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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	4MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	128 x 8
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	18-DIP (0.300", 7.62mm)
Supplier Device Package	18-PDIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lce625-04-p

1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PIC16CE62X are 18 and 20-Pin EPROM-based members of the versatile PIC® family of low-cost, high-performance, CMOS, fully-static, 8-bit microcontrollers with EEPROM data memory.

All PIC® microcontrollers employ an advanced RISC architecture. The PIC16CE62X family has enhanced core features, eight-level deep stack, and multiple internal and external interrupt sources. The separate instruction and data buses of the Harvard architecture allow a 14-bit wide instruction word with separate 8-bit wide data. The two-stage instruction pipeline allows all instructions to execute in a single-cycle, except for program branches (which require two cycles). A total of 35 instructions (reduced instruction set) are available. Additionally, a large register set gives some of the architectural innovations used to achieve a very high performance.

PIC16CE62X microcontrollers typically achieve a 2:1 code compression and a 4:1 speed improvement over other 8-bit microcontrollers in their class.

The PIC16CE623 and PIC16CE624 have 96 bytes of RAM. The PIC16CE625 has 128 bytes of RAM. Each microcontroller contains a 128x8 EEPROM memory array for storing non-volatile information, such as calibration data or security codes. This memory has an endurance of 1,000,000 erase/write cycles and a retention of 40 plus years.

Each device has 13 I/O pins and an 8-bit timer/counter with an 8-bit programmable prescaler. In addition, the PIC16CE62X adds two analog comparators with a programmable on-chip voltage reference module. The comparator module is ideally suited for applications requiring a low-cost analog interface (e.g., battery chargers, threshold detectors, white goods controllers, etc).

PIC16CE62X devices have special features to reduce external components, thus reducing system cost, enhancing system reliability and reducing power consumption. There are four oscillator options, of which the single pin RC oscillator provides a low-cost solution, the LP oscillator minimizes power consumption, XT is a standard crystal, and the HS is for High Speed crystals. The SLEEP (power-down) mode offers power savings. The user can wake-up the chip from SLEEP through several external and internal interrupts and reset.

A highly reliable Watchdog Timer with its own on-chip RC oscillator provides protection against software lock-up.

A UV-erasable Cerdip-packaged version is ideal for code development, while the cost-effective One-Time Programmable (OTP) version is suitable for production in any volume.

Table 1-1 shows the features of the PIC16CE62X mid-range microcontroller families.

A simplified block diagram of the PIC16CE62X is shown in Figure 3-1.

The PIC16CE62X series fits perfectly in applications ranging from multi-pocket battery chargers to low-power remote sensors. The EPROM technology makes customization of application programs (detection levels, pulse generation, timers, etc.) extremely fast and convenient. The small footprint packages make this microcontroller series perfect for all applications with space limitations. Low-cost, low-power, high-performance, ease of use and I/O flexibility make the PIC16CE62X very versatile.

1.1 Development Support

The PIC16CE62X family is supported by a full-featured macro assembler, a software simulator, an in-circuit emulator, a low-cost development programmer and a full-featured programmer. A "C" compiler is also available.

PIC16CE62X

NOTES:

3.1 Clocking Scheme/Instruction Cycle

The clock input (OSC1/CLKIN pin) is internally divided by four to generate four non-overlapping quadrature clocks namely Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. Internally, the program counter (PC) is incremented every Q1, the instruction is fetched from the program memory and latched into the instruction register in Q4. The instruction is decoded and executed during the following Q1 through Q4. The clocks and instruction execution flow is shown in Figure 3-2.

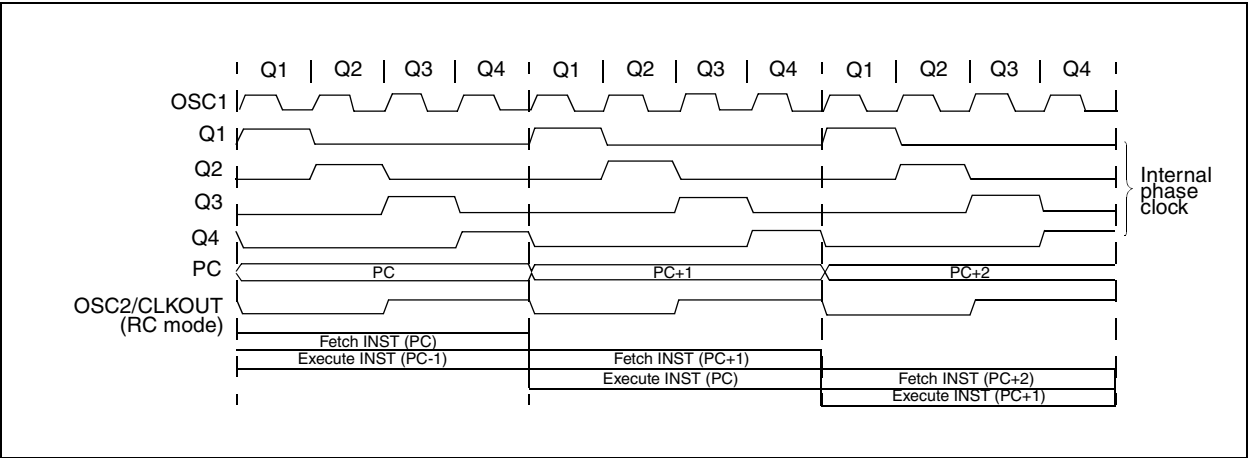
3.2 Instruction Flow/Pipelining

An “Instruction Cycle” consists of four Q cycles (Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4). The instruction fetch and execute are pipelined such that fetch takes one instruction cycle, while decode and execute takes another instruction cycle. However, due to the pipelining, each instruction effectively executes in one cycle. If an instruction causes the program counter to change (i.e., GOTO) then two cycles are required to complete the instruction (Example 3-1).

