or will exit the shutdown state on the next rising event

bit 6 **GxARSEN:** Auto-Restart Enable bit
1 = Auto-restart is enabled
0 = Auto-restart is disabled

bit 5-4 **GxASD1L<1:0>:** COGxOUT1 Auto-Shutdown Override Level Select bits
11 = COGxOUT1 is tri-stated when shutdown is active
10 = The inactive state of the pin, including polarity, is placed on COGxOUT1 when shutdown is active
01 = A logic ‘1’ is placed on COGxOUT1 when shutdown is active
00 = A logic ‘0’ is placed on COGxOUT1 when shutdown is active

bit 3-2 **GxASD0L<1:0>:** COGxOUT0 Auto-Shutdown Override Level Select bits
11 = COGxOUT0 is tri-stated when shutdown is active
10 = The inactive state of the pin, including polarity, is placed on COGxOUT0 when shutdown is active
01 = A logic ‘1’ is placed on COGxOUT0when shutdown is active
00 = A logic ‘0’ is placed on COGxOUT0when shutdown is active

bit 1-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

12.0 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC) MODULE

The Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) allows conversion of an analog input signal to a 10-bit binary representation of that signal. This device uses analog inputs, which are multiplexed into a single sample and hold circuit. The output of the sample and hold is connected to the input of the converter. The converter generates a 10-bit binary result via successive approximation and stores the conversion result into the ADC result registers (ADRESL and ADRESH).

The ADC voltage reference is software selectable to either VDD or a voltage applied to the external reference pins.

The ADC can generate an interrupt upon completion of a conversion. This interrupt can be used to wake up the device from Sleep.

Figure 12-1 shows the block diagram of the ADC.

Note:	The ADRESL and ADRESH registers are read-only.

