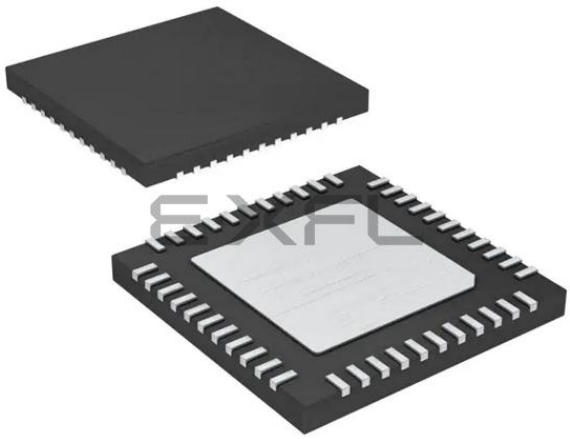

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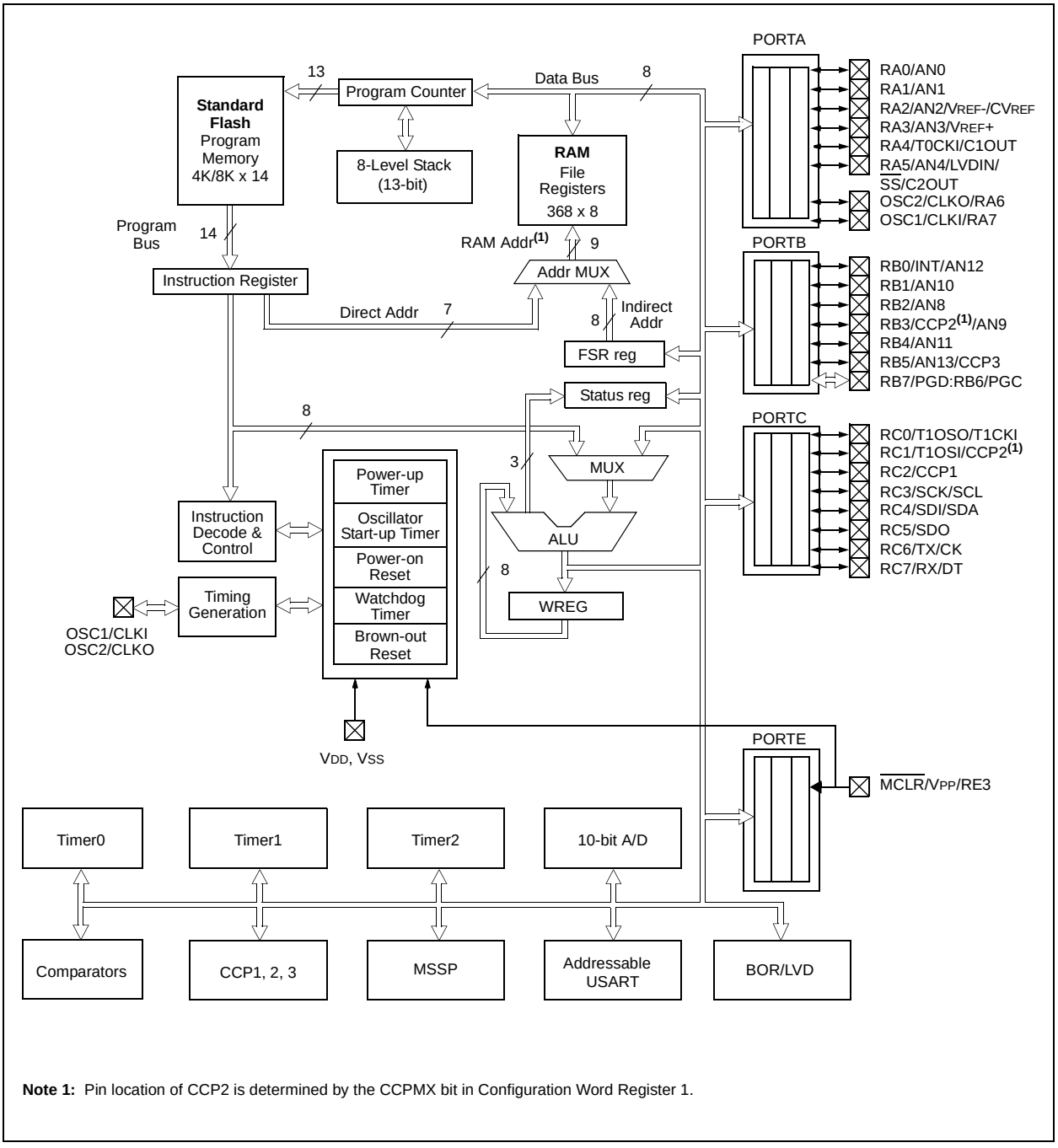
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

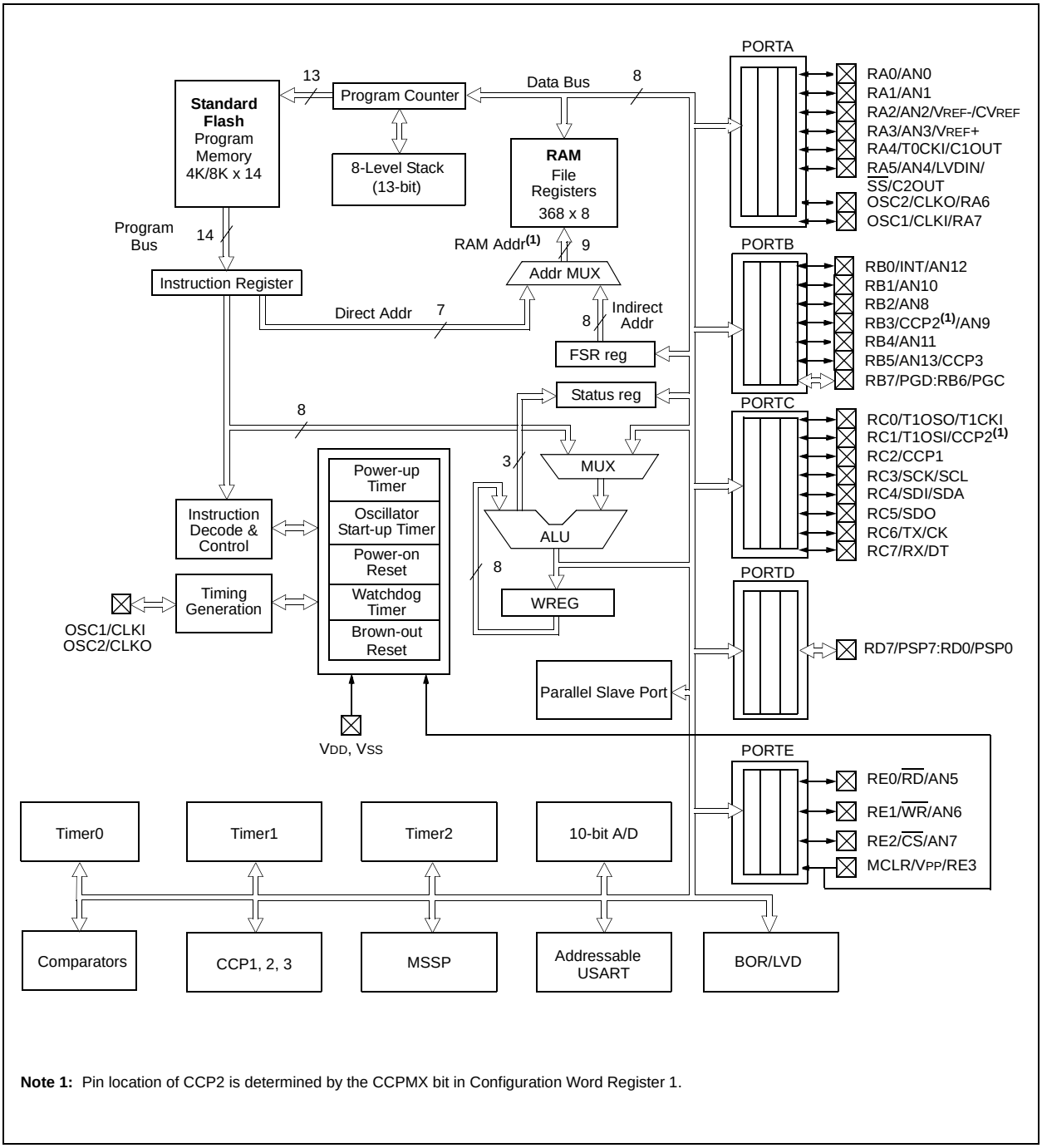
Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	10MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	36
Program Memory Size	14KB (8K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	368 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 14x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lf777t-i-ml

FIGURE 1-1: PIC16F737 AND PIC16F767 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: Pin location of CCP2 is determined by the CCPMX bit in Configuration Word Register 1.

