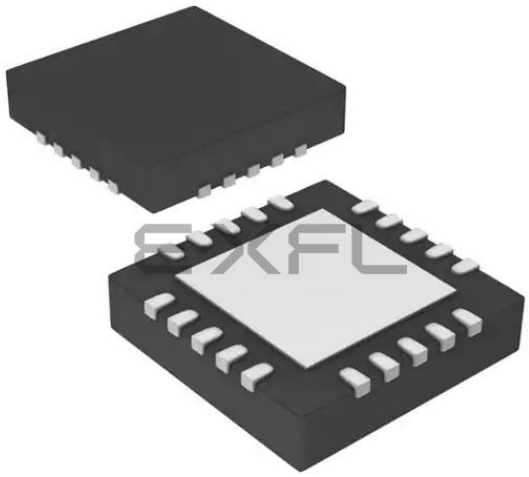

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	17
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 12x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	20-QFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f1507-e-ml

PIN ALLOCATION TABLE

TABLE 1: 20-PIN ALLOCATION TABLE (PIC16(L)F1507)

I/O	20-Pin PDIP/SOIC/SSOP	20-Pin QFN/UQFN	ADC	Reference	CWG	NCO	CLC	Timers	PWM	Interrupt	Pull-up	Basic
RA0	19	16	AN0	—	—	—	—	—	—	IOC	Y	ICSPDAT
RA1	18	15	AN1	VREF+	—	—	—	—	—	IOC	Y	ICSPCLK
RA2	17	14	AN2	—	$\overline{\text{CWG1FLT}}$	—	CLC1	T0CKI	PWM3	INT/ IOC	Y	—
RA3	4	1	—	—	—	—	CLC1IN0	—	—	IOC	Y	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ VPP
RA4	3	20	AN3	—	—	—	—	$\overline{\text{T1G}}$	—	IOC	Y	CLKOUT
RA5	2	19	—	—	—	NCO1CLK	—	T1CKI	—	IOC	Y	CLKIN
RB4	13	10	AN10	—	—	—	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RB5	12	9	AN11	—	—	—	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RB6	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RB7	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IOC	Y	—
RC0	16	13	AN4	—	—	—	CLC2	—	—	—	—	—
RC1	15	12	AN5	—	—	NCO1	—	—	PWM4	—	—	—
RC2	14	11	AN6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RC3	7	4	AN7	—	—	—	CLC2IN0	—	PWM2	—	—	—
RC4	6	3	—	—	CWG1B	—	CLC2IN1	—	—	—	—	—
RC5	5	2	—	—	CWG1A	—	CLC1(1)	—	PWM1	—	—	—
RC6	8	5	AN8	—	—	NCO1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
RC7	9	6	AN9	—	—	—	CLC1IN1	—	—	—	—	—
VDD	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VDD
VSS	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VSS

Note 1: Alternate pin function selected with the APFCON (Register 11-1) register.

TABLE 3-3: PIC16(L)F1507 MEMORY MAP (CONTINUED)

BANK 8		BANK 9		BANK 10		BANK 11		BANK 12		BANK 13		BANK 14		BANK 15	
400h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	480h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	500h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	580h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	600h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	680h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	700h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	780h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)
40Bh		48Bh		50Bh		58Bh		60Bh		68Bh		70Bh		78Bh	
40Ch	—	48Ch	—	50Ch	—	58Ch	—	60Ch	—	68Ch	—	70Ch	—	78Ch	—
40Dh	—	48Dh	—	50Dh	—	58Dh	—	60Dh	—	68Dh	—	70Dh	—	78Dh	—
40Eh	—	48Eh	—	50Eh	—	58Eh	—	60Eh	—	68Eh	—	70Eh	—	78Eh	—
40Fh	—	48Fh	—	50Fh	—	58Fh	—	60Fh	—	68Fh	—	70Fh	—	78Fh	—
410h	—	490h	—	510h	—	590h	—	610h	—	690h	—	710h	—	790h	—
411h	—	491h	—	511h	—	591h	—	611h	PWM1DCL	691h	CWG1DBR	711h	—	791h	—
412h	—	492h	—	512h	—	592h	—	612h	PWM1DCH	692h	CWG1DBF	712h	—	792h	—
413h	—	493h	—	513h	—	593h	—	613h	PWM1CON	693h	CWG1CON0	713h	—	793h	—
414h	—	494h	—	514h	—	594h	—	614h	PWM2DCL	694h	CWG1CON1	714h	—	794h	—
415h	—	495h	—	515h	—	595h	—	615h	PWM2DCH	695h	CWG1CON2	715h	—	795h	—
416h	—	496h	—	516h	—	596h	—	616h	PWM2CON	696h	—	716h	—	796h	—
417h	—	497h	—	517h	—	597h	—	617h	PWM3DCL	697h	—	717h	—	797h	—
418h	—	498h	NCO1ACCL	518h	—	598h	—	618h	PWM3DCH	698h	—	718h	—	798h	—
419h	—	499h	NCO1ACCH	519h	—	599h	—	619h	PWM3CON	699h	—	719h	—	799h	—
41Ah	—	49Ah	NCO1ACCU	51Ah	—	59Ah	—	61Ah	PWM4DCL	69Ah	—	71Ah	—	79Ah	—
41Bh	—	49Bh	NCO1INCL	51Bh	—	59Bh	—	61Bh	PWM4DCH	69Bh	—	71Bh	—	79Bh	—
41Ch	—	49Ch	NCO1INCH	51Ch	—	59Ch	—	61Ch	PWM4CON	69Ch	—	71Ch	—	79Ch	—
41Dh	—	49Dh	—	51Dh	—	59Dh	—	61Dh	—	69Dh	—	71Dh	—	79Dh	—
41Eh	—	49Eh	NCO1CON	51Eh	—	59Eh	—	61Eh	—	69Eh	—	71Eh	—	79Eh	—
41Fh	—	49Fh	NCO1CLK	51Fh	—	59Fh	—	61Fh	—	69Fh	—	71Fh	—	79Fh	—
420h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	4A0h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	520h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	5A0h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	620h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	6A0h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	720h	Unimplemented Read as '0'	7A0h	Unimplemented Read as '0'
46Fh		4EFh		56Fh		5EFh		66Fh		6EFh		76Fh		7EFh	
470h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	4F0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	570h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	5F0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	670h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	6F0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	770h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	7F0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)
47Fh		4FFh		57Fh		5FFh		67Fh		6FFh		77Fh		7FFh	

BANK 16		BANK 17		BANK 18		BANK 19		BANK 20		BANK 21		BANK 22		BANK 23	
800h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	880h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	900h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	980h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	A00h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	A80h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	B00h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)	B80h	Core Registers (Table 3-2)
80Bh		88Bh		90Bh		98Bh		A0Bh		A8Bh		B0Bh		B8Bh	
80Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	88Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	90Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	98Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	A0Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	A8Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	B0Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'	B8Ch	Unimplemented Read as '0'
86Fh		8EFh		96Fh		9EFh		A6Fh		AEFh		B6Fh		BEFh	
870h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	8F0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	970h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	9F0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	A70h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	AF0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	B70h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)	BF0h	Common RAM (Accesses 70h – 7Fh)
87Fh		8FFh		97Fh		9FFh		A7Fh		AFFh		B7Fh		BFFh	

Legend: = Unimplemented data memory locations, read as '0'

