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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	18
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 12x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f687-e-so

Device	Program Memory	Data Memory		I/O	10-bit A/D (ch)	Comparators	Timers 8/16-bit	SSP	ECCP+	EUSART
	Flash (words)	SRAM (bytes)	EEPROM (bytes)							
PIC16F631	1024	64	128	18	—	2	1/1	No	No	No
PIC16F677	2048	128	256	18	12	2	1/1	Yes	No	No
PIC16F685	4096	256	256	18	12	2	2/1	No	Yes	No
PIC16F687	2048	128	256	18	12	2	1/1	Yes	No	Yes
PIC16F689	4096	256	256	18	12	2	1/1	Yes	No	Yes
PIC16F690	4096	256	256	18	12	2	2/1	Yes	Yes	Yes

PIC16F631 Pin Diagram

20-pin PDIP, SOIC, SSOP

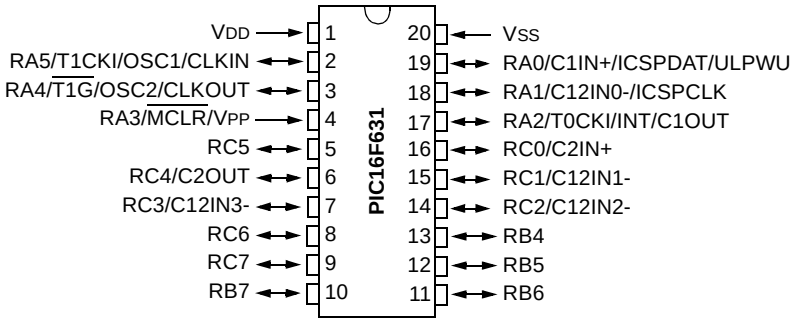


TABLE 1: PIC16F631 PIN SUMMARY

I/O	Pin	Analog	Comparators	Timers	Interrupt	Pull-up	Basic
RA0	19	AN0/ULPWU	C1IN+	—	IOC	Y	ICSPDAT
RA1	18	AN1	C12IN0-	—	IOC	Y	ICSPCLK
RA2	17	—	C1OUT	T0CKI	IOC/INT	Y	—
RA3	4	—	—	—	IOC	Y(1)	MCLR/VPP
RA4	3	—	—	T1G	IOC	Y	OSC2/CLKOUT
RA5	2	—	—	T1CKI	IOC	Y	OSC1/CLKIN
RB4	13	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RB5	12	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RB6	11	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RB7	10	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RC0	16	AN4	C2IN+	—	—	—	—
RC1	15	AN5	C12IN1-	—	—	—	—
RC2	14	AN6	C12IN2-	—	—	—	—
RC3	7	AN7	C12IN3-	—	—	—	—
RC4	6	—	C2OUT	—	—	—	—
RC5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
RC6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
RC7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	VDD
—	20	—	—	—	—	—	VSS

Note 1: Pull-up enabled only with external MCLR configuration.

FIGURE 2-5: PIC16F677 SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTERS

	File Address		File Address		File Address		File Address
Indirect addr. (1)	00h	Indirect addr. (1)	80h	Indirect addr. (1)	100h	Indirect addr. (1)	180h
TMR0	01h	OPTION_REG	81h	TMR0	101h	OPTION_REG	181h
PCL	02h	PCL	82h	PCL	102h	PCL	182h
STATUS	03h	STATUS	83h	STATUS	103h	STATUS	183h
FSR	04h	FSR	84h	FSR	104h	FSR	184h
PORTA	05h	TRISA	85h	PORTA	105h	TRISA	185h
PORTB	06h	TRISB	86h	PORTB	106h	TRISB	186h
PORTC	07h	TRISC	87h	PORTC	107h	TRISC	187h
	08h		88h		108h		188h
	09h		89h		109h		189h
PCLATH	0Ah	PCLATH	8Ah	PCLATH	10Ah	PCLATH	18Ah
INTCON	0Bh	INTCON	8Bh	INTCON	10Bh	INTCON	18Bh
PIR1	0Ch	PIE1	8Ch	EEDAT	10Ch	EECON1	18Ch
PIR2	0Dh	PIE2	8Dh	EEADR	10Dh	EECON2(1)	18Dh
TMR1L	0Eh	PCON	8Eh		10Eh		18Eh
TMR1H	0Fh	OSCCON	8Fh		10Fh		18Fh
T1CON	10h	OSCTUNE	90h		110h		190h
	11h		91h		111h		191h
	12h		92h		112h		192h
SSPBUF	13h	SSPADD(2)	93h		113h		193h
SSPCON	14h	SSPSTAT	94h		114h		194h
	15h	WPUA	95h	WPUB	115h		195h
	16h	IOCA	96h	IOCB	116h		196h
	17h	WDTCON	97h		117h		197h
	18h		98h	VRCON	118h		198h
	19h		99h	CM1CON0	119h		199h
	1Ah		9Ah	CM2CON0	11Ah		19Ah
	1Bh		9Bh	CM2CON1	11Bh		19Bh
	1Ch		9Ch		11Ch		19Ch
	1Dh		9Dh		11Dh		19Dh
ADRESH	1Eh	ADRESL	9Eh	ANSEL	11Eh	SRCON	19Eh
ADCON0	1Fh	ADCON1	9Fh	ANSELH	11Fh		19Fh
General Purpose Register 96 Bytes	20h – 7Fh	General Purpose Register 32 Bytes	A0h – BFh		120h – 16Fh		1A0h – 1EFh
		accesses 70h-7Fh	C0h – EFh, F0h – FFh	accesses 70h-7Fh	170h – 17Fh	accesses 70h-7Fh	1F0h – 1FFh
Bank 0		Bank 1		Bank 2		Bank 3	

Unimplemented data memory locations, read as '0'.

Note 1: Not a physical register.

2: Address 93h also accesses the SSP Mask (SSPMSK) register under certain conditions. See Registers 13-2 and 13-3 for more details.

3.5.2.1 OSCTUNE Register

The HFINTOSC is factory calibrated but can be adjusted in software by writing to the OSCTUNE register (Register 3-2).

The default value of the OSCTUNE register is '0'. The value is a 5-bit two's complement number.