FIGURE 1-2: PIC16F747 AND PIC16F777 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: Pin location of CCP2 is determined by the CCPMX bit in Configuration Word Register 1.

TABLE 1-3: PIC16F747 AND PIC16F777 PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	PDIP Pin #	QFN Pin #	TQFP Pin #	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
						PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port or Parallel Slave Port when interfacing to a microprocessor bus.
RD0/PSP0	19	38	38		ST/TTL(3)	
RD0				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP0				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD1/PSP1	20	39	39		ST/TTL(3)	
RD1				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP1				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD2/PSP2	21	40	40		ST/TTL(3)	
RD2				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP2				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD3/PSP3	22	41	41		ST/TTL(3)	
RD3				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP3				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD4/PSP4	27	2	2		ST/TTL(3)	
RD4				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP4				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD5/PSP5	28	3	3		ST/TTL(3)	
RD5				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP5				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD6/PSP6	29	4	4		ST/TTL(3)	
RD6				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP6				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
RD7/PSP7	30	5	5		ST/TTL(3)	
RD7				I/O		Digital I/O.
PSP7				I/O		Parallel Slave Port data.
						PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE0/$\overline{RD}$/AN5	8	25	25		ST/TTL(3)	
RE0				I/O		Digital I/O.
$\overline{RD}$				I		Read control for Parallel Slave Port.
AN5				I		Analog input 5.
RE1/$\overline{WR}$/AN6	9	26	26		ST/TTL(3)	
RE1				I/O		Digital I/O.
$\overline{WR}$				I		Write control for Parallel Slave Port.
AN6				I		Analog input 6.
RE2/$\overline{CS}$/AN7	10	27	27		ST/TTL(3)	
RE2				I/O		Digital I/O.
$\overline{CS}$				I		Chip select control for Parallel Slave Port.
AN7				I		Analog input 7.
VSS	—	31	—	P	—	Analog ground reference.
VSS	12, 31	6, 30	6, 29	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	—	8	—	P	—	Analog positive supply.
VDD	11, 32	7, 28	7, 28	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
NC	—	13, 29	12, 13, 33, 34	—	—	These pins are not internally connected. These pins should be left unconnected.

Legend: I = input O = output I/O = input/output P = power
— = Not used TTL = TTL input ST = Schmitt Trigger input

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

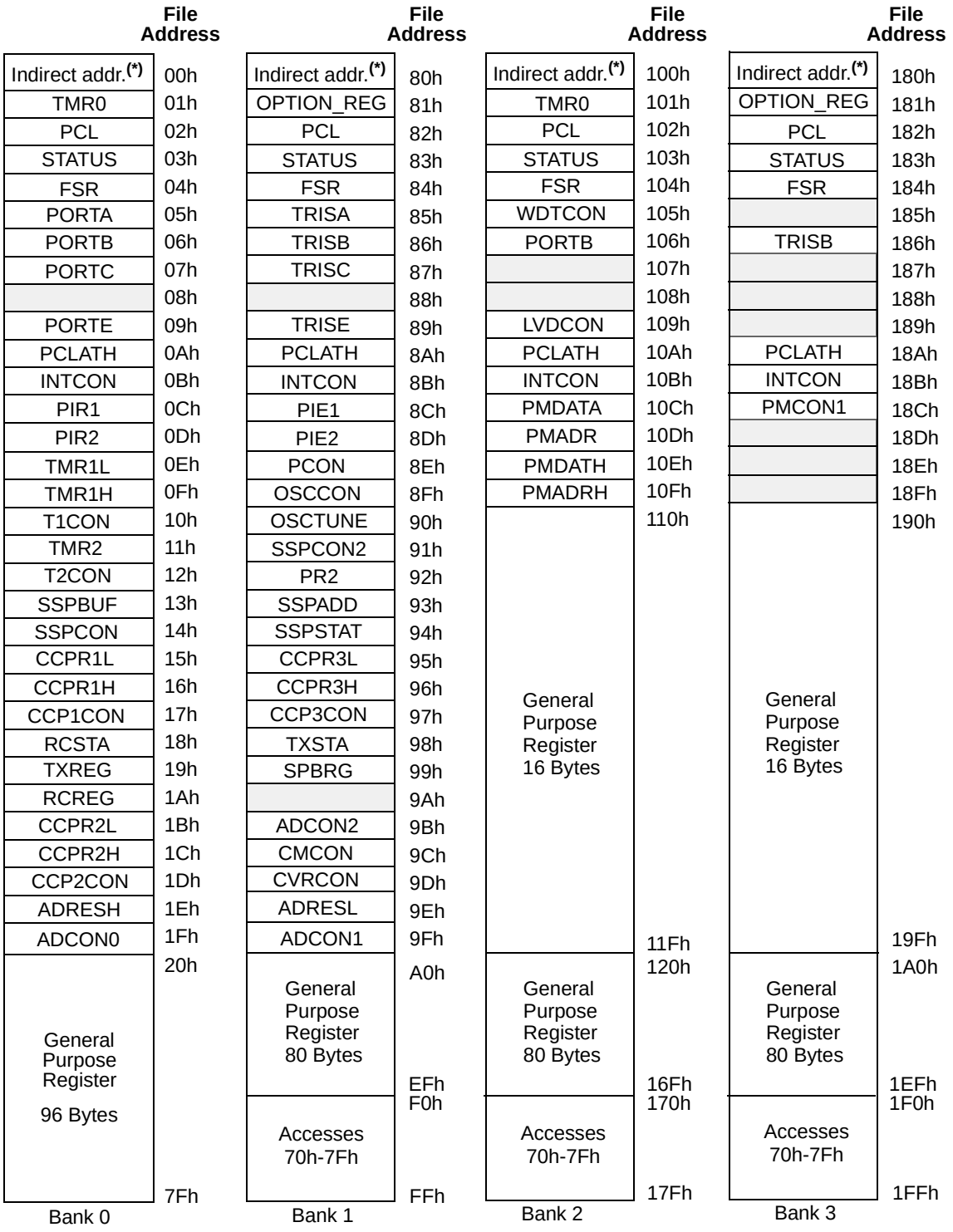
2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.

3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as a general purpose I/O and a TTL input when used in the Parallel Slave Port mode (for interfacing to a microprocessor bus).

4: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC Oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

5: Pin location of CCP2 is determined by the CCPMX bit in Configuration Word Register 1.

FIGURE 2-2: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR PIC16F737 AND THE PIC16F767



Unimplemented data memory locations read as '0'.

* Not a physical register.

2.2.2.6 PIE2 Register

The PIE2 register contains the individual enable bits for the CCP2 and CCP3 peripheral interrupts.

