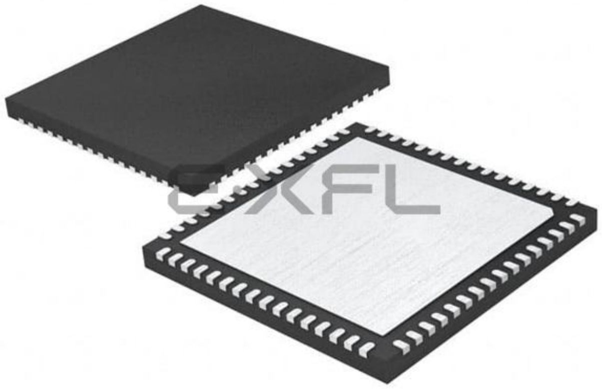
E·XFL

Microchip Technology - PIC18F65K22-I/MRRSL Datasheet



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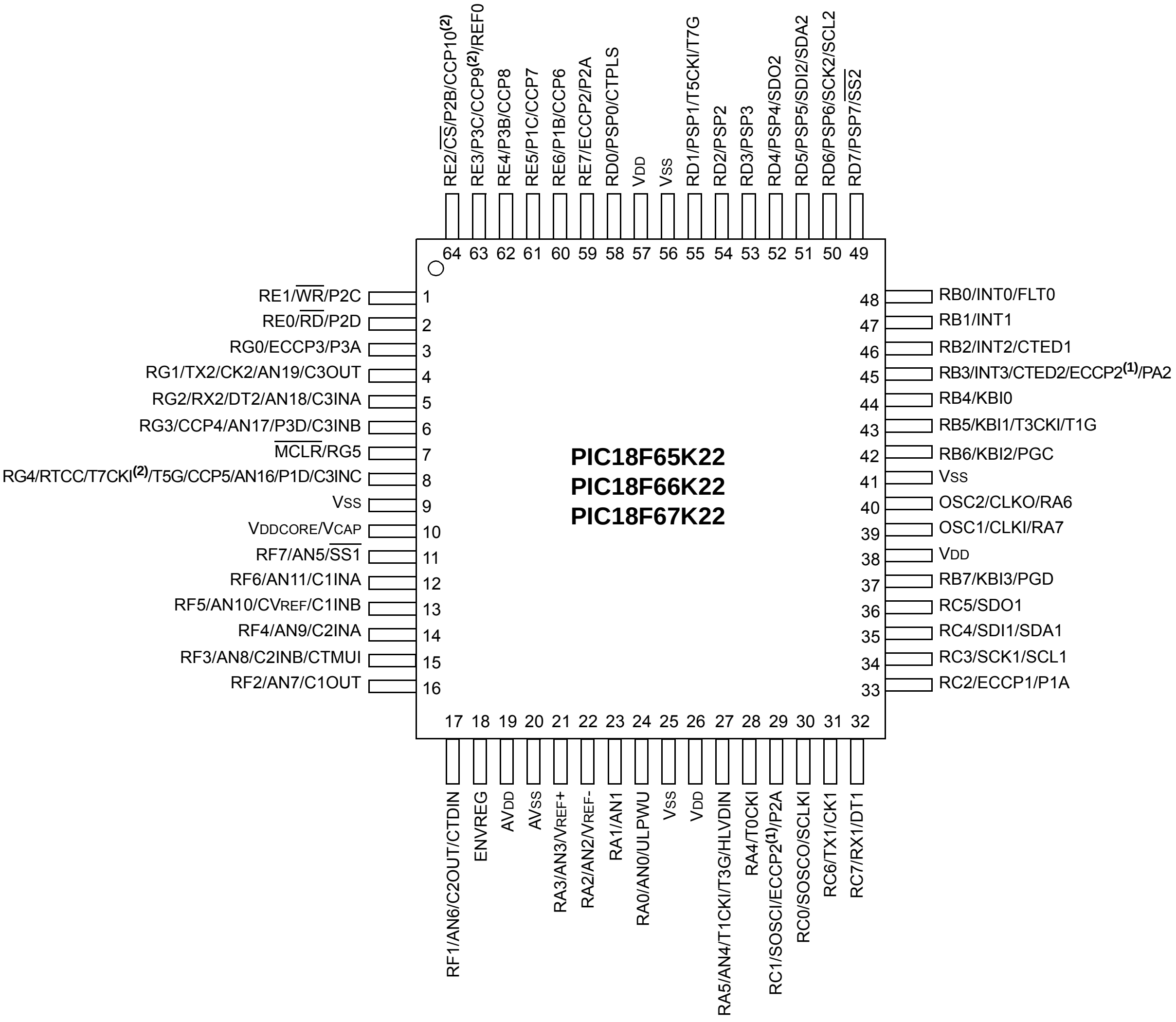
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	64MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	32KB (16K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-VQFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18f65k22-i-mrrsl

Pin Diagrams – PIC18F6XK22

64-Pin TQFP, QFN



Note 1: The ECCP2 pin placement depends on the CCP2MX Configuration bit setting and whether the device is in Microcontroller or Extended Microcontroller mode.

2: Not available on the PIC18F65K22 and PIC18F85K22 devices.

3.6 Internal Oscillator Block

The PIC18F87K22 family of devices includes an internal oscillator block which generates two different clock signals. Either clock can be used as the microcontroller's clock source, which may eliminate the need for an external oscillator circuit on the OSC1 and/or OSC2 pins.

The internal oscillator consists of three blocks, depending on the frequency of operation. They are HF-INTOSC, MF-INTOSC and LF-INTRC.

In HF-INTOSC mode, the internal oscillator can provide a frequency ranging from 31 kHz to 16 MHz, with the postscaler deciding the selected frequency (IRCF<2:0>).

The INTSRC bit (OSCTUNE<7>) and MFIOSEL bit (OSCCON2<0>) also decide which INTOSC provides the lower frequency (500 kHz to 31 KHz). For the HF-INTOSC to provide these frequencies, INTSRC = `1` and MFIOSEL = `0`.

In HF-INTOSC, the postscaler (IRCF<2:0>) provides the frequency range of 31 kHz to 16 MHz. If HF-INTOSC is used with the PLL, the input frequency to the PLL should be 8 MHz or 16 MHz (IRCF<2:0> = `111` or `110`).

For MF-INTOSC mode to provide a frequency range of 500 kHz to 31 kHz, INTSRC = `1` and MFIOSEL = `1`. The postscaler (IRCF<2:0>), in this mode, provides the frequency range of 31 kHz to 500 kHz.

The LF-INTRC can provide only 31 kHz if INTSRC = `0`.

The LF-INTRC provides 31 kHz and is enabled if it is selected as the device clock source. The mode is enabled automatically when any of the following are enabled:

- Power-up Timer
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor
- Watchdog Timer
- Two-Speed Start-up

These features are discussed in greater detail in **Section 28.0 "Special Features of the CPU"**.

The clock source frequency (HF-INTOSC, MF-INTOSC or LF-INTRC direct) is selected by configuring the IRCF bits of the OSCCON register, as well the INTSRC and MFIOSEL bits. The default frequency on device Resets is 8 MHz.

3.6.1 INTIO MODES

Using the internal oscillator as the clock source eliminates the need for up to two external oscillator pins, which can then be used for digital I/O. Two distinct oscillator configurations, which are determined by the FOSC Configuration bits, are available:

- In INTIO1 mode, the OSC2 pin (RA6) outputs FOSC/4, while OSC1 functions as RA7 (see Figure 3-8) for digital input and output.
- In INTIO2 mode, OSC1 functions as RA7 and OSC2 functions as RA6 (see Figure 3-9). Both are available as digital input and output ports.

