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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	69
Program Memory Size	64KB (32K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	3.75K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-TQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18f8621-i-pt

FIGURE 3-3: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POWER-UP (MCLR TIED TO VDD VIA 1 kΩ RESISTOR)

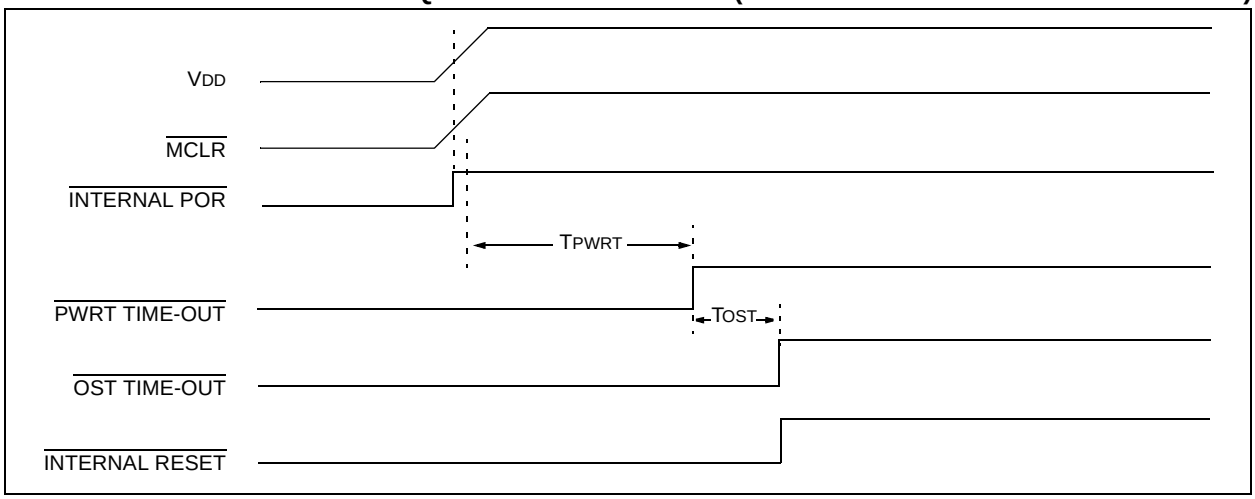


FIGURE 3-4: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POWER-UP (MCLR NOT TIED TO VDD): CASE 1

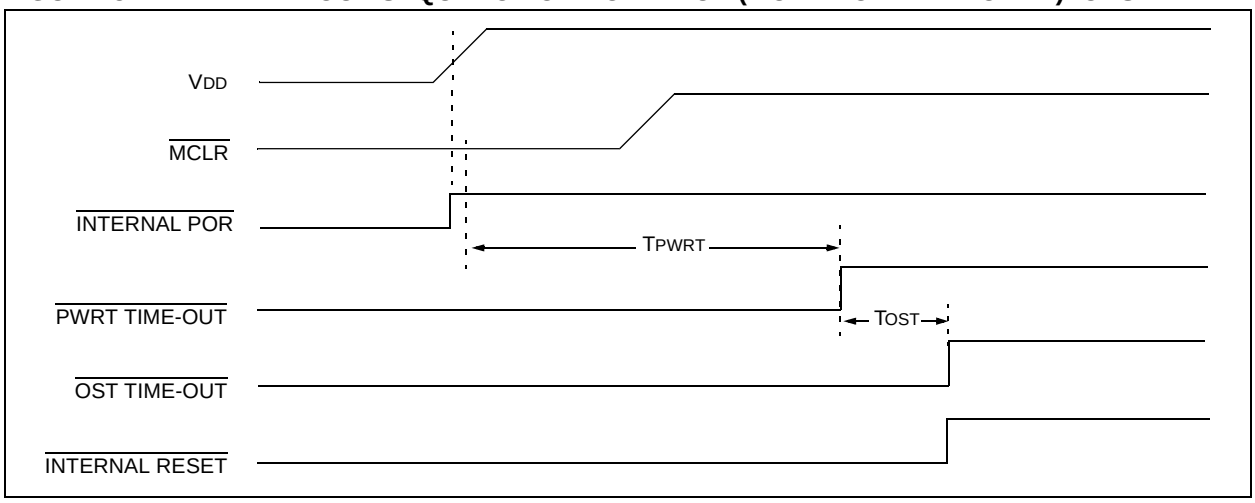


FIGURE 3-5: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POWER-UP (MCLR NOT TIED TO VDD): CASE 2