TABLE 3-5: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

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
Bank 2											
10Ch	LATA	—	—	LATA5	LATA4	—	LATA2	LATA1	LATA0	--xx -xxx	--uu -uuu
10Dh	LATB	LATB7	LATB6	LATB5	LATB4	—	—	—	—	xxxx ----	uuuu ----
10Eh	LATC	LATC7	LATC6	LATC5	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	LATC0	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
10Fh to 115h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
116h	BORCON	SBOREN	BORFS	—	—	—	—	—	BORRDY	10-- ---q	uu-- ---u
117h	FVRCON	FVREN	FVRRDY	TSEN	TSRNG	—	—	ADFVR<1:0>		0q00 --00	0q00 --00
118h to 11Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
11Dh	APFCON	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLC1SEL	NCO1SEL	---- --00	---- --00
11Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
11Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
Bank 3											
18Ch	ANSELA	—	—	—	ANSA4	—	ANSA2	ANSA1	ANSA0	---1 -111	---1 -111
18Dh	ANSELB	—	—	ANSB5	ANSB4	—	—	—	—	--11 ----	--11 ----
18Eh	ANSELC	ANSC7	ANSC6	—	—	ANSC3	ANSC2	ANSC1	ANSC0	11-- 1111	11-- 1111
18Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
190h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
191h	PMADRL	Flash Program Memory Address Register Low Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
192h	PMADRH	—(2)	Flash Program Memory Address Register High Byte							1000 0000	1000 0000
193h	PMDATL	Flash Program Memory Read Data Register Low Byte								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
194h	PMDATH	—	—	Flash Program Memory Read Data Register High Byte						--xx xxxx	--uu uuuu
195h	PMCON1	—(2)	CFGS	LWLO	FREE	WRERR	WREN	WR	RD	1000 x000	1000 q000
196h	PMCON2	Flash Program Memory Control Register 2								0000 0000	0000 0000
197h	VREGCON(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	VREGPM	Reserved	---- --01	---- --01
198h to 19Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, q = value depends on condition, - = unimplemented, r = reserved. Shaded locations are unimplemented, read as '0'.
Note 1: PIC16F1507 only.
2: Unimplemented, read as '1'.

TABLE 3-5: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

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
Bank 10											
50Ch to 51Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
Bank 11											
58Ch to 59Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
Bank 12											
60Ch to 610h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
611h	PWM1DCL	PWM1DCL<7:6>		—	—	—	—	—	—	00-- ----	00-- ----
612h	PWM1DCH	PWM1DCH<7:0>								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
613h	PWM1CON0	PWM1EN	PWM1OE	PWM1OUT	PWM1POL	—	—	—	—	0000 ----	0000 ----
614h	PWM2DCL	PWM2DCL<7:6>		—	—	—	—	—	—	00-- ----	00-- ----
615h	PWM2DCH	PWM2DCH<7:0>								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
616h	PWM2CON0	PWM2EN	PWM2OE	PWM2OUT	PWM2POL	—	—	—	—	0000 ----	0000 ----
617h	PWM3DCL	PWM3DCL<7:6>		—	—	—	—	—	—	00-- ----	00-- ----
618h	PWM3DCH	PWM3DCH<7:0>								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
619h	PWM3CON0	PWM3EN	PWM3OE	PWM3OUT	PWM3POL	—	—	—	—	0000 ----	0000 ----
61Ah	PWM4DCL	PWM4DCL<7:6>		—	—	—	—	—	—	00-- ----	00-- ----
61Bh	PWM4DCH	PWM4DCH<7:0>								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
61Ch	PWM4CON0	PWM4EN	PWM4OE	PWM4OUT	PWM4POL	—	—	—	—	0000 ----	0000 ----
61Dh to 61Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
Bank 13											
68Ch to 690h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
691h	CWG1DBR	—	—	CWG1DBR<5:0>						--00 0000	--00 0000
692h	CWG1DBF	—	—	CWG1DBF<5:0>						--xx xxxx	--xx xxxx
693h	CWG1CON0	G1EN	G1OEB	G1OEA	G1POLB	G1POLA	—	—	G1CS0	0000 0--0	0000 0--0
694h	CWG1CON1	G1ASDLB<1:0>		G1ASDLA<1:0>		—	G1IS<2:0>			0000 -000	0000 -000
695h	CWG1CON2	G1ASE	G1ARSEN	—	—	—	—	G1ASDSFLT	G1ASDSCLC2	00-- --00	00-- --00
696h to 69Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, q = value depends on condition, - = unimplemented, r = reserved. Shaded locations are unimplemented, read as '0'.
Note 1: PIC16F1507 only.
2: Unimplemented, read as '1'.

10.2.3 ERASING FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

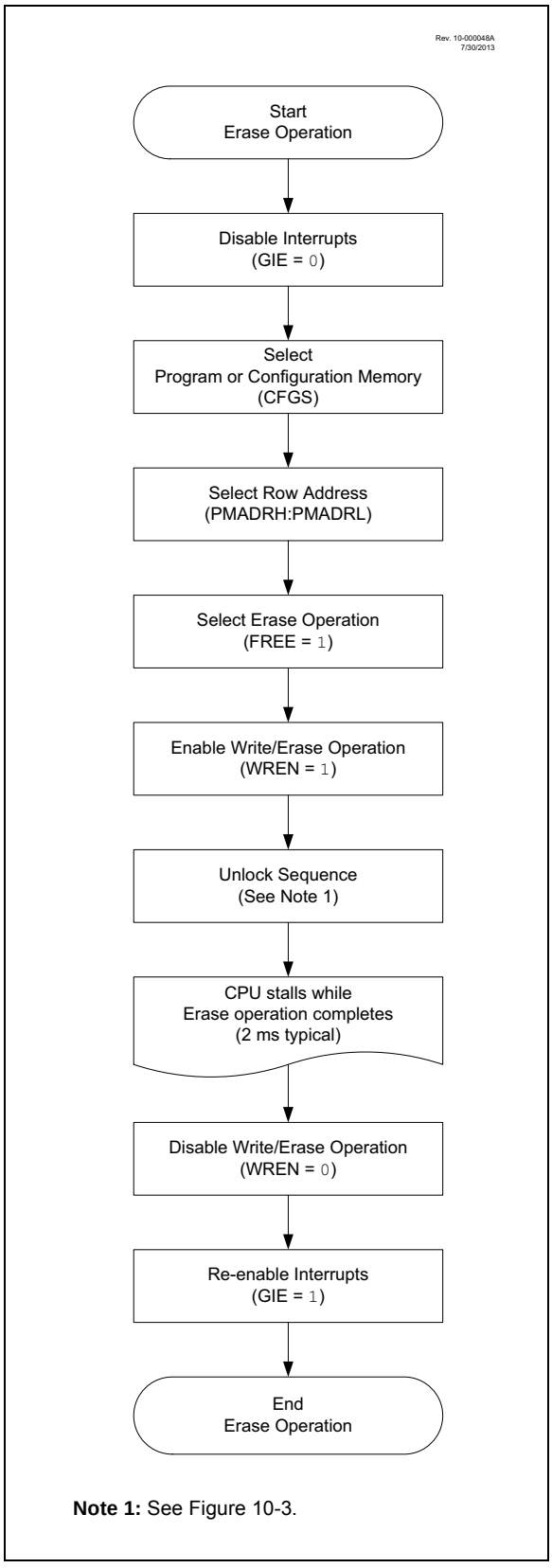
While executing code, program memory can only be erased by rows. To erase a row:

1. Load the PMADRH:PMADRL register pair with any address within the row to be erased.
2. Clear the CFGS bit of the PMCON1 register.
3. Set the FREE and WREN bits of the PMCON1 register.
4. Write 55h, then AAh, to PMCON2 (Flash programming unlock sequence).
5. Set control bit WR of the PMCON1 register to begin the erase operation.

See Example 10-2.

After the "`BSF PMCON1,WR`" instruction, the processor requires two cycles to set up the erase operation. The user must place two `NOP` instructions immediately following the WR bit set instruction. The processor will halt internal operations for the typical 2 ms erase time. This is not Sleep mode as the clocks and peripherals will continue to run. After the erase cycle, the processor will resume operation with the third instruction after the PMCON1 write instruction.

