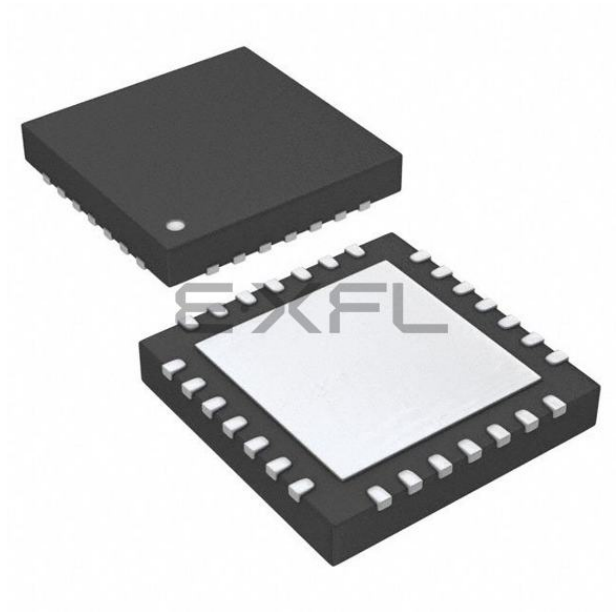

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 12x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-UQFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lf1826-i-mv

PIC16(L)F1826/27

18/20/28-Pin Flash Microcontrollers with nanoWatt XLP Technology

High-Performance RISC CPU:

- C Compiler Optimized Architecture
- 256 bytes Data EEPROM
- Up to 8 Kbytes Linear Program Memory Addressing
- Up to 384 bytes Linear Data Memory Addressing
- Interrupt Capability with Automatic Context Saving
- 16-Level Deep Hardware Stack with Optional Overflow/Underflow Reset
- Direct, Indirect and Relative Addressing modes:
  - Two full 16-bit File Select Registers (FSRs)
  - FSRs can read program and data memory

Flexible Oscillator Structure:

- Precision 32 MHz Internal Oscillator Block:
  - Factory calibrated to ± 1%, typical
  - Software selectable frequencies range of 31 kHz to 32 MHz
- 31 kHz Low-Power Internal Oscillator
- Four Crystal modes up to 32 MHz
- Three External Clock modes up to 32 MHz
- 4X Phase-Lock Loop (PLL)
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor:
  - Allows for safe shutdown if peripheral clock stops
- Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up
- Reference Clock Module:
  - Programmable clock output frequency and duty-cycle

Special Microcontroller Features:

- 1.8V-5.5V Operation – PIC16F1826/27
- 1.8V-3.6V Operation – PIC16LF1826/27
- Self-Programmable under Software Control
- Power-on Reset (POR), Power-up Timer (PWRT) and Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Programmable Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Extended Watchdog Timer (WDT):
  - Programmable period from 1ms to 268s
- Programmable Code Protection
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) via two pins
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD) via two pins
- Enhance Low-Voltage Programming
- Power-Saving Sleep mode

Extreme Low-Power Management PIC16LF1826/27 with nanoWatt XLP:

- Operating Current: 75 μA @ 1 MHz, 1.8V, typical
- Sleep mode: 30 nA
- Watchdog Timer: 500 nA
- Timer1 Oscillator: 600 nA @ 32 kHz

Analog Features:

- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Module:
  - 10-bit resolution, 12 channels
  - Auto acquisition capability
  - Conversion available during Sleep
- Analog Comparator Module:
  - Two rail-to-rail analog comparators
  - Power mode control
  - Software controllable hysteresis
- Voltage Reference Module:
  - Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR) with 1.024V, 2.048V and 4.096V output levels
  - 5-bit rail-to-rail resistive DAC with positive and negative reference selection

Peripheral Highlights:

- 15 I/O Pins and 1 Input Only Pin:
  - High current sink/source 25 mA/25 mA
  - Programmable weak pull-ups
  - Programmable interrupt-on- change pins
- Timer0: 8-Bit Timer/Counter with 8-Bit Prescaler
- Enhanced Timer1:
  - 16-bit timer/counter with prescaler
  - External Gate Input mode
  - Dedicated, low-power 32 kHz oscillator driver
- Up to three Timer2-types: 8-Bit Timer/Counter with 8-Bit Period Register, Prescaler and Postscaler
- Up to two Capture, Compare, PWM (CCP) Modules
- Up to two Enhanced CCP (ECCP) Modules:
  - Software selectable time bases
  - Auto-shutdown and auto-restart
  - PWM steering
- Up to two Master Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) with SPI and I^2C™ with:
  - 7-bit address masking
  - SMBus/PMBus™ compatibility
- Enhanced Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (EUSART) Module
- mTouch™ Sensing Oscillator Module:
  - Up to 12 input channels
- Data Signal Modulator Module:
  - Selectable modulator and carrier sources
- SR Latch:
  - Multiple Set/Reset input options
  - Emulates 555 Timer applications

TABLE 1-2: PIC16(L)F1826/27 PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
RA6/OSC2/CLKOUT/CLKR/ P1D(1)/P2B(1,2)/SDO1(1)	RA6	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	OSC2	—	XTAL	Crystal/Resonator (LP, XT, HS modes).
	CLKOUT	—	CMOS	FOSC/4 output.
	CLKR	—	CMOS	Clock Reference Output.
	P1D	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	P2B	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	SDO1	—	CMOS	SPI data output 1.
RA7/OSC1/CLKIN/P1C(1)/ CCP2(1,2)/P2A(1,2)	RA7	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	OSC1	XTAL	—	Crystal/Resonator (LP, XT, HS modes).
	CLKIN	CMOS	—	External clock input (EC mode).
	P1C	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	CCP2	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM2.
	P2A	—	CMOS	PWM output.
RB0/T1G/CCP1(1)/P1A(1)/INT/ SRI/FLT0	RB0	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	T1G	ST	—	Timer1 Gate input.
	CCP1	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM1.
	P1A	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	INT	ST	—	External interrupt.
	SRI	ST	—	SR latch input.
	FLT0	ST	—	ECCP Auto-Shutdown Fault input.
RB1/AN11/CPS11/RX(1,3)/ DT(1,3)/SDA1/SDI1	RB1	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN11	AN	—	A/D Channel 11 input.
	CPS11	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input 11.
	RX	ST	—	USART asynchronous input.
	DT	ST	CMOS	USART synchronous data.
	SDA1	I2C™	OD	I2C™ data input/output 1.
	SDI1	CMOS	—	SPI data input 1.
RB2/AN10/CPS10/MDMIN/ TX(1,3)/CK(1,3)/RX(1)/DT(1)/ SDA2(2)/SDI2(2)/SDO1(1,3)	RB2	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN10	AN	—	A/D Channel 10 input.
	CPS10	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input 10.
	MDMIN	—	CMOS	Modulator source input.
	TX	—	CMOS	USART asynchronous transmit.
	CK	ST	CMOS	USART synchronous clock.
	RX	ST	—	USART asynchronous input.
	DT	ST	CMOS	USART synchronous data.
	SDA2	I2C™	OD	I2C™ data input/output 2.
	SDI2	ST	—	SPI data input 2.
	SDO1	—	CMOS	SPI data output 1.

Legend: AN = Analog input or output CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output OD = Open Drain
TTL = TTL compatible input ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels I2C™ = Schmitt Trigger input with I2C levels
HV = High Voltage XTAL = Crystal

Note 1: Pin functions can be moved using the APFCON0 or APFCON1 register.
2: Functions are only available on the PIC16(L)F1827.
3: Default function location.

