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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	25MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, HLVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	8KB (4K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	512 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 10x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18f2321-e-ss

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

4.0 POWER-MANAGED MODES

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 family devices offer a total of seven operating modes for more efficient power-management. These modes provide a variety of options for selective power conservation in applications where resources may be limited (i.e., battery-powered devices).

There are three categories of power-managed modes:

- Run modes
- Idle modes
- Sleep mode

These categories define which portions of the device are clocked and sometimes, what speed. The Run and Idle modes may use any of the three available clock sources (primary, secondary or internal oscillator block); the Sleep mode does not use a clock source.

The power-managed modes include several power-saving features offered on previous PIC® devices. One is the clock switching feature, offered in other PIC18 devices, allowing the controller to use the Timer1 oscillator in place of the primary oscillator. Also included is the Sleep mode, offered by all PIC devices, where all device clocks are stopped.

4.1 Selecting Power-Managed Modes

Selecting a power-managed mode requires two decisions: if the CPU is to be clocked or not and the selection of a clock source. The IDLEN bit (OSCCON<7>) controls CPU clocking, while the SCS<1:0> bits (OSCCON<1:0>) select the clock source. The individual modes, bit settings, clock sources and affected modules are summarized in Table 4-1.

4.1.1 CLOCK SOURCES

The SCS<1:0> bits allow the selection of one of three clock sources for power-managed modes. They are:

- the primary clock, as defined by the FOSC<3:0> Configuration bits
- the secondary clock (the Timer1 oscillator)
- the internal oscillator block (for RC modes)

4.1.2 ENTERING POWER-MANAGED MODES

Switching from one power-managed mode to another begins by loading the OSCCON register. The SCS1:SCS0 bits select the clock source and determine which Run or Idle mode is to be used. Changing these bits causes an immediate switch to the new clock source, assuming that it is running. The switch may also be subject to clock transition delays. These are discussed in **Section 4.1.3 “Clock Transitions and Status Indicators”** and subsequent sections.

Entry to the power-managed Idle or Sleep modes is triggered by the execution of a `SLEEP` instruction. The actual mode that results depends on the status of the IDLEN bit.

Depending on the current mode and the mode being switched to, a change to a power-managed mode does not always require setting all of these bits. Many transitions may be done by changing the oscillator select bits, or changing the IDLEN bit, prior to issuing a `SLEEP` instruction. If the IDLEN bit is already configured correctly, it may only be necessary to perform a `SLEEP` instruction to switch to the desired mode.

TABLE 4-1: POWER-MANAGED MODES

Mode	OSCCON Bits		Module Clocking		Available Clock and Oscillator Source
	IDLEN<7> ⁽¹⁾	SCS<1:0>	CPU	Peripherals	
Sleep	0	N/A	Off	Off	None – All clocks are disabled
PRI_RUN	N/A	00	Clocked	Clocked	Primary – LP, XT, HS, HSPLL, RC, EC and Internal Oscillator Block. ⁽²⁾ This is the normal full power execution mode.
SEC_RUN	N/A	01	Clocked	Clocked	Secondary – Timer1 Oscillator
RC_RUN	N/A	1x	Clocked	Clocked	Internal Oscillator Block ⁽²⁾
PRI_IDLE	1	00	Off	Clocked	Primary – LP, XT, HS, HSPLL, RC, EC
SEC_IDLE	1	01	Off	Clocked	Secondary – Timer1 Oscillator
RC_IDLE	1	1x	Off	Clocked	Internal Oscillator Block ⁽²⁾

Note 1: IDLEN reflects its value when the `SLEEP` instruction is executed.

2: Includes INTOSC and INTOSC postscaler, as well as the INTRC source.

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If the IRCF bits and the INTSRC bit are all clear, the INTOSC output is not enabled and the IOFS bit will remain clear; there will be no indication of the current clock source. The INTRC source is providing the device clocks.

If the IRCF bits are changed from all clear (thus, enabling the INTOSC output) or if INTSRC is set, the IOFS bit becomes set after the INTOSC output becomes stable. Clocks to the device continue while the INTOSC source stabilizes after an interval of TIOBST (parameter 39, Table 27-10).

If the IRCF bits were previously at a non-zero value, or if INTSRC was set before setting SCS1 and the INTOSC source was already stable, the IOFS bit will remain set.

On transitions from RC_RUN mode to PRI_RUN mode, the device continues to be clocked from the INTOSC multiplexer while the primary clock is started. When the primary clock becomes ready, a clock switch to the primary clock occurs (see Figure 4-4). When the clock switch is complete, the IOFS bit is cleared, the OSTS bit is set and the primary clock is providing the device clock. The IDLEN and SCS bits are not affected by the switch. The INTRC source will continue to run if either the WDT or the Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled.