When the OSCTUNE register is modified, the HFINTOSC frequency will begin shifting to the new frequency. Code execution continues during this shift. There is no indication that the shift has occurred.

OSCTUNE does not affect the LFINTOSC frequency. Operation of features that depend on the LFINTOSC clock source frequency, such as the Power-up Timer (PWRT), Watchdog Timer (WDT), Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) and peripherals, are *not* affected by the change in frequency.

REGISTER 3-2: OSCTUNE: OSCILLATOR TUNING REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	TUN4	TUN3	TUN2	TUN1	TUN0
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 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **TUN<4:0>:** Frequency Tuning bits

01111 = Maximum frequency
01110 =
•
•
•
00001 =
00000 = Oscillator module is running at the factory-calibrated frequency.
11111 =
•
•
•
10000 = Minimum frequency

4.5.7 RC6/AN8/$\overline{SS}$

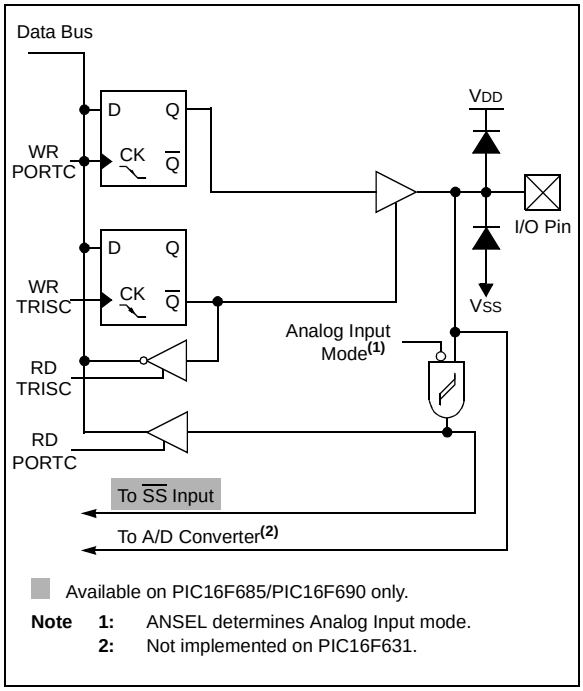
The RC6/AN8/$\overline{SS}$**(1,2)** is configurable to function as one of the following:

- a general purpose I/O
- an analog input for the ADC (except PIC16F631)
- a slave select input

Note 1: $\overline{SS}$ is available on PIC16F687/PIC16F689/PIC16F690 only.

2: AN8 is not implemented on PIC16F631.

FIGURE 4-15: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RC6



4.5.8 RC7/AN9/SDO

The RC7/AN9/SDO**(1,2)** is configurable to function as one of the following:

- a general purpose I/O
- an analog input for the ADC (except PIC16F631)
- a serial data output

Note 1: SDO is available on PIC16F687/PIC16F689/PIC16F690 only.

2: AN9 is not implemented on PIC16F631.

FIGURE 4-16: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RC7

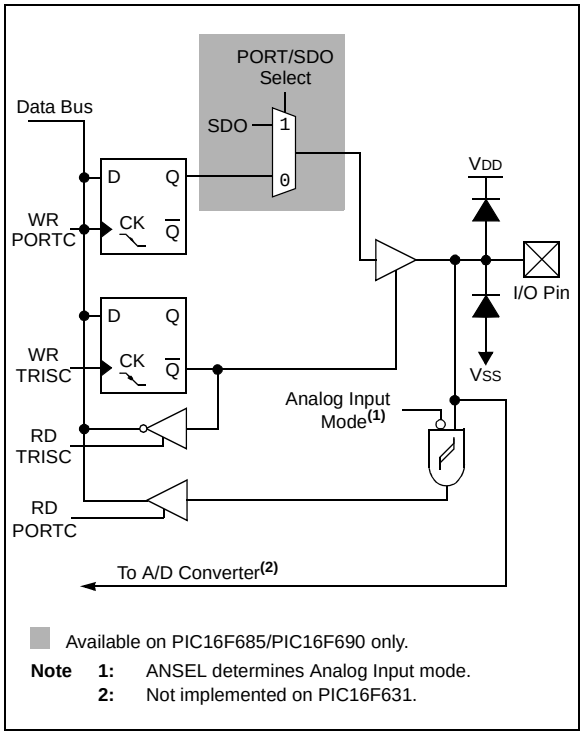


TABLE 6-1: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER1

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
CM2CON1	MC1OUT	MC2OUT	—	—	—	—	T1GSS	C2SYNC	---- --10	---- --10
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RABIE	T0IF	INTF	RABIF	0000 0000	0000 0000
PIE1	—	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	-000 0000	-000 0000
PIR1	—	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	-000 0000	-000 0000
TMR1H	Holding Register for the Most Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
TMR1L	Holding Register for the Least Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
T1CON	T1GINV	TMR1GE	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	$\overline{\text{T1SYNC}}$	TMR1CS	TMR1ON	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, – = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the Timer1 module.

REGISTER 8-2: CM2CON0: COMPARATOR C2 CONTROL REGISTER 0

R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
C2ON	C2OUT	C2OE	C2POL	—	C2R	C2CH1	C2CH0
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 **C2ON:** Comparator C2 Enable bit
1 = Comparator C2 is enabled
0 = Comparator C2 is disabled

bit 6 **C2OUT:** Comparator C2 Output bit
If C2POL = 1 (inverted polarity):
C2OUT = 0 when C2VIN+ > C2VIN-
C2OUT = 1 when C2VIN+ < C2VIN-
If C2POL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
C2OUT = 1 when C2VIN+ > C2VIN-
C2OUT = 0 when C2VIN+ < C2VIN-

bit 5 **C2OE:** Comparator C2 Output Enable bit
1 = C2OUT is present on C2OUT pin(1)
0 = C2OUT is internal only

bit 4 **C1POL:** Comparator C1 Output Polarity Select bit
1 = C1OUT logic is inverted
0 = C1OUT logic is not inverted

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

bit 2 **C2R:** Comparator C2 Reference Select bits (non-inverting input)
1 = C2VIN+ connects to C2VREF
0 = C2VIN+ connects to C2IN+ pin

bit 1-0 **C2CH<1:0>:** Comparator C2 Channel Select bits
00 = C2VIN- of C2 connects to C12IN0- pin
01 = C2VIN- of C2 connects to C12IN1- pin
10 = C2VIN- of C2 connects to C12IN2- pin
11 = C2VIN- of C2 connects to C12IN3- pin

Note 1: Comparator output requires the following three conditions: C2OE = 1, C2ON = 1 and corresponding PORT TRIS bit = 0.