3.4 Stack

All devices have a 16-level x 15-bit wide hardware stack (refer to Figures 3-5 through 3-8). The stack space is not part of either program or data space. The PC is PUSHed onto the stack when CALL or CALLW instructions are executed or an interrupt causes a branch. The stack is POPed in the event of a RETURN, RETLW or a RETFIE instruction execution. PCLATH is not affected by a PUSH or POP operation.

The stack operates as a circular buffer if the STVREN bit is programmed to '0' (Configuration Word 2). This means that after the stack has been PUSHed sixteen times, the seventeenth PUSH overwrites the value that was stored from the first PUSH. The eighteenth PUSH overwrites the second PUSH (and so on). The STKOVF and STKUNF flag bits will be set on an Overflow/Underflow, regardless of whether the Reset is enabled.

Note 1: There are no instructions/mnemonics called PUSH or POP. These are actions that occur from the execution of the CALL, CALLW, RETURN, RETLW and RETFIE instructions or the vectoring to an interrupt address.

3.4.1 ACCESSING THE STACK

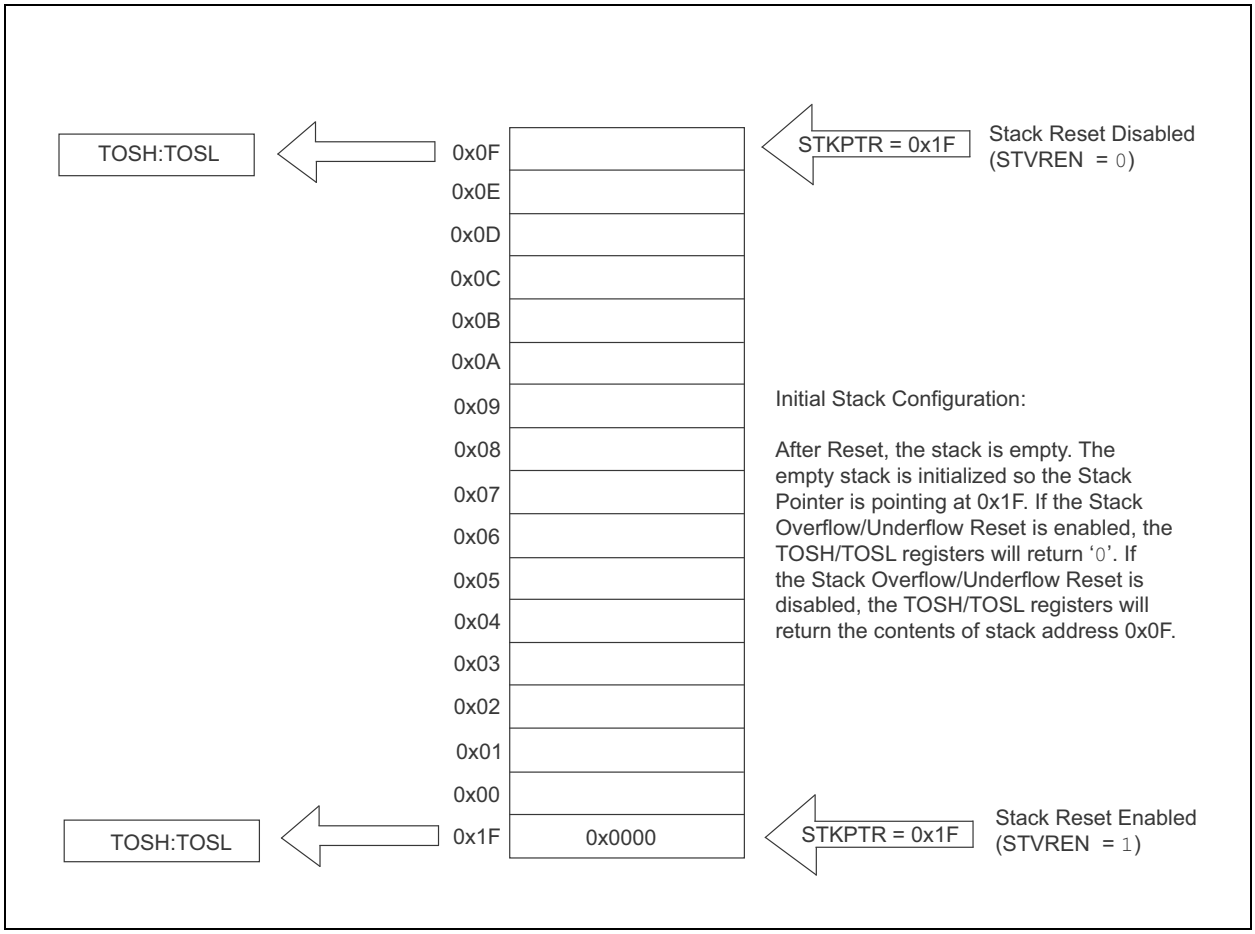
The stack is available through the TOSH, TOSL and STKPTR registers. STKPTR is the current value of the Stack Pointer. TOSH:TOSL register pair points to the TOP of the stack. Both registers are read/writable. TOS is split into TOSH and TOSL due to the 15-bit size of the PC. To access the stack, adjust the value of STKPTR, which will position TOSH:TOSL, then read/write to TOSH:TOSL. STKPTR is 5 bits to allow detection of overflow and underflow.

Note: Care should be taken when modifying the STKPTR while interrupts are enabled.

During normal program operation, CALL, CALLW and Interrupts will increment STKPTR while RETLW, RETURN, and RETFIE will decrement STKPTR. At any time STKPTR can be inspected to see how much stack is left. The STKPTR always points at the currently used place on the stack. Therefore, a CALL or CALLW will increment the STKPTR and then write the PC, and a return will unload the PC and then decrement STKPTR.

Reference Figure 3-5 through Figure 3-8 for examples of accessing the stack.