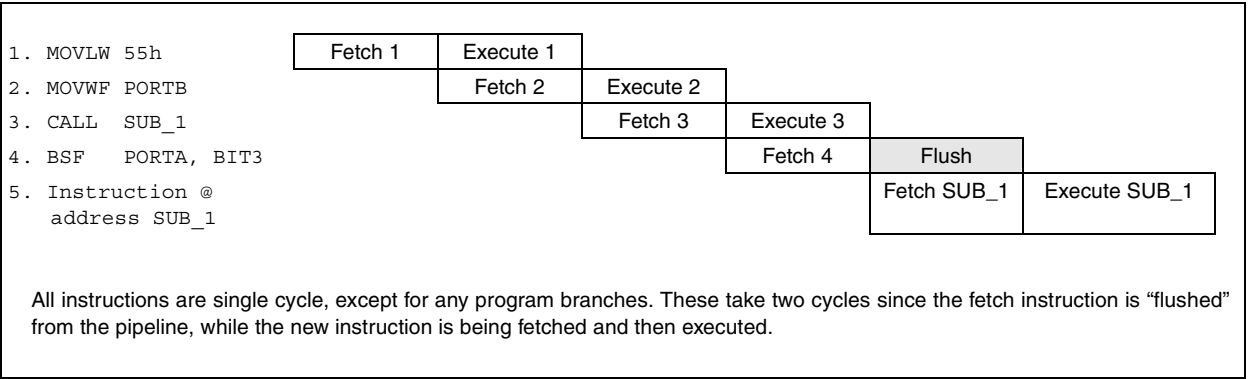
A fetch cycle begins with the program counter (PC) incrementing in Q1.

In the execution cycle, the fetched instruction is latched into the “Instruction Register (IR)” in cycle Q1. This instruction is then decoded and executed during the Q2, Q3, and Q4 cycles. Data memory is read during Q2 (operand read) and written during Q4 (destination write).

FIGURE 3-2: CLOCK/INSTRUCTION CYCLE



EXAMPLE 3-1: INSTRUCTION PIPELINE FLOW



PIC16CE62X

4.2.2.2 OPTION REGISTER

The OPTION register is a readable and writable register which contains various control bits to configure the TMR0/WDT prescaler, the external RB0/INT interrupt, TMR0 and the weak pull-ups on PORTB.

Note: To achieve a 1:1 prescaler assignment for TMR0, assign the prescaler to the WDT (PSA = 1).

REGISTER 4-2: OPTION 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
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
-x = Unknown at POR reset

bit 7: **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: **PS<2:0>**: 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

5.0 I/O PORTS

The PIC16CE62X parts have two ports, PORTA and PORTB. Some pins for these I/O ports are multiplexed with an alternate function for the peripheral features on the device. In general, when a peripheral is enabled, that pin may not be used as a general purpose I/O pin.

5.1 PORTA and TRISA Registers

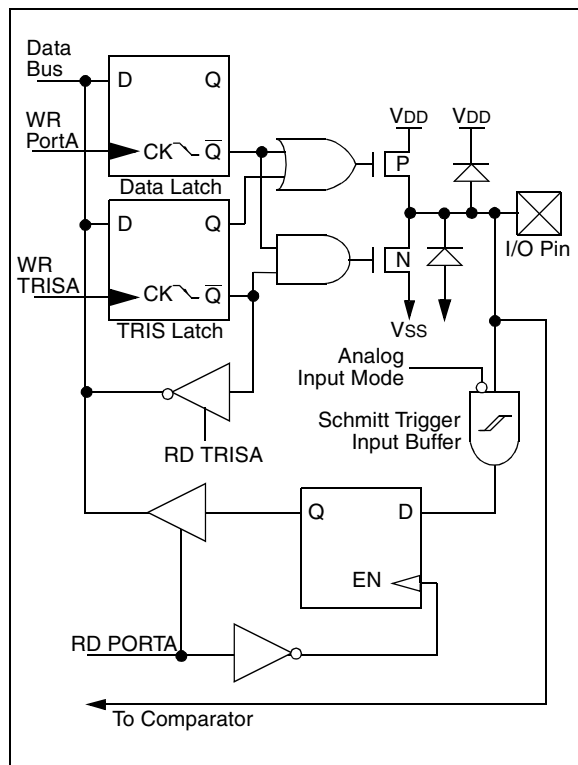
PORTA is a 5-bit wide latch. RA4 is a Schmitt Trigger input and an open drain output. Port RA4 is multiplexed with the T0CKI clock input. All other RA port pins have Schmitt Trigger input levels and full CMOS output drivers. All pins have data direction bits (TRIS registers), which can configure these pins as input or output.

A '1' in the TRISA register puts the corresponding output driver in a hi- impedance mode. A '0' in the TRISA register puts the contents of the output latch on the selected pin(s).

Reading the PORTA register reads the status of the pins, whereas writing to it will write to the port latch. All write operations are read-modify-write operations. So a write to a port implies that the port pins are first read, then this value is modified and written to the port data latch.

The PORTA pins are multiplexed with comparator and voltage reference functions. The operation of these pins are selected by control bits in the CMCON (Comparator Control Register) register and the VRCON (Voltage Reference Control Register) register. When selected as a comparator input, these pins will read as '0's.

FIGURE 5-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA<1:0> PINS



Note: On reset, the TRISA register is set to all inputs. The digital inputs are disabled and the comparator inputs are forced to ground to reduce excess current consumption.

TRISA controls the direction of the RA pins, even when they are being used as comparator inputs. The user must make sure to keep the pins configured as inputs when using them as comparator inputs.

