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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PSMC, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	28KB (16K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 11x12b; D/A 1x8b, 3x5b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lf1788-i-ss

Digital Peripheral Features:

- Timer0: 8-Bit Timer/Counter with 8-Bit Programmable Prescaler
- Enhanced Timer1:
  - 16-bit timer/counter with prescaler
  - External Gate Input mode
  - Dedicated low-power 32 kHz oscillator driver
- Timer2: 8-Bit Timer/Counter with 8-Bit Period Register, Prescaler and Postscaler
- Two Capture/Compare/PWM modules (CCP):
  - 16-bit capture, maximum resolution 12.5 ns
  - 16-bit compare, max resolution 31.25 ns
  - 10-bit PWM, max frequency 32 kHz
- Master Synchronous Serial Port (SSP) with SPI and I^2C with:
  - 7-bit address masking
  - SMBus/PMBus™ compatibility
- Enhanced Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (EUSART):
  - RS-232, RS-485 and LIN compatible
  - Auto-baud detect
  - Auto-wake-up on start

Oscillator Features:

- Operate up to 32 MHz from Precision Internal Oscillator:
  - Factory calibrated to ±1%, typical
  - Software selectable frequency range from 32 MHz to 31 kHz
- 31 kHz Low-Power Internal Oscillator
- 32.768 kHz Timer1 Oscillator:
  - Available as system clock
  - Low-power RTC
- External Oscillator Block with:
  - 4 crystal/resonator modes up to 32 MHz using 4x PLL
  - 3 external clock modes up to 32 MHz
- 4x Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor:
  - Detect and recover from external oscillator failure
- Two-Speed Start-up:
  - Minimize latency between code execution and external oscillator start-up

General Microcontroller Features:

- Power-Saving Sleep mode
- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Power-up Timer (PWRT)
- Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Brown-out Reset (BOR) with Selectable Trip Point
- Extended Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD)
- Enhanced Low-Voltage Programming (LVP)
- Operating Voltage Range:
  - 1.8V to 3.6V (PIC16LF1788/9)
  - 2.3V to 5.5V (PIC16F1788/9)

TABLE 1-2: PIC16(L)F1788 PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

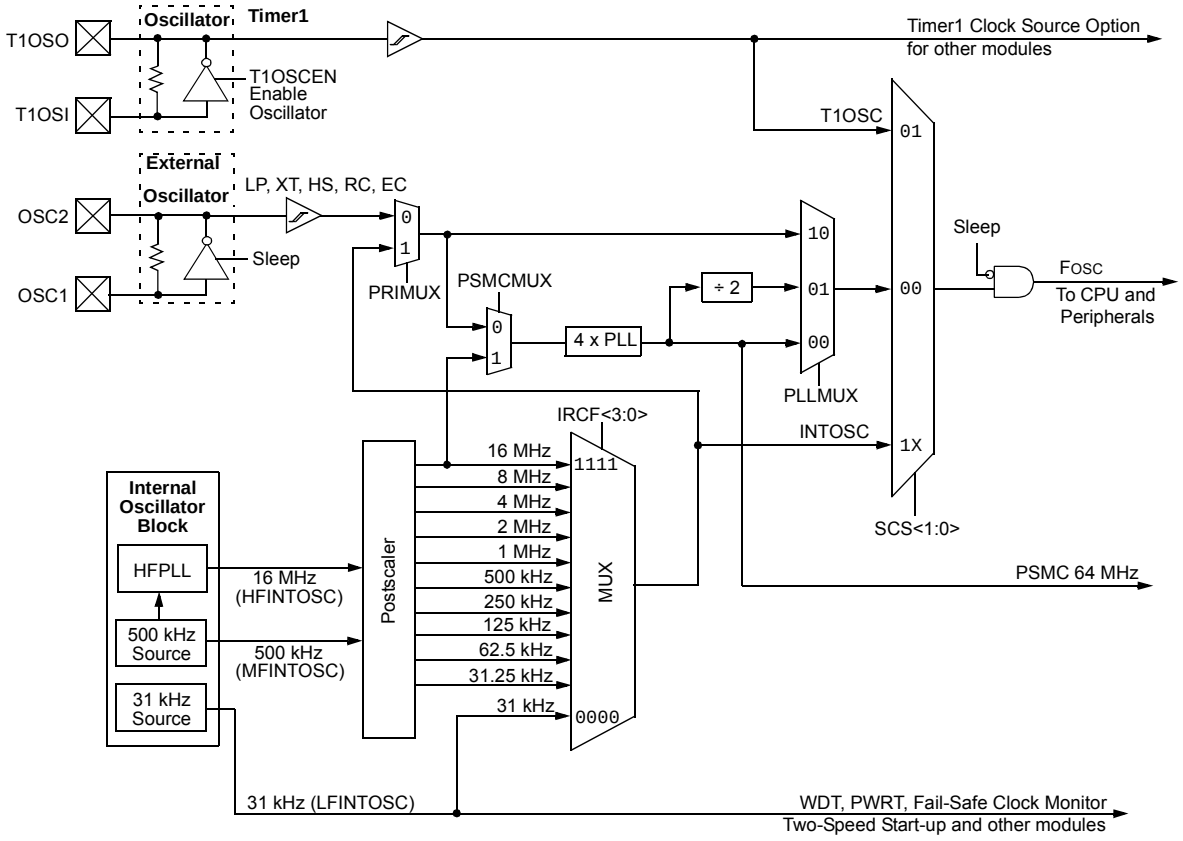
Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
RA6/C2OUT(1)/OSC2/ CLKOUT/VCAP	RA6	TTL/ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	C2OUT	—	CMOS	Comparator C2 output.
	OSC2	—	XTAL	Crystal/Resonator (LP, XT, HS modes).
	CLKOUT	—	CMOS	FOSC/4 output.
	VCAP	Power	Power	Filter capacitor for Voltage Regulator.
RA7/PSMC1CLK/PSMC2CLK/ PSMC3CLK/PSMC4- CLK/OSC1/CLKIN	RA7	TTL/ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	PSMC1CLK	ST	—	PSMC1 clock input.
	PSMC2CLK	ST	—	PSMC2 clock input.
	PSMC3CLK	ST	—	PSMC3 clock input.
	PSMC4CLK	ST	—	PSMC4 clock input.
	OSC1	—	XTAL	Crystal/Resonator (LP, XT, HS modes).
	CLKIN	ST	—	External clock input (EC mode).
RB0/AN12/C2IN1+/PSMC1IN/ PSMC2IN/PSMC3IN/PSMC4IN/ CCP1(1)/INT	RB0	TTL/ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN12	AN	—	ADC Channel 12 input.
	C2IN1+	AN	—	Comparator C2 positive input.
	PSMC1IN	ST	—	PSMC1 Event Trigger input.
	PSMC2IN	ST	—	PSMC2 Event Trigger input.
	PSMC3IN	ST	—	PSMC3 Event Trigger input.
	PSMC4IN	ST	—	PSMC4 Event Trigger input.
	CCP1	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM1.
	INT	ST	—	External interrupt.
RB1/AN10/C1IN3-/C2IN3-/ C3IN3-/C4IN3-/OPA2OUT	RB1	TTL/ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN10	AN	—	ADC Channel 10 input.
	C1IN3-	AN	—	Comparator C1 negative input.
	C2IN3-	AN	—	Comparator C2 negative input.
	C3IN3-	AN	—	Comparator C3 negative input.
	C4IN3-	AN	—	Comparator C4 negative input.
	OPA2OUT	—	AN	Operational Amplifier 2 output.
RB2/AN8/OPA2IN-/CLKR/ DAC3OUT1	RB2	TTL/ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN8	AN	—	ADC Channel 8 input.
	OPA2IN-	AN	—	Operational Amplifier 2 inverting input.
	CLKR	—	CMOS	Clock output.
	DAC3OUT1	—	AN	Digital-to-Analog Converter output.
RB3/AN9/C1IN2-/C2IN2-/ C3IN2-/OPA2IN+/CCP2(1)	RB3	TTL/ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN9	AN	—	ADC Channel 9 input.
	C1IN2-	AN	—	Comparator C1 negative input.
	C2IN2-	AN	—	Comparator C2 negative input.
	C3IN2-	AN	—	Comparator C3 negative input.
	OPA2IN+	AN	—	Operational Amplifier 2 non-inverting input.
	CCP2	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM2.

