



Welcome to [E-XFL.COM](https://www.e-xfl.com)

What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

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

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	10MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	22
Program Memory Size	7KB (4K x 14)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	192 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 6V
Data Converters	A/D 5x8b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16c73a-10-so

3.1 Clocking Scheme/Instruction Cycle

The clock input (from OSC1) 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 3-4.

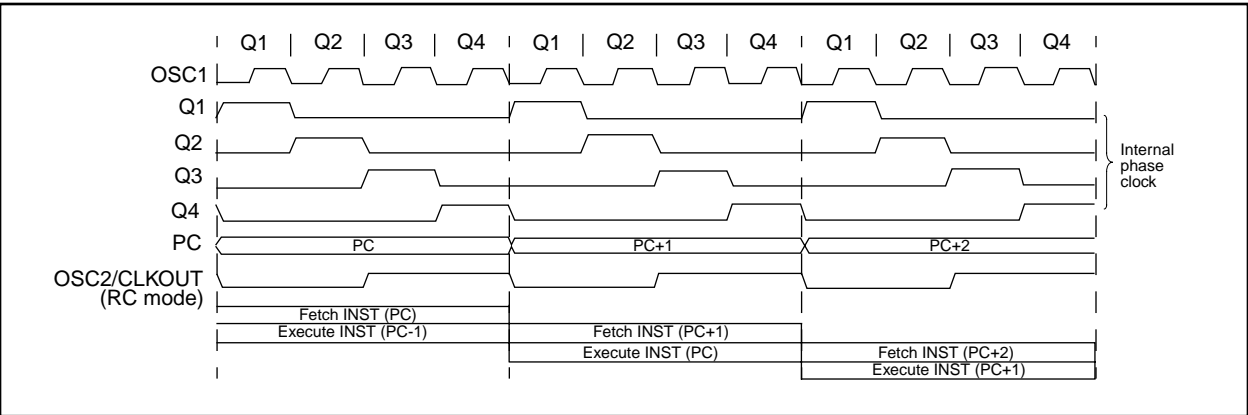
3.2 Instruction Flow/Pipelining

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 (e.g. GOTO) then two cycles are required to complete the instruction (Example 3-1).

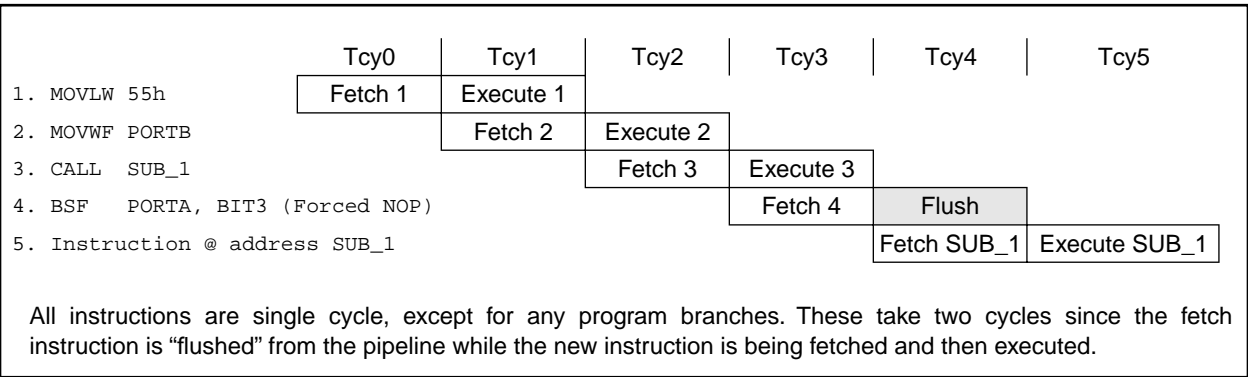
A fetch cycle begins with the program counter (PC) incrementing in Q1.

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 3-4: CLOCK/INSTRUCTION CYCLE




EXAMPLE 3-1: INSTRUCTION PIPELINE FLOW



PIC16C7X

FIGURE 4-6: PIC16C76/77 REGISTER FILE MAP

								File Address
Indirect addr. ^(*)	00h	Indirect addr. ^(*)	80h	Indirect addr. ^(*)	100h	Indirect addr. ^(*)	180h	
TMR0	01h	OPTION	81h	TMR0	101h	OPTION	181h	
PCL	02h	PCL	82h	PCL	102h	PCL	182h	
STATUS	03h	STATUS	83h	STATUS	103h	STATUS	183h	
FSR	04h	FSR	84h	FSR	104h	FSR	184h	
PORTA	05h	TRISA	85h		105h		185h	
PORTB	06h	TRISB	86h	PORTB	106h	TRISB	186h	
PORTC	07h	TRISC	87h		107h		187h	
PORTD ⁽¹⁾	08h	TRISD ⁽¹⁾	88h		108h		188h	
PORTE ⁽¹⁾	09h	TRISE ⁽¹⁾	89h		109h		189h	
PCLATH	0Ah	PCLATH	8Ah	PCLATH	10Ah	PCLATH	18Ah	
INTCON	0Bh	INTCON	8Bh	INTCON	10Bh	INTCON	18Bh	
PIR1	0Ch	PIE1	8Ch		10Ch		18Ch	
PIR2	0Dh	PIE2	8Dh		10Dh		18Dh	
TMR1L	0Eh	PCON	8Eh		10Eh		18Eh	
TMR1H	0Fh		8Fh		10Fh		18Fh	
T1CON	10h		90h	General Purpose Register 16 Bytes	110h	General Purpose Register 16 Bytes	190h	
TMR2	11h		91h		111h		191h	
T2CON	12h	PR2	92h		112h		192h	
SSPBUF	13h	SSPADD	93h		113h		193h	
SSPCON	14h	SSPSTAT	94h		114h		194h	
CCPR1L	15h		95h		115h		195h	
CCPR1H	16h		96h		116h		196h	
CCP1CON	17h		97h		117h		197h	
RCSTA	18h	TXSTA	98h		118h		198h	
TXREG	19h	SPBRG	99h		119h		199h	
RCREG	1Ah		9Ah		11Ah		19Ah	
CCPR2L	1Bh		9Bh		11Bh		19Bh	
CCPR2H	1Ch		9Ch		11Ch		19Ch	
CCP2CON	1Dh		9Dh		11Dh		19Dh	
ADRES	1Eh		9Eh		11Eh		19Eh	
ADCON0	1Fh	ADCON1	9Fh		11Fh		19Fh	
General Purpose Register 96 Bytes	20h	General Purpose Register 80 Bytes	A0h	General Purpose Register 80 Bytes	120h	General Purpose Register 80 Bytes	1A0h	
			EFh		16Fh		1EFh	
			F0h		170h		1F0h	
		accesses 70h-7Fh	FFh	accesses 70h-7Fh	17Fh	accesses 70h - 7Fh	1FFh	
Bank 0	7Fh	Bank 1		Bank 2		Bank 3		

 Unimplemented data memory locations, read as '0'.
^{*} Not a physical register.
 Note 1: PORTD, PORTE, TRISD, and TRISE are unimplemented on the PIC16C76, read as '0'.

Note: The upper 16 bytes of data memory in banks 1, 2, and 3 are mapped in Bank 0. This may require relocation of data memory usage in the user application code if upgrading to the PIC16C76/77.

