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Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
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)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	14-SOIC (0.154", 3.90mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	14-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f1823-i-sl

TABLE 3: 14-PIN ALLOCATION TABLE (PIC16(L)F1823)

I/O	14-Pin PDIP/SOIC/TSSOP	16-Pin QFN/UQFN	A/D	Reference	Cap Sense	Comparator	SR Latch	Timers	ECCP	EUSART	MSSP	Interrupt	Modulator	Pull-up	Basic
RA0	13	12	AN0	DACOUT	CPS0	C1IN+	—	—	—	TX(1) CK(1)	—	IOC	—	Y	ICSPDAT ICDDAT
RA1	12	11	AN1	VREF+	CPS1	C12IN0-	SRI	—	—	RX(1) DT(1)	—	IOC	—	Y	ICSPCLK ICDCLK
RA2	11	10	AN2	—	CPS2	C1OUT	SRQ	T0CKI	FLT0	—	—	INT/ IOC	—	Y	—
RA3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	T1G(1)	—	—	$\overline{SS}$(1)	IOC	—	Y	$\overline{MCLR}$ VPP
RA4	3	2	AN3	—	CPS3	—	—	T1G(1) T1OSO		—	SDO(1)	IOC	—	Y	OSC2 CLKOUT CLKR
RA5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	T1CKI T1OSI	—	—	—	IOC	—	Y	OSC1 CLKIN
RC0	10	9	AN4	—	CPS4	C2IN+	—	—	—	—	SCL SCK	—	—	Y	—
RC1	9	8	AN5	—	CPS5	C12IN1-	—	—	—	—	SDA SDI	—	—	Y	—
RC2	8	7	AN6	—	CPS6	C12IN2-	—	—	P1D	—	SDO(1)	—	MDCIN1	Y	—
RC3	7	6	AN7	—	CPS7	C12IN3-	—	—	P1C	—	$\overline{SS}$(1)	—	MDMIN	Y	—
RC4	6	5	—	—	—	C2OUT	SRNQ	—	P1B	TX(1) CK(1)	—	—	MDOUT	Y	—
RC5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	CCP1 P1A	RX(1) DT(1)	—	—	MDCIN2	Y	—
VDD	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VDD
VSS	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VSS

Note 1: Pin function is selectable via the APFCON register.

TABLE 1-2: PIC12(L)F1822 PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
RA0/AN0/CPS0/C1IN+/ DACOUT/TX(1)/CK(1)/SDO(1)/ $\overline{SS}$(1)/P1B(1)/MDOUT/ICSPDAT/ ICDDAT	RA0	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN0	AN	—	A/D Channel 0 input.
	CPS0	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input 0.
	C1IN+	AN	—	Comparator C1 positive input.
	DACOUT	—	AN	Digital-to-Analog Converter output.
	TX	—	CMOS	USART asynchronous transmit.
	CK	ST	CMOS	USART synchronous clock.
	SDO	—	CMOS	SPI data output.
	$\overline{SS}$	ST	—	Slave Select input.
	P1B	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	MDOUT	—	CMOS	Modulator output.
	ICSPDAT	ST	CMOS	ICSP™ Data I/O.
RA1/AN1/CPS1/VREF+/C1IN0-/ SRI/RX(1)/DT(1)/SCL/SCK/ MDMIN/ICSPCLK/ICDCLK	RA1	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN1	AN	—	A/D Channel 1 input.
	CPS1	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input 1.
	VREF+	AN	—	A/D and DAC Positive Voltage Reference input.
	C1IN0-	AN	—	Comparator C1 or C2 negative input.
	SRI	ST	—	SR latch input.
	RX	ST	—	USART asynchronous input.
	DT	ST	CMOS	USART synchronous data.
	SCL	I^2C™	OD	I^2C™ clock.
	SCK	ST	CMOS	SPI clock.
	MDMIN	ST	—	Modulator source input.
	ICSPCLK	ST	—	Serial Programming Clock.
RA2/AN2/CPS2/C1OUT/SRQ/ T0CKI/CCP1(1)/P1A(1)/FLT0/ SDA/SDI/INT/MDCIN1	RA2	ST	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	AN2	AN	—	A/D Channel 2 input.
	CPS2	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input 2.
	C1OUT	—	CMOS	Comparator C1 output.
	SRQ	—	CMOS	SR latch non-inverting output.
	T0CKI	ST	—	Timer0 clock input.
	CCP1	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM 1.
	P1A	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	FLT0	ST	—	ECCP Auto-Shutdown Fault input.
	SDA	I^2C™	OD	I^2C™ data input/output.
	SDI	CMOS	—	SPI data input.
	INT	ST	—	External interrupt.
	MDCIN1	ST	—	Modulator Carrier Input 1.
RA3/$\overline{SS}$(1)/T1G(1)/VPP/$\overline{MCLR}$	RA3	TTL	—	General purpose input.
	$\overline{SS}$	ST	—	Slave Select input.
	T1G	ST	—	Timer1 Gate input.
	VPP	HV	—	Programming voltage.
	$\overline{MCLR}$	ST	—	Master Clear with internal pull-up.