8.7 Analog Input Connection Considerations

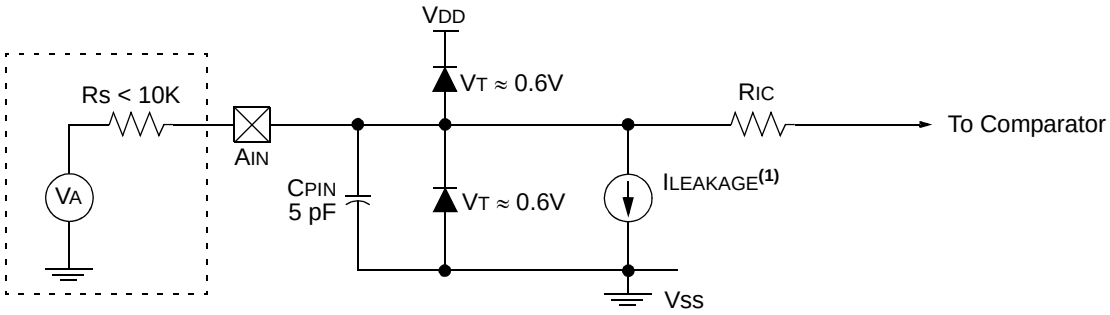
A simplified circuit for an analog input is shown in Figure 8-6. Since the analog input pins share their connection with a digital input, they have reverse biased ESD protection diodes to VDD and VSS. The analog input, therefore, must be between VSS and VDD. If the input voltage deviates from this range by more than 0.6V in either direction, one of the diodes is forward biased and a latch-up may occur.

A maximum source impedance of 10 kΩ is recommended for the analog sources. Also, any external component connected to an analog input pin, such as a capacitor or a Zener diode, should have very little leakage current to minimize inaccuracies introduced.

Note 1: When reading a PORT register, all pins configured as analog inputs will read as a '0'. Pins configured as digital inputs will convert as an analog input, according to the input specification.

2: Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input, may cause the input buffer to consume more current than is specified.

FIGURE 8-6: ANALOG INPUT MODEL



Legend: CPIN = Input Capacitance
ILEAKAGE = Leakage Current at the pin due to various junctions
RIC = Interconnect Resistance
RS = Source Impedance
VA = Analog Voltage
VT = Threshold Voltage

Note 1: See **Section 17.0 "Electrical Specifications"**

9.0 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).

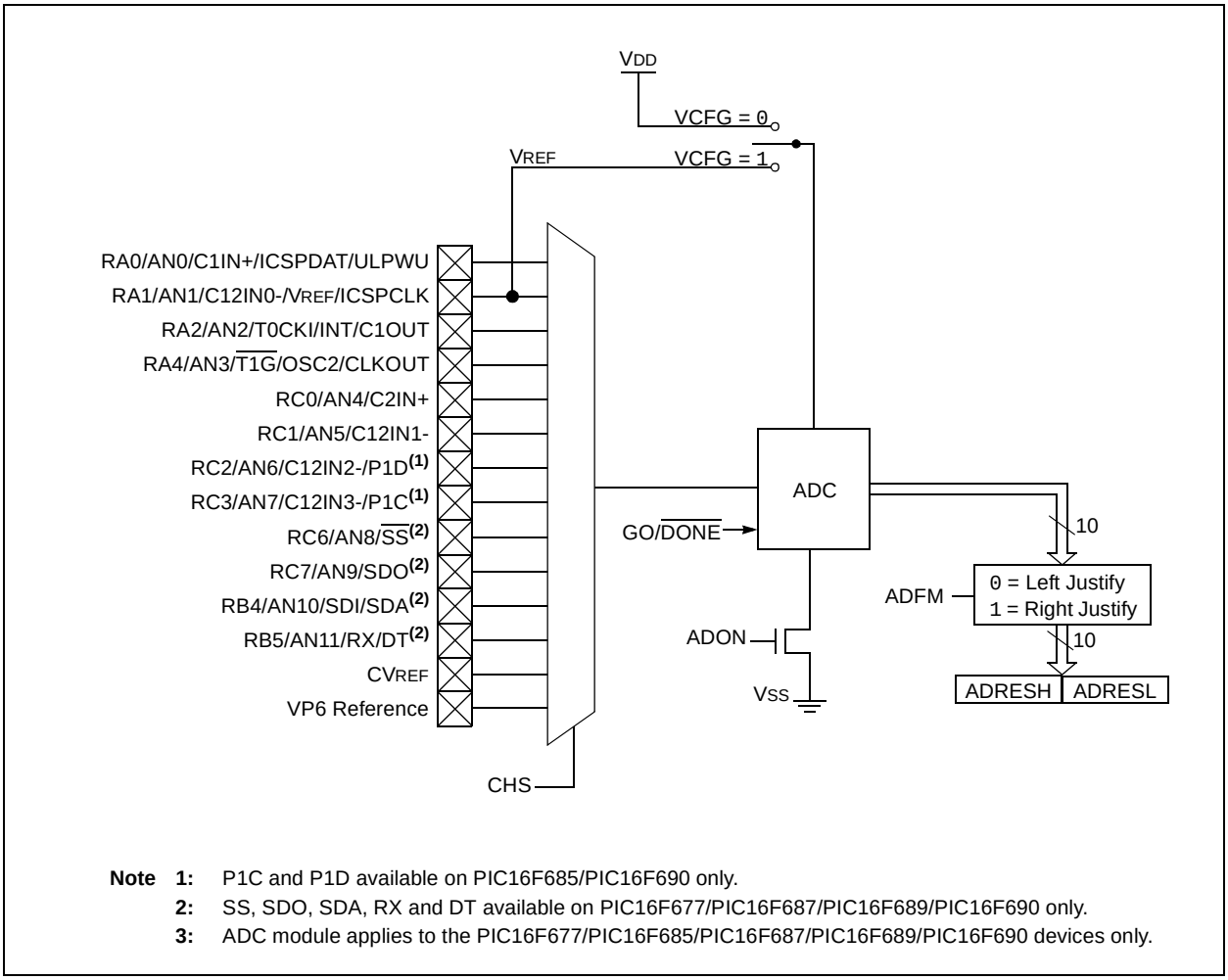
Note:	The ADC module applies to PIC16F677/ PIC16F685/PIC16F687/PIC16F689/ PIC16F690 devices only.