TABLE 4-3: PIC16C76/77 SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (Cont.'d)

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 (2)
Bank 2											
100h ⁽⁴⁾	INDF	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								0000 0000	0000 0000
101h	TMR0	Timer0 module's register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
102h ⁽⁴⁾	PCL	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
103h ⁽⁴⁾	STATUS	IRP	RP1	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu
104h ⁽⁴⁾	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
105h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
106h	PORTB	PORTB Data Latch when written: PORTB pins when read								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
107h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
108h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
109h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
10Ah ^(1,4)	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write Buffer for the upper 5 bits of the Program Counter					---0 0000	---0 0000
10Bh ⁽⁴⁾	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
10Ch-10Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
Bank 3											
180h ⁽⁴⁾	INDF	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								0000 0000	0000 0000
181h	OPTION	\overline{RBP} U	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
182h ⁽⁴⁾	PCL	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
183h ⁽⁴⁾	STATUS	IRP	RP1	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu
184h ⁽⁴⁾	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
185h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
186h	TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
187h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
188h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
189h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
18Ah ^(1,4)	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write Buffer for the upper 5 bits of the Program Counter					---0 0000	---0 0000
18Bh ⁽⁴⁾	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
18Ch-18Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

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

- Note 1: The upper byte of the program counter is not directly accessible. PCLATH is a holding register for the PC<12:8> whose contents are transferred to the upper byte of the program counter.
- 2: Other (non power-up) resets include external reset through \overline{MCLR} and Watchdog Timer Reset.
- 3: Bits PSPIE and PSPIF are reserved on the PIC16C76, always maintain these bits clear.
- 4: These registers can be addressed from any bank.
- 5: PORTD and PORTE are not physically implemented on the PIC16C76, read as '0'.

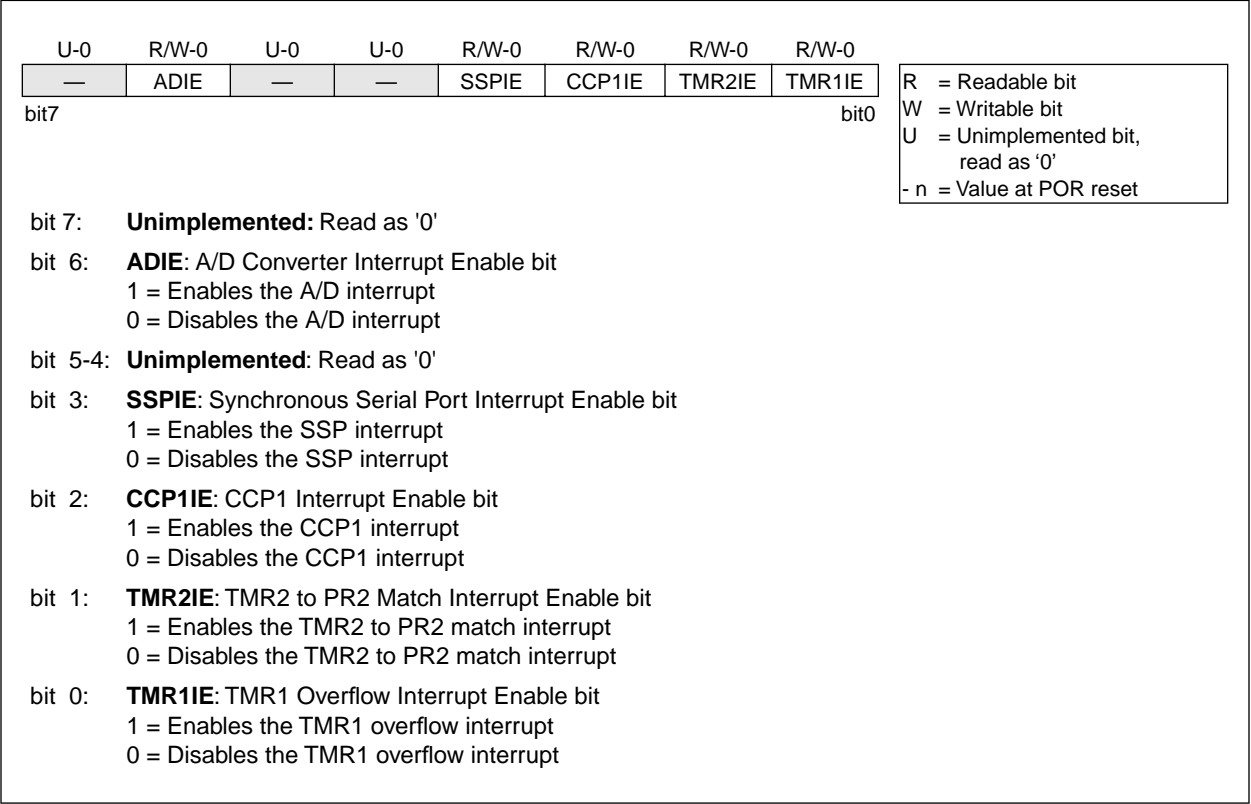
4.2.2.4 PIE1 REGISTER

Applicable Devices							
72	73	73A	74	74A	76	77	

Note: Bit PEIE (INTCON<6>) must be set to enable any peripheral interrupt.

This register contains the individual enable bits for the peripheral interrupts.

FIGURE 4-10: PIE1 REGISTER PIC16C72 (ADDRESS 8Ch)



5.6 I/O Programming Considerations

Applicable Devices					
72	73	73A	74	74A	76/77

5.6.1 BI-DIRECTIONAL I/O PORTS

Any instruction which writes, operates internally as a read followed by a write operation. The BCF and BSF instructions, for example, read the register into the CPU, execute the bit operation and write the result back to the register. Caution must be used when these instructions are applied to a port with both inputs and outputs defined. For example, a BSF operation on bit5 of PORTB will cause all eight bits of PORTB to be read into the CPU. Then the BSF operation takes place on bit5 and PORTB is written to the output latches. If another bit of PORTB is used as an input at this time, the input signal present on the pin itself would be read into the CPU and rewritten to the data latch of this particular pin, overwriting the previous content. As long as the pin stays in the input mode, no problem occurs. However, if bit0 is switched to an output, the content of the data latch may now be unknown.

Reading the port register, reads the values of the port pins. Writing to the port register writes the value to the port latch. When using read-modify-write instructions (ex. BCF, BSF, etc.) on a port, the value of the port pins is read, the desired operation is done to this value, and this value is then written to the port latch.

Example 5-4 shows the effect of two sequential read-modify-write instructions on an I/O port.

EXAMPLE 5-4: READ-MODIFY-WRITE INSTRUCTIONS ON AN I/O PORT

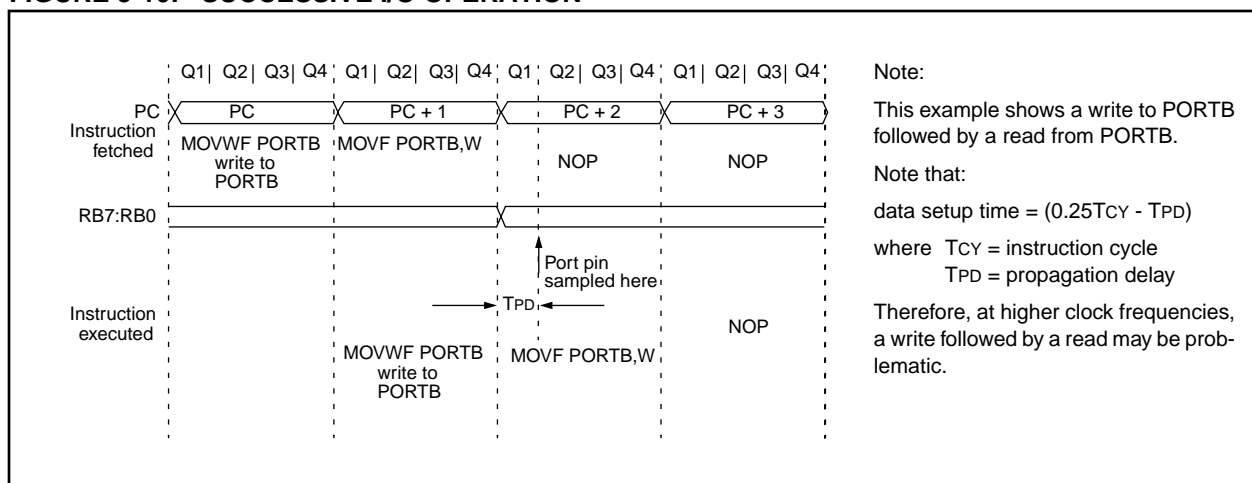
```
;Initial PORT settings: PORTB<7:4> Inputs
;                          PORTB<3:0> Outputs
;PORTB<7:6> have external pull-ups and are
;not connected to other circuitry
;
;
;          PORT latch  PORT pins
;          -----  -----
BCF PORTB, 7      ; 01pp pppp    11pp pppp
BCF PORTB, 6      ; 10pp pppp    11pp pppp
BSF STATUS, RP0   ;
BCF TRISB, 7      ; 10pp pppp    11pp pppp
BCF TRISB, 6      ; 10pp pppp    10pp pppp
;
;Note that the user may have expected the
;pin values to be 00pp ppp. The 2nd BCF
;caused RB7 to be latched as the pin value
;(high).
```

