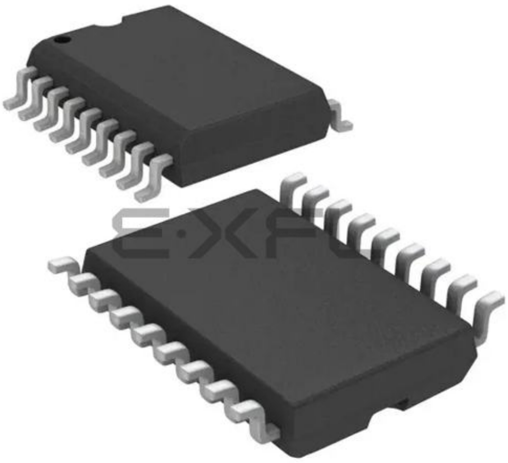

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 4x8b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	18-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	18-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16c716t-20i-so

Key Features PIC® Mid-Range Reference Manual (DS33023)	PIC16C712	PIC16C716
Operating Frequency	DC – 20 MHz	DC – 20 MHz
Resets (and Delays)	POR, BOR (PWRT, OST)	POR, BOR (PWRT, OST)
Program Memory (14-bit words)	1K	2K
Data Memory (bytes)	128	128
Interrupts	7	7
I/O Ports	Ports A,B	Ports A,B
Timers	3	3
Capture/Compare/PWM modules	1	1
8-bit Analog-to-Digital Module	4 input channels	4 input channels

PIC16C7XX FAMILY OF DEVICES

		PIC16C710	PIC16C71	PIC16C711	PIC16C712	PIC16C715	PIC16C716	PIC16C72A	PIC16C73B
Clock	Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Memory	EPROM Program Memory (x14 words)	512	1K	1K	1K	2K	2K	2K	4K
	Data Memory (bytes)	36	36	68	128	128	128	128	192
Peripherals	Timer Module(s)	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0 TMR1 TMR2	TMR0	TMR0 TMR1 TMR2	TMR0 TMR1 TMR2	TMR0 TMR1 TMR2
	Capture/Compare/ PWM Module(s)	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
	Serial Port(s) (SPI™/I²C™, USART)	—	—	—	—	—	—	SPI/I²C	SPI/I²C, USART
	A/D Converter (8-bit) Channels	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Features	Interrupt Sources	4	4	4	7	4	7	8	11
	I/O Pins	13	13	13	13	13	13	22	22
	Voltage Range (Volts)	2.5-6.0	3.0-6.0	2.5-6.0	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5
	In-Circuit Serial Programming™	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Brown-out Reset	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Packages	18-pin DIP, SOIC; 20-pin SSOP	18-pin DIP, SOIC	18-pin DIP, SOIC; 20-pin SSOP	18-pin DIP, SOIC; 20-pin SSOP	18-pin DIP, SOIC; 20-pin SSOP	18-pin DIP, SOIC; 20-pin SSOP	28-pin SDIP, SOIC, SSOP	28-pin SDIP, SOIC

TABLE 1-1: PIC16C712/716 PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	PIC16C712/716 DIP, SOIC	PIC16C712/716 SSOP	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
$\overline{MCLR}/V_{PP}$	4	4			
$\overline{MCLR}$			I	ST	Master clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active low Reset to the device.
V_{PP}			P		Programming voltage input
OSC1/CLKIN	16	18			
OSC1			I	ST	Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode. CMOS otherwise.
CLKIN			I	CMOS	External clock source input.
OSC2/CLKOUT	15	17			
OSC2			O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in crystal oscillator mode.
CLKOUT			O	—	In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKOUT which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1, and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
					PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA0/AN0	17	19			
RA0			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O
AN0			I	Analog	Analog input 0
RA1/AN1	18	20			
RA1			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O
AN1			I	Analog	Analog input 1
RA2/AN2	1	1			
RA2			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O
AN2			I	Analog	Analog input 2
RA3/AN3/V_{REF}	2	2			
RA3			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O
AN3			I	Analog	Analog input 3
V_{REF}			I	Analog	A/D Reference Voltage input.
RA4/T0CKI	3	3			
RA4			I/O	ST/OD	Digital I/O. Open drain when configured as output.
T0CKI			I	ST	Timer0 external clock input

Legend: TTL = TTL-compatible input CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
OD = Open drain output
SM = SMBus compatible input. An external resistor is required if this pin is used as an output
NPU = N-channel pull-up PU = Weak internal pull-up
No-P diode = No P-diode to V_{DD} AN = Analog input or output
I = input O = output
P = Power L = LCD Driver

TABLE 2-1: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Addr	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 (4)
Bank 1											
80h	INDF(1)	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								0000 0000	0000 0000
81h	OPTION_ REG	$\overline{\text{RBPU}}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
82h	PCL(1)	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
83h	STATUS(1)	IRP(4)	RP1(4)	RP0	$\overline{\text{TO}}$	$\overline{\text{PD}}$	Z	DC	C	rr01 1xxx	rr0q quuu
84h	FSR(1)	Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
85h	TRISA	—	—	—(7)	PORTA Data Direction Register					--x1 1111	--x1 1111
86h	TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
87h	TRISCCP	—(7)	—(7)	—(7)	—(7)	—(7)	TCCP	—(7)	TT1CK	xxxx x1x1	xxxx x1x1
88h-89h	—	Unimplemented								–	–
8Ah	PCLATH(1,2)	—	—	—	Write Buffer for the upper 5 bits of the Program Counter					---0 0000	---0 0000
8Bh	INTCON(1)	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE	T0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
8Ch	PIE1	—	ADIE	—	—	—	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	-0-- -000	-0-- -000
8Dh	—	Unimplemented								–	–
8Eh	PCON	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\overline{\text{POR}}$	$\overline{\text{BOR}}$	---- --qq	---- --uu
8Fh-91h	—	Unimplemented								–	–
92h	PR2	Timer2 Period Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
93h-9Eh	—	Unimplemented								–	–
9Fh	ADCON1	—	—	—	—	—	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	---- -000	---- -000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, q = value depends on condition, — = unimplemented, read as '0', Shaded locations are unimplemented, read as '0'.

Note 1: These registers can be addressed from either bank.

2: The upper byte of the program counter is not directly accessible. PCLATH is a holding register for PC<12:8> whose contents are transferred to the upper byte of the program counter.

3: Other (non Power-up) Resets include: external Reset through $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and the Watchdog Timer Reset.

4: The IRP and RP1 bits are reserved. Always maintain these bits clear.

5: On any device Reset, these pins are configured as inputs.

6: This is the value that will be in the port output latch.

7: Reserved bits; Do Not Use.

2.2.2.2 OPTION_REG Register

The OPTION_REG register is a readable and writable register, which contains various control bits to configure the TMR0 prescaler/WDT postscaler (single assignable register known also as the prescaler), the External INT Interrupt, TMR0 and the weak pull-ups on PORTB.