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 I^2C = Schmitt Trigger input with I^2C
HV = High Voltage XTAL = Crystal levels

Note 1: Pin functions can be assigned to one of two locations via software. See **Register 13-1**.

2: All pins have interrupt-on-change functionality.

FIGURE 6-1: SIMPLIFIED PIC® MCU CLOCK SOURCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



SCS	FOSC<2:0>	PLLEN or SPLLEN	PRIMUX	PSMCMUX	PLLMUX
=00	=100	0	1	1	10
		1	1	1	01
	≠100	0	0	1	10
		1(1)	0	0	00
≠00	XXX	X	X	1	XX

Note 1: This selection should not be made when the PSMC is using the 64 MHz clock option.

6.4 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 internal oscillator block as the clock source and go back to Sleep without waiting for the external oscillator to become stable.

Two-Speed Start-up provides benefits when the oscillator module is configured for LP, XT or HS modes. The Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) is enabled for these modes and must count 1024 oscillations before the oscillator can be used as the system clock source.

If the oscillator module is configured for any mode 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.

If the OST count reaches 1024 before the device enters Sleep mode, the OSTS bit of the OSCSTAT register is set and program execution switches to the external oscillator. However, the system may never operate from the external oscillator if the time spent awake is very short.

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

6.4.1 TWO-SPEED START-UP MODE CONFIGURATION

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

- IESO (of the Configuration Words) = 1; Internal/External Switchover bit (Two-Speed Start-up mode enabled).
- SCS (of the OSCCON register) = 00.
- FOSC<2:0> bits in the Configuration Words 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.

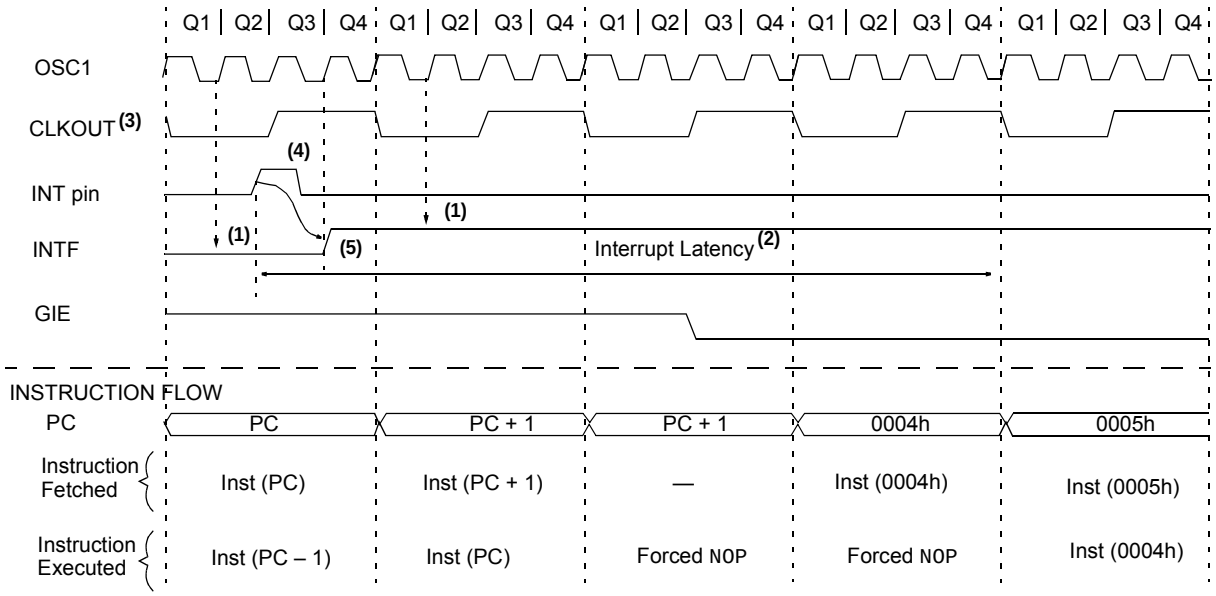
TABLE 6-1: OSCILLATOR SWITCHING DELAYS

Switch From	Switch To	Frequency	Oscillator Delay
Sleep	LFINTOSC(1) MFINTOSC(1) HFINTOSC(1)	31 kHz 31.25 kHz-500 kHz 31.25 kHz-16 MHz	Oscillator Warm-up Delay TWARM(2)
Sleep/POR	EC, RC(1)	DC – 32 MHz	2 cycles
LFINTOSC	EC, RC(1)	DC – 32 MHz	1 cycle of each
Sleep/POR	Timer1 Oscillator LP, XT, HS(1)	32 kHz-20 MHz	1024 Clock Cycles (OST)
Any clock source	MFINTOSC(1) HFINTOSC(1)	31.25 kHz-500 kHz 31.25 kHz-16 MHz	2 μs (approx.)
Any clock source	LFINTOSC(1)	31 kHz	1 cycle of each
Any clock source	Timer1 Oscillator	32 kHz	1024 Clock Cycles (OST)
PLL inactive	PLL active	16-32 MHz	2 ms (approx.)