A pin actively outputting a Low or High should not be driven from external devices at the same time in order to change the level on this pin ("wired-or", "wired-and"). The resulting high output currents may damage the chip.

5.6.2 SUCCESSIVE OPERATIONS ON I/O PORTS

The actual write to an I/O port happens at the end of an instruction cycle, whereas for reading, the data must be valid at the beginning of the instruction cycle (Figure 5-10). Therefore, care must be exercised if a write followed by a read operation is carried out on the same I/O port. The sequence of instructions should be such to allow the pin voltage to stabilize (load dependent) before the next instruction which causes that file to be read into the CPU is executed. Otherwise, the previous state of that pin may be read into the CPU rather than the new state. When in doubt, it is better to separate these instructions with a NOP or another instruction not accessing this I/O port.

FIGURE 5-10: SUCCESSIVE I/O OPERATION



To enable the serial port, SSP enable bit SSPEN (SSPCON<5>) must be set. To reset or reconfigure SPI mode, clear enable bit SSPEN, re-initialize SSPCON register, and then set enable bit SSPEN. This configures the SDI, SDO, SCK, and \overline{SS} pins as serial port pins. For the pins to behave as the serial port function, they must have their data direction bits (in the TRIS register) appropriately programmed. That is:

- SDI must have TRISC<4> set
- SDO must have TRISC<5> cleared
- SCK (Master mode) must have TRISC<3> cleared
- SCK (Slave mode) must have TRISC<3> set
- \overline{SS} must have TRISA<5> set (if implemented)

Any serial port function that is not desired may be overridden by programming the corresponding data direction (TRIS) register to the opposite value. An example would be in master mode where you are only sending data (to a display driver), then both SDI and \overline{SS} could be used as general purpose outputs by clearing their corresponding TRIS register bits.

Figure 11-4 shows a typical connection between two microcontrollers. The master controller (Processor 1) initiates the data transfer by sending the SCK signal. Data is shifted out of both shift registers on their programmed clock edge, and latched on the opposite edge of the clock. Both processors should be programmed to the same Clock Polarity (CKP), then both controllers would send and receive data at the same time. Whether the data is meaningful (or dummy data) depends on the application software. This leads to three scenarios for data transmission:

- Master sends data — Slave sends dummy data
- Master sends data — Slave sends data
- Master sends dummy data — Slave sends data

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

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

In slave mode, the data is transmitted and received as the external clock pulses appear on SCK. When the last bit is latched interrupt flag bit SSPIF (PIR1<3>) is set.

The clock polarity is selected by appropriately programming bit CKP (SSPCON<4>). This then would give waveforms for SPI communication as shown in Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6 where the MSB is transmitted first. In master mode, the SPI clock rate (bit rate) is user programmable to be one of the following:

- $F_{osc}/4$ (or T_{CY})
- $F_{osc}/16$ (or $4 \cdot T_{CY}$)
- $F_{osc}/64$ (or $16 \cdot T_{CY}$)
- Timer2 output/2

This allows a maximum bit clock frequency (at 20 MHz) of 5 MHz. When in slave mode the external clock must meet the minimum high and low times.

In sleep mode, the slave can transmit and receive data and wake the device from sleep.

FIGURE 11-4: SPI MASTER/SLAVE CONNECTION

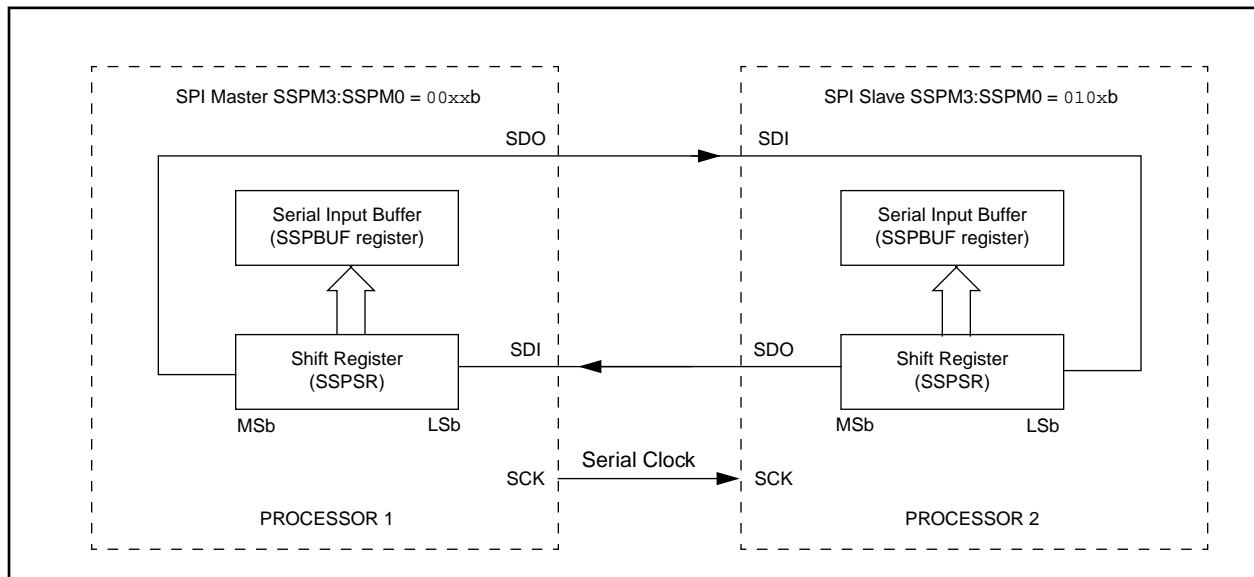


FIGURE 11-27: OPERATION OF THE I²C MODULE IN IDLE_MODE, RCV_MODE OR XMIT_MODE

IDLE_MODE (7-bit): if (Addr_match)		{ Set interrupt; if (R/W = 1) { Send \overline{ACK} = 0; set XMIT_MODE; } else if (R/W = 0) set RCV_MODE; }
RCV_MODE: if ((SSPBUF=Full) OR (SSPOV = 1))		{ Set SSPOV; Do not acknowledge; } else { transfer SSPSR → SSPBUF; send \overline{ACK} = 0; } Receive 8-bits in SSPSR; Set interrupt;
XMIT_MODE: While ((SSPBUF = Empty) AND (CKP=0)) Hold SCL Low; Send byte; Set interrupt;		if (\overline{ACK} Received = 1) { End of transmission; Go back to IDLE_MODE; } else if (\overline{ACK} Received = 0) Go back to XMIT_MODE;
IDLE_MODE (10-Bit): If (High_byte_addr_match AND (R/W = 0))		{ PRIOR_ADDR_MATCH = FALSE; Set interrupt; if ((SSPBUF = Full) OR ((SSPOV = 1)) { Set SSPOV; Do not acknowledge; } else { Set UA = 1; Send \overline{ACK} = 0; While (SSPADD not updated) Hold SCL low; Clear UA = 0; Receive Low_addr_byte; Set interrupt; Set UA = 1; If (Low_byte_addr_match) { PRIOR_ADDR_MATCH = TRUE; Send \overline{ACK} = 0; while (SSPADD not updated) Hold SCL low; Clear UA = 0; Set RCV_MODE; } } } else if (High_byte_addr_match AND (R/W = 1)) { if (PRIOR_ADDR_MATCH) { send \overline{ACK} = 0; set XMIT_MODE; } else PRIOR_ADDR_MATCH = FALSE; }