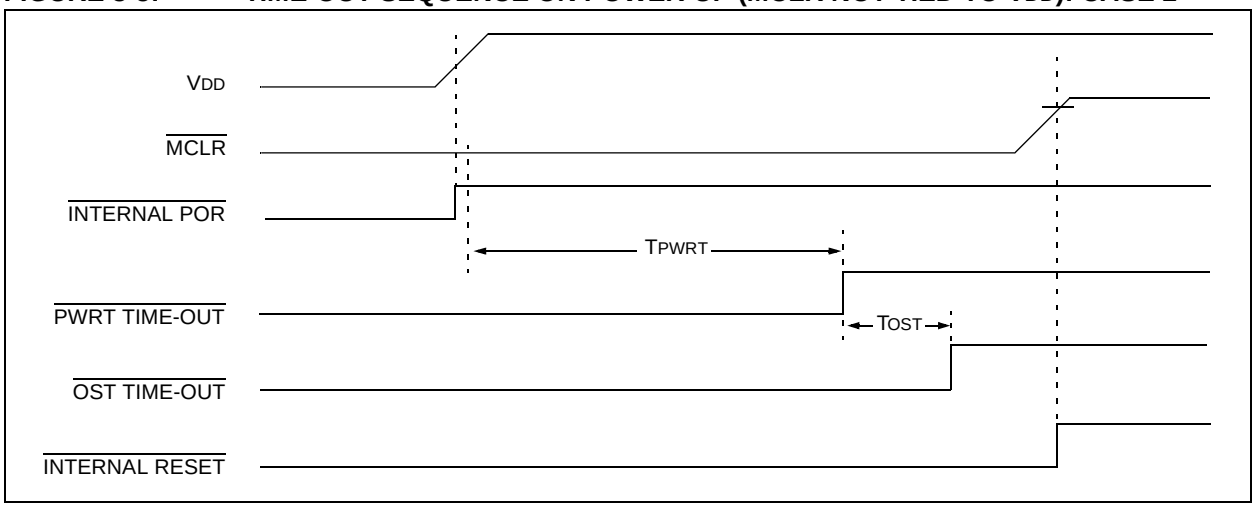


TABLE 4-3: REGISTER FILE SUMMARY

File Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Details on page:
TOSU	—	—	—	Top-of-Stack Upper Byte (TOS<20:16>)					---0 0000	32, 42
TOSH	Top-of-Stack High Byte (TOS<15:8>)								0000 0000	32, 42
TOSL	Top-of-Stack Low Byte (TOS<7:0>)								0000 0000	32, 42
STKPTR	STKFUL	STKUNF	—	Return Stack Pointer					00-0 0000	32, 43
PCLATU	—	—	—	Holding Register for PC<20:16>					---0 0000	32, 44
PCLATH	Holding Register for PC<15:8>								0000 0000	32, 44
PCL	PC Low Byte (PC<7:0>)								0000 0000	32, 44
TBLPTRU	—	—	bit 21(2)	Program Memory Table Pointer Upper Byte (TBLPTR<20:16>)					--00 0000	32, 69
TBLPTRH	Program Memory Table Pointer High Byte (TBLPTR<15:8>)								0000 0000	32, 69
TBLPTRL	Program Memory Table Pointer Low Byte (TBLPTR<7:0>)								0000 0000	32, 69
TABLAT	Program Memory Table Latch								0000 0000	32, 69
PRODH	Product Register High Byte								xxxx xxxx	32, 85
PRODL	Product Register Low Byte								xxxx xxxx	32, 85
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	0000 000x	32, 89
INTCON2	$\overline{\text{RBPU}}$	INTEDG0	INTEDG1	INTEDG2	INTEDG3	TMR0IP	INT3IP	RBIP	1111 1111	32, 90
INTCON3	INT2IP	INT1IP	INT3IE	INT2IE	INT1IE	INT3IF	INT2IF	INT1IF	1100 0000	32, 91
INDF0	Uses contents of FSR0 to address data memory – value of FSR0 not changed (not a physical register)								N/A	56
POSTINC0	Uses contents of FSR0 to address data memory – value of FSR0 post-incremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
POSTDEC0	Uses contents of FSR0 to address data memory – value of FSR0 post-decremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
PREINC0	Uses contents of FSR0 to address data memory – value of FSR0 pre-incremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
PLUSW0	Uses contents of FSR0 to address data memory – value of FSR0 pre-incremented (not a physical register) – value of FSR0 offset by value in WREG								N/A	56
FSR0H	—	—	—	—	Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer 0 High Byte				---- 0000	32, 56
FSR0L	Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer 0 Low Byte								xxxx xxxx	32, 56
WREG	Working Register								xxxx xxxx	32
INDF1	Uses contents of FSR1 to address data memory – value of FSR1 not changed (not a physical register)								N/A	56
POSTINC1	Uses contents of FSR1 to address data memory – value of FSR1 post-incremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
POSTDEC1	Uses contents of FSR1 to address data memory – value of FSR1 post-decremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
PREINC1	Uses contents of FSR1 to address data memory – value of FSR1 pre-incremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
PLUSW1	Uses contents of FSR1 to address data memory – value of FSR1 pre-incremented (not a physical register) – value of FSR1 offset by value in WREG								N/A	56
FSR1H	—	—	—	—	Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer 1 High Byte				---- 0000	32, 56
FSR1L	Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer 1 Low Byte								xxxx xxxx	33, 56
BSR	—	—	—	—	Bank Select Register				---- 0000	33, 55
INDF2	Uses contents of FSR2 to address data memory – value of FSR2 not changed (not a physical register)								N/A	56
POSTINC2	Uses contents of FSR2 to address data memory – value of FSR2 post-incremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56
POSTDEC2	Uses contents of FSR2 to address data memory – value of FSR2 post-decremented (not a physical register)								N/A	56

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, – = unimplemented, q = value depends on condition

Note 1: RA6 and associated bits are configured as a port pin in RCIO and ECIO Oscillator modes only and read '0' in all other oscillator modes.

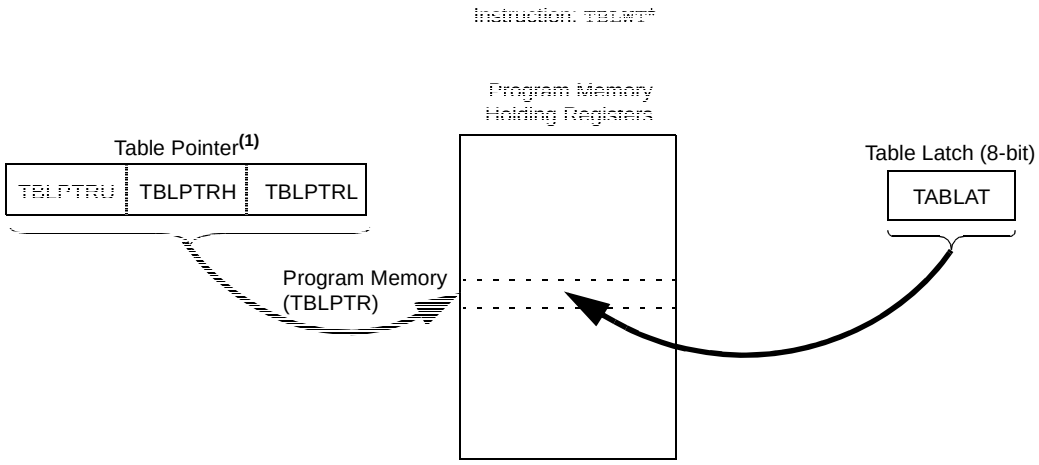
2: Bit 21 of the TBLPTRU allows access to the device configuration bits.

3: These registers are unused on PIC18F6525/6621 devices and read as '0'.

4: RG5 is available only if $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ function is disabled in configuration.

5: Enabled only in Microcontroller mode for PIC18F8525/8621 devices.

FIGURE 5-2: TABLE WRITE OPERATION



Note 1: Table pointer actually points to one of eight holding registers, the address of which is determined by TBLPTRL<2:0>. The process for physically writing data to the program memory array is discussed in Section 5.5 "Writing to Flash Program Memory".

5.2 Control Registers

Several control registers are used in conjunction with the TBLRD and TBLWT instructions. These include the:

- EECON1 register
- EECON2 register
- TABLAT register
- TBLPTR registers

5.2.1 EECON1 AND EECON2 REGISTERS

EECON1 is the control register for memory accesses.

EECON2 is not a physical register. Reading EECON2 will read all '0's. The EECON2 register is used exclusively in the memory write and erase sequences.

Control bit, EEPGD, determines if the access will be a program or data EEPROM memory access. When clear, any subsequent operations will operate on the data EEPROM memory. When set, any subsequent operations will operate on the program memory.

Control bit, CFGS, determines if the access will be to the Configuration/Calibration registers or to program memory/data EEPROM memory. When set, subsequent operations will operate on Configuration registers regardless of EEPGD (see **Section 24.0 "Special Features of the CPU"**). When clear, memory selection access is determined by EEPGD.

The FREE bit, when set, will allow a program memory erase operation. When the FREE bit is set, the erase operation is initiated on the next WR command. When FREE is clear, only writes are enabled.

The WREN bit, when set, will allow a write operation. On power-up, the WREN bit is clear. The WRERR bit is set when a write operation is interrupted by a $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset or a WDT Time-out Reset during normal operation. In these situations, the user can check the WRERR bit and rewrite the location. It is necessary to reload the data and address registers (EEDATA and EEADR) due to Reset values of zero.

Note:	During normal operation, the WRERR bit is read as '1'. This can indicate that a write operation was prematurely terminated by a Reset, or a write operation was attempted improperly.

The WR control bit initiates write operations. The bit cannot be cleared, only set, in software; it is cleared in hardware at the completion of the write operation. The inability to clear the WR bit in software prevents the accidental or premature termination of a write operation.

Note:	Interrupt flag bit, EEIF in the PIR2 register, is set when the write is complete. It must be cleared in software.

7.5 Write Verify

Depending on the application, good programming practice may dictate that the value written to the memory should be verified against the original value. This should be used in applications where excessive writes can stress bits near the specification limit.

7.6 Protection Against Spurious Write

There are conditions when the user may not want to write to the data EEPROM memory. To protect against spurious EEPROM writes, various mechanisms have been built-in. On power-up, the WREN bit is cleared. Also, the Power-up Timer (72 ms duration) prevents EEPROM write.

The write initiate sequence and the WREN bit together help prevent an accidental write during brown-out, power glitch or software malfunction.

7.7 Operation During Code-Protect

Data EEPROM memory has its own code-protect mechanism. External read and write operations are disabled if either of these mechanisms are enabled. Refer to **Section 24.0 "Special Features of the CPU"**, for additional information.

7.8 Using the Data EEPROM

The data EEPROM is a high endurance, byte addressable array that has been optimized for the storage of frequently changing information (e.g., program variables or other data that are updated often). Frequently changing values will typically be updated more often than specification D124. If this is not the case, an array refresh must be performed. For this reason, variables that change infrequently (such as constants, IDs, calibration, etc.) should be stored in Flash program memory.

A simple data EEPROM refresh routine is shown in Example 7-3.

EXAMPLE 7-3: DATA EEPROM REFRESH ROUTINE

```
        CLRF    EEADR                   ; Start at address 0
        CLRF    EEADRH                  ;
        BCF     EECON1, CFGS            ; Set for memory
        BCF     EECON1, EEPGD           ; Set for Data EEPROM
        BCF     INTCON, GIE             ; Disable interrupts
        BSF     EECON1, WREN            ; Enable writes
Loop                                    ; Loop to refresh array
        BSF     EECON1, RD              ; Read current address
        MOVLW   55h                     ;
        MOVWF   EECON2                  ; Write 55h
        MOVLW   AAh                     ;
        MOVWF   EECON2                  ; Write AAh
        BSF     EECON1, WR              ; Set WR bit to begin write
        BTFSC   EECON1, WR              ; Wait for write to complete
        BRA     $-2
        INCFSZ  EEADR, F                ; Increment address
        BRA     Loop                    ; Not zero, do it again
        INCFSZ  EEADRH, F               ; Increment the high address
        BRA     Loop                    ; Not zero, do it again

        BCF     EECON1, WREN            ; Disable writes
        BSF     INTCON, GIE             ; Enable interrupts
```

9.1 INTCON Registers

The INTCON registers are readable and writable registers which contain various enable, priority and flag bits.

