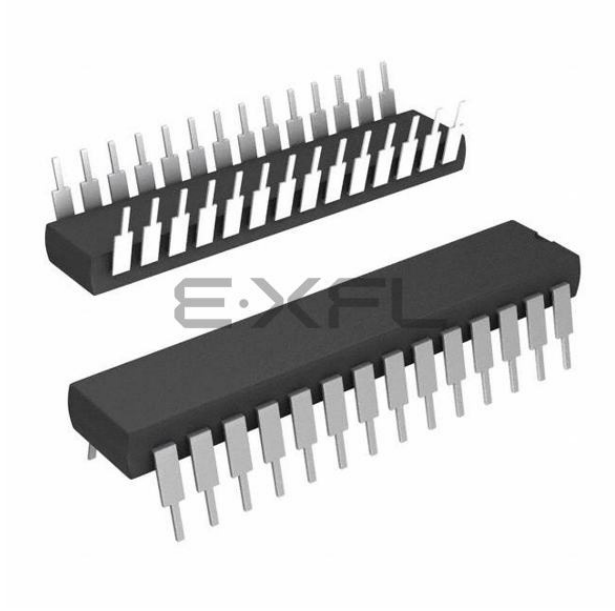

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Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	7KB (4K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	368 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 11x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	28-DIP (0.300", 7.62mm)
Supplier Device Package	28-SPDIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f737-i-sp

4.0 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATIONS

4.1 Oscillator Types

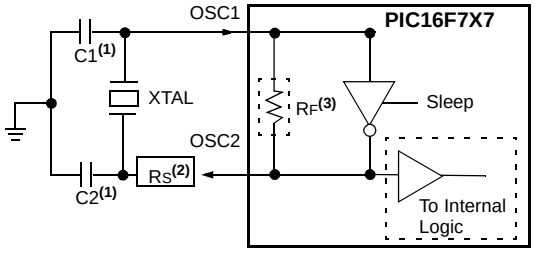
The PIC16F7X7 can be operated in eight different oscillator modes. The user can program three configuration bits (FOSC2:FOSC0) to select one of these eight modes (modes 5-8 are new PIC16 oscillator configurations):

1. LP Low-Power Crystal
2. XT Crystal/Resonator
3. HS High-Speed Crystal/Resonator
4. RC External Resistor/Capacitor with FOSC/4 output on RA6
5. RCIO External Resistor/Capacitor with I/O on RA6
6. INTIO1 Internal Oscillator with FOSC/4 output on RA6 and I/O on RA7
7. INTIO2 Internal Oscillator with I/O on RA6 and RA7
8. ECIO External Clock with I/O on RA6

4.2 Crystal Oscillator/Ceramic Resonators

In XT, LP or HS modes, a crystal or ceramic resonator is connected to the OSC1/CLKI and OSC2/CLKO pins to establish oscillation (see Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2). The PIC16F7X7 oscillator design requires the use of a parallel cut crystal. Use of a series cut crystal may give a frequency out of the crystal manufacturer's specifications.

FIGURE 4-1: CRYSTAL OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)



Note 1: See Table 4-1 for typical values of C1 and C2.

2: A series resistor (RS) may be required for AT strip cut crystals.

3: RF varies with the crystal chosen (typically between 2 MΩ to 10 MΩ).

TABLE 4-1: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR (FOR DESIGN GUIDANCE ONLY)

Osc Type	Crystal Freq	Typical Capacitor Values Tested:	
		C1	C2
LP	32 kHz	33 pF	33 pF
	200 kHz	15 pF	15 pF
XT	200 kHz	56 pF	56 pF
	1 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
HS	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	8 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	20 MHz	15 pF	15 pF

Capacitor values are for design guidance only.

These capacitors were tested with the crystals listed below for basic start-up and operation. These values were not optimized.

Different capacitor values may be required to produce acceptable oscillator operation. The user should test the performance of the oscillator over the expected VDD and temperature range for the application.

See the notes following this table for additional information.

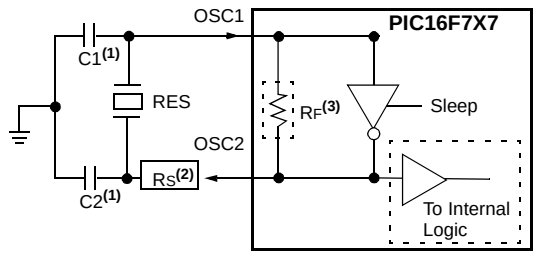
Note 1: Higher capacitance increases the stability of oscillator but also increases the start-up time.

2: Since each crystal has its own characteristics, the user should consult the crystal manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.

3: Rs may be required in HS mode, as well as XT mode, to avoid overdriving crystals with low drive level specification.

4: Always verify oscillator performance over the VDD and temperature range that is expected for the application.

FIGURE 4-2: CERAMIC RESONATOR OPERATION (HS OR XT OSC CONFIGURATION)



Note 1: See Table 4-2 for typical values of C1 and C2.

2: A series resistor (RS) may be required.

3: RF varies with the resonator chosen (typically between 2 MΩ to 10 MΩ).

TABLE 4-2: CERAMIC RESONATORS (FOR DESIGN GUIDANCE ONLY)

Typical Capacitor Values Used:			
Mode	**Freq**	**OSC1**	**OSC2**
XT	455 kHz 2.0 MHz 4.0 MHz	56 pF 47 pF 33 pF	56 pF 47 pF 33 pF
HS	8.0 MHz 16.0 MHz	27 pF 22 pF	27 pF 22 pF

Capacitor values are for design guidance only.

These capacitors were tested with the resonators listed below for basic start-up and operation. These values were not optimized.

Different capacitor values may be required to produce acceptable oscillator operation. The user should test the performance of the oscillator over the expected VDD and temperature range for the application.

See the notes following this table for additional information.

Note: When using resonators with frequencies above 3.5 MHz, the use of HS mode rather than XT mode is recommended. HS mode may be used at any VDD for which the controller is rated. If HS is selected, it is possible that the gain of the oscillator will overdrive the resonator. Therefore, a series resistor should be placed between the OSC2 pin and the resonator. As a good starting point, the recommended value of RS is 330Ω.

4.3 External Clock Input

The ECIO Oscillator mode requires an external clock source to be connected to the OSC1 pin. There is no oscillator start-up time required after a Power-on Reset or after an exit from Sleep mode.

In the ECIO Oscillator mode, the OSC2 pin becomes an additional general purpose I/O pin. The I/O pin becomes bit 6 of PORTA (RA6). Figure 4-3 shows the pin connections for the ECIO Oscillator mode.