FIGURE 3-8: INTIO1 OSCILLATOR MODE

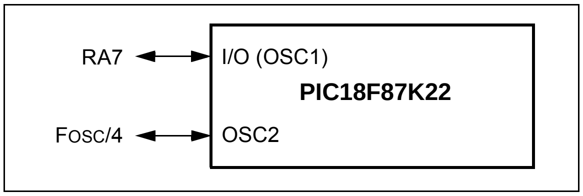
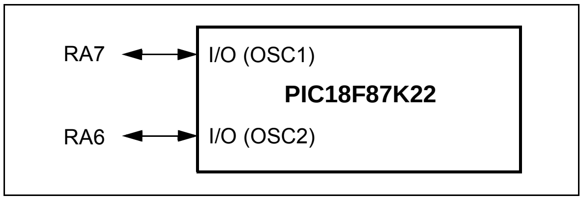


FIGURE 3-9: INTIO2 OSCILLATOR MODE



3.6.2 INTPLL MODES

The 4x Phase Lock Loop (PLL) can be used with the HF-INTOSC to produce faster device clock speeds than are normally possible with the internal oscillator sources. When enabled, the PLL produces a clock speed of 32 MHz or 64 MHz.

PLL operation is controlled through software. The control bit, PLLEN (OSCTUNE<6>), is used to enable or disable its operation. Additionally, the PLL will only function when the selected HF-INTOSC frequency is either 8 MHz or 16 MHz (OSCCON<6:4> = `111` or `110`).

Like the INTIO modes, there are two distinct INTPLL modes available:

- In INTPLL1 mode, the OSC2 pin outputs FOSC/4, while OSC1 functions as RA7 for digital input and output. Externally, this is identical in appearance to INTIO1 (Figure 3-8).
- In INTPLL2 mode, OSC1 functions as RA7 and OSC2 functions as RA6, both for digital input and output. Externally, this is identical to INTIO2 (Figure 3-9).

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

Register	Applicable Devices		Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Resets, WDT Reset, RESET Instruction, Stack Resets, CM Resets	Wake-up via WDT or Interrupt
ECCP1AS	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
ECCP1DEL	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
CCPR1H	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR1L	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP1CON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PIR5	PIC18F65K22	PIC18F85K22	---0 -000	---0 -000	---u -uuu
PIR5	PIC18F66K22 PIC18F67K22	PIC18F86K22 PIC18F87K22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PIE5	PIC18F65K22	PIC18F85K22	---0 0000	---0 0000	---u uuuu(1)
PIE5	PIC18F66K22 PIC18F67K22	PIC18F86K22 PIC18F87K22	0000 000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu(1)
IPR4	PIC18F65K22	PIC18F85K22	--11 1111	--11 1111	--uu uuuu
IPR4	PIC18F66K22 PIC18F67K22	PIC18F86K22 PIC18F87K22	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
PIR4	PIC18F65K22	PIC18F85K22	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu(1)
PIR4	PIC18F66K22 PIC18F67K22	PIC18F86K22 PIC18F87K22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu(1)
PIE4	PIC18F65K22	PIC18F85K22	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
PIE4	PIC18F66K22 PIC18F67K22	PIC18F86K22 PIC18F87K22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
CVRCON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
CMSTAT	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	xxx- ----	xxx- ----	uuu- ----
TMR3H	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
TMR3L	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T3CON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0x00	uuuu uuuu
T3GCON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0x00	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
SPBRG1	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
RCREG1	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
TXREG1	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
TXSTA1	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0010	0000 0010	uuuu uuuu
RCSTA1	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 000x	0000 000x	uuuu uuuu
T1GCON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0x00	0000 0x00	uuuu -uuu
IPR6	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	---1 -111	---1 -111	---u -uuu
HLVDCON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 0101	0000 0101	uuuu uuuu
PSPCON	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	0000 ----	0000 ----	uuuu ----
PIR6	PIC18F6XK22	PIC18F8XK22	---0 -000	---0 -000	---u -uuu

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

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

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

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

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

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8.1 External Memory Bus Control

The operation of the interface is controlled by the MEMCON register (Register 8-1). This register is available in all program memory operating modes except Microcontroller mode. In this mode, the register is disabled and cannot be written to.

The EBDIS bit (MEMCON<7>) controls the operation of the bus and related port functions. Clearing EBDIS enables the interface and disables the I/O functions of the ports, as well as any other functions multiplexed to those pins. Setting the bit enables the I/O ports and other functions, but allows the interface to override everything else on the pins when an external memory operation is required. By default, the external bus is always enabled and disables all other I/O.

The operation of the EBDIS bit is also influenced by the program memory mode being used. This is discussed in more detail in **Section 8.5 “Program Memory Modes and the External Memory Bus”**.

The WAIT bits allow for the addition of Wait states to external memory operations. The use of these bits is discussed in **Section 8.3 “Wait States”**.

The WM bits select the particular operating mode used when the bus is operating in 16-Bit Data Width mode. These bits are discussed in more detail in **Section 8.6 “16-Bit Data Width Modes”**. These bits have no effect when an 8-Bit Data Width mode is selected.

REGISTER 8-1: MEMCON: EXTERNAL MEMORY BUS CONTROL REGISTER(1)

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EBDIS	—	WAIT1	WAIT0	—	—	WM1	WM0
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 **EBDIS**: External Bus Disable bit

1 = External bus is enabled when microcontroller accesses external memory; otherwise, all external bus drivers are mapped as I/O ports
0 = External bus is always enabled, I/O ports are disabled

bit 6 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 5-4 **WAIT<1:0>:** Table Reads and Writes Bus Cycle Wait Count bits

11 = Table reads and writes will wait 0 T_{CY}
10 = Table reads and writes will wait 1 T_{CY}
01 = Table reads and writes will wait 2 T_{CY}
00 = Table reads and writes will wait 3 T_{CY}

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 1-0 **WM<1:0>:** TBLWT Operation with 16-Bit Data Bus Width Select bits

1x = Word Write mode: TABLAT word output; $\overline{WRH}$ is active when TABLAT is written
01 = Byte Select mode: TABLAT data is copied on both MSB and LSB; $\overline{WRH}$ and ($\overline{UB}$ or $\overline{LB}$) will activate
00 = Byte Write mode: TABLAT data is copied on both MSB and LSB; $\overline{WRH}$ or $\overline{WRL}$ will activate

Note 1: Unimplemented on 64-pin devices (PIC18F6XK22), read as ‘0’.