Note 1: PLL inactive.

2: See **Section 31.0 “Electrical Specifications”**.

FIGURE 8-3: INT PIN INTERRUPT TIMING



Note 1: INTF flag is sampled here (every Q1).

2: Asynchronous interrupt latency = 3-5 TCY. Synchronous latency = 3-4 TCY, where TCY = instruction cycle time. Latency is the same whether Inst (PC) is a single cycle or a 2-cycle instruction.

3: CLKOUT not available in all oscillator modes.

4: For minimum width of INT pulse, refer to AC specifications in **Section 31.0 "Electrical Specifications"**".

5: INTF is enabled to be set any time during the Q4-Q1 cycles.

REGISTER 13-31: ODCOND: PORTD OPEN-DRAIN CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
ODD7	ODD6	ODD5	ODD4	ODD3	ODD2	ODD1	ODD0
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 7-0 **ODD<7:0>:** PORTD Open-Drain Enable bits
For RD<7:0> pins, respectively
1 = Port pin operates as open-drain drive (sink current only)
0 = Port pin operates as standard push-pull drive (source and sink current)

REGISTER 13-32: SLRCOND: PORTD SLEW RATE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
SLRD7	SLRD6	SLRD5	SLRD4	SLRD3	SLRD2	SLRD1	SLRD0
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 7-0 **SLRD<7:0>:** PORTD Slew Rate Enable bits
For RD<7:0> pins, respectively
1 = Port pin slew rate is limited
0 = Port pin slews at maximum rate

REGISTER 13-33: INLVLD: PORTD INPUT LEVEL CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
INLVLD7	INLVLD6	INLVLD5	INLVLD4	INLVLD3	INLVLD2	INLVLD1	INLVLD0
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 7-0 **INLVLD<7:0>:** PORTD Input Level Select bits
For RD<7:0> pins, respectively
1 = ST input used for PORT reads and interrupt-on-change
0 = TTL input used for PORT reads and interrupt-on-change

FIGURE 19-1: DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER BLOCK DIAGRAM

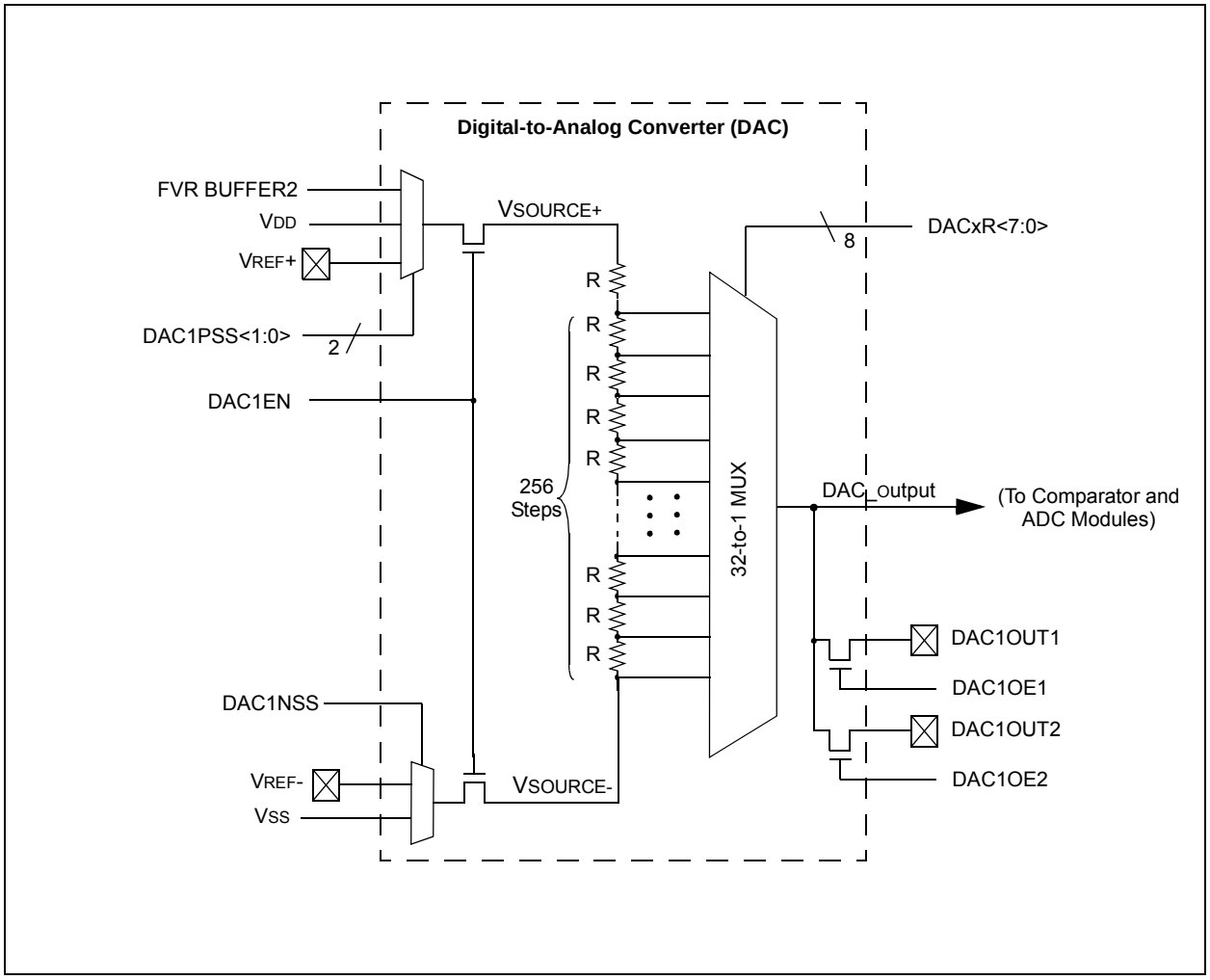
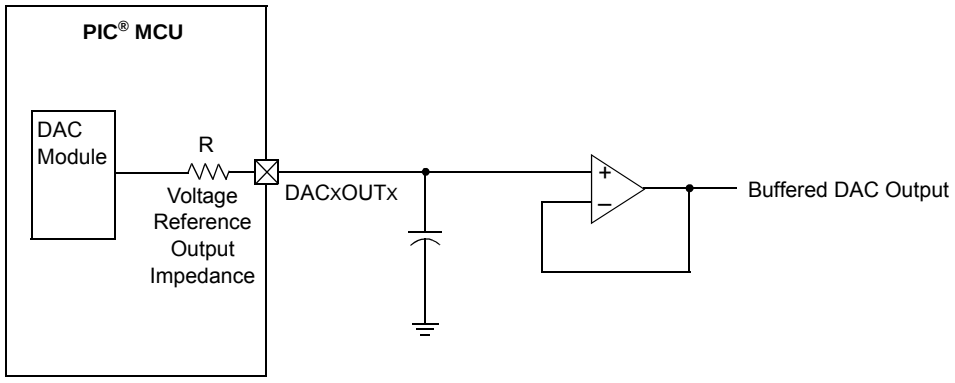