Note:	To achieve a 1:1 prescaler assignment for the TMR0 register, assign the prescaler to the Watchdog Timer.

FIGURE 2-5: OPTION_REG REGISTER (ADDRESS 81h)

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
$\overline{RBPU}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0

bit7 bit0

R = Readable bit
W = Writable bit
U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
- n = Value at POR Reset

bit 7: **$\overline{RBPU}$**: PORTB Pull-up Enable bit
1 = PORTB pull-ups are disabled
0 = PORTB pull-ups are enabled by individual port latch values

bit 6: **INTEDG**: Interrupt Edge Select bit
1 = Interrupt on rising edge of RB0/INT pin
0 = Interrupt on falling edge of RB0/INT pin

bit 5: **T0CS**: TMR0 Clock Source Select bit
1 = Transition on RA4/T0CKI pin
0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)

bit 4: **T0SE**: TMR0 Source Edge Select bit
1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on RA4/T0CKI pin
0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on RA4/T0CKI pin

bit 3: **PSA**: Prescaler Assignment bit
1 = Prescaler is assigned to the WDT
0 = Prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module

bit 2-0: **PS2:PS0**: Prescaler Rate Select bits

Bit Value	TMR0 Rate	WDT Rate
000	1 : 2	1 : 1
001	1 : 4	1 : 2
010	1 : 8	1 : 4
011	1 : 16	1 : 8
100	1 : 32	1 : 16
101	1 : 64	1 : 32
110	1 : 128	1 : 64
111	1 : 256	1 : 128

2.5 Indirect Addressing, INDF and FSR Registers

The INDF register is not a physical register. Addressing INDF actually addresses the register whose address is contained in the FSR register (FSR is a *pointer*). This is indirect addressing.

EXAMPLE 2-1: INDIRECT ADDRESSING

- Register file 05 contains the value 10h
- Register file 06 contains the value 0Ah
- Load the value 05 into the FSR register
- A read of the INDF register will return the value of 10h
- Increment the value of the FSR register by one (FSR = 06)
- A read of the INDR register now will return the value of 0Ah.

Reading INDF itself indirectly (FSR = 0) will produce 00h. Writing to the INDF register indirectly results in a no-operation (although Status bits may be affected).

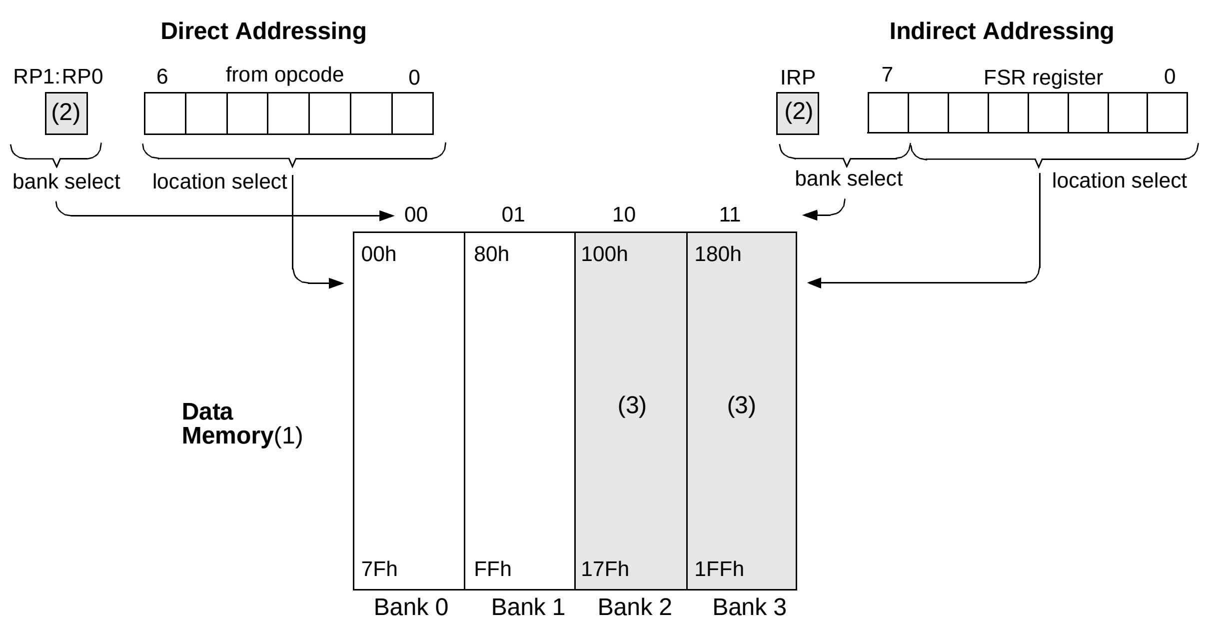
A simple program to clear RAM locations 20h-2Fh using indirect addressing is shown in Example 2-2.

EXAMPLE 2-2: HOW TO CLEAR RAM USING INDIRECT ADDRESSING

```
          MOVLW  0x20  ;initialize pointer
          MOVWF  FSR   ;  to RAM
NEXT      CLRF   INDF  ;clear INDF register
          INCF   FSR   ;inc pointer
          BTFSS  FSR,4 ;all done?
          GOTO   NEXT  ;NO, clear next
CONTINUE
          :            ;YES, continue
```

An effective 9-bit address is obtained by concatenating the 8-bit FSR register and the IRP bit (STATUS<7>), as shown in Figure 2-10. However, IRP is not used in the PIC16C712/716.

FIGURE 2-10: DIRECT/INDIRECT ADDRESSING



Note 1: For register file map detail see Figure 2-3.
2: Maintain clear for upward compatibility with future products.
3: Not implemented.

PORTB pins RB3:RB1 are multiplexed with several peripheral functions (Table 3-3). PORTB pins RB3:RB0 have Schmitt Trigger input buffers.

When enabling peripheral functions, care should be taken in defining TRIS bits for each PORTB pin. Some peripherals override the TRIS bit to make a pin an output, while other peripherals override the TRIS bit to make a pin an input. Since the TRIS bit override is in effect while the peripheral is enabled, read-modify-write instructions (`BSF, BCF, XORWF`) with TRISB as destination should be avoided. The user should refer to the corresponding peripheral section for the correct TRIS bit settings.

Four of PORTB's pins, RB7:RB4, have an interrupt-on-change feature. Only pins configured as inputs can cause this interrupt to occur (i.e., any RB7:RB4 pin configured as an output is excluded from the interrupt-on-change comparison). The input pins, RB7:RB4, are compared with the old value latched on the last read of PORTB. The "mismatch" outputs of RB7:RB4 are OR'ed together to generate the RB Port Change Interrupt with flag bit RBIF (INTCON<0>).