Note: Interrupt flag bits are set when an interrupt condition occurs, regardless of the state of its corresponding enable bit or the global interrupt enable bit. User software should ensure the appropriate interrupt flag bits are clear prior to enabling an interrupt. This feature allows for software polling.

REGISTER 9-1: INTCON: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-x
GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **GIE/GIEH:** Global Interrupt Enable bit

When IPEN (RCON<7>) = 0:
1 = Enables all unmasked interrupts
0 = Disables all interrupts

When IPEN (RCON<7>) = 1:
1 = Enables all high priority interrupts
0 = Disables all interrupts

bit 6 **PEIE/GIEL:** Peripheral Interrupt Enable bit

When IPEN (RCON<7>) = 0:
1 = Enables all unmasked peripheral interrupts
0 = Disables all peripheral interrupts

When IPEN (RCON<7>) = 1:
1 = Enables all low priority peripheral interrupts
0 = Disables all low priority peripheral interrupts

bit 5 **TMR0IE:** TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the TMR0 overflow interrupt
0 = Disables the TMR0 overflow interrupt

bit 4 **INT0IE:** INT0 External Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the INT0 external interrupt
0 = Disables the INT0 external interrupt

bit 3 **RBIE:** RB Port Change Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the RB port change interrupt
0 = Disables the RB port change interrupt

bit 2 **TMR0IF:** TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = TMR0 register has overflowed (must be cleared in software)
0 = TMR0 register did not overflow

bit 1 **INT0IF:** INT0 External Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The INT0 external interrupt occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = The INT0 external interrupt did not occur

bit 0 **RBIF:** RB Port Change Interrupt Flag bit
1 = At least one of the RB7:RB4 pins changed state (must be cleared in software)
0 = None of the RB7:RB4 pins have changed state

Note: A mismatch condition will continue to set this bit. Reading PORTB will end the mismatch condition and allow the bit to be cleared.

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

TABLE 10-9: PORTE FUNCTIONS

Name	Bit#	Buffer Type	Function
RE0/AD8/$\overline{RD}$/P2D	bit 0	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 8, read control for Parallel Slave Port or Enhanced PWM 2 output P2D For $\overline{RD}$ (PSP Control mode): 1 = Not a read operation 0 = Read operation, reads PORTD register (if chip selected)
RE1/AD9/$\overline{WR}$/P2C	bit 1	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 9, write control for Parallel Slave Port or Enhanced PWM 2 output P2C For $\overline{WR}$ (PSP Control mode): 1 = Not a write operation 0 = Write operation, writes PORTD register (if chip selected)
RE2/AD10/$\overline{CS}$/P2B	bit 2	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 10, chip select control for Parallel Slave Port or Enhanced PWM 2 output P2B For $\overline{CS}$ (PSP Control mode): 1 = Device is not selected 0 = Device is selected
RE3/AD11/P3C(2)	bit 3	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 11 or Enhanced PWM 3 output P3C.
RE4/AD12/P3B(2)	bit 4	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 12 or Enhanced PWM 3 output P3B.
RE5/AD13/P1C(2)	bit 5	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 13 or Enhanced PWM 1 output P1C.
RE6/AD14/P1B(2)	bit 6	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 14 or Enhanced PWM 1 output P1B.
RE7/AD15/ ECCP2(3)/P2A(3)	bit 7	ST/TTL(1)	Input/output port pin, address/data bit 15, Enhanced Capture 2 input/ Compare 2 output/PWM 2 output or Enhanced PWM 2 output P2A.

Legend: ST = Schmitt Trigger input, TTL = TTL input

Note 1: Input buffers are Schmitt Triggers when in I/O or CCP/ECCP modes and TTL buffers when in System Bus or PSP Control modes.

2: Valid for all PIC18F6525/6621 devices and PIC18F8525/8621 devices when ECCPMX is set. Alternate assignments for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C are RH7, RH6, RH5 and RH4, respectively.

3: Valid for all PIC18F6525/6621 devices and PIC18F8525/8621 devices in Microcontroller mode when CCP2MX is not set. RC1 is the default assignment for ECCP2/P2A for all devices in Microcontroller mode when CCP2MX is set; RB3 is the alternate assignment for PIC18F8525/8621 devices in operating modes except Microcontroller mode when CCP2MX is not set.

TABLE 10-10: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTE

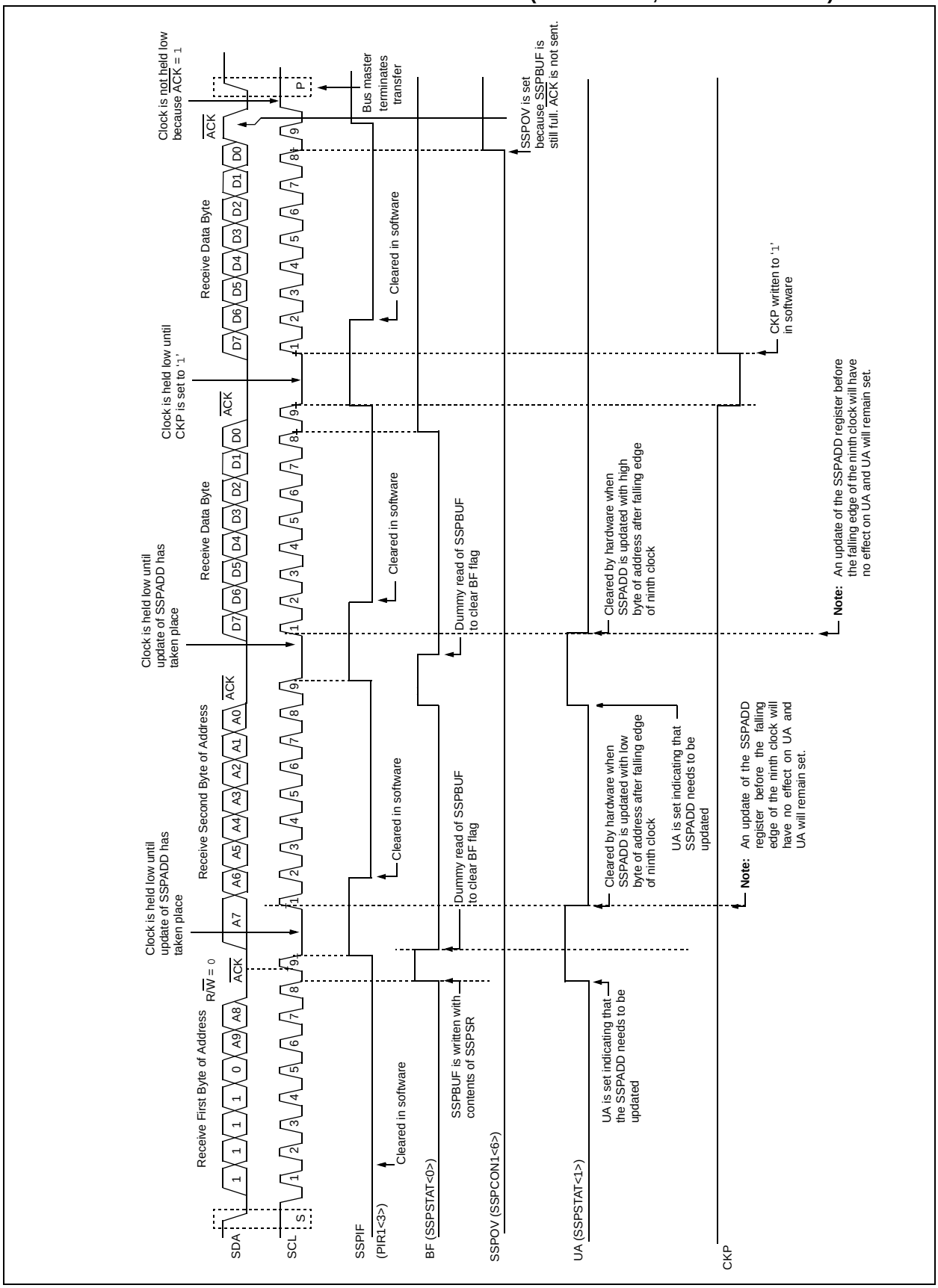
Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
TRISE	PORTE Data Direction Control Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
PORTE	Read PORTE pin/Write PORTE Data Latch								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
LATE	Read PORTE Data Latch/Write PORTE Data Latch								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
MEMCON(1)	EBDIS	—	WAIT1	WAIT0	—	—	WM1	WM0	0-00 --00	0000 --00
PSPCON(2)	IBF	OBF	IBOV	PSPMODE	—	—	—	—	0000 ----	0000 ----

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

Note 1: This register is unused on PIC18F6525/6621 devices and reads as '0'.