REGISTER 2-6: PIE2: PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER 2 (ADDRESS 8Dh)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
OSFIE	CMIE	LVDIE	—	BCLIE	—	CCP3IE	CCP2IE
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **OSFIE:** Oscillator Fail Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enabled
0 = Disabled

bit 6 **CMIE:** Comparator Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enabled
0 = Disabled

bit 5 **LVDIE:** Low-Voltage Detect Interrupt Enable bit
1 = LVD interrupt is enabled
0 = LVD interrupt is disabled

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

bit 3 **BCLIE:** Bus Collision Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enable bus collision interrupt in the SSP when configured for I^2C Master mode
0 = Disable bus collision interrupt in the SSP when configured for I^2C Master mode

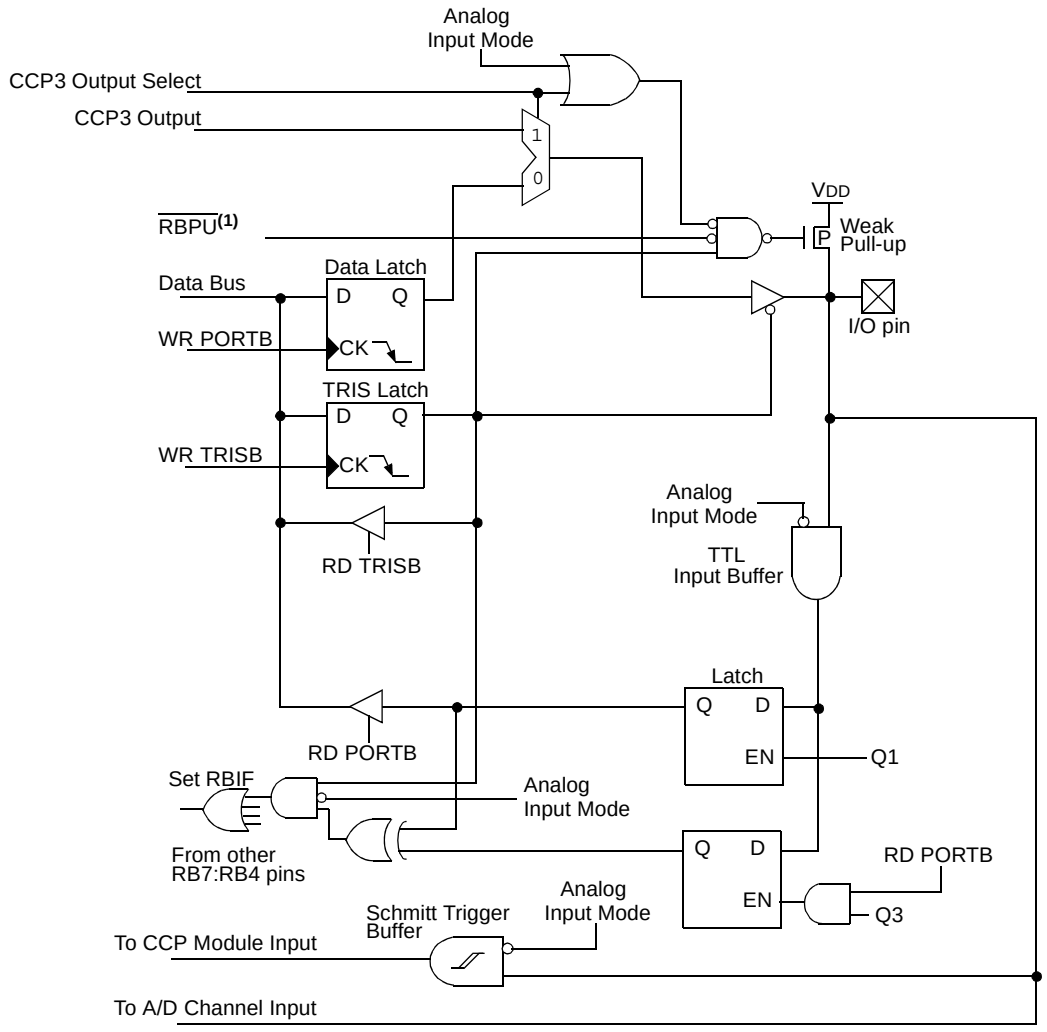
bit 2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1 **CCP3IE:** CCP3 Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the CCP3 interrupt
0 = Disables the CCP3 interrupt

bit 0 **CCP2IE**: CCP2 Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the CCP2 interrupt
0 = Disables the CCP2 interrupt

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

FIGURE 5-13: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB5/AN13/CCP3 PIN



Note 1: To enable weak pull-ups, set the appropriate TRIS bit(s) and clear the $\overline{\text{RBPU}}$ bit.

8.0 TIMER2 MODULE

Timer2 is an 8-bit timer with a prescaler and a postscaler. It can be used as the PWM time base for the PWM mode of the CCP module(s). The TMR2 register is readable and writable and is cleared on any device Reset.

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

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

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

Timer2 can be shut-off by clearing control bit, TMR2ON (T2CON<2>), to minimize power consumption.

Register 8-1 shows the Timer2 Control register.

Additional information on timer modules is available in the *"PIC® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual"* (DS33023).

8.1 Timer2 Prescaler and Postscaler

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

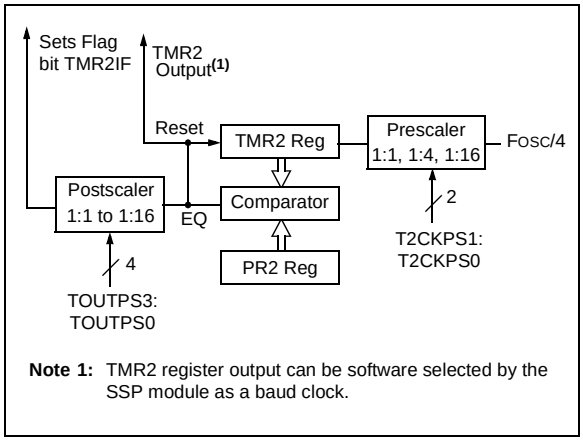
- a write to the TMR2 register
- a write to the T2CON register
- any device Reset (POR, $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset, WDT Reset or BOR)

TMR2 is not cleared when T2CON is written.

8.2 Output of TMR2

The output of TMR2 (before the postscaler) is fed to the SSP module which optionally uses it to generate the shift clock.

FIGURE 8-1: TIMER2 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: TMR2 register output can be software selected by the SSP module as a baud clock.

The CCPR1H register and a 2-bit internal latch are used to double-buffer the PWM duty cycle. This double-buffering is essential for glitchless PWM operation.

When the CCPR1H and 2-bit latch match TMR2, concatenated with an internal 2-bit Q clock or 2 bits of the TMR2 prescaler, the CCP1 pin is cleared.

The maximum PWM resolution (bits) for a given PWM frequency is given by the formula:

EQUATION 9-3:

$$\text{Resolution} = \frac{\log\left(\frac{FOSC}{FPWM}\right)}{\log(2)} \text{ bits}$$

Note:	If the PWM duty cycle value is longer than the PWM period, the CCP1 pin will not be cleared.

9.6.3 SETUP FOR PWM OPERATION

The following steps should be taken when configuring the CCP module for PWM operation:

1. Set the PWM period by writing to the PR2 register.
2. Set the PWM duty cycle by writing to the CCPR1L register and CCP1CON<5:4> bits.
3. Make the CCP1 pin an output by clearing the TRISC<2> bit.
4. Set the TMR2 prescale value and enable Timer2 by writing to T2CON.
5. Configure the CCP1 module for PWM operation.