FIGURE 4-3: TRANSITION TIMING TO RC_RUN MODE

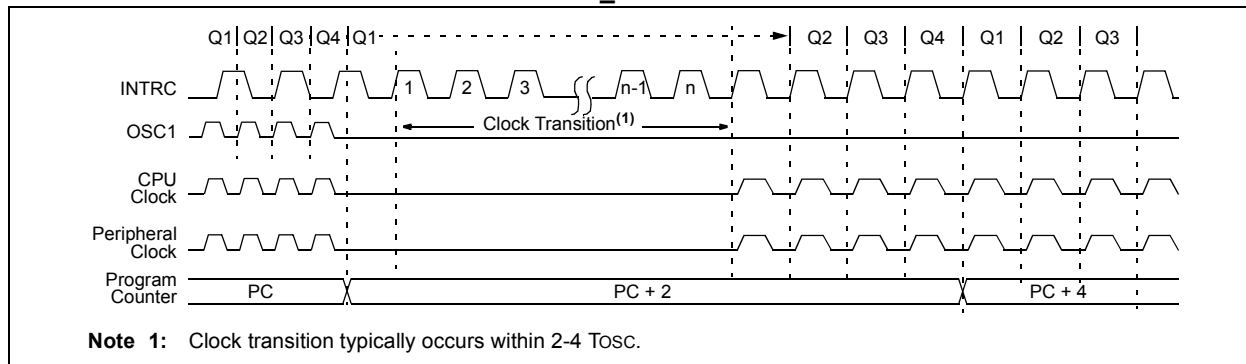
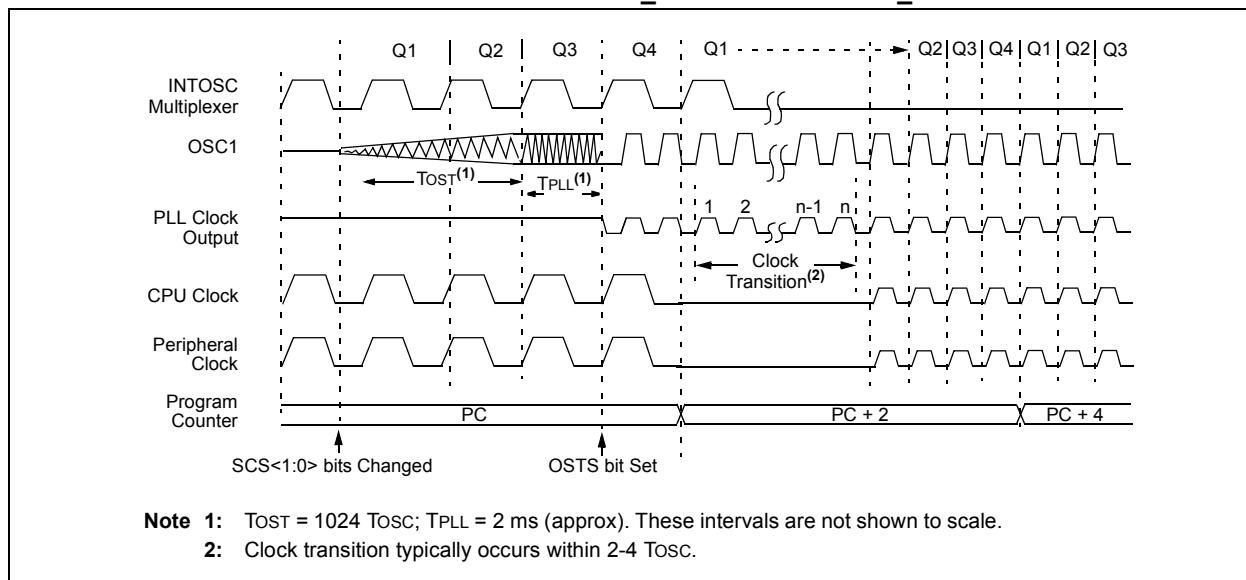


FIGURE 4-4: TRANSITION TIMING FROM RC_RUN MODE TO PRI_RUN MODE



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4.5.4 EXIT WITHOUT AN OSCILLATOR START-UP DELAY

Certain exits from power-managed modes do not invoke the OST at all. There are two cases:

- PRI_IDLE mode, where the primary clock source is not stopped; and
- the primary clock source is not any of the LP, XT, HS or HSPLL modes.

In these instances, the primary clock source either does not require an oscillator start-up delay since it is already running (PRI_IDLE), or normally does not require an oscillator start-up delay (RC, EC and INTIO Oscillator modes). However, a fixed delay of interval TcSD following the wake event is still required when leaving Sleep and Idle modes to allow the CPU to prepare for execution. Instruction execution resumes on the first clock cycle following this delay.

TABLE 4-2: EXIT DELAY ON WAKE-UP BY RESET FROM SLEEP MODE OR ANY IDLE MODE (BY CLOCK SOURCES)

Clock Source before Wake-up	Clock Source after Wake-up	Exit Delay	Clock Ready Status Bit (OSCCON)
Primary Device Clock (PRI_IDLE mode)	LP, XT, HS	TcSD ⁽¹⁾	OSTS
	HSPLL		
	EC, RC		IOFS
	INTOSC ⁽²⁾		
T1OSC	LP, XT, HS	TOST ⁽³⁾	OSTS
	HSPLL	TOST + t _{rc} ⁽³⁾	
	EC, RC	TcSD ⁽¹⁾	
	INTOSC ⁽²⁾	TIOBST ⁽⁴⁾	IOFS
INTOSC ⁽³⁾	LP, XT, HS	TOST ⁽³⁾	OSTS
	HSPLL	TOST + t _{rc} ⁽³⁾	
	EC, RC	TcSD ⁽¹⁾	
	INTOSC ⁽²⁾	None	IOFS
None (Sleep mode)	LP, XT, HS	TOST ⁽³⁾	OSTS
	HSPLL	TOST + t _{rc} ⁽³⁾	
	EC, RC	TcSD ⁽¹⁾	
	INTOSC ⁽²⁾	TIOBST ⁽⁴⁾	IOFS

Note 1: TcSD (parameter 38) is a required delay when waking from Sleep and all Idle modes and runs concurrently with any other required delays (see **Section 4.4 “Idle Modes”**). On Reset, INTOSC defaults to 1 MHz.

2: Includes both the INTOSC 8 MHz source and postscaler derived frequencies.

3: TOST is the Oscillator Start-up Timer (parameter 32). t_{rc} is the PLL Lock-out Timer (parameter F12); it is also designated as TPLL.

4: Execution continues during TIOBST (parameter 39), the INTOSC stabilization period.