2: Enabled only in Microcontroller mode for PIC18F8525/8621 devices.

FIGURE 18-14: I²C™ SLAVE MODE TIMING SEN = 1 (RECEPTION, 10-BIT ADDRESS)



REGISTER 19-2: RCSTAx: RECEIVE STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-x
SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **SPEN:** Serial Port Enable bit
1 = Serial port enabled (configures RXx/DTx and TXx/CKx pins as serial port pins)
0 = Serial port disabled (held in Reset)

bit 6 **RX9:** 9-bit Receive Enable bit
1 = Selects 9-bit reception
0 = Selects 8-bit reception

bit 5 **SREN:** Single Receive Enable bit
Asynchronous mode:
Don't care.
Synchronous mode – Master:
1 = Enables single receive
0 = Disables single receive
This bit is cleared after reception is complete.
Synchronous mode – Slave:
Don't care.

bit 4 **CREN:** Continuous Receive Enable bit
Asynchronous mode:
1 = Enables receiver
0 = Disables receiver
Synchronous mode:
1 = Enables continuous receive until enable bit CREN is cleared (CREN overrides SREN)
0 = Disables continuous receive

bit 3 **ADDEN:** Address Detect Enable bit
Asynchronous mode 9-bit (RX9 = 1):
1 = Enables address detection, enables interrupt and loads the receive buffer when RSR<8> is set
0 = Disables address detection, all bytes are received and ninth bit can be used as parity bit
Asynchronous mode 9-bit (RX9 = 0):
Don't care.

bit 2 **FERR:** Framing Error bit
1 = Framing error (can be updated by reading RCREGx register and receive next valid byte)
0 = No framing error

bit 1 **OERR:** Overrun Error bit
1 = Overrun error (can be cleared by clearing bit CREN)
0 = No overrun error

bit 0 **RX9D:** 9th bit of Received Data
This can be address/data bit or a parity bit and must be calculated by user firmware.

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

20.0 10-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (A/D) MODULE

The analog-to-digital (A/D) converter module has 12 inputs for the PIC18F6525/6621 devices and 16 for the PIC18F8525/8621 devices. This module allows conversion of an analog input signal to a corresponding 10-bit digital number.

A new feature for the A/D converter is the addition of programmable acquisition time. This feature allows the user to select a new channel for conversion and setting the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit immediately. When the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit is set, the selected channel is sampled for the programmed acquisition time before a conversion is actually started. This removes the firmware overhead that may have been required to allow for an acquisition (sampling) period (see Register 20-3 and **Section 20.5 "A/D Conversions"**).

The module has five registers:

- A/D Result High Register (ADRESH)
- A/D Result Low Register (ADRESL)
- A/D Control Register 0 (ADCON0)
- A/D Control Register 1 (ADCON1)
- A/D Control Register 2 (ADCON2)

The ADCON0 register, shown in Register 20-1, controls the operation of the A/D module. The ADCON1 register, shown in Register 20-2, configures the functions of the port pins. The ADCON2 register, shown in Register 20-3, configures the A/D clock source, justification and auto-acquisition time.

REGISTER 20-1: ADCON0: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-2 **CHS3:CHS0:** Analog Channel Select bits

0000 = Channel 0 (AN0)
0001 = Channel 1 (AN1)
0010 = Channel 2 (AN2)
0011 = Channel 3 (AN3)
0100 = Channel 4 (AN4)
0101 = Channel 5 (AN5)
0110 = Channel 6 (AN6)
0111 = Channel 7 (AN7)
1000 = Channel 8 (AN8)
1001 = Channel 9 (AN9)
1010 = Channel 10 (AN10)
1011 = Channel 11 (AN11)
1100 = Channel 12 (AN12)**(1)**
1101 = Channel 13 (AN13)**(1)**
1110 = Channel 14 (AN14)**(1)**
1111 = Channel 15 (AN15)**(1)**

Note 1: These channels are not available on the PIC18F6525/6621 (64-pin) devices.

bit 1 **GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$:** A/D Conversion Status bit

When ADON = 1:

1 = A/D conversion in progress (setting this bit starts the A/D conversion which is automatically cleared by hardware when the A/D conversion is complete)
0 = A/D conversion not in progress

bit 0 **ADON:** A/D On bit

1 = A/D converter module is enabled
0 = A/D converter module is disabled

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

REGISTER 20-3: ADCON2: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **ADFM:** A/D Result Format Select bit
1 = Right justified
0 = Left justified

bit 6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-3 **ACQT2:ACQT0:** A/D Acquisition Time Select bits
000 = 0 TAD(1)
001 = 2 TAD
010 = 4 TAD
011 = 6 TAD
100 = 8 TAD
101 = 12 TAD
110 = 16 TAD
111 = 20 TAD

bit 2-0 **ADCS2:ADCS0:** A/D Conversion Clock Select bits
000 = FOSC/2
001 = FOSC/8
010 = FOSC/32
011 = FRC (clock derived from A/D RC oscillator)(1)
100 = FOSC/4
101 = FOSC/16
110 = FOSC/64
111 = FRC (clock derived from A/D RC oscillator)(1)

Note 1: If the A/D FRC clock source is selected, a delay of one TCY (instruction cycle) is added before the A/D clock starts. This allows the SLEEP instruction to be executed before starting a conversion.

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

20.4 Configuring Analog Port Pins

The ADCON1, TRISA, TRISF and TRISH registers control the operation of the A/D port pins. The port pins needed as analog inputs must have their corresponding TRIS bits set (input). If the TRIS bit is cleared (output), the digital output level (V_{OH} or V_{OL}) will be converted.

The A/D operation is independent of the state of the CHS3:CHS0 bits and the TRIS bits.

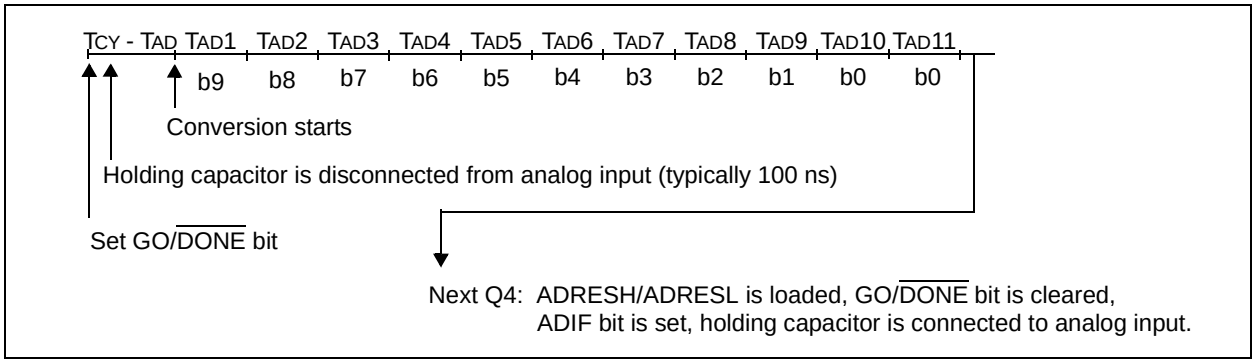
Note 1:	When reading the port register, all pins configured as analog input channels will read as cleared (a low level). Pins configured as a digital input will convert as an analog input. Analog levels on a digitally configured input will not affect the conversion accuracy.
2:	Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input may cause the input buffer to consume current out of the device's specification limits.

20.5 A/D Conversions

Figure 20-3 shows the operation of the A/D converter after the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit has been set. Clearing the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit during a conversion will abort the current conversion. The A/D Result register pair will NOT be updated with the partially completed A/D conversion sample. That is, the ADRESH:ADRESL registers will continue to contain the value of the last completed conversion (or the last value written to the ADRESH:ADRESL registers). After the A/D conversion is aborted, a 2 T_{AD} wait is required before the next acquisition is started. After this 2 T_{AD} wait, acquisition on the selected channel is automatically started.