FIGURE 4-3: EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT OPERATION (ECIO CONFIGURATION)

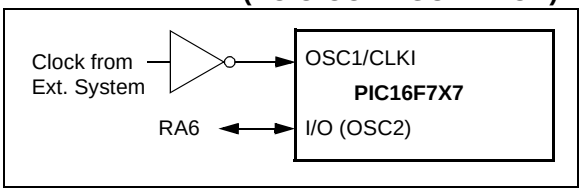


FIGURE 5-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA0/AN0:RA1/AN1 PINS

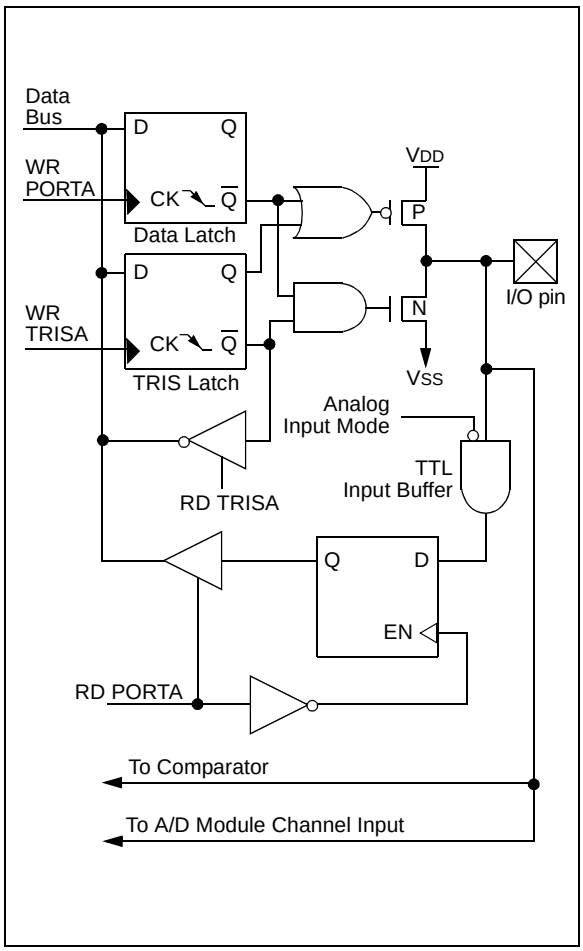


FIGURE 5-2: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA3/AN3/VREF+ PIN

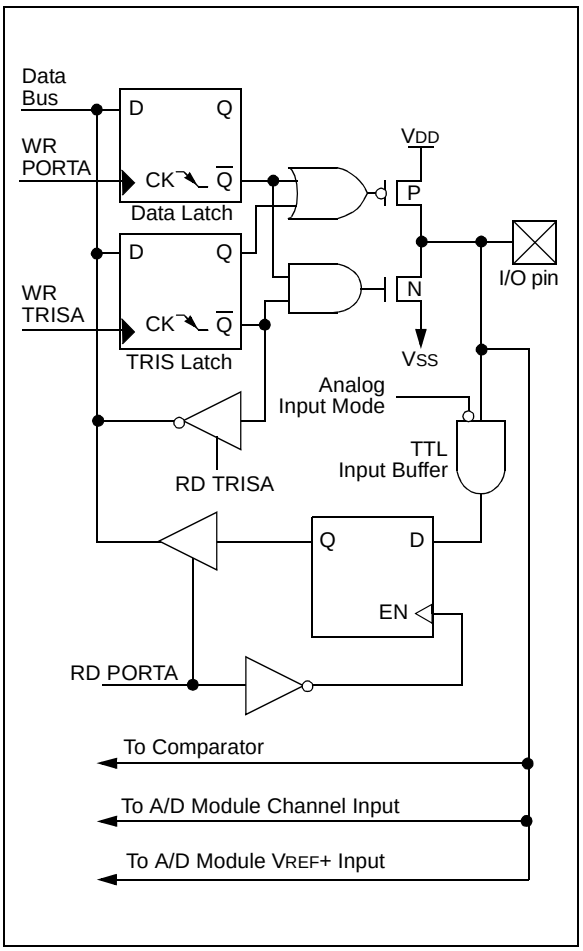


TABLE 5-3: PORTB FUNCTIONS

Name	Bit#	Buffer	Function
RB0/INT/AN12	bit 0	TTL/ST(1)	Input/output pin or external interrupt input. Internal software programmable weak pull-up or analog input.
RB1/AN10	bit 1	TTL	Input/output pin. Internal software programmable weak pull-up or analog input.
RB2/AN8	bit 2	TTL	Input/output pin. Internal software programmable weak pull-up or analog input.
RB3/CCP2/AN9	bit 3	TTL	Input/output pin or Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/PWM 2 output. Internal software programmable weak pull-up or analog input.
RB4/AN11	bit 4	TTL	Input/output pin (with interrupt-on-change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up or analog input.
RB5/AN13/CCP3	bit 5	TTL	Input/output pin (with interrupt-on-change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up or analog input or Capture 2 input/ Compare 2 output/PWM 2 output.
RB6/PGC	bit 6	TTL/ST(2)	Input/output pin (with interrupt-on-change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Serial programming clock.
RB7/PGD	bit 7	TTL/ST(2)	Input/output pin (with interrupt-on-change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Serial programming data.

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

Note 1: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as the external interrupt.

2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.

TABLE 5-4: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTB

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
06h, 106h	PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	xx00 0000	uu00 0000
86h, 186h	TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
81h, 181h	OPTION_REG	$\overline{\text{RBPU}}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
9Fh	ADCON1	ADFM	ADCS2	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	0000 0000	0000 0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged. Shaded cells are not used by PORTB.

6.3 Using Timer0 With an External Clock

When no prescaler is used, the external clock input is the same as the prescaler output. The synchronization of T0CKI with the internal phase clocks is accomplished by sampling the prescaler output on the Q2 and Q4 cycles of the internal phase clocks. Therefore, it is necessary for T0CKI to be high for at least 2 TOSC (and a small RC delay of 20 ns) and low for at least 2 TOSC (and a small RC delay of 20 ns). Refer to the electrical specification of the desired device.

6.4 Prescaler

There is only one prescaler available, which is mutually exclusively shared between the Timer0 module and the Watchdog Timer. A prescaler assignment for the Timer0 module means that the prescaler cannot be used by the Watchdog Timer and vice versa. This prescaler is not readable or writable (see Figure 6-1).

Note:	Although the prescaler can be assigned to either the WDT or Timer0, but not both, a new divide counter is implemented in the WDT circuit to give multiple WDT time-out selections. This allows TMR0 and WDT to each have their own scaler. Refer to **Section 15.17 "Watchdog Timer (WDT)"** for further details.

The PSA and PS2:PS0 bits (OPTION_REG<3:0>) determine the prescaler assignment and prescale ratio.