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NOTES:

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TABLE 11-6: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTC

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values on page
PORTC	RC7	RC6	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	58
LATC	PORTC Data Latch Register (Read and Write to Data Latch)								58
TRISC	PORTC Data Direction Register								58

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EXAMPLE 13-1: IMPLEMENTING A REAL-TIME CLOCK USING A TIMER1 INTERRUPT SERVICE

```

RTCinit
    MOVLW    80h                ; Preload TMR1 register pair
    MOVWF    TMR1H              ; for 1 second overflow
    CLRF     TMR1L
    MOVLW    b'00001111'        ; Configure for external clock,
    MOVWF    T1CON              ; Asynchronous operation, external oscillator
    CLRF     secs                ; Initialize timekeeping registers
    CLRF     mins                ;
    MOVLW    .12
    MOVWF    hours
    BSF      PIE1, TMR1IE        ; Enable Timer1 interrupt
    RETURN

RTCisr
    BSF      TMR1H, 7            ; Preload for 1 sec overflow
    BCF      PIR1, TMR1IF        ; Clear interrupt flag
    INCF     secs, F             ; Increment seconds
    MOVLW    .59                ; 60 seconds elapsed?
    CPFSGT   secs
    RETURN                                ; No, done
    CLRF     secs                ; Clear seconds
    INCF     mins, F             ; Increment minutes
    MOVLW    .59                ; 60 minutes elapsed?
    CPFSGT   mins
    RETURN                                ; No, done
    CLRF     mins                ; clear minutes
    INCF     hours, F            ; Increment hours
    MOVLW    .23                ; 24 hours elapsed?
    CPFSGT   hours
    RETURN                                ; No, done
    CLRF     hours                ; Reset hours
    RETURN                                ; Done
    
```

TABLE 13-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER1 AS A TIMER/COUNTER

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	55
PIR1	PSPIF ⁽¹⁾	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	58
PIE1	PSPIE ⁽¹⁾	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	58
IPR1	PSPIP ⁽¹⁾	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	58
TMR1L	Timer1 Register Low Byte								56
TMR1H	Timer1 Register High Byte								56
T1CON	RD16	T1RUN	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	$\overline{\text{T1SYNC}}$	TMR1CS	TMR1ON	56

Legend: Shaded cells are not used by the Timer1 module.

Note 1: These bits are unimplemented on 28-pin devices and read as '0'.

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16.1 CCP Module Configuration

Each Capture/Compare/PWM module is associated with a control register (generically, CCPxCON) and a data register (CCPRx). The data register, in turn, is comprised of two 8-bit registers: CCPRxL (low byte) and CCPRxH (high byte). All registers are both readable and writable.

16.1.1 CCP MODULES AND TIMER RESOURCES

The CCP modules utilize Timers 1, 2 or 3, depending on the mode selected. Timer1 and Timer3 are available to modules in Capture or Compare modes, while Timer2 is available for modules in PWM mode.

TABLE 16-1: CCP MODE – TIMER RESOURCES

CCP/ECCP Mode	Timer Resource
Capture Compare PWM	Timer1 or Timer3 Timer1 or Timer3 Timer2

The assignment of a particular timer to a module is determined by the Timer to CCP enable bits in the T3CON register (Register 15-1). Both modules may be active at any given time and may share the same timer resource if they are configured to operate in the same mode (Capture/Compare or PWM) at the same time. The interactions between the two modules are summarized in Figure 16-1 and Figure 16-2. In Timer1 in Asynchronous Counter mode, the capture operation will not work.

16.1.2 CCP2 PIN ASSIGNMENT

The pin assignment for CCP2 (Capture input, Compare and PWM output) can change, based on device configuration. The CCP2MX Configuration bit determines which pin CCP2 is multiplexed to. By default, it is assigned to RC1 (CCP2MX = 1). If the Configuration bit is cleared, CCP2 is multiplexed with RB3.

Changing the pin assignment of CCP2 does not automatically change any requirements for configuring the port pin. Users must always verify that the appropriate TRIS register is configured correctly for CCP2 operation, regardless of where it is located.

TABLE 16-2: INTERACTIONS BETWEEN CCP1 AND CCP2 FOR TIMER RESOURCES

CCP1 Mode	CCP2 Mode	Interaction
Capture	Capture	Each module can use TMR1 or TMR3 as the time base. The time base can be different for each CCP.
Capture	Compare	CCP2 can be configured for the Special Event Trigger to reset TMR1 or TMR3 (depending upon which time base is used). Automatic A/D conversions on trigger event can also be done. Operation of CCP1 could be affected if it is using the same timer as a time base.
Compare	Capture	CCP1 can be configured for the Special Event Trigger to reset TMR1 or TMR3 (depending upon which time base is used). Operation of CCP2 could be affected if it is using the same timer as a time base.
Compare	Compare	Either module can be configured for the Special Event Trigger to reset the time base. Automatic A/D conversions on CCP2 trigger event can be done. Conflicts may occur if both modules are using the same time base.
Capture	PWM ⁽¹⁾	None
Compare	PWM ⁽¹⁾	None
PWM ⁽¹⁾	Capture	None
PWM ⁽¹⁾	Compare	None
PWM ⁽¹⁾	PWM	Both PWMs will have the same frequency and update rate (TMR2 interrupt).

Note 1: Includes standard and Enhanced PWM operation.

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17.4.9 SETUP FOR PWM OPERATION

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

1. Configure the PWM pins, P1A and P1B (and P1C and P1D, if used), as inputs by setting the corresponding TRIS bits.
2. Set the PWM period by loading the PR2 register.
3. If auto-shutdown is required, do the following:
 - Disable auto-shutdown (ECCPASE = 0)
 - Configure source (FLT0, Comparator 1 or Comparator 2)
 - Wait for non-shutdown condition
4. Configure the ECCP module for the desired PWM mode and configuration by loading the CCP1CON register with the appropriate values:
 - Select one of the available output configurations and direction with the P1M<1:0> bits.
 - Select the polarities of the PWM output signals with the CCP1M<3:0> bits.
5. Set the PWM duty cycle by loading the CCPR1L register and CCP1CON<5:4> bits.
6. For Half-Bridge Output mode, set the dead-band delay by loading ECCP1DEL<6:0> with the appropriate value.
7. If auto-shutdown operation is required, load the ECCP1AS register:
 - Select the auto-shutdown sources using the ECCPAS<2:0> bits.
 - Select the shutdown states of the PWM output pins using the PSSAC<1:0> and PSSBD<1:0> bits.
 - Set the ECCPASE bit (ECCP1AS<7>).
 - Configure the comparators using the CMCON register.
 - Configure the comparator inputs as analog inputs.
8. If auto-restart operation is required, set the PRSEN bit (ECCP1DEL<7>).
9. Configure and start TMR2:
 - Clear the TMR2 interrupt flag bit by clearing the TMR2IF bit (PIR1<1>).
 - Set the TMR2 prescale value by loading the T2CKPS bits (T2CON<1:0>).
 - Enable Timer2 by setting the TMR2ON bit (T2CON<2>).
10. Enable PWM outputs after a new PWM cycle has started:
 - Wait until TMRx overflows (TMRxIF bit is set).
 - Enable the CCP1/P1A, P1B, P1C and/or P1D pin outputs by clearing the respective TRIS bits.
 - Clear the ECCPASE bit (ECCP1AS<7>).