FIGURE 10-4: FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY ERASE FLOWCHART

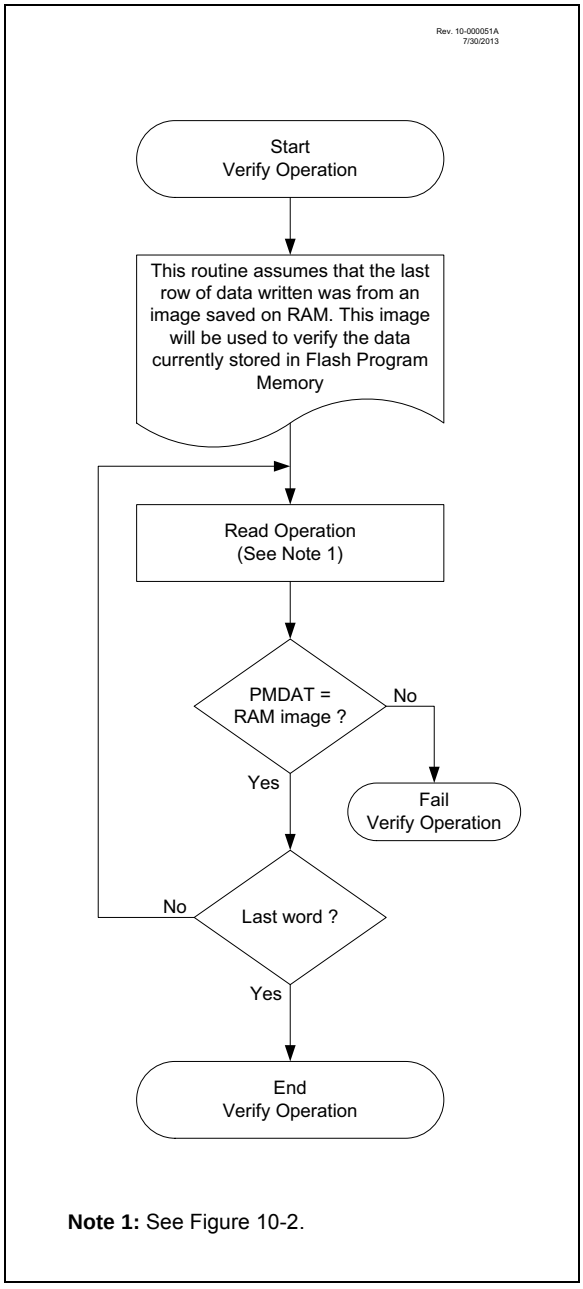


Note 1: See Figure 10-3.

10.5 Write Verify

It is considered good programming practice to verify that program memory writes agree with the intended value. Since program memory is stored as a full page then the stored program memory contents are compared with the intended data stored in RAM after the last write is complete.

FIGURE 10-8: FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY VERIFY FLOWCHART



Note 1: See Figure 10-2.

REGISTER 11-11: WPUB: WEAK PULL-UP PORTB REGISTER(1),(2)

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
WPUB7	WPUB6	WPUB5	WPUB4	—	—	—	—
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 7-4 **WPUB<7:4>**: Weak Pull-up Register bits
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

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

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

TABLE 11-6: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTB

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
ANSELB	—	—	ANSB5	ANSB4	—	—	—	—	103
APFCON	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLC1SEL	NCO1SEL	96
LATB	LATB7	LATB6	LATB5	LATB4	—	—	—	—	103
OPTION_REG	$\overline{\text{WPUEN}}$	INTEDG	TMR0CS	TMR0SE	PSA	PS<2:0>			133
PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	—	—	—	—	102
TRISB	TRISB7	TRISB6	TRISB5	TRISB4	—	—	—	—	102
WPUB	WPUB7	WPUB6	WPUB5	WPUB4	—	—	—	—	104

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, – = unimplemented locations read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by PORTB.
Note 1: Unimplemented, read as '1'.

TABLE 11-7: SUMMARY OF CONFIGURATION WORD WITH PORTB

Name	Bits	Bit -/7	Bit -/6	Bit 13/5	Bit 12/4	Bit 11/3	Bit 10/2	Bit 9/1	Bit 8/0	Register on Page
CONFIG1	13:8	—	—	—	—	$\overline{\text{CLKOUTEN}}$	BOREN<1:0>		—	38
	7:0	$\overline{\text{CP}}$	MCLRE	$\overline{\text{PWRTE}}$	WDTE<1:0>		—	FOSC<1:0>		

Legend: — = unimplemented location, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by PORTB.

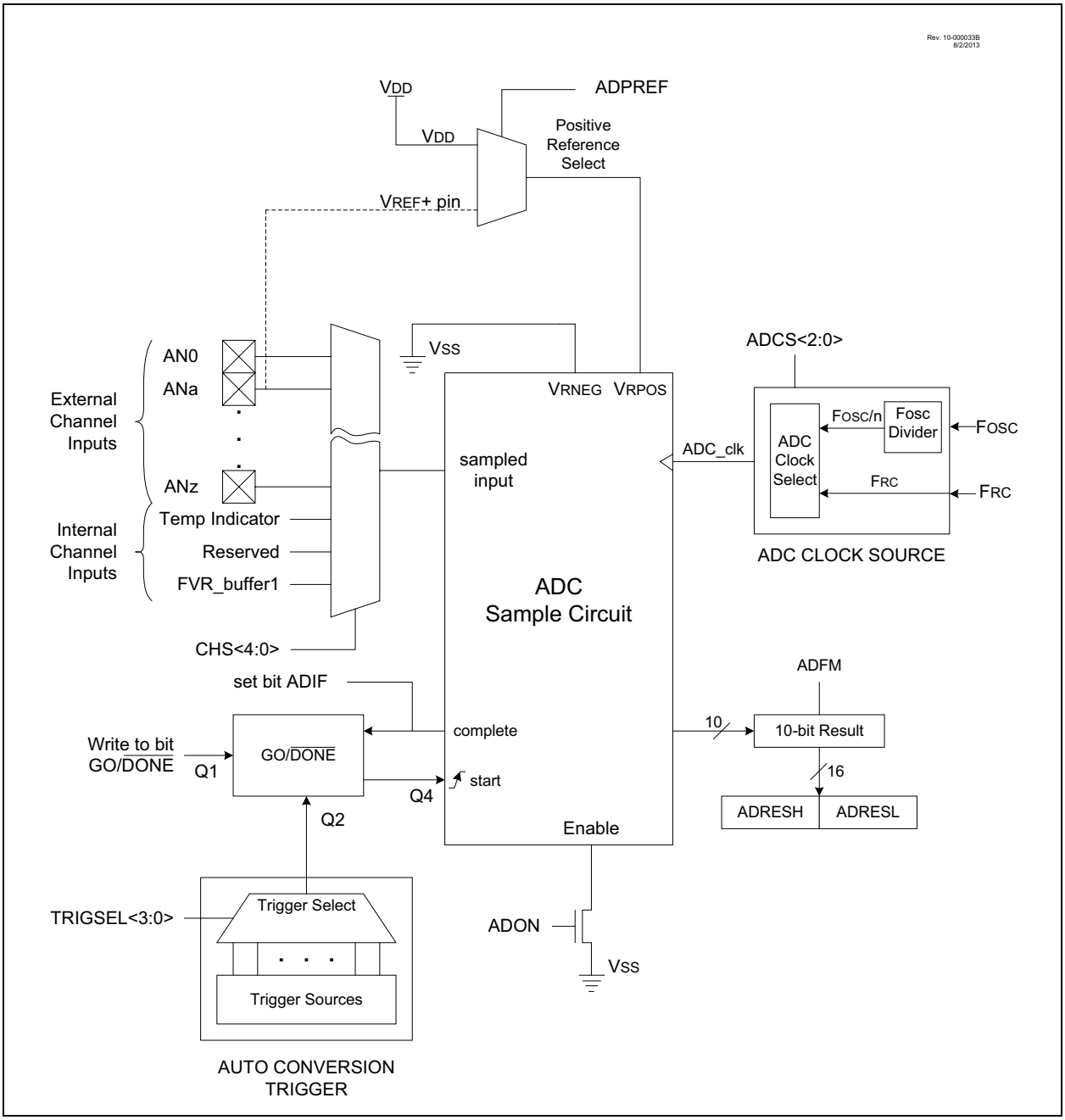
15.0 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC) MODULE

The Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) allows conversion of an analog input signal to a 10-bit binary representation of that signal. This device uses analog inputs, which are multiplexed into a single sample and hold circuit. The output of the sample and hold is connected to the input of the converter. The converter generates a 10-bit binary result via successive approximation and stores the conversion result into the ADC result registers (ADRESH:ADRESL register pair). Figure 15-1 shows the block diagram of the ADC.