14.2 Oscillator Configurations

Applicable Devices							
72	73	73A	74	74A	76	77	

14.2.1 OSCILLATOR TYPES

The PIC16CXX can be operated in four different oscillator modes. 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

14.2.2 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR/CERAMIC RESONATORS

In XT, LP or HS modes a crystal or ceramic resonator is connected to the OSC1/CLKIN and OSC2/CLKOUT pins to establish oscillation (Figure 14-3). The PIC16CXX 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/CLKIN pin (Figure 14-4).

FIGURE 14-3: CRYSTAL/CERAMIC RESONATOR OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

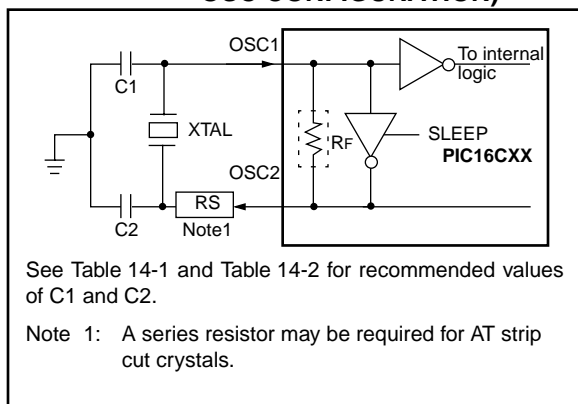


FIGURE 14-4: EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

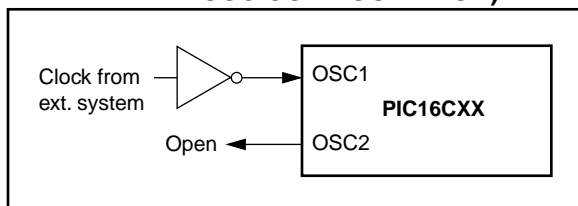


TABLE 14-1: CERAMIC RESONATORS

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.			
Resonators Used:			
455 kHz	Panasonic EFO-A455K04B	± 0.3%	
2.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA2.00MG	± 0.5%	
4.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA4.00MG	± 0.5%	
8.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA8.00MT	± 0.5%	
16.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA16.00MX	± 0.5%	
All resonators used did not have built-in capacitors.			

TABLE 14-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

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.			
Crystals Used			
32 kHz	Epson C-001R32.768K-A	± 20 PPM	
200 kHz	STD XTL 200.000KHz	± 20 PPM	
1 MHz	ECS ECS-10-13-1	± 50 PPM	
4 MHz	ECS ECS-40-20-1	± 50 PPM	
8 MHz	EPSON CA-301 8.000M-C	± 30 PPM	
20 MHz	EPSON CA-301 20.000M-C	± 30 PPM	

- Note 1: Recommended values of C1 and C2 are identical to the ranges tested (Table 14-1).
- 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.

14.4 Power-on Reset (POR), Power-up Timer (PWRT) and Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST), and Brown-out Reset (BOR)

Applicable Devices							
72	73	73A	74	74A	76	77	

14.4.1 POWER-ON RESET (POR)

A Power-on Reset pulse is generated on-chip when V_{DD} rise is detected (in the range of 1.5V - 2.1V). To take advantage of the POR, just tie the \overline{MCLR} pin directly (or through a resistor) to V_{DD} . This will eliminate external RC components usually needed to create a Power-on Reset. A maximum rise time for V_{DD} is specified. See Electrical Specifications for details.

When the device starts normal operation (exits the reset condition), device operating parameters (voltage, frequency, temperature, ...) must be met to ensure operation. If these conditions are not met, the device must be held in reset until the operating conditions are met. Brown-out Reset may be used to meet the startup conditions.

For additional information, refer to Application Note AN607, "Power-up Trouble Shooting."

14.4.2 POWER-UP TIMER (PWRT)

The Power-up Timer provides a fixed 72 ms nominal time-out on power-up only, from the POR. The Power-up Timer operates on an internal RC oscillator. The chip is kept in reset as long as the PWRT is active. The PWRT's time delay allows V_{DD} to rise to an acceptable level. A configuration bit is provided to enable/disable the PWRT.

The power-up time delay will vary from chip to chip due to V_{DD} , temperature, and process variation. See DC parameters for details.

14.4.3 OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER (OST)

The Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) provides 1024 oscillator cycle (from OSC1 input) delay after the PWRT delay is over. This ensures that the crystal oscillator or resonator has started and stabilized.

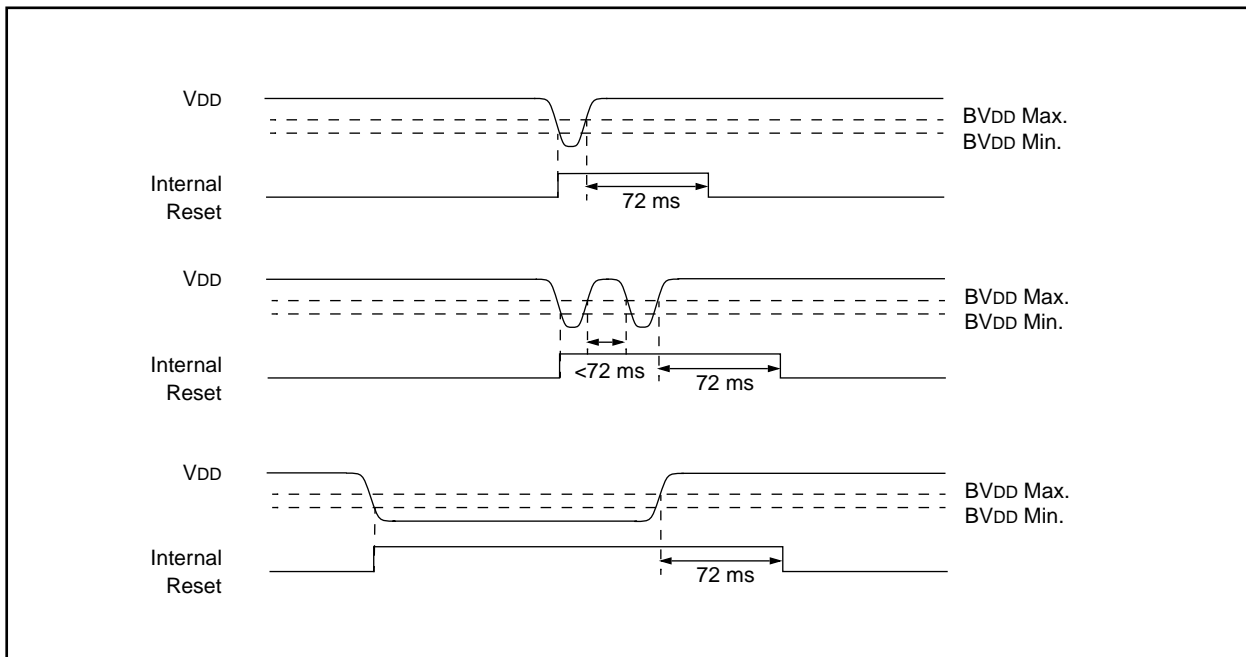
The OST time-out is invoked only for XT, LP and HS modes and only on Power-on Reset or wake-up from SLEEP.