17.4.10 OPERATION IN POWER-MANAGED MODES

In Sleep mode, all clock sources are disabled. Timer2 will not increment and the state of the module will not change. If the ECCP pin is driving a value, it will continue to drive that value. When the device wakes up, it will continue from this state. If Two-Speed Start-ups are enabled, the initial start-up frequency from INTOSC and the postscaler may not be stable immediately.

In PRI_IDLE mode, the primary clock will continue to clock the ECCP module without change. In all other power-managed modes, the selected power-managed mode clock will clock Timer2. Other power-managed mode clocks will most likely be different than the primary clock frequency.

17.4.10.1 Operation with Fail-Safe Clock Monitor

If the Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled, a clock failure will force the device into the power-managed RC_RUN mode and the OSCFIF bit (PIR2<7>) will be set. The ECCP will then be clocked from the internal oscillator clock source, which may have a different clock frequency than the primary clock.

See the previous section for additional details.

17.4.11 EFFECTS OF A RESET

Both Power-on Reset and subsequent Resets will force all ports to Input mode and the CCP registers to their Reset states.

This forces the Enhanced CCP module to reset to a state compatible with the standard CCP module.

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18.4.2 OPERATION

The MSSP module functions are enabled by setting MSSP Enable bit, SSPEN (SSPCON1<5>).

The SSPCON1 register allows control of the I²C operation. Four mode selection bits (SSPCON1<3:0>) allow one of the following I²C modes to be selected:

- I²C Master mode clock
- I²C Slave mode (7-bit address)
- I²C Slave mode (10-bit address)
- I²C Slave mode (7-bit address) with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled
- I²C Slave mode (10-bit address) with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled
- I²C Firmware Controlled Master mode, slave is Idle

Selection of any I²C mode with the SSPEN bit set, forces the SCL and SDA pins to be open-drain, provided these pins are programmed to inputs by setting the appropriate TRISC bits. To ensure proper operation of the module, pull-up resistors must be provided externally to the SCL and SDA pins.

18.4.3 SLAVE MODE

In Slave mode, the SCL and SDA pins must be configured as inputs (TRISC<4:3> set). The MSSP module will override the input state with the output data when required (slave-transmitter).

The I²C Slave mode hardware will always generate an interrupt on an address match. Address masking will allow the hardware to generate an interrupt for more than one address (up to 31 in 7-Bit Addressing mode and up to 63 in 10-Bit Addressing mode). Through the mode select bits, the user can also choose to interrupt on Start and Stop bits

When an address is matched, or the data transfer after an address match is received, the hardware automatically will generate the Acknowledge (ACK) pulse and load the SSPBUF register with the received value currently in the SSPSR register.

Any combination of the following conditions will cause the MSSP module not to give this ACK pulse:

- The Buffer Full bit, BF (SSPSTAT<0>), was set before the transfer was received.
- The overflow bit, SSPOV (SSPCON1<6>), was set before the transfer was received.

In this case, the SSPSR register value is not loaded into the SSPBUF, but bit SSPIF (PIR1<3>) is set. The BF bit is cleared by reading the SSPBUF register, while bit SSPOV is cleared through software.

The SCL clock input must have a minimum high and low for proper operation. The high and low times of the I²C specification, as well as the requirement of the MSSP module, are shown in timing parameter 100 and parameter 101.

18.4.3.1 Addressing

Once the MSSP module has been enabled, it waits for a Start condition to occur. Following the Start condition, the 8 bits are shifted into the SSPSR register. All incoming bits are sampled with the rising edge of the clock (SCL) line. The value of register SSPSR<7:1> is compared to the value of the SSPADD register. The address is compared on the falling edge of the eighth clock (SCL) pulse. If the addresses match and the BF and SSPOV bits are clear, the following events occur:

1. The SSPSR register value is loaded into the SSPBUF register.
2. The Buffer Full bit, BF, is set.
3. An ACK pulse is generated.
4. MSSP Interrupt Flag bit, SSPIF (PIR1<3>), is set (interrupt is generated, if enabled) on the falling edge of the ninth SCL pulse.

In 10-Bit Addressing mode, two address bytes need to be received by the slave. The five Most Significant bits (MSBs) of the first address byte specify if this is a 10-bit address. Bit R/W (SSPSTAT<2>) must specify a write so the slave device will receive the second address byte. For a 10-bit address, the first byte would equal '11110 A9 A8 0', where 'A9' and 'A8' are the two MSBs of the address. The sequence of events for 10-bit address is as follows, with steps 7 through 9 for the slave-transmitter:

1. Receive first (high) byte of address (bits SSPIF, BF and UA (SSPSTAT<1>) are set).
2. Update the SSPADD register with second (low) byte of address (clears bit UA and releases the SCL line).
3. Read the SSPBUF register (clears bit BF) and clear flag bit, SSPIF.
4. Receive second (low) byte of address (bits SSPIF, BF and UA are set).
5. Update the SSPADD register with the first (high) byte of address. If match releases SCL line, this will clear bit UA.
6. Read the SSPBUF register (clears bit BF) and clear flag bit, SSPIF.
7. Receive Repeated Start condition.
8. Receive first (high) byte of address (bits SSPIF and BF are set).
9. Read the SSPBUF register (clears bit BF) and clear flag bit, SSPIF.