The ADC voltage reference is software selectable to be either internally generated or externally supplied.

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

Figure 9-1 shows the block diagram of the ADC.

FIGURE 9-1: ADC BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: P1C and P1D available on PIC16F685/PIC16F690 only.
2: SS, SDO, SDA, RX and DT available on PIC16F677/PIC16F687/PIC16F689/PIC16F690 only.
3: ADC module applies to the PIC16F677/PIC16F685/PIC16F687/PIC16F689/PIC16F690 devices only.

10.1.2 READING THE DATA EEPROM MEMORY

To read a data memory location, the user must write the address to the EEADR register, clear the EEPGD control bit of the EECON1 register, and then set control bit RD. The data is available at the very next cycle, in the EEDAT register; therefore, it can be read in the next instruction. EEDAT will hold this value until another read or until it is written to by the user (during a write operation).

EXAMPLE 10-1: DATA EEPROM READ

```
BANKSEL EEADR   ;
MOVF    DATA_EE_ADDR, W;
MOVWF   EEADR       ;Data Memory
                    ;Address to read
BANKSEL EECON1      ;
BCF     EECON1, EEPGD;Point to DATA memory
BSF     EECON1, RD  ;EE Read
BANKSEL EEDAT       ;
MOVF    EEDAT, W    ;W = EEDAT
BANKSEL PORTA       ;Bank 0
```

10.1.3 WRITING TO THE DATA EEPROM MEMORY

To write an EEPROM data location, the user must first write the address to the EEADR register and the data to the EEDAT register. Then the user must follow a specific sequence to initiate the write for each byte.

The write will not initiate if the specific sequence is not followed exactly (write 55h to EECON2, write AAh to EECON2, then set WR bit) for each byte. Interrupts should be disabled during this code segment.

Additionally, the WREN bit in EECON1 must be set to enable write. This mechanism prevents accidental writes to data EEPROM due to errant (unexpected) code execution (i.e., lost programs). The user should keep the WREN bit clear at all times, except when updating EEPROM. The WREN bit is not cleared by hardware.

After a write sequence has been initiated, clearing the WREN bit will not affect this write cycle. The WR bit will be inhibited from being set unless the WREN bit is set.

At the completion of the write cycle, the WR bit is cleared in hardware and the EE Write Complete Interrupt Flag bit (EEIF) is set. The user can either enable this interrupt or poll this bit. EEIF must be cleared by software.

EXAMPLE 10-2: DATA EEPROM WRITE

```
        BANKSELEEADR    ;
        MOVFDATA_EE_ADDR, W;
        MOVWFEEADR      ;Data Memory Address to write
        MOVFDATA_EE_DATA, W;
        MOVWFEEDAT      ;Data Memory Value to write
        BANKSELEECON1   ;
        BCF EECON1, EEPGD;Point to DATA memory
        BSF EECON1, WREN;Enable writes

        BCF INTCON, GIE ;Disable INTs.
        BTFSCINTCON, GIE;SEE AN576
        GOTO$-2
Required MOVLW55h       ;
Sequence MOVWFEECON2    ;Write 55h
        MOVLWAAh        ;
        MOVWFEECON2     ;Write AAh
        BSF EECON1, WR  ;Set WR bit to begin write
        BSF INTCON, GIE ;Enable INTs.

        SLEEP           ;Wait for interrupt to signal write complete (optional)
        BCF EECON1, WREN;Disable writes
        BANKSEL0x00     ;Bank 0
```

11.3 PWM Mode

The PWM mode generates a Pulse-Width Modulated signal on the CCP1 pin. The duty cycle, period and resolution are determined by the following registers:

- PR2
- T2CON
- CCPR1L
- CCP1CON

In Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) mode, the CCP module produces up to a 10-bit resolution PWM output on the CCP1 pin. Since the CCP1 pin is multiplexed with the PORT data latch, the TRIS for that pin must be cleared to enable the CCP1 pin output driver.

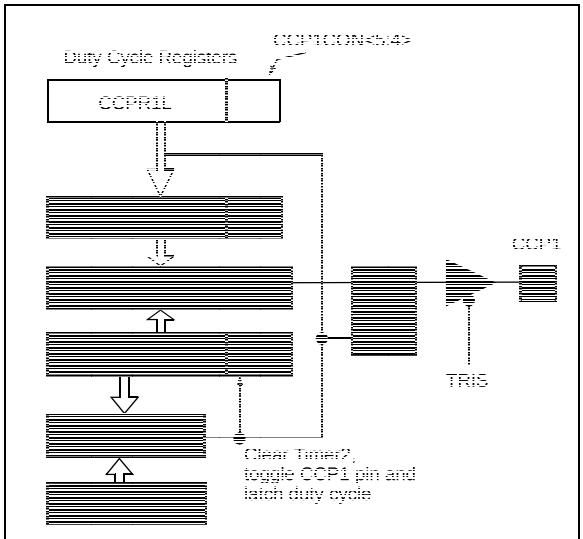
Note:	Clearing the CCP1CON register will relinquish CCP1 control of the CCP1 pin.

Figure 11-3 shows a simplified block diagram of PWM operation.

Figure 11-4 shows a typical waveform of the PWM signal.

For a step-by-step procedure on how to set up the CCP module for PWM operation, see **Section 11.3.7 "Setup for PWM Operation"**.

FIGURE 11-3: SIMPLIFIED PWM BLOCK DIAGRAM

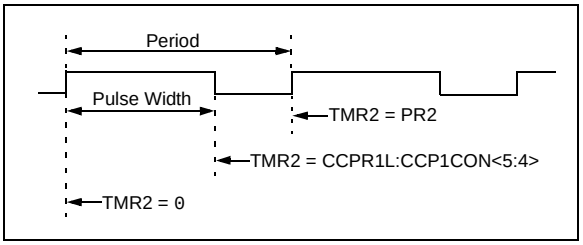


Note 1: The 8-bit timer TMR2 register is concatenated with the 2-bit internal system clock (F_{OSC}), or two bits of the prescaler, to create the 10-bit time base.