14.4.4 BROWN-OUT RESET (BOR)

Applicable Devices							
72	73	73A	74	74A	76	77	

A configuration bit, BODEN, can disable (if clear/programmed) or enable (if set) the Brown-out Reset circuitry. If V_{DD} falls below 4.0V (3.8V - 4.2V range) for greater than parameter #35, the brown-out situation will reset the chip. A reset may not occur if V_{DD} falls below 4.0V for less than parameter #35. The chip will remain in Brown-out Reset until V_{DD} rises above BV_{DD} . The Power-up Timer will now be invoked and will keep the chip in RESET an additional 72 ms. If V_{DD} drops below BV_{DD} while the Power-up Timer is running, the chip will go back into a Brown-out Reset and the Power-up Timer will be initialized. Once V_{DD} rises above BV_{DD} , the Power-up Timer will execute a 72 ms time delay. The Power-up Timer should always be enabled when Brown-out Reset is enabled. Figure 14-9 shows typical brown-out situations.

FIGURE 14-9: BROWN-OUT SITUATIONS



PIC16C7X

CLRF Clear f

Syntax: `[label] CLRF f`

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 127$

Operation: $00h \rightarrow (f)$
 $1 \rightarrow Z$

Status Affected: Z

Encoding:

00	0001	1fff	ffff
----	------	------	------

Description: The contents of register 'f' are cleared and the Z bit is set.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read register 'f'	Process data	Write register 'f'

Example

```
CLRF    FLAG_REG

Before Instruction
FLAG_REG = 0x5A
After Instruction
FLAG_REG = 0x00
Z        = 1
```

CLRW Clear W

Syntax: `[label] CLRW`

Operands: None

Operation: $00h \rightarrow (W)$
 $1 \rightarrow Z$

Status Affected: Z

Encoding:

00	0001	0xxx	xxxx
----	------	------	------

Description: W register is cleared. Zero bit (Z) is set.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	No-Operation	Process data	Write to W

Example

```
CLRW

Before Instruction
W = 0x5A
After Instruction
W = 0x00
Z = 1
```

CLRWDT Clear Watchdog Timer

Syntax: `[label] CLRWDT`

Operands: None

Operation: $00h \rightarrow WDT$
 $0 \rightarrow WDT$ prescaler,
 $1 \rightarrow \overline{TO}$
 $1 \rightarrow \overline{PD}$

Status Affected: \overline{TO} , \overline{PD}

Encoding:

00	0000	0110	0100
----	------	------	------

Description: CLRWDT instruction resets the Watchdog Timer. It also resets the prescaler of the WDT. Status bits \overline{TO} and \overline{PD} are set.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	No-Operation	Process data	Clear WDT Counter

Example

```
CLRWDT

Before Instruction
WDT counter = ?
After Instruction
WDT counter = 0x00
WDT prescaler = 0
 $\overline{TO}$  = 1
 $\overline{PD}$  = 1
```

PIC16C7X

SLEEP

Syntax: [*label*] SLEEP

Operands: None

Operation: 00h → WDT,
0 → WDT prescaler,
1 → \overline{TO} ,
0 → \overline{PD}

Status Affected: \overline{TO} , \overline{PD}

Encoding:

00	0000	0110	0011
----	------	------	------

Description: The power-down status bit, \overline{PD} is cleared. Time-out status bit, \overline{TO} is set. Watchdog Timer and its prescaler are cleared. The processor is put into SLEEP mode with the oscillator stopped. See Section 14.8 for more details.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	No-Operation	No-Operation	Go to Sleep

Example: SLEEP

SUBLW

Subtract W from Literal

Syntax: [*label*] SUBLW k

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: $k - (W) \rightarrow (W)$

Status Affected: C, DC, Z

Encoding:

11	110x	kkkk	kkkk
----	------	------	------

Description: The W register is subtracted (2's complement method) from the eight bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'k'	Process data	Write to W

Example 1: SUBLW 0x02

Before Instruction

W = 1
C = ?
Z = ?

After Instruction

W = 1
C = 1; result is positive
Z = 0

Example 2: Before Instruction

W = 2
C = ?
Z = ?

After Instruction

W = 0
C = 1; result is zero
Z = 1

Example 3: Before Instruction

W = 3
C = ?
Z = ?

After Instruction

W = 0xFF
C = 0; result is negative
Z = 0

PIC16C7X

Applicable Devices 72 73 73A 74 74A 76 77

17.1 DC Characteristics: PIC16C72-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16C72-10 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16C72-20 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended)

DC CHARACTERISTICS							Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial and 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D001 D001A	Supply Voltage	VDD	4.0 4.5	- -	6.0 5.5	V V	XT, RC and LP osc configuration HS osc configuration
D002*	RAM Data Retention Voltage (Note 1)	VDR	-	1.5	-	V	
D003	VDD start voltage to ensure internal Power-on Reset Signal	VPOR	-	VSS	-	V	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D004*	VDD rise rate to ensure internal Power-on Reset Signal	SVDD	0.05	-	-	V/ms	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D005	Brown-out Reset Voltage	BVDD	3.7 3.7	4.0 4.0	4.3 4.4	V V	BODEN bit in configuration word enabled Extended Only
D010 D013 D015	Supply Current (Note 2,5) Brown-out Reset Current (Note 6)	IDD ΔIBOR	- -	2.7 10 350	5.0 20 425	mA mA μA	XT, RC osc configuration FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 5.5V (Note 4) HS osc configuration FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.5V BOR enabled VDD = 5.0V
D020 D021 D021A D021B D023	Power-down Current (Note 3,5) Brown-out Reset Current (Note 6)	IPD ΔIBOR	- -	10.5 1.5 1.5 2.5 350	42 16 19 19 425	μA μA μA μA μA	VDD = 4.0V, WDT enabled, -40°C to +85°C VDD = 4.0V, WDT disabled, -0°C to +70°C VDD = 4.0V, WDT disabled, -40°C to +85°C VDD = 4.0V, WDT disabled, -40°C to +125°C BOR enabled VDD = 5.0V

* 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.

Note 1: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data.

2: The supply current is mainly a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, internal code execution pattern, and temperature also have an impact on the current consumption.

The test conditions for all IDD measurements in active operation mode are:

OSC1 = external square wave, from rail to rail; all I/O pins tristated, pulled to VDD

MCLR = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

3: The power-down current in SLEEP mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in SLEEP mode, with all I/O pins in hi-impedance state and tied to VDD and VSS.

4: For RC osc configuration, current through Rext is not included. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula $I_r = V_{DD}/2R_{ext}$ (mA) with Rext in kOhm.

5: Timer1 oscillator (when enabled) adds approximately 20 μA to the specification. This value is from characterization and is for design guidance only. This is not tested.

6: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. This current should be added to the base IDD or IPD measurement.