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

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

EXAMPLE 6-1: CHANGING THE PRESCALER ASSIGNMENT FROM WDT TO TIMER0

```
CLRWDT                          ; Clear WDT and prescaler
BANKSEL   OPTION_REG            ; Select Bank of OPTION_REG
MOVLW     b'xxxx0xxx'           ; Select TMR0, new prescale
MOVWF     OPTION_REG            ; value and clock source
```

TABLE 6-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER0

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
01h,101h	TMR0	Timer0 Module Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
0Bh,8Bh, 10Bh,18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
81h,181h	OPTION_REG	$\overline{\text{RBPU}}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented locations read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by Timer0.

REGISTER 9-1: CCPxCON: CCPx CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS 17h, 1Dh, 97h)

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CCPxX	CCPxY	CCPxM3	CCPxM2	CCPxM1	CCPxM0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 5-4 **CCPxX:CCPxY**: PWM Least Significant bits

Capture mode:
Unused.

Compare mode:
Unused.

PWM mode:
These bits are the two LSbs of the PWM duty cycle. The eight MSbs are found in CCPRxL.

bit 3-0 **CCPxM3:CCPxM0**: CCPx Mode Select bits

0000 = Capture/Compare/PWM disabled (resets CCPx module)
0100 = Capture mode, every falling edge
0101 = Capture mode, every rising edge
0110 = Capture mode, every 4th rising edge
0111 = Capture mode, every 16th rising edge
1000 = Compare mode, set output on match (CCPxIF bit is set)
1001 = Compare mode, clear output on match (CCPxIF bit is set)
1010 = Compare mode, generate software interrupt on match (CCPxIF bit is set, CCPx pin is unaffected)
1011 = Compare mode, trigger special event (CCPxIF bit is set, CCPx pin is unaffected); CCP1 clears Timer1; CCP2 clears Timer1 and starts an A/D conversion (if A/D module is enabled)
11xx = PWM mode

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

10.3.1 REGISTERS

The MSSP module has four registers for SPI mode operation. These are:

- MSSP Control Register (SSPCON)
- MSSP Status Register (SSPSTAT)
- Serial Receive/Transmit Buffer (SSPBUF)
- MSSP Shift Register (SSPSR) – Not directly accessible

SSPCON and SSPSTAT are the control and status registers in SPI mode operation. The SSPCON register is readable and writable. The lower 6 bits of the SSPSTAT are read-only. The upper two bits of the SSPSTAT are read/write.

SSPSR is the shift register used for shifting data in or out. SSPBUF is the buffer register to which data bytes are written to or read from.

In receive operations, SSPSR and SSPBUF together create a double-buffered receiver. When SSPSR receives a complete byte, it is transferred to SSPBUF and the SSPIF interrupt is set.

During transmission, the SSPBUF is not double-buffered. A write to SSPBUF will write to both SSPBUF and SSPSR.

REGISTER 10-1: SSPSTAT: MSSP STATUS (SPI MODE) REGISTER (ADDRESS 94h)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
SMP	CKE	D/$\overline{A}$	P	S	R/$\overline{W}$	UA	BF
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **SMP:** Sample bit
SPI Master mode:
1 = Input data sampled at end of data output time
0 = Input data sampled at middle of data output time
SPI Slave mode:
SMP must be cleared when SPI is used in Slave mode.

bit 6 **CKE:** SPI Clock Edge Select bit
1 = Transmit occurs on transition from active to Idle clock state
0 = Transmit occurs on transition from Idle to active clock state

Note: Polarity of clock state is set by the CKP bit (SSPCON1<4>).

bit 5 **D/$\overline{A}$:** Data/$\overline{\text{Address}}$ bit
Used in I^2C mode only.

bit 4 **P:** Stop bit
Used in I^2C mode only. This bit is cleared when the MSSP module is disabled, SSPEN is cleared.

bit 3 **S:** Start bit
Used in I^2C mode only.

bit 2 **R/$\overline{W}$:** Read/$\overline{\text{Write}}$ bit Information
Used in I^2C mode only.

bit 1 **UA:** Update Address bit
Used in I^2C mode only.

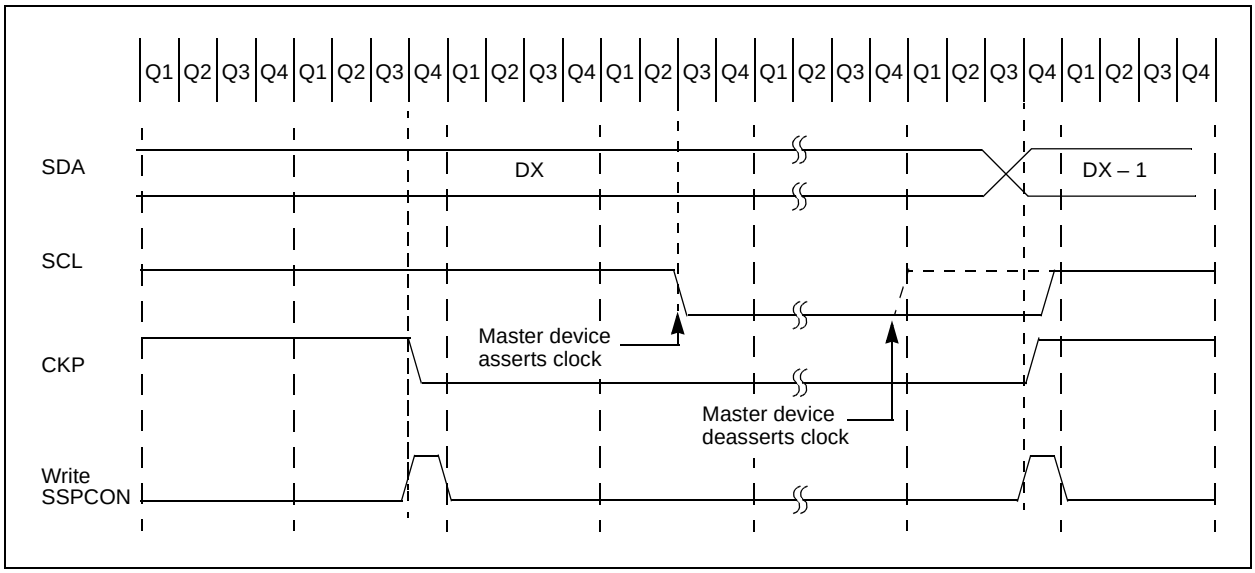
bit 0 **BF:** Buffer Full Status bit (Receive mode only)
1 = Receive complete, SSPBUF is full
0 = Receive not complete, SSPBUF is empty

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

10.4.4.5 Clock Synchronization and the CKP Bit

When the CKP bit is cleared, the SCL output is forced to '0'; however, setting the CKP bit will not assert the SCL output low until the SCL output is already sampled low. Therefore, the CKP bit will not assert the SCL line until an external I^2C master device has already asserted the SCL line. The SCL output will remain low until the CKP bit is set and all other devices on the I^2C bus have deasserted SCL. This ensures that a write to the CKP bit will not violate the minimum high time requirement for SCL (see Figure 10-12).