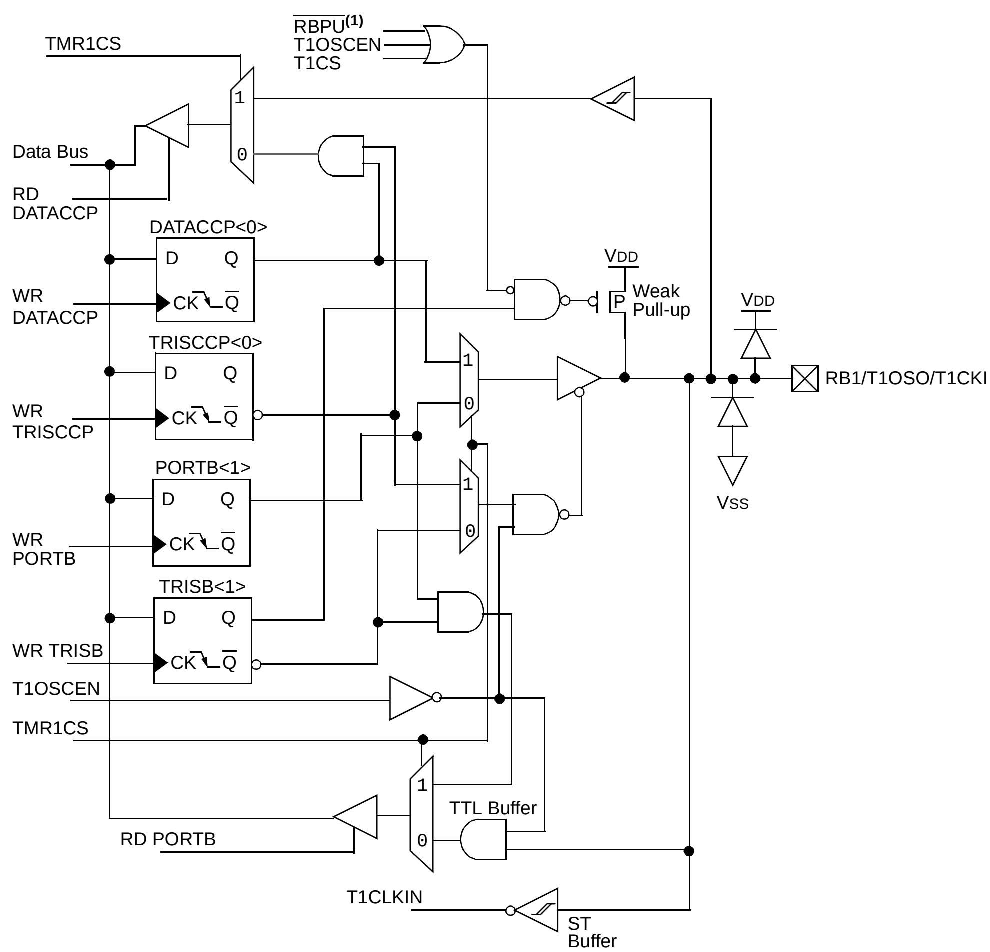
This interrupt can wake the device from Sleep. The user, in the Interrupt Service Routine, can clear the interrupt in the following manner:

a) Any read or write of PORTB will end the mismatch condition.
b) Clear flag bit RBIF.

A mismatch condition will continue to set flag bit RBIF. Reading PORTB will end the mismatch condition and allow flag bit RBIF to be cleared.

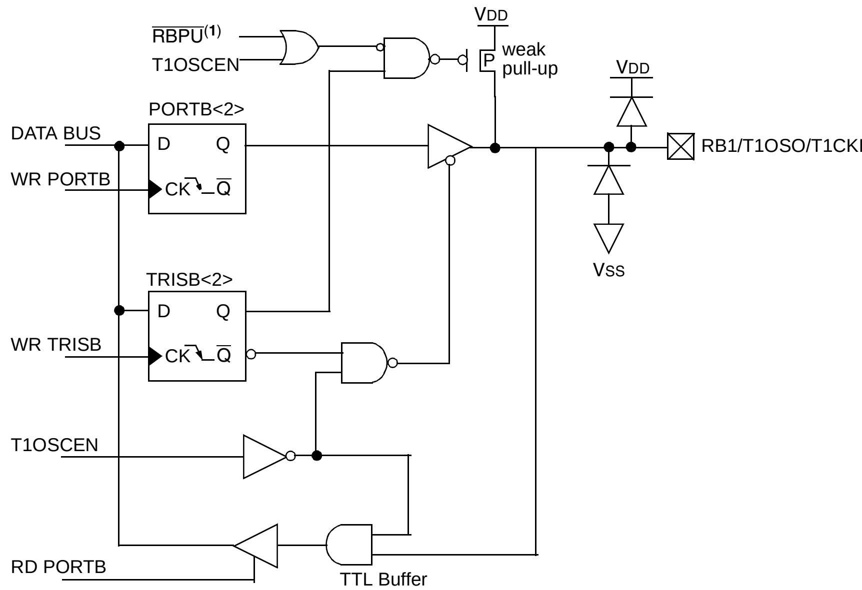
The interrupt-on-change feature is recommended for wake-up on key depression operation and operations where PORTB is only used for the interrupt-on-change feature. Polling of PORTB is not recommended while using the interrupt-on-change feature.

FIGURE 3-4: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB1/T1OSO/T1CKI PIN



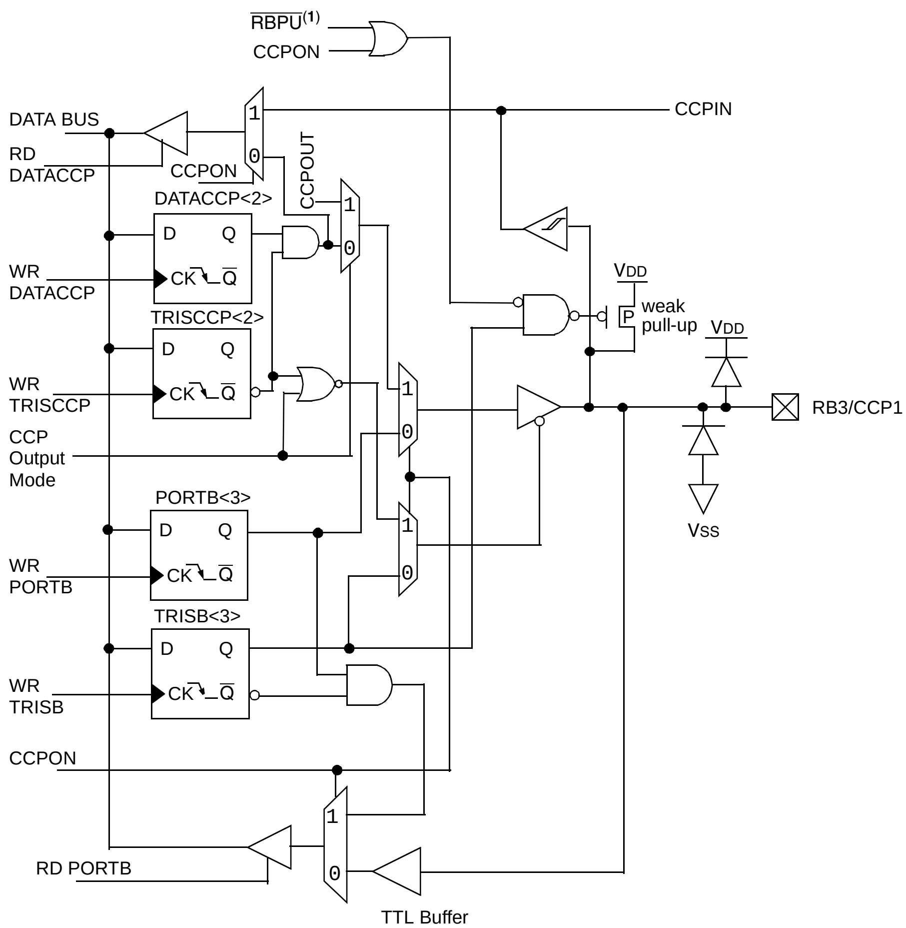
Note 1: To enable weak pull-ups, set the appropriate TRIS bit(s) and clear the RBPU bit (OPTION_REG<7>).