17.5 Timing Diagrams and Specifications

FIGURE 17-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

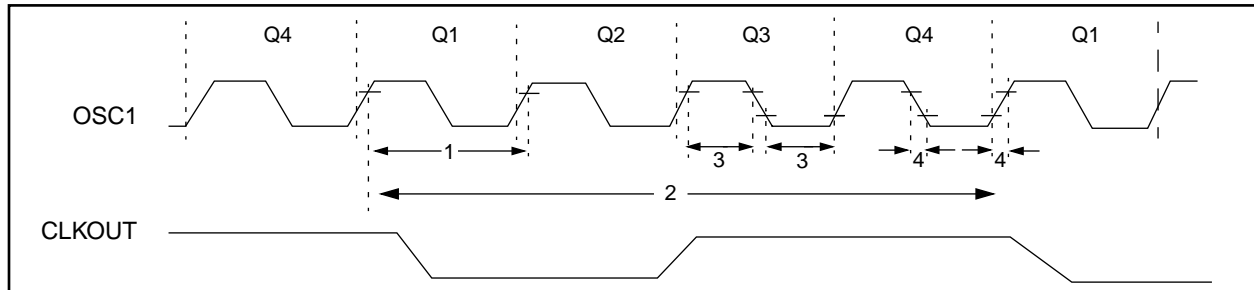


TABLE 17-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
1	Fosc	External CLKIN Frequency (Note 1)	DC	—	4	MHz	XT and RC osc mode
			DC	—	4	MHz	HS osc mode (-04)
			DC	—	10	MHz	HS osc mode (-10)
			DC	—	20	MHz	HS osc mode (-20)
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP osc mode
	Tosc	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
	Tosc	External CLKIN Period (Note 1)	250	—	—	ns	XT and RC osc mode
			250	—	—	ns	HS osc mode (-04)
			100	—	—	ns	HS osc mode (-10)
			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)
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

† Data in "Typ" column is at 5V, 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/CLKIN pin. When an external clock input is used, the "Max." cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

PIC16C7X

Applicable Devices 72 73 73A 74 74A 76 77

FIGURE 17-3: CLKOUT AND I/O TIMING

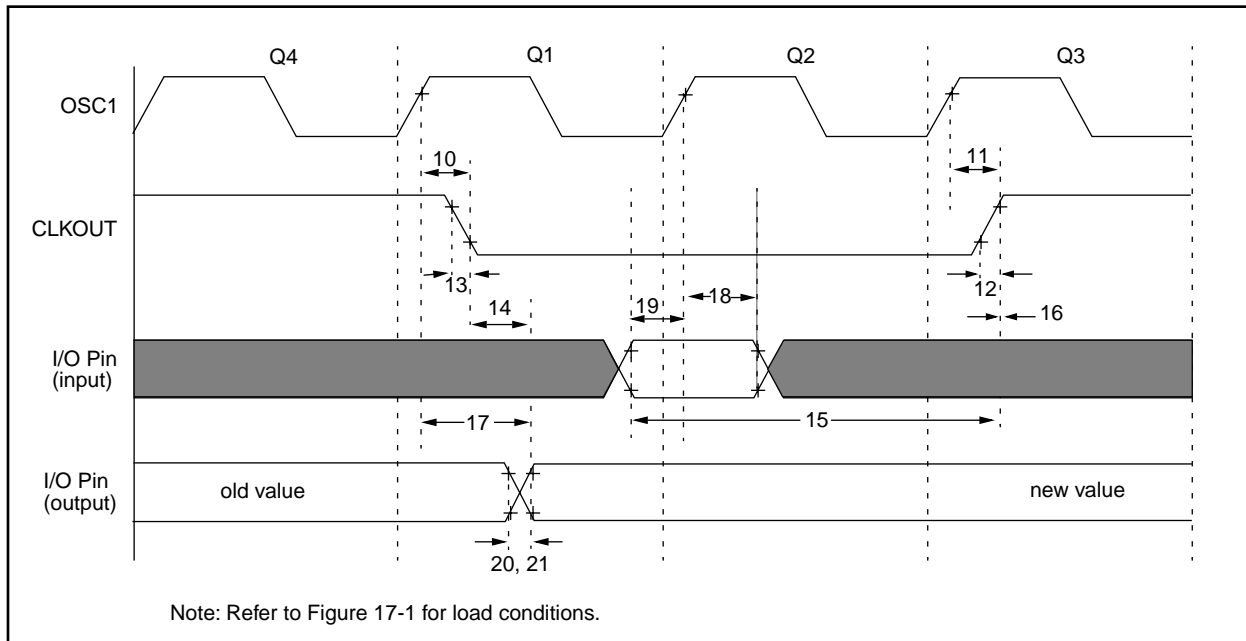


TABLE 17-3: CLKOUT AND I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
10*	TosH2ckL	OSC1↑ to CLKOUT↓	—	75	200	ns	Note 1
11*	TosH2ckH	OSC1↑ to CLKOUT↑	—	75	200	ns	Note 1
12*	TckR	CLKOUT rise time	—	35	100	ns	Note 1
13*	TckF	CLKOUT fall time	—	35	100	ns	Note 1
14*	TckL2ioV	CLKOUT ↓ to Port out valid	—	—	0.5T _{cy} + 20	ns	Note 1
15*	TioV2ckH	Port in valid before CLKOUT ↑	Tosc + 200	—	—	ns	Note 1
16*	TckH2ioI	Port in hold after CLKOUT ↑	0	—	—	ns	Note 1
17*	TosH2ioV	OSC1↑ (Q1 cycle) to Port out valid	—	50	150	ns	
18*	TosH2ioI	OSC1↑ (Q2 cycle) to Port input invalid (I/O in hold time)	PIC16C72	100	—	—	ns
			PIC16LC72	200	—	—	ns
19*	TioV2osH	Port input valid to OSC1↑ (I/O in setup time)	0	—	—	ns	
20*	TioR	Port output rise time	PIC16C72	—	10	40	ns
			PIC16LC72	—	—	80	ns
21*	TioF	Port output fall time	PIC16C72	—	10	40	ns
			PIC16LC72	—	—	80	ns
22††*	Tinp	INT pin high or low time	T _{cy}	—	—	ns	
23††*	Trbp	RB7:RB4 change INT high or low time	T _{cy}	—	—	ns	

* 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.

†† These parameters are asynchronous events not related to any internal clock edges.

Note 1: Measurements are taken in RC Mode where CLKOUT output is 4 x T_{osc}.

FIGURE 17-7: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM TIMINGS (CCP1)

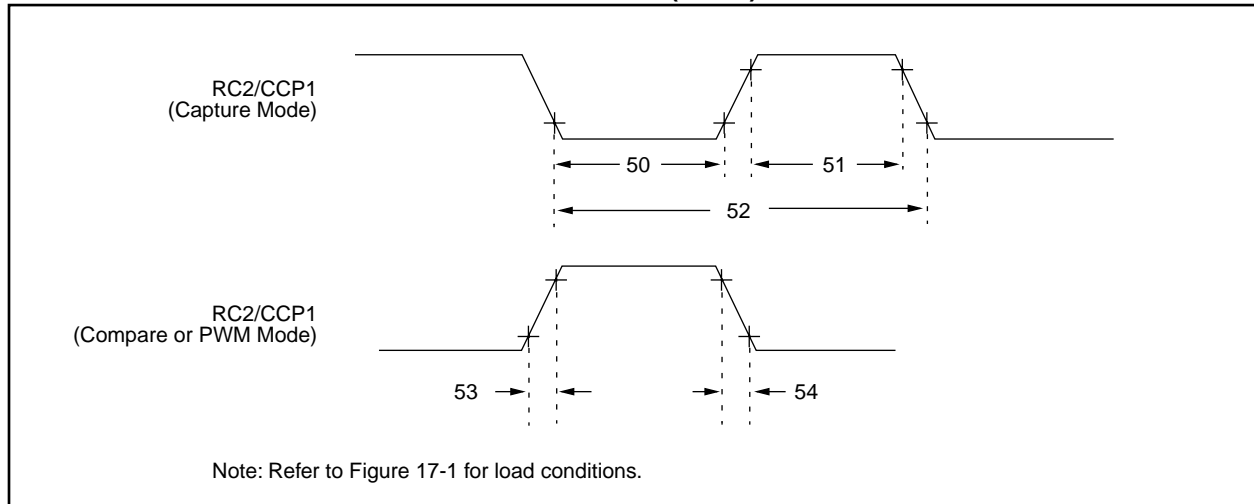


TABLE 17-6: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM REQUIREMENTS (CCP1)

Param No.	Sym	Characteristic		Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
50*	TccL	CCP1 input low time	No Prescaler	$0.5T_{CY} + 20$	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	PIC16C72	10	—	ns	
				PIC16LC72	20	—	ns	
51*	TccH	CCP1 input high time	No Prescaler	$0.5T_{CY} + 20$	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	PIC16C72	10	—	ns	
				PIC16LC72	20	—	ns	
52*	TccP	CCP1 input period		$\frac{3T_{CY} + 40}{N}$	—	—	ns	N = prescale value (1, 4 or 16)
53*	TccR	CCP1 output rise time		PIC16C72	—	10	25	ns
				PIC16LC72	—	25	45	ns
54*	TccF	CCP1 output fall time		PIC16C72	—	10	25	ns
				PIC16LC72	—	25	45	ns

* 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.