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

FIGURE 20-3: A/D CONVERSION T_{AD} CYCLES



REGISTER 24-6: CONFIG4L: CONFIGURATION REGISTER 4 LOW (BYTE ADDRESS 300006h)

R/P-1	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/P-1	U-0	R/P-1
$\overline{\text{DEBUG}}$	—	—	—	—	LVP	—	STVREN
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **$\overline{\text{DEBUG}}$:** Background Debugger Enable bit
1 = Background debugger disabled. RB6 and RB7 configured as general purpose I/O pins.
0 = Background debugger enabled. RB6 and RB7 are dedicated to in-circuit debug.

bit 6-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2 **LVP:** Low-Voltage ICSP Enable bit
1 = Low-Voltage ICSP enabled
0 = Low-Voltage ICSP disabled

bit 1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 0 **STVREN:** Stack Full/Underflow Reset Enable bit
1 = Stack full/underflow will cause Reset
0 = Stack full/underflow will not cause Reset

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	P = Programmable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		u = Unchanged from programmed state

REGISTER 24-7: CONFIG5L: CONFIGURATION REGISTER 5 LOW (BYTE ADDRESS 300008h)

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1	R/C-1
—	—	—	—	CP3(1)	CP2	CP1	CP0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **CP3:** Code Protection bit(1)
1 = Block 3 (00C000-00FFFFh) not code-protected
0 = Block 3 (00C000-00FFFFh) code-protected

Note 1: Unimplemented in PIC18FX525 devices; maintain this bit set.

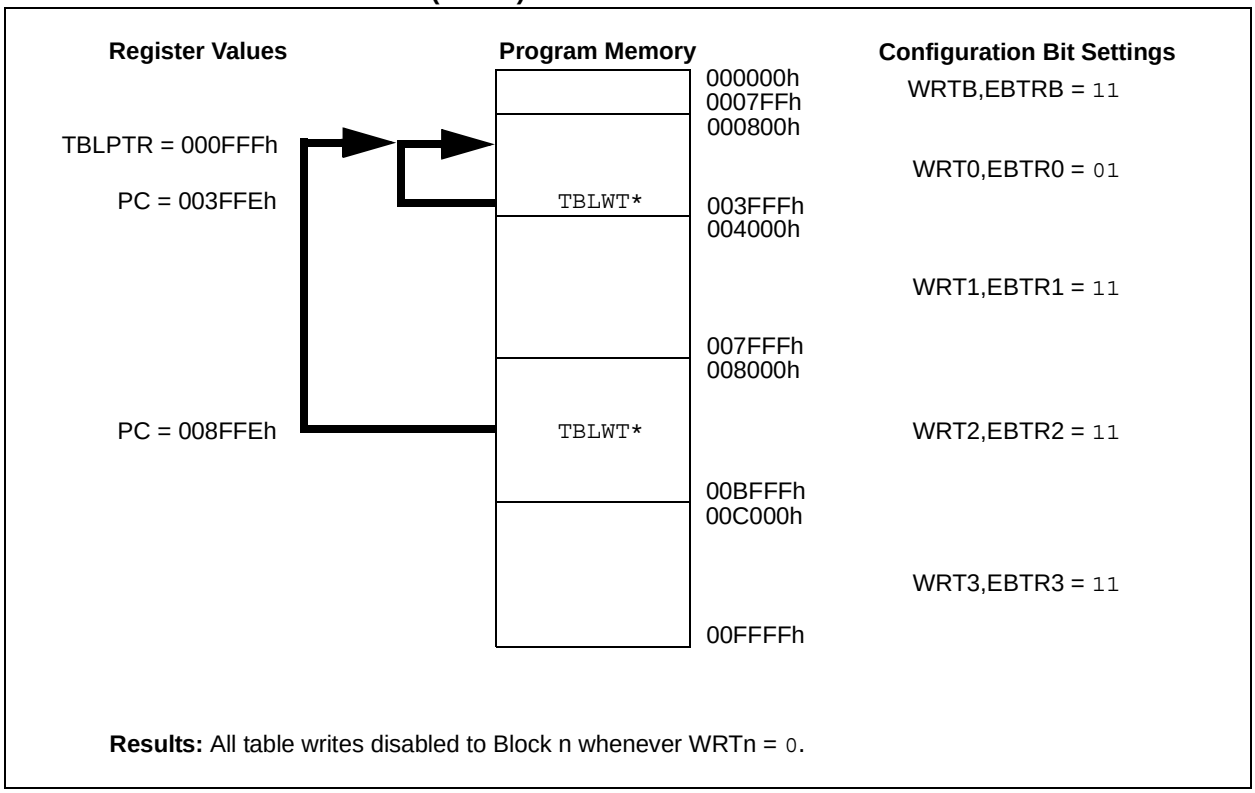
bit 2 **CP2:** Code Protection bit
1 = Block 2 (008000-00BFFFh) not code-protected
0 = Block 2 (008000-00BFFFh) code-protected

bit 1 **CP1:** Code Protection bit
1 = Block 1 (004000-007FFFh) not code-protected
0 = Block 1 (004000-007FFFh) code-protected

bit 0 **CP0:** Code Protection bit
1 = Block 0 (000800-003FFFh) not code-protected
0 = Block 0 (000800-003FFFh) code-protected

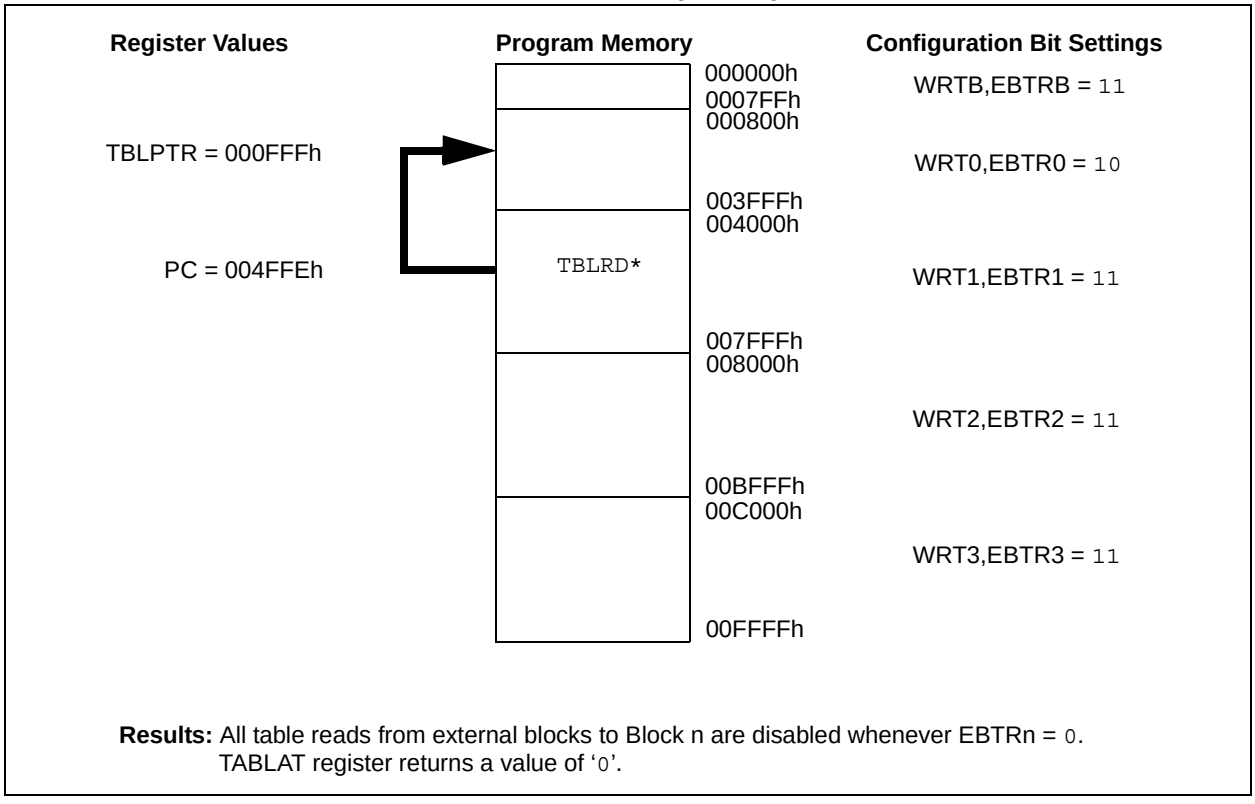
Legend:		
R = Readable bit	C = Clearable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		u = Unchanged from programmed state

FIGURE 24-4: TABLE WRITE (WRTn) DISALLOWED



Results: All table writes disabled to Block n whenever WRTn = 0.