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TABLE 18-4: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH I²C™ 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	55
PIR1	PSPIF	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	58
PIE1	PSPIE	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	58
IPR1	PSPIP	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	58
PIR2	OSCFIF	CMIF	—	EEIF	BCLIF	HLVDIF	TMR3IF	CCP2IF	58
PIE2	OSCFIE	CMIE	—	EEIE	BCLIE	HLVDIE	TMR3IE	CCP2IE	58
IPR2	OSCFIP	CMIP	—	EEIP	BCLIP	HLVDIP	TMR3IP	CCP2IP	58
TRISC	TRISC7	TRISC6	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	58
TRISD	TRISD7	TRISD6	TRISD5	TRISD4	TRISD3	TRISD2	TRISD1	TRISD0	58
SSPBUF	MSSP Receive Buffer/Transmit Register								56
SSPADD	ADD7	ADD6	ADD5	ADD4	ADD3	ADD2	ADD1	ADD0	56
TMR2	Timer2 Register								56
PR2	Timer2 Period Register								56
SSPCON1	WCOL	SSPOV	SSPEN	CKP	SSPM3	SSPM2	SSPM1	SSPM0	56
SSPCON2	GCEN	ACKSTAT	ACKDT/ ADMSK5	ACKEN/ ADMSK5	RCEN/ ADMSK5	PEN/ ADMSK5	RSEN/ ADMSK5	SEN	56
SSPSTAT	SMP	CKE	D/A	P	S	R/W	UA	BF	56

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the MSSP module in I²C mode.

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19.3 EUSART Synchronous Master Mode

The Master mode indicates that the processor transmits the master clock on the CK line. The Synchronous Master mode is entered by setting the CSRC bit (TXSTA<7>). In this mode, the data is transmitted in a half-duplex manner (i.e., transmission and reception do not occur at the same time). When transmitting data, the reception is inhibited and vice versa. Synchronous mode is entered by setting bit SYNC (TXSTA<4>). In addition, enable bit SPEN (RCSTA<7>) is set in order to configure the TX and RX pins to CK (clock) and DT (data) lines, respectively.

The Master mode indicates that the processor transmits the master clock on the CK line.

Clock polarity (CK) is selected with the TXCKP bit (BAUDCON<4>). Setting TXCKP sets the Idle state on CK as high, while clearing the bit sets the Idle state as low.

19.3.1 EUSART SYNCHRONOUS MASTER TRANSMISSION

The EUSART transmitter block diagram is shown in Figure 19-3. The heart of the transmitter is the Transmit (Serial) Shift Register (TSR). The Shift register obtains its data from the Read/Write Transmit Buffer register, TXREG. The TXREG register is loaded with data in software. The TSR register is not loaded until the last bit has been transmitted from the previous load. As soon as the last bit is transmitted, the TSR is loaded with new data from the TXREG (if available).

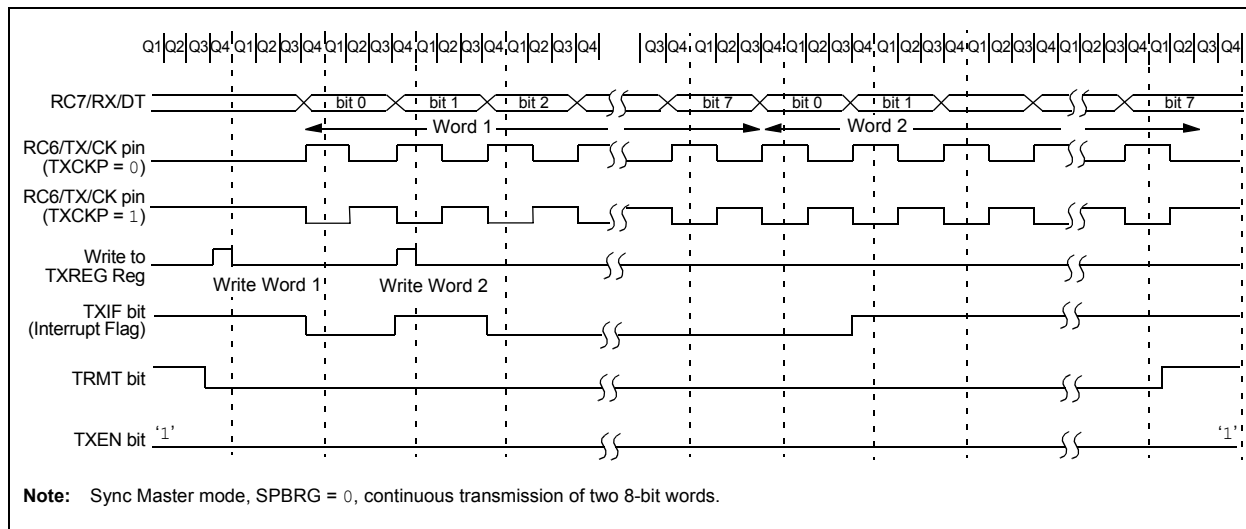
Once the TXREG register transfers the data to the TSR register (occurs in one Tcy), the TXREG is empty and the TXIF flag bit (PIR1<4>) is set. The interrupt can be enabled or disabled by setting or clearing the interrupt enable bit, TXIE (PIE1<4>). TXIF is set regardless of the state of enable bit TXIE; it cannot be cleared in software. It will reset only when new data is loaded into the TXREG register.

While flag bit TXIF indicates the status of the TXREG register, another bit, TRMT (TXSTA<1>), shows the status of the TSR register. TRMT is a read-only bit which is set when the TSR is empty. No interrupt logic is tied to this bit so the user has to poll this bit in order to determine if the TSR register is empty. The TSR is not mapped in data memory so it is not available to the user.