2: In PWM mode, CCPR1H is a read only register.

The PWM output (Figure 11-4) has a time base (period) and a time that the output stays high (duty cycle).

FIGURE 11-4: CCP PWM OUTPUT



11.4.2.1 Direction Change in Full-Bridge Mode

In the Full-Bridge mode, the P1M1 bit in the CCP1CON register allows users to control the forward/reverse direction. When the application firmware changes this direction control bit, the module will change to the new direction on the next PWM cycle.

A direction change is initiated in software by changing the P1M1 bit of the CCP1CON register. The following sequence occurs prior to the end of the current PWM period:

- The modulated outputs (P1B and P1D) are placed in their inactive state.
- The associated unmodulated outputs (P1A and P1C) are switched to drive in the opposite direction.
- PWM modulation resumes at the beginning of the next period.

See Figure 11-12 for an illustration of this sequence.

The Full-Bridge mode does not provide dead-band delay. As one output is modulated at a time, dead-band delay is generally not required. There is a situation where dead-band delay is required. This situation occurs when both of the following conditions are true:

1. The direction of the PWM output changes when the duty cycle of the output is at or near 100%.
2. The turn-off time of the power switch, including the power device and driver circuit, is greater than the turn-on time.

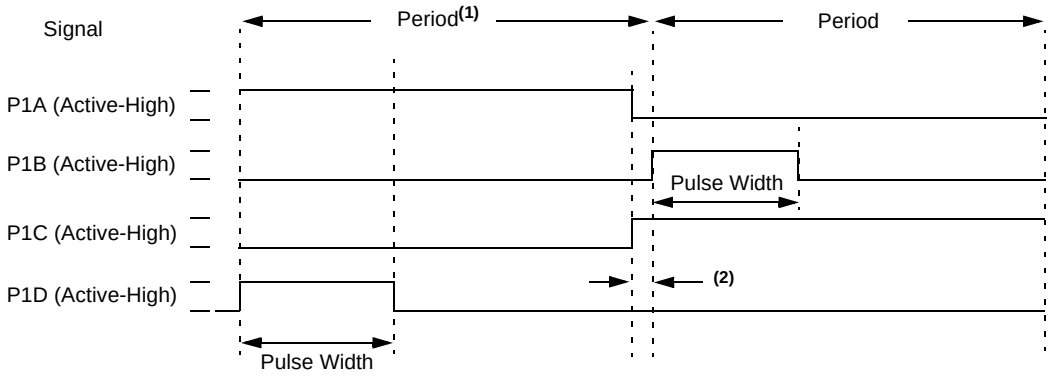
Figure 11-13 shows an example of the PWM direction changing from forward to reverse, at a near 100% duty cycle. In this example, at time t1, the output P1A and P1D become inactive, while output P1C becomes active. Since the turn-off time of the power devices is longer than the turn-on time, a shoot-through current will flow through power devices QC and QD (see Figure 11-10) for the duration of 't'. The same phenomenon will occur to power devices QA and QB for PWM direction change from reverse to forward.

If changing PWM direction at high duty cycle is required for an application, two possible solutions for eliminating the shoot-through current are:

1. Reduce PWM duty cycle for one PWM period before changing directions.
2. Use switch drivers that can drive the switches off faster than they can drive them on.

Other options to prevent shoot-through current may exist.

FIGURE 11-12: EXAMPLE OF PWM DIRECTION CHANGE



Note 1: The direction bit P1M1 of the CCP1CON register is written any time during the PWM cycle.

2: When changing directions, the P1A and P1C signals switch before the end of the current PWM cycle. The modulated P1B and P1D signals are inactive at this time. The length of this time is (1/Fosc) • TMR2 prescale value.

TABLE 12-5: BAUD RATES FOR ASYNCHRONOUS MODES

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 0, BRG16 = 0											
	FOSC = 20.000 MHz			FOSC = 18.432 MHz			FOSC = 11.0592 MHz			FOSC = 8.000 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1200	1221	1.73	255	1200	0.00	239	1200	0.00	143	1202	0.16	103
2400	2404	0.16	129	2400	0.00	119	2400	0.00	71	2404	0.16	51
9600	9470	-1.36	32	9600	0.00	29	9600	0.00	17	9615	0.16	12
10417	10417	0.00	29	10286	-1.26	27	10165	-2.42	16	10417	0.00	11
19.2k	19.53k	1.73	15	19.20k	0.00	14	19.20k	0.00	8	—	—	—
57.6k	—	—	—	57.60k	0.00	7	57.60k	0.00	2	—	—	—
115.2k	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 0, BRG16 = 0											
	FOSC = 4.000 MHz			FOSC = 3.6864 MHz			FOSC = 2.000 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	103	300	0.16	51
1200	1202	0.16	51	1200	0.00	47	1202	0.16	25	1202	0.16	12
2400	2404	0.16	25	2400	0.00	23	2404	0.16	12	—	—	—
9600	—	—	—	9600	0.00	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10417	10417	0.00	5	—	—	—	10417	0.00	2	—	—	—
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 = 20.000 MHz			FOSC = 18.432 MHz			FOSC = 11.0592 MHz			FOSC = 8.000 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2404	0.16	207
9600	9615	0.16	129	9600	0.00	119	9600	0.00	71	9615	0.16	51
10417	10417	0.00	119	10378	-0.37	110	10473	0.53	65	10417	0.00	47
19.2k	19.23k	0.16	64	19.20k	0.00	59	19.20k	0.00	35	19231	0.16	25
57.6k	56.82k	-1.36	21	57.60k	0.00	19	57.60k	0.00	11	55556	-3.55	8
115.2k	113.64k	-1.36	10	115.2k	0.00	9	115.2k	0.00	5	—	—	—

14.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

The PIC16F631/677/685/687/689/690 have a host of features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power saving features and offer code protection.