FIGURE 3-5: ACCESSING THE STACK EXAMPLE 1



EXAMPLE 11-4: ERASING ONE ROW OF PROGRAM MEMORY -

```
; This row erase routine assumes the following:
; 1. A valid address within the erase block is loaded in ADDRH:ADDRL
; 2. ADDRH and ADDRL are located in shared data memory 0x70 - 0x7F (common RAM)


        BCF         INTCON,GIE      ; Disable ints so required sequences will execute properly
        BANKSEL     EEADRL
        MOVF        ADDRL,W         ; Load lower 8 bits of erase address boundary
        MOVWF       EEADRL
        MOVF        ADDRH,W         ; Load upper 6 bits of erase address boundary
        MOVWF       EEADRH
        BSF         EECON1,EEPGD    ; Point to program memory
        BCF         EECON1,CFGS     ; Not configuration space
        BSF         EECON1,FREE     ; Specify an erase operation
        BSF         EECON1,WREN     ; Enable writes

Required
Sequence
        MOVLW       55h             ; Start of required sequence to initiate erase
        MOVWF       EECON2          ; Write 55h
        MOVLW       0AAh            ;
        MOVWF       EECON2          ; Write AAh
        BSF         EECON1,WR       ; Set WR bit to begin erase
        NOP                         ; Any instructions here are ignored as processor
                                    ; halts to begin erase sequence
        NOP                         ; Processor will stop here and wait for erase complete.

                                    ; after erase processor continues with 3rd instruction

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

REGISTER 12-11: WPUB: WEAK PULL-UP PORTB REGISTER

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
WPUB7	WPUB6	WPUB5	WPUB4	WPUB3	WPUB2	WPUB1	WPUB0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-0 **WPUB<7:0>**: Weak Pull-up Register bits
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

Note 1: Global $\overline{\text{WPUEN}}$ bit of the OPTION register must be cleared for individual pull-ups to be enabled.
2: The weak pull-up device is automatically disabled if the pin is in configured as an output.

REGISTER 12-12: ANSELB: PORTB ANALOG SELECT REGISTER

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	U-0
ANSB7	ANSB6	ANSB5	ANSB4	ANSB3	ANSB2	ANSB1	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-1 **ANSB<7:1>**: Analog Select between Analog or Digital Function on Pins RB<7:1>, respectively
0 = Digital I/O. Pin is assigned to port or digital special function.
1 = Analog input. Pin is assigned as analog input(1). Digital input buffer disabled.

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

Note 1: When setting a pin to an analog input, the corresponding TRIS bit must be set to Input mode in order to allow external control of the voltage on the pin.

16.1.5 INTERRUPTS

The ADC module allows for the ability to generate an interrupt upon completion of an Analog-to-Digital conversion. The ADC Interrupt Flag is the ADIF bit in the PIR1 register. The ADC Interrupt Enable is the ADIE bit in the PIE1 register. The ADIF bit must be cleared in software.

Note 1:	The ADIF bit is set at the completion of every conversion, regardless of whether or not the ADC interrupt is enabled.
2:	The ADC operates during Sleep only when the FRC oscillator is selected.

This interrupt can be generated while the device is operating or while in Sleep. If the device is in Sleep, the interrupt will wake-up the device. Upon waking from Sleep, the next instruction following the SLEEP instruction is always executed. If the user is attempting to wake-up from Sleep and resume in-line code execution, the GIE and PEIE bits of the INTCON register must be disabled. If the GIE and PEIE bits of the INTCON register are enabled, execution will switch to the Interrupt Service Routine.

16.1.6 RESULT FORMATTING