To set up a Synchronous Master Transmission:

1. Initialize the SPBRGH:SPBRG registers for the appropriate baud rate. Set or clear the BRG16 bit, as required, to achieve the desired baud rate.
2. Enable the synchronous master serial port by setting bits, SYNC, SPEN and CSRC.
3. If the signal from the CK pin is to be inverted, set the TXCKP bit.
4. If interrupts are desired, set enable bit, TXIE.
5. If 9-bit transmission is desired, set bit, TX9.
6. Enable the transmission by setting bit, TXEN.
7. If 9-bit transmission is selected, the ninth bit should be loaded in bit, TX9D.
8. Start transmission by loading data to the TXREG register.
9. If using interrupts, ensure that the GIE and PEIE bits in the INTCON register (INTCON<7:6>) are set.

FIGURE 19-11: SYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION



PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

20.4 Operation in Power-Managed Modes

The selection of the automatic acquisition time and A/D conversion clock is determined in part by the clock source and frequency while in a power-managed mode.

If the A/D is expected to operate while the device is in a power-managed mode, the ACQT<2:0> and ADCS<2:0> bits in ADCON2 should be updated in accordance with the clock source to be used in that mode. After entering the mode, an A/D acquisition or conversion may be started. Once started, the device should continue to be clocked by the same clock source until the conversion has been completed.

If desired, the device may be placed into the corresponding Idle mode during the conversion. If the device clock frequency is less than 1 MHz, the A/D RC clock source should be selected.

Operation in Sleep mode requires the A/D FRC clock to be selected. If bits ACQT<2:0> are set to '000' and a conversion is started, the conversion will be delayed one instruction cycle to allow execution of the *SLEEP* instruction and entry to Sleep mode. The IDLEN bit (OSCCON<7>) must have already been cleared prior to starting the conversion.

20.5 Configuring Analog Port Pins

The ADCON1, TRISA, TRISB and TRISE registers all configure the A/D port pins. The port pins needed as analog inputs must have their corresponding TRIS bits set (input). If the TRIS bit is cleared (output), the digital output level (VOH or VOL) will be converted.

The A/D operation is independent of the state of the CHS<3:0> bits and the TRIS bits.

- Note 1:** When reading the Port register, all pins configured as analog input channels will read as cleared (a low level). Pins configured as digital inputs will convert as analog inputs. Analog levels on a digitally configured input will be accurately converted.

2: Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input may cause the digital input buffer to consume current out of the device's specification limits.

3: The PBADEN bit in Configuration Register 3H configures PORTB pins to reset as analog or digital pins by controlling how the PCFG<3:0> bits in ADCON1 are reset.

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REGISTER 24-6: CONFIG5L: CONFIGURATION REGISTER 5 LOW (BYTE ADDRESS 300008h)

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/C-1	R/C-1
—	—	—	—	—	—	CP1	CP0
bit 7						bit 0	

bit 7-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1 **CP1:** Code Protection bit

1 = Block 1 not code-protected⁽¹⁾

0 = Block 1 code-protected⁽¹⁾

bit 0 **CP0:** Code Protection bit

1 = Block 0 not code-protected⁽¹⁾

0 = Block 0 code-protected⁽¹⁾

Note 1: See Figure 24-5 for variable block boundaries.

Legend:

R = Readable bit

C = Clearable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value when device is unprogrammed

u = Unchanged from programmed state

REGISTER 24-7: CONFIG5H: CONFIGURATION REGISTER 5 HIGH (BYTE ADDRESS 300009h)

R/C-1	R/C-1	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
CPD	CPB	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 7						bit 0	

bit 7 **CPD:** Data EEPROM Code Protection bit

1 = Data EEPROM not code-protected

0 = Data EEPROM code-protected

bit 6 **CPB:** Boot Block Code Protection bit

1 = Boot block not code-protected⁽¹⁾

0 = Boot block code-protected⁽¹⁾

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

Note 1: See Figure 24-5 for variable block boundaries.

Legend:

R = Readable bit

C = Clearable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value when device is unprogrammed

u = Unchanged from programmed state

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

REGISTER 24-12: DEVID1: DEVICE ID REGISTER 1 FOR PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 DEVICES

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

bit 7-5 **DEV<2:0>**: Device ID bits

000 = PIC18F4321

010 = PIC18F4221

001 = PIC18F2321

011 = PIC18F2221

bit 4-0 **REV<4:0>**: Revision ID bits

These bits are used to indicate the device revision.

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

REGISTER 24-13: DEVID2: DEVICE ID REGISTER 2 FOR PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 DEVICES

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

bit 7-0 **DEV<10:3>**: Device ID bits

These bits are used with the DEV<2:0> bits in the Device ID Register 1 to identify the part number.

0010 0001 = PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 devices

Note: These values for DEV<10:3> may be shared with other devices. The specific device is always identified by using the entire DEV<10:0> bit sequence.

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

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

ANDWF

AND W with f

Syntax:	ANDWF f {,d {,a}}				
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 255$ $d \in [0, 1]$ $a \in [0, 1]$				
Operation:	(W) .AND. (f) \rightarrow dest				
Status Affected:	N, Z				
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>0001</td><td>01da</td><td>ffff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>	0001	01da	ffff	ffff
0001	01da	ffff	ffff		
Description:	<p>The contents of W are ANDed with register 'f'. If 'd' is '0', the result is stored in W. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register 'f' (default).</p> <p>If 'a' is '0', the Access Bank is selected. If 'a' is '1', the BSR is used to select the GPR bank (default).</p> <p>If 'a' is '0' and the extended instruction set is enabled, this instruction operates in Indexed Literal Offset Addressing mode whenever $f \leq 95$ (5Fh). See Section 25.2.3 “Byte-Oriented and Bit-Oriented Instructions in Indexed Literal Offset Mode” for details.</p>				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read register 'f'	Process Data	Write to destination