TABLE 12-9: PORTE FUNCTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Function	TRIS Setting	I/O	I/O Type	Description
RE2/$\overline{\text{CS}}$/P2B/ CCP10/AD10	RE2	0	O	DIG	LATE<2> data output.
		1	I	ST	PORTE<2> data input.
	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	x	I	TTL	Parallel Slave Port chip select.
	P2B	0	O	—	ECCP2 PWM Output B. May be configured for tri-state during Enhanced PWM shutdown events.
	CCP10	1	I/O	ST	Capture 10 input/Compare 10 output/PWM10 output.
	AD10[(2)]	x	O	DIG	External memory interface, Address/Data Bit 10 output.
		x	I	TTL	External memory interface, Data Bit 10 input.
RE3/P3C/ CCP9/REFO/ AD11	RE3	0	O	DIG	LATE<3> data output.
		1	I	ST	PORTE<3> data input.
	P3C	0	O	—	ECCP3 PWM Output C. May be configured for tri-state during Enhanced PWM shutdown events.
	CCP9	0	O	DIG	CCP9 Compare/PWM output; takes priority over port data.
		1	I	ST	CCP9 capture input.
	REFO	x	O	DIG	Reference output clock.
	AD11[(2)]	x	O	DIG	External memory interface, Address/Data Bit 11 output.
		x	I	TTL	External memory interface, Data Bit 11 input.
RE4/P3B/ CCP8/AD12	RE4	0	O	DIG	LATE<4> data output.
		1	I	ST	PORTE<4> data input.
	P3B	0	O	—	ECCP3 PWM Output B. May be configured for tri-state during Enhanced PWM shutdown events.
	CCP8	0	O	DIG	CCP8 compare/PWM output; takes priority over port data.
		1	I	ST	CCP8 capture input.
	AD12[(2)]	x	O	DIG	External memory interface, Address/Data Bit 12 output.
		x	I	TTL	External memory interface, Data Bit 12 input.
RE5/P1C/ CCP7/AD13	RE5	0	O	DIG	LATE<5> data output.
		1	I	ST	PORTE<5> data input.
	P1C	0	O	—	ECCP1 PWM Output C. May be configured for tri-state during Enhanced PWM shutdown events.
	CCP7	0	O	DIG	CCP7 compare/PWM output; takes priority over port data.
		1	I	ST	CCP7 capture input.
	AD13[(2)]	x	O	DIG	External memory interface, Address/Data Bit 13 output.
		x	I	TTL	External memory interface, Data Bit 13 input.
RE6/P1B/ CCP6/AD14	RE6	0	O	DIG	LATE<6> data output.
		1	I	ST	PORTE<6> data input.
	P1B	0	O	—	ECCP1 PWM Output B. May be configured for tri-state during Enhanced PWM shutdown events.
	CCP6	0	O	DIG	CCP6 compare/PWM output; takes priority over port data.
		1	I	ST	CCP9 capture input.
	AD14[(2)]	x	O	DIG	External memory interface, Address/Data Bit 14 output.
		x	I	TTL	External memory interface, Data Bit 14 input.

Legend: O = Output, I = Input, ANA = Analog Signal, DIG = Digital Output, ST = Schmitt Trigger Buffer Input, x = Don't care (TRIS bit does not affect port direction or is overridden for this option).

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when the CCP2MX Configuration bit is cleared and in Microcontroller mode.

2: This feature is only available on PIC18F8XKXX devices.

13.3 Prescaler

An 8-bit counter is available as a prescaler for the Timer0 module. The prescaler is not directly readable or writable. Its value is set by the PSA and T0PS<2:0> bits (T0CON<3:0>), which determine the prescaler assignment and prescale ratio.

Clearing the PSA bit assigns the prescaler to the Timer0 module. When it is assigned, prescale values from 1:2 through 1:256, in power-of-two increments, are selectable.

When assigned to the Timer0 module, all instructions writing to the TMR0 register (for example, `CLRF TMR0`, `MOVWF TMR0`, `BSF TMR0`) clear the prescaler count.

> **Note:** Writing to TMR0 when the prescaler is assigned to Timer0 will clear the prescaler count but will not change the prescaler assignment.

13.3.1 SWITCHING PRESCALER ASSIGNMENT

The prescaler assignment is fully under software control and can be changed “on-the-fly” during program execution.

13.4 Timer0 Interrupt

The TMR0 interrupt is generated when the TMR0 register overflows from FFh to 00h in 8-bit mode, or from FFFFh to 0000h in 16-bit mode. This overflow sets the TMR0IF flag bit. The interrupt can be masked by clearing the TMR0IE bit (INTCON<5>). Before re-enabling the interrupt, the TMR0IF bit must be cleared in software by the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

Since Timer0 is shut down in Sleep mode, the TMR0 interrupt cannot awaken the processor from Sleep.

TABLE 13-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER0

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
TMR0L	Timer0 Register Low Byte							
TMR0H	Timer0 Register High Byte							
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF
T0CON	TMR0ON	T08BIT	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	T0PS2	T0PS1	T0PS0

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as ‘0’. Shaded cells are not used by Timer0.

REGISTER 18-17: ALRMHR: ALARM HOURS VALUE REGISTER[1]

U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	HRTEN1	HRTEN0	HRONE3	HRONE2	HRONE1	HRONE0
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 5-4 **HRTEN<1:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Hour’s Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 2.

bit 3-0 **HRONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Hour’s Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

Note 1: A write to this register is only allowed when RTCWREN = 1.

REGISTER 18-18: ALRMMIN: ALARM MINUTES VALUE REGISTER

U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	MINTEN2	MINTEN1	MINTEN0	MINONE3	MINONE2	MINONE1	MINONE0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6-4 **MINTEN<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Minute’s Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 5.

bit 3-0 **MINONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Minute’s Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

REGISTER 18-19: ALRMSEC: ALARM SECONDS VALUE REGISTER

U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	SECTEN2	SECTEN1	SECTEN0	SECONE3	SECONE2	SECONE1	SECONE0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6-4 **SECTEN<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Second’s Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 5.

bit 3-0 **SECONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Second’s Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

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18.2.4 LEAP YEAR

Since the year range on the RTCC module is 2000 to 2099, the leap year calculation is determined by any year divisible by four in the above range. Only February is affected in a leap year.

February will have 29 days in a leap year and 28 days in any other year.

18.2.5 GENERAL FUNCTIONALITY

All Timer registers containing a time value of seconds or greater are writable. The user configures the time by writing the required year, month, day, hour, minutes and seconds to the Timer registers, via register pointers. (See **Section 18.2.8 “Register Mapping”**.)

The timer uses the newly written values and proceeds with the count from the required starting point.

The RTCC is enabled by setting the RTCEN bit (RTCCFG<7>). If enabled, while adjusting these registers, the timer still continues to increment. However, any time the MINSEC register is written to, both of the timer prescalers are reset to ‘0’. This allows fraction of a second synchronization.

The Timer registers are updated in the same cycle as the write instruction’s execution by the CPU. The user must ensure that when RTCEN = 1, the updated registers will not be incremented at the same time. This can be accomplished in several ways:

- By checking the RTCSYNC bit (RTCCFG<4>)
- By checking the preceding digits from which a carry can occur
- By updating the registers immediately following the seconds pulse (or an alarm interrupt)

The user has visibility to the half-second field of the counter. This value is read-only and can be reset only by writing to the lower half of the SECONDS register.

18.2.6 SAFETY WINDOW FOR REGISTER READS AND WRITES

The RTCSYNC bit indicates a time window during which the RTCC Clock Domain registers can be safely read and written without concern about a rollover. When RTCSYNC = 0, the registers can be safely accessed by the CPU.

Whether RTCSYNC = 1 or 0, the user should employ a firmware solution to ensure that the data read did not fall on a rollover boundary, resulting in an invalid or partial read. This firmware solution would consist of reading each register twice and then comparing the two values. If the two values matched, then a rollover did not occur.

18.2.7 WRITE LOCK

In order to perform a write to any of the RTCC Timer registers, the RTCWREN bit (RTCCFG<5>) must be set.

To avoid accidental writes to the RTCC Timer register, it is recommended that the RTCWREN bit (RTCCFG<5>) be kept clear when not writing to the register. For the RTCWREN bit to be set, there is only one instruction cycle time window allowed between the 55h/AA sequence and the setting of RTCWREN. For that reason, it is recommended that users follow the code example in Example 18-1.

EXAMPLE 18-1: SETTING THE RTCWREN BIT

```
    movlw     0x55
    movwf     EECON2
    movlw     0xAA
    movwf     EECON2
    bsf       RTCCFG,RTCWREN
```

18.2.8 REGISTER MAPPING

To limit the register interface, the RTCC Timer and Alarm Timer registers are accessed through corresponding register pointers. The RTCC Value register window (RTCVALH and RTCVALL) uses the RTCPTRx bits (RTCCFG<1:0>) to select the required Timer register pair.