FIGURE 19-2: VOLTAGE REFERENCE OUTPUT BUFFER EXAMPLE



25.4 Register Definitions: CCP Control

REGISTER 25-1: CCPxCON: CCPx CONTROL 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
—	—	DCxB<1:0>		CCPxM<3:0>			
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 Reset
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-4 **DCxB<1:0>:** PWM Duty Cycle Least Significant bits

Capture mode:
Unused

Compare mode:
Unused

PWM mode:
These bits are the two LSbs of the PWM duty cycle. The eight MSbs are found in CCPRxL.

bit 3-0 **CCPxM<3:0>:** CCPx Mode Select bits

11xx = PWM mode

1011 = Compare mode: Auto-conversion Trigger (sets CCPxIF bit (CCP2), starts ADC conversion if ADC module is enabled)(1)
1010 = Compare mode: generate software interrupt only
1001 = Compare mode: clear output on compare match (set CCPxIF)
1000 = Compare mode: set output on compare match (set CCPxIF)

0111 = Capture mode: every 16th rising edge
0110 = Capture mode: every 4th rising edge
0101 = Capture mode: every rising edge
0100 = Capture mode: every falling edge

0011 = Reserved
0010 = Compare mode: toggle output on match
0001 = Reserved
0000 = Capture/Compare/PWM off (resets CCPx module)

26.2.6 CLOCK PRESCALER

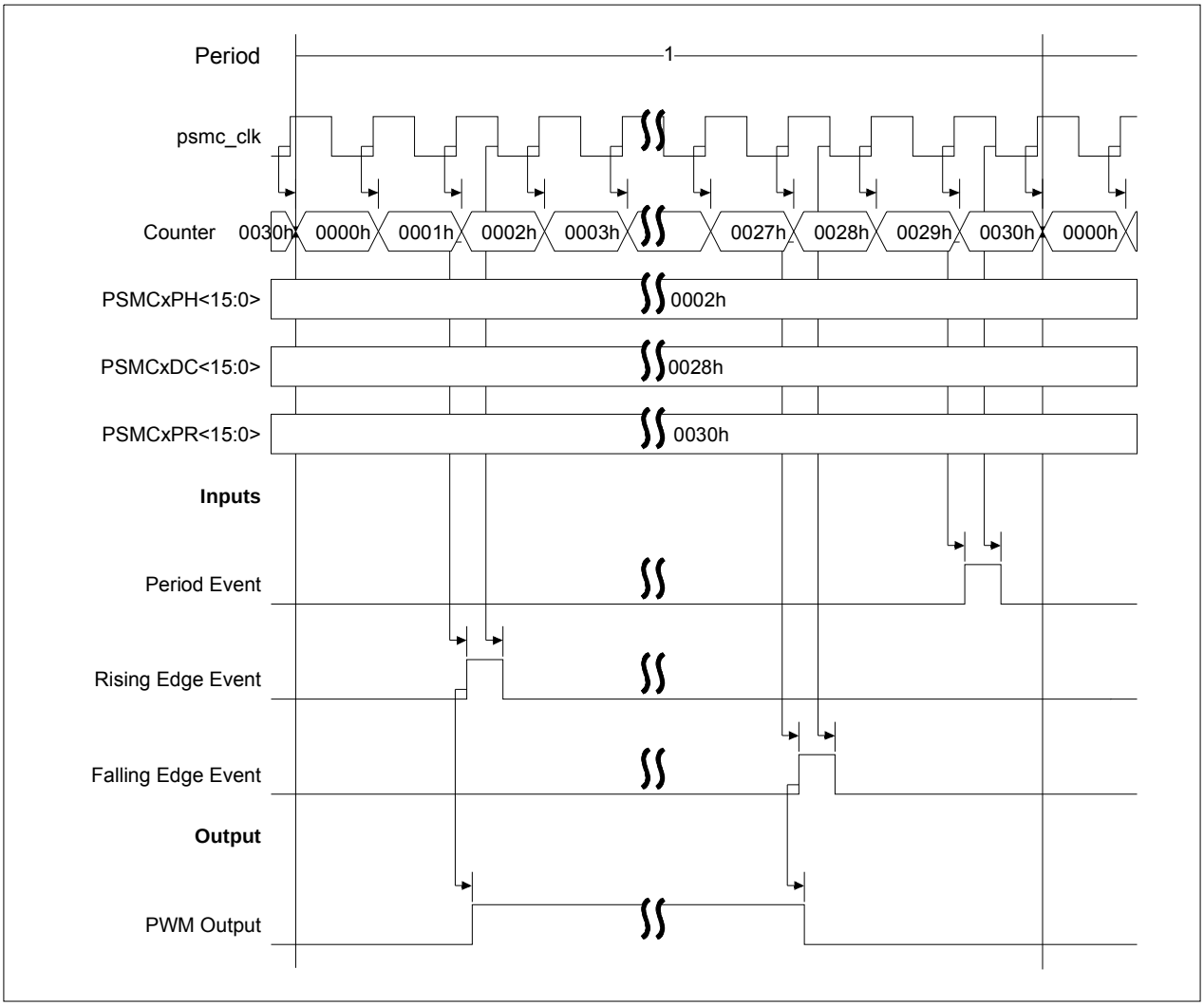
There are four prescaler choices available to be applied to the selected clock:

- Divide by 1
- Divide by 2
- Divide by 4
- Divide by 8

The clock source is selected with the PxCPRE<1:0> bits of the PSMCx Clock Control (PSMCxCLK) register (Register 26-7).

The prescaler output is psmc_clk, which is the clock used by all of the other portions of the PSMC module.