FIGURE 10-12: CLOCK SYNCHRONIZATION TIMING



10.4.17.1 Bus Collision During a Start Condition

During a Start condition, a bus collision occurs if:

a) SDA or SCL are sampled low at the beginning of the Start condition (Figure 10-26).

b) SCL is sampled low before SDA is asserted low (Figure 10-27).

During a Start condition, both the SDA and the SCL pins are monitored.

If the SDA pin is already low, or the SCL pin is already low, then all of the following occur:

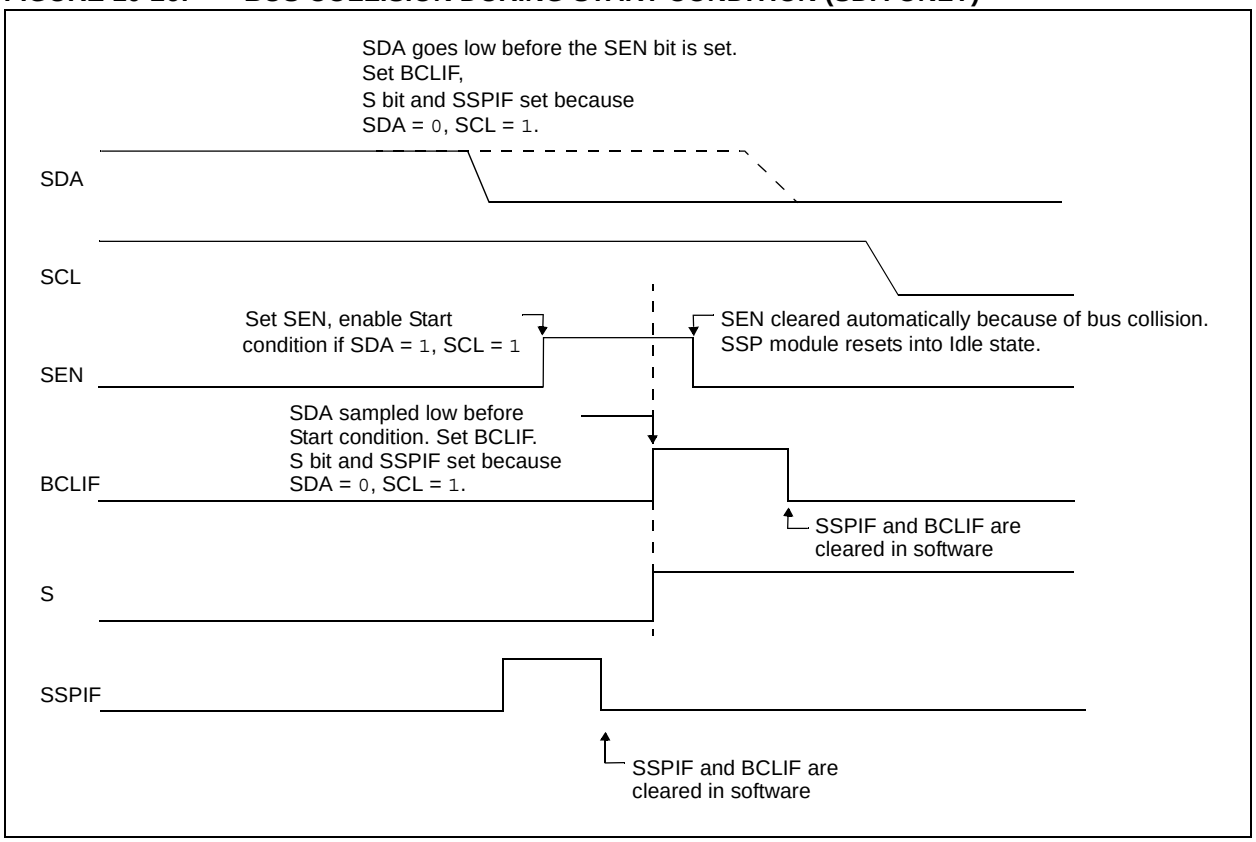
- the Start condition is aborted,
- the BCLIF flag is set and
- the MSSP module is reset to its Idle state (Figure 10-26).

The Start condition begins with the SDA and SCL pins deasserted. When the SDA pin is sampled high, the Baud Rate Generator is loaded from SSPADD<6:0> and counts down to 0. If the SCL pin is sampled low while SDA is high, a bus collision occurs because it is assumed that another master is attempting to drive a data '1' during the Start condition.

If the SDA pin is sampled low during this count, the BRG is reset and the SDA line is asserted early (Figure 10-28). If, however, a '1' is sampled on the SDA pin, the SDA pin is asserted low at the end of the BRG count. The Baud Rate Generator is then reloaded and counts down to 0 and during this time, if the SCL pin is sampled as '0', a bus collision does not occur. At the end of the BRG count, the SCL pin is asserted low.

Note:	The reason that bus collision is not a factor during a Start condition is that no two bus masters can assert a Start condition at the exact same time. Therefore, one master will always assert SDA before the other. This condition does not cause a bus collision because the two masters must be allowed to arbitrate the first address following the Start condition. If the address is the same, arbitration must be allowed to continue into the data portion, Repeated Start or Stop conditions.

FIGURE 10-26: BUS COLLISION DURING START CONDITION (SDA ONLY)