18.2 DC Characteristics: PIC16LC73/74-04 (Commercial, Industrial)

DC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)					
		Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial and 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial					
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D001	Supply Voltage	VDD	3.0	-	6.0	V	LP, XT, RC osc configuration (DC - 4 MHz)
D002*	RAM Data Retention Voltage (Note 1)	VDR	-	1.5	-	V	
D003	VDD start voltage to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	VPOR	-	VSS	-	V	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D004*	VDD rise rate to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	SVDD	0.05	-	-	V/ms	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D010	Supply Current (Note 2,5)	IDD	-	2.0	3.8	mA	XT, RC osc configuration FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 3.0V (Note 4)
D010A			-	22.5	48	μA	LP osc configuration FOSC = 32 kHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled
D020	Power-down Current (Note 3,5)	IPD	-	7.5	30	μA	VDD = 3.0V, WDT enabled, -40°C to +85°C
D021			-	0.9	13.5	μA	VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, 0°C to +70°C
D021A			-	0.9	18	μA	VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, -40°C to +85°C

* 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.

Note 1: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data.

2: The supply current is mainly a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, internal code execution pattern, and temperature also have an impact on the current consumption.

The test conditions for all IDD measurements in active operation mode are:

OSC1 = external square wave, from rail to rail; all I/O pins tristated, pulled to VDD

MCLR = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

3: The power-down current in SLEEP mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in SLEEP mode, with all I/O pins in hi-impedance state and tied to VDD and VSS.

4: For RC osc configuration, current through Rext is not included. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula $I_r = V_{DD}/2R_{ext}$ (mA) with Rext in kOhm.

5: Timer1 oscillator (when enabled) adds approximately 20 μA to the specification. This value is from characterization and is for design guidance only. This is not tested.

FIGURE 18-6: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM TIMINGS (CCP1 AND CCP2)

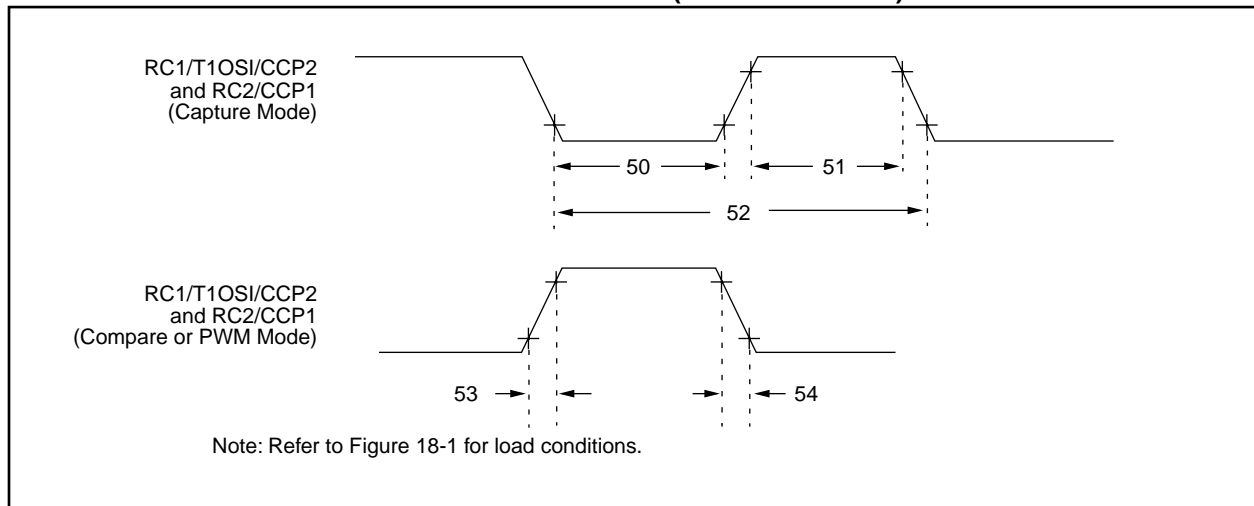


TABLE 18-6: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM REQUIREMENTS (CCP1 AND CCP2)

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic		Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions	
50*	TccL	CCP1 and CCP2 input low time	No Prescaler		0.5Tcy + 20	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	PIC16C73/74	10	—	—	ns	
				PIC16LC73/74	20	—	—	ns	
51*	TccH	CCP1 and CCP2 input high time	No Prescaler		0.5Tcy + 20	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	PIC16C73/74	10	—	—	ns	
				PIC16LC73/74	20	—	—	ns	
52*	TccP	CCP1 and CCP2 input period			$\frac{3T_{CY} + 40}{N}$	—	—	ns	N = prescale value (1,4 or 16)
53*	TccR	CCP1 and CCP2 output fall time		PIC16C73/74	—	10	25	ns	
				PIC16LC73/74	—	25	45	ns	
54*	TccF	CCP1 and CCP2 output fall time		PIC16C73/74	—	10	25	ns	
				PIC16LC73/74	—	25	45	ns	

* 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.