FIGURE 3-5: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB2/T1OSI PIN



Note 1: To enable weak pull-ups, set the appropriate TRIS bit(s) and clear the RBPU bit (OPTION_REG<7>).

FIGURE 3-6: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB3/CCP1 PIN



Note 1: To enable weak pull-ups, set the appropriate TRIS bit(s) and clear the RBPU bit (OPTION_REG<7>).

6.1 Timer2 Operation

Timer2 can be used as the PWM time base for PWM mode of the CCP module.

The TMR2 register is readable and writable, and is cleared on any device Reset.

The input clock (FOSC/4) has a prescale option of 1:1, 1:4 or 1:16, selected by control bits T2CKPS1:T2CKPS0 (T2CON<1:0>).

The match output of TMR2 goes through a 4-bit postscaler (which gives a 1:1 to 1:16 scaling inclusive) to generate a TMR2 interrupt (latched in flag bit TMR2IF, (PIR1<1>)).

The prescaler and postscaler counters are cleared when any of the following occurs:

- a write to the TMR2 register
- a write to the T2CON register
- any device Reset (Power-on Reset, $\overline{MCLR}$ Reset, Watchdog Timer Reset, or Brown-out Reset)

TMR2 is not cleared when T2CON is written.

6.2 Timer2 Interrupt

The Timer2 module has an 8-bit period register PR2. Timer2 increments from 00h until it matches PR2 and then resets to 00h on the next increment cycle. PR2 is a readable and writable register. The PR2 register is initialized to FFh upon Reset.

TABLE 6-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER2 AS A TIMER/COUNTER

Address	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
0Bh,8Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE	T0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	—	ADIF	—	—	—	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	-00- -000	0000 -000
8Ch	PIE1	—	ADIE	—	—	—	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	-0-- -000	0000 -000
11h	TMR2	Timer2 Module's Register								0000 0000	0000 0000
12h	T2CON	—	TOUTPS3	TOUTPS2	TOUTPS1	TOUTPS0	TMR2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0	-000 0000	-000 0000
92h	PR2	Timer2 Period Register								1111 1111	1111 1111

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the Timer2 module.

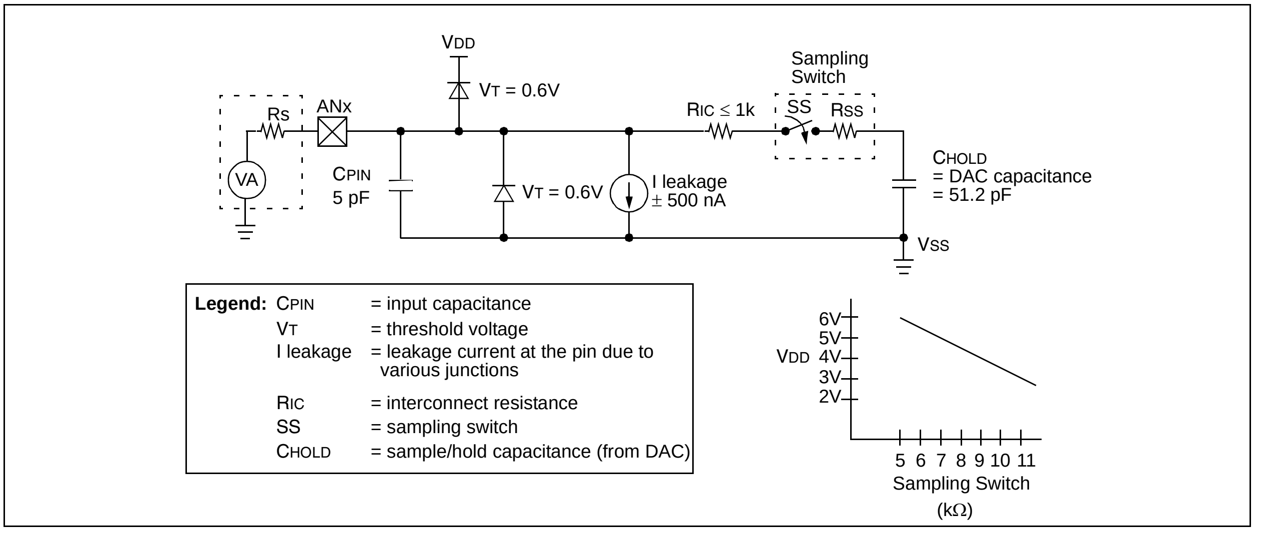
8.1 A/D Acquisition Requirements

For the A/D converter to meet its specified accuracy, the Charge Holding capacitor (C_{HOLD}) must be allowed to fully charge to the input channel voltage level. The analog input model is shown in Figure 8-4. The source impedance (R_S) and the internal sampling switch (R_{SS}) impedance directly affect the time required to charge the capacitor C_{HOLD}. The sampling switch (R_{SS}) impedance varies over the device voltage (V_{DD}). The source impedance affects the offset voltage at the analog input (due to pin leakage current). **The maximum recommended impedance for analog sources is 10 kΩ**. After the analog input channel is selected (changed) this acquisition must be done before the conversion can be started.

To calculate the minimum acquisition time, T_{ACQ}, see the PIC® Mid-Range Reference Manual, (DS33023). This equation calculates the acquisition time to within 1/2 LSb error (512 steps for the A/D). The 1/2 LSb error is the maximum error allowed for the A/D to meet its specified accuracy.

Note:	When the conversion is started, the holding capacitor is disconnected from the input pin.

FIGURE 8-4: ANALOG INPUT MODEL



8.4 A/D Conversions

Note: The GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit should **NOT** be set in the same instruction that turns on the A/D.