FIGURE 12-1: ADC BLOCK DIAGRAM

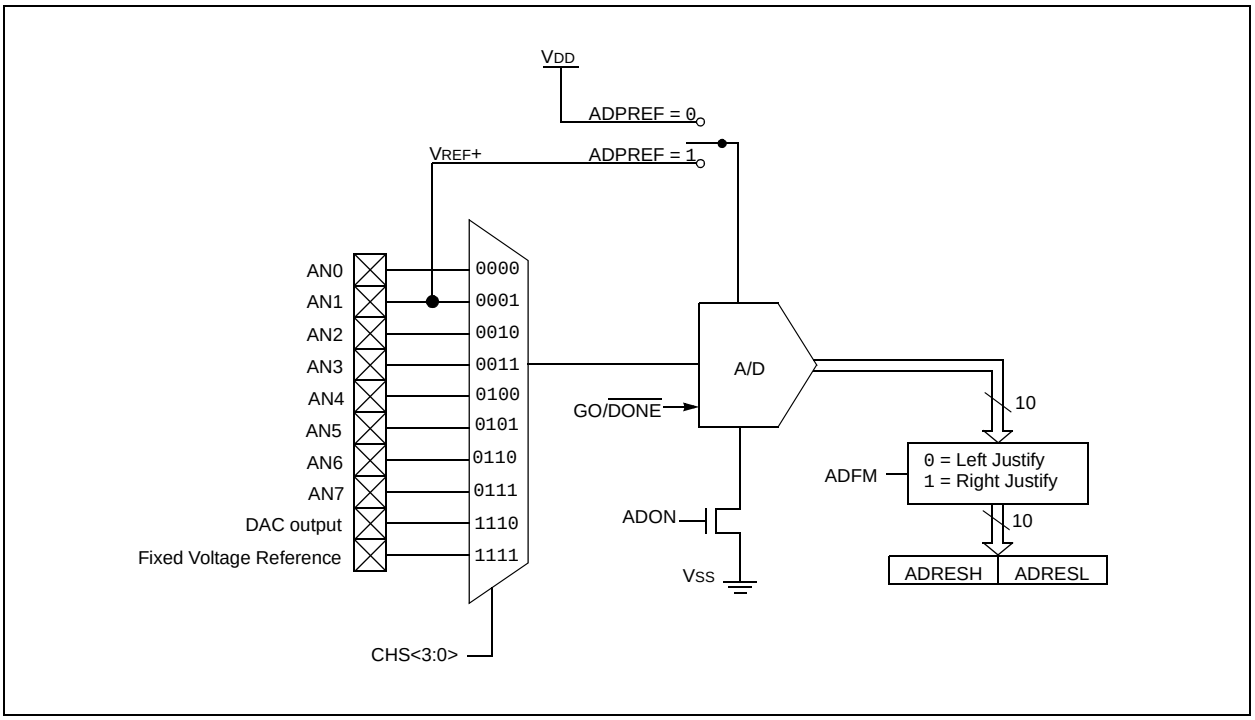
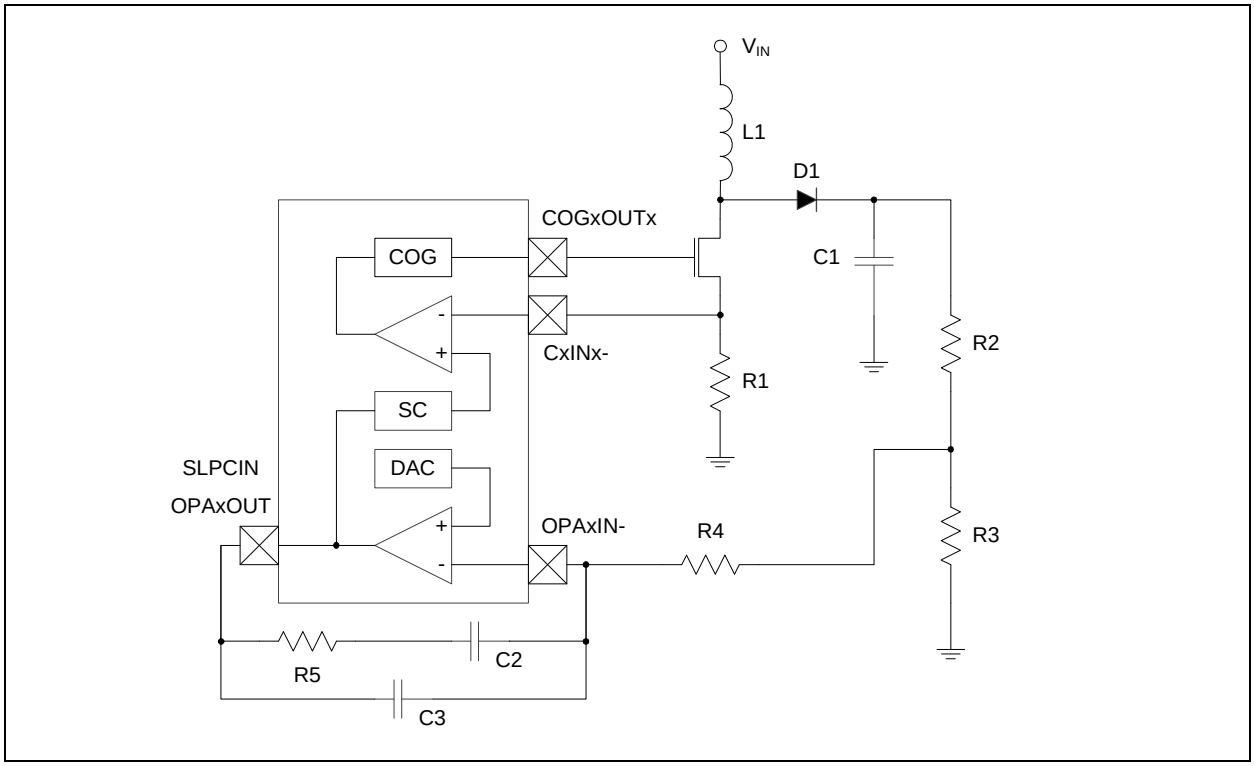


FIGURE 17-3: EXAMPLE SLOPE COMPENSATION CIRCUIT



17.3 Inputs

The SC module connects to the following inputs:

- COG1
- COG2
- Comparator C1
- Comparator C2

17.4 Outputs

The SC module connects to the following outputs:

- Comparator C1
- Comparator C2
- Op amp

17.5 Operation During Sleep

The SC module is unaffected by Sleep.