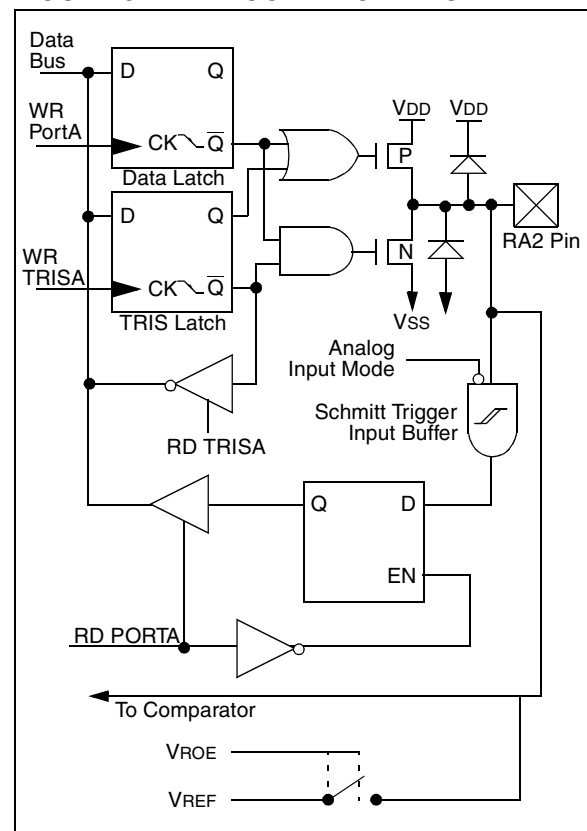
The RA2 pin will also function as the output for the voltage reference. When in this mode, the VREF pin is a very high impedance output. The user must configure TRISA<2> bit as an input and use high impedance loads.

In one of the comparator modes defined by the CMCON register, pins RA3 and RA4 become outputs of the comparators. The TRISA<4:3> bits must be cleared to enable outputs to use this function.

EXAMPLE 5-1: INITIALIZING PORTA

```
CLRF   PORTA           ;Initialize PORTA by setting
                        ;output data latches
MOVLW  0X07            ;Turn comparators off and
MOVWF  CMCON           ;enable pins for I/O
                        ;functions
BSF    STATUS, RP0     ;Select Bank1
MOVLW  0x1F            ;Value used to initialize
                        ;data direction
MOVWF  TRISA           ;Set RA<4:0> as inputs
                        ;TRISA<7:5> are always
                        ;read as '0'.
```

FIGURE 5-2: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA2 PIN



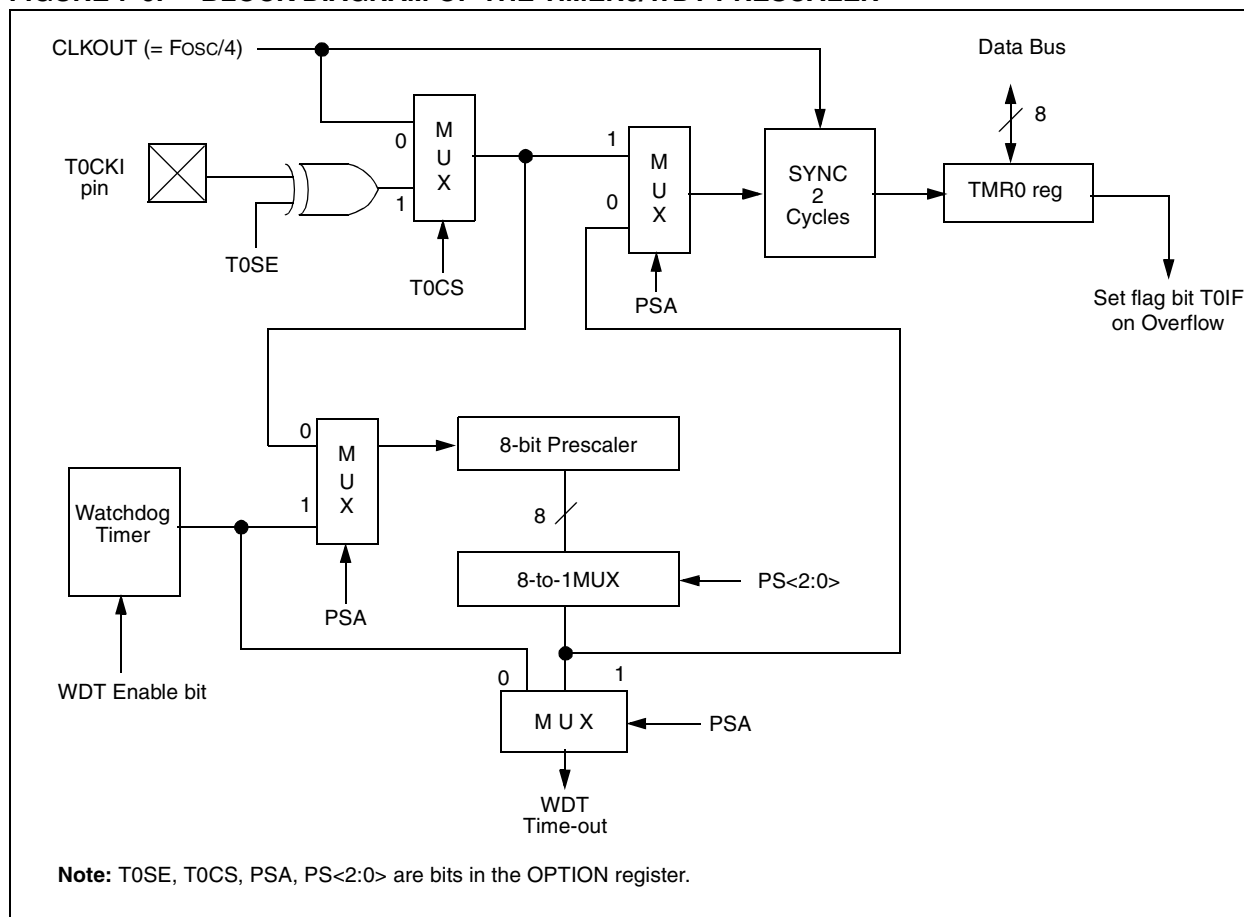
7.3 Prescaler

An 8-bit counter is available as a prescaler for the Timer0 module, or as a postscaler for the Watchdog Timer, respectively (Figure 7-6). For simplicity, this counter is being referred to as “prescaler” throughout this data sheet. Note that there is only one prescaler available which is mutually exclusive between the Timer0 module and the Watchdog Timer. Thus, a prescaler assignment for the Timer0 module means that there is no prescaler for the Watchdog Timer and vice-versa.

The PSA and PS<2:0> bits (OPTION<3:0>) determine the prescaler assignment and prescale ratio.

When assigned to the Timer0 module, all instructions writing to the TMR0 register (i.e., CLRF 1, MOVWF 1, BSF 1,x,...etc.) will clear the prescaler. When assigned to WDT, a CLRWDI instruction will clear the prescaler along with the Watchdog Timer. The prescaler is not readable or writable.