FIGURE 24-5: EXTERNAL BLOCK TABLE READ (EBTRn) DISALLOWED



Results: All table reads from external blocks to Block n are disabled whenever EBTRn = 0.
TABLAT register returns a value of '0'.

25.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

The PIC18 instruction set adds many enhancements to the previous PIC® instruction sets, while maintaining an easy migration from these PIC instruction sets.

Most instructions are a single program memory word (16 bits), but there are three instructions that require two program memory locations.

Each single-word instruction is a 16-bit word divided into an opcode, which specifies the instruction type and one or more operands, which further specify the operation of the instruction.

The instruction set is highly orthogonal and is grouped into four basic categories:

- **Byte-oriented** operations
- **Bit-oriented** operations
- **Literal** operations
- **Control** operations

The PIC18 instruction set summary in Table 25-2 lists **byte-oriented**, **bit-oriented**, **literal** and **control** operations. Table 25-1 shows the opcode field descriptions.

Most **byte-oriented** instructions have three operands:

1. The file register (specified by ‘f’)
2. The destination of the result (specified by ‘d’)
3. The accessed memory (specified by ‘a’)

The file register designator ‘f’ specifies which file register is to be used by the instruction.

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

All **bit-oriented** instructions have three operands:

1. The file register (specified by ‘f’)
2. The bit in the file register (specified by ‘b’)
3. The accessed memory (specified by ‘a’)

The bit field designator ‘b’ selects the number of the bit affected by the operation, while the file register designator ‘f’ represents the number of the file in which the bit is located.

The **literal** instructions may use some of the following operands:

- A literal value to be loaded into a file register (specified by ‘k’)
- The desired FSR register to load the literal value into (specified by ‘f’)
- No operand required (specified by ‘—’)

The **control** instructions may use some of the following operands:

- A program memory address (specified by ‘n’)
- The mode of the call or return instructions (specified by ‘s’)
- The mode of the table read and table write instructions (specified by ‘m’)
- No operand required (specified by ‘—’)

All instructions are a single word, except for three double-word instructions. These three instructions were made double-word instructions so that all the required information is available in these 32 bits. In the second word, the 4 MSbs are ‘1’s. If this second word is executed as an instruction (by itself), it will execute as a NOP.

All single-word instructions are executed in a single instruction cycle unless a conditional test is true, or the program counter is changed as a result of the instruction. In these cases, the execution takes two instruction cycles with the additional instruction cycle(s) executed as a NOP.

The double-word instructions execute in two instruction cycles.

One instruction cycle consists of four oscillator periods. Thus, for an oscillator frequency of 4 MHz, the normal instruction execution time is 1 μs. If a conditional test is true or the program counter is changed as a result of an instruction, the instruction execution time is 2 μs. Two-word branch instructions (if true) would take 3 μs.

Figure 25-1 shows the general formats that the instructions can have.

All examples use the format ‘nnh’ to represent a hexadecimal number, where ‘h’ signifies a hexadecimal digit.

The Instruction Set Summary, shown in Table 25-2, lists the instructions recognized by the Microchip MPASM™ Assembler.

Section 25.1 “Instruction Set” provides a description of each instruction.

FIGURE 27-3: LOW-VOLTAGE DETECT CHARACTERISTICS

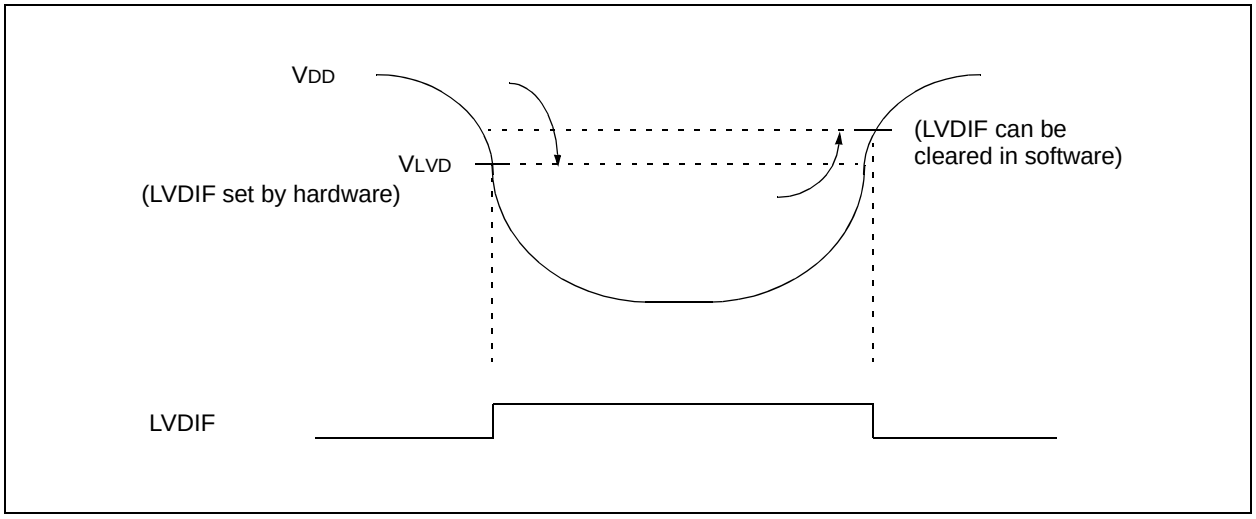


TABLE 27-3: LOW-VOLTAGE DETECT CHARACTERISTICS

LOW-VOLTAGE DETECT CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Typ†**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
D420	VLVD	LVD Voltage on VDD transition high-to-low	LVV = 0000	—	—	—	V	
			LVV = 0001	1.96	2.06	2.16	V	
			LVV = 0010	2.16	2.27	2.38	V	
			LVV = 0011	2.35	2.47	2.59	V	
			LVV = 0100	2.46	2.58	2.71	V	
			LVV = 0101	2.64	2.78	2.92	V	
			LVV = 0110	2.75	2.89	3.03	V	
			LVV = 0111	2.95	3.10	3.26	V	
			LVV = 1000	3.24	3.41	3.58	V	
			LVV = 1001	3.43	3.61	3.79	V	
			LVV = 1010	3.53	3.72	3.91	V	
			LVV = 1011	3.72	3.92	4.12	V	
			LVV = 1100	3.92	4.13	4.33	V	
			LVV = 1101	4.11	4.33	4.55	V	
			LVV = 1110	4.41	4.64	4.87	V	
D423	VBG	Band Gap Reference Voltage Value		—	1.22	—	V	

† Production tested at TAMB = 25°C. Specifications over temp. limits ensured by characterization.

TABLE 27-20: I²C™ BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE)

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Max	Units	Conditions
100	THIGH	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	µs	PIC18F6525/6621/8525/8621 must operate at a minimum of 1.5 MHz
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	PIC18F6525/6621/8525/8621 must operate at a minimum of 10 MHz
			MSSP module	1.5 TCY	—		
101	TLOW	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	PIC18F6525/6621/8525/8621 must operate at a minimum of 1.5 MHz
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	PIC18F6525/6621/8525/8621 must operate at a minimum of 10 MHz
			MSSP module	1.5 TCY	—		
102	TR	SDA and SCL Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
103	TF	SDA and SCL Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
90	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
91	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	µs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
106	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	µs	
107	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	**(Note 2)**
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
92	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
109	TAA	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	**(Note 1)**
			400 kHz mode	—	—	ns	
110	TBUF	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
D102	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	

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

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

FIGURE 28-7: TYPICAL IDD vs. FOSC OVER VDD (LP MODE)