17.6 Effects of a Reset

The SC module resets to a disabled condition.

RLF **Rotate Left f through Carry**

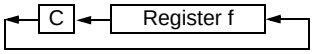
Syntax: [*label*] RLF f,d

Operands: $0 \le f \le 127$
$d \in [0,1]$

Operation: See description below

Status Affected: C

Description: The contents of register 'f' are rotated 1 bit to the left through the Carry flag. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register 'f'.



Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example:

```
RLF     REG1,0
```

Before Instruction

```
REG1    =   1110 0110
C       =   0
```

After Instruction

```
REG1    =   1110 0110
W       =   1100 1100
C       =   1
```

RRF **Rotate Right f through Carry**

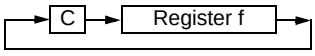
Syntax: [*label*] RRF f,d

Operands: $0 \le f \le 127$
$d \in [0,1]$

Operation: See description below

Status Affected: C

Description: The contents of register 'f' are rotated 1 bit to the right through the Carry flag. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is placed back in register 'f'.



SLEEP **Enter Sleep mode**

Syntax: [*label*] SLEEP

Operands: None

Operation: 00h → WDT,
0 → WDT prescaler,
1 → $\overline{TO}$,
0 → $\overline{PD}$

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

Description: The power-down Status bit, $\overline{PD}$ is cleared. Time-out Status bit, $\overline{TO}$ is set. Watchdog Timer and its prescaler are cleared.
The processor is put into Sleep mode with the oscillator stopped.

SUBLW **Subtract W from literal**

Syntax: [*label*] SUBLW k

Operands: $0 \le k \le 255$

Operation: k - (W) → (W)

Status Affected: C, DC, Z

Description: The W register is subtracted (2's complement method) from the 8-bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.

Result	Condition
C = 0	W > k
C = 1	W ≤ k
DC = 0	W<3:0> > k<3:0>
DC = 1	W<3:0> ≤ k<3:0>

21.11 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

21.12 Third-Party Development Tools

Microchip also offers a great collection of tools from third-party vendors. These tools are carefully selected to offer good value and unique functionality.

- Device Programmers and Gang Programmers from companies, such as SoftLog and CCS
- Software Tools from companies, such as Gimpel and Trace Systems
- Protocol Analyzers from companies, such as Saleae and Total Phase
- Demonstration Boards from companies, such as MikroElektronika, Digilent® and Olimex
- Embedded Ethernet Solutions from companies, such as EZ Web Lynx, WIZnet and IPLogika®

TABLE 22-4: I/O PORTS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)				
Param No.	Sym.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ†	Max.	Units	Conditions
	VIL	**Input Low Voltage**					
		I/O PORT:					
D030		with TTL buffer	—	—	0.8	V	4.5V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5V
D030A			—	—	0.15 VDD	V	2.0V ≤ VDD ≤ 4.5V
D031		with Schmitt Trigger buffer	—	—	0.2 VDD	V	2.0V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5V
	VIH	**Input High Voltage**					
		I/O PORT:					
D040		with TTL buffer	2.0	—	—	V	4.5V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5V
D040A			0.25 VDD + 0.8	—	—	V	2.0V ≤ VDD ≤ 4.5V
D041		with Schmitt Trigger buffer	0.8 VDD	—	—	V	2.0V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5V
D042		$\overline{MCLR}$	0.8 VDD	—	—	V	
	IIL	**Input Leakage Current(1)**					
D060		I/O ports	—	± 0.1	± 1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance, 85°C
D061		RA3/$\overline{MCLR}$(2)	—	± 0.7	± 5	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance, 85°C
D063			—	± 0.1	± 5	µA	EC Configuration
	IPUR	**Weak Pull-up Current(3)**					
D070*			50	250	400	µA	VDD = 5.0V, VPIN = VSS
	VOL	**Output Low Voltage**					
D080		I/O Ports (excluding RC4, RC5)	—	—	0.6	V	IOL = 7 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C IOL = 8.5 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C
		I/O Ports RC4 and RC5	—	—	0.6	V	IOL = 14 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C IOL = 17 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C
	VOH	**Output High Voltage**					
D090		I/O Ports (excluding RC4, RC5)	VDD-0.7	—	—	V	IOH = -2.5 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C IOH = -3 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C
		I/O Ports RC4 and RC5	VDD-0.7	—	—	V	IOH = -5 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C IOH = -6 mA, VDD = 4.5V -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C