These features are:

- Reset
  - Power-on Reset (POR)
  - Power-up Timer (PWRT)
  - Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
  - Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Interrupts
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Oscillator selection
- Sleep
- Code protection
- ID Locations
- In-Circuit Serial Programming

The PIC16F631/677/685/687/689/690 have two timers that offer necessary delays on power-up. One is the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST), intended to keep the chip in Reset until the crystal oscillator is stable. The other is the Power-up Timer (PWRT), which provides a fixed delay of 64 ms (nominal) on power-up only, designed to keep the part in Reset while the power supply stabilizes. There is also circuitry to reset the device if a brown-out occurs, which can use the Power-up Timer to provide at least a 64 ms Reset. With these three functions-on-chip, most applications need no external Reset circuitry.

The Sleep mode is designed to offer a very low-current Power-down mode. The user can wake-up from Sleep through:

- External Reset
- Watchdog Timer Wake-up
- An interrupt

Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit the application. The INTOSC option saves system cost while the LP crystal option saves power. A set of Configuration bits are used to select various options (see Register 14-2).

14.1 Configuration Bits

The Configuration bits can be programmed (read as '0'), or left unprogrammed (read as '1') to select various device configurations as shown in Register 14-2. These bits are mapped in program memory location 2007h.

Note:	Address 2007h is beyond the user program memory space. It belongs to the special configuration memory space (2000h-3FFFh), which can be accessed only during programming. See *"PIC12F6XX/16F6XX Memory Programming Specification"* (DS41204) for more information.

TABLE 14-4: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR REGISTER

Register	Address	Power-on Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset WDT Reset Brown-out Reset(1)	Wake-up from Sleep through Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep through WDT Time-out
W	—	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
INDF	00h/80h/ 100h/180h	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
TMR0	01h/101h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PCL	02h/82h/ 102h/182h	0000 0000	0000 0000	PC + 1(3)
STATUS	03h/83h/ 103h/183h	0001 1xxx	000q quuu(4)	uuuq quuu(4)
FSR	04h/84h/ 104h184h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PORTA	05h/105h	--xx xxxx	--uu uuuu	--uu uuuu
PORTB	06h/106h	xxxx ----	uuuu ----	uuuu ----
PORTC	07h/107h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PCLATH	0Ah/8Ah/ 10Ah/18Ah	---0 0000	---0 0000	---u uuuu
INTCON	0Bh/8Bh/ 10Bh/18Bh	0000 000x	0000 000u	uuuu uuuu(2)
PIR1	0Ch	-000 0000	-000 0000	-uuu uuuu(2)
PIR2	0Dh	0000 ----	0000 ----	uuuu ----(2)
TMR1L	0Eh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
TMR1H	0Fh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T1CON	10h	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
TMR2	11h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
T2CON	12h	-000 0000	-000 0000	-uuu uuuu
SSPBUF	13h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
SSPCON	14h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
CCPR1L	15h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR1H	16h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP1CON	17h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
RCSTA	18h	0000 000x	0000 000x	uuuu uuuu
TXREG	19h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
RCREG	1Ah	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PWM1CON	1Ch	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
ECCPAS	1Dh	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
ADRESH	1Eh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ADCON0	1Fh	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
OPTION_REG	81h/181h	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISA	85h/185h	--11 1111	--11 1111	--uu uuuu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, reads as '0', q = value depends on condition.

Note 1: If VDD goes too low, Power-on Reset will be activated and registers will be affected differently.

2: One or more bits in INTCON and/or PIR1 will be affected (to cause wake-up).

3: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIE bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0004h).

4: See Table 14-5 for Reset value for specific condition.

5: If Reset was due to brown-out, then bit 0 = 0. All other Resets will cause bit 0 = u.

6: Accessible only when SSPM<3:0> = 1001.

TABLE 14-4: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR REGISTER (CONTINUED)

Register	Address	Power-on Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset WDT Reset (Continued) Brown-out Reset(1)	Wake-up from Sleep through Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep through WDT Time-out
TRISB	86h/186h	1111 ----	1111 ----	uuuu ----
TRISC	87h/187h	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
PIE1	8Ch	-000 0000	-000 0000	-uuu uuuu
PIE2	8Dh	0000 ----	0000 ----	uuuu uuuu
PCON	8Eh	--01 --0x	--0u --uq[1, 5]	--uu --uu
OSCCON	8Fh	-110 q000	-110 q000	-uuu uuuu
OSCTUNE	90h	---0 0000	---u uuuu	---u uuuu
PR2	92h	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
SSPADD	93h	0000 0000	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
SSPMSK(6)	93h	---- ----	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
SSPSTAT	94h	0000 0000	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
WPUA	95h	--11 -111	--11 -111	uuuu uuuu
IOCA	96h	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
WDTCON	97h	---0 1000	---0 1000	---u uuuu
TXSTA	98h	0000 0010	0000 0010	uuuu uuuu
SPBRG	99h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
SPBRGH	9Ah	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
BAUDCTL	9Bh	01-0 0-00	01-0 0-00	uu-u u-uu
ADRESL	9Eh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ADCON1	9Fh	-000 ----	-000 ----	-uuu ----
EEDAT	10Ch	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
EEADR	10Dh	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
EEDATH	10Eh	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
EEADRH	10Fh	---- 0000	---- 0000	---- uuuu
WPUB	115h	1111 ----	1111 ----	uuuu ----
IOCB	116h	0000 ----	0000 ----	uuuu ----
VRCON	118h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
CM1CON0	119h	0000 -000	0000 -000	uuuu -uuu
CM2CON0	11Ah	0000 -000	0000 -000	uuuu -uuu
CM2CON1	11Bh	00-- --00	00-- --10	uu-- --uu
ANSEL	11Eh	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
ANSELH	11Fh	---- 1111	---- 1111	---- uuuu
EECON1	18Ch	x--- x000	u--- q000	---- uuuu
EECON2	18Dh	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----
PSTRCON	19Dh	---0 0001	---0 0001	---u uuuu
SRCON	19EH	0000 00--	0000 00--	uuuu uu--

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, reads as '0', q = value depends on condition.

Note 1: If VDD goes too low, Power-on Reset will be activated and registers will be affected differently.

2: One or more bits in INTCON and/or PIR1 will be affected (to cause wake-up).

3: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIE bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0004h).

4: See Table 14-5 for Reset value for specific condition.

5: If Reset was due to brown-out, then bit 0 = 0. All other Resets will cause bit 0 = u.