FIGURE 7-6: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE TIMER0/WDT PRESCALER



8.0 COMPARATOR MODULE

The comparator module contains two analog comparators. The inputs to the comparators are multiplexed with the RA0 through RA3 pins. The on-chip voltage reference (Section 9.0) can also be an input to the comparators.

The CMCON register, shown in Register 8-1, controls the comparator input and output multiplexers. A block diagram of the comparator is shown in Figure 8-1.

REGISTER 8-1: CMCON REGISTER (ADDRESS 1Fh)

R-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
C2OUT	C1OUT	—	—	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0

bit7 bit0

R = Readable bit
W = Writable bit
U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
- n = Value at POR reset

bit 7: **C2OUT**: Comparator 2 output
1 = C2 VIN+ > C2 VIN–
0 = C2 VIN+ < C2 VIN–

bit 6: **C1OUT**: Comparator 1 output
1 = C1 VIN+ > C1 VIN–
0 = C1 VIN+ < C1 VIN–

bit 5-4: **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 3: **CIS**: Comparator Input Switch
When CM<2:0> = 001:
1 = C1 VIN– connects to RA3
0 = C1 VIN– connects to RA0
When CM<2:0> = 010:
1 = C1 VIN– connects to RA3
C2 VIN– connects to RA2
0 = C1 VIN– connects to RA0
C2 VIN– connects to RA1

bit 2-0: **CM<2:0>**: Comparator mode
Figure 8-1.

EXAMPLE 9-1: VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONFIGURATION

```

MOVLW    0x02        ; 4 Inputs Muxed
MOVWF    CMCON        ; to 2 comps.
BSF      STATUS,RP0   ; go to Bank 1
MOVLW    0x07        ; RA3-RA0 are
MOVWF    TRISA        ; outputs
MOVLW    0xA6        ; enable VREF
MOVWF    VRCON        ; low range
                        ; set VR<3:0>=6

BCF      STATUS,RP0   ; go to Bank 0
CALL     DELAY10      ; 10µs delay
    
```

9.2 Voltage Reference Accuracy/Error

The full range of VSS to VDD cannot be realized due to the construction of the module. The transistors on the top and bottom of the resistor ladder network (Figure 9-1) keep VREF from approaching VSS or VDD. The Voltage Reference is VDD derived and therefore, the VREF output changes with fluctuations in VDD. The absolute accuracy of the Voltage Reference can be found in Table 13-2.

9.3 Operation During Sleep

When the device wakes up from sleep through an interrupt or a Watchdog Timer time-out, the contents of the VRCON register are not affected. To minimize current consumption in SLEEP mode, the Voltage Reference should be disabled.

9.4 Effects of a Reset

A device reset disables the Voltage Reference by clearing bit VREN (VRCON<7>). This reset also disconnects the reference from the RA2 pin by clearing bit VROE (VRCON<6>) and selects the high voltage range by clearing bit VRR (VRCON<5>). The VREF value select bits, VRCON<3:0>, are also cleared.

9.5 Connection Considerations

The Voltage Reference Module operates independently of the comparator module. The output of the reference generator may be connected to the RA2 pin if the TRISA<2> bit is set and the VROE bit, VRCON<6>, is set. Enabling the Voltage Reference output onto the RA2 pin with an input signal present will increase current consumption. Connecting RA2 as a digital output with VREF enabled will also increase current consumption.

The RA2 pin can be used as a simple D/A output with limited drive capability. Due to the limited drive capability, a buffer must be used in conjunction with the Voltage Reference output for external connections to VREF. Figure 9-2 shows an example buffering technique.

FIGURE 9-2: VOLTAGE REFERENCE OUTPUT BUFFER EXAMPLE

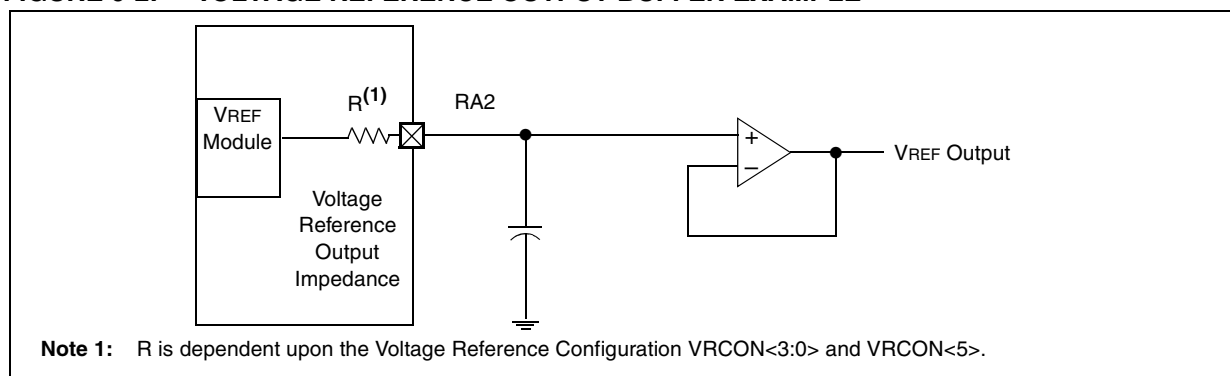


TABLE 9-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH VOLTAGE REFERENCE

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value On POR / BOD	Value On All Other Resets
9Fh	VRCON	VREN	VROE	VRR	—	VR3	VR2	VR1	VR0	000- 0000	000- 0000
1Fh	CMCON	C2OUT	C1OUT	—	—	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0	00-- 0000	00-- 0000
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	---1 1111	---1 1111

Legend: - = Unimplemented, read as "0"

10.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

Special circuits to deal with the needs of real time applications are what sets a microcontroller apart from other processors. The PIC16CE62X family has a host of such features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power saving operating modes and offer code protection.