8.5 Use of the CCP Trigger

An A/D conversion can be started by the "Special Event Trigger" of the CCP1 module. This requires that the CCP1M3:CCP1M0 bits (CCP1CON<3:0>) be programmed as 1011 and that the A/D module is enabled (ADON bit is set). When the trigger occurs, the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit will be set, starting the A/D conversion, and the Timer1 counter will be reset to zero. Timer1 is reset to automatically repeat the A/D acquisition period with minimal software overhead (moving the ADRES to the desired location). The appropriate analog input channel must be selected and the minimum acquisition done before the "Special Event Trigger" sets the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit (starts a conversion).

If the A/D module is not enabled (ADON is cleared), then the "Special Event Trigger" will be ignored by the A/D module, but will still reset the Timer1 counter.

TABLE 8-2: SUMMARY OF A/D REGISTERS

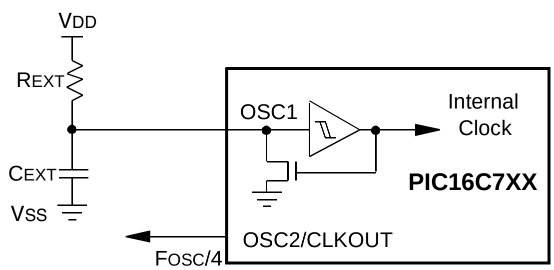
Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
05h	PORTA	—	—	—[1]	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	--xx xxxx	--xu uuuu
0Bh,8Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE	T0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	—	ADIF	—	—	—	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	-0-- -000	-0-- -000
1Eh	ADRES	A/D Result Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
1Fh	ADCON0	ADCS1	ADCS0	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	—	ADON	0000 00-0	0000 00-0
85h	TRISA	—	—	—[1]	PORTA Data Direction Register					---1 1111	---1 1111
8Ch	PIE1	—	ADIE	—	—	—	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	-0-- -000	-0-- 0000
9Fh	ADCON1	—	—	—	—	—	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	---- -000	---- -000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for A/D conversion.
Note 1: Reserved bits; Do Not Use.

9.2.3 RC OSCILLATOR

For timing insensitive applications, the "RC" device option offers additional cost savings. The RC oscillator frequency is a function of the supply voltage, the resistor (REXT) and capacitor (CEXT) values and the operating temperature. In addition to this, the oscillator frequency will vary from unit-to-unit due to normal process parameter variation. Furthermore, the difference in lead frame capacitance between package types will also affect the oscillation frequency, especially for low CEXT values. The user also needs to take into account variation due to tolerance of external R and C components used. Figure 9-4 shows how the R/C combination is connected to the PIC16CXXX.

FIGURE 9-4: RC OSCILLATOR MODE



Recommended values: 3 kΩ ≤ REXT ≤ 100 kΩ
CEXT > 20pF

9.3 Reset

The PIC16CXXX differentiates between various kinds of Reset:

- Power-on Reset (POR)
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during normal operation
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during Sleep
- WDT Reset (during normal operation)
- WDT Wake-up (during Sleep)
- Brown-out Reset (BOR)

Some registers are not affected in any Reset condition; their status is unknown on POR and unchanged in any other Reset. Most other registers are reset to a "Reset state" on Power-on Reset (POR), on the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and WDT Reset, on $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during Sleep and Brown-out Reset (BOR). They are not affected by a WDT Wake-up, which is viewed as the resumption of normal operation. The $\overline{\text{TO}}$ and $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bits are set or cleared differently in different Reset situations as indicated in Table 9-4. These bits are used in software to determine the nature of the Reset. See Table 9-6 for a full description of Reset states of all registers.

A simplified block diagram of the on-chip Reset circuit is shown in Figure 9-6.

The PIC microcontrollers have a $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ noise filter in the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset path. The filter will detect and ignore small pulses.

It should be noted that a WDT Reset does not drive $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin low.

9.10 Interrupts

The PIC16C712/716 devices have up to 7 sources of interrupt. The Interrupt Control Register (INTCON) records individual interrupt requests in flag bits. It also has individual and global interrupt enable bits.

Note:	Individual interrupt flag bits are set regardless of the status of their corresponding mask bit or the GIE bit.

A Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE (INTCON<7>) enables (if set) all unmasked interrupts or disables (if cleared) all interrupts. When bit GIE is enabled, and an interrupt's flag bit and mask bit are set, the interrupt will vector immediately. Individual interrupts can be disabled through their corresponding enable bits in various registers. Individual interrupt bits are set, regardless of the status of the GIE bit. The GIE bit is cleared on Reset.

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

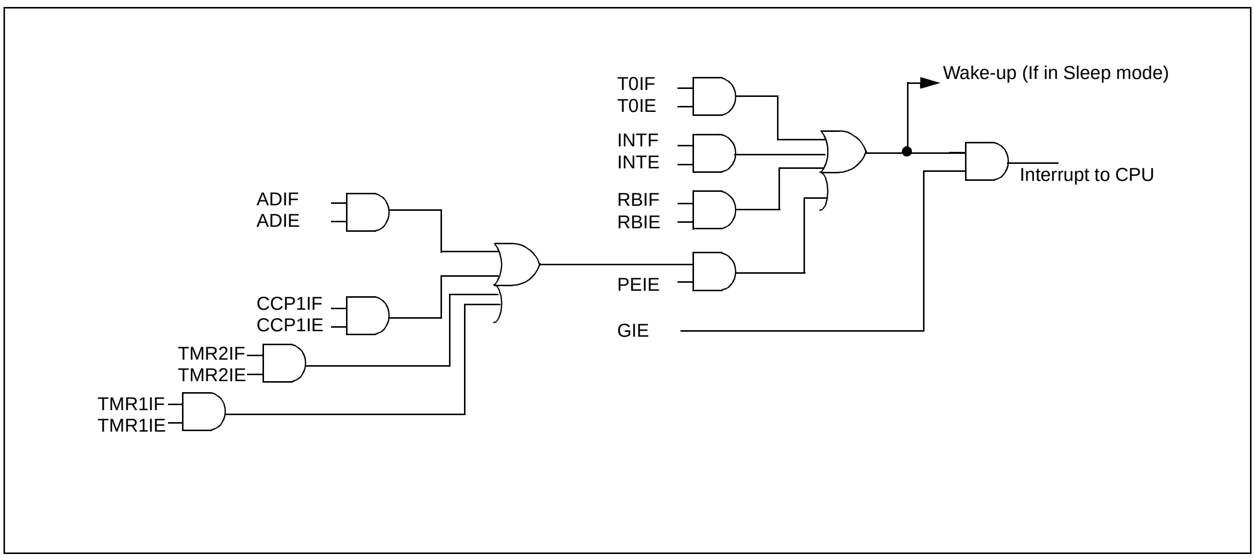
The RB0/INT pin interrupt, the RB port change interrupt and the TMR0 overflow interrupt flags are contained in the INTCON register.

The peripheral interrupt flags are contained in the Special Function Registers, PIR1 and PIR2. The corresponding interrupt enable bits are contained in Special Function Registers, PIE1 and PIE2, and the peripheral interrupt enable bit is contained in Special Function Register, INTCON.