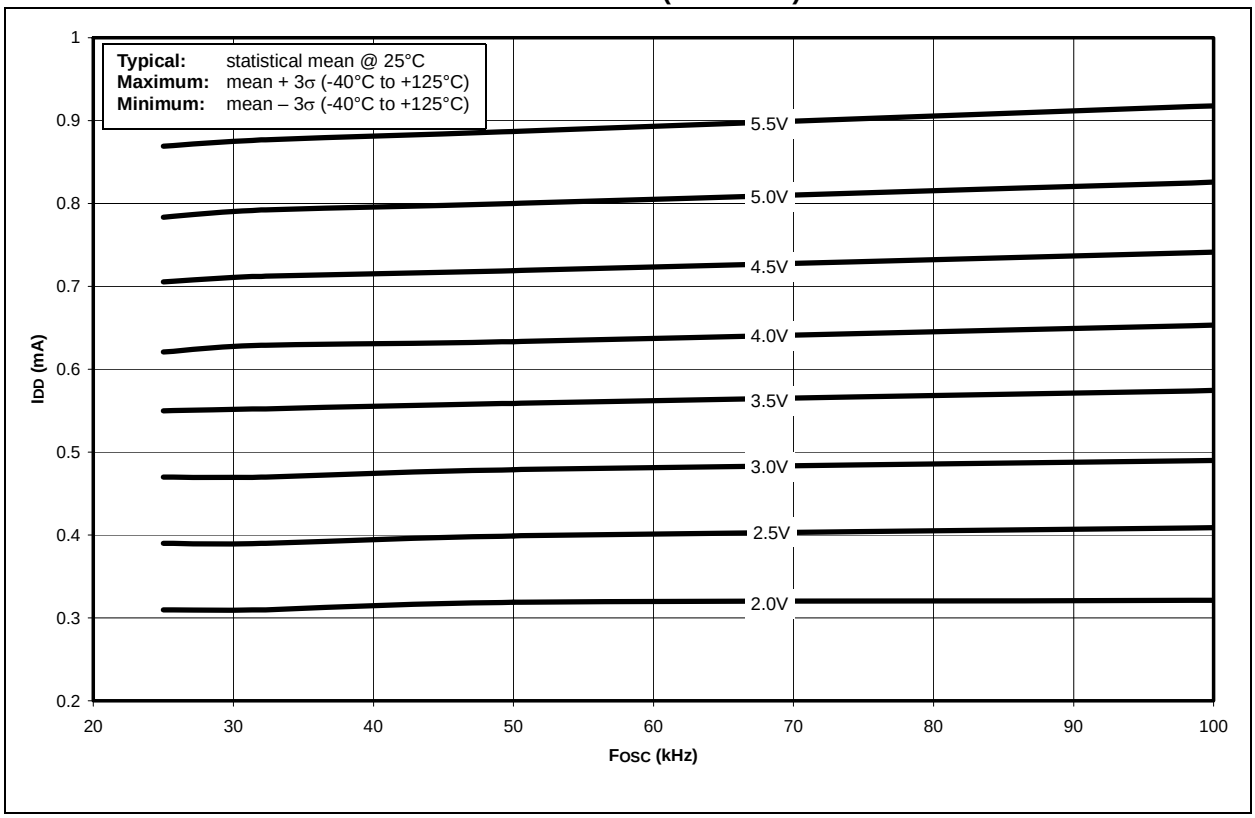


FIGURE 28-8: MAXIMUM IDD vs. FOSC OVER VDD (LP MODE)

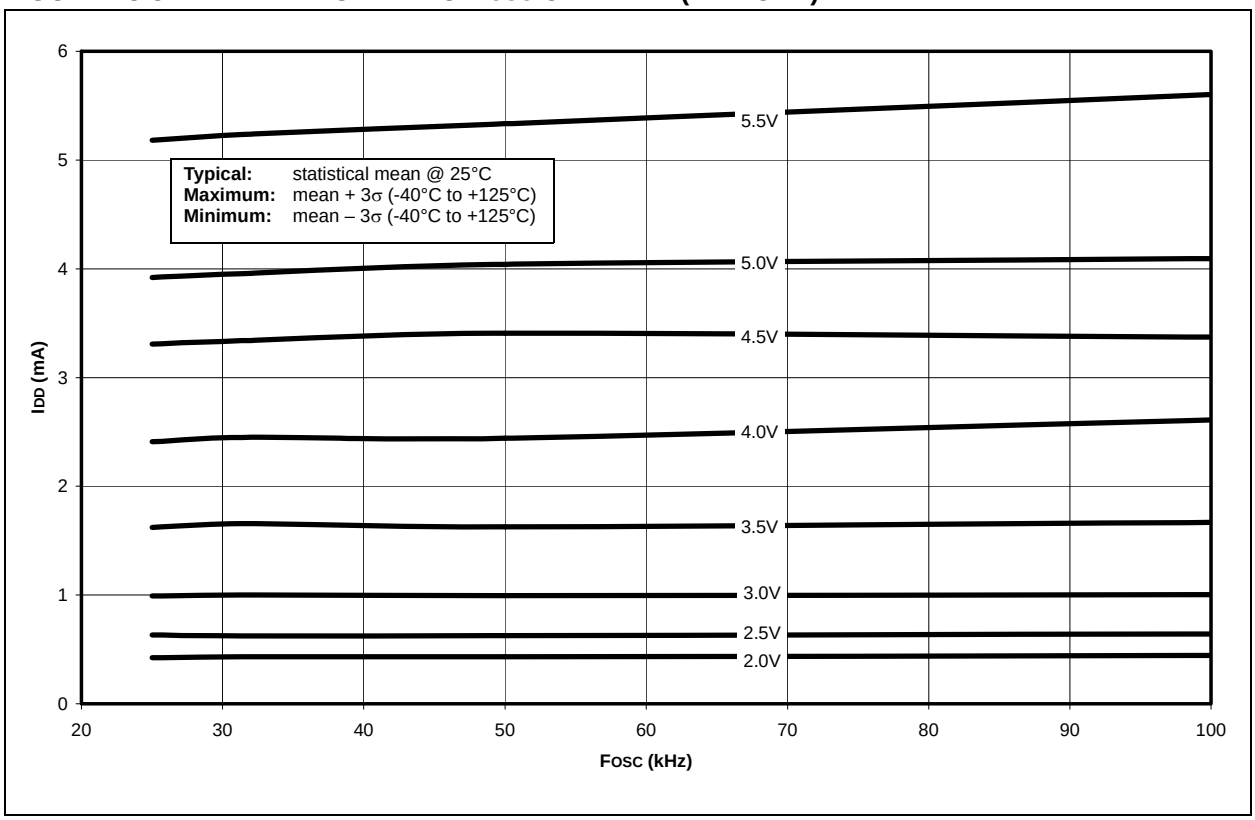


FIGURE 28-21: TYPICAL, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM V_{OH} vs. I_{OH} (V_{DD} = 5V, -40°C TO +125°C)