The 10-bit A/D conversion result can be supplied in two formats, left justified or right justified. The ADFM bit of the ADCON1 register controls the output format.

Figure 16-3 shows the two output formats.

FIGURE 16-3: 10-BIT A/D CONVERSION RESULT FORMAT

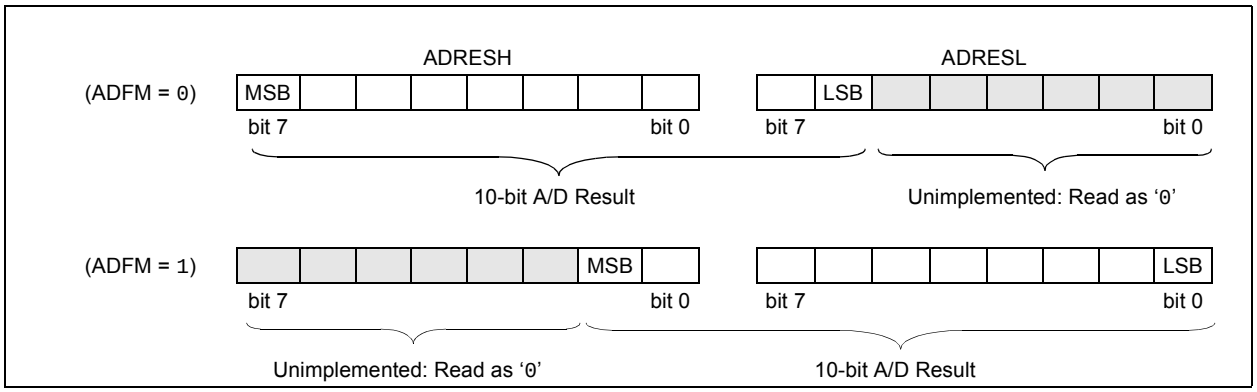


FIGURE 21-3: TIMER1 GATE ENABLE MODE

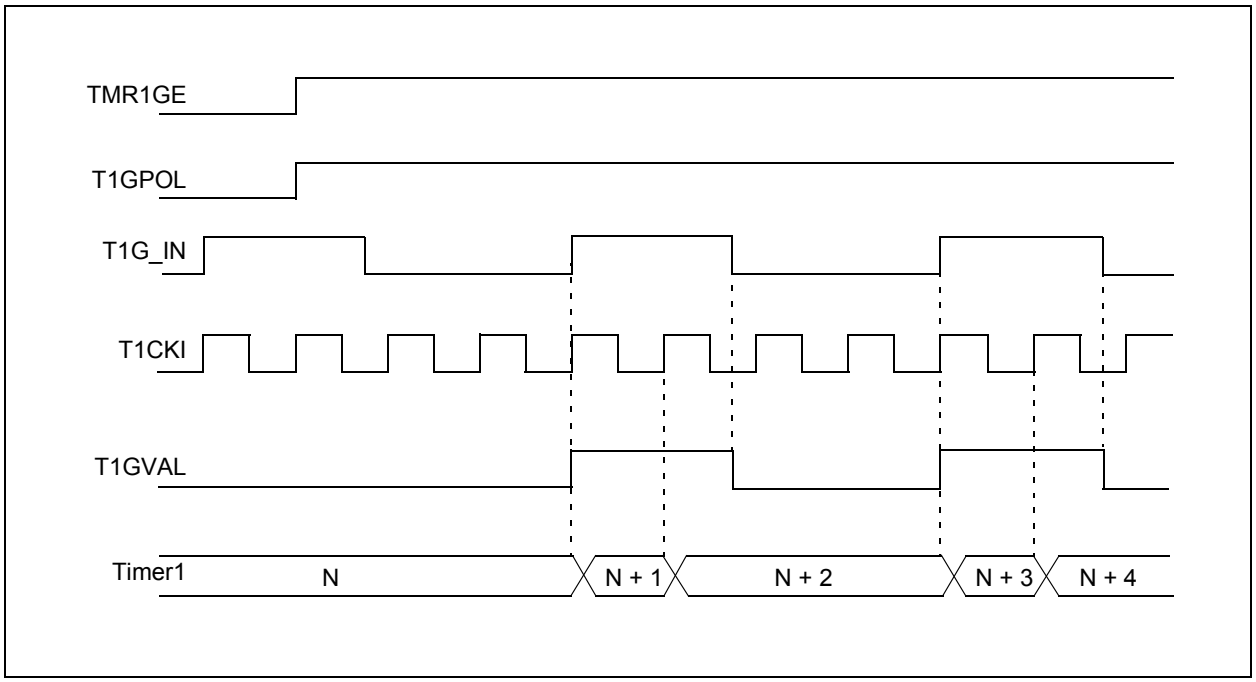
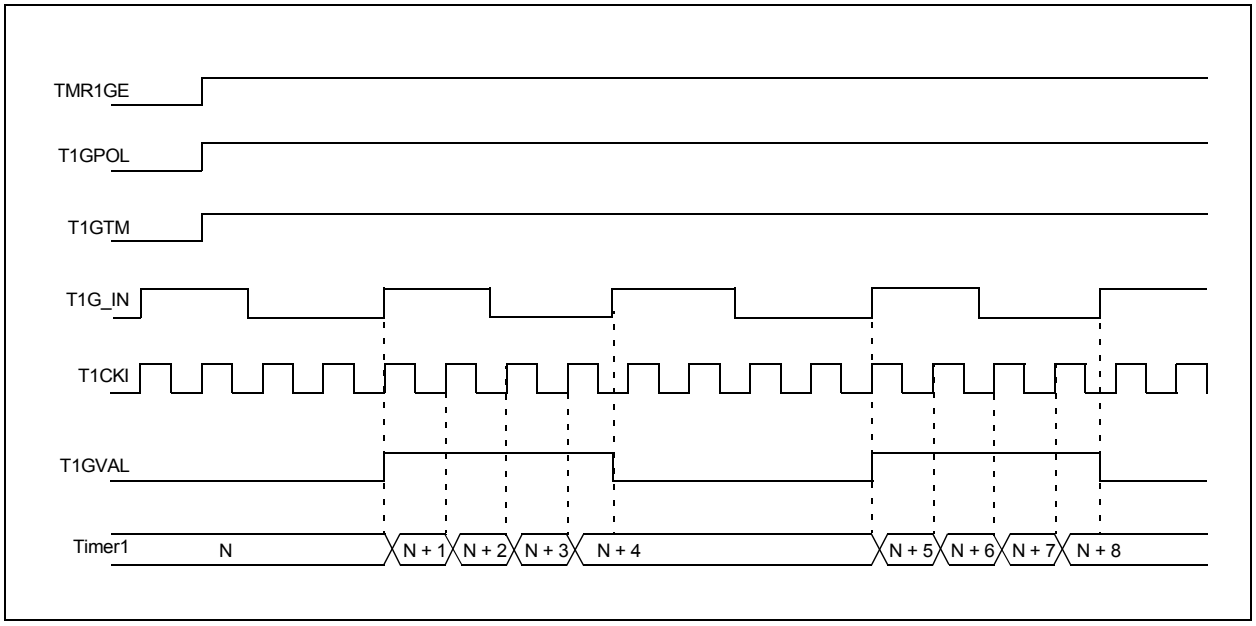


FIGURE 21-4: TIMER1 GATE TOGGLE MODE



REGISTER 23-1: MDCON: MODULATION CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-1/1	R/W-0/0	R-0/0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0/0
MDEN	MDOE	MDSLR	MDOPOL	MDOUT	—	—	MDBIT
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

bit 7 **MDEN:** Modulator Module Enable bit
- 1 = Modulator module is enabled and mixing input signals
- 0 = Modulator module is disabled and has no output

bit 6 **MDOE:** Modulator Module Pin Output Enable bit
- 1 = Modulator pin output enabled
- 0 = Modulator pin output disabled

bit 5 **MDSLR:** MDOUT Pin Slew Rate Limiting bit
- 1 = MDOUT pin slew rate limiting enabled
- 0 = MDOUT pin slew rate limiting disabled

bit 4 **MDOPOL:** Modulator Output Polarity Select bit
- 1 = Modulator output signal is inverted
- 0 = Modulator output signal is not inverted

bit 3 **MDOUT:** Modulator Output bit
Displays the current output value of the modulator module.(1)

bit 2-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 0 **MDBIT:** Allows software to manually set modulation source input to module(2)
- 1 = Modulator uses High Carrier source
- 0 = Modulator uses Low Carrier source

Note 1: The modulated output frequency can be greater and asynchronous from the clock that updates this register bit, the bit value may not be valid for higher speed modulator or carrier signals.

2: MDBIT must be selected as the modulation source in the MDSRC register for this operation.

24.0 CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM MODULES

The Capture/Compare/PWM module is a peripheral which allows the user to time and control different events, and to generate Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) signals. In Capture mode, the peripheral allows the timing of the duration of an event. The Compare mode allows the user to trigger an external event when a predetermined amount of time has expired. The PWM mode can generate Pulse-Width Modulated signals of varying frequency and duty cycle.

This family of devices contains two Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM modules (ECCP1 and ECCP2) and two standard Capture/Compare/PWM modules (CCP3 and CCP4).

The Capture and Compare functions are identical for all four CCP modules (ECCP1, ECCP2, CCP3 and CCP4). The only differences between CCP modules are in the Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) function. The standard PWM function is identical in modules, CCP3 and CCP4. In CCP modules ECCP1 and ECCP2, the Enhanced PWM function has slight variations from one another. Full-Bridge ECCP modules have four available I/O pins while Half-Bridge ECCP modules only have two available I/O pins. See Table 24-1 for more information.

Note 1: In devices with more than one CCP module, it is very important to pay close attention to the register names used. A number placed after the module acronym is used to distinguish between separate modules. For example, the CCP1CON and CCP2CON control the same operational aspects of two completely different CCP modules.

2: Throughout this section, generic references to a CCP module in any of its operating modes may be interpreted as being equally applicable to ECCP1, ECCP2, CCP3 and CCP4. Register names, module signals, I/O pins, and bit names may use the generic designator 'x' to indicate the use of a numeral to distinguish a particular module, when required.

TABLE 24-1: PWM RESOURCES