FIGURE 26-3: TIME BASE WAVEFORM GENERATION



26.4 Dead-Band Control

The dead-band control provides non-overlapping PWM signals to prevent shoot-through current in series connected power switches. Dead-band control is available only in modes with complementary drive and when changing direction in the ECCP compatible Full-Bridge modes.

The module contains independent 8-bit dead-band counters for rising edge and falling edge dead-band control.

26.4.1 DEAD-BAND TYPES

There are two separate dead-band generators available, one for rising edge events and the other for falling edge events.

26.4.1.1 Rising Edge Dead Band

Rising edge dead-band control is used to delay the turn-on of the primary switch driver from when the complementary switch driver is turned off.

Rising edge dead band is initiated with the rising edge event.

Rising edge dead-band time is adjusted with the PSMC Rising Edge Dead-Band Time (PSMCxDBR) register (Register 26-27).

If the PSMCxDBR register value is changed when the PSMC is enabled, the new value does not take effect until the first period event after the PSMCxLD bit is set.

26.4.1.2 Falling Edge Dead Band

Falling edge dead-band control is used to delay the turn-on of the complementary switch driver from when the primary switch driver is turned off.

Falling edge dead band is initiated with the falling edge event.

Falling edge dead-band time is adjusted with the PSMC Falling Edge Dead-Band Time (PSMCxDBF) register (Register 26-28).

If the PSMCxDBF register value is changed when the PSMC is enabled, the new value does not take effect until the first period event after the PSMCxLD bit is set.

26.4.2 DEAD-BAND ENABLE

When a mode is selected that may use dead-band control, dead-band timing is enabled by setting one of the enable bits in the PSMC Control (PSMCxCON) register (Register 26-1).

Rising edge dead band is enabled with the PxDBRE bit.

Rising edge dead band is enabled with the PxDBFE bit.

Enable changes take effect immediately.

26.4.3 DEAD-BAND CLOCK SOURCE

The dead-band counters are incremented on every rising edge of the psmc_clk signal.

26.4.4 DEAD-BAND UNCERTAINTY

When the rising and falling edge events that trigger the dead-band counters come from asynchronous inputs, there will be uncertainty in the actual dead-band time of each cycle. The maximum uncertainty is equal to one psmc_clk period. The one clock of uncertainty may still be introduced, even when the dead-band count time is cleared to zero.

26.4.5 DEAD-BAND OVERLAP

There are two cases of dead-band overlap and each is treated differently due to system requirements.

26.4.5.1 Rising to Falling Overlap

In this case, the falling edge event occurs while the rising edge dead-band counter is still counting. The following sequence occurs:

1. Dead-band rising count is terminated.
2. Dead-band falling count is initiated.
3. Primary output is suppressed.

26.4.5.2 Falling to Rising Overlap

In this case, the rising edge event occurs while the falling edge dead-band counter is still counting. The following sequence occurs:

1. Dead-band falling count is terminated.
2. Dead-band rising count is initiated.
3. Complementary output is suppressed.

26.4.5.3 Rising Edge-to-Rising Edge or Falling Edge-to-Falling Edge

In cases where one of the two dead-band counters is set for a short period, or disabled all together, it is possible to get rising-to-rising or falling-to-falling overlap. When this is the case, the following sequence occurs:

1. Dead-band count is terminated.
2. Dead-band count is restarted.
3. Output waveform control freezes in the present state.
4. Restarted dead-band count completes.
5. Output control resumes normally.

27.2.3 SPI MASTER MODE

The master can initiate the data transfer at any time because it controls the SCK line. The master determines when the slave (Processor 2, Figure 27-5) is to broadcast data by the software protocol.

In Master mode, the data is transmitted/received as soon as the SSPBUF register is written to. If the SPI is only going to receive, the SDO output could be disabled (programmed as an input). The SSPSR register will continue to shift in the signal present on the SDI pin at the programmed clock rate. As each byte is received, it will be loaded into the SSPBUF register as if a normal received byte (interrupts and Status bits appropriately set).

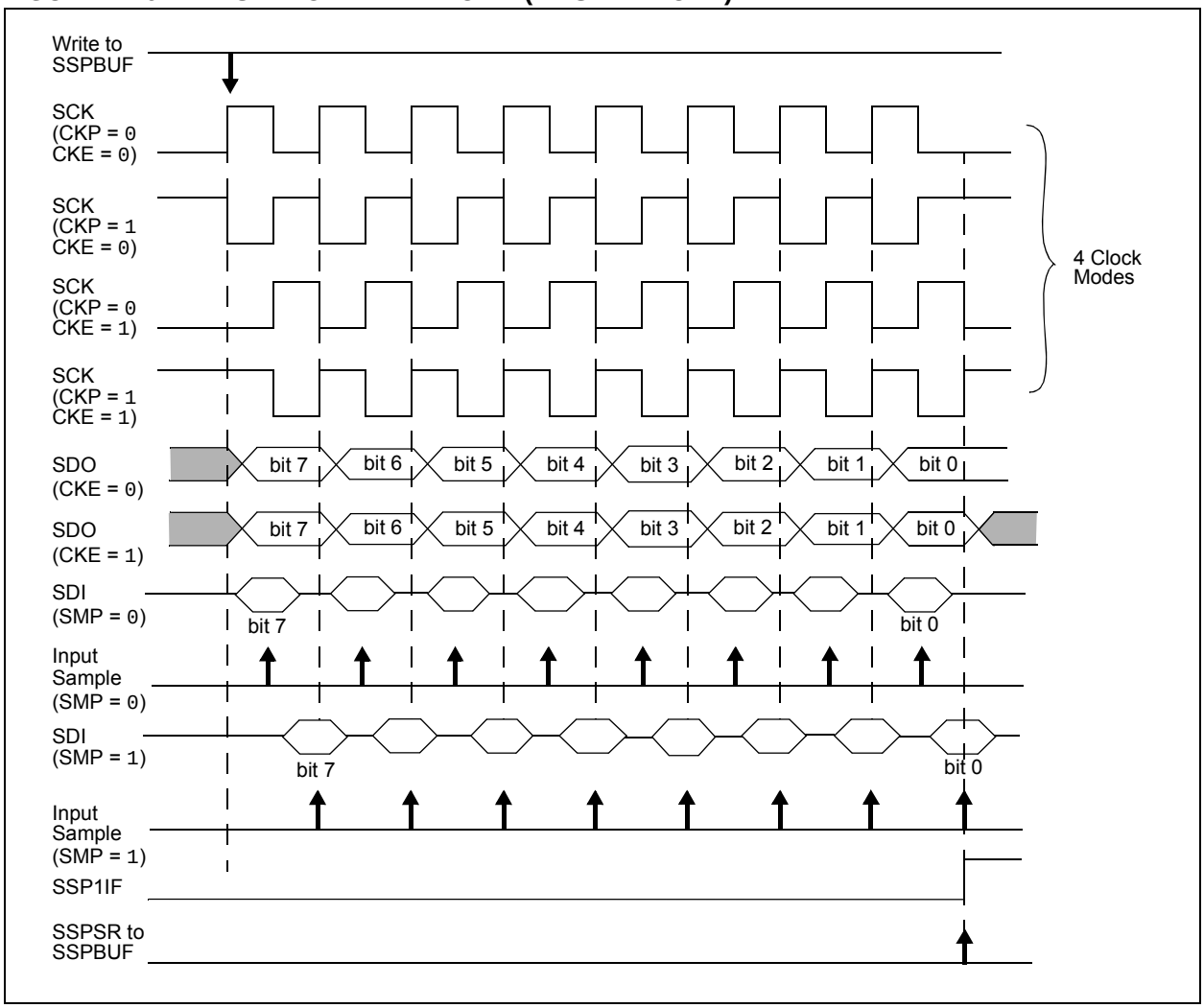
The clock polarity is selected by appropriately programming the CKP bit of the SSPCON1 register and the CKE bit of the SSPSTAT register. This then, would give waveforms for SPI communication as shown in Figure 27-6, Figure 27-8 and Figure 27-9, where the MSB is transmitted first. In Master mode, the SPI clock rate (bit rate) is user programmable to be one of the following:

- FOSC/4 (or TCY)
- FOSC/16 (or 4 * TCY)
- FOSC/64 (or 16 * TCY)
- Timer2 output/2
- Fosc/(4 * (SSPADD + 1))

Figure 27-6 shows the waveforms for Master mode.

When the CKE bit is set, the SDO data is valid before there is a clock edge on SCK. The change of the input sample is shown based on the state of the SMP bit. The time when the SSPBUF is loaded with the received data is shown.

FIGURE 27-6: SPI MODE WAVEFORM (MASTER MODE)



27.5.3.3 7-bit Transmission with Address Hold Enabled

Setting the AHEN bit of the SSPCON3 register enables additional clock stretching and interrupt generation after the 8th falling edge of a received matching address. Once a matching address has been clocked in, CKP is cleared and the SSP1IF interrupt is set.

Figure 27-18 displays a standard waveform of a 7-bit Address Slave Transmission with AHEN enabled.

1. Bus starts Idle.
2. Master sends Start condition; the S bit of SSPSTAT is set; SSP1IF is set if interrupt on Start detect is enabled.
3. Master sends matching address with R/$\overline{W}$ bit set. After the 8th falling edge of the SCL line the CKP bit is cleared and SSP1IF interrupt is generated.
4. Slave software clears SSP1IF.
5. Slave software reads ACKTIM bit of SSPCON3 register, and R/$\overline{W}$ and D/$\overline{A}$ of the SSPSTAT register to determine the source of the interrupt.
6. Slave reads the address value from the SSPBUF register clearing the BF bit.
7. Slave software decides from this information if it wishes to $\overline{ACK}$ or not $\overline{ACK}$ and sets the ACKDT bit of the SSPCON2 register accordingly.
8. Slave sets the CKP bit releasing SCL.
9. Master clocks in the $\overline{ACK}$ value from the slave.
10. Slave hardware automatically clears the CKP bit and sets SSP1IF after the $\overline{ACK}$ if the R/$\overline{W}$ bit is set.
11. Slave software clears SSP1IF.
12. Slave loads value to transmit to the master into SSPBUF setting the BF bit.

Note: SSPBUF cannot be loaded until after the $\overline{ACK}$.

13. Slave sets the CKP bit releasing the clock.
14. Master clocks out the data from the slave and sends an $\overline{ACK}$ value on the 9th SCL pulse.
15. Slave hardware copies the $\overline{ACK}$ value into the ACKSTAT bit of the SSPCON2 register.
16. Steps 10-15 are repeated for each byte transmitted to the master from the slave.
17. If the master sends a not $\overline{ACK}$ the slave releases the bus allowing the master to send a Stop and end the communication.

Note: Master must send a not $\overline{ACK}$ on the last byte to ensure that the slave releases the SCL line to receive a Stop.

REGISTER 27-1: SSPSTAT: SSP STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 0 **BF:** Buffer Full Status bit

Receive (SPI and I^2C modes):
1 = Receive complete, SSPBUF is full
0 = Receive not complete, SSPBUF is empty

Transmit (I^2C mode only):
1 = Data transmit in progress (does not include the $\overline{ACK}$ and Stop bits), SSPBUF is full
0 = Data transmit complete (does not include the $\overline{ACK}$ and Stop bits), SSPBUF is empty