TABLE 9-4: EXAMPLE PWM FREQUENCIES AND RESOLUTIONS (FOSC = 20 MHz)

PWM Frequency	1.22 kHz	4.88 kHz	19.53 kHz	78.12 kHz	156.3 kHz	208.3 kHz
Timer Prescale (1, 4, 16)	16	4	1	1	1	1
PR2 Value	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0x3F	0x1F	0x17
Maximum Resolution (bits)	10	10	10	8	7	6.6

TABLE 9-5: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PWM AND TIMER2

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
0Bh,8Bh, 10Bh,18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSPIF(1)	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
0Dh	PIR2	OSFIF	CMIF	LVDIF	—	BCLIF	—	CCP3IF	CCP2IF	000- 0-00	000- 0-00
8Ch	PIE1	PSPIE(1)	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
8Dh	PIE2	OSFIE	CMIE	LVDIE	—	BCLIE	—	CCP3IE	CCP2IE	000- 0-00	000- 0-00
87h	TRISC	PORTC Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
11h	TMR2	Timer2 Module Register								0000 0000	0000 0000
92h	PR2	Timer2 Period Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
12h	T2CON	—	TOUTPS3	TOUTPS2	TOUTPS1	TOUTPS0	TMR2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0	-000 0000	-000 0000
15h	CCPR1L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 (LSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
16h	CCPR1H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 (MSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
17h	CCP1CON	—	—	CCP1X	CCP1Y	CCP1M3	CCP1M2	CCP1M1	CCP1M0	--00 0000	--00 0000
1Bh	CCPR2L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 2 (LSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
1Ch	CCPR2H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 2 (MSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
1Dh	CCP2CON	—	—	CCP2X	CCP2Y	CCP2M3	CCP2M2	CCP2M1	CCP2M0	--00 0000	--00 0000
95h	CCPR3L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 3 (LSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
96h	CCPR3H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 3 (MSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
97h	CCP3CON	—	—	CCP3X	CCP3Y	CCP3M3	CCP3M2	CCP3M1	CCP3M0	--00 0000	--00 0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by PWM and Timer2.
Note 1: Bits PSPIE and PSPIF are reserved on the PIC16F737/767 devices; always maintain these bits clear.

FIGURE 10-5: SPI MODE WAVEFORM (SLAVE MODE WITH CKE = 0)

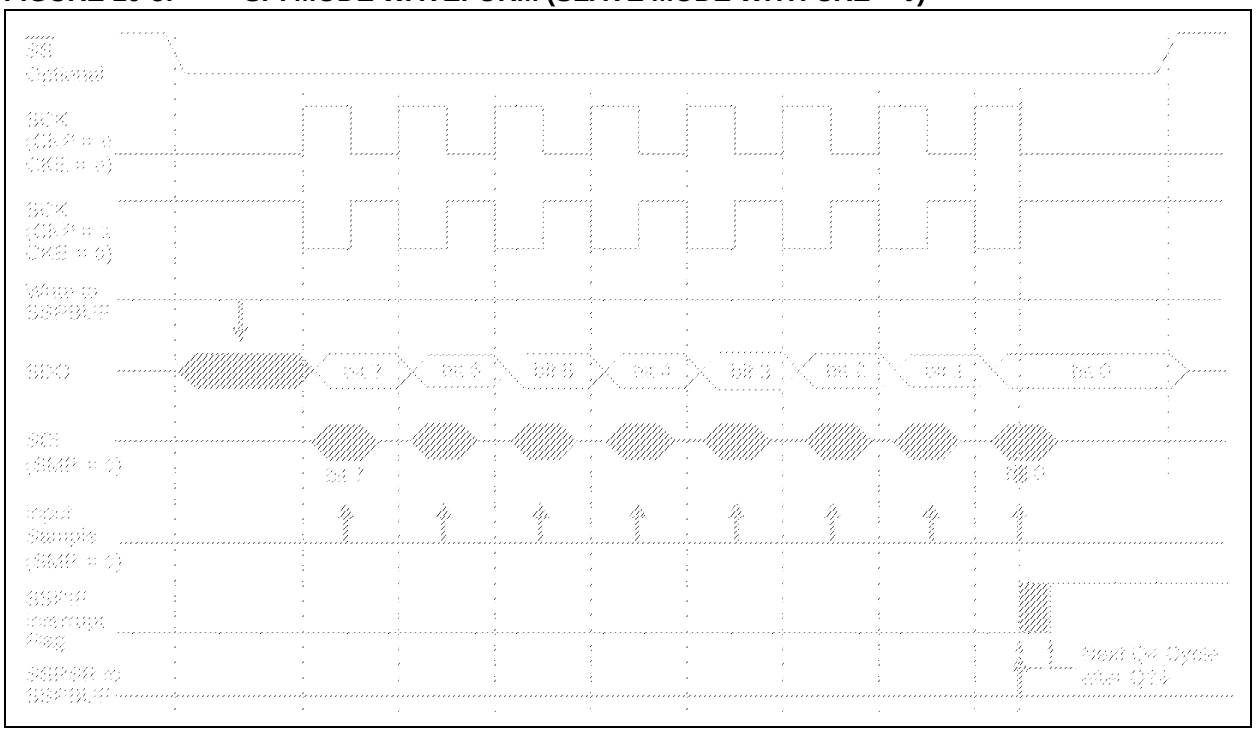
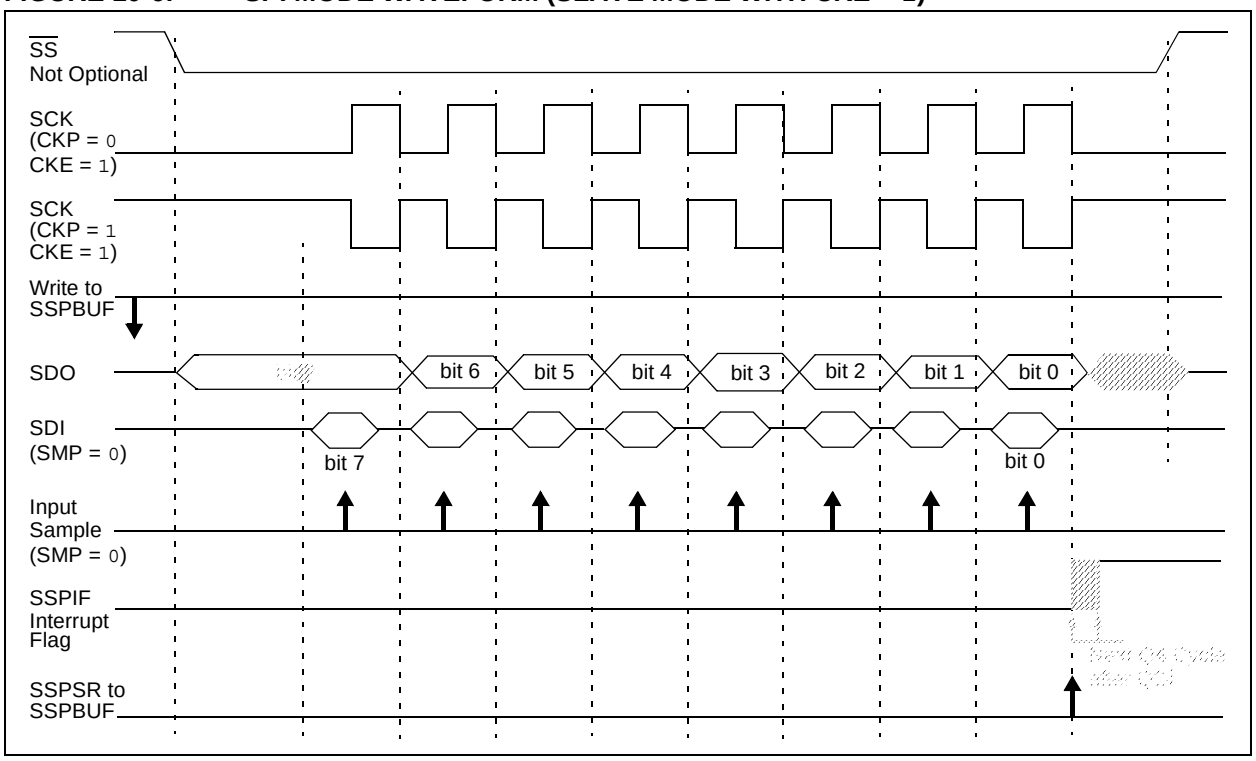


FIGURE 10-6: SPI MODE WAVEFORM (SLAVE MODE WITH CKE = 1)