When an interrupt is responded to, the GIE bit is cleared to disable any further interrupt, the return address is pushed onto the stack and the PC is loaded with 0004h. 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 recursive interrupts.

For external interrupt events, such as the INT pin or PORTB change interrupt, the interrupt latency will be three or four instruction cycles. The exact latency depends when the interrupt event occurs. The latency is the same for one or two cycle instructions. Individual interrupt flag bits are set, regardless of the status of their corresponding mask bit or the GIE bit.

FIGURE 9-14: INTERRUPT LOGIC



9.13 Power-down Mode (Sleep)

Power-Down mode is entered by executing a SLEEP instruction.

If enabled, the Watchdog Timer will be cleared but keeps running, the $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bit (STATUS<3>) is cleared, the $\overline{\text{TO}}$ (STATUS<4>) bit is set, and the oscillator driver is turned off. The I/O ports maintain the status they had, before the SLEEP instruction was executed (driving high, low, or high-impedance).

For lowest current consumption in this mode, place all I/O pins at either V_{DD} or V_{SS}, ensure no external circuitry is drawing current from the I/O pin, power-down the A/D and the disable external clocks. Pull all I/O pins, that are high-impedance inputs, high or low externally to avoid switching currents caused by floating inputs. The T0CKI input should also be at V_{DD} or V_{SS} for lowest current consumption. The contribution from on-chip pull-ups on PORTB should be considered.

The $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin must be at a logic high level (V_{IHMC}).

9.13.1 WAKE-UP FROM SLEEP

The device can wake up from Sleep through one of the following events:

1. External Reset input on $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin.
2. Watchdog Timer Wake-up (if WDT was enabled).
3. Interrupt from INT pin, RB port change, or some peripheral interrupts.

External $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset will cause a device Reset. All other events are considered a continuation of program execution and cause a “wake-up”. The $\overline{\text{TO}}$ and $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bits in the STATUS register can be used to determine the cause of device Reset. The $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bit, which is set on power-up, is cleared when SLEEP is invoked. The $\overline{\text{TO}}$ bit is cleared if a WDT Time-out occurred (and caused wake-up).

The following peripheral interrupts can wake the device from Sleep:

1. TMR1 interrupt. Timer1 must be operating as an asynchronous counter.
2. CCP Capture mode interrupt.
3. Special Event Trigger (Timer1 in Asynchronous mode using an external clock).

Other peripherals cannot generate interrupts, since during Sleep, no on-chip clocks are present.

When the SLEEP instruction is being executed, the next instruction (PC + 1) is pre-fetched. For the device to wake-up through an interrupt event, the corresponding interrupt enable bit must be set (enabled). Wake-up is regardless of the state of the GIE bit. If the GIE bit is clear (disabled), the device continues execution at the instruction after the SLEEP instruction. If the GIE bit is set (enabled), the device executes the instruction after the SLEEP instruction and then branches to the interrupt address (0004h). In cases where the execution of the instruction following SLEEP is not desirable, the user should have a NOP after the SLEEP instruction.

9.13.2 WAKE-UP USING INTERRUPTS

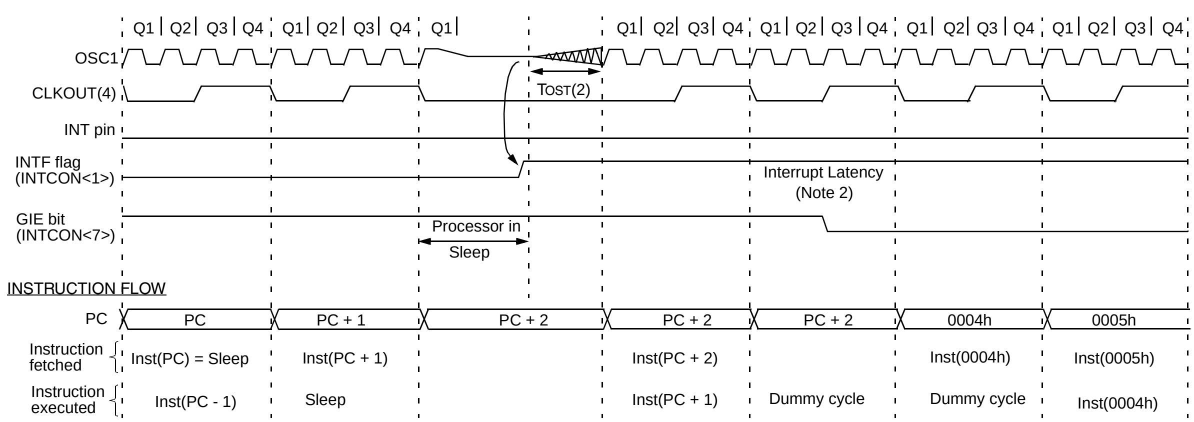
When global interrupts are disabled (GIE cleared) and any interrupt source has both its interrupt enable bit and interrupt flag bit set, one of the following will occur:

- If the interrupt occurs **before** the execution of a SLEEP instruction, the SLEEP instruction will complete as a NOP. Therefore, the WDT and WDT postscaler will not be cleared, the $\overline{TO}$ bit will not be set and $\overline{PD}$ bits will not be cleared.
- If the interrupt occurs **during or after** the execution of a SLEEP instruction, the device will immediately wake-up from Sleep. The SLEEP instruction will be completely executed before the wake-up. Therefore, the WDT and WDT postscaler will be cleared, the $\overline{TO}$ bit will be set and the $\overline{PD}$ bit will be cleared.

Even if the flag bits were checked before executing a SLEEP instruction, it may be possible for flag bits to become set before the SLEEP instruction completes. To determine whether a SLEEP instruction executed, test the $\overline{PD}$ bit. If the $\overline{PD}$ bit is set, the SLEEP instruction was executed as a NOP.

To ensure that the WDT is cleared, a CLRWDT instruction should be executed before a SLEEP instruction.

FIGURE 9-17: WAKE-UP FROM SLEEP THROUGH INTERRUPT



Note 1: XT, HS or LP Oscillator mode assumed.
2: TOST = 1024TOSC (drawing not to scale) This delay will not be there for RC Osc mode.
3: GIE = 1 assumed. In this case after wake-up, the processor jumps to the interrupt routine. If GIE = 0, execution will continue in-line.
4: CLKOUT is not available in these osc modes, but shown here for timing reference.

9.14 Program Verification/Code Protection

If the code protection bit(s) have not been programmed, the on-chip program memory can be read out for verification purposes.

Note:	Microchip does not recommend code protecting windowed devices.

9.15 ID Locations

Four memory locations (2000h-2003h) are designated as ID locations where the user can store checksum or other code-identification numbers. These locations are not accessible during normal execution, but are readable and writable during Program/Verify. It is recommended that only the 4 Least Significant bits of the ID location are used.

For ROM devices, these values are submitted along with the ROM code.