These are:

1. OSC selection
2. Reset
 - Power-on Reset (POR)
 - Power-up Timer (PWRT)
 - Oscillator Start-Up Timer (OST)
 - Brown-out Reset (BOD)
3. Interrupts
4. Watchdog Timer (WDT)
5. SLEEP
6. Code protection
7. ID Locations
8. In-circuit serial programming

The PIC16CE62X has a Watchdog Timer which is controlled by configuration bits. It runs off its own RC oscillator for added reliability. There are 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 72 ms (nominal) on power-up only, and is 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 provides at least a 72 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 or through an interrupt. Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit the application. The RC oscillator option saves system cost, while the LP crystal option saves power. A set of configuration bits are used to select various options.

10.2 Oscillator Configurations

10.2.1 OSCILLATOR TYPES

The PIC16CE62X can be operated in four different oscillator options. The user can program two configuration bits (FOSC1 and FOSC0) to select one of these four modes:

- LP Low Power Crystal
- XT Crystal/Resonator
- HS High Speed Crystal/Resonator
- RC Resistor/Capacitor

10.2.2 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR / CERAMIC RESONATORS

In XT, LP or HS modes, a crystal or ceramic resonator is connected to the OSC1 and OSC2 pins to establish oscillation (Figure 10-1). The PIC16CE62X oscillator design requires the use of a parallel cut crystal. Use of a series cut crystal may give a frequency out of the crystal manufacturers specifications. When in XT, LP or HS modes, the device can have an external clock source to drive the OSC1 pin (Figure 10-2).

FIGURE 10-1: CRYSTAL OPERATION (OR CERAMIC RESONATOR) (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

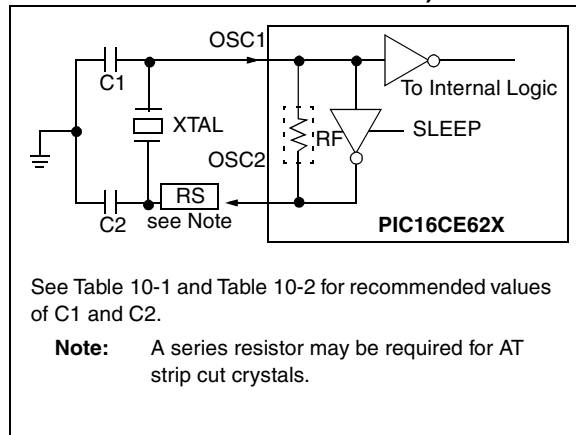


FIGURE 10-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

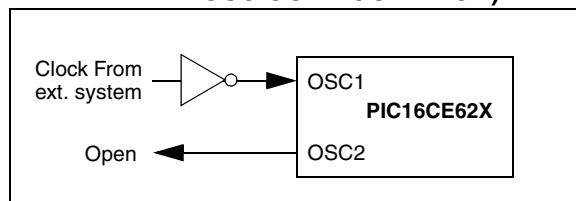


TABLE 10-1: CERAMIC RESONATORS, PIC16CE62X

Ranges Tested:			
Mode	Freq	OSC1	OSC2
XT	455 kHz	68 - 100 pF	68 - 100 pF
	2.0 MHz	15 - 68 pF	15 - 68 pF
	4.0 MHz	15 - 68 pF	15 - 68 pF
HS	8.0 MHz	10 - 68 pF	10 - 68 pF
	16.0 MHz	10 - 22 pF	10 - 22 pF

These values are for design guidance only. See notes at bottom of page.

TABLE 10-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR, PIC16CE62X

Osc Type	Crystal Freq	Cap. Range C1	Cap. Range C2
LP	32 kHz	33 pF	33 pF
	200 kHz	15 pF	15 pF
XT	200 kHz	47-68 pF	47-68 pF
	1 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
HS	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	8 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF
	20 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF

These values are for design guidance only. See notes at bottom of page.

1. Recommended values of C1 and C2 are identical to the ranges tested table.
2. Higher capacitance increases the stability of oscillator, but also increases the start-up time.
3. Since each resonator/crystal has its own characteristics, the user should consult the resonator/crystal manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.
4. Rs may be required in HS mode, as well as XT mode, to avoid overdriving crystals with low drive level specification.

10.4.5 TIME-OUT SEQUENCE

On power-up, the time-out sequence is as follows: First PWRT time-out is invoked after POR has expired, then OST is activated. The total time-out will vary based on oscillator configuration and $\overline{\text{PWRT}}\text{E}$ bit status. For example, in RC mode with $\overline{\text{PWRT}}\text{E}$ bit erased (PWRT disabled), there will be no time-out at all. Figure 10-8, Figure 10-9 and Figure 10-10 depict time-out sequences.

Since the time-outs occur from the POR pulse, if $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ is kept low long enough, the time-outs will expire. Then bringing $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ high will begin execution immediately (see Figure 10-9). This is useful for testing purposes or to synchronize more than one PIC® device operating in parallel.

Table 10-5 shows the reset conditions for some special registers, while Table 10-6 shows the reset conditions for all the registers.

10.4.6 POWER CONTROL (PCON)/STATUS REGISTER

The power control/status register, PCON (address 8Eh) has two bits.

Bit0 is $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ (Brown-out). $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ is unknown on power-on-reset. It must then be set by the user and checked on subsequent resets to see if $\overline{\text{BOR}} = 0$ indicating that a brown-out has occurred. The $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ status bit is a don't care and is not necessarily predictable if the brown-out circuit is disabled (by setting BODEN bit = 0 in the Configuration word).

Bit1 is $\overline{\text{POR}}$ (Power-on-reset). It is a '0' on power-on-reset and unaffected otherwise. The user must write a '1' to this bit following a power-on-reset. On a subsequent reset, if $\overline{\text{POR}}$ is '0', it will indicate that a power-on-reset must have occurred (VDD may have gone too low).