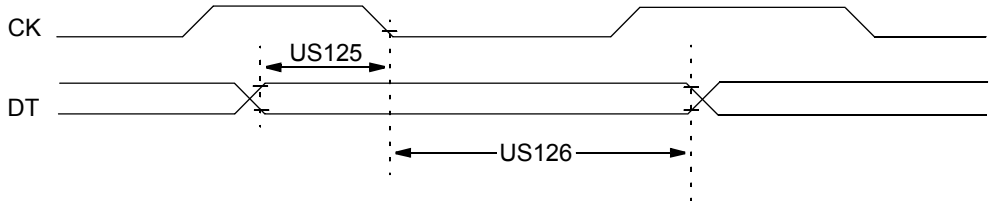
TABLE 28-5: BAUD RATES FOR ASYNCHRONOUS MODES

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 0, BRG16 = 0											
	Fosc = 32.000 MHz			Fosc = 20.000 MHz			Fosc = 18.432 MHz			Fosc = 11.0592 MHz		
	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1200	—	—	—	1221	1.73	255	1200	0.00	239	1200	0.00	143
2400	2404	0.16	207	2404	0.16	129	2400	0.00	119	2400	0.00	71
9600	9615	0.16	51	9470	-1.36	32	9600	0.00	29	9600	0.00	17
10417	10417	0.00	47	10417	0.00	29	10286	-1.26	27	10165	-2.42	16
19.2k	19.23k	0.16	25	19.53k	1.73	15	19.20k	0.00	14	19.20k	0.00	8
57.6k	55.55k	-3.55	3	—	—	—	57.60k	0.00	7	57.60k	0.00	2
115.2k	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 0, BRG16 = 0											
	Fosc = 8.000 MHz			Fosc = 4.000 MHz			Fosc = 3.6864 MHz			Fosc = 1.000 MHz		
	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)
300	—	—	—	300	0.16	207	300	0.00	191	300	0.16	51
1200	1202	0.16	103	1202	0.16	51	1200	0.00	47	1202	0.16	12
2400	2404	0.16	51	2404	0.16	25	2400	0.00	23	—	—	—
9600	9615	0.16	12	—	—	—	9600	0.00	5	—	—	—
10417	10417	0.00	11	10417	0.00	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.2k	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.20k	0.00	2	—	—	—
57.6k	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.60k	0.00	0	—	—	—
115.2k	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 1, BRG16 = 0											
	Fosc = 32.000 MHz			Fosc = 20.000 MHz			Fosc = 18.432 MHz			Fosc = 11.0592 MHz		
	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9600	9615	0.16	207	9615	0.16	129	9600	0.00	119	9600	0.00	71
10417	10417	0.00	191	10417	0.00	119	10378	-0.37	110	10473	0.53	65
19.2k	19.23k	0.16	103	19.23k	0.16	64	19.20k	0.00	59	19.20k	0.00	35
57.6k	57.14k	-0.79	34	56.82k	-1.36	21	57.60k	0.00	19	57.60k	0.00	11
115.2k	117.64k	2.12	16	113.64k	-1.36	10	115.2k	0.00	9	115.2k	0.00	5

FIGURE 31-15: EUSART SYNCHRONOUS RECEIVE (MASTER/SLAVE) TIMING



Note: Refer to Figure 31-4 for load conditions.

TABLE 31-20: EUSART SYNCHRONOUS RECEIVE REQUIREMENTS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)						
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
US125	TDTV2CKL	SYNC RCV (Master and Slave) Data-hold before CK ↓ (DT hold time)	10	—	ns	
US126	TCKL2DTL	Data-hold after CK ↓ (DT hold time)	15	—	ns	

FIGURE 31-18: SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 0)

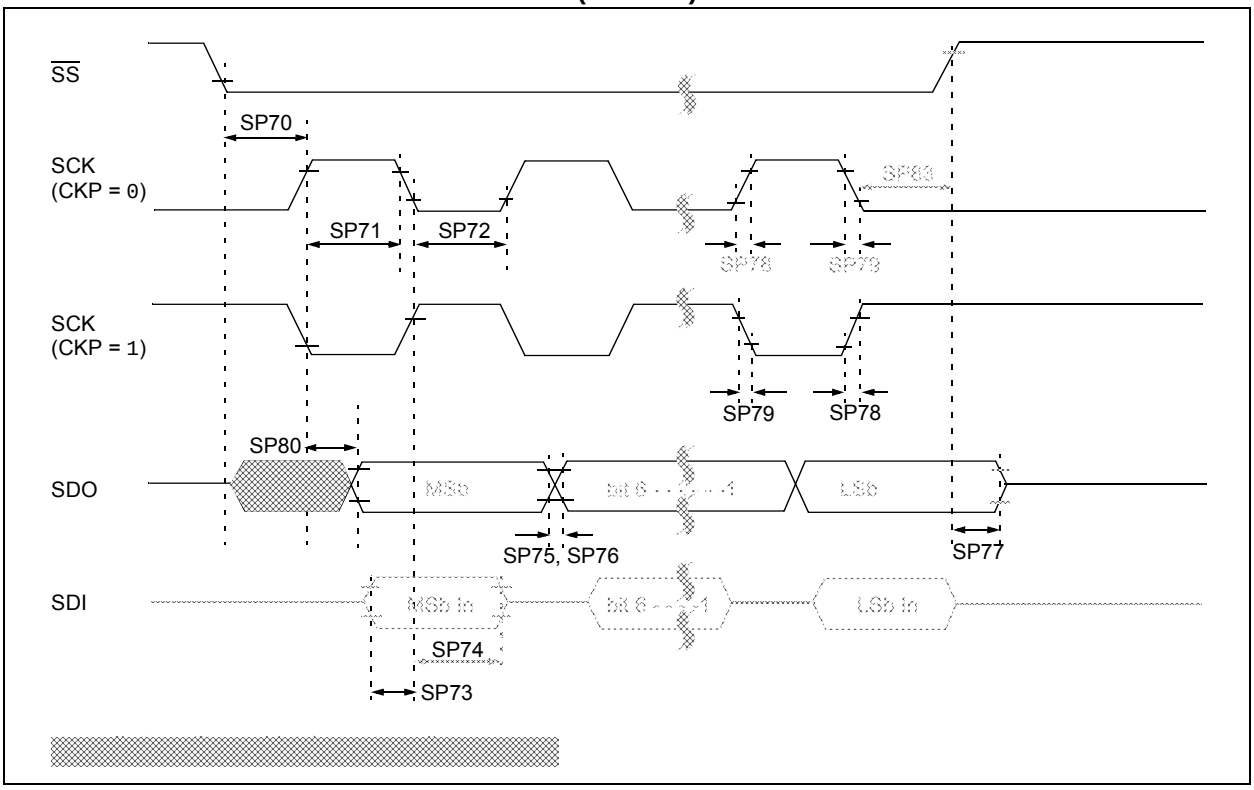
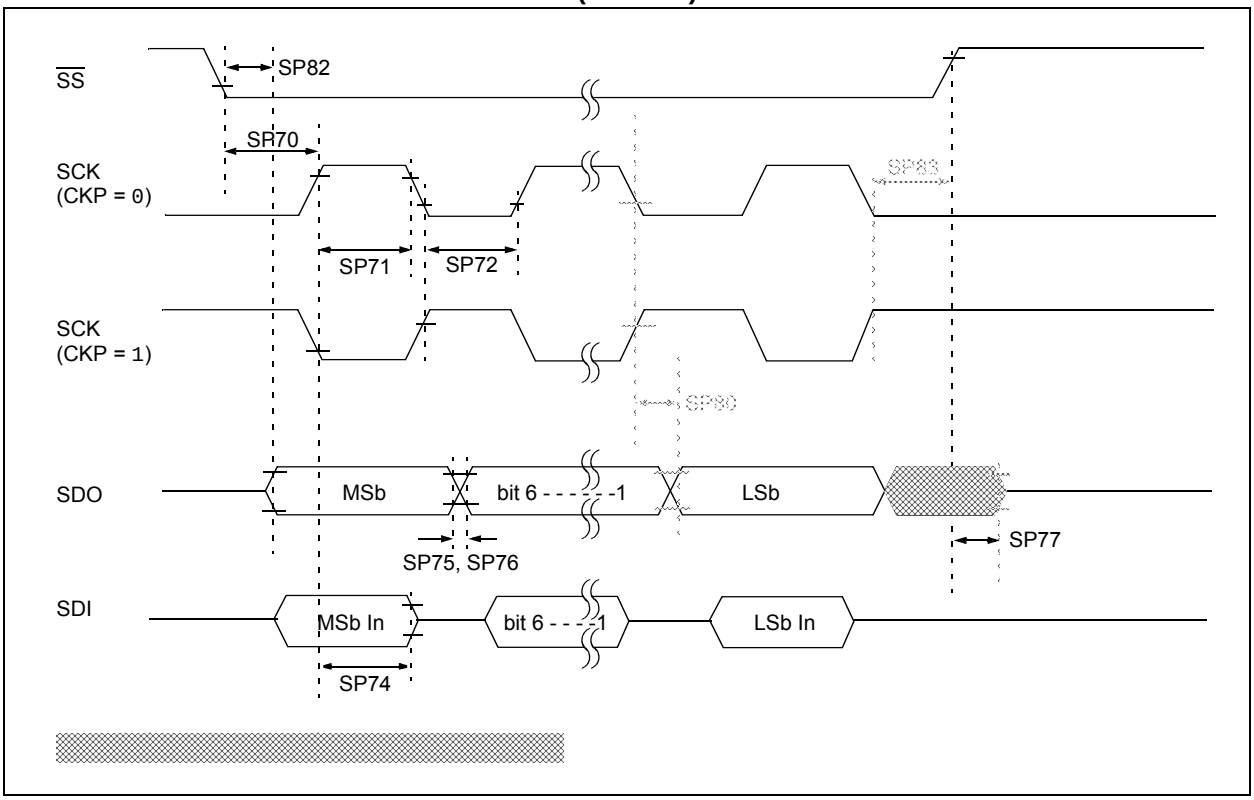