* 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: Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

2: The leakage current on the $\overline{MCLR}$ pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.

3: This specification applies to all weak pull-up pins, including the weak pull-up found on RA3/$\overline{MCLR}$. When RA3/$\overline{MCLR}$ is configured as $\overline{MCLR}$ Reset pin, the weak pull-up is always enabled.

TABLE 22-18: ADC CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) V_{DD} = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C							
Param No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ†**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
AD130 *	TAD	ADC Internal FRC Oscillator Period	3.0	6.0	9.0	µs	At VDD = 2.5V
			1.6	4.0	6.0	µs	At VDD = 5.0V
		ADC Clock Period	1.6	—	9.0	µs	FOSC-based, VREF ≥ 3.0V
			3.0	—	9.0	µs	TOSC-based, VREF full range(2)
AD131	TCNV	Conversion Time (not including Acquisition Time)(1)	—	11	—	TAD	Set GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit to conversion complete
AD132 *	TACQ	Acquisition Time	—	11.5	—	µs	
AD133 *	TAMP	Amplifier Settling Time	—	—	5	µs	
AD134	TGO	Q4 to A/D Clock Start	—	TOSC/2	—	—	
	THCD	Holding Capacitor Disconnect Time	— —	1/2 TAD 1/2 TAD + 1 TCY	— —	—	FOSC-based ADCS<2:0> = x11 (ADC FRC mode)

* 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: The ADRES register may be read on the following TCY cycle. See **Section 12.4 "A/D Acquisition Requirements"** for minimum conditions.

2: Full range for PIC16HV753 powered by the shunt regulator is the 5V regulated voltage.

FIGURE 22-10: PIC16F753/HV753 A/D CONVERSION TIMING (ADC CLOCK FOSC-BASED)