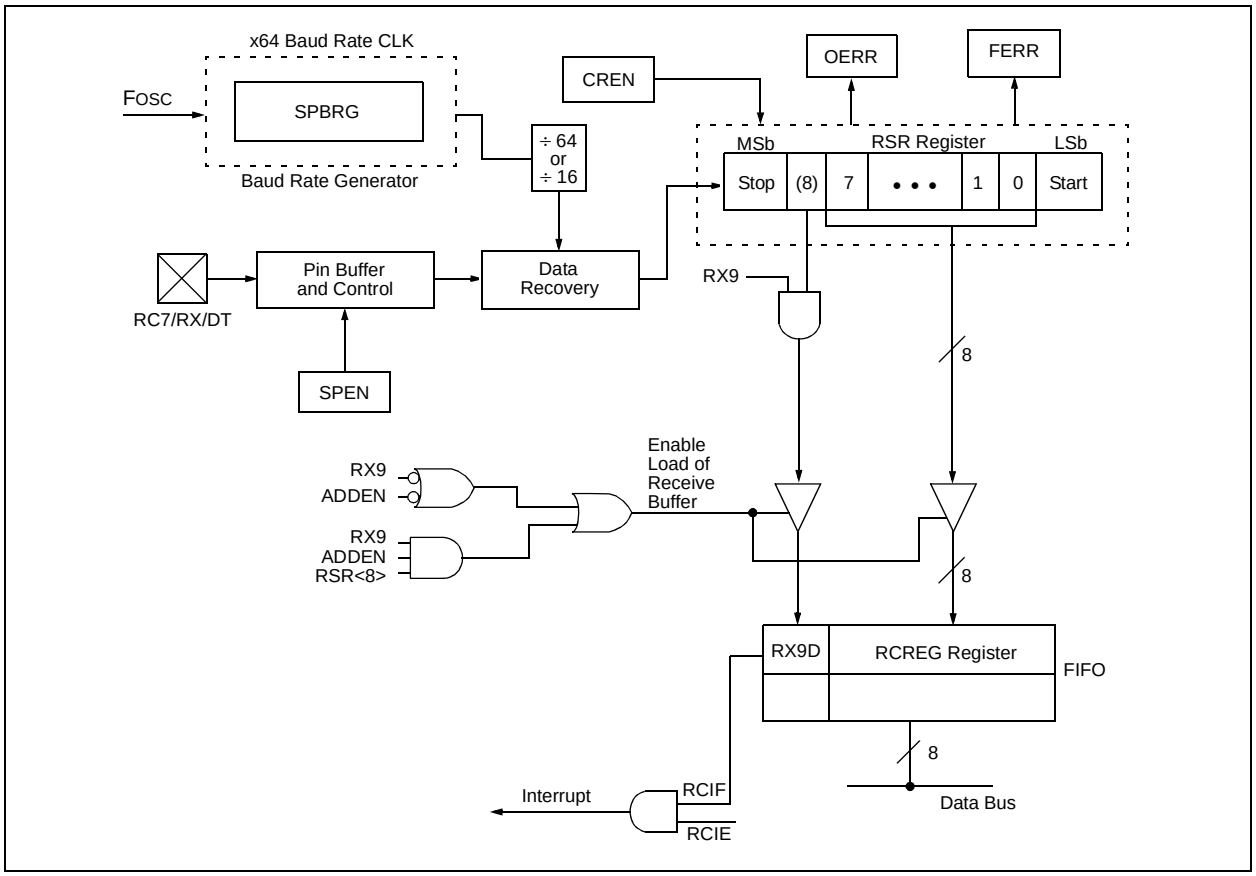


11.2.3 SETTING UP 9-BIT MODE WITH ADDRESS DETECT

When setting up an Asynchronous Reception with Address Detect enabled:

- Initialize the SPBRG register for the appropriate baud rate. If a high-speed baud rate is desired, set bit BRGH.
- Enable the asynchronous serial port by clearing bit SYNC and setting bit SPEN.
- If interrupts are desired, then set enable bit RCIE.
- Set bit RX9 to enable 9-bit reception.
- Set ADDEN to enable address detect.
- Enable the reception by setting enable bit CREN.
- Flag bit RCIF will be set when reception is complete and an interrupt will be generated if enable bit RCIE was set.
- Read the RCSTA register to get the ninth bit and determine if any error occurred during reception.
- Read the 8-bit received data by reading the RCREG register to determine if the device is being addressed.
- If any error occurred, clear the error by clearing enable bit CREN.
- If the device has been addressed, clear the ADDEN bit to allow data bytes and address bytes to be read into the receive buffer and interrupt the CPU.

FIGURE 11-6: AUSART RECEIVE BLOCK DIAGRAM



13.7 Comparator Operation During Sleep

When a comparator is active and the device is placed in Sleep mode, the comparator remains active and the interrupt is functional if enabled. This interrupt will wake-up the device from Sleep mode when enabled. While the comparator is powered up, higher Sleep currents than shown in the power-down current specification will occur. Each operational comparator will consume additional current as shown in the comparator specifications. To minimize power consumption while in Sleep mode, turn off the comparators (CM<2:0> = 111) before entering Sleep. If the device wakes up from Sleep, the contents of the CMCON register are not affected.

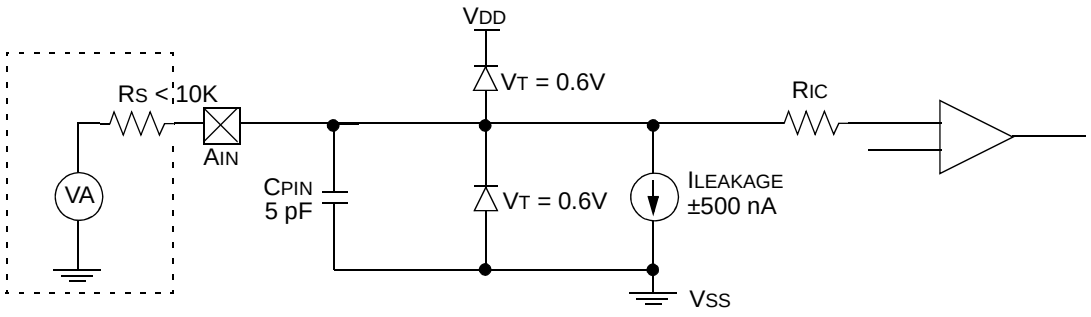
13.8 Effects of a Reset

A device Reset forces the CMCON register to its Reset state, causing the comparator module to be in the Comparator Off mode, CM<2:0> = 111. This ensures compatibility to the PIC16F87X devices.

13.9 Analog Input Connection Considerations

A simplified circuit for an analog input is shown in Figure 13-4. Since the analog pins are connected to a digital output, they have reverse biased diodes to VDD and VSS. The analog input, therefore, must be between VSS and VDD. If the input voltage deviates from this range by more than 0.6V in either direction, one of the diodes is forward biased and a latch-up condition may occur. A maximum source impedance of 10 kΩ is recommended for the analog sources. Any external component connected to an analog input pin, such as a capacitor or a Zener diode, should have very little leakage current.

FIGURE 13-4: ANALOG INPUT MODEL



Legend:
CPIN = Input Capacitance
VT = Threshold Voltage
ILEAKAGE = Leakage Current at the pin due to various junctions
RIC = Interconnect Resistance
RS = Source Impedance
VA = Analog Voltage

TABLE 13-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPARATOR MODULE

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR	Value on all other Resets
9Ch	CMCON	C2OUT	C1OUT	C2INV	C1INV	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0	0000 0111	0000 0111
9Dh	CVRCON	CVREN	CVROE	CVRR	—	CVR3	CVR2	CVR1	CVR0	000- 0000	000- 0000
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh,18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Dh	PIR2	OSFIF	CMIF	LVDIF	—	BCLIF	—	CCP3IF	CCP2IF	000- 0-00	000- 0-00
8Dh	PIE2	OSFIE	CMIE	LVDIE	—	BCLIE	—	CCP3IE	CCP2IE	000- 0-00	000- 0-00
05h	PORTA	RA7	RA6	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	xx0x 0000	uu0u 0000
85h	TRISA	PORTA Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are unused by the comparator module.