6: Accessible only when SSPM<3:0> = 1001.

TABLE 14-5: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR SPECIAL REGISTERS

14.3 Interrupts

The PIC16F631/677/685/687/689/690 have multiple sources of interrupt:

- External Interrupt RA2/INT
- TMR0 Overflow Interrupt
- PORTA/PORTB Change Interrupts
- 2 Comparator Interrupts
- A/D Interrupt (except PIC16F631)
- Timer1 Overflow Interrupt
- Timer2 Match Interrupt (PIC16F685/PIC16F690 only)
- EEPROM Data Write Interrupt
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor Interrupt
- Enhanced CCP Interrupt (PIC16F685/PIC16F690 only)
- EUSART Receive and Transmit interrupts (PIC16F687/PIC16F689/PIC16F690 only)

The Interrupt Control register (INTCON) and Peripheral Interrupt Request Register 1 (PIR1) record individual interrupt requests in flag bits. The INTCON register also has individual and global interrupt enable bits.

A Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE (INTCON<7>), enables (if set) all unmasked interrupts, or disables (if cleared) all interrupts. Individual interrupts can be disabled through their corresponding enable bits in the INTCON, PIE1 and PIE2 registers, respectively. GIE is cleared on Reset.

The Return from Interrupt instruction, `RETFIE`, exits the interrupt routine, as well as sets the GIE bit, which re-enables unmasked interrupts.

The following interrupt flags are contained in the INTCON register:

- INT Pin Interrupt
- PORTA/PORTB Change Interrupts
- TMR0 Overflow Interrupt

The peripheral interrupt flags are contained in the PIR1 and PIR2 registers. The corresponding interrupt enable bits are contained in PIE1 and PIE2 registers.

The following interrupt flags are contained in the PIR1 register:

- A/D Interrupt
- EUSART Receive and Transmit Interrupts
- Timer1 Overflow Interrupt
- Synchronous Serial Port (SSP) Interrupt
- Enhanced CCP1 Interrupt
- Timer1 Overflow Interrupt
- Timer2 Match Interrupt

The following interrupt flags are contained in the PIR2 register:

- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor Interrupt
- 2 Comparator Interrupts
- EEPROM Data Write Interrupt

When an interrupt is serviced:

- The GIE is cleared to disable any further interrupt.
- The return address is pushed onto the stack.
- The PC is loaded with 0004h.

For external interrupt events, such as the INT pin, PORTA/PORTB change interrupts, the interrupt latency will be three or four instruction cycles. The exact latency depends upon when the interrupt event occurs (see Figure 14-8). The latency is the same for one or 2-cycle instructions. Once in the Interrupt Service Routine, the source(s) of the interrupt can be determined by polling the interrupt flag bits. The interrupt flag bit(s) must be cleared in software before re-enabling interrupts to avoid multiple interrupt requests.

Note 1:	Individual interrupt flag bits are set, regardless of the status of their corresponding mask bit or the GIE bit.
2:	When an instruction that clears the GIE bit is executed, any interrupts that were pending for execution in the next cycle are ignored. The interrupts, which were ignored, are still pending to be serviced when the GIE bit is set again.

For additional information on Timer1, Timer2, comparators, A/D, data EEPROM, EUSART, SSP or Enhanced CCP modules, refer to the respective peripheral section.

14.3.1 RA2/INT INTERRUPT

External interrupt on RA2/INT pin is edge-triggered; either rising if the INTEDG bit (OPTION_REG<6>) is set, or falling, if the INTEDG bit is clear. When a valid edge appears on the RA2/INT pin, the INTF bit (INTCON<1>) is set. This interrupt can be disabled by clearing the INTE control bit (INTCON<4>). The INTF bit must be cleared in software in the Interrupt Service Routine before re-enabling this interrupt. The RA2/INT interrupt can wake-up the processor from Sleep, if the INTE bit was set prior to going into Sleep. The status of the GIE bit decides whether or not the processor branches to the interrupt vector following wake-up (0004h). See **Section 14.6 "Power-Down Mode (Sleep)"** for details on Sleep and Figure 14-10 for timing of wake-up from Sleep through RA2/INT interrupt.

Note:	The ANSEL and CM2CON0 registers must be initialized to configure an analog channel as a digital input. Pins configured as analog inputs will read '0'.

15.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

The PIC16F690 instruction set is highly orthogonal and is comprised of three basic categories:

- **Byte-oriented** operations
- **Bit-oriented** operations
- **Literal and control** operations

Each PIC16 instruction is a 14-bit word divided into an **opcode,** which specifies the instruction type and one or more **operands,** which further specify the operation of the instruction. The formats for each of the categories is presented in Figure 15-1, while the various opcode fields are summarized in Table 15-1.

Table 15-2 lists the instructions recognized by the MPASM™ assembler.

For **byte-oriented** instructions, 'f' represents a file register designator and 'd' represents a destination designator. The file register designator specifies which file register is to be used by the instruction.

The destination designator specifies where the result of the operation is to be placed. If 'd' is zero, the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is one, the result is placed in the file register specified in the instruction.

For **bit-oriented** instructions, 'b' represents a bit field designator, which selects the bit affected by the operation, while 'f' represents the address of the file in which the bit is located.

For **literal and control** operations, 'k' represents an 8-bit or 11-bit constant, or literal value.

One instruction cycle consists of four oscillator periods; for an oscillator frequency of 4 MHz, this gives a normal instruction execution time of 1 μs. All instructions are executed within a single instruction cycle, unless a conditional test is true, or the program counter is changed as a result of an instruction. When this occurs, the execution takes two instruction cycles, with the second cycle executed as a NOP.

All instruction examples use the format '0xhh' to represent a hexadecimal number, where 'h' signifies a hexadecimal digit.

15.1 Read-Modify-Write Operations

Any instruction that specifies a file register as part of the instruction performs a Read-Modify-Write (RMW) operation. The register is read, the data is modified, and the result is stored according to either the instruction, or the destination designator 'd'. A read operation is performed on a register even if the instruction writes to that register.

For example, a CLRF PORTA instruction will read PORTA, clear all the data bits, then write the result back to PORTA. This example would have the unintended consequence of clearing the condition that set the RAIF flag.