10.4 I²C Mode

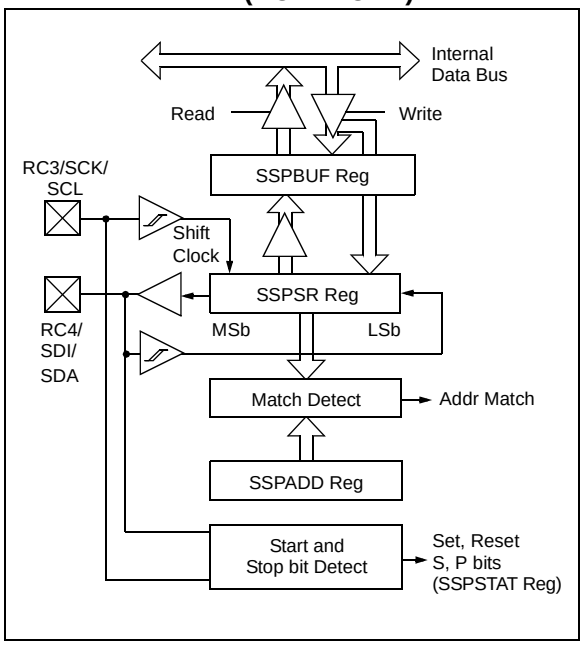
The MSSP module in I²C mode fully implements all master and slave functions (including general call support) and provides interrupts on Start and Stop bits in hardware to determine a free bus (multi-master function). The MSSP module implements the standard mode specifications, as well as 7-bit and 10-bit addressing.

Two pins are used for data transfer:

- Serial clock (SCL) – RC3/SCK/SCL
- Serial data (SDA) – RC4/SDI/SDA

The user must configure these pins as inputs or outputs through the TRISC<4:3> bits.

FIGURE 10-7: MSSP BLOCK DIAGRAM (I²C™ MODE)



10.4.1 REGISTERS

The MSSP module has six registers for I²C operation. These are:

- MSSP Control Register (SSPCON)
- MSSP Control Register 2 (SSPCON2)
- MSSP Status Register (SSPSTAT)
- Serial Receive/Transmit Buffer (SSPBUF)
- MSSP Shift Register (SSPSR) – Not directly accessible
- MSSP Address Register (SSPADD)

SSPCON, SSPCON2 and SSPSTAT are the control and status registers in I²C mode operation. The SSPCON and SSPCON2 registers are 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.

SSPADD register holds the slave device address when the SSP is configured in I²C Slave mode. When the SSP is configured in Master mode, the lower seven bits of SSPADD act as the Baud Rate Generator reload value.

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.

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

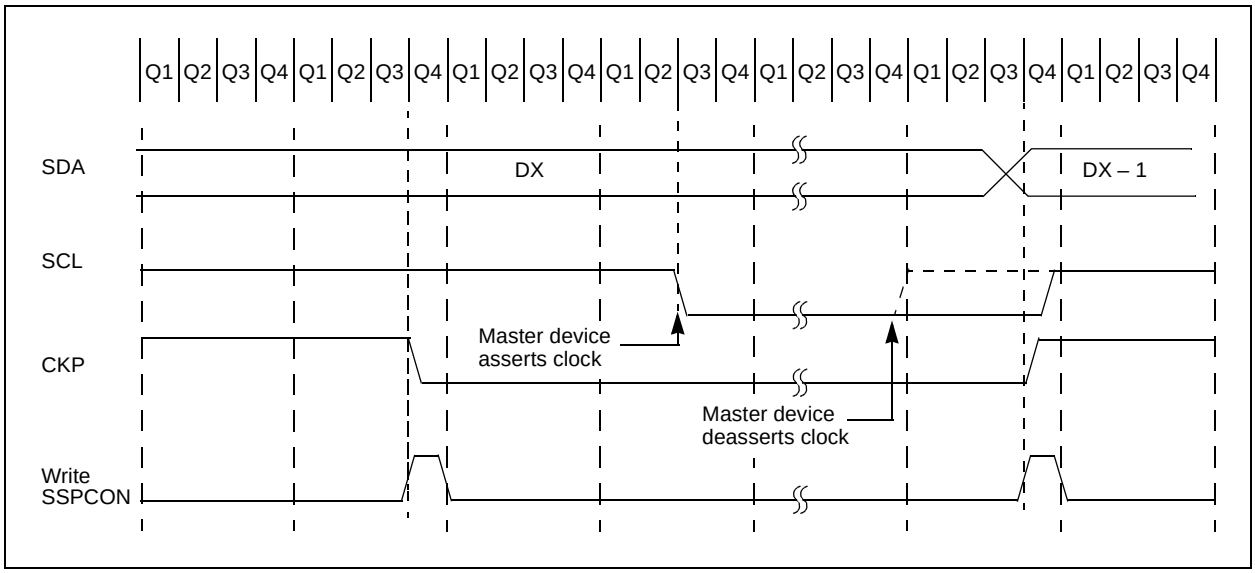
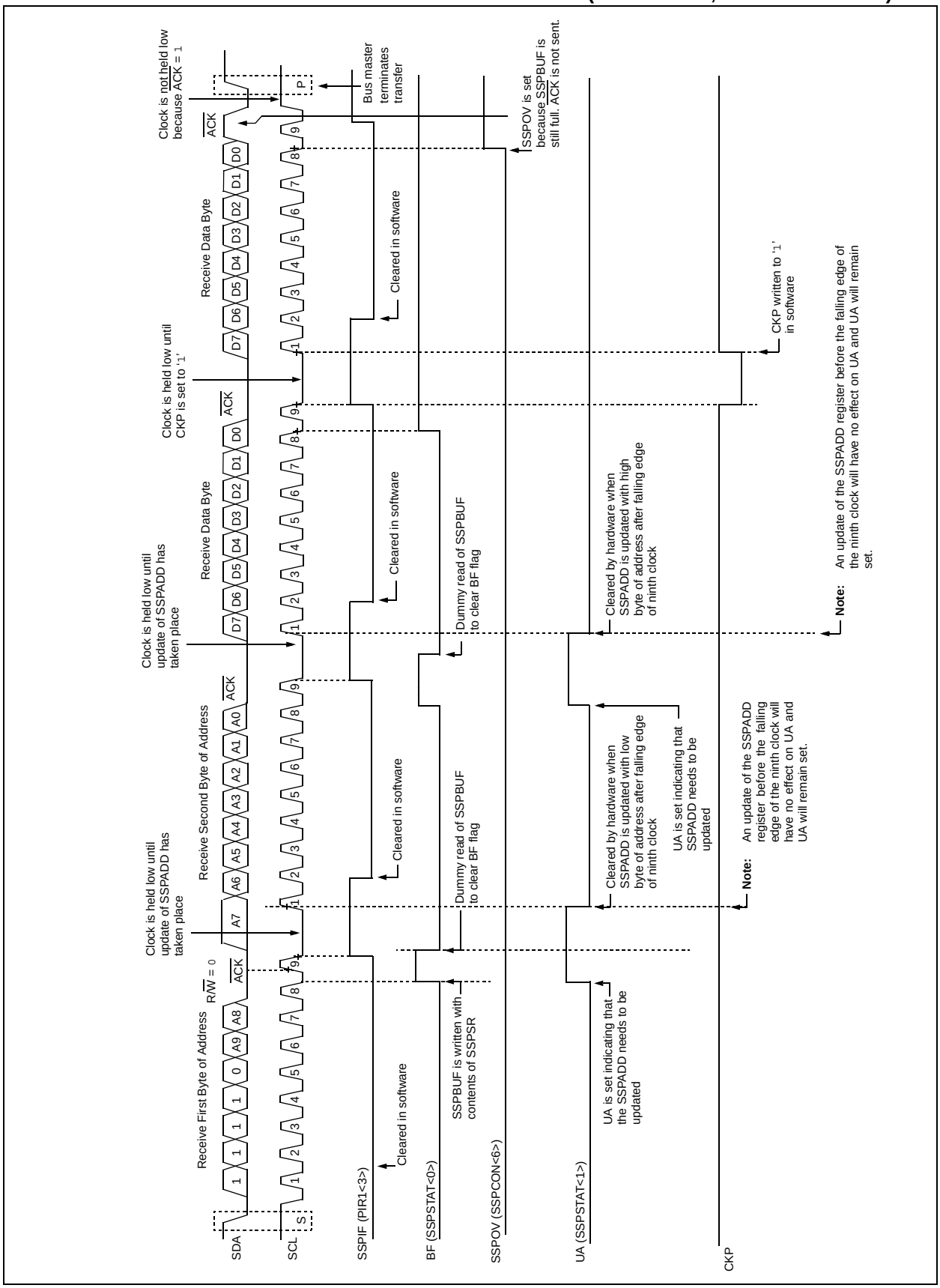