TABLE 10-3: TIME-OUT IN VARIOUS SITUATIONS

Oscillator Configuration	Power-up		Brown-out Reset	Wake-up from SLEEP
	$\overline{\text{PWRT}}\text{E} = 0$	$\overline{\text{PWRT}}\text{E} = 1$		
XT, HS, LP	72 ms + 1024 TOSC	1024 TOSC	72 ms + 1024 TOSC	1024 TOSC
RC	72 ms	—	72 ms	—

TABLE 10-4: STATUS/PCON BITS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

$\overline{\text{POR}}$	$\overline{\text{BOR}}$	$\overline{\text{TO}}$	$\overline{\text{PD}}$	
0	X	1	1	Power-on-reset
0	X	0	X	Illegal, $\overline{\text{TO}}$ is set on $\overline{\text{POR}}$
0	X	X	0	Illegal, $\overline{\text{PD}}$ is set on $\overline{\text{POR}}$
1	0	X	X	Brown-out Reset
1	1	0	u	WDT Reset
1	1	0	0	WDT Wake-up
1	1	u	u	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ reset during normal operation
1	1	1	0	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ reset during SLEEP

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged

stand-alone mode the PRO MATE II can read, verify or program PIC devices. It can also set code-protect bits in this mode.

PICSTART Plus Entry Level Development System

The PICSTART programmer is an easy-to-use, low-cost prototype programmer. It connects to the PC via one of the COM (RS-232) ports. MPLAB Integrated Development Environment software makes using the programmer simple and efficient.

PICSTART Plus supports all PIC devices with up to 40 pins. Larger pin count devices such as the PIC16C92X, and PIC17C76X may be supported with an adapter socket. PICSTART Plus is CE compliant.

SIMICE Entry-Level Hardware Simulator

SIMICE is an entry-level hardware development system designed to operate in a PC-based environment with Microchip's simulator MPLAB-SIM. Both SIMICE and MPLAB-SIM run under Microchip Technology's MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE) software. Specifically, SIMICE provides hardware simulation for Microchip's PIC12C5XX, PIC12CE5XX, and PIC16C5X families of PIC 8-bit microcontrollers. SIMICE works in conjunction with MPLAB-SIM to provide non-real-time I/O port emulation. SIMICE enables a developer to run simulator code for driving the target system. In addition, the target system can provide input to the simulator code. This capability allows for simple and interactive debugging without having to manually generate MPLAB-SIM stimulus files. SIMICE is a valuable debugging tool for entry-level system development.

PICDEM-1 Low-Cost PIC MCU Demonstration Board

The PICDEM-1 is a simple board which demonstrates the capabilities of several of Microchip's microcontrollers. The microcontrollers supported are: PIC16C5X (PIC16C54 to PIC16C58A), PIC16C61, PIC16C62X, PIC16C71, PIC16C8X, PIC17C42, PIC17C43 and PIC17C44. All necessary hardware and software is included to run basic demo programs. The users can program the sample microcontrollers provided with the PICDEM-1 board, on a PRO MATE II or PICSTART-Plus programmer, and easily test firmware. The user can also connect the PICDEM-1 board to the MPLAB-ICE emulator and download the firmware to the emulator for testing. Additional prototype area is available for the user to build some additional hardware and connect it to the microcontroller socket(s). Some of the features include an RS-232 interface, a potentiometer for simulated analog input, push-button switches and eight LEDs connected to PORTB.

PICDEM-2 Low-Cost PIC16CXX Demonstration Board

The PICDEM-2 is a simple demonstration board that supports the PIC16C62, PIC16C64, PIC16C65, PIC16C73 and PIC16C74 microcontrollers. All the necessary hardware and software is included to run the basic demonstration programs. The user can program the sample microcontrollers provided with the PICDEM-2 board, on a PRO MATE II programmer or PICSTART-Plus, and easily test firmware. The MPLAB-ICE emulator may also be used with the PICDEM-2 board to test firmware. Additional prototype area has been provided to the user for adding additional hardware and connecting it to the microcontroller socket(s). Some of the features include a RS-232 interface, push-button switches, a potentiometer for simulated analog input, a Serial EEPROM to demonstrate usage of the I²C bus and separate headers for connection to an LCD module and a keypad.

PICDEM-3 Low-Cost PIC16CXXX Demonstration Board

The PICDEM-3 is a simple demonstration board that supports the PIC16C923 and PIC16C924 in the PLCC package. It will also support future 44-pin PLCC microcontrollers with a LCD Module. All the necessary hardware and software is included to run the basic demonstration programs. The user can program the sample microcontrollers provided with the PICDEM-3 board, on a PRO MATE II programmer or PICSTART Plus with an adapter socket, and easily test firmware. The MPLAB-ICE emulator may also be used with the PICDEM-3 board to test firmware. Additional prototype area has been provided to the user for adding hardware and connecting it to the microcontroller socket(s). Some of the features include an RS-232 interface, push-button switches, a potentiometer for simulated analog input, a thermistor and separate headers for connection to an external LCD module and a keypad. Also provided on the PICDEM-3 board is an LCD panel, with 4 commons and 12 segments, that is capable of displaying time, temperature and day of the week. The PICDEM-3 provides an additional RS-232 interface and Windows 3.1 software for showing the demultiplexed LCD signals on a PC. A simple serial interface allows the user to construct a hardware demultiplexer for the LCD signals.

PICDEM-17

The PICDEM-17 is an evaluation board that demonstrates the capabilities of several Microchip microcontrollers, including PIC17C752, PIC17C756, PIC17C762, and PIC17C766. All necessary hardware is included to run basic demo programs, which are supplied on a 3.5-inch disk. A programmed sample is included, and the user may erase it and program it with the other sample programs using the PRO MATE II or PICSTART Plus device programmers and easily debug

13.0 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Ambient Temperature under bias	-40° to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-65° to +150°C
Voltage on any pin with respect to VSS (except VDD and $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$).....	-0.6V to VDD +0.6V
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS	0 to +7.0V
Voltage on RA4 with respect to VSS.....	8.5V
Voltage on $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ with respect to VSS (Note 2).....	0 to +14V
Voltage on RA4 with respect to VSS.....	8.5V
Total power Dissipation (Note 1)	1.0W
Maximum Current out of VSS pin.....	300 mA
Maximum Current into VDD pin	250 mA
Input Clamp Current, I _{IK} (V _I < 0 or V _I > VDD)	±20 mA
Output Clamp Current, I _{OK} (V _O < 0 or V _O > VDD).....	±20 mA
Maximum Output Current sunk by any I/O pin	25 mA
Maximum Output Current sourced by any I/O pin.....	25 mA
Maximum Current sunk by PORTA and PORTB	200 mA
Maximum Current sourced by PORTA and PORTB	200 mA

Note 1: Power dissipation is calculated as follows: $P_{DIS} = V_{DD} \times \{I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH}\} + \sum \{(V_{DD} - V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}\} + \sum (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$

2: Voltage spikes below VSS at the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin, inducing currents greater than 80 mA, may cause latch-up. Thus, a series resistor of 50-100 Ω should be used when applying a "low" level to the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin rather than pulling this pin directly to VSS.