By reading or writing to the RTCVALH register, the RTCC Pointer value (RTCPTR<1:0>) decrements by ‘1’ until it reaches ‘00’. When ‘00’ is reached, the MINUTES and SECONDS value is accessible through RTCVALH and RTCVALL until the pointer value is manually changed.

TABLE 18-3: RTCVALH AND RTCVALL REGISTER MAPPING

RTCPTR<1:0>	RTCC Value Register Window	
	RTCVALH	RTCVALL
00	MINUTES	SECONDS
01	WEEKDAY	HOURS
10	MONTH	DAY
11	—	YEAR

The Alarm Value register windows (ALRMVALH and ALRMVALL) use the ALRMPTR bits (ALRMCFG<1:0>) to select the desired alarm register pair.

By reading or writing to the ALRMVALH register, the Alarm Pointer value, ALRMPTR<1:0>, decrements by one until it reaches ‘00’. When it reaches ‘00’, the ALRMMIN and ALRMSEC values are accessible through ALRMVALH and ALRMVALL until the pointer value is manually changed.

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21.4.3.2 Address Masking Modes

Masking an address bit causes that bit to become a "don't care". When one address bit is masked, two addresses will be Acknowledged and cause an interrupt. It is possible to mask more than one address bit at a time, which greatly expands the number of addresses Acknowledged.

The I^2C slave behaves the same way whether address masking is used or not. However, when address masking is used, the I^2C slave can Acknowledge multiple addresses and cause interrupts. When this occurs, it is necessary to determine which address caused the interrupt by checking the SSPxBUF.

The PIC18F87K22 family of devices is capable of using two different Address Masking modes in I^2C slave operation: 5-Bit Address Masking and 7-Bit Address Masking. The Masking mode is selected at device configuration using the MSSPMSK Configuration bit. The default device configuration is 7-Bit Address Masking.

Both Masking modes, in turn, support address masking of 7-bit and 10-bit addresses. The combination of Masking modes and addresses provides different ranges of Acknowledgable addresses for each combination.

While both Masking modes function in roughly the same manner, the way they use address masks are different.

21.4.3.3 5-Bit Address Masking Mode

As the name implies, 5-Bit Address Masking mode uses an address mask of up to 5 bits to create a range of addresses to be Acknowledged, using bits, 5 through 1, of the incoming address. This allows the module to Acknowledge up to 31 addresses when using 7-bit addressing, or 63 addresses with 10-bit addressing (see Example 21-2). This Masking mode is selected when the MSSPMSK Configuration bit is programmed ('0').

The address mask in this mode is stored in the SSPxCON2 register, which stops functioning as a control register in I^2C Slave mode (Register 21-6). In 7-Bit Address Masking mode, address mask bits, ADMSK<5:1> (SSPxCON2<5:1>), mask the corresponding address bits in the SSPxADD register. For any ADMSK bits that are set (ADMSK<n> = 1), the corresponding address bit is ignored (SSPxADD<n> = x). For the module to issue an address Acknowledge, it is sufficient to match only on addresses that do not have an active address mask.

In 10-Bit Address Masking mode, bits, ADMSK<5:2>, mask the corresponding address bits in the SSPxADD register. In addition, ADMSK1 simultaneously masks the two LSbs of the address (SSPxADD<1:0>). For any ADMSK bits that are active (ADMSK<n> = 1), the corresponding address bit is ignored (SPxADD<n> = x). Also note, that although in 10-Bit Address Masking mode, the upper address bits reuse part of the SSPxADD register bits. The address mask bits do not interact with those bits; they only affect the lower address bits.

Note 1: ADMSK1 masks the two Least Significant bits of the address.

2: The two Most Significant bits of the address are not affected by address masking.

EXAMPLE 21-2: ADDRESS MASKING EXAMPLES IN 5-BIT MASKING MODE

7-Bit Addressing:

SSPxADD<7:1>= A0h (1010000) (SSPxADD<0> is assumed to be '0')

ADMSK<5:1> = 00111

Addresses Acknowledged: A0h, A2h, A4h, A6h, A8h, AAh, ACh, AEh

10-Bit Addressing:

SSPxADD<7:0> = A0h (10100000) (The two MSb of the address are ignored in this example, since they are not affected by masking)

ADMSK<5:1> = 00111

Addresses Acknowledged: A0h, A1h, A2h, A3h, A4h, A5h, A6h, A7h, A8h, A9h, AAh, ABh, ACh, ADh, AEh, AFh

21.4.17.2 Bus Collision During a Repeated Start Condition

During a Repeated Start condition, a bus collision occurs if:

a) A low level is sampled on SDAx when SCLx goes from a low level to a high level.

b) SCLx goes low before SDAx is asserted low, indicating that another master is attempting to transmit a data ‘1’.

When the user deasserts SDAx and the pin is allowed to float high, the BRG is loaded with SSPxADD<6:0> and counts down to 0. The SCLx pin is then deasserted and when sampled high, the SDAx pin is sampled.

If SDAx is low, a bus collision has occurred (i.e., another master is attempting to transmit a data ‘0’, Figure 21-31). If SDAx is sampled high, the BRG is reloaded and begins counting. If SDAx goes from high-to-low before the BRG times out, no bus collision occurs because no two masters can assert SDAx at exactly the same time.

If SCLx goes from high-to-low before the BRG times out and SDAx has not already been asserted, a bus collision occurs. In this case, another master is attempting to transmit a data ‘1’ during the Repeated Start condition (see Figure 21-32).

If, at the end of the BRG time-out, both SCLx and SDAx are still high, the SDAx pin is driven low and the BRG is reloaded and begins counting. At the end of the count, regardless of the status of the SCLx pin, the SCLx pin is driven low and the Repeated Start condition is complete.

FIGURE 21-31: BUS COLLISION DURING A REPEATED START CONDITION (CASE 1)

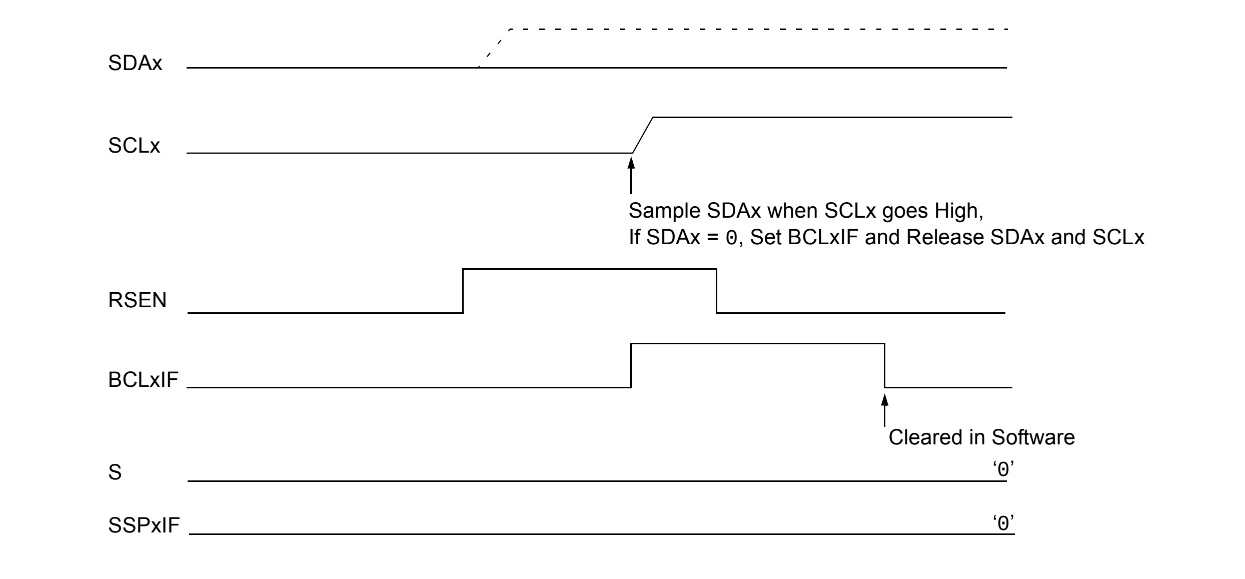
SDAx
SCLx
Sample SDAx when SCLx goes High,
If SDAx = 0, Set BCLxIF and Release SDAx and SCLx
RSEN
BCLxIF
Cleared in Software
S
‘0’
SSPxIF
‘0’