Example: ANDWF REG, 0, 0

Before Instruction

W = 17h
REG = C2h

After Instruction

W = 02h
REG = C2h

BC

Branch if Carry

Syntax:	BC n				
Operands:	$-128 \leq n \leq 127$				
Operation:	If Carry bit is '1', (PC) + 2 + 2n → PC				
Status Affected:	None				
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>1110</td><td>0010</td><td>nnnn</td><td>nnnn</td></tr></table>	1110	0010	nnnn	nnnn
1110	0010	nnnn	nnnn		
Description:	<p>If the Carry bit is '1', then the program will branch.</p> <p>The 2's complement number '2n' is added to the PC. Since the PC will have incremented to fetch the next instruction, the new address will be PC + 2 + 2n. This instruction is then a two-cycle instruction.</p>				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1(2)				

Q Cycle Activity:

If Jump:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	Write to PC
No operation	No operation	No operation	No operation

If No Jump:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	No operation

Example: HERE BC 5

Before Instruction

PC = address (HERE)

After Instruction

If Carry = 1;
PC = address (HERE + 12)
If Carry = 0;
PC = address (HERE + 2)

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

BNC		Branch if Not Carry							
Syntax:	BNC n								
Operands:	-128 ≤ n ≤ 127								
Operation:	If Carry bit is '0', (PC) + 2 + 2n → PC								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>1110</td><td>0011</td><td>nnnn</td><td>nnnn</td></tr></table>					1110	0011	nnnn	nnnn
1110	0011	nnnn	nnnn						
Description:	<p>If the Carry bit is '0', then the program will branch.</p> <p>The 2's complement number '2n' is added to the PC. Since the PC will have incremented to fetch the next instruction, the new address will be PC + 2 + 2n. This instruction is then a two-cycle instruction.</p>								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1(2)								
Q Cycle Activity:									
If Jump:									

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	Write to PC
No operation	No operation	No operation	No operation

If No Jump:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	No operation

Example: HERE BNC Jump

Before Instruction
PC = address (HERE)

After Instruction
If Carry = 0;
PC = address (Jump)
If Carry = 1;
PC = address (HERE + 2)

BNN		Branch if Not Negative							
Syntax:	BNN n								
Operands:	$-128 \leq n \leq 127$								
Operation:	If Negative bit is '0', (PC) + 2 + 2n → PC								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>1110</td><td>0111</td><td>nnnn</td><td>nnnn</td></tr></table>					1110	0111	nnnn	nnnn
1110	0111	nnnn	nnnn						
Description:	<p>If the Negative bit is '0', then the program will branch.</p> <p>The 2's complement number '2n' is added to the PC. Since the PC will have incremented to fetch the next instruction, the new address will be PC + 2 + 2n. This instruction is then a two-cycle instruction.</p>								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1(2)								
Q Cycle Activity:									
If Jump:									

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	Write to PC
No operation	No operation	No operation	No operation

If No Jump:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	No operation

Example: HERE BNN Jump

Before Instruction
PC = address (HERE)

After Instruction
If Negative = 0;
PC = address (Jump)
If Negative = 1;
PC = address (HERE + 2)

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

27.4.2 TIMING CONDITIONS

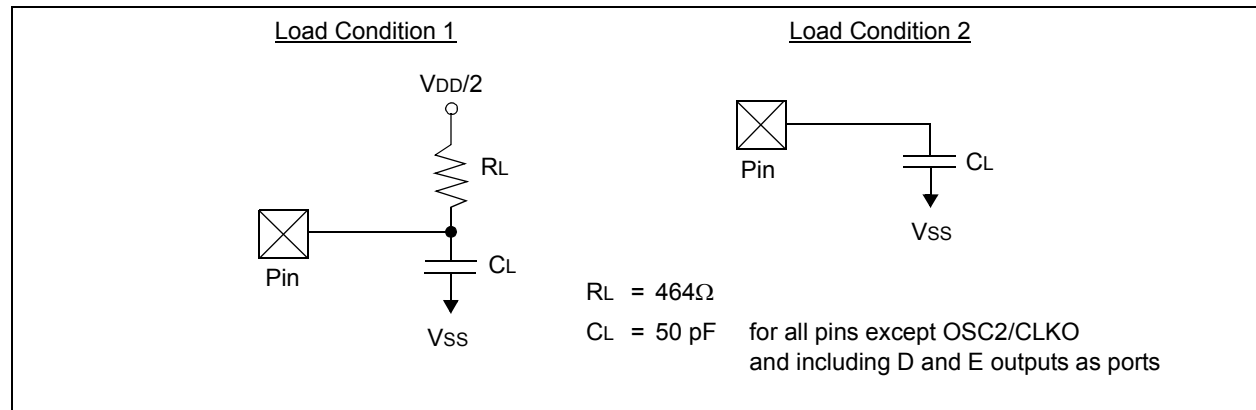
The temperature and voltages specified in Table 27-5 apply to all timing specifications unless otherwise noted. Figure 27-5 specifies the load conditions for the timing specifications.

Note: Because of space limitations, the generic terms “PIC18FXXXX” and “PIC18LFXXXX” are used throughout this section to refer to the PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 and PIC18LF2221/2321/4221/4321 families of devices specifically and only those devices.

TABLE 27-5: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS – AC

AC CHARACTERISTICS	Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)	
	Operating temperature	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for extended
	Operating voltage V_{DD} range as described in DC spec	Section 27.1 and Section 27.3.
	LF parts operate for industrial temperatures only.	

FIGURE 27-5: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS



PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

TABLE 27-21: MASTER SSP I²C™ BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
100	THIGH	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			400 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
101	TLOW	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			400 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
102	TR	SDA and SCL Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 C _B	300	ns
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	—	300	ns
103	TF	SDA and SCL Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 C _B	300	ns
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	—	100	ns
90	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			400 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
91	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			400 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
106	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	ms
107	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns
92	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			400 kHz mode	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	2(Tosc)(BRG + 1)	—	ms
109	TAA	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	—	—	ns
110	TBUF	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	ms
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	ms
D102	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading	—	400	pF	

Note 1: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I²C pins.

- 2:** A Fast mode I²C bus device can be used in a Standard mode I²C bus system, but parameter 107 ≥ 250 ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDA line, parameter 102 + parameter 107 = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (for 100 kHz mode), before the SCL line is released.