Device Name	ECCP1	ECCP2	CCP3	CCP4
PIC16(L)F1826	Enhanced PWM Full-Bridge	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PIC16(L)F1827	Enhanced PWM Full-Bridge	Enhanced PWM Half-Bridge	Standard PWM	Standard PWM

24.4 PWM (Enhanced Mode)

The enhanced PWM function described in this section is available for CCP modules ECCP1 and ECCP2, with any differences between modules noted.

The enhanced PWM mode generates a Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) signal on up to four different output pins with up to 10 bits of resolution. The period, duty cycle, and resolution are controlled by the following registers:

- PRx registers
- TxCON registers
- CCPRxL registers
- CCPxCON registers

The ECCP modules have the following additional PWM registers which control Auto-shutdown, Auto-restart, Dead-band Delay and PWM Steering modes:

- CCPxAS registers
- PSTRxCON registers
- PWMxCON registers

The enhanced PWM module can generate the following five PWM Output modes:

- Single PWM
- Half-Bridge PWM
- Full-Bridge PWM, Forward Mode
- Full-Bridge PWM, Reverse Mode
- Single PWM with PWM Steering Mode

To select an Enhanced PWM Output mode, the PxM bits of the CCPxCON register must be configured appropriately.

The PWM outputs are multiplexed with I/O pins and are designated PxA, PxB, PxC and PxD. The polarity of the PWM pins is configurable and is selected by setting the CCPxM bits in the CCPxCON register appropriately.

Figure 24-5 shows an example of a simplified block diagram of the Enhanced PWM module.

Figure 24-9 shows the pin assignments for various Enhanced PWM modes.

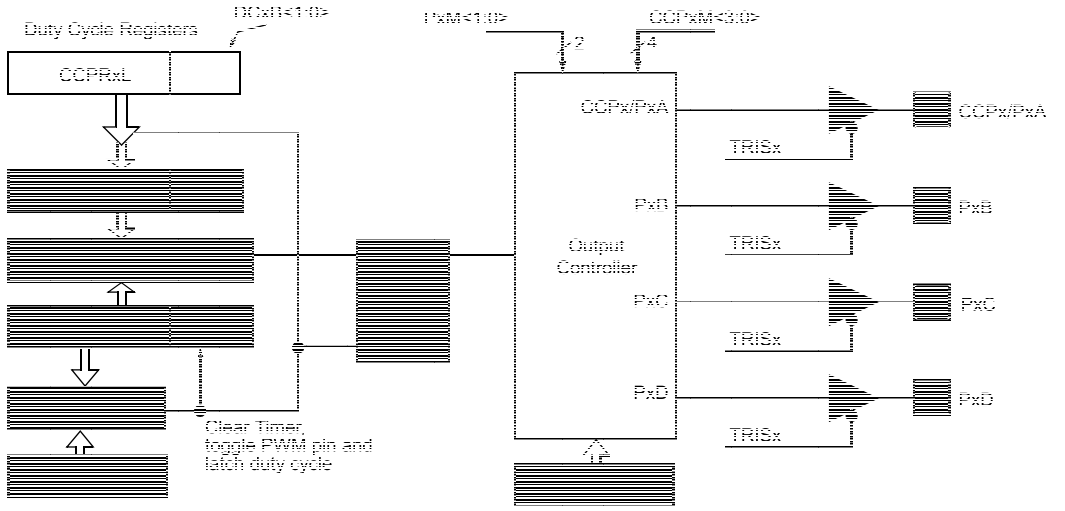
Note 1: The corresponding TRIS bit must be cleared to enable the PWM output on the CCPx pin.

2: Clearing the CCPxCON register will relinquish control of the CCPx pin.

3: Any pin not used in the enhanced PWM mode is available for alternate pin functions, if applicable.

4: To prevent the generation of an incomplete waveform when the PWM is first enabled, the ECCP module waits until the start of a new PWM period before generating a PWM signal.

FIGURE 24-5: EXAMPLE SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE ENHANCED PWM MODE



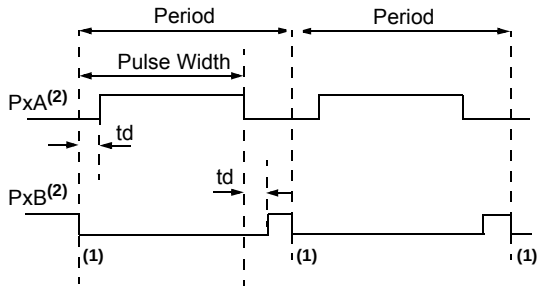
Note 1: The 8-bit timer TMRx register is concatenated with the 2-bit internal Q clock, or 2 bits of the prescaler to create the 10-bit time base.

24.4.5 PROGRAMMABLE DEAD-BAND DELAY MODE

In Half-Bridge applications where all power switches are modulated at the PWM frequency, the power switches normally require more time to turn off than to turn on. If both the upper and lower power switches are switched at the same time (one turned on, and the other turned off), both switches may be on for a short period of time until one switch completely turns off. During this brief interval, a very high current (*shoot-through current*) will flow through both power switches, shorting the bridge supply. To avoid this potentially destructive shoot-through current from flowing during switching, turning on either of the power switches is normally delayed to allow the other switch to completely turn off.

In Half-Bridge mode, a digitally programmable dead-band delay is available to avoid shoot-through current from destroying the bridge power switches. The delay occurs at the signal transition from the non-active state to the active state. See Figure 24-16 for illustration. The lower seven bits of the associated PWMxCON register (Register 24-4) sets the delay period in terms of microcontroller instruction cycles (TCY or 4 TOSC).

FIGURE 24-16: EXAMPLE OF HALF-BRIDGE PWM OUTPUT

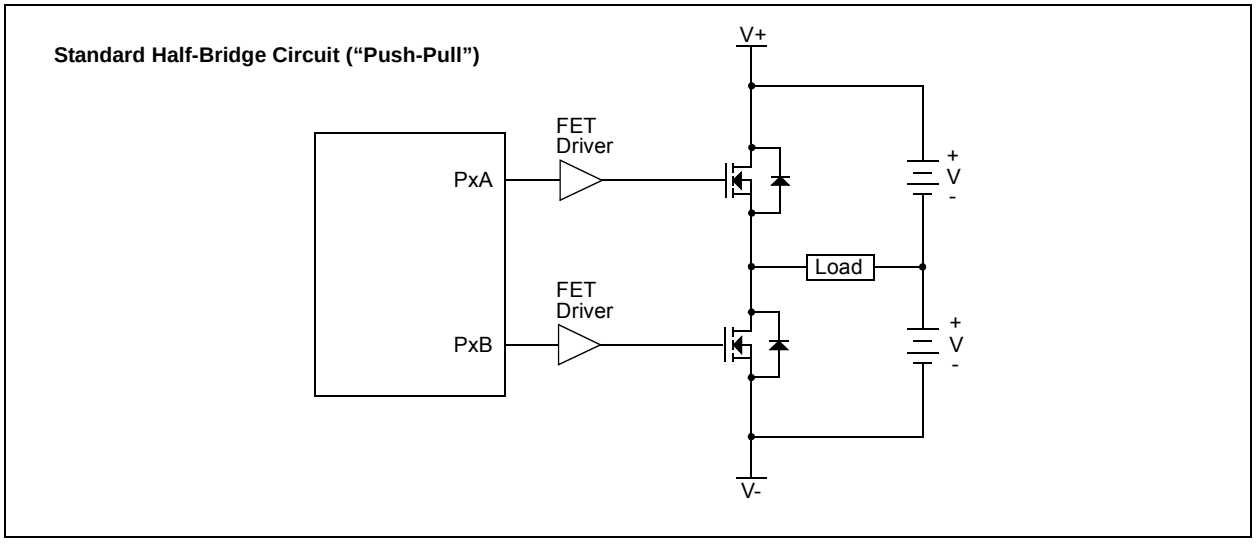


td = Dead-Band Delay

Note 1: At this time, the TMRx register is equal to the PRx register.

2: Output signals are shown as active-high.

FIGURE 24-17: EXAMPLE OF HALF-BRIDGE APPLICATIONS