15.15.1 INT INTERRUPT

External interrupt on the RB0/INT pin is edge-triggered, either rising if bit INTEDG (OPTION_REG<6>) is set or falling if the INTEDG bit is clear. When a valid edge appears on the RB0/INT pin, flag bit INT0IF (INTCON<1>) is set. This interrupt can be disabled by clearing enable bit, INT0IE (INTCON<4>). Flag bit INT0IF must be cleared in software in the Interrupt Service Routine before re-enabling this interrupt. The INT interrupt can wake-up the processor from Sleep if bit INT0IE was set prior to going into Sleep. The status of Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE, decides whether or not the processor branches to the interrupt vector following wake-up. See **Section 15.18 "Power-Down Mode (Sleep)"** for details on Sleep mode.

15.15.2 TMR0 INTERRUPT

An overflow (FFh $\rightarrow$ 00h) in the TMR0 register will set flag bit, TMR0IF (INTCON<2>). The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing enable bit, TMR0IE (INTCON<5>), see **Section 6.0 "Timer0 Module"**.

15.15.3 PORTB INTCON CHANGE

An input change on PORTB<7:4> sets flag bit, RBIF (INTCON<0>). The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing enable bit, RBIE (INTCON<4>), see **Section 2.2 "Data Memory Organization"**.

15.16 Context Saving During Interrupts

During an interrupt, only the return PC value is saved on the stack. Typically, users may wish to save key registers during an interrupt (i.e., W, Status registers).

Since the upper 16 bytes of each bank are common in the PIC16F7X7 devices, temporary holding registers, W_TEMP, STATUS_TEMP and PCLATH_TEMP, should be placed in here. These 16 locations don't require banking and therefore, make it easier for context save and restore. The same code shown in Example 15-1 can be used.

EXAMPLE 15-1: SAVING STATUS AND W REGISTERS IN RAM

```
    MOVWF   W_TEMP              ;Copy W to TEMP register
    SWAPF   STATUS, W           ;Swap status to be saved into W
    CLRF    STATUS              ;bank 0, regardless of current bank, Clears IRP,RP1,RP0
    MOVWF   STATUS_TEMP         ;Save status to bank zero STATUS_TEMP register
    :
    :(ISR)                      ;Insert user code here
    :
    SWAPF   STATUS_TEMP, W      ;Swap STATUS_TEMP register into W
                                ;(sets bank to original state)
    MOVWF   STATUS              ;Move W into STATUS register
    SWAPF   W_TEMP, F           ;Swap W_TEMP
    SWAPF   W_TEMP, W           ;Swap W_TEMP into W
```

REGISTER 15-4: WDTCON: WATCHDOG TIMER CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS 105h)

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	WDTPS3	WDTPS2	WDTPS1	WDTPS0	SWDTEN
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-1 **WDTPS<3:0>:** Watchdog Timer Period Select bits

0000 = 1:32 Prescale rate
0001 = 1:64 Prescale rate
0010 = 1:128 Prescale rate
0011 = 1:256 Prescale rate
0100 = 1:512 Prescale rate
0101 = 1:1024 Prescale rate
0110 = 1:2048 Prescale rate
0111 = 1:4096 Prescale rate
1000 = 1:8192 Prescale rate
1001 = 1:16394 Prescale rate
1010 = 1:32768 Prescale rate
1011 = 1:65536 Prescale rate
1100 = 1:1 Prescale rate

bit 0 **SWDTEN:** Software Enable/Disable for Watchdog Timer bit**(1)**

1 = WDT is turned on
0 = WDT is turned off

Note 1: If WDTEN configuration bit = 1, then WDT is always enabled irrespective of this control bit. If WDTEN configuration bit = 0, then it is possible to turn WDT on/off with this control bit.

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 15-6: SUMMARY OF WATCHDOG TIMER REGISTERS

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
81h, 181h	OPTION_REG	$\overline{\text{RBPU}}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
2007h	Configuration bits**(1)**	BORV0	BOREN	MCLRE	FOSC2	$\overline{\text{PWRTEN}}$	WDTEN	FOSC1	FOSC0	1111 1111	1111 1111
105h	WDTCON	—	—	—	WDTPS3	WDTPS2	WSTPS1	WDTPS0	SWDTEN	---0 1000	---0 1000

Legend: Shaded cells are not used by the Watchdog Timer.
Note 1: See Register 15-1 for operation of these bits.

18.4 DC Characteristics: PIC16F737/747/767/777 (Industrial, Extended) PIC16LF737/747/767/777 (Industrial) (Continued)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended Operating voltage VDD range as described in **Section 18.1 "DC Characteristics"**.				
Param No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ†**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	IIL	**Input Leakage Current(2, 3)**					
D060		I/O ports	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, pin at high-impedance
D061		$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, RA4/T0CKI	—	—	±5	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD
D063		OSC1	—	—	±5	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, XT, HS and LP oscillator configuration
	VOL	**Output Low Voltage**					
D080		I/O ports	—	—	0.6	V	IOL = 8.5 mA, VDD = 4.5V, -40°C to +125°C
D083		OSC2/CLKO (RC oscillator configuration)	—	—	0.6	V	IOL = 1.6 mA, VDD = 4.5V, -40°C to +125°C
			—	—	0.6	V	IOL = 1.2 mA, VDD = 4.5V, -40°C to +125°C
	VOH	**Output High Voltage**					
D090		I/O ports **(Note 3)**	VDD – 0.7	—	—	V	IOH = -3.0 mA, VDD = 4.5V, -40°C to +125°C
D092		OSC2/CLKO (RC oscillator configuration)	VDD – 0.7	—	—	V	IOH = -1.3 mA, VDD = 4.5V, -40°C to +125°C
			VDD – 0.7	—	—	V	IOH = -1.0 mA, VDD = 4.5V, -40°C to +125°C
D150*	VOD	**Open-Drain High Voltage**	—	—	12	V	RA4 pin
		Capacitive Loading Specs on Output Pins					
D100	COSC2	OSC2 pin	—	—	15	pF	In XT, HS and LP modes when external clock is used to drive OSC1
D101	CIO	All I/O pins and OSC2 (in RC mode)	—	—	50	pF	
D102	CB	SCL, SDA in I^2C™ mode	—	—	400	pF	
		Program Flash Memory					
D130	EP	Endurance	100	1000	—	E/W	25°C at 5V
D131	VPR	VDD for Read	2.0	—	5.5	V	

* 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: In RC oscillator configuration, the OSC1/CLKI pin is a Schmitt Trigger input. It is not recommended that the PIC16F7X7 be driven with external clock in RC mode.