The ADC voltage reference is software selectable to be either internally generated or externally supplied.

The ADC can generate an interrupt upon completion of a conversion. This interrupt can be used to wake-up the device from Sleep.

FIGURE 15-1: ADC BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 15-4: ADRESH: ADC RESULT REGISTER HIGH (ADRESH) ADFM = 0

R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
ADRES<9:2>							
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 **ADRES<9:2>**: ADC Result Register bits
Upper eight bits of 10-bit conversion result

REGISTER 15-5: ADRESL: ADC RESULT REGISTER LOW (ADRESL) ADFM = 0

R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
ADRES<1:0>		—	—	—	—	—	—
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 7-6 **ADRES<1:0>**: ADC Result Register bits
Lower two bits of 10-bit conversion result

bit 5-0 **Reserved**: Do not use.

FIGURE 17-6: TIMER1 GATE SINGLE-PULSE AND TOGGLE COMBINED MODE

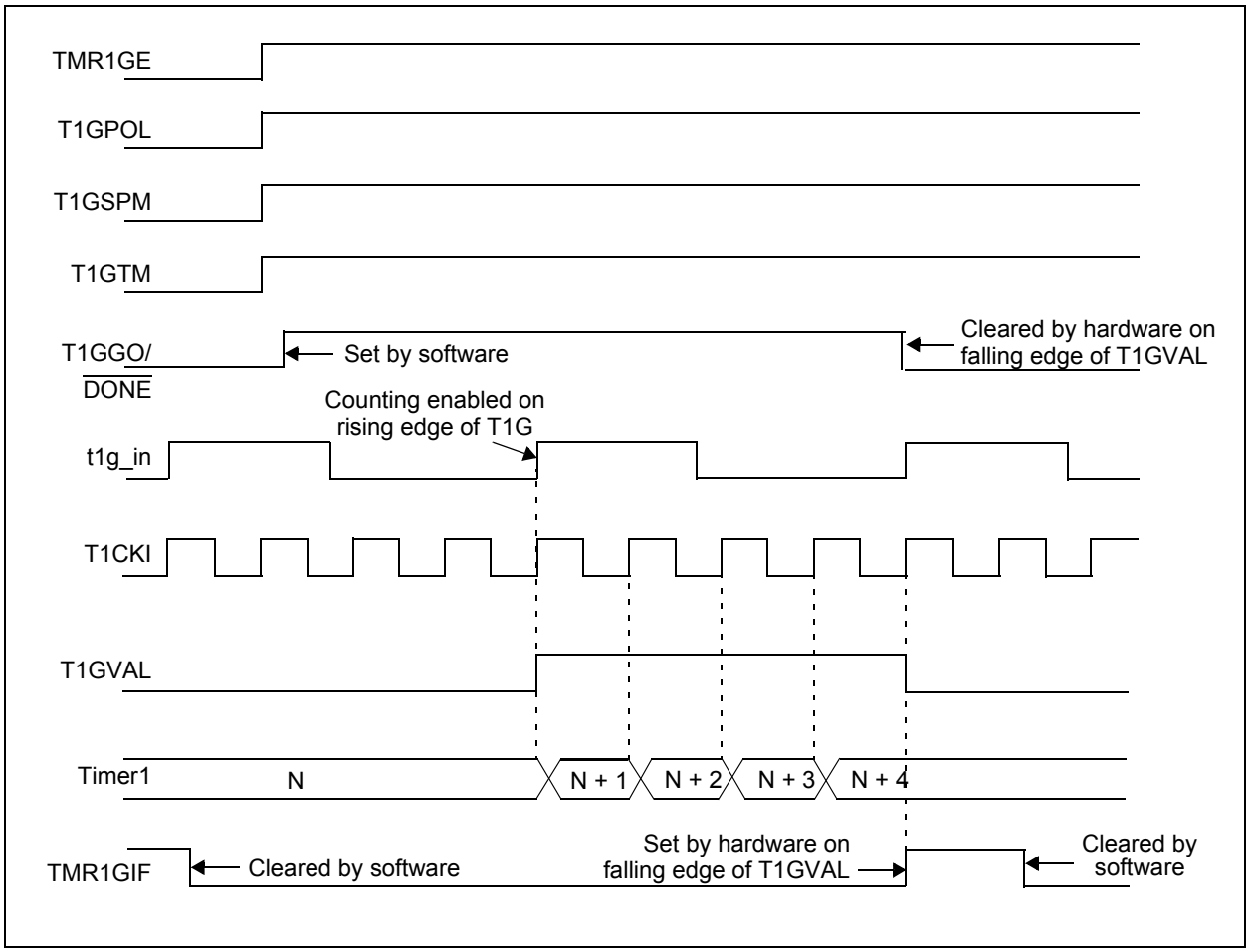
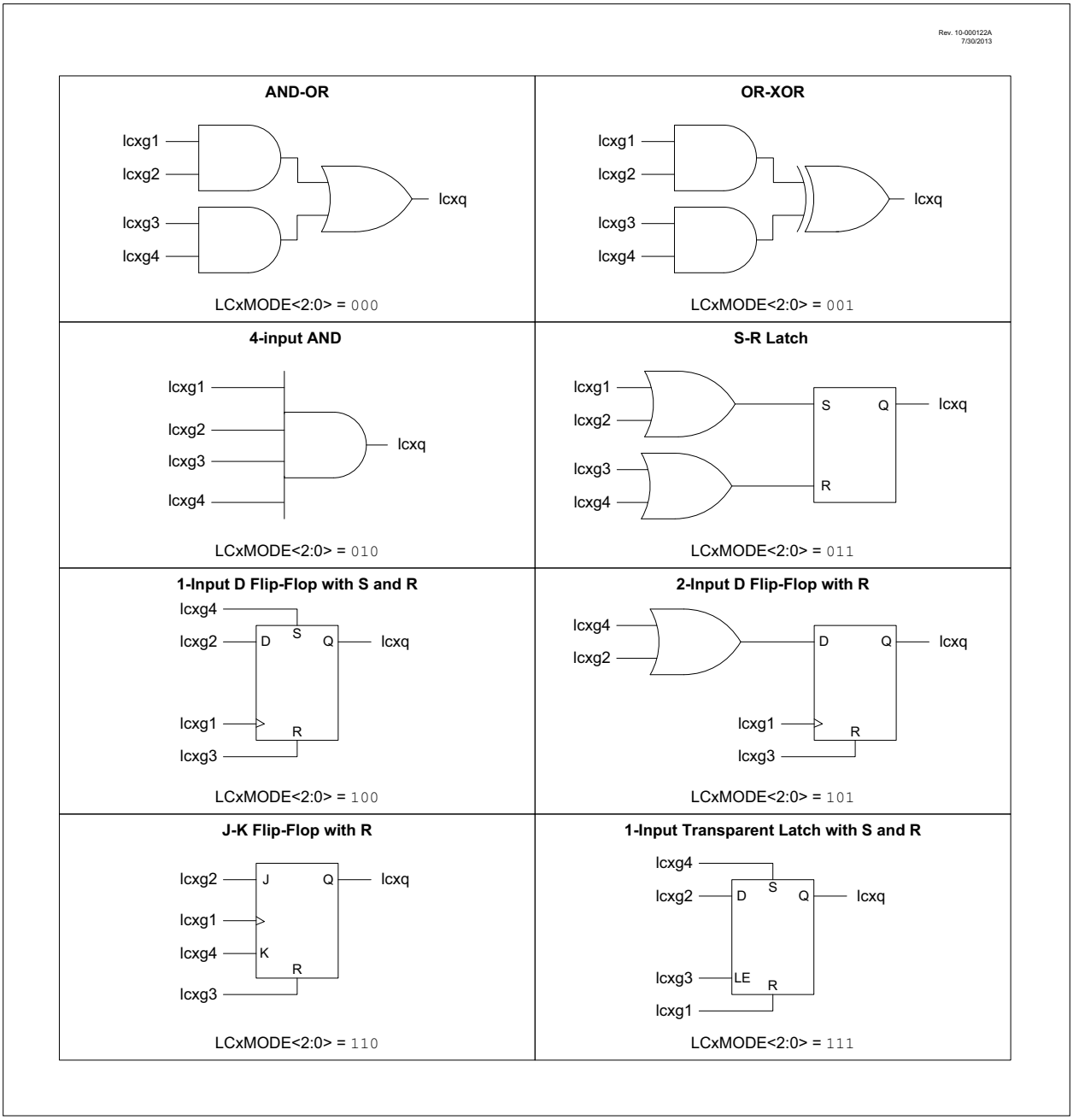