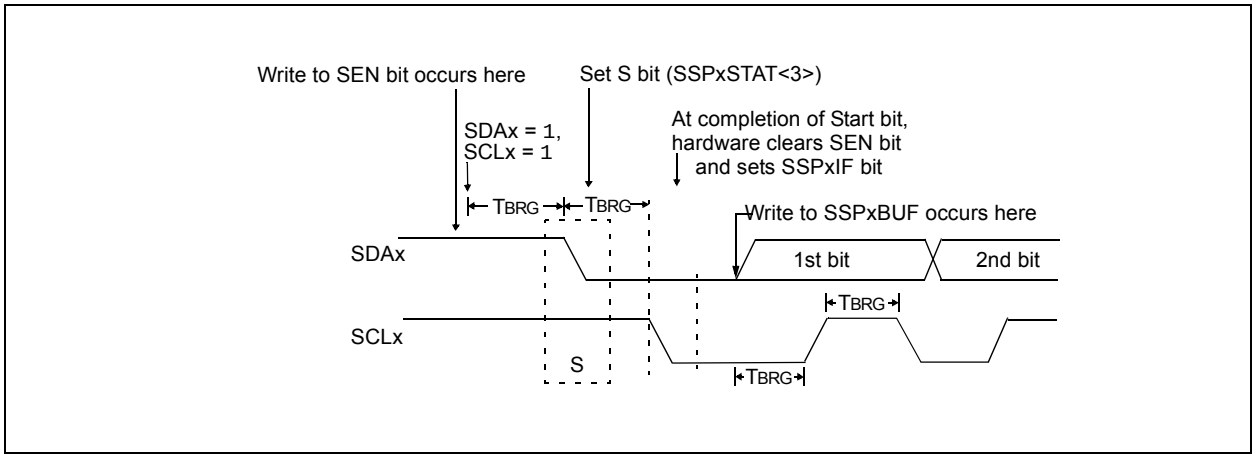
25.6.4 I²C MASTER MODE START CONDITION TIMING

To initiate a Start condition, the user sets the Start Enable bit, SEN bit of the SSPxCON2 register. If the SDAx and SCLx pins are sampled high, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded with the contents of SSPxADD<7:0> and starts its count. If SCLx and SDAx are both sampled high when the Baud Rate Generator times out (TBRG), the SDAx pin is driven low. The action of the SDAx being driven low while SCLx is high is the Start condition and causes the S bit of the SSPxSTAT1 register to be set. Following this, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded with the contents of SSPxADD<7:0> and resumes its count. When the Baud Rate Generator times out (TBRG), the SEN bit of the SSPxCON2 register will be automatically cleared by hardware; the Baud Rate Generator is suspended, leaving the SDAx line held low and the Start condition is complete.

Note 1: If at the beginning of the Start condition, the SDAx and SCLx pins are already sampled low, or if during the Start condition, the SCLx line is sampled low before the SDAx line is driven low, a bus collision occurs, the Bus Collision Interrupt Flag, BCLxIF, is set, the Start condition is aborted and the I²C module is reset into its Idle state.

2: The Philips I²C Specification states that a bus collision cannot occur on a Start.

FIGURE 25-26: FIRST START BIT TIMING



REGISTER 25-5: SSPxMSK: SSPx MASK REGISTER

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
MSK<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-1 **MSK<7:1>:** Mask bits
1 = The received address bit n is compared to SSPxADD<n> to detect I^2C address match
0 = The received address bit n is not used to detect I^2C address match

bit 0 **MSK<0>:** Mask bit for I^2C Slave mode, 10-bit Address
I^2C Slave mode, 10-bit address (SSPxM<3:0> = 0111 or 1111):
1 = The received address bit 0 is compared to SSPxADD<0> to detect I^2C address match
0 = The received address bit 0 is not used to detect I^2C address match
I^2C Slave mode, 7-bit address, the bit is ignored

REGISTER 25-6: SSPxADD: MSSPx ADDRESS AND BAUD RATE REGISTER (I^2C MODE)

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
ADD<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

Master mode:

bit 7-0 **ADD<7:0>:** Baud Rate Clock Divider bits
SCLx pin clock period = ((ADD<7:0> + 1) *4)/FOSC

10-Bit Slave mode — Most Significant Address byte:

bit 7-3 **Not used:** Unused for Most Significant Address byte. Bit state of this register is a "don't care". Bit pattern sent by master is fixed by I^2C specification and must be equal to '11110'. However, those bits are compared by hardware and are not affected by the value in this register.

bit 2-1 **ADD<2:1>:** Two Most Significant bits of 10-bit address

bit 0 **Not used:** Unused in this mode. Bit state is a "don't care".

10-Bit Slave mode — Least Significant Address byte:

bit 7-0 **ADD<7:0>:** Eight Least Significant bits of 10-bit address

7-Bit Slave mode:

bit 7-1 **ADD<7:1>:** 7-bit address

bit 0 **Not used:** Unused in this mode. Bit state is a "don't care".

28.2 Low-Voltage Programming Entry Mode

The Low-Voltage Programming Entry mode allows the PIC16(L)F1826/27 devices to be programmed using VDD only, without high voltage. When the LVP bit of Configuration Word 2 is set to '1', the low-voltage ICSP programming entry is enabled. To disable the Low-Voltage ICSP mode, the LVP bit must be programmed to '0'.

Entry into the Low-Voltage Programming Entry mode requires the following steps:

1. $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ is brought to VIL.
2. A 32-bit key sequence is presented on ICSPDAT, while clocking ICSPCLK.