FIGURE 21-32: BUS COLLISION DURING REPEATED START CONDITION (CASE 2)

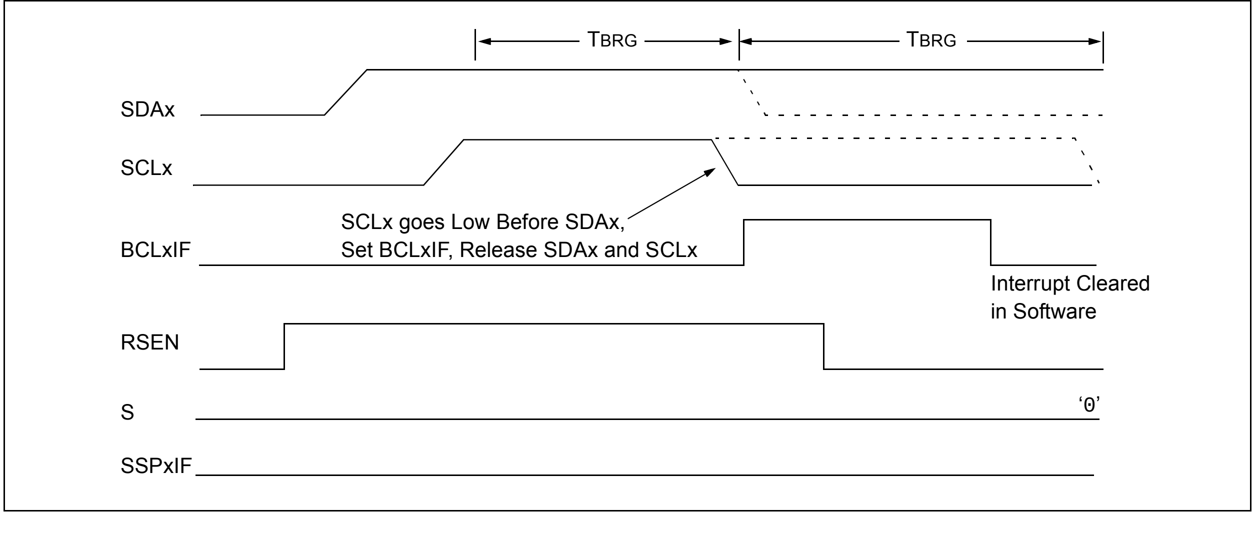

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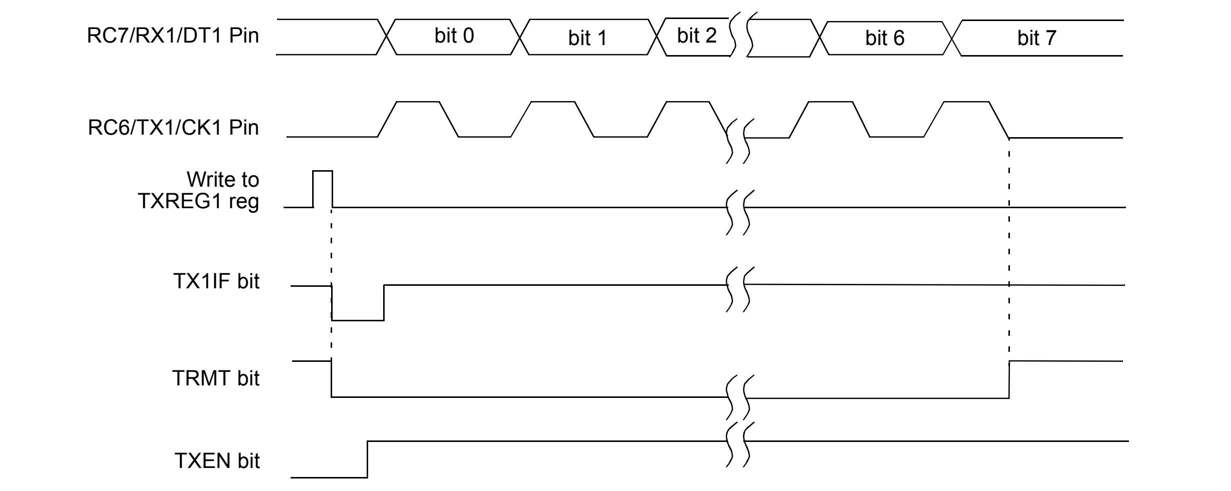
FIGURE 22-12: SYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION (THROUGH TXEN)



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

TABLE 22-7: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH SYNCHRONOUS MASTER TRANSMISSION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF
PIR1	PSPIF	ADIF	RC1IF	TX1IF	SSP1IF	TMR1GIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF
PIE1	PSPIE	ADIE	RC1IE	TX1IE	SSP1IE	TMR1GIE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE
IPR1	PSPIP	ADIP	RC1IP	TX1IP	SSP1IP	TMR1GIP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP
PIR3	TMR5GIF	—	RC2IF	TX2IF	CTMUIF	CCP2IF	CCP1IF	RTCCIF
PIE3	TMR5GIE	—	RC2IE	TX2IE	CTMUIE	CCP2IE	CCP1IE	RTCCIE
IPR3	TMR5GIP	—	RC2IP	TX2IP	CTMUIP	CCP2IP	CCP1IP	RTCCIP
RCSTA1	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D
TXREG1	EUSART1 Transmit Register							
TXSTA1	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D
BAUDCON1	ABDOVF	RCIDL	RXDTP	TXCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN
SPBRGH1	EUSART1 Baud Rate Generator Register High Byte							
SPBRG1	EUSART1 Baud Rate Generator Register							
RCSTA2	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D
TXREG2	EUSART2 Transmit Register							
TXSTA2	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D
BAUDCON2	ABDOVF	RCIDL	RXDTP	TXCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN
SPBRGH2	EUSART2 Baud Rate Generator Register High Byte							
SPBRG2	EUSART2 Baud Rate Generator Register							
ODCON3	U2OD	U1OD	—	—	—	—	—	CTMUDS
PMD0	CCP3MD	CCP2MD	CCP1MD	UART2MD	UART1MD	SSP2MD	SSP1MD	ADCMD

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

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REGISTER 23-4: ADRESH: A/D RESULT HIGH BYTE REGISTER, LEFT JUSTIFIED (ADFM = 0)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
ADRES11	ADRES10	ADRES9	ADRES8	ADRES7	ADRES6	ADRES5	ADRES4
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 **ADRES<11:4>:** A/D Result High Byte bits

REGISTER 23-5: ADRESL: A/D RESULT HIGH BYTE REGISTER, LEFT JUSTIFIED (ADFM = 0)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
ADRES3	ADRES2	ADRES1	ADRES0	ADSGN	ADSGN	ADSGN	ADSGN
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 7-4 **ADRES<3:0>:** A/D Result Low Byte bits

bit 3-0 **ADSGN:** A/D Result Sign bit
1 = A/D result is negative
0 = A/D result is positive