FIGURE 20-3: PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC FUNCTIONS



REGISTER 20-8: CLCxGLS3: GATE 4 LOGIC SELECT REGISTER

R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
LCxG4D4T	LCxG4D4N	LCxG4D3T	LCxG4D3N	LCxG4D2T	LCxG4D2N	LCxG4D1T	LCxG4D1N
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 **LCxG4D4T:** Gate 4 Data 4 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd4T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd4T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 6 **LCxG4D4N:** Gate 4 Data 4 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd4N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd4N is not gated into lcxg4

bit 5 **LCxG4D3T:** Gate 4 Data 3 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd3T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd3T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 4 **LCxG4D3N:** Gate 4 Data 3 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd3N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd3N is not gated into lcxg4

bit 3 **LCxG4D2T:** Gate 4 Data 2 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd2T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd2T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 2 **LCxG4D2N:** Gate 4 Data 2 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd2N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd2N is not gated into lcxg4

bit 1 **LCxG4D1T:** Gate 4 Data 1 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd1T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd1T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 0 **LCxG4D1N:** Gate 4 Data 1 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd1N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd1N is not gated into lcxg4

21.0 NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (NCO) MODULE

The Numerically Controlled Oscillator (NCOx) module is a timer that uses the overflow from the addition of an increment value to divide the input frequency. The advantage of the addition method over simple counter driven timer is that the resolution of division does not vary with the divider value. The NCOx is most useful for applications that require frequency accuracy and fine resolution at a fixed duty cycle.

Features of the NCOx include:

- 16-bit increment function
- Fixed Duty Cycle (FDC) mode
- Pulse Frequency (PF) mode
- Output pulse width control
- Multiple clock input sources
- Output polarity control
- Interrupt capability

Figure 21-1 is a simplified block diagram of the NCOx module.

21.1 NCOx Operation

The NCOx operates by repeatedly adding a fixed value to an accumulator. Additions occur at the input clock rate. The accumulator will overflow with a carry periodically, which is the raw NCOx output (NCO_overflow). This effectively reduces the input clock by the ratio of the addition value to the maximum accumulator value. See Equation 21-1.

The NCOx output can be further modified by stretching the pulse or toggling a flip-flop. The modified NCOx output is then distributed internally to other peripherals and optionally output to a pin. The accumulator overflow also generates an interrupt (NCO_interrupt).

The NCOx period changes in discrete steps to create an average frequency. This output depends on the ability of the receiving circuit (i.e., CWG or external resonant converter circuitry) to average the NCOx output to reduce uncertainty.

21.1.1 NCOx CLOCK SOURCES

Clock sources available to the NCOx include:

- HFINTOSC
- FOSC
- LC1_out
- CLKIN pin

The NCOx clock source is selected by configuring the NxCKS<2:0> bits in the NCOxCLK register.

21.1.2 ACCUMULATOR

The accumulator is a 20-bit register. Read and write access to the accumulator is available through three registers:

- NCOxACCL
- NCOxACCH
- NCOxACCU

21.1.3 ADDER

The NCOx adder is a full adder, which operates independently from the system clock. The addition of the previous result and the increment value replaces the accumulator value on the rising edge of each input clock.

21.1.4 INCREMENT REGISTERS

The increment value is stored in two 8-bit registers making up a 16-bit increment. In order of LSB to MSB they are:

- NCOxINCL
- NCOxINCH

When the NCO module is enabled, the NCOxINCH should be written first, then the NCOxINCL register. Writing to the NCOxINCL register initiates the increment buffer registers to be loaded simultaneously on the second rising edge of the NCOx_clk signal.

The registers are readable and writable. The increment registers are double-buffered to allow value changes to be made without first disabling the NCOx module.

When the NCO module is disabled, the increment buffers are loaded immediately after a write to the increment registers.

Note: The increment buffer registers are not user-accessible.

EQUATION 21-1:

$$F_{OVERFLOW} = \frac{NCO\ Clock\ Frequency \times Increment\ Value}{2^n}$$

n = Accumulator width in bits

24.2 Instruction Descriptions

ADDFSR — Add Literal to FSRn

Syntax:	[*label*] ADDFSR FSRn, k
Operands:	-32 ≤ k ≤ 31 n ∈ [0, 1]
Operation:	FSR(n) + k → FSR(n)
Status Affected:	None
Description:	The signed 6-bit literal ‘k’ is added to the contents of the FSRnH:FSRnL register pair. FSRn is limited to the range 0000h - FFFFh. Moving beyond these bounds will cause the FSR to wrap-around.

ADDLW — Add literal and W

Syntax:	[*label*] ADDLW k
Operands:	0 ≤ k ≤ 255
Operation:	(W) + k → (W)
Status Affected:	C, DC, Z
Description:	The contents of the W register are added to the 8-bit literal ‘k’ and the result is placed in the W register.

ADDWF — Add W and f

Syntax:	[*label*] ADDWF f,d
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 d ∈ [0,1]
Operation:	(W) + (f) → (destination)
Status Affected:	C, DC, Z
Description:	Add the contents of the W register with 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’.

ADDWFC — ADD W and CARRY bit to f

Syntax:	[*label*] ADDWFC f {,d}
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 d ∈ [0,1]
Operation:	(W) + (f) + (C) → dest
Status Affected:	C, DC, Z
Description:	Add W, the Carry flag and data memory location ‘f’. If ‘d’ is ‘0’, the result is placed in W. If ‘d’ is ‘1’, the result is placed in data memory location ‘f’.

ANDLW — AND literal with W

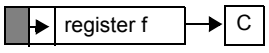
Syntax:	[*label*] ANDLW k
Operands:	0 ≤ k ≤ 255
Operation:	(W) .AND. (k) → (W)
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	The contents of W register are AND’ed with the 8-bit literal ‘k’. The result is placed in the W register.

ANDWF — AND W with f

Syntax:	[*label*] ANDWF f,d
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 d ∈ [0,1]
Operation:	(W) .AND. (f) → (destination)
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	AND the W register with 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’.

ASRF — Arithmetic Right Shift

Syntax:	[*label*] ASRF f {,d}
Operands:	0 ≤ f ≤ 127 d ∈ [0,1]
Operation:	(f<7>)→ dest<7> (f<7:1>) → dest<6:0>, (f<0>) → C,
Status Affected:	C, Z
Description:	The contents of register ‘f’ are shifted one bit to the right through the Carry flag. The MSb remains unchanged. If ‘d’ is ‘0’, the result is placed in W. If ‘d’ is ‘1’, the result is stored back in register ‘f’.



MOVWI **Move W to INDFn**

Syntax: [*label*] MOVWI ++FSRn
[*label*] MOVWI --FSRn
[*label*] MOVWI FSRn++
[*label*] MOVWI FSRn--
[*label*] MOVWI k[FSRn]

Operands: n ∈ [0,1]
mm ∈ [00,01, 10, 11]
-32 ≤ k ≤ 31

Operation: W → INDFn
Effective address is determined by
- FSR + 1 (preincrement)
- FSR - 1 (predecrement)
- FSR + k (relative offset)

After the Move, the FSR value will be either:
- FSR + 1 (all increments)
- FSR - 1 (all decrements)

Unchanged

Status Affected: None

Mode	Syntax	mm
Preincrement	++FSRn	00
Predecrement	--FSRn	01
Postincrement	FSRn++	10
Postdecrement	FSRn--	11

Description: This instruction is used to move data between W and one of the indirect registers (INDFn). Before/after this move, the pointer (FSRn) is updated by pre/post incrementing/decrementing it.

Note: The INDFn registers are not physical registers. Any instruction that accesses an INDFn register actually accesses the register at the address specified by the FSRn.

FSRn is limited to the range 0000h - FFFFh. Incrementing/decrementing it beyond these bounds will cause it to wrap-around.

The increment/decrement operation on FSRn WILL NOT affect any Status bits.

NOP **No Operation**

Syntax: [*label*] NOP

Operands: None

Operation: No operation

Status Affected: None

Description: No operation.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example:
```
NOP
```

OPTION **Load OPTION_REG Register with W**

Syntax: [*label*] OPTION

Operands: None

Operation: (W) → OPTION_REG

Status Affected: None

Description: Move data from W register to OPTION_REG register.

RESET **Software Reset**

Syntax: [*label*] RESET

Operands: None

Operation: Execute a device Reset. Resets the nRI flag of the PCON register.

Status Affected: None

Description: This instruction provides a way to execute a hardware Reset by software.

FIGURE 26-17: IDD TYPICAL, HFINTOSC, PIC16LF1507 ONLY

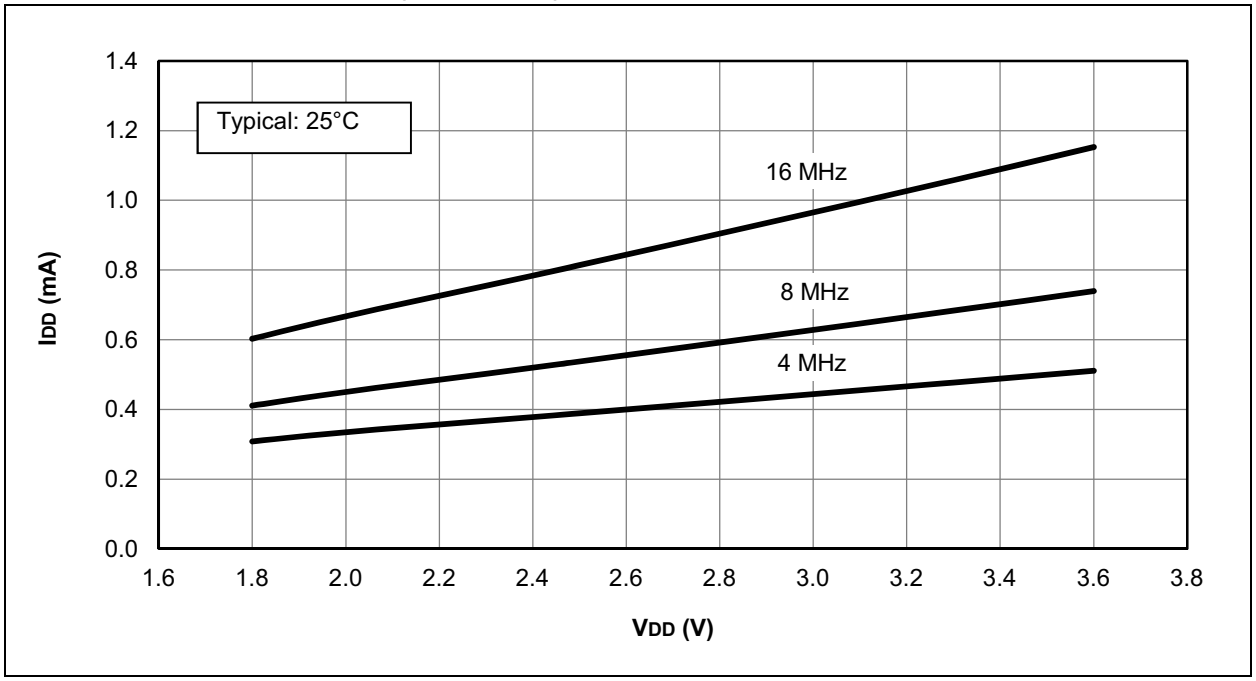


FIGURE 26-18: IDD MAXIMUM, HFINTOSC, PIC16LF1507 ONLY

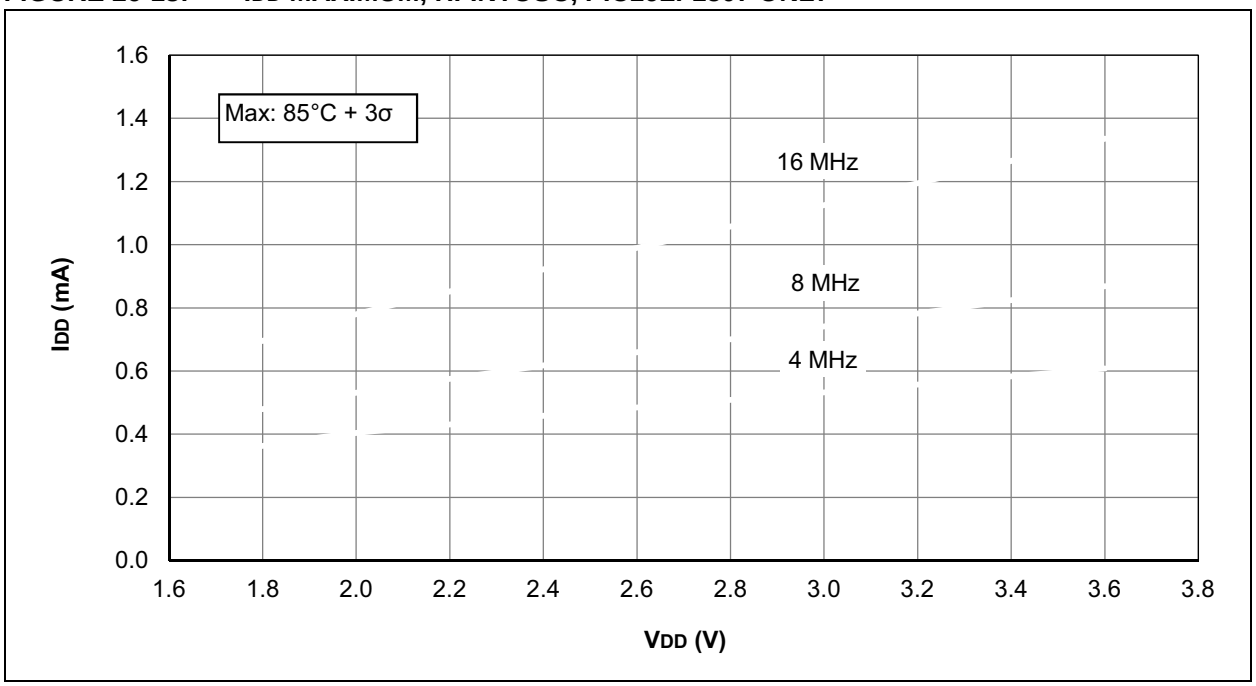


FIGURE 26-19: IDD TYPICAL, HFINTOSC, PIC16F1507 ONLY

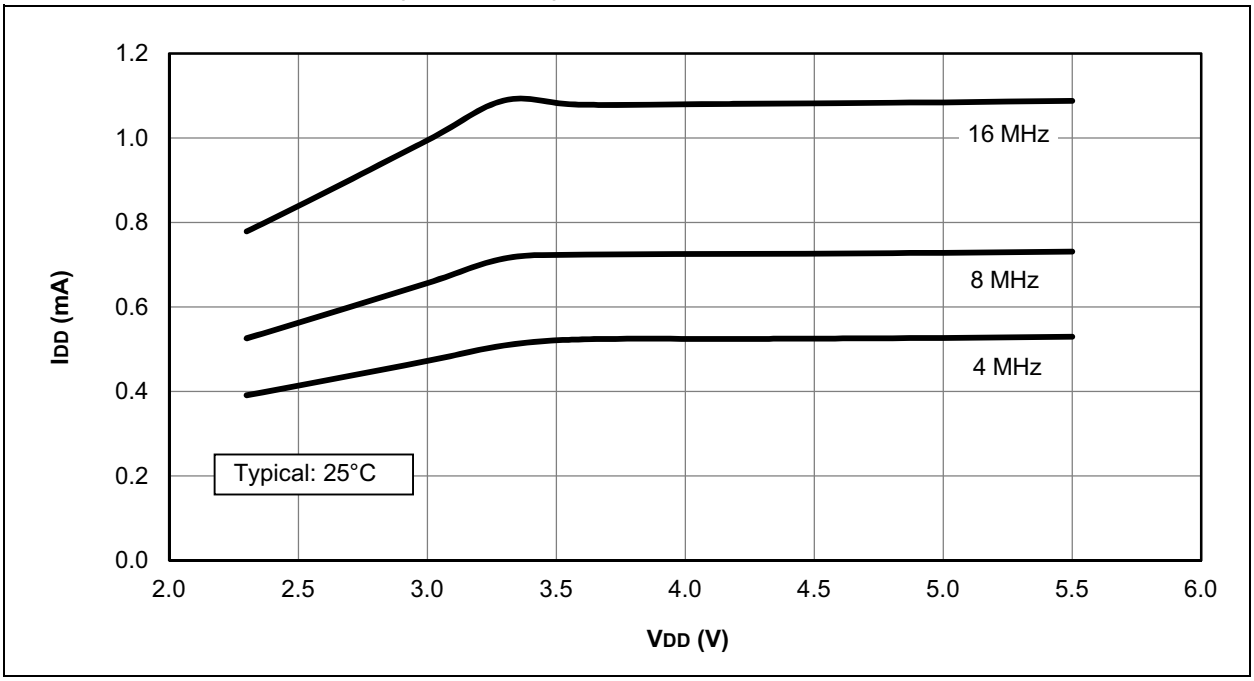


FIGURE 26-20: IDD MAXIMUM, HFINTOSC, PIC16F1507 ONLY

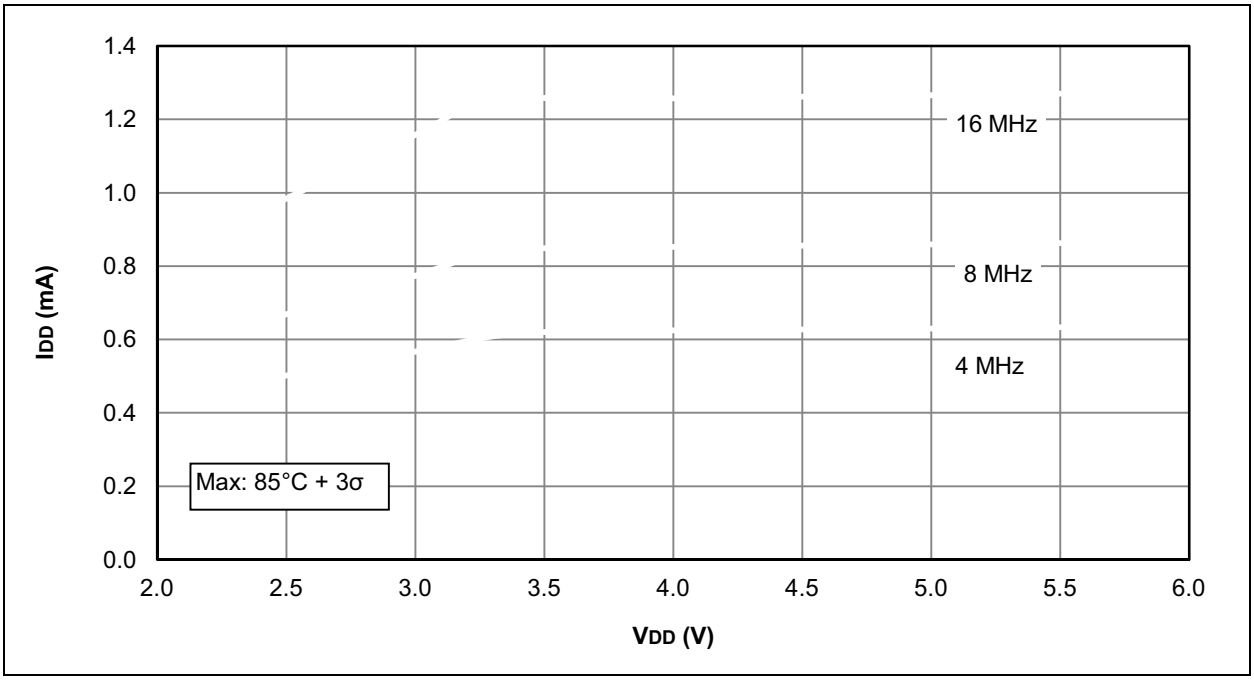


FIGURE 26-21: IPD BASE, LOW-POWER SLEEP MODE, PIC16LF1507 ONLY

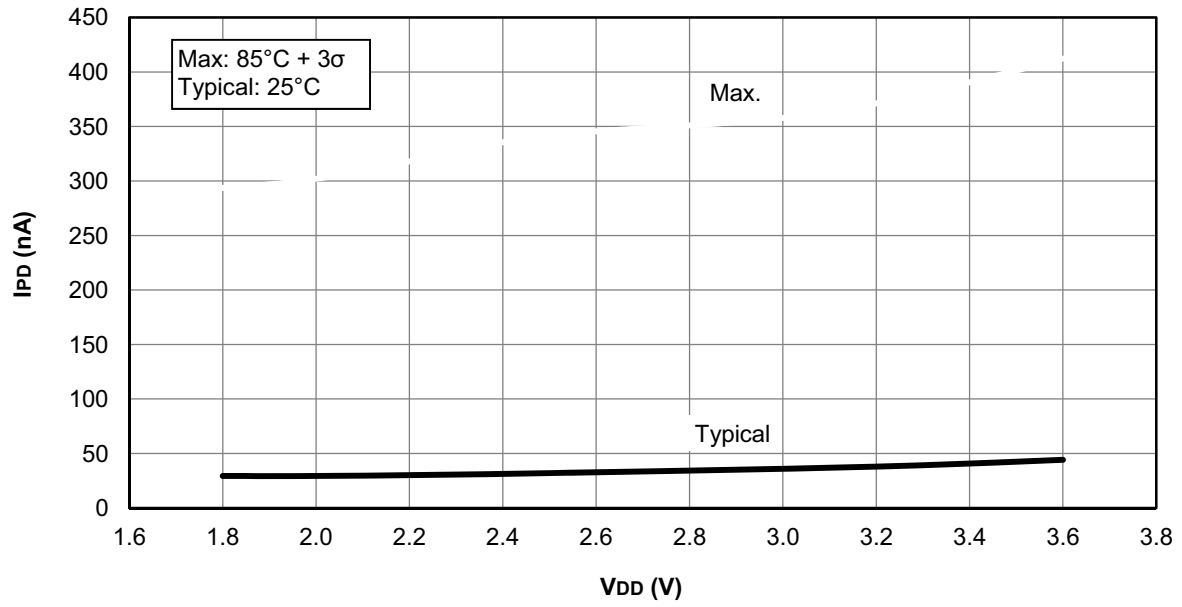


FIGURE 26-22: IPD BASE, LOW-POWER SLEEP MODE, VREGPM = 1, PIC16F1507 ONLY

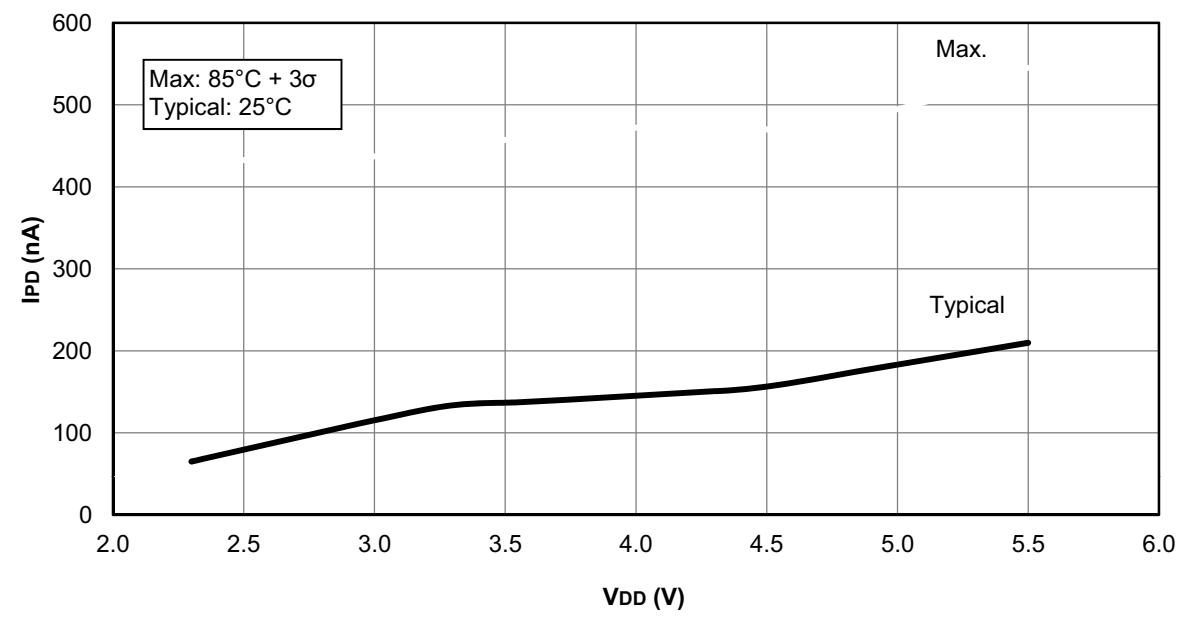


FIGURE 26-54: LOW-POWER SLEEP MODE, WAKE PERIOD WITH HFINTOSC SOURCE, VREGPM = 1, PIC16F1507 ONLY

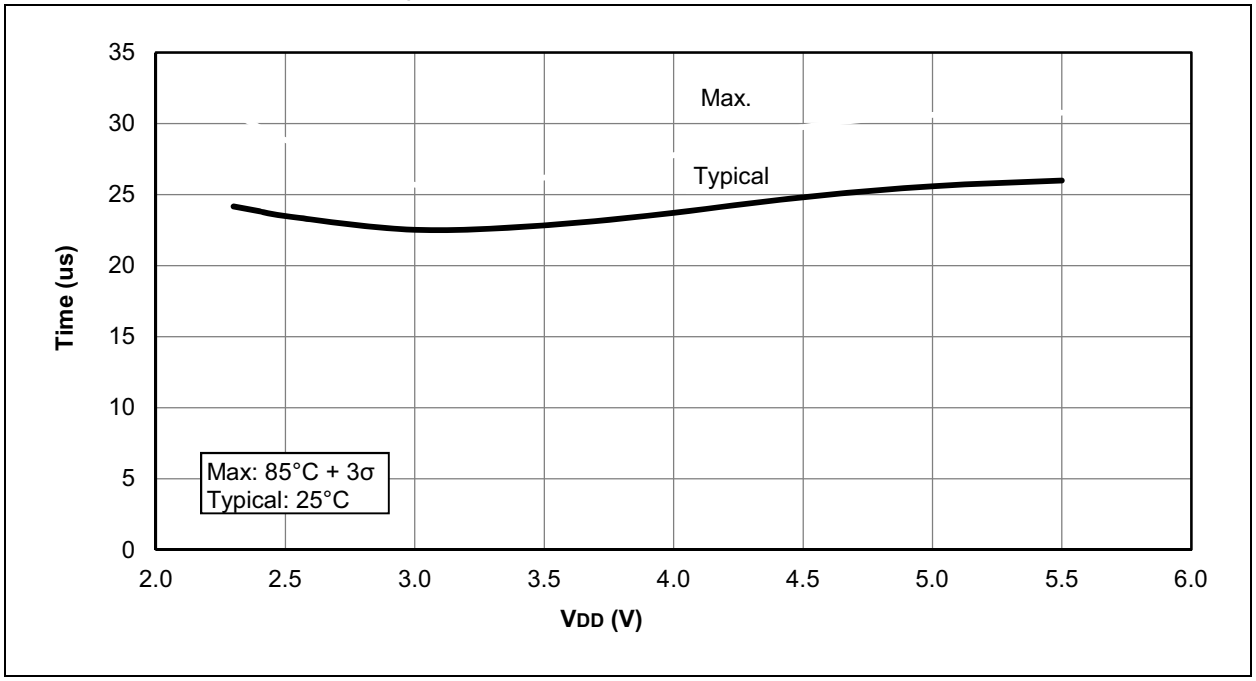
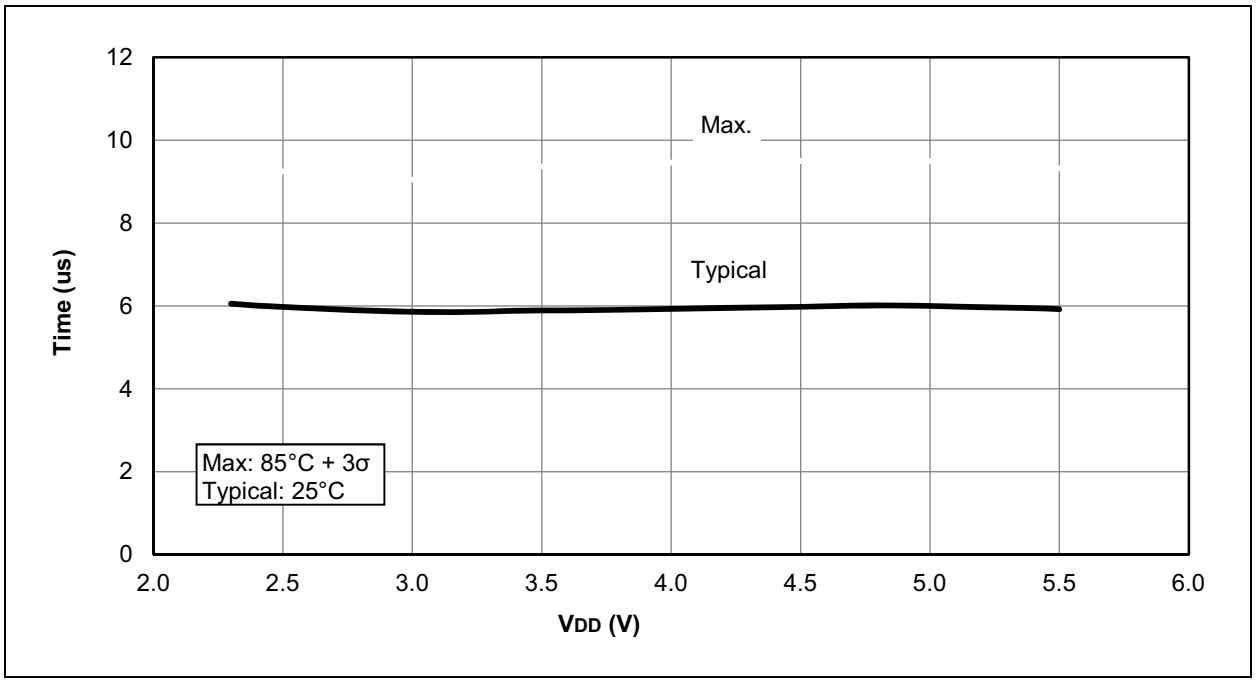


FIGURE 26-55: SLEEP MODE, WAKE PERIOD WITH HFINTOSC SOURCE, VREGPM = 0, PIC16F1507 ONLY



27.11 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

27.12 Third-Party Development Tools

Microchip also offers a great collection of tools from third-party vendors. These tools are carefully selected to offer good value and unique functionality.

- Device Programmers and Gang Programmers from companies, such as SoftLog and CCS
- Software Tools from companies, such as Gimpel and Trace Systems
- Protocol Analyzers from companies, such as Saleae and Total Phase
- Demonstration Boards from companies, such as MikroElektronika, Digilent® and Olimex
- Embedded Ethernet Solutions from companies, such as EZ Web Lynx, WIZnet and IPLogika®