Once the key sequence is complete, $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ must be held at VIL for as long as Program/Verify mode is to be maintained.

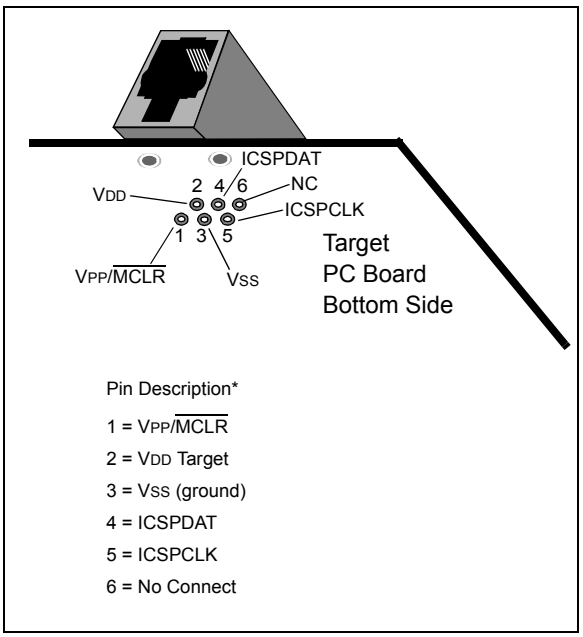
If low-voltage programming is enabled (LVP = 1), the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset function is automatically enabled and cannot be disabled. See **Section 7.3 "MCLR"** for more information.

The LVP bit can only be reprogrammed to '0' by using the High-Voltage Programming mode.

28.3 Common Programming Interfaces

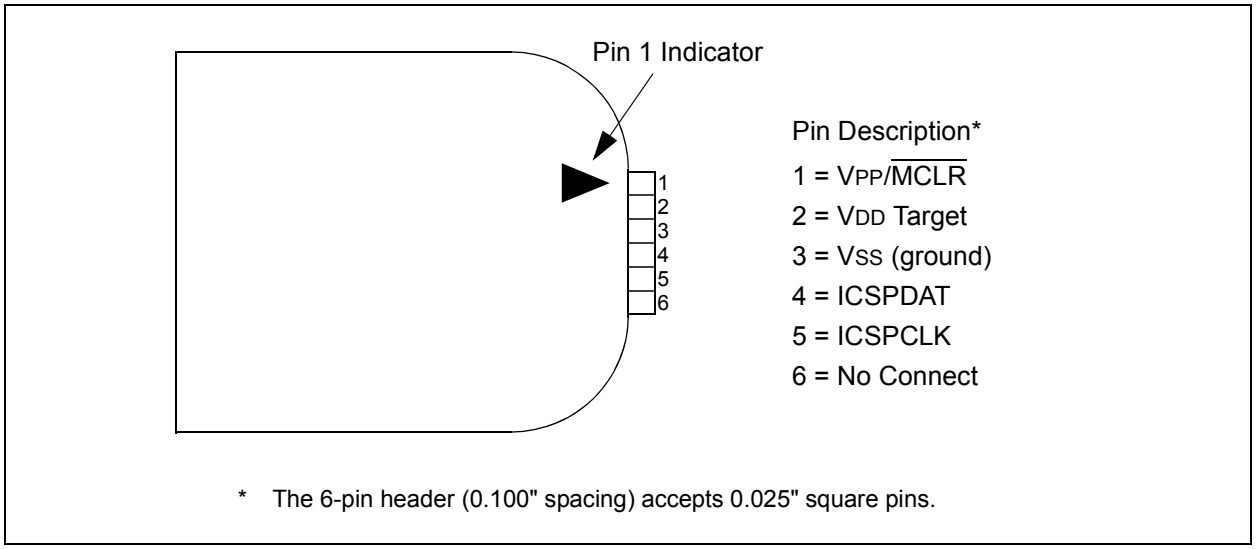
Connection to a target device is typically done through an ICSP™ header. A commonly found connector on development tools is the RJ-11 in the 6P6C (6 pin, 6 connector) configuration. See Figure 28-2.

FIGURE 28-2: ICD RJ-11 STYLE CONNECTOR INTERFACE



Another connector often found in use with the PICkit™ programmers is a standard 6-pin header with 0.1 inch spacing. Refer to Figure 28-3.

FIGURE 28-3: PICkit™ STYLE CONNECTOR INTERFACE



BCF **Bit Clear f**

Syntax:	[*label*] BCF f,b
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 0 ≤ b ≤ 7
Operation:	0 → (f<b>)
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Bit 'b' in register 'f' is cleared.

BRA **Relative Branch**

Syntax:	[*label*] BRA label [*label*] BRA $+k
Operands:	-256 ≤ label - PC + 1 ≤ 255 -256 ≤ k ≤ 255
Operation:	(PC) + 1 + k → PC
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Add the signed 9-bit literal 'k' to the PC. Since the PC will have incremented to fetch the next instruction, the new address will be PC + 1 + k. This instruction is a two-cycle instruction. This branch has a limited range.

BRW **Relative Branch with W**

Syntax:	[*label*] BRW
Operands:	None
Operation:	(PC) + (W) → PC
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Add the contents of W (unsigned) to the PC. Since the PC will have incremented to fetch the next instruction, the new address will be PC + 1 + (W). This instruction is a two-cycle instruction.

BSF **Bit Set f**

Syntax:	[*label*] BSF f,b
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 0 ≤ b ≤ 7
Operation:	1 → (f<b>)
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Bit 'b' in register 'f' is set.

BTFSC **Bit Test f, Skip if Clear**

Syntax:	[*label*] BTFSC f,b
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 0 ≤ b ≤ 7
Operation:	skip if (f<b>) = 0
Status Affected:	None
Description:	If bit 'b' in register 'f' is '1', the next instruction is executed. If bit 'b', in register 'f', is '0', the next instruction is discarded, and a NOP is executed instead, making this a 2-cycle instruction.

BTFSS **Bit Test f, Skip if Set**

Syntax:	[*label*] BTFSS f,b
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 0 ≤ b < 7
Operation:	skip if (f<b>) = 1
Status Affected:	None
Description:	If bit 'b' in register 'f' is '0', the next instruction is executed. If bit 'b' is '1', then the next instruction is discarded and a NOP is executed instead, making this a 2-cycle instruction.

30.7 Timing Parameter Symbology

The timing parameter symbols have been created with one of the following formats:

1. TppS2ppS
2. TppS

T			
F	Frequency	T	Time

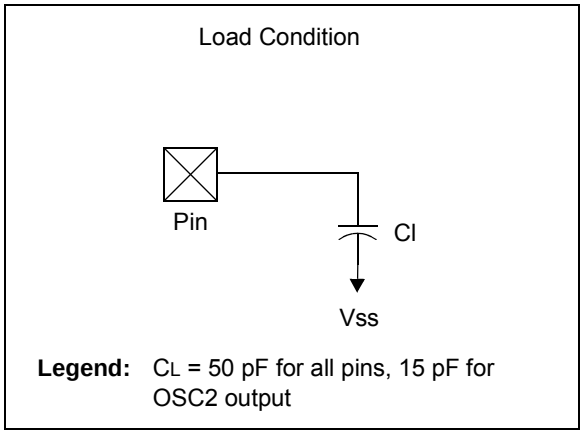
Lowercase letters (pp) and their meanings:

pp			
cc	CCP1	osc	OSC1
ck	CLKOUT	rd	$\overline{RD}$
cs	$\overline{CS}$	rw	$\overline{RD}$ or $\overline{WR}$
di	SDIx	sc	SCKx
do	SDO	ss	$\overline{SS}$
dt	Data in	t0	T0CKI
io	I/O PORT	t1	T1CKI
mc	$\overline{MCLR}$	wr	$\overline{WR}$

Uppercase letters and their meanings:

S			
F	Fall	P	Period
H	High	R	Rise
I	Invalid (High-impedance)	V	Valid
L	Low	Z	High-impedance

FIGURE 30-5: LOAD CONDITIONS



Legend: C_L = 50 pF for all pins, 15 pF for OSC2 output

TABLE 30-5: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER, OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER, POWER-UP TIMER AND BROWN-OUT RESET PARAMETERS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating Temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C							