2: The leakage current on the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.

3: Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

FIGURE 18-14: SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 0)

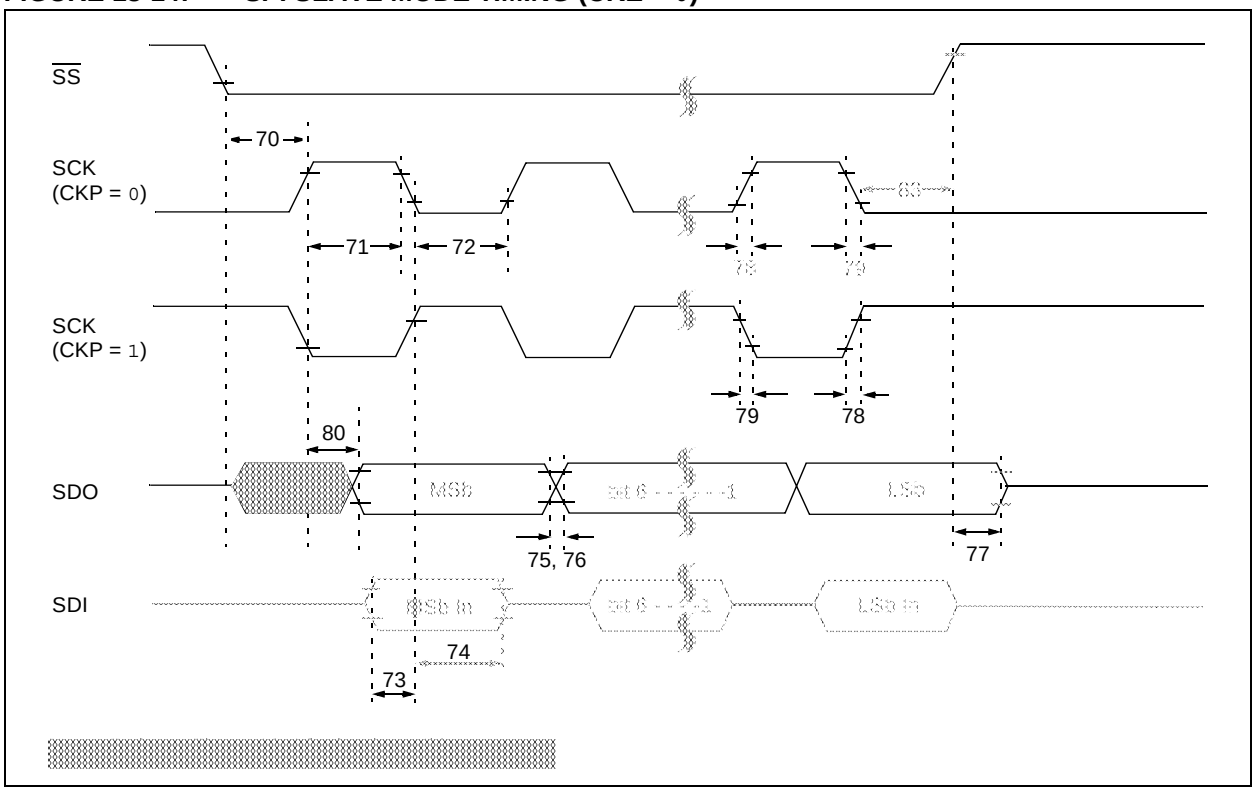


FIGURE 18-15: SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 1)

