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	12
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	14-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	14-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f684-e-st

2.2.2.5 PIR1 Register

The PIR1 register contains the peripheral interrupt flag bits, as shown in Register 2-5.

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

REGISTER 2-5: PIR1: PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT REQUEST REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EEIF	ADIF	CCP1IF	C2IF	C1IF	OSFIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7 **EEIF:** EEPROM Write Operation Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The write operation completed (must be cleared in software)
0 = The write operation has not completed or has not been started

bit 6 **ADIF:** A/D Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A/D conversion complete
0 = A/D conversion has not completed or has not been started

bit 5 **CCP1IF:** CCP1 Interrupt Flag bit
Capture mode:
1 = A TMR1 register capture occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = No TMR1 register capture occurred
Compare mode:
1 = A TMR1 register compare match occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = No TMR1 register compare match occurred
PWM mode:
Unused in this mode

bit 4 **C2IF:** Comparator 2 Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Comparator 2 output has changed (must be cleared in software)
0 = Comparator 2 output has not changed

bit 3 **C1IF:** Comparator 1 Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Comparator 1 output has changed (must be cleared in software)
0 = Comparator 1 output has not changed

bit 2 **OSFIF:** Oscillator Fail Interrupt Flag bit
1 = System oscillator failed, clock input has changed to INTOSC (must be cleared in software)
0 = System clock operating

bit 1 **TMR2IF:** Timer2 to PR2 Match Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Timer2 to PR2 match occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = Timer2 to PR2 match has not occurred

bit 0 **TMR1IF:** Timer1 Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Timer1 register overflowed (must be cleared in software)
0 = Timer1 has not overflowed

PIC16F684

3.5.2.1 OSCTUNE Register

The HFINTOSC is factory calibrated but can be adjusted in software by writing to the OSCTUNE register (Register 3-2).

The default value of the OSCTUNE register is '0'. The value is a 5-bit two's complement number.

When the OSCTUNE register is modified, the HFINTOSC frequency will begin shifting to the new frequency. Code execution continues during this shift. There is no indication that the shift has occurred.

OSCTUNE does not affect the LFINTOSC frequency. Operation of features that depend on the LFINTOSC clock source frequency, such as the Power-up Timer (PWRT), Watchdog Timer (WDT), Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) and peripherals, are *not* affected by the change in frequency.

REGISTER 3-2: OSCTUNE: OSCILLATOR TUNING REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	TUN4	TUN3	TUN2	TUN1	TUN0
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 4-0 **TUN<4:0>:** Frequency Tuning bits
01111 = Maximum frequency
01110 =
-
-
-
00001 =
00000 = Oscillator module is running at the calibrated frequency.
11111 =
-
-
-
10000 = Minimum frequency

REGISTER 4-4: WPUA: WEAK PULL-UP PORTA REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	WPUA5	WPUA4	—	WPUA2	WPUA1	WPUA0
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 5-4   **WPUA<5:4>:** Weak Pull-up Control bits
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

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

bit 2-0   **WPUA<2:0>:** Weak Pull-up Control bits
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

Note 1: Global $\overline{RAPU}$ must be enabled for individual pull-ups to be enabled.

2: The weak pull-up device is automatically disabled if the pin is in Output mode (TRISA = 0).

3: The RA3 pull-up is enabled when configured as $\overline{MCLR}$ and disabled as an I/O in the Configuration Word.

4: WPUA<5:4> always reads '1' in XT, HS and LP OSC modes.

REGISTER 4-5: IOCA: INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE PORTA REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	IOCA5	IOCA4	IOCA3	IOCA2	IOCA1	IOCA0
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 5-0   **IOCA<5:0>:** Interrupt-on-change PORTA Control bit
1 = Interrupt-on-change enabled
0 = Interrupt-on-change disabled

Note 1: Global Interrupt Enable (GIE) must be enabled for individual interrupts to be recognized.

2: IOCA<5:4> always reads '1' in XT, HS and LP OSC modes.

PIC16F684

4.3 PORTC

PORTC is a general purpose I/O port consisting of 6 bidirectional pins. The pins can be configured for either digital I/O or analog input to A/D Converter (ADC) or Comparator. For specific information about individual functions such as the Enhanced CCP or the ADC, refer to the appropriate section in this data sheet.

> **Note:** The ANSEL and CMCON0 registers must be initialized to configure an analog channel as a digital input. Pins configured as analog inputs will read '0'.

EXAMPLE 4-3: INITIALIZING PORTC

```
BANKSEL PORTC        ;
CLRF    PORTC        ;Init PORTC
MOVLW   07h          ;Set RC<4,1:0> to
MOVWF   CMCON0       ;digital I/O
BANKSEL ANSEL        ;
CLRF    ANSEL        ;digital I/O
MOVLW   0Ch          ;Set RC<3:2> as inputs
MOVWF   TRISC        ;and set RC<5:4,1:0>
                     ;as outputs
BCF     STATUS,RP0   ;Bank 0
```

REGISTER 4-6: PORTC: PORTC REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 5-0 **RC<5:0>**: PORTC I/O Pin bit
1 = PORTC pin is > V$_{IH}$
0 = PORTC pin is < V$_{IL}$

REGISTER 4-7: TRISC: PORTC TRI-STATE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 5-0 **TRISC<5:0>:** PORTC Tri-State Control bit
1 = PORTC pin configured as an input (tri-stated)
0 = PORTC pin configured as an output

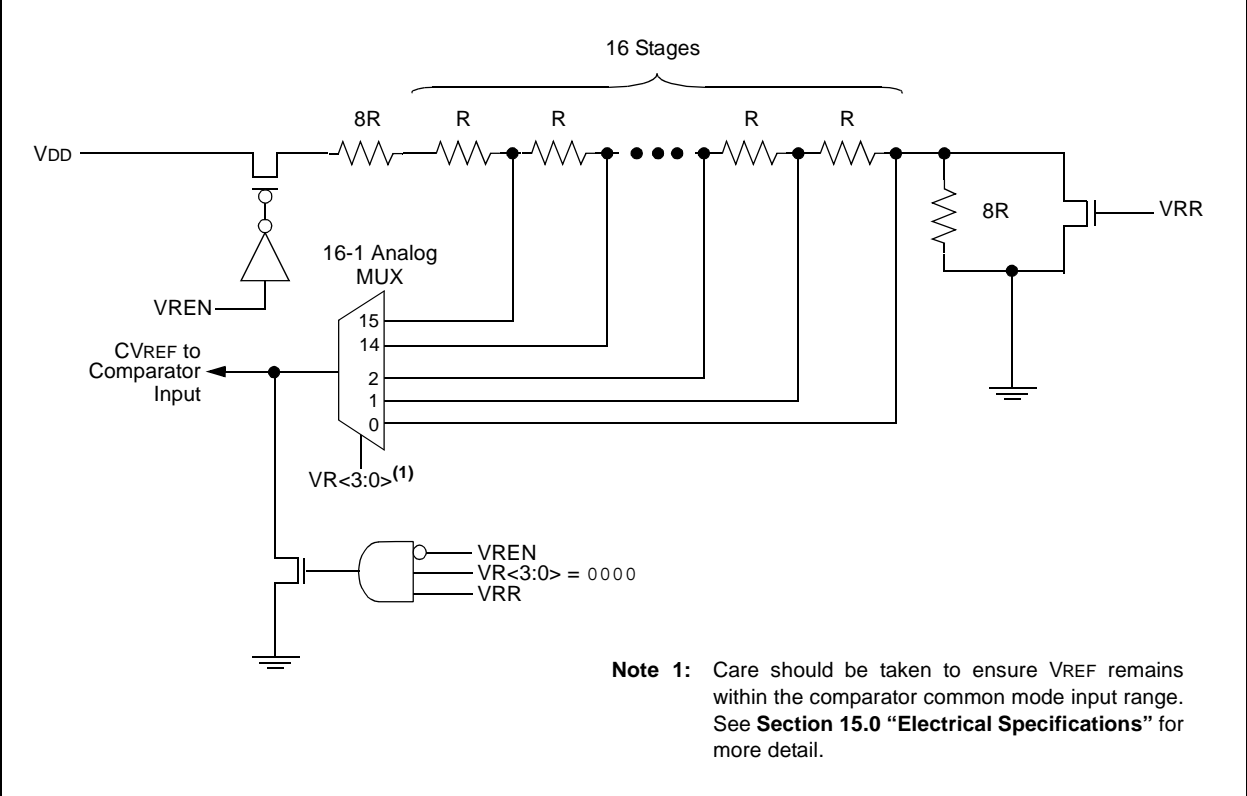**FIGURE 8-8:** **COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM**

Note 1: Care should be taken to ensure VREF remains within the comparator common mode input range. See **Section 15.0 "Electrical Specifications"** for more detail.

TABLE 8-2: **SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMPARATOR AND VOLTAGE REFERENCE MODULES**

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
ANSEL	ANS7	ANS6	ANS5	ANS4	ANS3	ANS2	ANS1	ANS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
CMCON0	C2OUT	C1OUT	C2INV	C1INV	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0	0000 0000	0000 0000
CMCON1	—	—	—	—	—	—	T1GSS	C2SYNC	---- --10	---- --10
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RAIE	T0IF	INTF	RAIF	0000 0000	0000 0000
PIE1	EEIE	ADIE	CCP1IE	C2IE	C1IE	OSFIE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
PIR1	EEIF	ADIF	CCP1IF	C2IF	C1IF	OSFIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
PORTA	—	—	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	--x0 x000	--uu uu00
PORTC	—	—	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	--xx 0000	--uu uu00
TRISA	—	—	TRISA5	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	--11 1111	--11 1111
TRISC	—	—	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	--11 1111	--11 1111
VRCON	VREN	—	VRR	—	VR3	VR2	VR1	VR0	0-0- 0000	0-0- 0000

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

EXAMPLE 9-1: **A/D CONVERSION**

```
;This code block configures the ADC
;for polling, Vdd reference, Frc clock
;and AN0 input.
;
;Conversion start & polling for completion
; are included.
;
BANKSEL    ADCON1       ;
MOVLW      B'01110000'  ;ADC Frc clock
MOVWF      ADCON1       ;
BANKSEL    TRISA        ;
BSF        TRISA,0      ;Set RA0 to input
BANKSEL    ANSEL        ;
BSF        ANSEL,0      ;Set RA0 to analog
BANKSEL    ADCON0       ;
MOVLW      B'10000001'  ;Right justify,
MOVWF      ADCON0       ; Vdd Vref, AN0, On
CALL       SampleTime   ;Acquisiton delay
BSF        ADCON0,GO    ;Start conversion
BTFSC      ADCON0,GO    ;Is conversion done?
GOTO       $-1          ;No, test again
BANKSEL    ADRESH       ;
MOVF       ADRESH,W     ;Read upper 2 bits
MOVWF      RESULTHI     ;store in GPR space
BANKSEL    ADRESL       ;
MOVF       ADRESL,W     ;Read lower 8 bits
MOVWF      RESULTLO     ;Store in GPR space
```

FIGURE 11-7: **EXAMPLE ENHANCED PWM OUTPUT RELATIONSHIPS (ACTIVE-LOW STATE)**

Relationships:
- Period = 4 * Tosc * (PR2 + 1) * (TMR2 Prescale Value)
- Pulse Width = Tosc * (CCPR1L<7:0>:CCP1CON<5:4>) * (TMR2 Prescale Value)
- Delay = 4 * Tosc * (PWM1CON<6:0>)

Note 1: Dead-band delay is programmed using the PWM1CON register (**Section 11.4.6 "Programmable Dead-Band Delay mode"**).
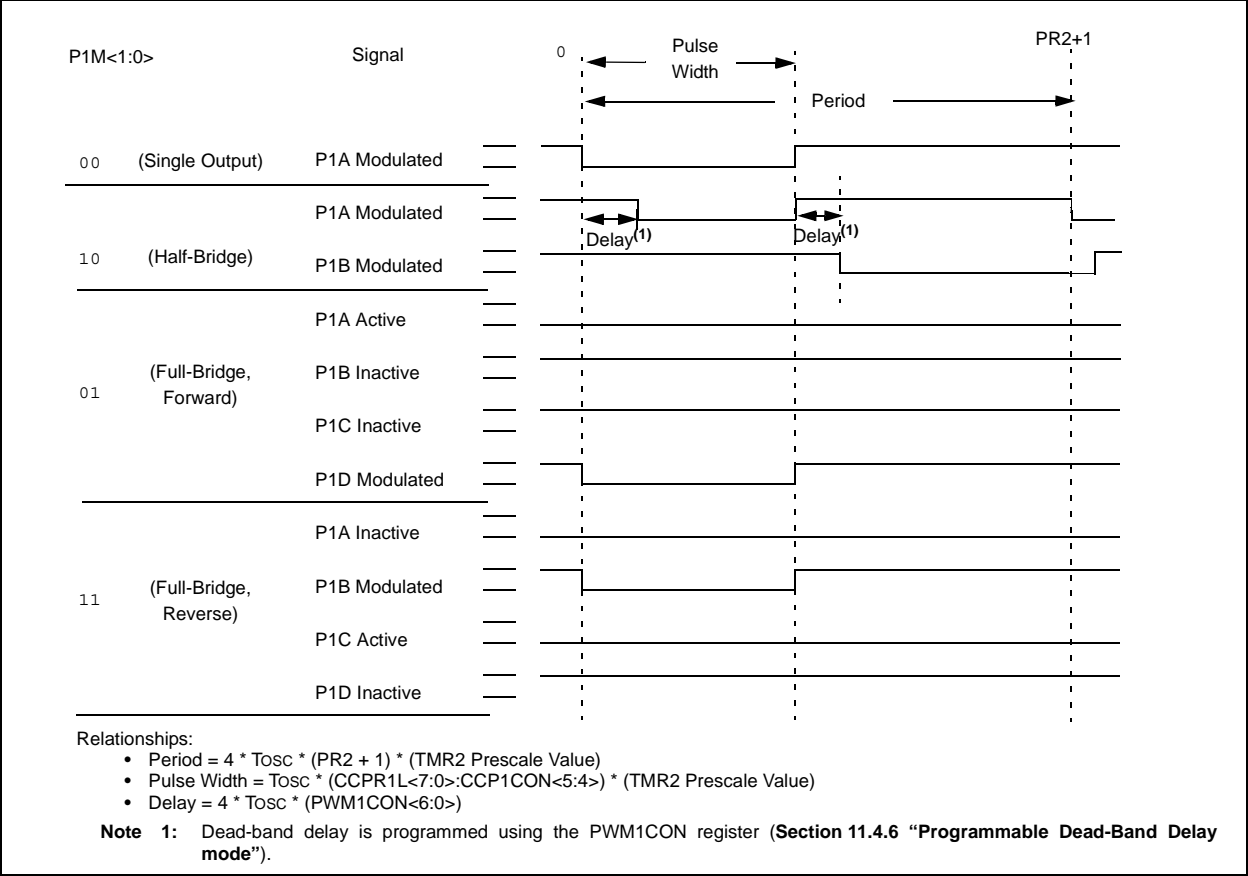
11.4.2.1 Direction Change in Full-Bridge Mode

In the Full-Bridge mode, the P1M1 bit in the CCP1CON register allows users to control the forward/reverse direction. When the application firmware changes this direction control bit, the module will change to the new direction on the next PWM cycle.

A direction change is initiated in software by changing the P1M1 bit of the CCP1CON register. The following sequence occurs four Timer2 cycles prior to the end of the current PWM period:

- The modulated outputs (P1B and P1D) are placed in their inactive state.
- The associated unmodulated outputs (P1A and P1C) are switched to drive in the opposite direction.
- PWM modulation resumes at the beginning of the next period.

See Figure 11-12 for an illustration of this sequence.

The Full-Bridge mode does not provide dead-band delay. As one output is modulated at a time, dead-band delay is generally not required. There is a situation where dead-band delay is required. This situation occurs when both of the following conditions are true:

1. The direction of the PWM output changes when the duty cycle of the output is at or near 100%.
2. The turn off time of the power switch, including the power device and driver circuit, is greater than the turn on time.

Figure 11-13 shows an example of the PWM direction changing from forward to reverse, at a near 100% duty cycle. In this example, at time t1, the output P1A and P1D become inactive, while output P1C becomes active. Since the turn off time of the power devices is longer than the turn on time, a shoot-through current will flow through power devices QC and QD (see Figure 11-10) for the duration of 't'. The same phenomenon will occur to power devices QA and QB for PWM direction change from reverse to forward.

If changing PWM direction at high duty cycle is required for an application, two possible solutions for eliminating the shoot-through current are:

1. Reduce PWM duty cycle for one PWM period before changing directions.
2. Use switch drivers that can drive the switches off faster than they can drive them on.

Other options to prevent shoot-through current may exist.

FIGURE 11-12: **EXAMPLE OF PWM DIRECTION CHANGE**

Note 1: The direction bit P1M1 of the CCP1CON register is written any time during the PWM cycle.

2: When changing directions, the P1A and P1C signals switch before the end of the current PWM cycle. The modulated P1B and P1D signals are inactive at this time. The length of this time is four Timer2 counts.

PIC16F684
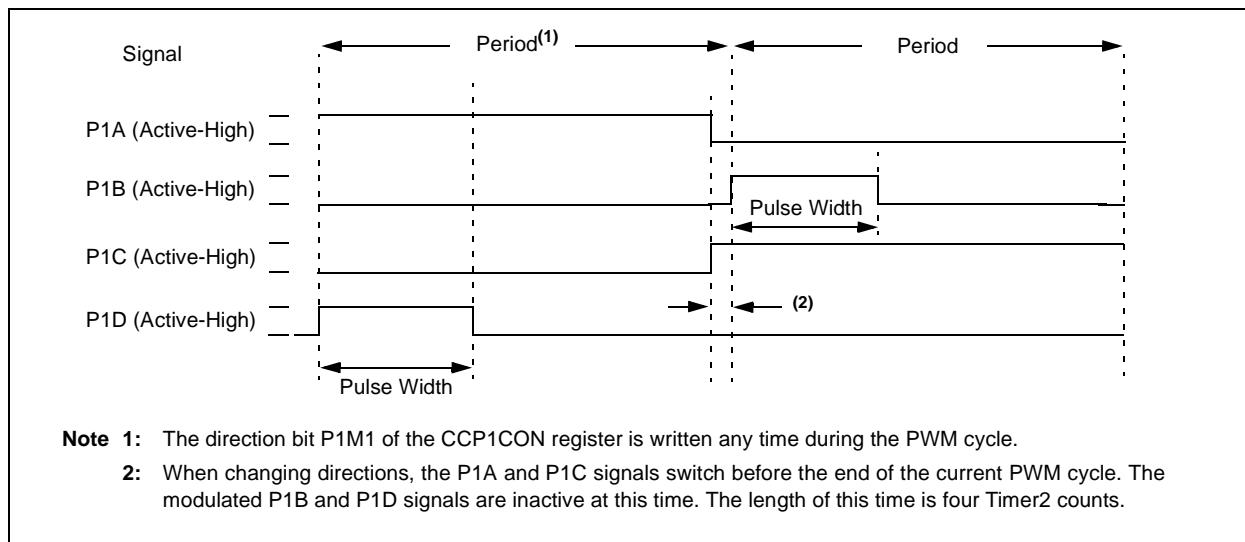
<table>
<tr><td>**Note 1:**</td><td>The auto-shutdown condition is a level-based signal, not an edge-based signal. As long as the level is present, the auto-shutdown will persist.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2:**</td><td>Writing to the ECCPASE bit is disabled while an auto-shutdown condition persists.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**3:**</td><td>Once the auto-shutdown condition has been removed and the PWM restarted (either through firmware or auto-restart) the PWM signal will always restart at the beginning of the next PWM period.</td></tr>
</table>

FIGURE 11-14: **PWM AUTO-SHUTDOWN WITH FIRMWARE RESTART (PRSEN = 0)**
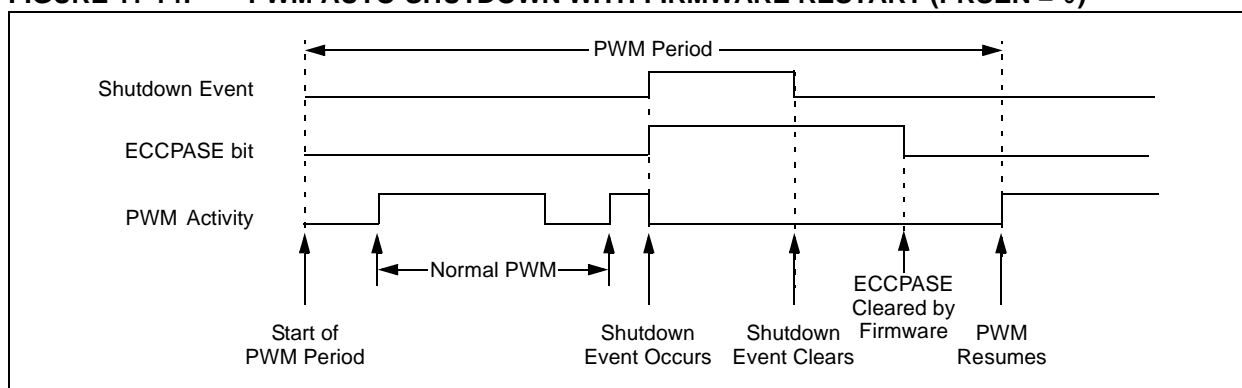
11.4.5   AUTO-RESTART MODE

The Enhanced PWM can be configured to automatically restart the PWM signal once the auto-shutdown condition has been removed. Auto-restart is enabled by setting the PRSEN bit in the PWM1CON register.

If auto-restart is enabled, the ECCPASE bit will remain set as long as the auto-shutdown condition is active. When the auto-shutdown condition is removed, the ECCPASE bit will be cleared via hardware and normal operation will resume.

FIGURE 11-15: **PWM AUTO-SHUTDOWN WITH AUTO-RESTART ENABLED (PRSEN = 1)**
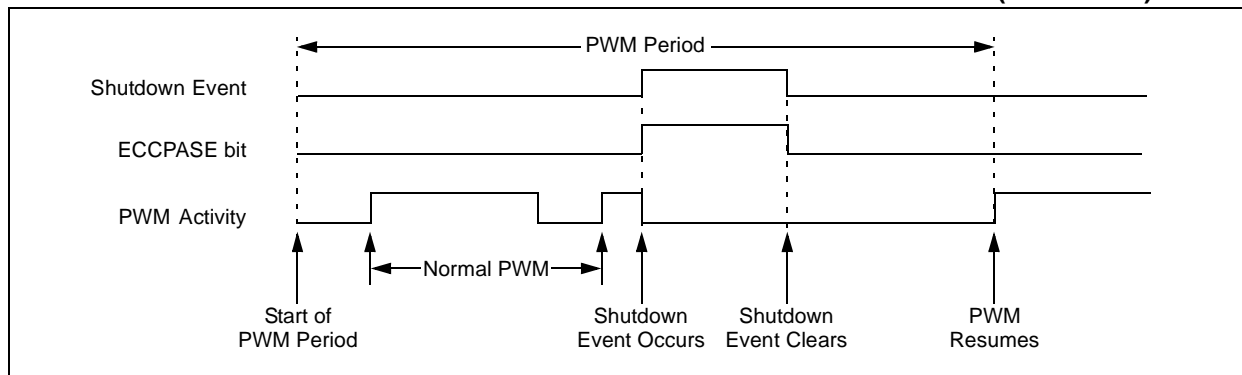
12.3.4 BROWN-OUT RESET (BOR)

The BOREN0 and BOREN1 bits in the Configuration Word register select one of four BOR modes. Two modes have been added to allow software or hardware control of the BOR enable. When BOREN<1:0> = 01, the SBOREN bit of the PCON register enables/disables the BOR, allowing it to be controlled in software. By selecting BOREN<1:0> = 10, the BOR is automatically disabled in Sleep to conserve power and enabled on wake-up. In this mode, the SBOREN bit is disabled. See Register 12-1 for the Configuration Word definition.

A brown-out occurs when VDD falls below VBOR for greater than parameter TBOR (see **Section 15.0 "Electrical Specifications"**). The brown-out condition will reset the device. This will occur regardless of VDD slew rate. A Brown-out Reset may not occur if VDD falls below VBOR for less than parameter TBOR.

On any Reset (Power-on, Brown-out Reset, Watchdog Timer, etc.), the chip will remain in Reset until VDD rises above VBOR (see Figure 12-3). If enabled, the Power-up Timer will be invoked by the Reset and keep the chip in Reset an additional 64 ms.

> **Note:** The Power-up Timer is enabled by the PWRTE bit in the Configuration Word register.

If VDD drops below VBOR while the Power-up Timer is running, the chip will go back into a Brown-out Reset and the Power-up Timer will be re-initialized. Once VDD rises above VBOR, the Power-up Timer will execute a 64 ms Reset.

12.3.5 BOR CALIBRATION

The PIC16F684 stores the BOR calibration values in fuses located in the Calibration Word register (2008h). The Calibration Word register is not erased when using the specified bulk erase sequence in the "PIC12F6XX/16F6XX *Memory Programming Specification*" (DS41204) and thus, does not require reprogramming.

> **Note:** Address 2008h is beyond the user program memory space. It belongs to the special configuration memory space (2000h-3FFFh), which can be accessed only during programming. See "PIC12F6XX/16F6XX *Memory Programming Specification*" (DS41204) for more information.

FIGURE 12-3: BROWN-OUT SITUATIONS

Note 1: 64 ms delay only if PWRTE bit is programmed to '0'.
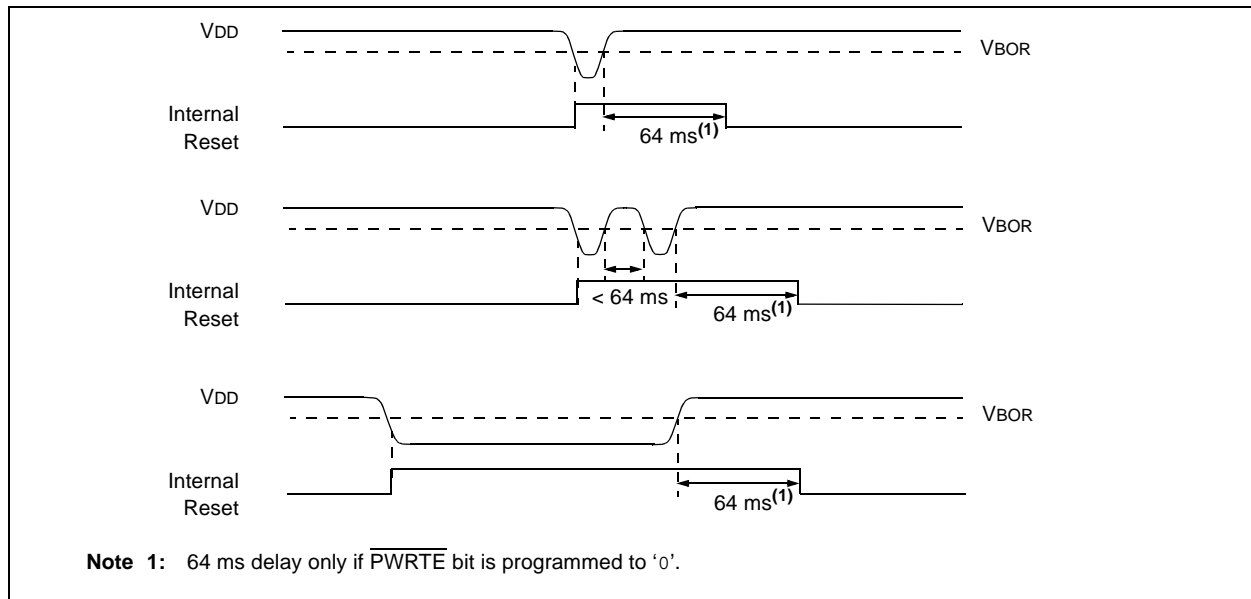
PIC16F684

FIGURE 12-8:   **INT PIN INTERRUPT TIMING**

Note 1: INTF flag is sampled here (every Q1).

    2: Asynchronous interrupt latency = 3-4 TCY. Synchronous latency = 3 TCY, where TCY = instruction cycle time. Latency is the same whether Inst (PC) is a single cycle or a 2-cycle instruction.

    3: CLKOUT is available only in INTOSC and RC Oscillator modes.

    4: For minimum width of INT pulse, refer to AC specifications in **Section 15.0 "Electrical Specifications"**.

    5: INTF is enabled to be set any time during the Q4-Q1 cycles.

TABLE 12-6:   **SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERRUPTS**

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
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RAIE	T0IF	INTF	RAIF	0000 0000	0000 0000
IOCA	—	—	IOCA5	IOCA4	IOCA3	IOCA2	IOCA1	IOCA0	--00 0000	--00 0000
PIR1	EEIF	ADIF	CCP1IF	C2IF	C1IF	OSFIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
PIE1	EEIE	ADIE	CCP1IE	C2IE	C1IE	OSFIE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, – = unimplemented read as '0', q = value depends upon condition. Shaded cells are not used by the interrupt module.

12.5 Context Saving During Interrupts

During an interrupt, only the return PC value is saved on the stack. Typically, users may wish to save key registers during an interrupt (e.g., W and STATUS registers). This must be implemented in software.

Temporary holding registers W_TEMP and STATUS_TEMP should be placed in the last 16 bytes of GPR (see Figure 2-2). These 16 locations are common to all banks and do not require banking. This makes context save and restore operations simpler. The code shown in Example 12-1 can be used to:

- Store the W register
- Store the STATUS register
- Execute the ISR code
- Restore the Status (and Bank Select Bit register)
- Restore the W register

> **Note:** The PIC16F684 does not require saving the PCLATH. However, if computed GOTOs are used in both the ISR and the main code, the PCLATH must be saved and restored in the ISR.

EXAMPLE 12-1: SAVING STATUS AND W REGISTERS IN RAM

```
    MOVWF   W_TEMP              ;Copy W to TEMP register
    SWAPF   STATUS,W            ;Swap status to be saved into W
                                ;Swaps are used because they do not affect the status bits
    MOVWF   STATUS_TEMP         ;Save status to bank zero STATUS_TEMP register
    :
    :(ISR)                      ;Insert user code here
    :
    SWAPF   STATUS_TEMP,W       ;Swap STATUS_TEMP register into W
                                ;(sets bank to original state)
    MOVWF   STATUS              ;Move W into STATUS register
    SWAPF   W_TEMP,F            ;Swap W_TEMP
    SWAPF   W_TEMP,W            ;Swap W_TEMP into W
```

REGISTER 12-2:   WDTCON: WATCHDOG TIMER CONTROL REGISTER

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

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

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

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

Bit Value = Prescale Rate

```
0000 = 1:32
0001 = 1:64
0010 = 1:128
0011 = 1:256
0100 = 1:512 (Reset value)
0101 = 1:1024
0110 = 1:2048
0111 = 1:4096
1000 = 1:8192
1001 = 1:16384
1010 = 1:32768
1011 = 1:65536
1100 = Reserved
1101 = Reserved
1110 = Reserved
1111 = Reserved
```

bit 0   **SWDTEN:** Software Enable or Disable the Watchdog Timer[1]

```
1 = WDT is turned on
0 = WDT is turned off (Reset value)
```

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

TABLE 12-8:   SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH WATCHDOG TIMER

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
WDTCON	—	—	—	WDTPS3	WDTPS2	WSTPS1	WDTPS0	SWDTEN	---0 1000	---0 1000
OPTION_REG	$\overline{RAPU}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
CONFIG	$\overline{CPD}$	$\overline{CP}$	MCLRE	$\overline{PWRTE}$	WDTE	FOSC2	FOSC1	FOSC0	—	—

Legend: Shaded cells are not used by the Watchdog Timer.
Note   1:   See Register 12-1 for operation of all Configuration Word register bits.

14.11 PICSTART Plus Development Programmer

The PICSTART Plus Development Programmer is an easy-to-use, low-cost, prototype programmer. It connects to the PC via a COM (RS-232) port. MPLAB Integrated Development Environment software makes using the programmer simple and efficient. The PICSTART Plus Development Programmer supports most PIC devices in DIP packages up to 40 pins. Larger pin count devices, such as the PIC16C92X and PIC17C76X, may be supported with an adapter socket. The PICSTART Plus Development Programmer is CE compliant.

14.12 PICkit 2 Development Programmer

The PICkit™ 2 Development Programmer is a low-cost programmer and selected Flash device debugger with an easy-to-use interface for programming many of Microchip's baseline, mid-range and PIC18F families of Flash memory microcontrollers. The PICkit 2 Starter Kit includes a prototyping development board, twelve sequential lessons, software and HI-TECH's PICC™ Lite C compiler, and is designed to help get up to speed quickly using PIC® microcontrollers. The kit provides everything needed to program, evaluate and develop applications using Microchip's powerful, mid-range Flash memory family of microcontrollers.

14.13 Demonstration, Development and Evaluation Boards

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.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) and the latest *"Product Selector Guide"* (DS00148) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

15.0 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings[†]

Ambient temperature under bias..-40° to +125°C

Storage temperature .... -65°C to +150°C

Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} .... -0.3V to +6.5V

Voltage on $\overline{MCLR}$ with respect to V_{SS} .... -0.3V to +13.5V

Voltage on all other pins with respect to V_{SS} .... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)

Total power dissipation[1] .... 800 mW

Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin .... 95 mA

Maximum current into V_{DD} pin .... 95 mA

Input clamp current, I_{IK} (V_I < 0 or V_I > V_{DD})..± 20 mA

Output clamp current, I_{OK} (V_O < 0 or V_O > V_{DD})...± 20 mA

Maximum output current sunk by any I/O pin.. 25 mA

Maximum output current sourced by any I/O pin .... 25 mA

Maximum current sunk by PORTA and PORTC (combined) .... 90 mA

Maximum current sourced PORTA and PORTC (combined).. 90 mA

Note 1: Power dissipation is calculated as follows: $P_{DIS} = V_{DD} \times \{I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH}\} + \sum \{(V_{DD} - V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}\} + \sum(V_{OI} \times I_{OL})$.

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† NOTICE: Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure above maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

15.3 DC Characteristics: PIC16F684-I (Industrial)

DC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial					
Param No.	**Device Characteristics**	**Min**	**Typ†**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
						VDD	**Note**
D020	**Power-down Base Current(IPD)[2]**	—	0.05	1.2	µA	2.0	WDT, BOR, Comparators, VREF and T1OSC disabled
		—	0.15	1.5	µA	3.0	
		—	0.35	1.8	µA	5.0	
		—	150	500	nA	3.0	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +25°C
D021		—	1.0	2.2	µA	2.0	WDT Current[1]
		—	2.0	4.0	µA	3.0	
		—	3.0	7.0	µA	5.0	
D022		—	42	60	µA	3.0	BOR Current[1]
		—	85	122	µA	5.0	
D023		—	32	45	µA	2.0	Comparator Current[1], both comparators enabled
		—	60	78	µA	3.0	
		—	120	160	µA	5.0	
D024		—	30	36	µA	2.0	CVREF Current[1] (high range)
		—	45	55	µA	3.0	
		—	75	95	µA	5.0	
D025*		—	39	47	µA	2.0	CVREF Current[1] (low range)
		—	59	72	µA	3.0	
		—	98	124	µA	5.0	
D026		—	4.5	7.0	µA	2.0	T1OSC Current[1], 32.768 kHz
		—	5.0	8.0	µA	3.0	
		—	6.0	12	µA	5.0	
D027		—	0.30	1.6	µA	3.0	A/D Current[1], no conversion in progress
		—	0.36	1.9	µA	5.0	

*   These parameters are characterized but not tested.

†   Data in 'Typ' column is at 5.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1:   The peripheral current is the sum of the base IDD or IPD and the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. The peripheral Δ current can be determined by subtracting the base IDD or IPD current from this limit. Max values should be used when calculating total current consumption.

2:   The power-down current in Sleep mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in Sleep mode, with all I/O pins in high-impedance state and tied to VDD.

FIGURE 16-4: **MAXIMUM I**DD **vs. F**OSC **OVER V**DD **(HS MODE)**
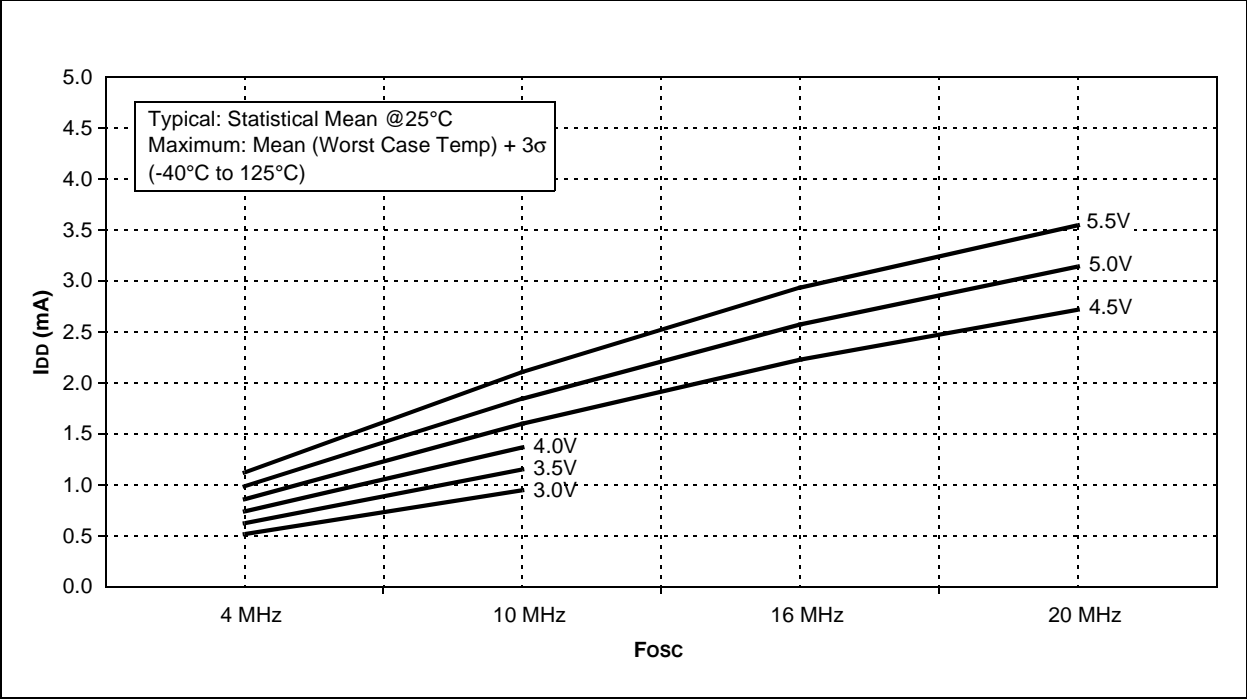
FIGURE 16-5: **TYPICAL I**DD **vs. V**DD **OVER F**OSC **(XT MODE)**
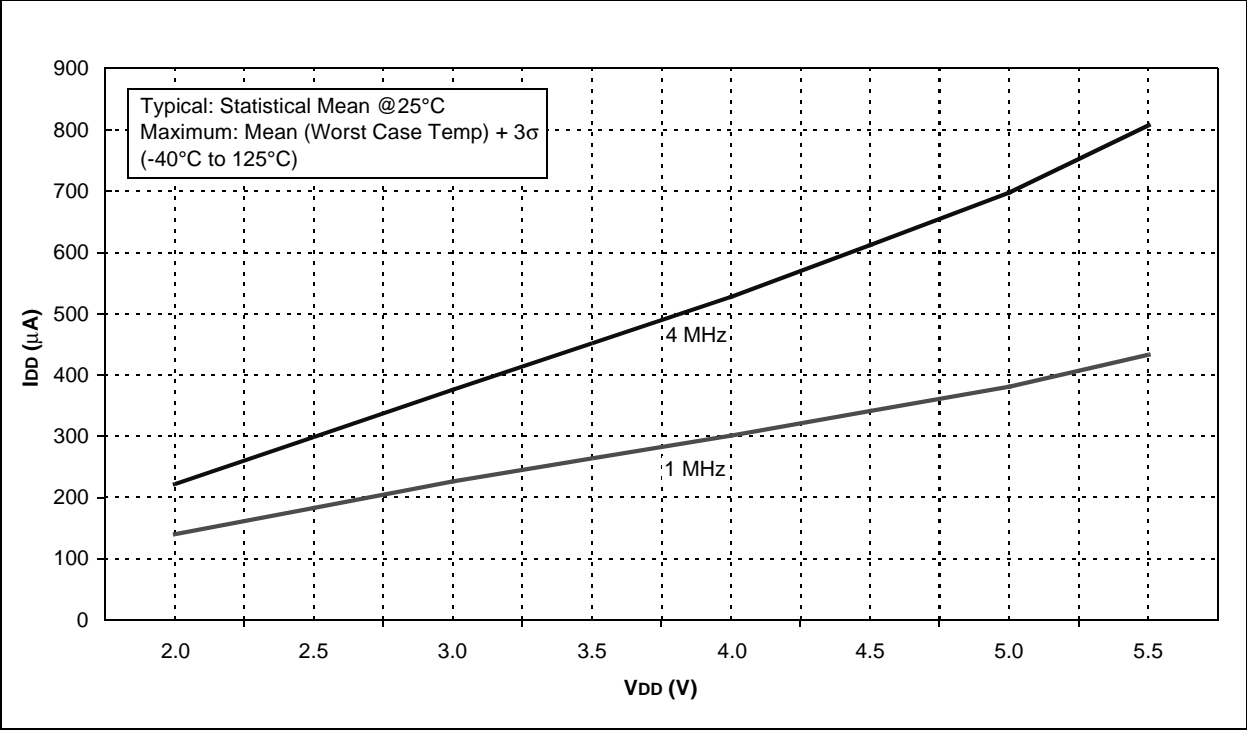
FIGURE 16-24: V_{OL} vs. I_{OL} OVER TEMPERATURE (V_{DD} = 5.0V)
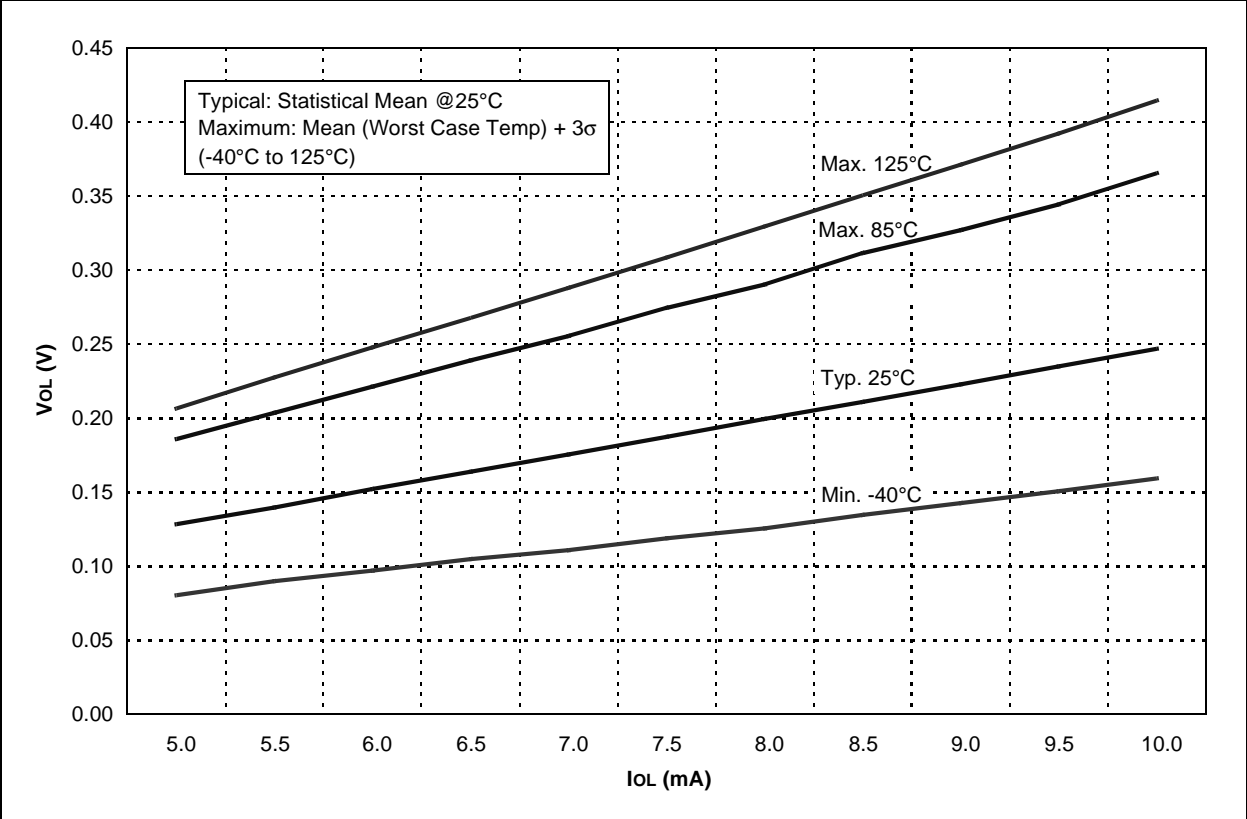
FIGURE 16-25: V_{OH} vs. I_{OH} OVER TEMPERATURE (V_{DD} = 3.0V)

INDEX

PIC16F684