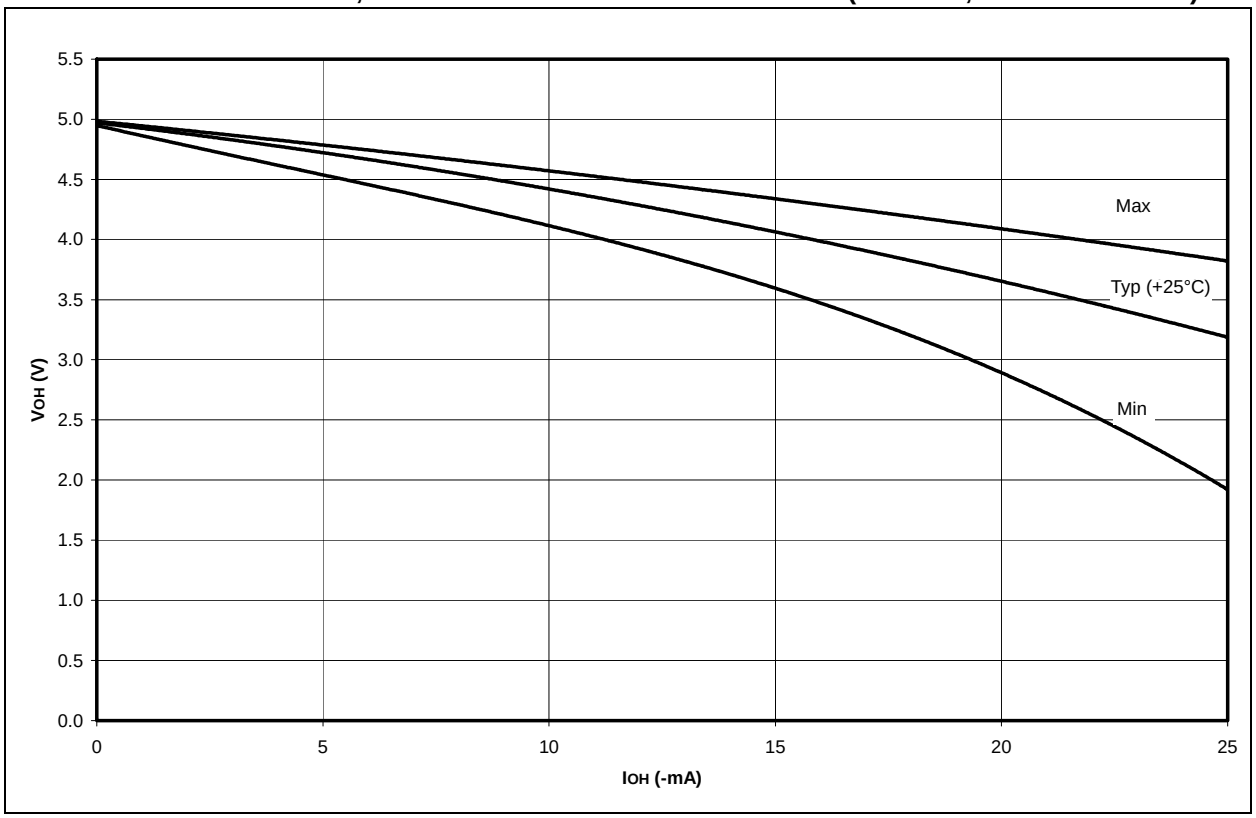
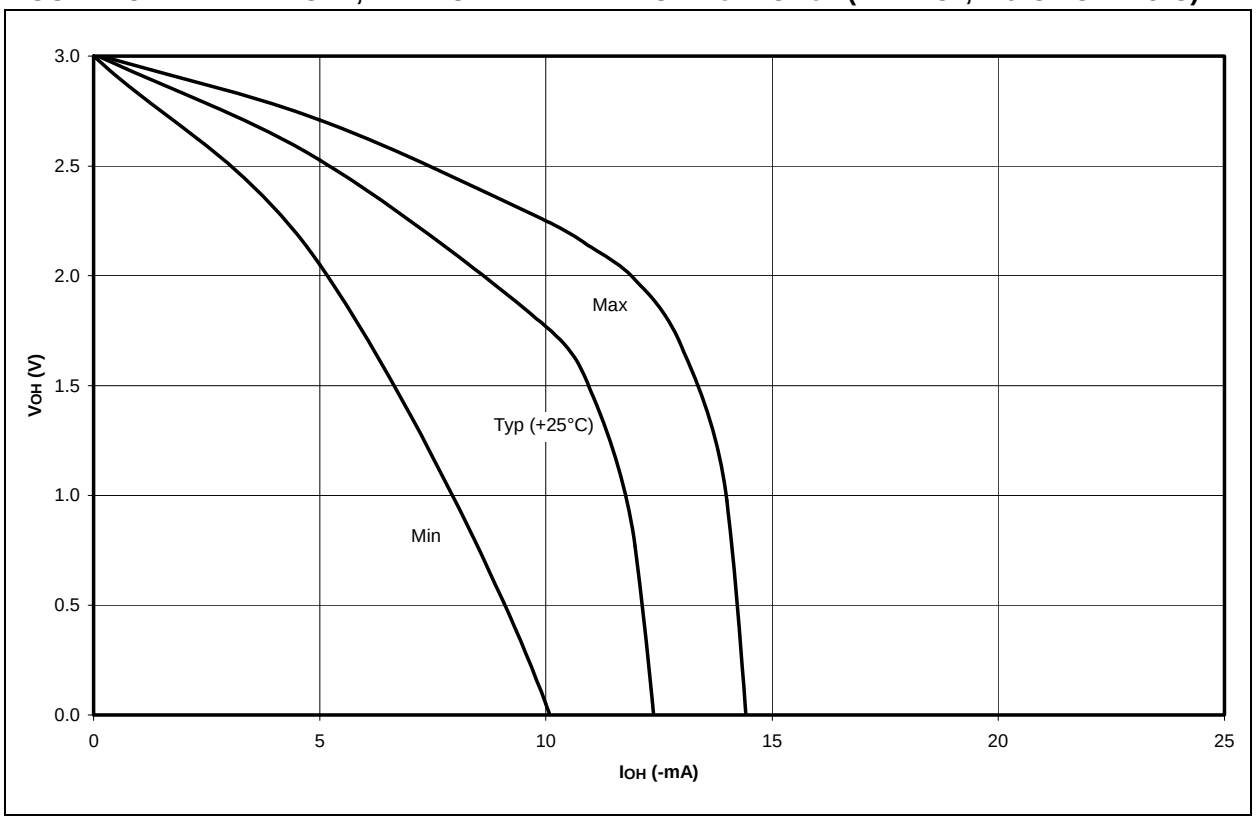
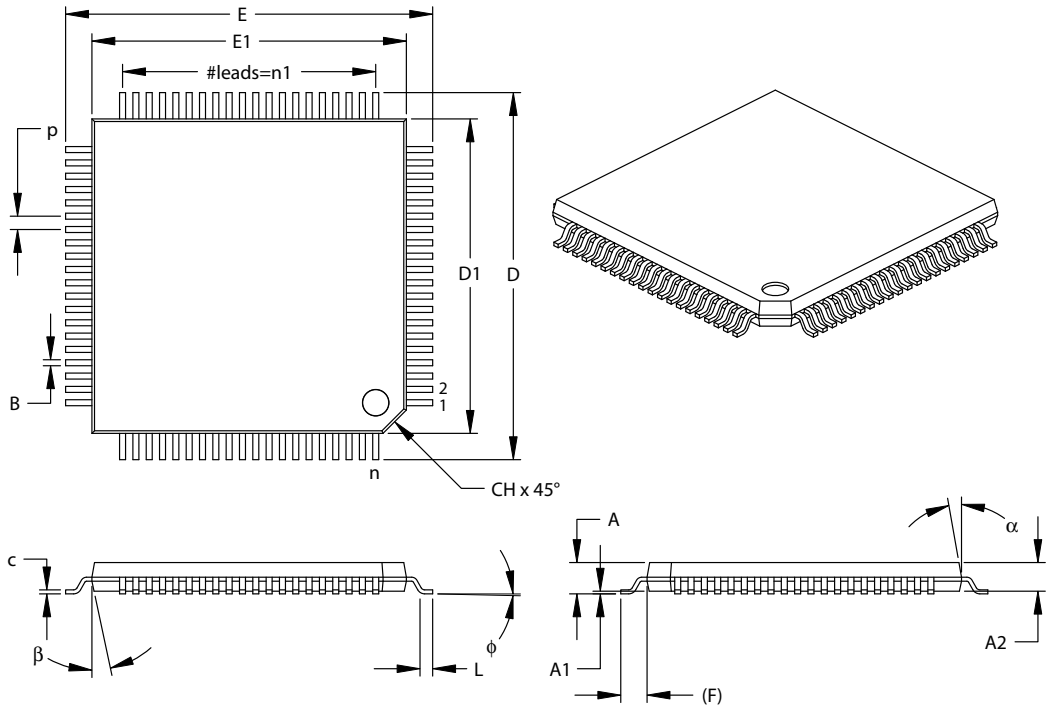


FIGURE 28-22: TYPICAL, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM V_{OH} vs. I_{OH} (V_{DD} = 3V, -40°C TO +125°C)



80-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) 12x12x1 mm Body, 1.0/0.10 mm Lead Form (TQFP)

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		80			80	
Pitch	p		.020			0.50	
Pins per Side	n1		20			20	
Overall Height	A	.039	.043	.047	1.00	1.10	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.037	.039	.041	0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	.002	.004	.006	0.05	0.10	0.15
Foot Length	L	.018	.024	.030	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint (Reference)	(F)		.039			1.00	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0	3.5	7	0	3.5	7
Overall Width	E	.541	.551	.561	13.75	14.00	14.25
Overall Length	D	.541	.551	.561	13.75	14.00	14.25
Molded Package Width	E1	.463	.472	.482	11.75	12.00	12.25
Molded Package Length	D1	.463	.472	.482	11.75	12.00	12.25
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.006	.008	0.09	0.15	0.20
Lead Width	B	.007	.009	.011	0.17	0.22	0.27
Pin 1 Corner Chamfer	CH	.025	.035	.045	0.64	0.89	1.14
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

*Controlling Parameter

Notes:

Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-026

Drawing No. C04-092

P