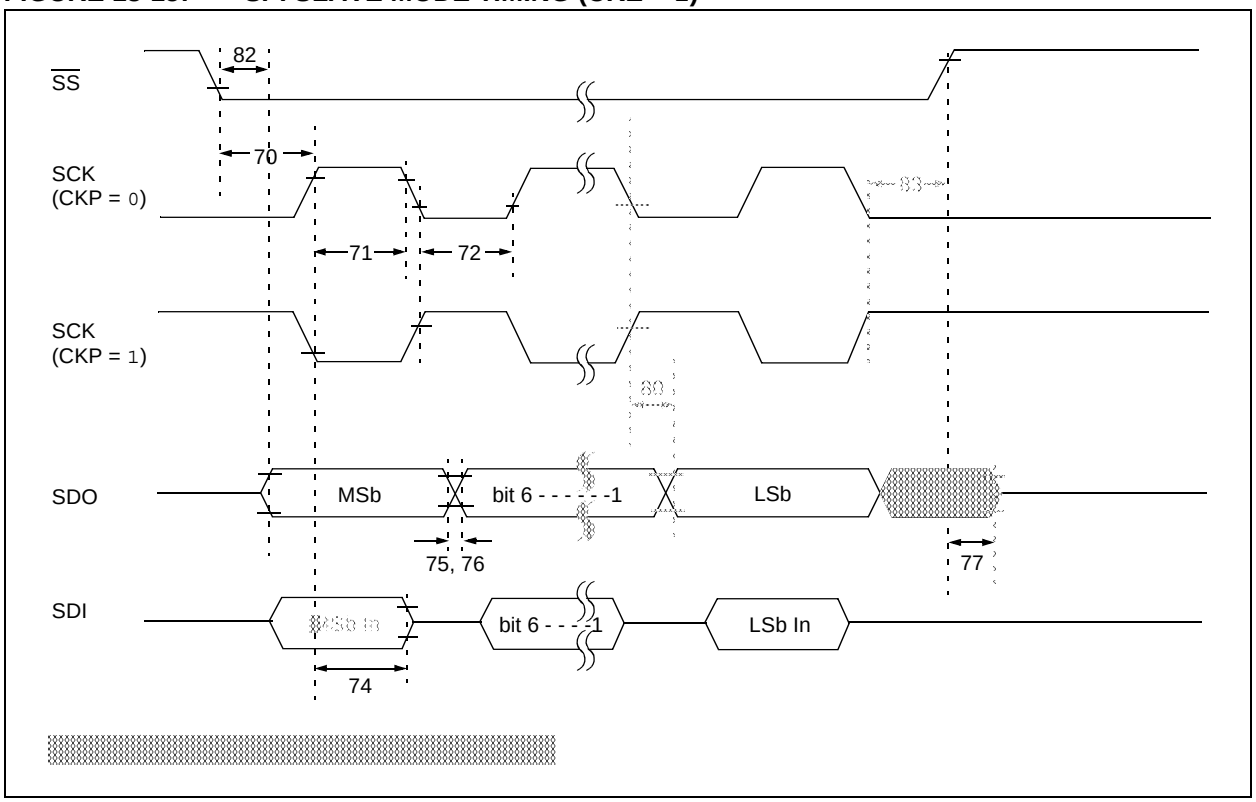
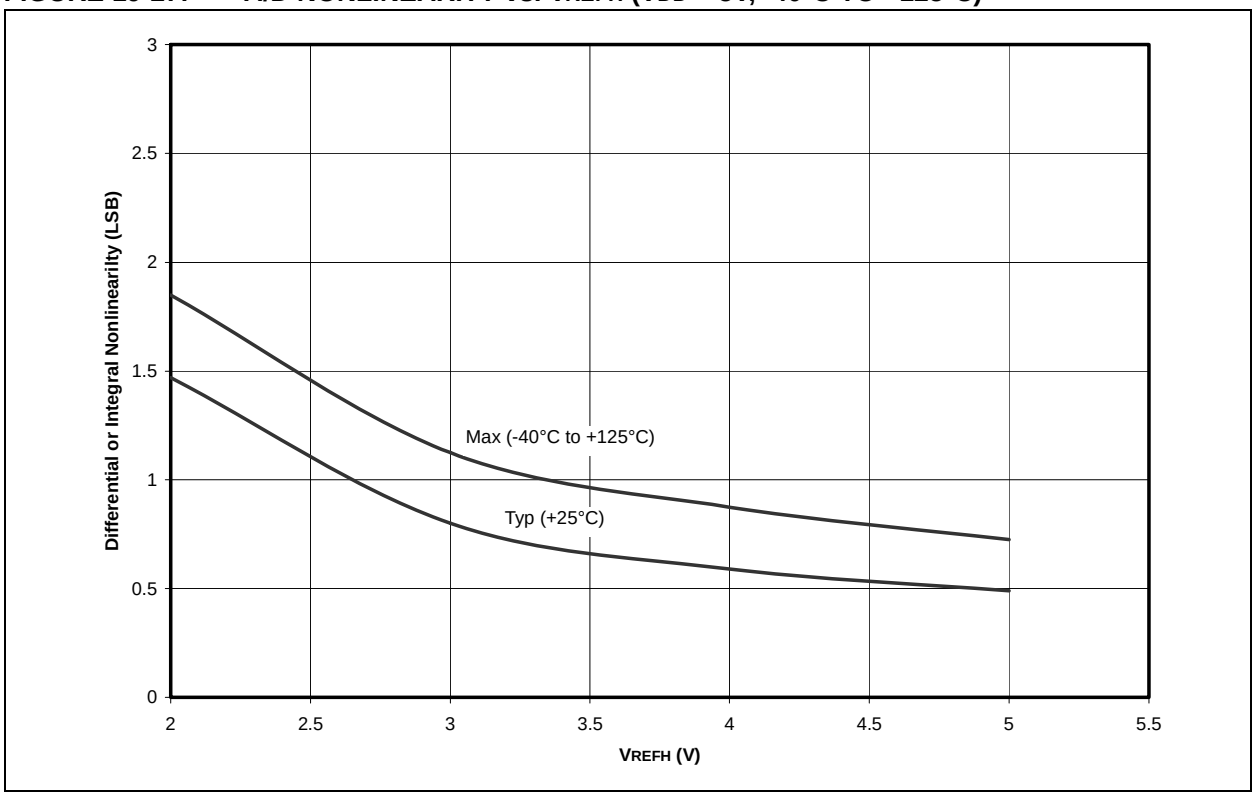
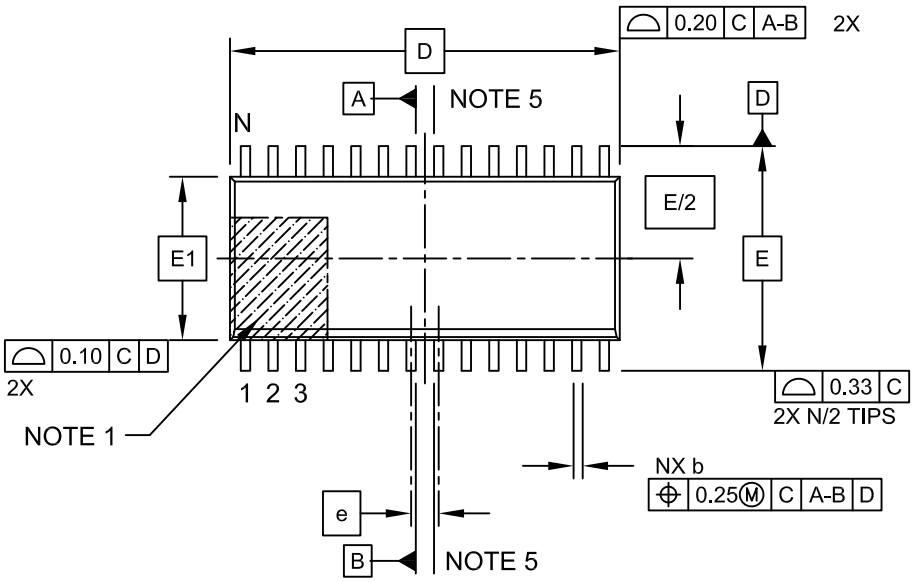


FIGURE 19-27: A/D NONLINEARITY vs. VREFH (VDD = 5V, -40°C TO +125°C)

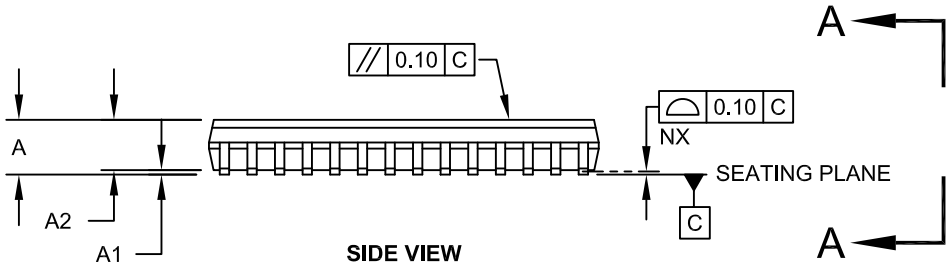


28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

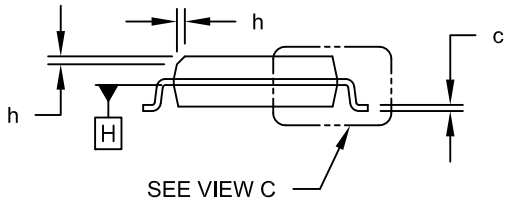
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



VIEW A-A

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-052C Sheet 1 of 2

NOTES:

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