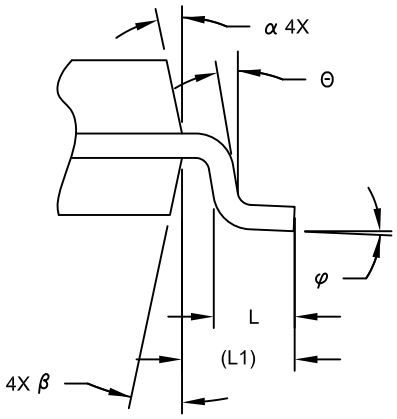
FIGURE 31-19: SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 1)



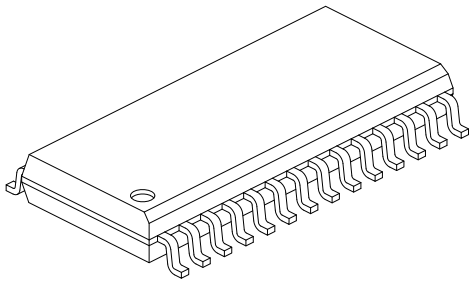
NOTES:

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



VIEW C



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28	
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	2.65
Molded Package Thickness	A2	2.05	-	-
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	0.30
Overall Width	E		10.30 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		7.50 BSC	
Overall Length	D		17.90 BSC	
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25	-	0.75
Foot Length	L	0.40	-	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.40 REF	
Lead Angle	Θ	0°	-	-
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.18	-	0.33
Lead Width	b	0.31	-	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	-	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	-	15°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic
3. Dimension D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs, which shall not exceed 0.15 mm per end. Dimension E1 does not include interlead flash or protrusion, which shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

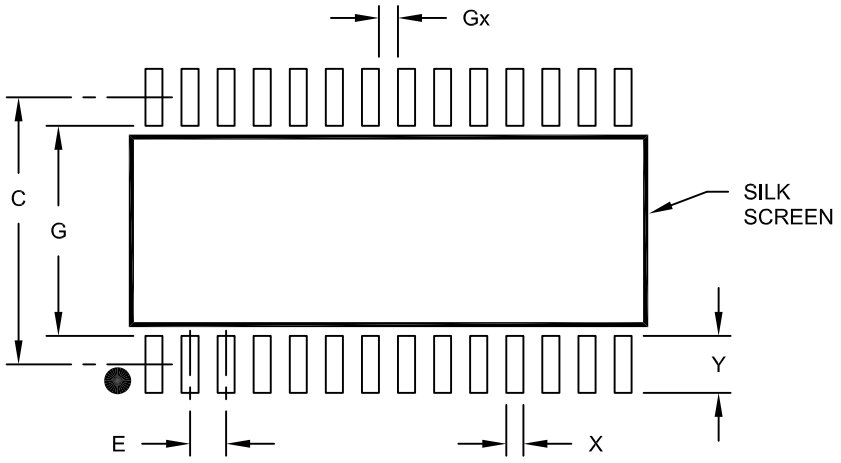
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
5. Datums A & B to be determined at Datum H.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-052C Sheet 2 of 2

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		1.27 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C		9.40	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y			2.00
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.67		
Distance Between Pads	G	7.40		

Notes:

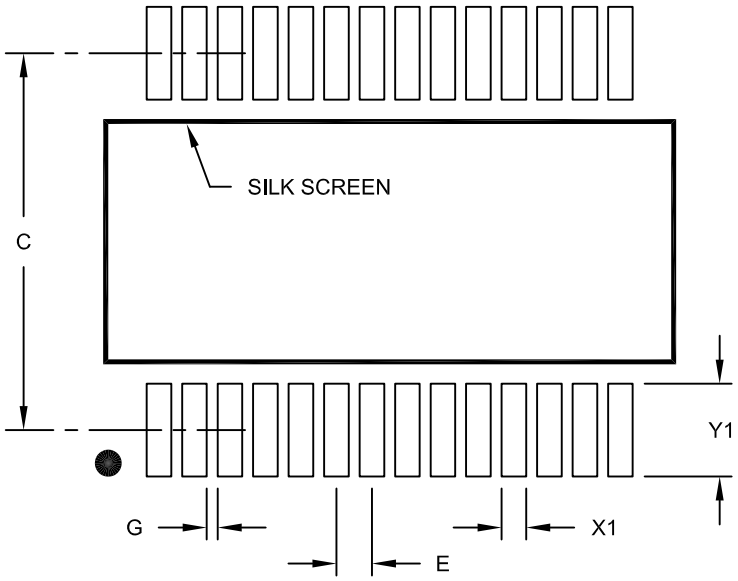
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2052A

28-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) - 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C		7.20	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			1.75
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2073A