FIGURE 10-14: I²C™ SLAVE MODE TIMING WITH SEN = 1 (RECEPTION, 10-BIT ADDRESS)



10.4.6.1 I²C Master Mode Operation

The master device generates all of the serial clock pulses and the Start and Stop conditions. A transfer is ended with a Stop condition or with a Repeated Start condition. Since the Repeated Start condition is also the beginning of the next serial transfer, the I²C bus will not be released.

In Master Transmitter mode, serial data is output through SDA while SCL outputs the serial clock. The first byte transmitted contains the slave address of the receiving device (7 bits) and the Read/Write (R/$\overline{W}$) bit. In this case, the R/$\overline{W}$ bit will be logic '0'. Serial data is transmitted 8 bits at a time. After each byte is transmitted, an Acknowledge bit is received. Start and Stop conditions are output to indicate the beginning and the end of a serial transfer.

In Master Receive mode, the first byte transmitted contains the slave address of the transmitting device (7 bits) and the R/$\overline{W}$ bit. In this case, the R/$\overline{W}$ bit will be logic '1'. Thus, the first byte transmitted is a 7-bit slave address followed by a '1' to indicate a receive bit. Serial data is received via SDA, while SCL outputs the serial clock. Serial data is received 8 bits at a time. After each byte is received, an Acknowledge bit is transmitted. Start and Stop conditions indicate the beginning and end of transmission.

The Baud Rate Generator used for the SPI mode operation is used to set the SCL clock frequency for either 100 kHz, 400 kHz or 1 MHz I²C operation. See **Section 10.4.7 "Baud Rate Generator"** for more detail.

A typical transmit sequence would go as follows:

1. The user generates a Start condition by setting the Start enable bit, SEN (SSPCON2<0>).
2. SSPIF is set. The MSSP module will wait the required Start time before any other operation takes place.
3. The user loads the SSPBUF with the slave address to transmit.
4. Address is shifted out the SDA pin until all 8 bits are transmitted.
5. The MSSP module shifts in the ACK bit from the slave device and writes its value into the SSPCON2 register (SSPCON2<6>).
6. The MSSP module generates an interrupt at the end of the ninth clock cycle by setting the SSPIF bit.
7. The user loads the SSPBUF with eight bits of data.
8. Data is shifted out the SDA pin until all 8 bits are transmitted.
9. The MSSP module shifts in the ACK bit from the slave device and writes its value into the SSPCON2 register (SSPCON2<6>).
10. The MSSP module generates an interrupt at the end of the ninth clock cycle by setting the SSPIF bit.
11. The user generates a Stop condition by setting the Stop enable bit, PEN (SSPCON2<2>).
12. Interrupt is generated once the Stop condition is complete.

15.10.1 REFERENCE VOLTAGE SET POINT

The internal reference voltage of the LVD module may be used by other internal circuitry (the Programmable Brown-out Reset). If these circuits are disabled (lower current consumption), the reference voltage circuit requires a time to become stable before a low-voltage condition can be reliably detected. This time is invariant of system clock speed. This start-up time is specified in electrical specification parameter #36. The low-voltage interrupt flag will not be enabled until a stable reference voltage is reached. Refer to the waveform in Figure 15-6.

15.10.2 CURRENT CONSUMPTION

When the module is enabled, the LVD comparator and voltage divider are enabled and will consume static current. The voltage divider can be tapped from multiple places in the resistor array. Total current consumption, when enabled, is specified in electrical specification parameter #D022B.

15.11 Operation During Sleep

When enabled, the LVD circuitry continues to operate during Sleep. If the device voltage crosses the trip point, the LVDIF bit will be set and the device will wake-up from Sleep. Device execution will continue from the interrupt vector address if interrupts have been globally enabled.

15.12 Effects of a Reset

A device Reset forces all registers to their Reset state. This forces the LVD module to be turned off.

Note:	If the LVD is enabled and the BOR module is not enabled, the band gap will require a start-up time of no more than 50 μs before the band gap reference is stable. Before enabling the LVD interrupt, the user should ensure that the band gap reference voltage is stable by monitoring the IRVST bit in the LVDCON register. The LVD could cause erroneous interrupts before the band gap is stable.

15.13 Time-out Sequence

On power-up, the time-out sequence is as follows: the PWRT delay starts (if enabled) when a POR occurs; then, OST starts counting 1024 oscillator cycles when PWRT ends (LP, XT, HS); when the OST ends, the device comes out of Reset.

If $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ is kept low long enough, all delays will expire. Bringing $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ high will begin execution immediately. This is useful for testing purposes or to synchronize more than one PIC16F7X7 device operating in parallel.

Table 15-3 shows the Reset conditions for the Status, PCON and PC registers, while Table 15-4 shows the Reset conditions for all the registers.

15.14 Power Control/Status Register (PCON)

The Power Control/Status register, PCON, has two bits to indicate the type of Reset that last occurred.

Bit 0 is Brown-out Reset status bit, $\overline{\text{BOR}}$. Bit $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ is unknown on a Power-on Reset. It must then be set by the user and checked on subsequent Resets to see if bit $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ cleared, indicating a Brown-out Reset occurred. When the Brown-out Reset is disabled, the state of the $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ bit is unpredictable.

Bit 1 is Power-on Reset Status bit, $\overline{\text{POR}}$. It is cleared on a Power-on Reset and unaffected otherwise. The user must set this bit following a Power-on Reset.