FIGURE 19-9: SPI MODE TIMING

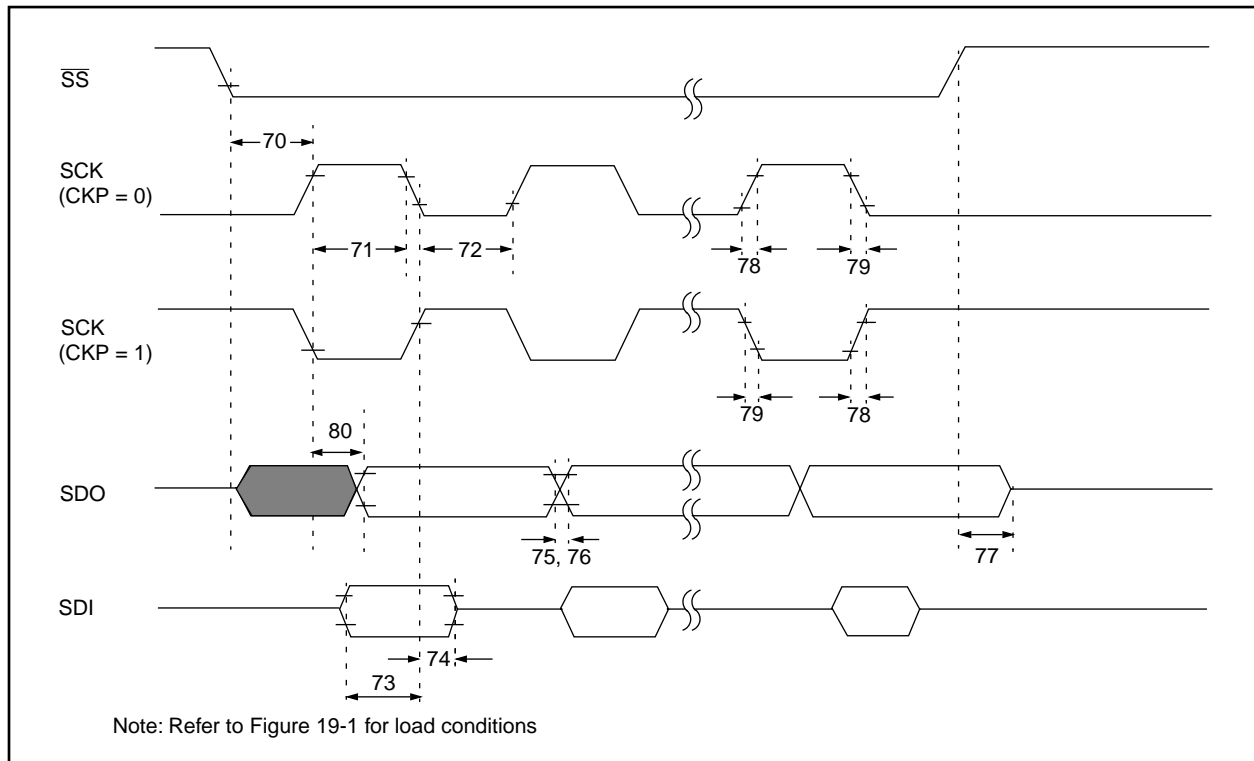


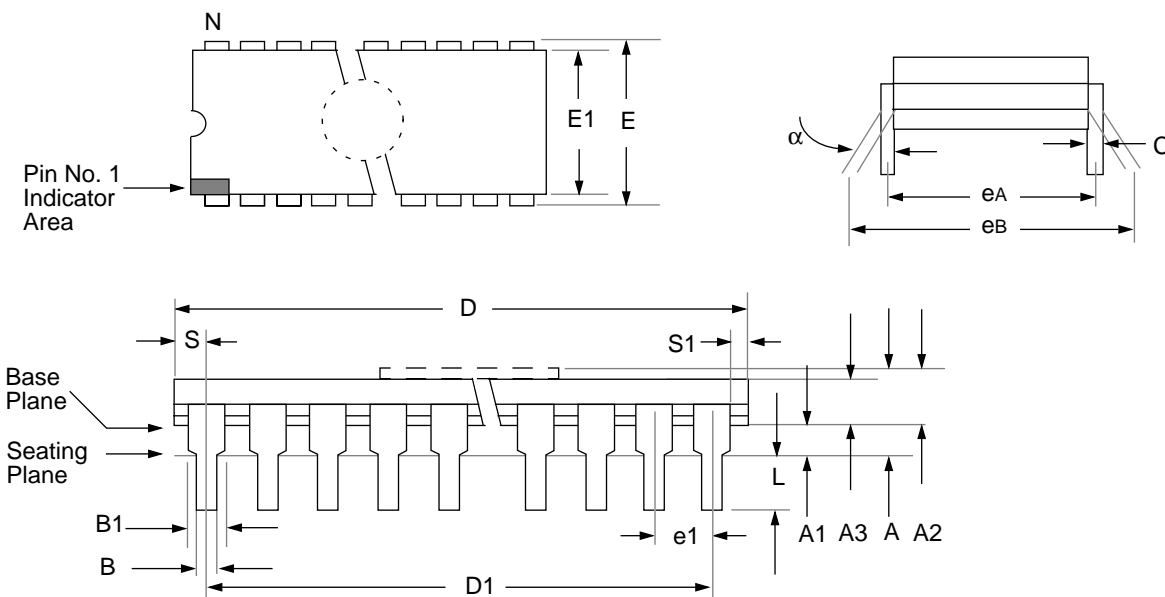
TABLE 19-8: SPI MODE REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
70	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS}\downarrow$ to SCK \downarrow or SCK \uparrow input	Tcy	—	—	ns	
71	TscH	SCK input high time (slave mode)	Tcy + 20	—	—	ns	
72	TscL	SCK input low time (slave mode)	Tcy + 20	—	—	ns	
73	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup time of SDI data input to SCK edge	100	—	—	ns	
74	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold time of SDI data input to SCK edge	100	—	—	ns	
75	TdoR	SDO data output rise time	—	10	25	ns	
76	TdoF	SDO data output fall time	—	10	25	ns	
77	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS}\uparrow$ to SDO output hi-impedance	10	—	50	ns	
78	TscR	SCK output rise time (master mode)	—	10	25	ns	
79	TscF	SCK output fall time (master mode)	—	10	25	ns	
80	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO data output valid after SCK edge	—	—	50	ns	

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

PIC16C7X

22.2 40-Lead Ceramic Cerdip Dual In-line with Window (600 mil) (JW)



Package Group: Ceramic Cerdip Dual In-Line (CDP)						
Symbol	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min	Max	Notes	Min	Max	Notes
α	0°	10°		0°	10°	
A	4.318	5.715		0.170	0.225	
A1	0.381	1.778		0.015	0.070	
A2	3.810	4.699		0.150	0.185	
A3	3.810	4.445		0.150	0.175	
B	0.355	0.585		0.014	0.023	
B1	1.270	1.651	Typical	0.050	0.065	Typical
C	0.203	0.381	Typical	0.008	0.015	Typical
D	51.435	52.705		2.025	2.075	
D1	48.260	48.260	Reference	1.900	1.900	Reference
E	15.240	15.875		0.600	0.625	
E1	12.954	15.240		0.510	0.600	
e1	2.540	2.540	Reference	0.100	0.100	Reference
eA	14.986	16.002	Typical	0.590	0.630	Typical
eB	15.240	18.034		0.600	0.710	
L	3.175	3.810		0.125	0.150	
N	40	40		40	40	
S	1.016	2.286		0.040	0.090	
S1	0.381	1.778		0.015	0.070	

APPENDIX E: PIC16/17 MICROCONTROLLERS

E.1 PIC12CXXX Family of Devices

		PIC12C508	PIC12C509	PIC12C671	PIC12C672
Clock	Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz)	4	4	4	4
Memory	EPROM Program Memory	512 x 12	1024 x 12	1024 x 14	2048 x 14
	Data Memory (bytes)	25	41	128	128
Peripherals	Timer Module(s)	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0
	A/D Converter (8-bit) Channels	—	—	4	4
Features	Wake-up from SLEEP on pin change	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	I/O Pins	5	5	5	5
	Input Pins	1	1	1	1
	Internal Pull-ups	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Voltage Range (Volts)	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5	2.5-5.5
	In-Circuit Serial Programming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Number of Instructions	33	33	35	35
	Packages	8-pin DIP, SOIC	8-pin DIP, SOIC	8-pin DIP, SOIC	8-pin DIP, SOIC

All PIC12C5XX devices have Power-on Reset, selectable Watchdog Timer, selectable code protect and high I/O current capability.
All PIC12C5XX devices use serial programming with data pin GP1 and clock pin GP0.

E.2 PIC14C000 Family of Devices

		PIC14C000
Clock	Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz)	20
Memory	EPROM Program Memory (x14 words)	4K
	Data Memory (bytes)	192
	Timer Module(s)	TMR0 ADTMR
Peripherals	Serial Port(s) (SPI/I ² C, USART)	I ² C with SMBus Support
Features	Slope A/D Converter Channels	8 External; 6 Internal
	Interrupt Sources	11
	I/O Pins	22
	Voltage Range (Volts)	2.7-6.0
	In-Circuit Serial Programming	Yes
	Additional On-chip Features	Internal 4MHz Oscillator, Bandgap Reference, Temperature Sensor, Calibration Factors, Low Voltage Detector, SLEEP, HIBERNATE, Comparators with Programmable References (2)
	Packages	28-pin DIP (.300 mil), SOIC, SSOP