Param No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ†**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
30	TMCL	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Pulse Width (low)	2	—	—	μs	
31	TWDTLP	Low-Power Watchdog Timer Time-out Period (No Prescaler)	10	16	27	ms	VDD = 3.3V-5V 1:16 Prescaler used
32	TOST	Oscillator Start-up Timer Period(1), (2)	—	1024	—	Tosc	**(Note 3)**
33*	TPWRT	Power-up Timer Period, $\overline{\text{PWRTE}}$ = 0	40	65	140	ms	
34*	TIOZ	I/O high-impedance from $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Low or Watchdog Timer Reset	—	—	2.0	μs	
35	VBOR	Brown-out Reset Voltage	2.38 1.80	2.5 1.9	2.73 2.11	V	BORV=2.5V BORV=1.9V
36*	VHYST	Brown-out Reset Hysteresis	0	25	50	mV	-40°C to +85°C
37*	TBORDC	Brown-out Reset DC Response Time	0	3	35	μs	VDD ≤ VBOR

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in "Typ" column is at 3.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals four times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at "min" values with an external clock applied to the OSC1 pin. When an external clock input is used, the "max" cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

2: By design.

3: Period of the slower clock.

4: To ensure these voltage tolerances, VDD and VSS must be capacitively decoupled as close to the device as possible. 0.1 μF and 0.01 μF values in parallel are recommended.

FIGURE 30-10: TIMER0 AND TIMER1 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMINGS

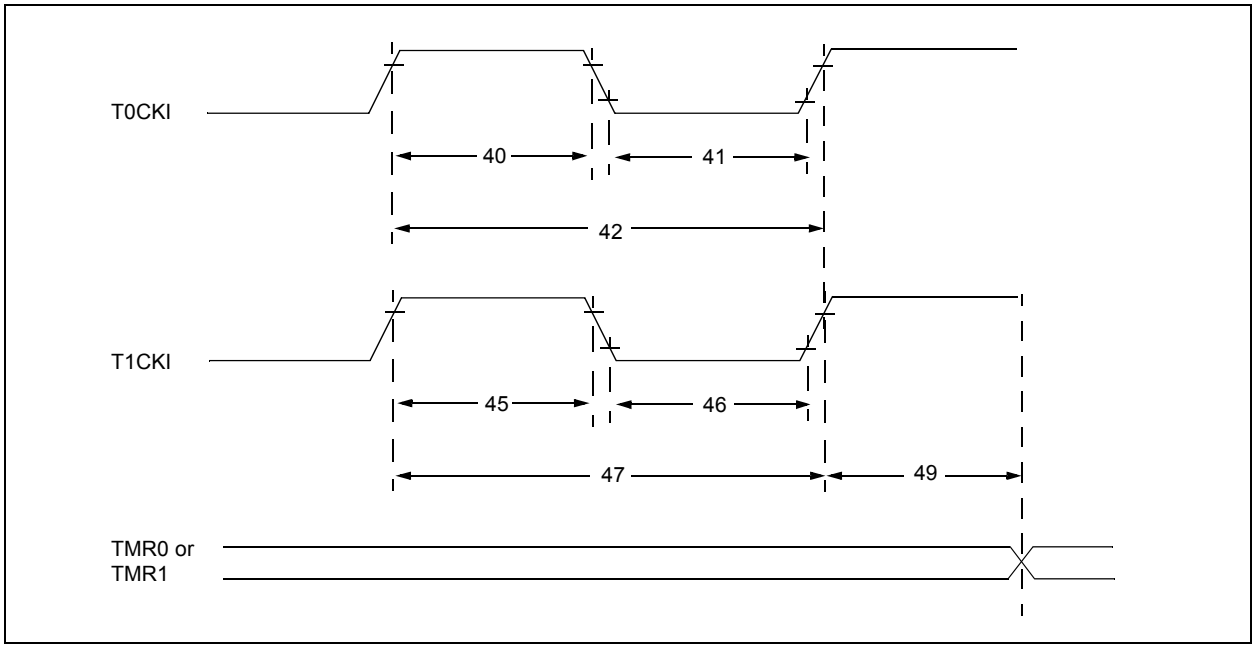
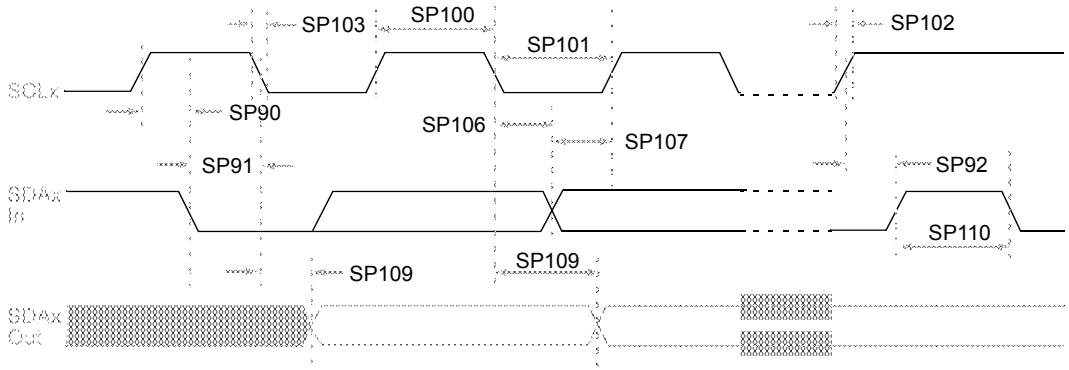


FIGURE 30-21: I²C™ BUS DATA TIMING



Note: Refer to Figure 30-5 for load conditions.

TABLE 30-15: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BITS REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP90*	TSU:STA	Start condition Setup time	100 kHz mode	4700	—	—	ns	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	600	—	—		
SP91*	THD:STA	Start condition Hold time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	—	ns	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	600	—	—		
SP92*	TSU:STO	Stop condition Setup time	100 kHz mode	4700	—	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	600	—	—		
SP93	THD:STO	Stop condition Hold time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	600	—	—		

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

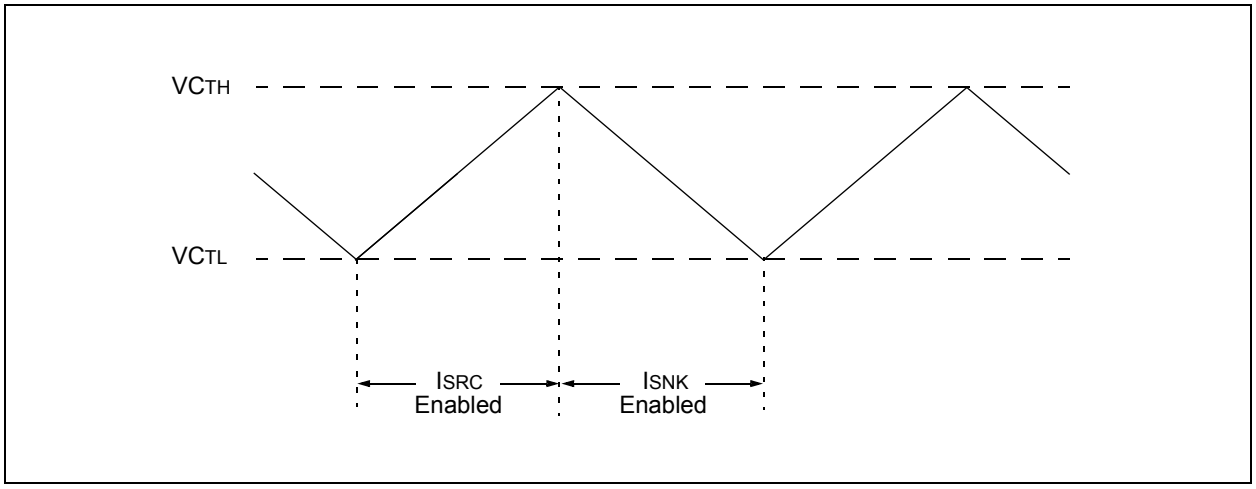
TABLE 30-17: CAP SENSE OSCILLATOR SPECIFICATIONS

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min.	Typ†	Max.	Units	Conditions
CS01	ISRC	Current Source	High	-3	-8	-15	μA	
			Medium	-0.8	-1.5	-3	μA	
			Low	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	μA	
CS02	ISNK	Current Sink	High	2.5	7.5	14	μA	
			Medium	0.6	1.5	2.9	μA	
			Low	0.1	0.25	0.6	μA	
CS03	VCTH	Cap Threshold		—	0.8	—	mV	
CS04	VCTL	Cap Threshold		—	0.4	—	mV	
CS05	VCHYST	CAP HYSTERESIS (VCTH - VCTL)	High	350	525	725	mV	
			Medium	250	375	500	mV	
			Low	175	300	425	mV	

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

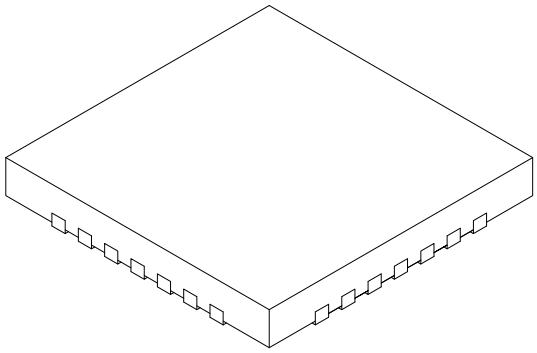
† Data in "Typ" column is at 3.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

FIGURE 30-22: CAP SENSE OSCILLATOR



28-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) – 4x4x0.5 mm Body [UQFN]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28	
Pitch	e		0.40 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.45	0.50	0.55
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.127 REF	
Overall Width	E		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	2.55	2.65	2.75
Overall Length	D		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.55	2.65	2.75
Contact Width	b	0.15	0.20	0.25
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-152A Sheet 2 of 2