† **NOTICE:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

13.5 Timing Diagrams and Specifications

FIGURE 13-5: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

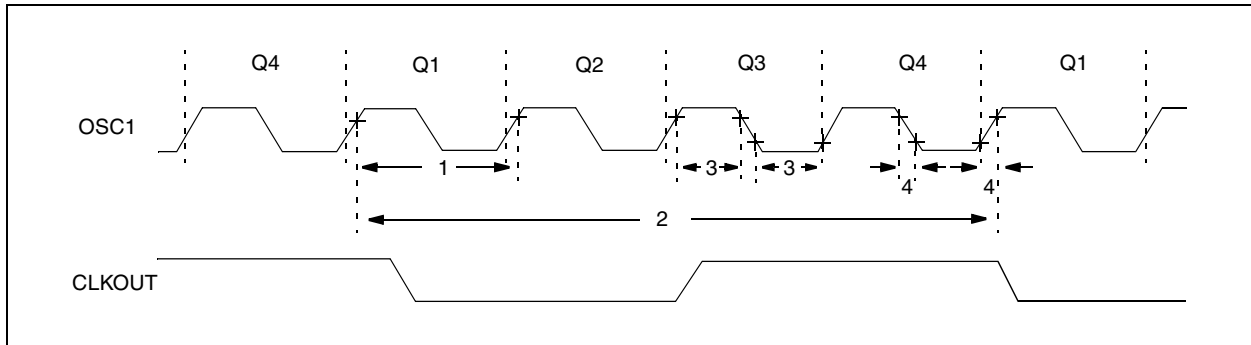


TABLE 13-3: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
1A	Fosc	External CLKIN Frequency (Note 1)	DC	—	4	MHz	XT and RC osc mode, VDD=5.0V
			DC	—	20	MHz	HS osc mode
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP osc mode
		Oscillator Frequency (Note 1)	DC	—	4	MHz	RC osc mode, VDD=5.0V
			0.1	—	4	MHz	XT osc mode
			1	—	20	MHz	HS osc mode
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP osc mode
1	Tosc	External CLKIN Period (Note 1)	250	—	—	ns	XT and RC osc mode
			50	—	—	ns	HS osc mode
			5	—	—	μs	LP osc mode
		Oscillator Period (Note 1)	250	—	—	ns	RC osc mode
			250	—	10,000	ns	XT osc mode
			50	—	1,000	ns	HS osc mode
			5	—	—	μs	LP osc mode
2	Tcy	Instruction Cycle Time (Note 1)	200	—	DC	ns	Tcy=Fosc/4
3*	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	100*	—	—	ns	XT oscillator, TosC L/H duty cycle
			2*	—	—	μs	LP oscillator, TosC L/H duty cycle
			20*	—	—	ns	HS oscillator, TosC L/H duty cycle
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 5.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1: 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 pin. When an external clock input is used, the "Max." cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