TABLE 15-1: OPCODE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS

Field	Description
f	Register file address (0x00 to 0x7F)
W	Working register (accumulator)
b	Bit address within an 8-bit file register
k	Literal field, constant data or label
x	Don't care location (= 0 or 1). The assembler will generate code with x = 0. It is the recommended form of use for compatibility with all Microchip software tools.
d	Destination select; d = 0: store result in W, d = 1: store result in file register f. Default is d = 1.
PC	Program Counter
$\overline{TO}$	Time-out bit
C	Carry bit
DC	Digit carry bit
Z	Zero bit
$\overline{PD}$	Power-down bit

FIGURE 15-1: GENERAL FORMAT FOR INSTRUCTIONS

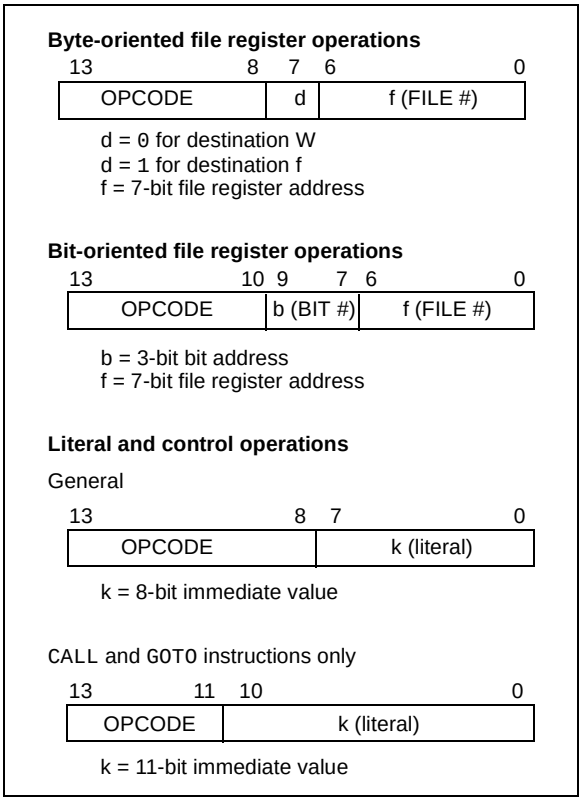


TABLE 17-14: I²C™ BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
100*	THIGH	Clock high time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 1.5 MHz
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 10 MHz
			SSP Module	1.5TCY	—		
101*	TLOW	Clock low time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 1.5 MHz
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 10 MHz
			SSP Module	1.5TCY	—		
102*	TR	SDA and SCL rise time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1CB	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10-400 pF
103*	TF	SDA and SCL fall time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1CB	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10-400 pF
90*	TSU:STA	Start condition setup time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
91*	THD:STA	Start condition hold time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	µs	After this period the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
106*	THD:DAT	Data input hold time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	µs	
107*	TSU:DAT	Data input setup time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	**(Note 2)**
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
92*	TSU:STO	Stop condition setup time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
109*	TAA	Output valid from clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	**(Note 1)**
			400 kHz mode	—	—	ns	
110*	TBUF	Bus free time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
	CB	Bus capacitive loading		—	400	pF	

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

Note 1: As a transmitter, the device must provide this internal minimum delay time to bridge the undefined region (min. 300 ns) of the falling edge of SCL to avoid unintended generation of Start or Stop conditions.

2: A Fast mode (400 kHz) I²C bus device can be used in a Standard mode (100 kHz) I²C bus system, but the requirement TSU:DAT ≥ 250 ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the low period of the SCL signal. If such a device does stretch the low period of the SCL signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDA line TR max. + TSU:DAT = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (according to the Standard mode I²C bus specification), before the SCL line is released.

TABLE 17-15: A/D CONVERTER (ADC) CHARACTERISTICS:

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C							
Param No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ†**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
AD01	NR	Resolution	—	—	10 bits	bit	
AD02	EIL	Integral Error	—	—	±1	LSb	VREF = 5.12V
AD03	EDL	Differential Error	—	—	±1	LSb	No missing codes to 10 bits VREF = 5.12V
AD04	EOFF	Offset Error	—	—	±1	LSb	VREF = 5.12V
AD04A			—	+1.5	+3.0	LSb	(PIC16F677 only)
AD07	EGN	Gain Error	—	—	±1	LSb	VREF = 5.12V
AD06 AD06A	VREF	Reference Voltage(3)	2.2 2.5	—	— VDD	V	 Absolute minimum to ensure 1 LSb accuracy
AD07	VAIN	Full-Scale Range	VSS	—	VREF	V	
AD08	ZAIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	10	kΩ	
AD09*	IREF	VREF Input Current(3)	10	—	1000	μA	During VAIN acquisition. Based on differential of VHOLD to VAIN.
			—	—	50	μA	During A/D conversion cycle

* 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: Total Absolute Error includes integral, differential, offset and gain errors.

2: The A/D conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage and has no missing codes.

3: ADC VREF is from external VREF or VDD pin, whichever is selected as reference input.

4: When ADC is off, it will not consume any current other than leakage current. The power-down current specification includes any such leakage from the ADC module.

TABLE 17-18: ADC CLOCK PERIOD (T_{AD}) VS. DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCIES ($V_{DD} \geq 3.0V$, $V_{REF} \geq 2.5V$)

ADC Clock Period (T_{AD})		Device Frequency (F_{OSC})			
ADC Clock Source	**ADCS<2:0>**	**20 MHz**	**8 MHz**	**4 MHz**	**1 MHz**
Fosc/2	000	100 ns	250 ns	500 ns	2.0 μs
Fosc/4	100	200 ns	500 ns	1.0 μs	4.0 μs
Fosc/8	001	400 ns	1.0 μs	2.0 μs	8.0 μs
Fosc/16	101	800 ns	2.0 μs	4.0 μs	16.0 μs
Fosc/32	010	1.6 μs	4.0 μs	8.0 μs	32.0 μs
Fosc/64	110	3.2 μs	8.0 μs	16.0 μs	64.0 μs
Frc	x11	2-6 μs	2-6 μs	2-6 μs	2-6 μs

Legend: Shaded cells should not be used for conversions at temperatures above +125°C.

Note 1: T_{AD} must be between 1.6 μs and 4.0 μs.