11.11 PICSTART Plus Development Programmer

The PICSTART Plus Development Programmer is an easy-to-use, low-cost, prototype programmer. It connects to the PC via a COM (RS-232) port. MPLAB Integrated Development Environment software makes using the programmer simple and efficient. The PICSTART Plus Development Programmer supports most PIC devices in DIP packages up to 40 pins. Larger pin count devices, such as the PIC16C92X and PIC17C76X, may be supported with an adapter socket. The PICSTART Plus Development Programmer is CE compliant.

11.12 Demonstration, Development and Evaluation Boards

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

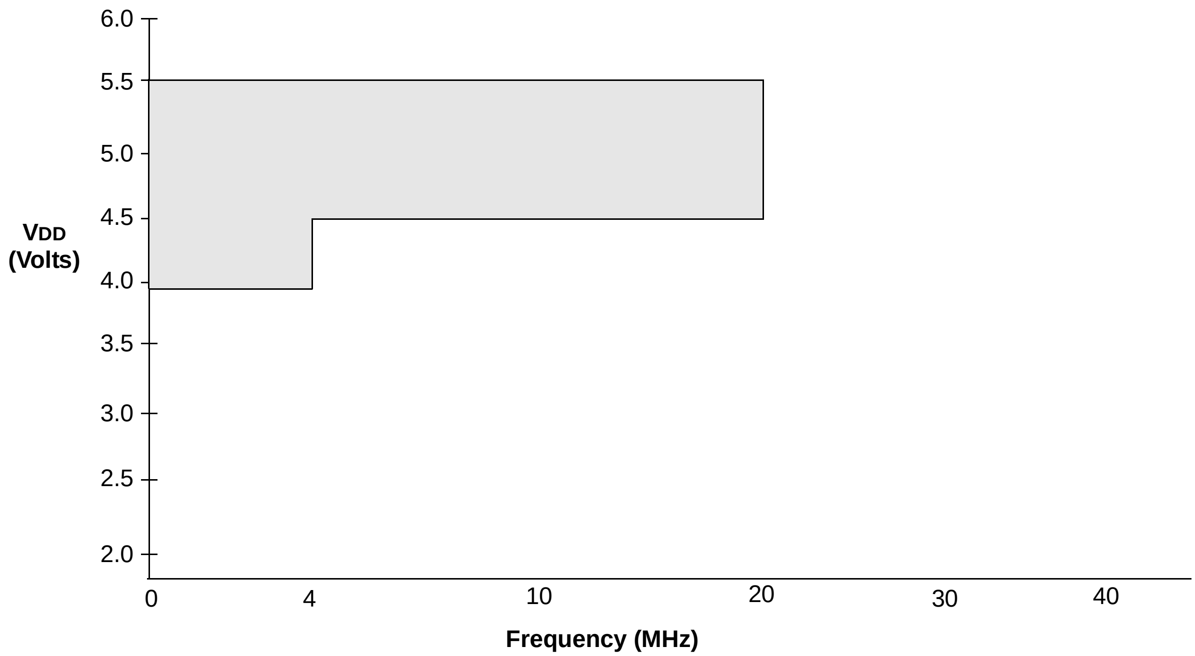
The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

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

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

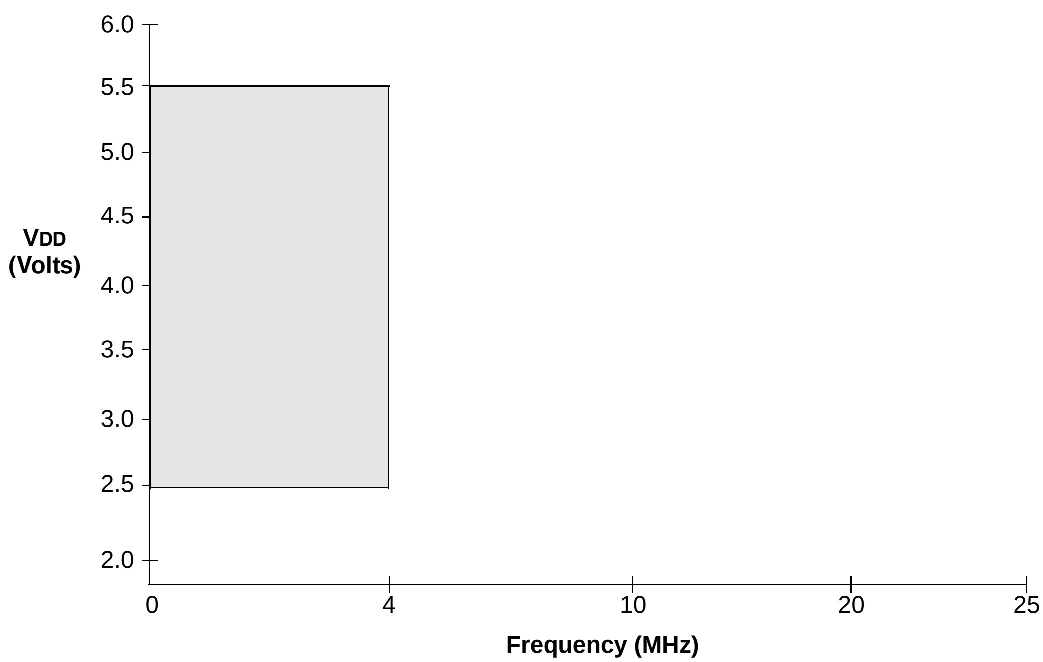
Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) and the latest *“Product Selector Guide”* (DS00148) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

FIGURE 12-1: PIC16C712/716 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C



Note 1: The shaded region indicates the permissible combinations of voltage and frequency.

FIGURE 12-2: PIC16LC712/716 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C



Note 1: The shaded region indicates the permissible combinations of voltage and frequency.

12.4.3 TIMING DIAGRAMS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FIGURE 12-4: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