FIGURE 13-9: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMING

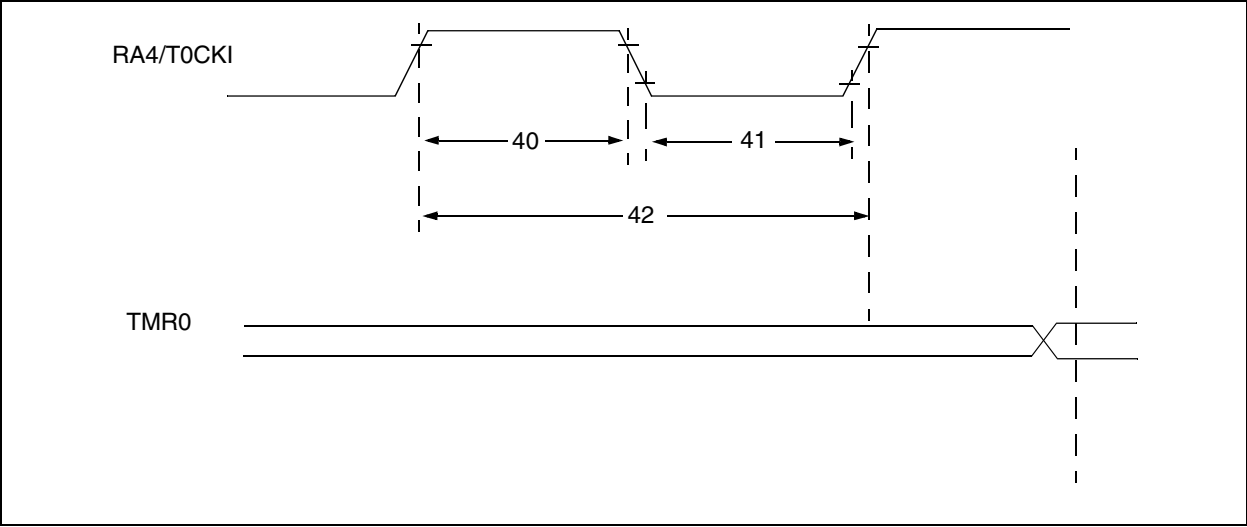


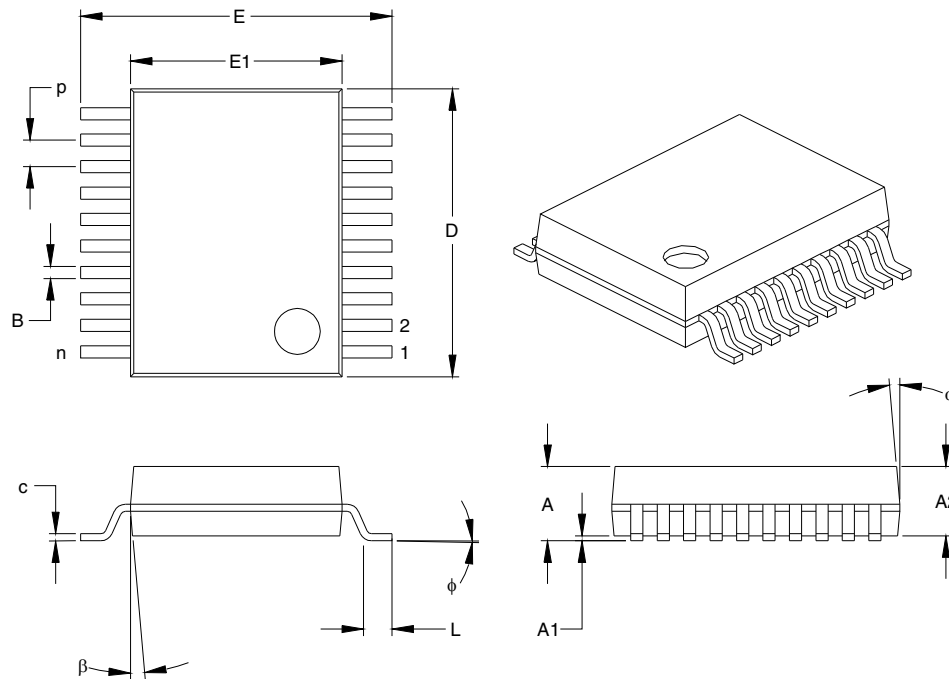
TABLE 13-6: TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic		Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
40	Tt0H	T0CKI High Pulse Width	No Prescaler	$0.5 T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	10*	—	—	ns	
41	Tt0L	T0CKI Low Pulse Width	No Prescaler	$0.5 T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	10*	—	—	ns	
42	Tt0P	T0CKI Period		$\frac{T_{CY} + 40^*}{N}$	—	—	ns	N = prescale value (1, 2, 4, ..., 256)

* 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.

20-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) – 209 mil, 5.30 mm (SSOP)

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



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		20			20	
Pitch	p		.026			0.66	
Overall Height	A	.068	.073	.078	1.73	1.85	1.98
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.064	.068	.072	1.63	1.73	1.83
Standoff	A1	.002	.006	.010	0.05	0.15	0.25
Overall Width	E	.299	.309	.322	7.59	7.85	8.18
Molded Package Width	E1	.201	.207	.212	5.11	5.25	5.38
Overall Length	D	.278	.284	.289	7.06	7.20	7.34
Foot Length	L	.022	.030	.037	0.56	0.75	0.94
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25
Foot Angle	ϕ	0	4	8	0.00	101.60	203.20
Lead Width	B	.010	.013	.015	0.25	0.32	0.38
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	5	10	0	5	10
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	5	10	0	5	10

*Controlling Parameter

Notes:

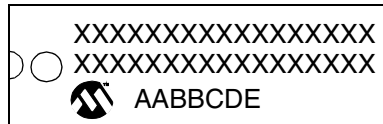
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MO-150

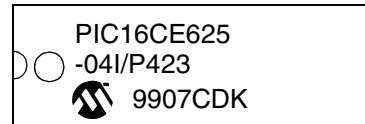
Drawing No. C04-072

14.1 Package Marking Information

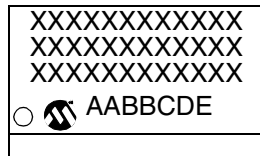
18-Lead PDIP



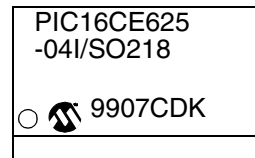
Example



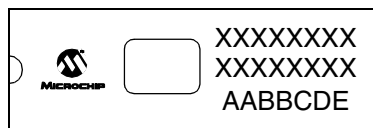
18-Lead SOIC (.300")



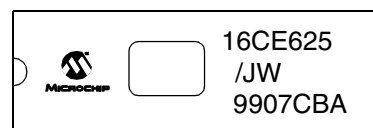
Example



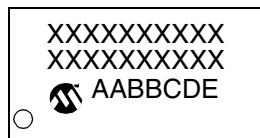
18-Lead CERDIP Windowed



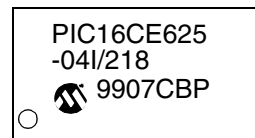
Example



20-Lead SSOP



Example



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

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

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Microchip provides online support via our WWW site at www.microchip.com. This web site is used as a means to make files and information easily available to customers. Accessible by using your favorite Internet browser, the web site contains the following information:

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- **General Technical Support** – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), technical support requests, online discussion groups, Microchip consultant program member listing
- **Business of Microchip** – Product selector and ordering guides, latest Microchip press releases, listing of seminars and events, listings of Microchip sales offices, distributors and factory representatives

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- Technical Support

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Technical support is available through the web site at: <http://microchip.com/support>

PIC16CE62X PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or to obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, please use the listed part numbers, and refer to the factory or the listed sales offices.

PART NO.	-XX	X	/XX	XXX	
					Pattern: 3-Digit Pattern Code for QTP (blank otherwise)
					Package: P = PDIP SO = SOIC (Gull Wing, 300 mil body) SS = SSOP (209 mil) JW* = Windowed CERDIP
					Temperature Range: - = 0°C to +70°C I = -40°C to +85°C E = -40°C to +125°C
					Frequency Range: 04 = 200kHz (LP osc) 04 = 4 MHz (XT and RC osc) 20 = 20 MHz (HS osc)
					Device: PIC16CE62X :V _{DD} range 3.0V to 5.5V PIC16CE62XT:V _{DD} range 3.0V to 5.5V (Tape and Reel)

Examples:
a) PIC16CE623-04/P301 = Commercial temp., PDIP package, 4 MHz, normal V_{DD} limits, QTP pattern #301.
b) PIC16CE623-04I/SO = Industrial temp., SOIC package, 4MHz, industrial V_{DD} limits.

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

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)

PIC16CE62X

NOTES: