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### What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

### Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

#### Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, HLVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
Program Memory Size	24KB (12K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 13x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	40-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	40-PDIP
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18lf4458-i-p">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18lf4458-i-p</a>



# MICROCHIP

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

## 28/40/44-Pin High-Performance, Enhanced Flash, USB Microcontrollers with 12-Bit A/D and nanoWatt Technology

### Universal Serial Bus Features:

- USB V2.0 Compliant
- Low Speed (1.5 Mb/s) and Full Speed (12 Mb/s)
- Supports Control, Interrupt, Isochronous and Bulk Transfers
- Supports up to 32 Endpoints (16 bidirectional)
- 1-Kbyte Dual Access RAM for USB
- On-Chip USB Transceiver with On-Chip Voltage Regulator
- Interface for Off-Chip USB Transceiver
- Streaming Parallel Port (SPP) for USB Streaming Transfers (40/44-pin devices only)

### Power-Managed Modes:

- Run: CPU On, Peripherals On
- Idle: CPU Off, Peripherals On
- Sleep: CPU Off, Peripherals Off
- Idle mode Currents Down to 5.8  $\mu$ A Typical
- Sleep mode Currents Down to 0.1  $\mu$ A Typical
- Timer1 Oscillator: 1.1  $\mu$ A Typical, 32 kHz, 2V
- Watchdog Timer: 2.1  $\mu$ A Typical
- Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up

### Special Microcontroller Features:

- C Compiler Optimized Architecture with Optional Extended Instruction Set
- 100,000 Erase/Write Cycle Enhanced Flash Program Memory Typical
- 1,000,000 Erase/Write Cycle Data EEPROM Memory Typical
- Flash/Data EEPROM Retention: > 40 Years
- Self-Programmable under Software Control
- Priority Levels for Interrupts
- 8 x 8 Single-Cycle Hardware Multiplier
- Extended Watchdog Timer (WDT):
  - Programmable period from 41 ms to 131s
- Programmable Code Protection
- Single-Supply 5V In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) via Two Pins
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD) via Two Pins
- Optional Dedicated ICD/ICSP Port (44-pin TQFP package only)
- Wide Operating Voltage Range (2.0V to 5.5V)

### Flexible Oscillator Structure:

- Four Crystal modes, Including High-Precision PLL for USB
- Two External Clock modes, up to 48 MHz
- Internal Oscillator Block:
  - 8 user-selectable frequencies, from 31 kHz to 8 MHz
  - User-tunable to compensate for frequency drift
- Secondary Oscillator using Timer1 @ 32 kHz
- Dual Oscillator Options allow Microcontroller and USB module to Run at Different Clock Speeds
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor:
  - Allows for safe shutdown if any clock stops

### Peripheral Highlights:

- High-Current Sink/Source: 25 mA/25 mA
- Three External Interrupts
- Four Timer modules (Timer0 to Timer3)
- Up to 2 Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) modules:
  - Capture is 16-bit, max. resolution 5.2 ns ( $T_{CY}/16$ )
  - Compare is 16-bit, max. resolution 83.3 ns ( $T_{CY}$ )
  - PWM output: PWM resolution is 1 to 10-bits
- Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM (ECCP) module:
  - Multiple output modes
  - Selectable polarity
  - Programmable dead time
  - Auto-shutdown and auto-restart
- Enhanced USART module:
  - LIN bus support
- Master Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) module supporting 3-wire SPI (all 4 modes) and I<sup>2</sup>C™ Master and Slave modes
- 12-Bit, up to 13-Channel Analog-to-Digital Converter module (A/D) with Programmable Acquisition Time
- Dual Analog Comparators with Input Multiplexing

**Note:** This document is supplemented by the "PIC18F2455/2550/4455/4550 Data Sheet" (DS39632). See **Section 1.0 "Device Overview"**.

Device	Program Memory		Data Memory		I/O	12-Bit A/D (ch)	CCP/ECCP (PWM)	SPP	MSSP		EUSART	Comp.	Timers 8/16-Bit
	Flash (bytes)	# Single-Word Instructions	SRAM (bytes)	EEPROM (bytes)					SPI	Master I <sup>2</sup> C™			
PIC18F2458	24K	12288	2048	256	24	10	2/0	No	Y	Y	1	2	1/3
PIC18F2553	32K	16384			35	13	1/1	Yes					
PIC18F4458	24K	12288											
PIC18F4553	32K	16384											

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

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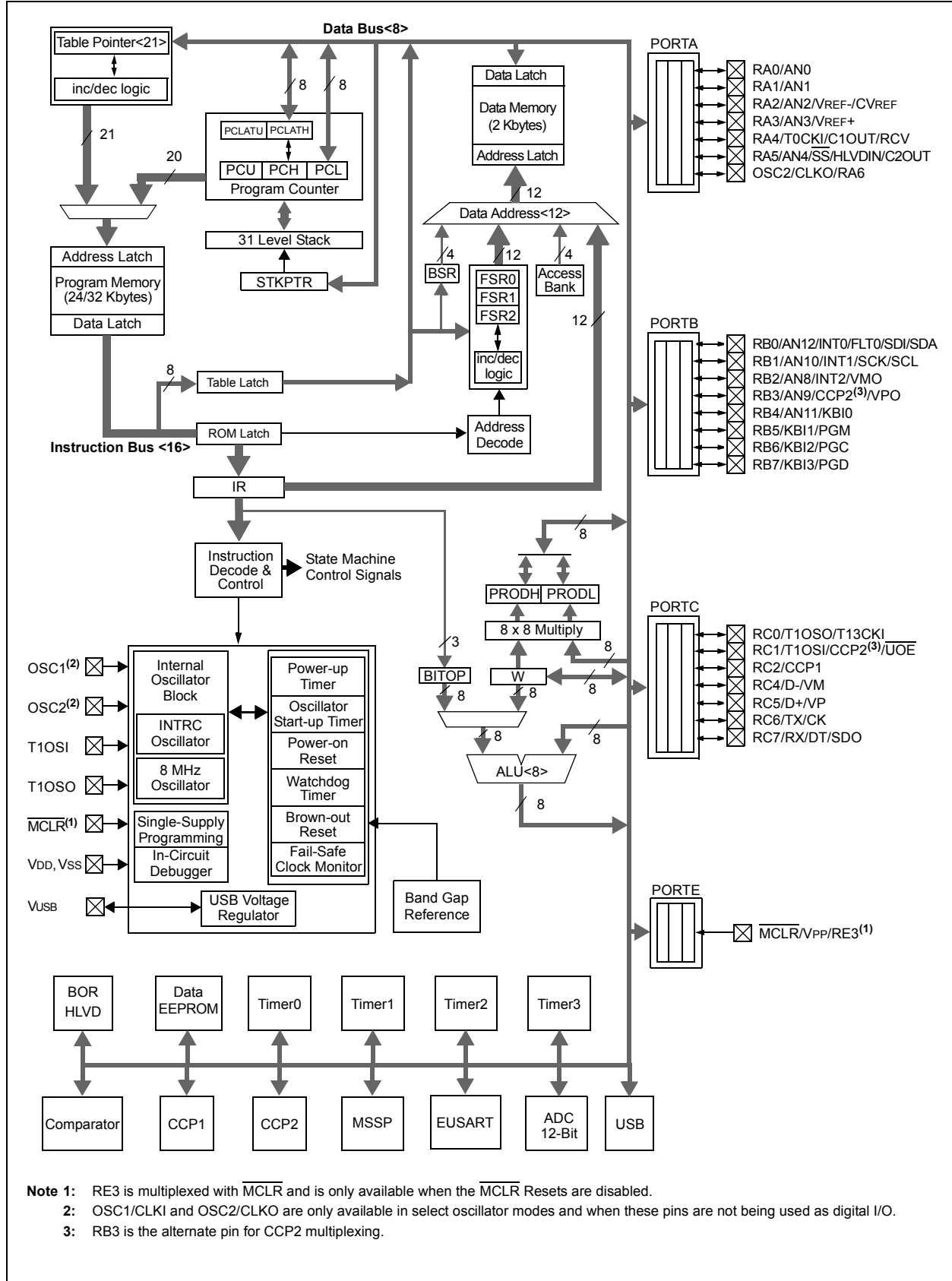
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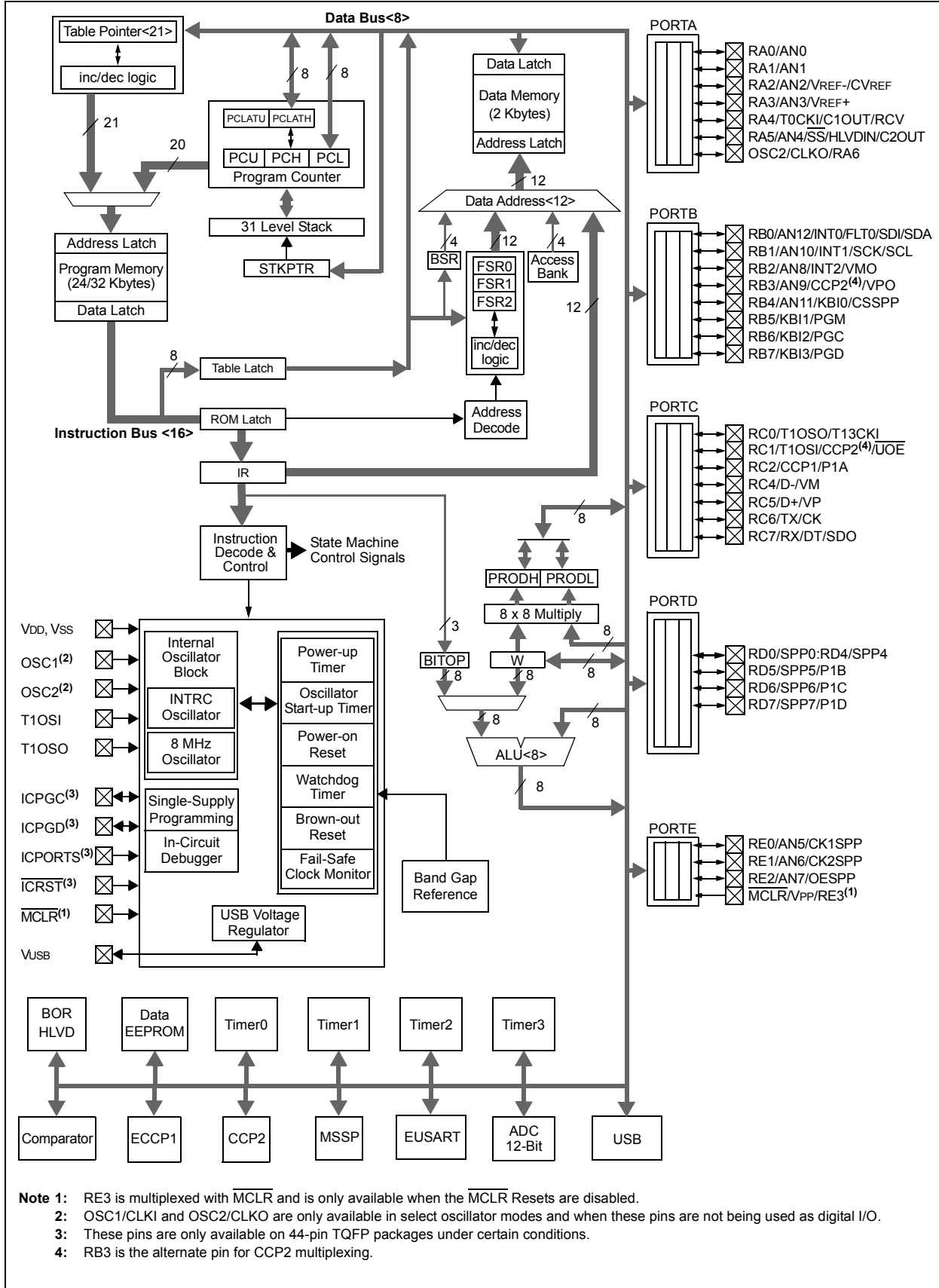
# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

FIGURE 1-1: PIC18F2458/2553 (28-PIN) BLOCK DIAGRAM



# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

FIGURE 1-2: PIC18F4458/4553(40/44-PIN) BLOCK DIAGRAM



# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F2458/2553 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	SPDIP, SOIC			
MCLR/VPP/RE3 MCLR	1	I	ST	Master Clear (input) or programming voltage (input). Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device. Programming voltage input. Digital input.
VPP		P		
RE3		I		
OSC1/CLKI OSC1 CLKI	9	I I	Analog Analog	Oscillator crystal or external clock input. Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. External clock source input. Always associated with pin function OSC1. (See OSC2/CLKO pin.)
OSC2/CLKO/RA6 OSC2	10	O	—	Oscillator crystal or clock output. Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. In select modes, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate. General purpose I/O pin.
CLKO		O	—	
RA6		I/O	TTL	

**Legend:** TTL = TTL compatible input                                    CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels    I = Input  
O = Output    P = Power

**Note 1:** Alternate assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is cleared.  
**2:** Default assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is set.

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

**TABLE 1-2: PIC18F2458/2553 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)**

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	SPDIP, SOIC			
RA0/AN0	2			PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA0		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN0		I	Analog	Analog input 0.
RA1/AN1	3			
RA1		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN1		I	Analog	Analog input 1.
RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF	4			
RA2		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN2		I	Analog	Analog input 2.
VREF-		I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (low) input.
CVREF		O	Analog	Analog comparator reference output.
RA3/AN3/VREF+	5			
RA3		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN3		I	Analog	Analog input 3.
VREF+		I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (high) input.
RA4/T0CKI/C1OUT/RCV	6			
RA4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T0CKI		I	ST	Timer0 external clock input.
C1OUT		O	—	Comparator 1 output.
RCV		I	TTL	External USB transceiver RCV input.
RA5/AN4/ <u>SS</u> /HLVDIN/C2OUT	7			
RA5		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN4		I	Analog	Analog input 4.
SS		I	TTL	SPI slave select input.
HLVDIN		I	Analog	High/Low-Voltage Detect input.
C2OUT		O	—	Comparator 2 output.
RA6	—	—	—	See the OSC2/CLKO/RA6 pin.

**Legend:** TTL = TTL compatible input      CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels    I = Input  
 O = Output      P = Power

**Note 1:** Alternate assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is cleared.  
**2:** Default assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is set.

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

**TABLE 1-2: PIC18F2458/2553 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)**

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	SPDIP, SOIC			
RB0/AN12/INT0/FLT0/ SDI/SDA RB0 AN12 INT0 FLT0 SDI SDA	21	I/O I I I I I/O	TTL Analog ST ST ST ST	PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-ups on all inputs.  Digital I/O. Analog input 12. External interrupt 0. PWM Fault input (CCP1 module). SPI data in. I <sup>2</sup> C™ data I/O.
RB1/AN10/INT1/SCK/ SCL RB1 AN10 INT1 SCK SCL	22	I/O I I I/O I/O	TTL Analog ST ST ST	Digital I/O. Analog input 10. External interrupt 1. Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode. Synchronous serial clock input/output for I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
RB2/AN8/INT2/VMO RB2 AN8 INT2 VMO	23	I/O I I O	TTL Analog ST —	Digital I/O. Analog input 8. External interrupt 2. External USB transceiver VMO output.
RB3/AN9/CCP2/VPO RB3 AN9 CCP2 <sup>(1)</sup> VPO	24	I/O I I/O O	TTL Analog ST —	Digital I/O. Analog input 9. Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/PWM 2 output. External USB transceiver VPO output.
RB4/AN11/KBI0 RB4 AN11 KBI0	25	I/O I I	TTL Analog TTL	Digital I/O. Analog input 11. Interrupt-on-change pin.
RB5/KBI1/PGM RB5 KBI1 PGM	26	I/O I I/O	TTL TTL ST	Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin. Low-Voltage ICSP™ Programming enable pin.
RB6/KBI2/PGC RB6 KBI2 PGC	27	I/O I I/O	TTL TTL ST	Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin. In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming clock pin.
RB7/KBI3/PGD RB7 KBI3 PGD	28	I/O I I/O	TTL TTL ST	Digital I/O. Interrupt-on-change pin. In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming data pin.

**Legend:** TTL = TTL compatible input      CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels      I = Input  
 O = Output      P = Power

**Note 1:** Alternate assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is cleared.  
**2:** Default assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is set.



# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

**TABLE 1-2: PIC18F2458/2553 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)**

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	SPDIP, SOIC			
RC0/T1OSO/T13CKI	11	I/O O I	ST — ST	PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port.  Digital I/O. Timer1 oscillator output. Timer1/Timer3 external clock input.
RC1/T1OSI/CCP2/IOE	12	I/O I I/O —	ST CMOS ST —	Digital I/O. Timer1 oscillator input. Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/PWM2 output. External USB transceiver OE output.
RC2/CCP1	13	RC2 I/O CCP1 I/O	ST ST	Digital I/O. Capture 1 input/Compare 1 output/PWM1 output.
RC4/D-/VM	15	RC4 I D- I/O VM I	TTL — TTL	Digital input. USB differential minus line (input/output). External USB transceiver VM input.
RC5/D+/VP	16	RC5 I D+ I/O VP O	TTL — TTL	Digital input. USB differential plus line (input/output). External USB transceiver VP input.
RC6/TX/CK	17	RC6 I/O TX O CK I/O	ST — ST	Digital I/O. EUSART asynchronous transmit. EUSART synchronous clock (see RX/DT).
RC7/RX/DT/SDO	18	RC7 I/O RX I DT I/O SDO O	ST ST ST —	Digital I/O. EUSART asynchronous receive. EUSART synchronous data (see TX/CK). SPI data out.
RE3	—	—	—	See MCLR/VPP/RE3 pin.
VUSB	14	O P	— —	Internal USB transceiver power supply. When the internal USB regulator is enabled, VUSB is the regulator output. When the internal USB regulator is disabled, VUSB is the power input for the USB transceiver.
Vss	8, 19	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	20	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.

**Legend:** TTL = TTL compatible input      CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels      I = Input  
 O = Output      P = Power

**Note 1:** Alternate assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is cleared.

**2:** Default assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is set.

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

**TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4458/4553 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)**

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	PDIP	QFN	TQFP			
RB0/AN12/INT0/ FLT0/SDI/SDA	33	9	8			PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-ups on all inputs.
RB0				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN12				I	Analog	Analog input 12.
INT0				I	ST	External interrupt 0.
FLT0				I	ST	Enhanced PWM Fault input (ECCP1 module).
SDI				I	ST	SPI data in.
SDA				I/O	ST	I <sup>2</sup> C™ data I/O.
RB1/AN10/INT1/SCK/ SCL	34	10	9			
RB1				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN10				I	Analog	Analog input 10.
INT1				I	ST	External interrupt 1.
SCK				I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode.
SCL				I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
RB2/AN8/INT2/VMO	35	11	10			
RB2				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN8				I	Analog	Analog input 8.
INT2				I	ST	External interrupt 2.
VMO				O	—	External USB transceiver VMO output.
RB3/AN9/CCP2/VPO	36	12	11			
RB3				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN9				I	Analog	Analog input 9.
CCP2 <sup>(1)</sup>				I/O	ST	Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/PWM 2 output.
VPO				O	—	External USB transceiver VPO output.
RB4/AN11/KBI0/CSSPP	37	14	14			
RB4				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN11				I	Analog	Analog input 11.
KBI0				I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
CSSPP				O	—	SPP chip select control output.
RB5/KBI1/PGM	38	15	15			
RB5				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI1				I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGM				I/O	ST	Low-Voltage ICSP™ Programming enable pin.
RB6/KBI2/PGC	39	16	16			
RB6				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI2				I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGC				I/O	ST	In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming clock pin.
RB7/KBI3/PGD	40	17	17			
RB7				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI3				I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGD				I/O	ST	In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming data pin.

**Legend:** TTL = TTL compatible input      CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels      I = Input  
 O = Output      P = Power

- Note 1:** Alternate assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is cleared.  
**2:** Default assignment for CCP2 when CCP2MX Configuration bit is set.  
**3:** These pins are No Connect unless the ICPRT Configuration bit is set. For NC/ICPORTS, the pin is No Connect unless ICPRT is set and the DEBUG Configuration bit is cleared.

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

## 2.0 12-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (A/D) MODULE

The Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Converter module has 10 inputs for the 28-pin devices and 13 for the 40-pin and 44-pin devices. This module allows conversion of an analog input signal to a corresponding 12-bit digital number.

The module has five registers:

- A/D Result High Register (ADRESH)
- A/D Result Low Register (ADRESL)
- A/D Control Register 0 (ADCON0)
- A/D Control Register 1 (ADCON1)
- A/D Control Register 2 (ADCON2)

The ADCON0 register, shown in Register 2-1, controls the operation of the A/D module. The ADCON1 register, shown in Register 2-2, configures the functions of the port pins. The ADCON2 register, shown in Register 2-3, configures the A/D clock source, programmed acquisition time and justification.

### REGISTER 2-1: ADCON0: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/DONE	ADON
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 5-2 **CHS3:CHS0:** Analog Channel Select bits

0000 = Channel 0 (AN0)

0001 = Channel 1 (AN1)

0010 = Channel 2 (AN2)

0011 = Channel 3 (AN3)

0100 = Channel 4 (AN4)

0101 = Channel 5 (AN5)<sup>(1,2)</sup>

0110 = Channel 6 (AN6)<sup>(1,2)</sup>

0111 = Channel 7 (AN7)<sup>(1,2)</sup>

1000 = Channel 8 (AN8)

1001 = Channel 9 (AN9)

1010 = Channel 10 (AN10)

1011 = Channel 11 (AN11)

1100 = Channel 12 (AN12)

1101 = Unimplemented<sup>(2)</sup>

1110 = Unimplemented<sup>(2)</sup>

1111 = Unimplemented<sup>(2)</sup>

bit 1 **GO/DONE:** A/D Conversion Status bit

When ADON = 1:

1 = A/D conversion in progress

0 = A/D Idle

bit 0 **ADON:** A/D On bit

1 = A/D Converter module is enabled

0 = A/D Converter module is disabled

**Note 1:** These channels are not implemented on 28-pin devices.

**2:** Performing a conversion on unimplemented channels will return a floating input measurement.

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

## REGISTER 2-2: ADCON1: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W <sup>(1)</sup>	R/W <sup>(1)</sup>	R/W <sup>(1)</sup>
—	—	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0
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            **VCFG1:** Voltage Reference Configuration bit (VREF- source)  
                   1 = VREF- (AN2)  
                   0 = VSS
- bit 4            **VCFG0:** Voltage Reference Configuration bit (VREF+ source)  
                   1 = VREF+ (AN3)  
                   0 = VDD
- bit 3-0        **PCFG3:PCFG0:** A/D Port Configuration Control bits:

PCFG3: PCFG0	AN12	AN11	AN10	AN9	AN8	AN7 <sup>(2)</sup>	AN6 <sup>(2)</sup>	AN5 <sup>(2)</sup>	AN4	AN3	AN2	AN1	AN0
0000 <sup>(1)</sup>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0001	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0010	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0011	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0100	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0101	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0110	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0111 <sup>(1)</sup>	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1000	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1001	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A
1010	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A
1011	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A
1100	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A
1101	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A
1110	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A
1111	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

A = Analog input

D = Digital I/O

**Note 1:** The Reset value of the PCFG bits depends on the value of the PBDEN Configuration bit. When PBDEN = 1, PCFG<3:0> = 0000; when PBDEN = 0, PCFG<3:0> = 0111.

**Note 2:** AN5 through AN7 are available only on 40-pin and 44-pin devices.

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

The analog reference voltage is software selectable to either the device's positive and negative supply voltage (VDD and VSS), or the voltage level on the RA3/AN3/VREF+ and RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF pins.

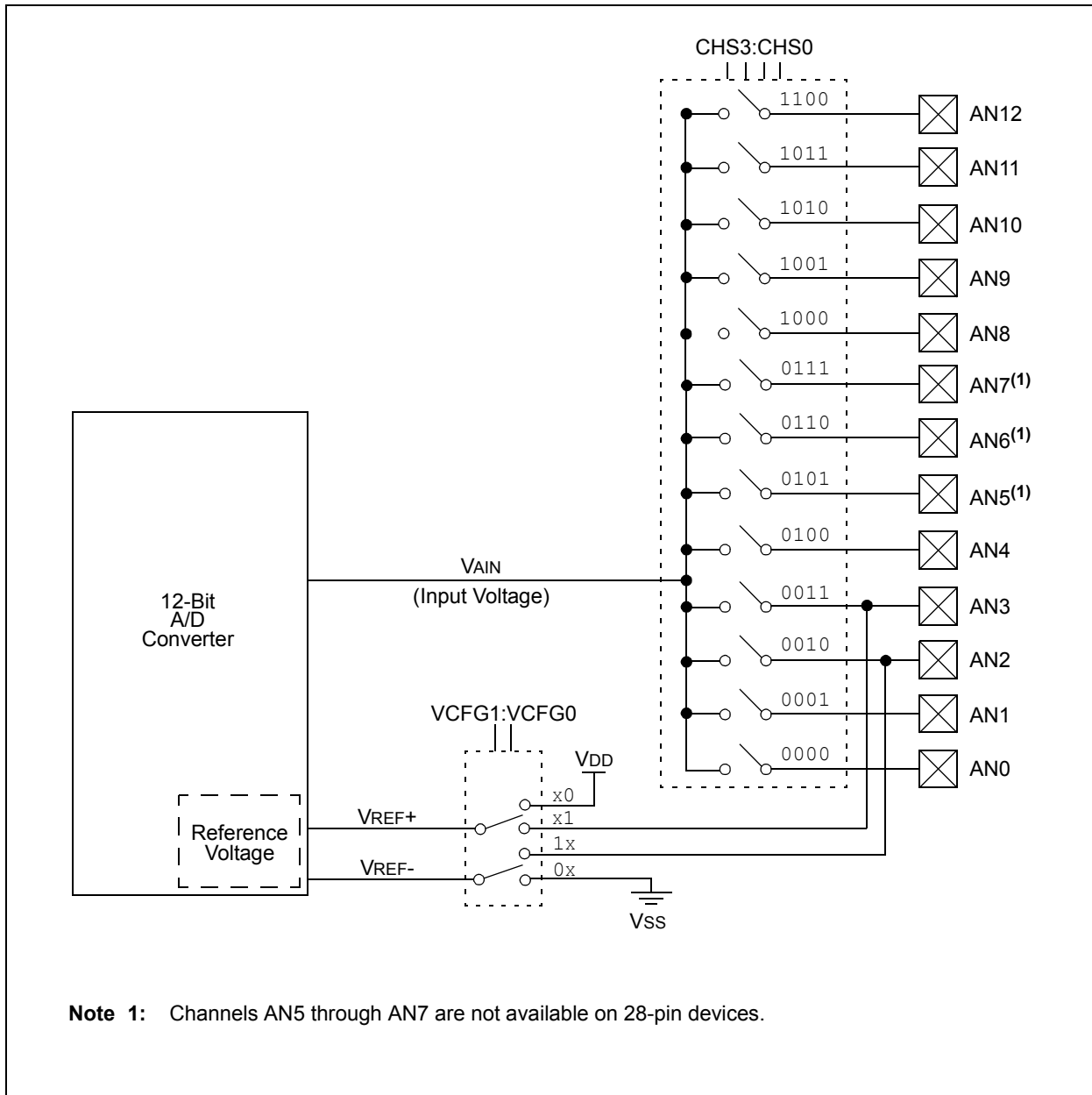
The A/D Converter has a unique feature of being able to operate while the device is in Sleep mode. To operate in Sleep, the A/D conversion clock must be derived from the A/D's internal RC oscillator.

The output of the sample and hold is the input into the Converter, which generates the result via successive approximation.

A device Reset forces all registers to their Reset state. This forces the A/D module to be turned off and any conversion in progress is aborted.

Each port pin associated with the A/D Converter can be configured as an analog input or as a digital I/O. The ADRESH and ADRESL registers contain the result of the A/D conversion. When the A/D conversion is complete, the result is loaded into the ADRESH:ADRESL register pair, the GO/DONE bit (ADCON0 register) is cleared and the A/D Interrupt Flag bit, ADIF, is set. The block diagram of the A/D module is shown in Figure 2-1.

**FIGURE 2-1: A/D BLOCK DIAGRAM**



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The value in the ADRESH:ADRESL registers is unknown following Power-on and Brown-out Resets, and is not affected by any other Reset.

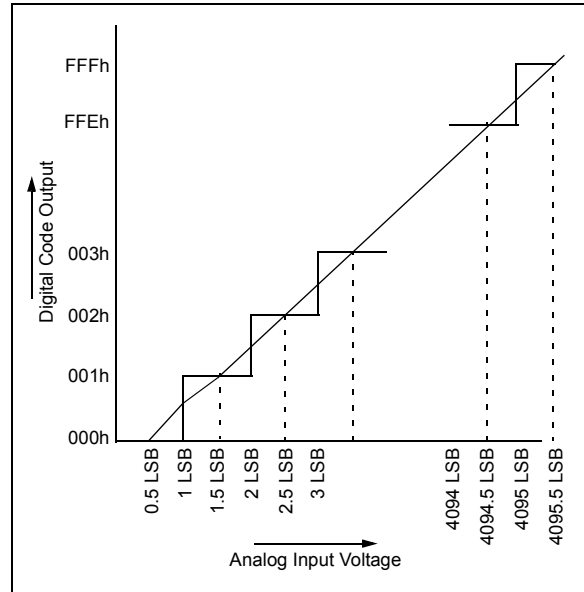
After the A/D module has been configured as desired, the selected channel must be acquired before the conversion is started. The analog input channels must have their corresponding TRIS bits selected as an input. To determine acquisition time, see **Section 2.1 “A/D Acquisition Requirements”**. After this acquisition time has elapsed, the A/D conversion can be started. An acquisition time can be programmed to occur between setting the GO/DONE bit and the actual start of the conversion.

The following steps should be followed to perform an A/D conversion:

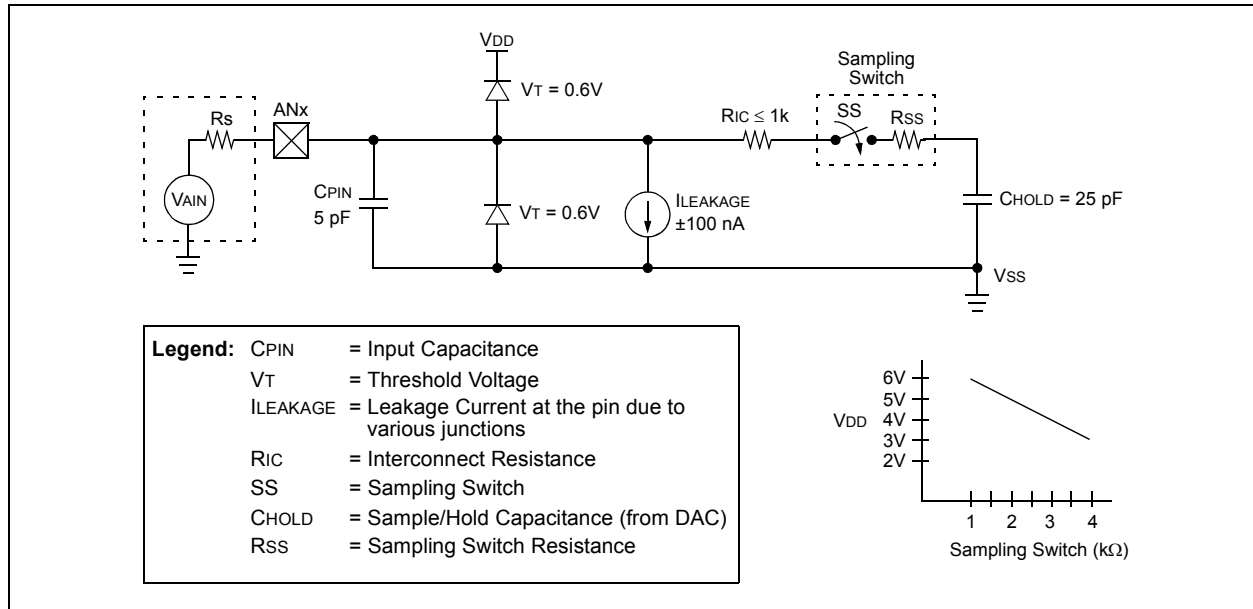
1. Configure the A/D module:
  - Configure analog pins, voltage reference and digital I/O (ADCON1)
  - Select A/D input channel (ADCON0)
  - Select A/D acquisition time (ADCON2)
  - Select A/D conversion clock (ADCON2)
  - Turn on A/D module (ADCON0)
2. Configure A/D interrupt (if desired):
  - Clear ADIF bit
  - Set ADIE bit
  - Set GIE bit
3. Wait the required acquisition time (if required).
4. Start conversion:
  - Set GO/DONE bit (ADCON0 register)

5. Wait for A/D conversion to complete, by either:
  - Polling for the GO/DONE bit to be cleared
 OR
  - Waiting for the A/D interrupt
6. Read A/D Result registers (ADRESH:ADRESL); clear bit ADIF, if required.
7. For next conversion, go to step 1 or step 2, as required. The A/D conversion time per bit is defined as T<sub>AD</sub>. A minimum wait of 2 T<sub>AD</sub> is required before the next acquisition starts.

**FIGURE 2-2: A/D TRANSFER FUNCTION**



**FIGURE 2-3: ANALOG INPUT MODEL**



## 2.6 A/D Conversions

Figure 2-4 shows the operation of the A/D Converter after the  $\overline{\text{GO/DONE}}$  bit has been set and the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits are cleared. A conversion is started after the following instruction to allow entry into Sleep mode before the conversion begins.

Figure 2-5 shows the operation of the A/D Converter after the  $\overline{\text{GO/DONE}}$  bit has been set and the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits are set to '010', and selecting a 4 TAD acquisition time before the conversion starts.

Clearing the  $\overline{\text{GO/DONE}}$  bit during a conversion will abort the current conversion. The A/D Result register pair will NOT be updated with the partially completed A/D conversion sample. This means the ADRESH:ADRESL registers will continue to contain the value of the last completed conversion (or the last value written to the ADRESH:ADRESL registers).

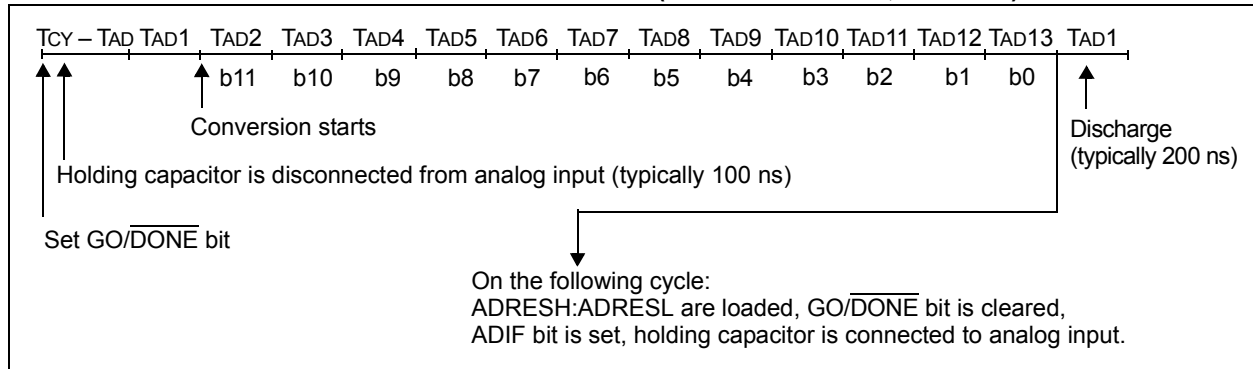
After the A/D conversion is completed or aborted, a  $2 T_{CY}$  wait is required before the next acquisition can be started. After this wait, acquisition on the selected channel is automatically started.

**Note:** The  $\overline{\text{GO/DONE}}$  bit should **NOT** be set in the same instruction that turns on the A/D. Code should wait at least  $2 \mu\text{s}$  after enabling the A/D before beginning an acquisition and conversion cycle.

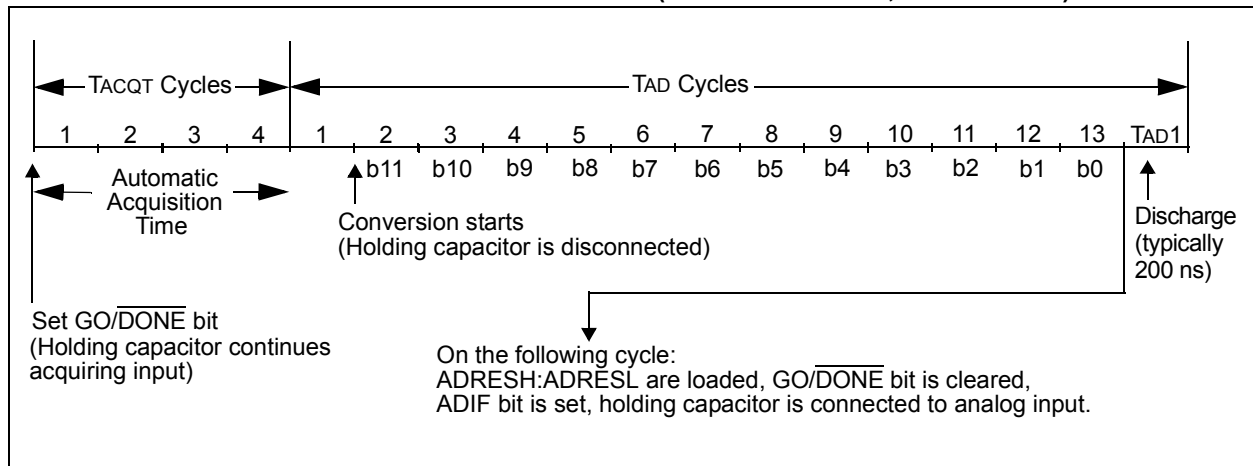
## 2.7 Discharge

The discharge phase is used to initialize the value of the holding capacitor. The array is discharged before every sample. This feature helps to optimize the unity gain amplifier, as the circuit always needs to charge the capacitor array, rather than charge/discharge based on previous measure values.

**FIGURE 2-4: A/D CONVERSION TAD CYCLES (ACQT<2:0> = 000, TACQ = 0)**



**FIGURE 2-5: A/D CONVERSION TAD CYCLES (ACQT<2:0> = 010, TACQ = 4 TAD)**



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## 2.8 Use of the CCP2 Trigger

An A/D conversion can be started by the Special Event Trigger of the CCP2 module. This requires that the CCP2M3:CCP2M0 bits (CCP2CON<3:0>) be programmed as '1011' and that the A/D module is enabled (ADON bit is set). When the trigger occurs, the GO/DONE bit will be set, starting the A/D acquisition and conversion, and the Timer1 (or Timer3) counter will be reset to zero. Timer1 (or Timer3) is reset to automatically repeat the A/D acquisition period with minimal software overhead (firmware must move ADRESH:ADRESL to

the desired location). The appropriate analog input channel must be selected and the minimum acquisition period is either timed by the user, or an appropriate TACQ time selected before the Special Event Trigger sets the GO/DONE bit (starts a conversion).

If the A/D module is not enabled (ADON is cleared), the Special Event Trigger will be ignored by the A/D module, but will still reset the Timer1 (or Timer3) counter.

**TABLE 2-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH A/D OPERATION**

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values on Page:
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	(4)
PIR1	SPPIF <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	(4)
PIE1	SPPIE <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	(4)
IPR1	SPPIP <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	(4)
PIR2	OSCFIF	CMIF	USBIF	EEIF	BCLIF	HLVDIF	TMR3IF	CCP2IF	(4)
PIE2	OSCFIE	CMIE	USBIE	EEIE	BCLIE	HLVDIE	TMR3IE	CCP2IE	(4)
IPR2	OSCFIP	CMIP	USBIP	EEIP	BCLIP	HLVDIP	TMR3IP	CCP2IP	(4)
ADRESH	A/D Result Register High Byte								(4)
ADRESL	A/D Result Register Low Byte								(4)
ADCON0	—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/DONE	ADON	21
ADCON1	—	—	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	22
ADCON2	ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0	23
PORTA	—	RA6 <sup>(2)</sup>	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	(4)
TRISA	—	TRISA6 <sup>(2)</sup>	PORTA Data Direction Control Register						(4)
PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	(4)
TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Control Register								(4)
LATB	PORTB Data Latch Register (Read and Write to Data Latch)								(4)
PORTE <sup>(1)</sup>	RDPU	—	—	—	RE3 <sup>(3)</sup>	RE2 <sup>(1)</sup>	RE1 <sup>(1)</sup>	RE0 <sup>(1)</sup>	(4)
TRISE <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	(4)
LATE <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	PORTE Data Latch Register			(4)

**Legend:** — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for A/D conversion.

**Note 1:** These registers and/or bits are not implemented on 28-pin devices and are read as '0'.

**2:** RA6 and its associated latch and data direction bits are enabled as I/O pins based on oscillator configuration; otherwise, they are read as '0'.

**3:** RE3 port bit is available only as an input pin when the MCLRE Configuration bit is '0'.

**4:** For these Reset values, see the "PIC18F2455/2550/4455/4550 Data Sheet".



# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

## REGISTER 3-1: DEVID1: DEVICE ID REGISTER 1 FOR PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553 DEVICES

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV2	DEV1	DEV0	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Read-only bit                      P = Programmable bit                      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value when device is unprogrammed                      u = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-5                      **DEV2:DEV0:** Device ID bits  
 See Register 3-2 for a complete listing.

bit 4-0                      **REV3:REV0:** Revision ID bits  
 These bits are used to indicate the device revision.

## REGISTER 3-2: DEVID2: DEVICE ID REGISTER 2 FOR PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553 DEVICES

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV10	DEV9	DEV8	DEV7	DEV6	DEV5	DEV4	DEV3
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Read-only bit                      P = Programmable bit                      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value when device is unprogrammed                      u = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-0                      **DEV10:DEV3:** Device ID bits

DEV10:DEV3 (DEVID2<7:0>)	DEV2:DEV0 (DEVID1<7:5>)	Device
0010 1010	011	PIC18F2458
0010 1010	010	PIC18F2553
0010 1010	001	PIC18F4458
0010 1010	000	PIC18F4553

## 5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

For packaging information, see the “*PIC18F2455/2550/4455/4550 Data Sheet*” (DS39632).

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

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NOTES:

# PIC18F2458/2553/4458/4553

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## **APPENDIX C: MIGRATION FROM MID-RANGE TO ENHANCED DEVICES**

A detailed discussion of the differences between the mid-range MCU devices (i.e., PIC16CXXX) and the enhanced devices (i.e., PIC18FXXX) is provided in AN716, *"Migrating Designs from PIC16C74A/74B to PIC18C442"*. The changes discussed, while device specific, are generally applicable to all mid-range to enhanced device migrations.

This Application Note is available as Literature Number DS00716.

## **APPENDIX D: MIGRATION FROM HIGH-END TO ENHANCED DEVICES**

A detailed discussion of the migration pathway and differences between the high-end MCU devices (i.e., PIC17CXXX) and the enhanced devices (i.e., PIC18FXXX) is provided in AN726, *"PIC17CXXX to PIC18CXXX Migration"*.

This Application Note is available as Literature Number DS00726.

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