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TABLE 23-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH A/D MODULE

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF
PIR1	PSPIF	ADIF	RC1IF	TX1IF	SSP1IF	TMR1GIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF
PIE1	PSPIE	ADIE	RC1IE	TX1IE	SSP1IE	TMR1GIE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE
IPR1	PSPIP	ADIP	RC1IP	TX1IP	SSP1IP	TMR1GIP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP
PIR3	TMR5GIF	—	RC2IF	TX2IF	CTMUIF	CCP2IF	CCP1IF	RTCCIF
PIE3	TMR5GIE	—	RC2IE	TX2IE	CTMUIE	CCP2IE	CCP1IE	RTCCIE
IPR3	TMR5GIP	—	RC2IP	TX2IP	CTMUIP	CCP2IP	CCP1IP	RTCCIP
ADRESH	A/D Result Register High Byte							
ADRESL	A/D Result Register Low Byte							
ADCON0	—	CHS4	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON
ADCON1	TRIGSEL1	TRIGSEL0	VCFG1	VCFG0	VNCFG	CHSN2	CHSN1	CHSN0
ADCON2	ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0
ANCON0	ANSEL7	ANSEL6	ANSEL5	ANSEL4	ANSEL3	ANSEL2	ANSEL1	ANSEL0
ANCON1	ANSEL15	ANSEL14	ANSEL13	ANSEL12	ANSEL11	ANSEL10	ANSEL9	ANSEL8
ANCON2	ANSEL23	ANSEL22	ANSEL21	ANSEL20	ANSEL19	ANSEL18	ANSEL17	ANSEL16
CCP2CON	P2M1	P2M0	DC2B1	DC2B0	CCP2M3	CCP2M2	CCP2M1	CCP2M0
PORTA	RA7[2]	RA6[2]	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0
TRISA	TRISA7[2]	TRISA6[2]	TRISA5	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0
PORTF	RF7	RF6	RF5	RF4	RF3	RF2	RF1	—
TRISF	TRISF7	TRISF6	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	TRISF2	TRISF1	—
PORTG	—	—	RG5[3]	RG4	RG3	RG2	RG1	RG0
TRISG	—	—	—	TRISG4	TRISG3	TRISG2	TRISG1	TRISG0
PORTH[1]	RH7	RH6	RH5	RH4	RH3	RH2	RH1	RH0
TRISH[1]	TRISH7	TRISH6	TRISH5	TRISH4	TRISH3	TRISH2	TRISH1	TRISH0
PMD0	CCP3MD	CCP2MD	CCP1MD	UART2MD	UART1MD	SSP2MD	SSP1MD	ADCMD

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as ‘0’. Shaded cells are not used for A/D conversion.

Note 1: This register is not implemented on 64-pin devices.

2: These bits are available only in certain oscillator modes, when the FOSC2 Configuration bit = 0. If that Configuration bit is cleared, this signal is not implemented.

3: This bit is available when Master Clear is disabled (MCLRE = 0). When MCLRE is set, the bit is unimplemented.

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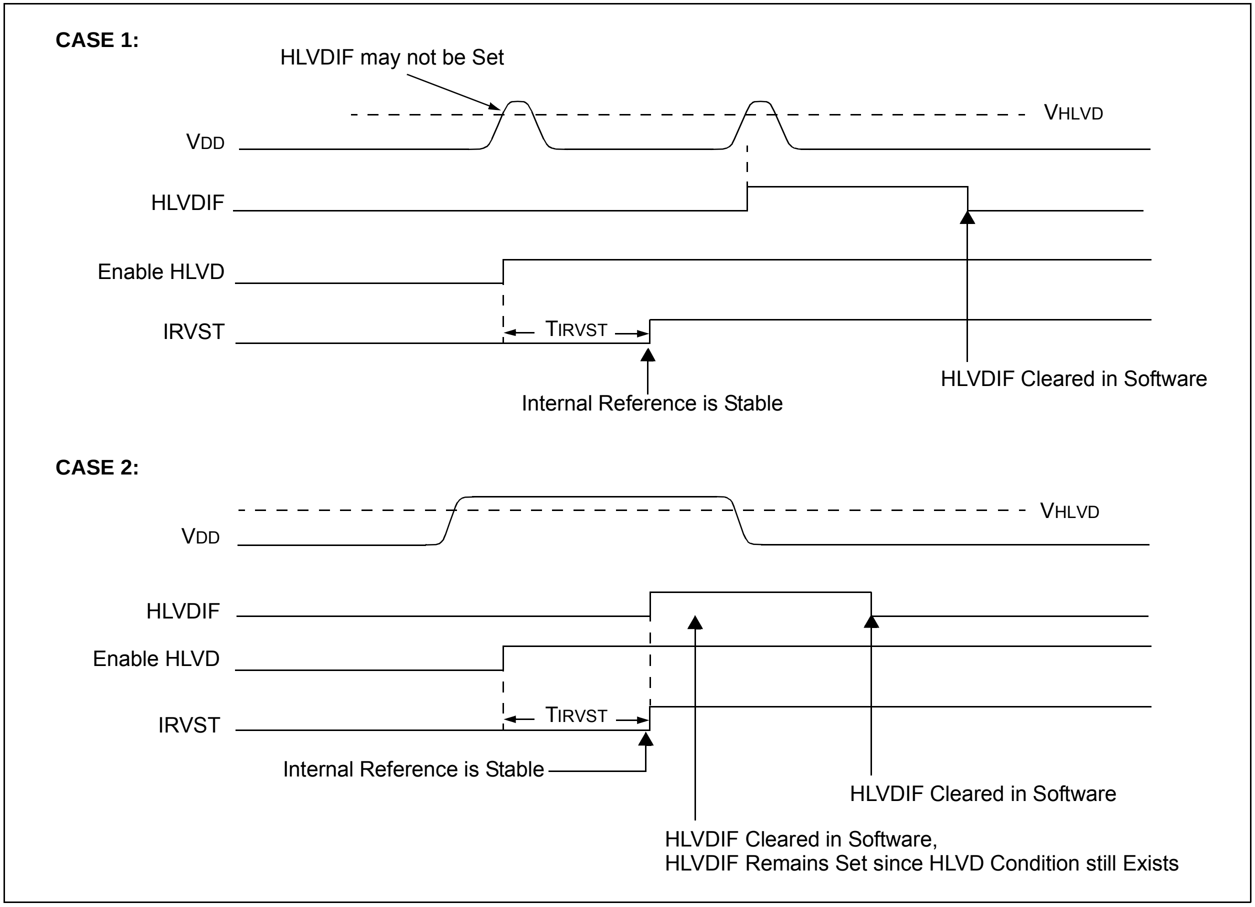
FIGURE 26-3: HIGH-VOLTAGE DETECT OPERATION (VDIRMAG = 1)

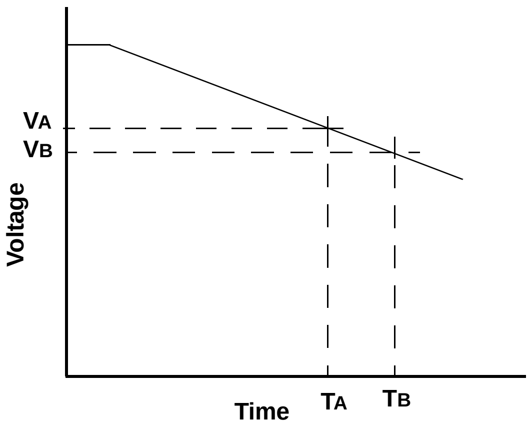

CASE 1:
HLVDIF may not be Set
VHLVD
VDD
HLVDIF
Enable HLVD
IRVST
TIRVST
Internal Reference is Stable
HLVDIF Cleared in Software
CASE 2:
VHLVD
VDD
HLVDIF
Enable HLVD
IRVST
TIRVST
Internal Reference is Stable
HLVDIF Cleared in Software
HLVDIF Cleared in Software,
HLVDIF Remains Set since HLVD Condition still Exists

26.5 Applications

In many applications, it is desirable to detect a drop below, or rise above, a particular voltage threshold. For example, the HLVD module could be periodically enabled to detect Universal Serial Bus (USB) attach or detach. This assumes the device is powered by a lower voltage source than the USB when detached. An attach would indicate a High-Voltage Detect from, for example, 3.3V to 5V (the voltage on USB) and vice versa for a detach. This feature could save a design a few extra components and an attach signal (input pin).