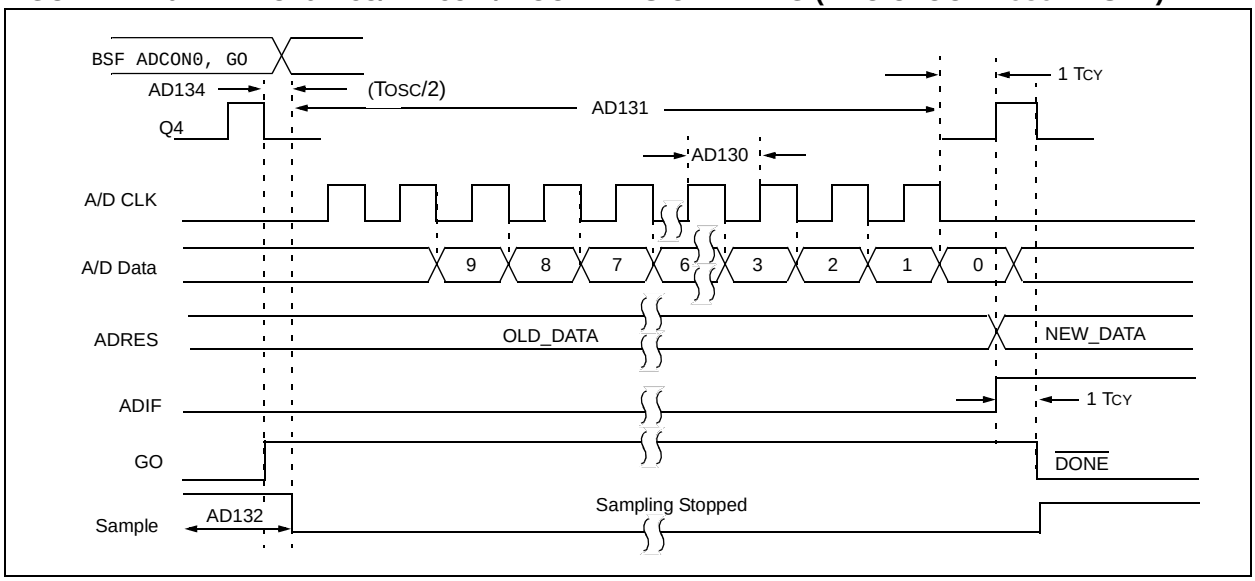


FIGURE 23-9: IDD, LFINTOSC, FOSC = 31 kHz, PIC16HV753 ONLY

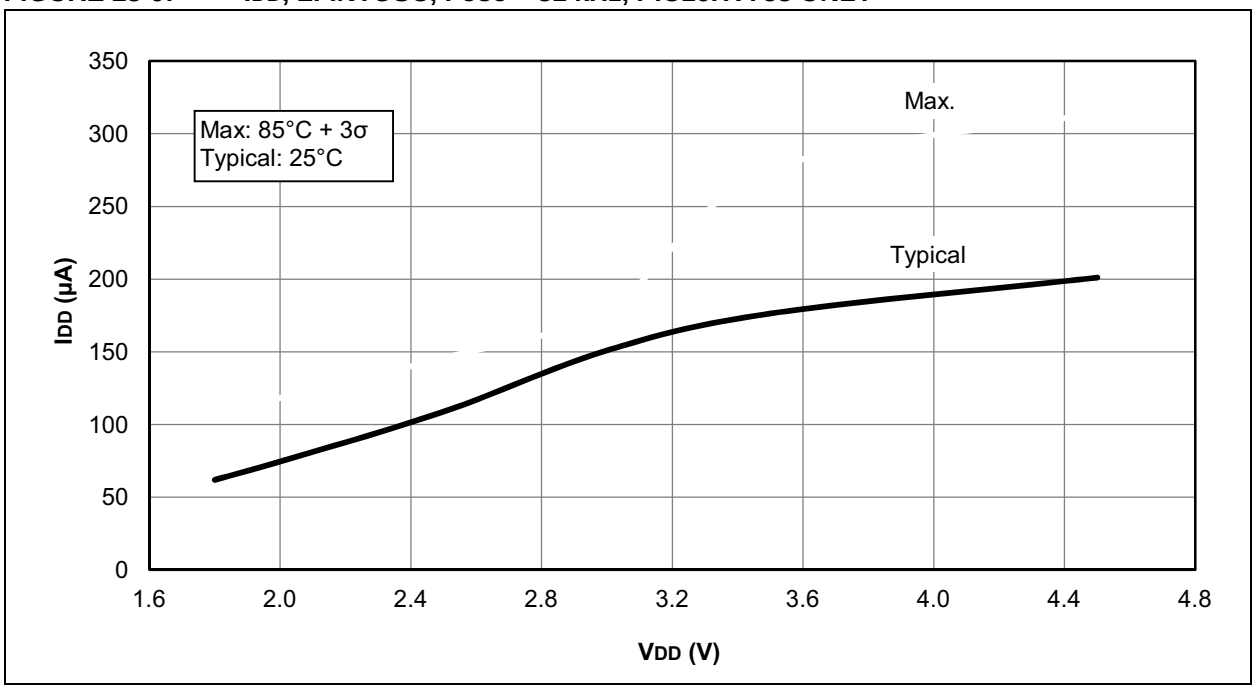
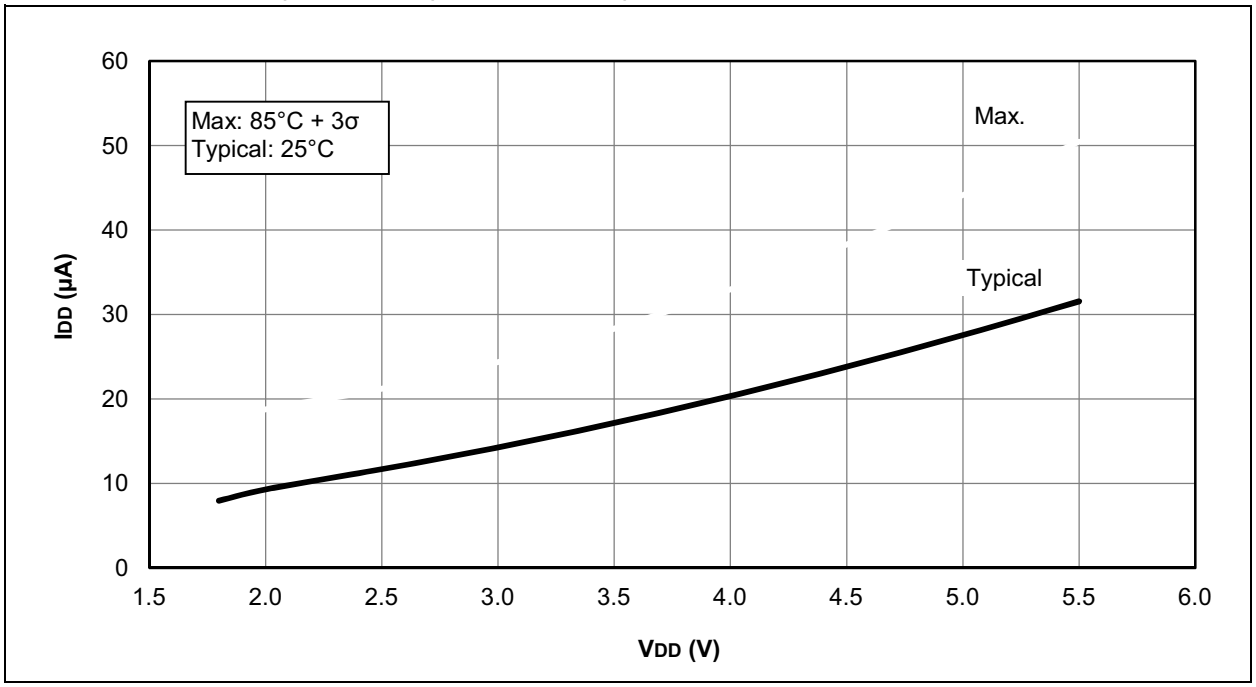
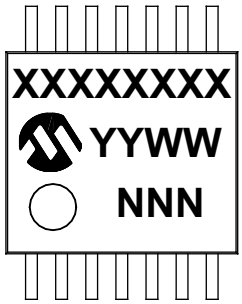


FIGURE 23-10: IDD, LFINTOSC, FOSC = 31 kHz, PIC16F753 ONLY

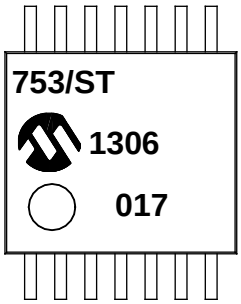


24.2 Package Marking Information

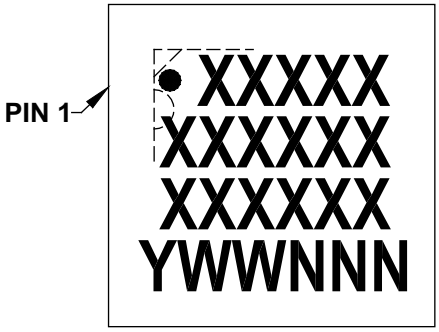
14-Lead TSSOP (4.4 mm)