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

FIGURE 27-23: A/D CONVERSION TIMING

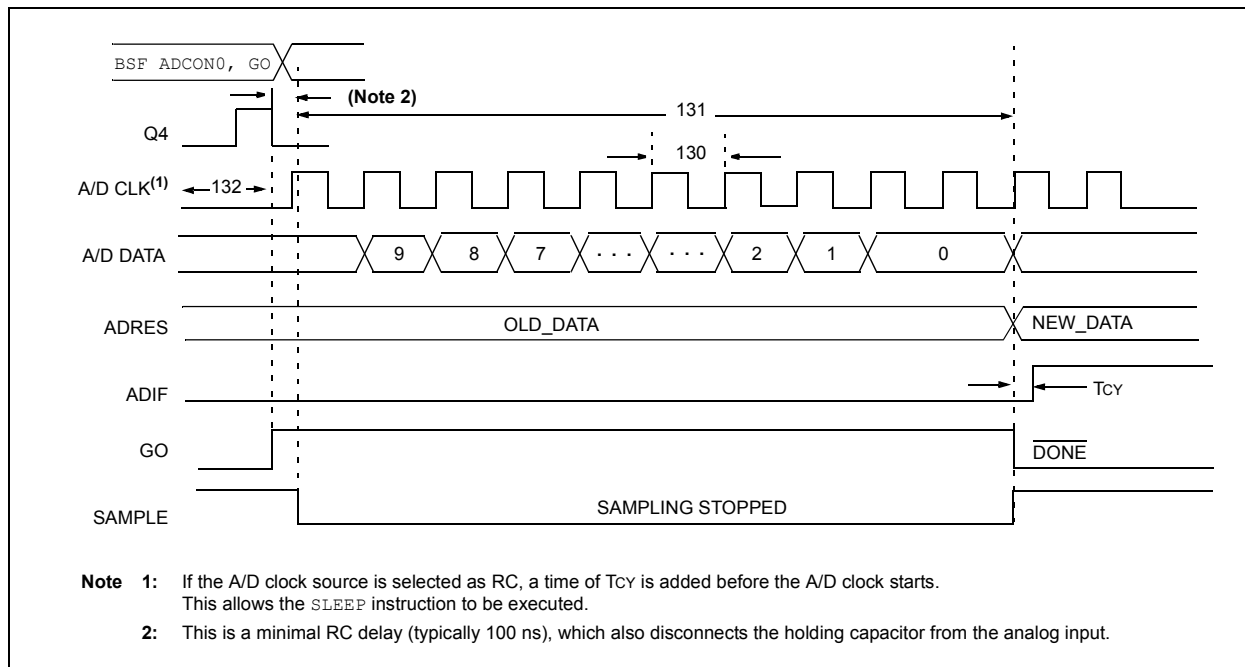


TABLE 27-25: A/D CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
130	TAD	A/D Clock Period	PIC18FXXXX	0.7	25.0 ⁽¹⁾	μ S
			PIC18LFXXXX	1.4	25.0 ⁽¹⁾	μ S
			PIC18FXXXX	—	1	μ S
			PIC18LFXXXX	—	3	μ S
131	TCNV	Conversion Time (not including acquisition time) ⁽²⁾	11	12	TAD	
132	TACQ	Acquisition Time ⁽³⁾	1.4	—	μ S	-40°C to +85°C
135	TSWC	Switching Time from Convert → Sample	—	(Note 4)		
137	TDIS	Discharge Time	0.2	—	μ S	

Note 1: The time of the A/D clock period is dependent on the device frequency and the TAD clock divider.

Note 2: ADRES register may be read on the following T_{CY} cycle.

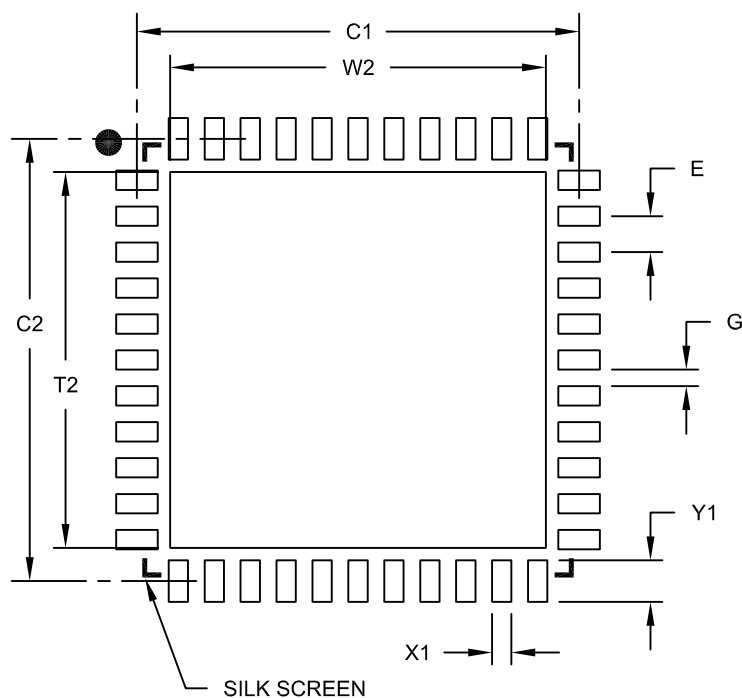
Note 3: The time for the holding capacitor to acquire the “New” input voltage when the voltage changes full scale after the conversion (V_{DD} to V_{SS} or V_{SS} to V_{DD}). The source impedance (R_s) on the input channels is 50 Ω .

Note 4: On the following cycle of the device clock.

PIC18F2221/2321/4221/4321 FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) – 8x8 mm Body [QFN]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			6.80
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			6.80
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		8.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		8.00	
Contact Pad Width (X44)	X1			0.35
Contact Pad Length (X44)	Y1			0.80
Distance Between Pads	G	0.25		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2103A