For general battery applications, Figure 26-4 shows a possible voltage curve. Over time, the device voltage decreases. When the device voltage reaches voltage, VA, the HLVD logic generates an interrupt at time, TA. The interrupt could cause the execution of an Interrupt Service Routine (ISR), which would allow the application to perform “housekeeping tasks” and a controlled shutdown before the device voltage exits the valid operating range at TB. This would give the application a time window, represented by the difference between TA and TB, to safely exit.

FIGURE 26-4: TYPICAL LOW-VOLTAGE DETECT APPLICATION



Legend: VA = HLVD trip point
VB = Minimum valid device operating voltage

EXAMPLE 27-1: SETUP FOR CTMU CALIBRATION ROUTINES

```
#include "p18cxxx.h"
/**************************************************************************/
/*Setup CTMU *****************************************************************/
/**************************************************************************/
void setup(void)

{ //CTMUCON - CTMU Control register

    CTMUCONH = 0x00;              //make sure CTMU is disabled
    CTMUCONL = 0X90;
    //CTMU continues to run when emulator is stopped,CTMU continues
    //to run in idle mode,Time Generation mode disabled, Edges are blocked
    //No edge sequence order, Analog current source not grounded, trigger
    //output disabled, Edge2 polarity = positive level, Edge2 source =
    //source 0, Edge1 polarity = positive level, Edge1 source = source 0,
    // Set Edge status bits to zero


    //CTMUICON - CTMU Current Control Register
    CTMUICON = 0x01;              //0.55uA, Nominal - No Adjustment

/**************************************************************************/
//Setup AD converter;
/**************************************************************************/

    TRISA=0x04;                   //set channel 2 as an input

    // Configured AN2 as an analog channel
    // ANCON0
    ANCON0 = 0X04;
    // ANCON1
    ANCON1 = 0XE0;

    // ADCON2
    ADCON2bits.ADFM=1;            // Resulst format 1= Right justified
    ADCON2bits.ACQT=1;            // Acquition time 7 = 20TAD 2 = 4TAD 1=2TAD
    ADCON2bits.ADCS=2;            // Clock conversion bits 6= FOSC/64 2=FOSC/32

    // ADCON0
    ADCON1bits.VCFG0 =0;          // Vref+ = AVdd
    ADCON0bits.VCFG1 =0;          // Vref+ = AVdd
    ADCON0bits.VCFG = 0;          // Vref- = AVss
    ADCON0bits.CHS=2;             // Select ADC channel

    ADCON0bits.ADON=1;            // Turn on ADC

}
```

REGISTER 28-1: CONFIG1L: CONFIGURATION REGISTER 1 LOW (BYTE ADDRESS 300000h)

U-0	R/P-1	U-0	R/P-1	R/P-1	R/P-1	U-0	R/P-1
—	XINST	—	SOSCSEL1	SOSCSEL0	INTOSCSEL	—	$\overline{\text{RETEN}}$
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6 **XINST:** Extended Instruction Set Enable bit

1 = Instruction set extension and Indexed Addressing mode are enabled
0 = Instruction set extension and Indexed Addressing mode are disabled (Legacy mode)

bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 4-3 **SOSCSEL<1:0>:** SOSC Power Selection and Mode Configuration bits

11 = High-power SOSC circuit is selected
10 = Digital (SCLKI) mode; I/O port functionality of RC0 and RC1 is enabled
01 = Low-power SOSC circuit is selected
00 = Reserved

bit 2 **INTOSCSEL:** LF-INTOSC Low-power Enable bit

1 = LF-INTOSC is in High-Power mode during Sleep
0 = LF-INTOSC is in Low-Power mode during Sleep

bit 1 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 0 **$\overline{\text{RETEN}}$:** VREG Sleep Enable bit

1 = Regulator power while in Sleep mode is controlled by VREGSLP (WDTCON<7>)
0 = Regulator power while in Sleep mode is controlled by SRETEN (WDTCON<4>). Ultra low-power regulator is enabled.

28.6 Program Verification and Code Protection

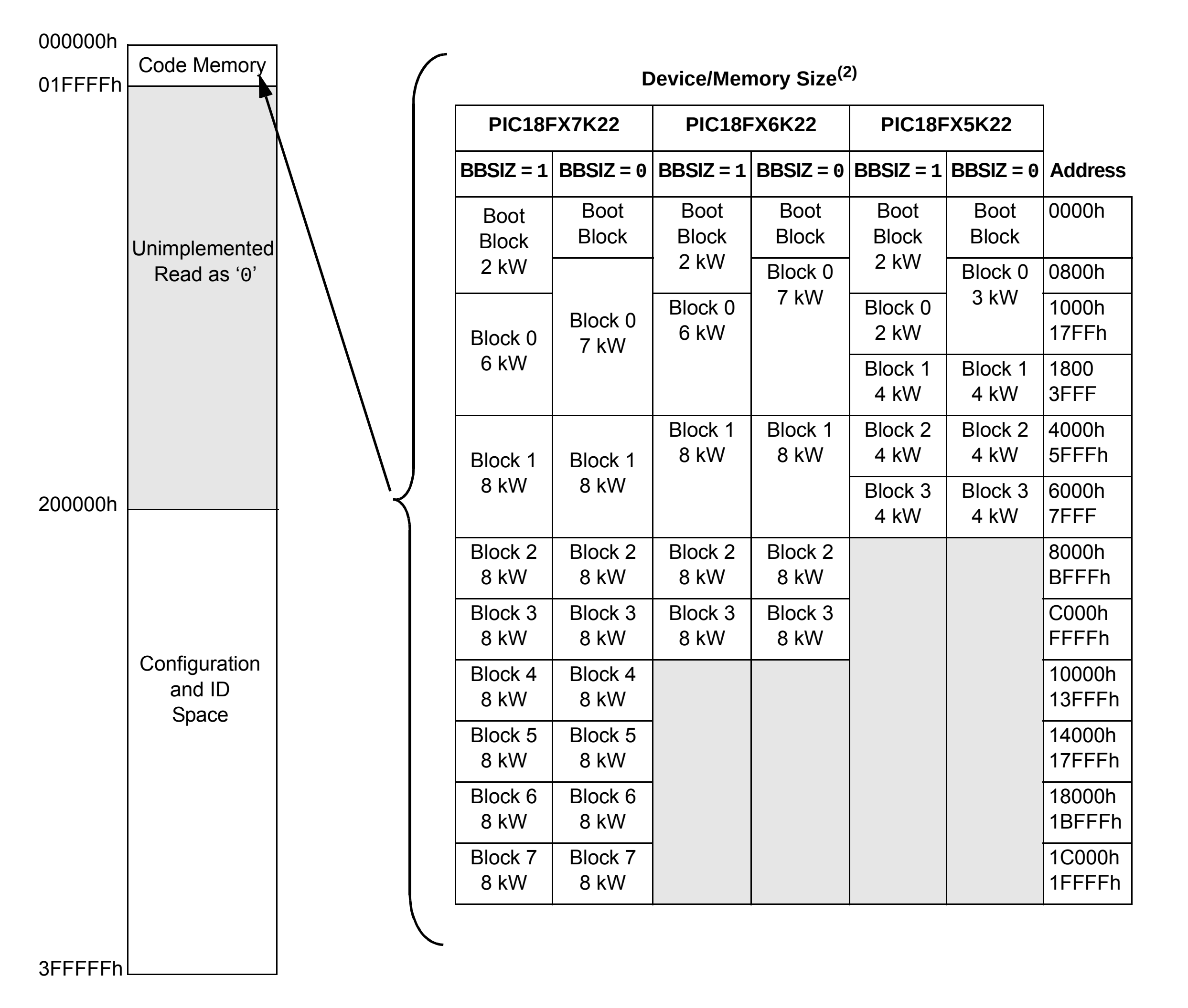
The user program memory is divided into four blocks for the PIC18FX5K22 and PIC18FX6K22 devices, and eight blocks for PIC18FX7K22 devices. One of these is a boot block of 1 or 2 Kbytes. The remainder of the memory is divided into blocks on binary boundaries.