TABLE 16-2: PIC16F7X7 INSTRUCTION SET

Mnemonic, Operands		Description	Cycles	14-Bit Opcode MSb	LSb	Status Affected	Notes
BYTE-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS							
ADDWF	f, d	Add W and f	1	00 0111 dfff ffff		C, DC, Z	1, 2
ANDWF	f, d	AND W with f	1	00 0101 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
CLRF	f	Clear f	1	00 0001 lfff ffff		Z	2
CLRW	-	Clear W	1	00 0001 0xxx xxxx		Z	
COMF	f, d	Complement f	1	00 1001 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
DECF	f, d	Decrement f	1	00 0011 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
DECFSZ	f, d	Decrement f, Skip if 0	1(2)	00 1011 dfff ffff			1, 2, 3
INCF	f, d	Increment f	1	00 1010 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
INCFSZ	f, d	Increment f, Skip if 0	1(2)	00 1111 dfff ffff			1, 2, 3
IORWF	f, d	Inclusive OR W with f	1	00 0100 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
MOVF	f, d	Move f	1	00 1000 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
MOVWF	f	Move W to f	1	00 0000 lfff ffff			
NOP	-	No Operation	1	00 0000 0xx0 0000			
RLF	f, d	Rotate Left f through Carry	1	00 1101 dfff ffff		C	1,2
RRF	f, d	Rotate Right f through Carry	1	00 1100 dfff ffff		C	1, 2
SUBWF	f, d	Subtract W from f	1	00 0010 dfff ffff		C, DC, Z	1, 2
SWAPF	f, d	Swap nibbles in f	1	00 1110 dfff ffff			1, 2
XORWF	f, d	Exclusive OR W with f	1	00 0110 dfff ffff		Z	1, 2
BIT-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS							
BCF	f, b	Bit Clear f	1	01 00bb bfff ffff			1, 2
BSF	f, b	Bit Set f	1	01 01bb bfff ffff			1, 2
BTFSC	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Clear	1 (2)	01 10bb bfff ffff			3
BTFSS	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Set	1 (2)	01 11bb bfff ffff			3
LITERAL AND CONTROL OPERATIONS							
ADDLW	k	Add literal and W	1	11 111x kkkk kkkk		C, DC, Z	
ANDLW	k	AND literal with W	1	11 1001 kkkk kkkk		Z	
CALL	k	Call subroutine	2	10 0kkk kkkk kkkk			
CLRWDT	-	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	00 0000 0110 0100		$\overline{TO}$, $\overline{PD}$	
GOTO	k	Go to address	2	10 1kkk kkkk kkkk			
IORLW	k	Inclusive OR literal with W	1	11 1000 kkkk kkkk		Z	
MOVLW	k	Move literal to W	1	11 00xx kkkk kkkk			
RETFIE	-	Return from interrupt	2	00 0000 0000 1001			
RETLW	k	Return with literal in W	2	11 01xx kkkk kkkk			
RETURN	-	Return from Subroutine	2	00 0000 0000 1000			
SLEEP	-	Go into Standby mode	1	00 0000 0110 0011		$\overline{TO}$, $\overline{PD}$	
SUBLW	k	Subtract W from literal	1	11 110x kkkk kkkk		C, DC, Z	
XORLW	k	Exclusive OR literal with W	1	11 1010 kkkk kkkk		Z	

Note 1: When an I/O register is modified as a function of itself (e.g., `MOVF PORTB, 1`), the value used will be that value present on the pins themselves. For example, if the data latch is '1' for a pin configured as input and is driven low by an external device, the data will be written back with a '0'.

2: If this instruction is executed on the TMR0 register (and where applicable, d = 1), the prescaler will be cleared if assigned to the Timer0 module.

3: If Program Counter (PC) is modified, or a conditional test is true, the instruction requires two cycles. The second cycle is executed as a NOP.

Note: Additional information on the mid-range instruction set is available in the *"PIC® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual"* (DS33023).

CALL	Call Subroutine
Syntax:	[*label*] CALL k
Operands:	$0 \le k \le 2047$
Operation:	(PC) + 1 → TOS, k → PC<10:0>, (PCLATH<4:3>) → PC<12:11>
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Call subroutine. First, return address (PC + 1) is pushed onto the stack. The eleven-bit immediate address is loaded into PC bits<10:0>. The upper bits of the PC are loaded from PCLATH. CALL is a two-cycle instruction.

CLRWDT	Clear Watchdog Timer
Syntax:	[*label*] CLRWDT
Operands:	None
Operation:	00h → WDT 0 → WDT prescaler, 1 → $\overline{TO}$ 1 → $\overline{PD}$
Status Affected:	$\overline{TO}$, $\overline{PD}$
Description:	CLRWDT instruction resets the Watchdog Timer. It also resets the prescaler of the WDT. Status bits, $\overline{TO}$ and $\overline{PD}$, are set.

CLRF	Clear f
Syntax:	[*label*] CLRF f
Operands:	$0 \le f \le 127$
Operation:	00h → (f) 1 → Z
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	The contents of register ‘f’ are cleared and the Z bit is set.

COMF	Complement f
Syntax:	[*label*] COMF f,d
Operands:	$0 \le f \le 127$ $d \in [0,1]$
Operation:	$(\bar{f}) \rightarrow$ (destination)
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	The contents of register ‘f’ are complemented. If ‘d’ is ‘0’, the result is stored in W. If ‘d’ is ‘1’, the result is stored back in register ‘f’.

CLRW	Clear W
Syntax:	[*label*] CLRW
Operands:	None
Operation:	00h → (W) 1 → Z
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	W register is cleared. Zero bit (Z) is set.

DECF	Decrement f
Syntax:	[*label*] DECF f,d
Operands:	$0 \le f \le 127$ $d \in [0,1]$
Operation:	(f) – 1 → (destination)
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	Decrement register ‘f’. If ‘d’ is ‘0’, the result is stored in the W register. If ‘d’ is ‘1’, the result is stored back in register ‘f’.

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 18-12: SPI MASTER MODE TIMING (CKE = 0, SMP = 0)

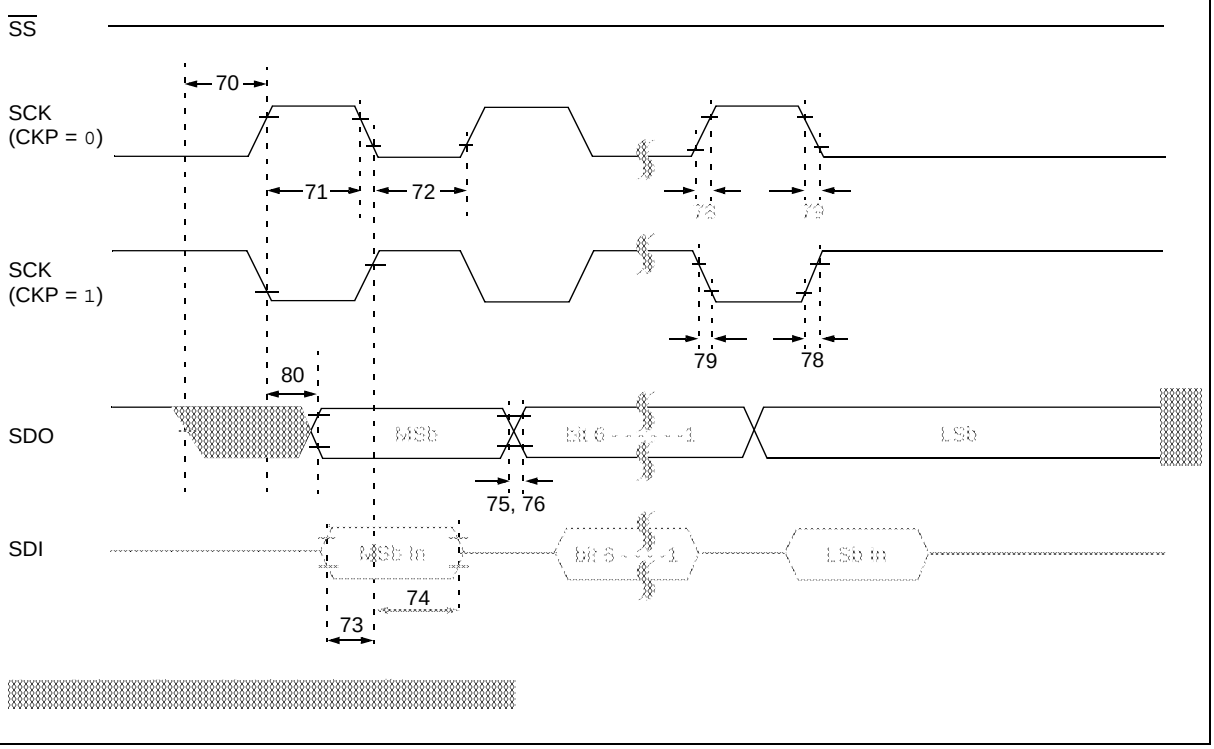
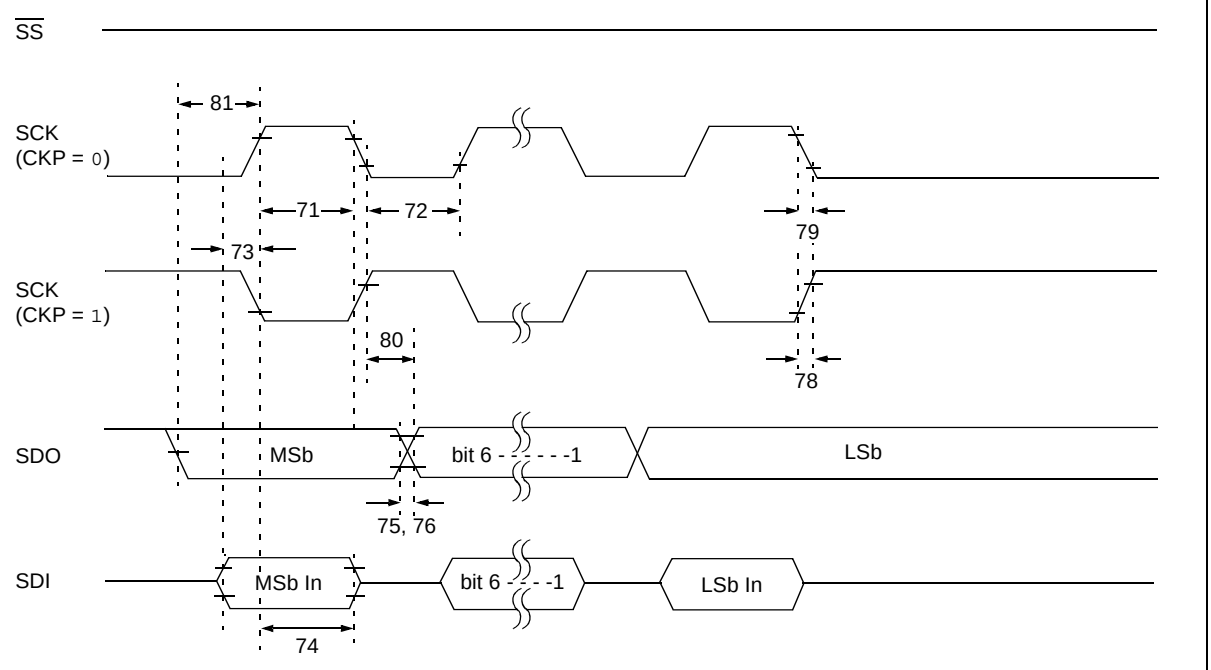