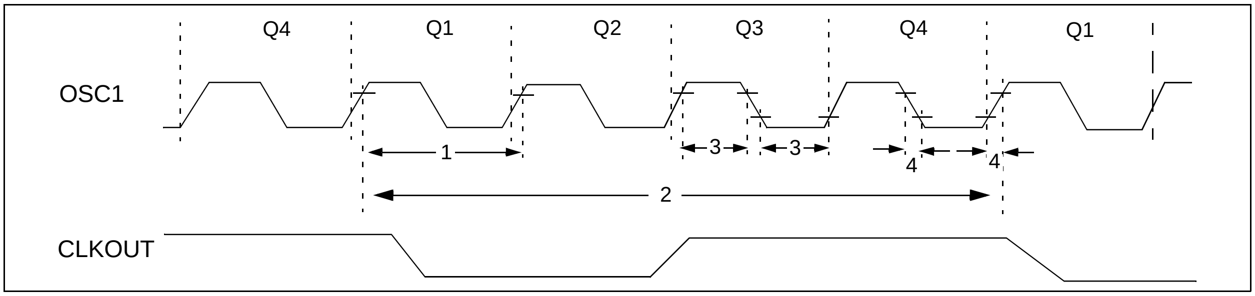


TABLE 12-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Sym.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ†	Max.	Units	Conditions
1A	FOSC	**External CLKIN Frequency (Note 1)**	DC	—	4	MHz	RC and XT osc modes
			DC	—	4	MHz	HS osc mode (-04)
			DC	—	20	MHz	HS osc mode (-20)
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP osc mode
		Oscillator Frequency (Note 1)	DC	—	4	MHz	RC osc mode
			0.1	—	4	MHz	XT osc mode
			4	—	20	MHz	HS osc mode
			5	—	200	kHz	LP osc mode
1	TOSC	**External CLKIN Period (Note 1)**	250	—	—	ns	RC and XT osc modes
			250	—	—	ns	HS osc mode (-04)
			50	—	—	ns	HS osc mode (-20)
			5	—	—	μs	LP osc mode
		Oscillator Period (Note 1)	250	—	—	ns	RC osc mode
			250	—	10,000	ns	XT osc mode
			250	—	250	ns	HS osc mode (-04)
			50	—	250	ns	HS osc mode (-20)
			5	—	—	μs	LP osc mode
2	TCY	**Instruction Cycle Time (Note 1)**	200	—	DC	ns	TCY = 4/FOSC
3*	TosL, TosH	**External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time**	100	—	—	ns	XT oscillator
			2.5	—	—	μs	LP oscillator
			15	—	—	ns	HS oscillator
4*	TosR, TosF	**External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time**	—	—	25	ns	XT oscillator
			—	—	50	ns	LP oscillator
			—	—	15	ns	HS oscillator

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in “Typ” column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note1: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals four times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at “min.” values with an external clock applied to the OSC1/CLKIN pin.
When an external clock input is used, the “Max.” cycle time limit is “DC” (no clock) for all devices.

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Revision Description
A	2/99	This is a new data sheet. However, the devices described in this data sheet are the upgrades to the devices found in the *PIC16C6X Data Sheet*, DS30234, and the *PIC16C7X Data Sheet*, DS30390.
B	9/05	Removed Preliminary Status.
C	1/13	Added a note to each package outline drawing.

APPENDIX B: CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

There are no previous versions of this device.

APPENDIX C: MIGRATION FROM BASE-LINE TO MID-RANGE DEVICES

This section discusses how to migrate from a baseline device (i.e., PIC16C5X) to a mid-range device (i.e., PIC16CXXX).

The following are the list of modifications over the PIC16C5X microcontroller family:

1. Instruction word length is increased to 14-bits. This allows larger page sizes both in program memory (2K now as opposed to 512 before) and register file (128 bytes now versus 32 bytes before).
2. A PC high latch register (PCLATH) is added to handle program memory paging. Bits PA2, PA1, PA0 are removed from STATUS register.
3. Data memory paging is redefined slightly. STATUS register is modified.
4. Four new instructions have been added: `RETURN`, `RETFIE`, `ADDLW`, and `SUBLW`. Two instructions `TRIS` and `OPTION` are being phased out although they are kept for compatibility with PIC16C5X.
5. OPTION_REG and TRIS registers are made addressable.
6. Interrupt capability is added. Interrupt vector is at 0004h.
7. Stack size is increased to 8 deep.
8. Reset vector is changed to 0000h.
9. Reset of all registers is revisited. Five different Reset (and wake-up) types are recognized. Registers are reset differently.
10. Wake-up from Sleep through interrupt is added.
11. Two separate timers, Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) and Power-up Timer (PWRT) are included for more reliable power-up. These timers are invoked selectively to avoid unnecessary delays on power-up and wake-up.
12. PORTB has weak pull-ups and interrupt on change feature.
13. T0CKI pin is also a port pin (RA4) now.
14. FSR is made a full eight-bit register.
15. "In-circuit serial programming" is made possible. The user can program PIC16CXX devices using only five pins: V_{DD}, V_{SS}, $\overline{MCLR}/V_{PP}$, RB6 (clock) and RB7 (data in/out).
16. PCON STATUS register is added with a Power-on Reset Status bit ($\overline{POR}$).
17. Code protection scheme is enhanced such that portions of the program memory can be protected, while the remainder is unprotected.
18. Brown-out protection circuitry has been added. Controlled by Configuration Word bit BODEN. Brown-out Reset ensures the device is placed in a Reset condition if V_{DD} dips below a fixed setpoint.

To convert code written for PIC16C5X to PIC16CXXX, the user should take the following steps:

1. Remove any program memory page select operations (PA2, PA1, PA0 bits) for `CALL`, `GOTO`.
2. Revisit any computed jump operations (write to PC or add to PC, etc.) to make sure page bits are set properly under the new scheme.
3. Eliminate any data memory page switching. Redefine data variables to reallocate them.
4. Verify all writes to STATUS, OPTION, and FSR registers since these have changed.
5. Change Reset vector to 0000h.

PIC16C712/716 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.	-XX	X	/XX	XXX
Device	Frequency Range	Temperature Range	Package	Pattern

Device: PIC16C712[1], PIC16C712T[2]; V_{DD} range 4.0V to 5.5V
PIC16LC712[1], PIC16LC712T[2]; V_{DD} range 2.5V to 5.5V
PIC16C716[1], PIC16C716T[2]; V_{DD} range 4.0V to 5.5V
PIC16LC716[1], PIC16LC716T[2]; V_{DD} range 2.5V to 5.5V

Frequency Range:
04 = 4 MHz
20 = 20 MHz

Temperature Range:

blank	=	0°C to	70°C	(Commercial)
I	=	-40°C to	+85°C	(Industrial)
E	=	-40°C to	+125°C	(Extended)

Package:

JW	=	Windowed CERDIP
SO	=	SOIC
P	=	PDIP
SS	=	SSOP

Pattern: QTP, SQTP, Code or Special Requirements (blank otherwise)

Examples:

a) PIC16C716 – 04/P 301 = Commercial temp., PDIP package, 4 MHz, normal V_{DD} limits, QTP pattern #301.
b) PIC16LC712 – 04I/SO = Industrial temp., SOIC package, 200 kHz, Extended V_{DD} limits.
c) PIC16C712 – 20I/P = Industrial temp., PDIP package, 20MHz, normal V_{DD} limits.

Note 1: C = CMOS
LC = Low Power CMOS
2: T = in tape and reel – SOIC, SSOP packages only.
3: LC extended temperature device is not offered.
4: LC is not offered at 20 MHz

* JW Devices are UV erasable and can be programmed to any device configuration. JW Devices meet the electrical requirement of each oscillator type (including LC devices).

Sales and Support

Data Sheets
Products supported by a preliminary Data Sheet may have an errata sheet describing minor operational differences and recommended workarounds. To determine if an errata sheet exists for a particular device, please contact one of the following:

1. Your local Microchip sales office
2. The Microchip Worldwide Site (www.microchip.com)

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