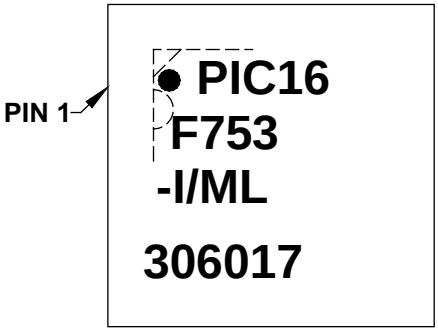
Example



16-Lead QFN (4x4x0.9 mm)



Example

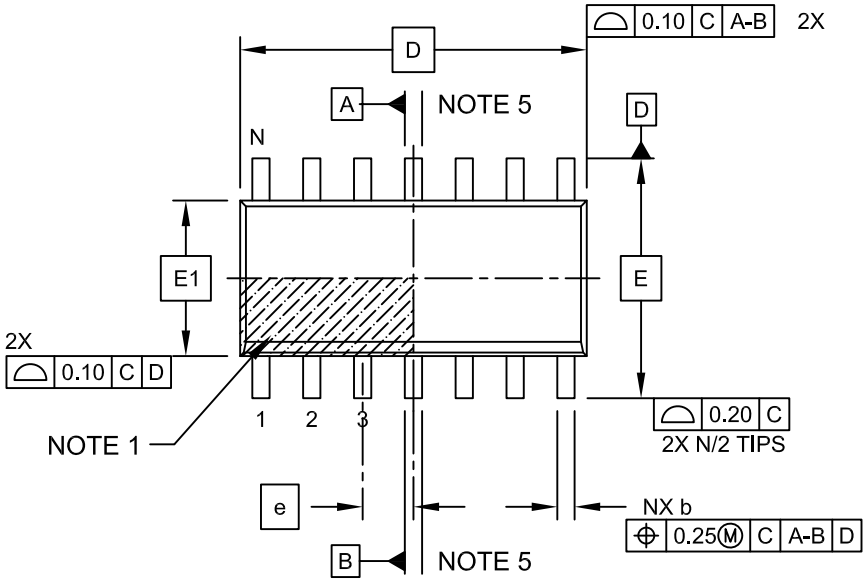


Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

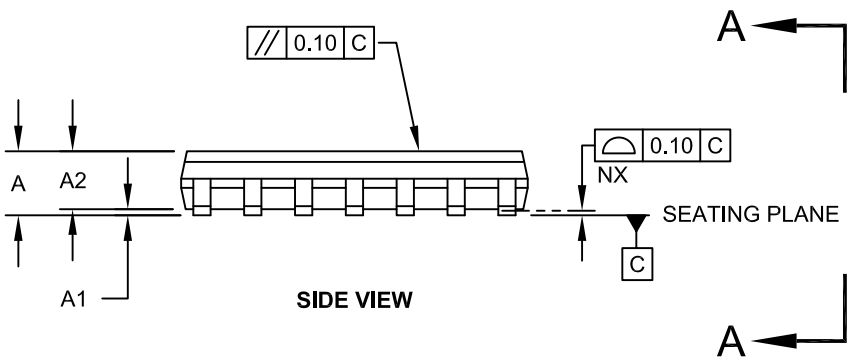
Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

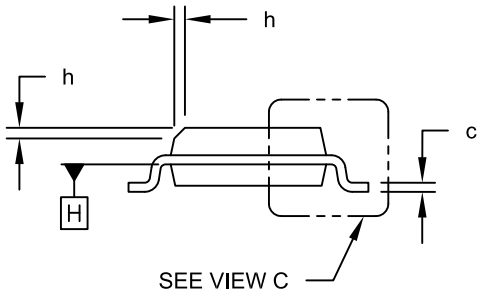
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



VIEW A-A

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-065C Sheet 1 of 2