FIGURE 18-13: SPI MASTER MODE TIMING (CKE = 1, SMP = 1)



Note: Refer to Figure 18-4 for load conditions.

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

Considerations for converting from previous versions of devices to the ones listed in this data sheet are listed in Table C-1.

TABLE C-1: CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

Characteristic	PIC16C7X	PIC16F87X	PIC16F7X7
Pins	28/40	28/40	28/40
Timers	3	3	3
Interrupts	11 or 12	13 or 14	16 or 17
Communication	PSP, USART, SSP (SPI, I^2C™ Master/Slave)	PSP, AUSART, MSSP (SPI, I^2C Master/Slave)	PSP, AUSART, MSSP (SPI, I^2C Master/Slave)
Frequency	20 MHz	20 MHz	20 MHz
A/D	8-bit	10-bit	10-bit
CCP	2	2	3
Program Memory	4K, 8K EPROM	4K, 8K Flash (1,000 E/W cycles)	4K, 8K Flash (100 E/W cycles)
RAM	192, 368 bytes	192, 368 bytes	368 bytes
EEPROM Data	None	128, 256 bytes	None
Other	—	In-Circuit Debugger, Low-Voltage Programming	In-Circuit Debugger

Asynchronous Reception with Address Detect 143
AUSART Synchronous Receive (Master/Slave) 232
AUSART Synchronous Transmission (Master/Slave) 232
Baud Rate Generator with Clock Arbitration 120
BRG Reset Due to SDA Arbitration During Start Condition 129
Brown-out Reset 223
Bus Collision During a Repeated Start Condition (Case 1) 130
Bus Collision During a Repeated Start Condition (Case 2) 130
Bus Collision During a Stop Condition (Case 1) 131
Bus Collision During a Stop Condition (Case 2) 131
Bus Collision During Start Condition (SCL = 0) 129
Bus Collision During Start Condition (SDA Only) 128
Bus Collision for Transmit and Acknowledge 127
Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP1 and CCP2) 225
CLKO and I/O 222
Clock Synchronization 113
External Clock 221
Fail-Safe Clock Monitor 189
First Start Bit 121
I²C Bus Data 230
I²C Bus Start/Stop Bits 229
I²C Master Mode (Reception, 7-bit Address) 125
I²C Master Mode (Transmission, 7 or 10-bit Address) 124
I²C Slave Mode (Transmission, 10-bit Address) 111
I²C Slave Mode (Transmission, 7-bit Address) 109
I²C Slave Mode with SEN = 0 (Reception, 10-bit Address) 110
I²C Slave Mode with SEN = 0 (Reception, 7-bit Address) 108
I²C Slave Mode with SEN = 1 (Reception, 10-bit Address) 115
I²C Slave Mode with SEN = 1 (Reception, 7-bit Address) 114
Low-Voltage Detect 177
LP Clock to Primary System Clock after Reset (EC, RC, INTRC) 46
LP Clock to Primary System Clock after Reset (HS, XT, LP) 45
Parallel Slave Port 226
Parallel Slave Port Read 71
Parallel Slave Port Write 71
PWM Output 91
Repeated Start Condition 122
Reset, Watchdog Timer, Oscillator Start-up Timer and Power-up Timer 223
Slave Mode General Call Address Sequence (7 or 10-bit Address Mode) 116
Slave Synchronization (SPI Mode) 99
Slow Rise Time (MCLR Tied to VDD Through RC Network) 183
SPI Master Mode (CKE = 0, SMP = 0) 227
SPI Master Mode (CKE = 1, SMP = 1) 227
SPI Mode (Master Mode) 98
SPI Mode (Slave Mode with CKE = 0) 100
SPI Mode (Slave Mode with CKE = 1) 100
SPI Slave Mode (CKE = 0) 228
SPI Slave Mode (CKE = 1) 228
Stop Condition Receive or Transmit Mode 126
Switching to SEC_RUN Mode 42
Synchronous Reception (Master Mode, SREN) 147
Synchronous Transmission 145
Synchronous Transmission (Through TXEN) 145
Time-out Sequence on Power-up (MCLR Tied to VDD Through Pull-up Resistor) 182
Time-out Sequence on Power-up (MCLR Tied to VDD Through RC Network): Case 1 182
Time-out Sequence on Power-up (MCLR Tied to VDD Through RC Network): Case 2 182
Timer0 and Timer1 External Clock 224
Timer1 Incrementing Edge 79
Transition Between SEC_RUN/RC_RUN and Primary Clock 44
Two-Speed Start-up 188
Wake-up from Sleep via Interrupt 191
XT, HS, LP, EC, EXTRC to RC_RUN Mode 41
Timing Parameter Symbology 220
Timing Requirements
AUSART Synchronous Receive 232
AUSART Synchronous Transmission 232
Capture/Compare/PWM (All CCP Modules) 225
CLKO and I/O 222
External Clock 221
I²C Bus Data 231
I²C Bus Start/Stop Bits 230
Parallel Slave Port 226
Reset, Watchdog Timer, Oscillator Start-up Timer, Power-up Timer and Brown-out Reset 223
SPI Mode 229
Timer0 and Timer1 External Clock 224
TMR1CS Bit 78
TMR1ON Bit 78
TMR2ON Bit 86
TOUTPS<3:0> Bits 86
TRISA Register 49
TRISB Register 56
TRISC Register 65
TRISD Register 67
TRISE Register 68
IBF Bit 69
IBOV Bit 69
PSPMODE Bit 67, 68
Two-Speed Clock Start-up Mode 188
Two-Speed Start-up 169
TXSTA Register
BRGH Bit 133
CSRC Bit 133
TRMT Bit 133
TX9 Bit 133
TX9D Bit 133
TXEN Bit 133

V

Voltage Reference Specifications 218