Each of the blocks has three code protection bits associated with them. They are:

- Code-Protect bit (CPx)
- Write-Protect bit (WRTx)
- External Block Table Read bit (EBTRx)

Figure 28-6 shows the program memory organization for 48, 64, 96 and 128 Kbyte devices and the specific code protection bit associated with each block. The actual locations of the bits are summarized in Table 28-4.

FIGURE 28-6: CODE-PROTECTED PROGRAM MEMORY FOR THE PIC18F87K22 FAMILY[1]



Device/Memory Size[2]

PIC18FX7K22		PIC18FX6K22		PIC18FX5K22		
BBSIZ = 1	BBSIZ = 0	BBSIZ = 1	BBSIZ = 0	BBSIZ = 1	BBSIZ = 0	Address
Boot Block 2 kW	Boot Block	Boot Block 2 kW	Boot Block	Boot Block 2 kW	Boot Block	0000h
	Block 0 7 kW		Block 0 7 kW		Block 0 3 kW	0800h
Block 0 6 kW		Block 0 6 kW		Block 0 2 kW		1000h 17FFh
				Block 1 4 kW	Block 1 4 kW	1800 3FFF
Block 1 8 kW	Block 1 8 kW	Block 1 8 kW	Block 1 8 kW	Block 2 4 kW	Block 2 4 kW	4000h 5FFFh
				Block 3 4 kW	Block 3 4 kW	6000h 7FFF
Block 2 8 kW	Block 2 8 kW	Block 2 8 kW	Block 2 8 kW			8000h BFFFh
Block 3 8 kW	Block 3 8 kW	Block 3 8 kW	Block 3 8 kW			C000h FFFFh
Block 4 8 kW	Block 4 8 kW					10000h 13FFFh
Block 5 8 kW	Block 5 8 kW					14000h 17FFFh
Block 6 8 kW	Block 6 8 kW					18000h 1BFFFh
Block 7 8 kW	Block 7 8 kW					1C000h 1FFFFh

Note 1: Sizes of memory areas are not to scale.

2: Boot block size is determined by the BBSIZ0 bit (CONFIG4L<4>).

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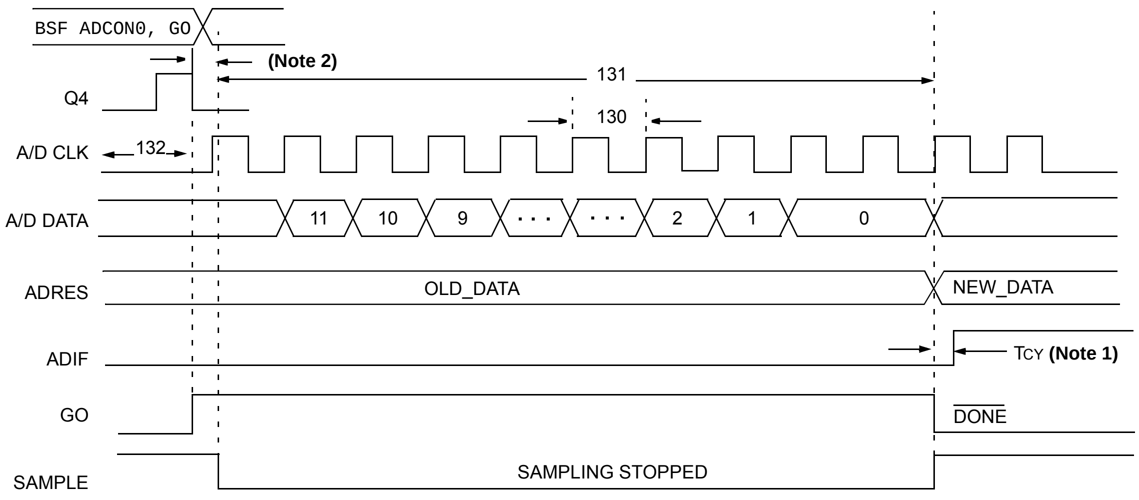
TABLE 31-24: MSSP I^{2}C™ BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Max	Units	Conditions
100	THIGH	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			1 MHz mode(1)	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
101	TLOW	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			1 MHz mode(1)	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
102	TR	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	300	ns	
103	TF	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	100	ns	
90	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			1 MHz mode(1)	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
91	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			1 MHz mode(1)	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
106	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	µs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	—	ns	
107	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	**(Note 2)**
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	—	ns	
92	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			1 MHz mode(1)	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
109	TAA	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	—	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	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	—	µs	
D102	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	

Note 1: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I^{2}C™ pins.

2: A Fast mode I^{2}C bus device can be used in a Standard mode I^{2}C bus system, but Parameter #107 ≥ 250 ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCLx signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCLx signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDAx line, Parameter #102 + Parameter #107 = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (for 100 kHz mode), before the SCLx line is released.

FIGURE 31-24: A/D CONVERSION TIMING



Note 1: If the A/D clock source is selected as RC, a time of TCY is added before the A/D clock starts. This allows the SLEEP instruction to be executed.

2: This is a minimal RC delay (typically 100 ns), which also disconnects the holding capacitor from the analog input.

TABLE 31-28: A/D CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
130	TAD	A/D Clock Period	0.8	12.5(1)	μs	TOSC-based, VREF ≥ 3.0V
			1.4	25(1)	μs	VDD = 3.0V; TOSC-based, VREF full range
			—	**1**	μs	A/D RC mode
			—	3	μs	VDD = 3.0V; A/D RC mode
131	TCNV	Conversion Time (not including acquisition time)(2)	14	15	TAD	
132	TACQ	Acquisition Time(3)	1.4	—	μs	-40°C to +125°C
135	TSWC	Switching Time from Convert → Sample	—	**(Note 4)**		
137	TDIS	Discharge Time	0.2	—	μs	-40°C to +125°C

Note 1: The time of the A/D clock period is dependent on the device frequency and the TAD clock divider.

2: ADRES registers may be read on the following TCY cycle.

3: The time for the holding capacitor to acquire the “New” input voltage when the voltage changes full scale after the conversion (VDD to VSS or VSS to VDD). The source impedance (*RS*) on the input channels is 50Ω.

4: On the following cycle of the device clock.

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