Legend: AN = Analog input or output CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output OD = Open Drain
TTL = TTL compatible input ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels I^2C™ = Schmitt Trigger input with I^2C levels
HV = High Voltage XTAL = Crystal

Note 1: Pin functions can be assigned to one of two pin locations via software. See APFCON register (Register 12-1).

TABLE 3-8: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
Bank 0											
000h(1)	INDF0	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR0H/FSR0L to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx
001h(1)	INDF1	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR1H/FSR1L to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx
002h(1)	PCL	Program Counter (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
003h(1)	STATUS	—	—	—	$\overline{TO}$	$\overline{PD}$	Z	DC	C	---1 1000	---q quuu
004h(1)	FSR0L	Indirect Data Memory Address 0 Low Pointer								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
005h(1)	FSR0H	Indirect Data Memory Address 0 High Pointer								0000 0000	0000 0000
006h(1)	FSR1L	Indirect Data Memory Address 1 Low Pointer								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
007h(1)	FSR1H	Indirect Data Memory Address 1 High Pointer								0000 0000	0000 0000
008h(1)	BSR	—	—	—	BSR<4:0>					---0 0000	---0 0000
009h(1)	WREG	Working Register								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
00Ah(1)	PCLATH	—	Write Buffer for the upper 7 bits of the Program Counter							-000 0000	-000 0000
00Bh(1)	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
00Ch	PORTA	—	—	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	--xx xxxx	--xx xxxx
00Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
00Eh	PORTC(2)	—	—	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	--xx xxxx	--xx xxxx
00Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
010h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
011h	PIR1	TMR1GIF	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSP1IF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
012h	PIR2	OSFIF	C2IF(2)	C1IF	EEIF	BCL1IF	—	—	—	0000 0---	0000 0---
013h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
014h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
015h	TMR0	Timer0 Module Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
016h	TMR1L	Holding Register for the Least Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
017h	TMR1H	Holding Register for the Most Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
018h	T1CON	TMR1CS1	TMR1CS0	T1CKPS<1:0>		T1OSCEN	$\overline{T1SYNC}$	—	TMR1ON	0000 00-0	uuuu uu-u
019h	T1GCON	TMR1GE	T1GPOL	T1GTM	T1GSPM	T1GGO/$\overline{DONE}$	T1GVAL	T1GSS<1:0>		0000 0x00	uuuu uxuu
01Ah	TMR2	Timer2 Module Register								0000 0000	0000 0000
01Bh	PR2	Timer2 Period Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
01Ch	T2CON	—	T2OUTPS<3:0>				TMR2ON	T2CKPS<1:0>		-000 0000	-000 0000
01Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
01Eh	CPSCON0	CPSON	CPSRM	—	—	CPSRNG<1:0>		CPSOUT	T0XCS	00-- 0000	00-- 0000
01Fh	CPSCON1	—	—	—	—	CPSCH<3:2>(2)		CPSCH<1:0>		---- 0000	---- 0000

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

Note 1: These registers can be addressed from any bank.
2: PIC16(L)F1823 only.
3: Unimplemented. Read as '1'.
4: PIC12(L)F1822 only.

TABLE 3-8: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
Bank 5											
280h(1)	INDF0	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR0H/FSR0L to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx
281h(1)	INDF1	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR1H/FSR1L to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx
282h(1)	PCL	Program Counter (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
283h(1)	STATUS	—	—	—	$\overline{TO}$	$\overline{PD}$	Z	DC	C	---1 1000	---q quuu
284h(1)	FSR0L	Indirect Data Memory Address 0 Low Pointer								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
285h(1)	FSR0H	Indirect Data Memory Address 0 High Pointer								0000 0000	0000 0000
286h(1)	FSR1L	Indirect Data Memory Address 1 Low Pointer								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
287h(1)	FSR1H	Indirect Data Memory Address 1 High Pointer								0000 0000	0000 0000
288h(1)	BSR	—	—	—	BSR<4:0>					---0 0000	---0 0000
289h(1)	WREG	Working Register								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
28Ah(1)	PCLATH	—	Write Buffer for the upper 7 bits of the Program Counter							-000 0000	-000 0000
28Bh(1)	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
28Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
28Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
28Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
28Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
290h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
291h	CCPR1L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 (LSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
292h	CCPR1H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 (MSB)								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
293h	CCP1CON	P1M<1:0>		DC1B<1:0>		CCP1M<3:0>				0000 0000	0000 0000
294h	PWM1CON	P1RSEN	P1DC<6:0>							0000 0000	0000 0000
295h	CCP1AS	CCP1ASE	CCP1AS<2:0>			PSS1AC<1:0>		PSS1BD<1:0>		0000 0000	0000 0000
296h	PSTR1CON	—	—	—	STR1SYNC	STR1D	STR1C	STR1B	STR1A	---0 0001	---0 0001
297h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
298h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
299h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
29Ah	—	Unimplemented								—	—
29Bh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
29Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
29Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
29Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
29Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

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

Note 1: These registers can be addressed from any bank.
2: PIC16(L)F1823 only.
3: Unimplemented. Read as '1'.
4: PIC12(L)F1822 only.

TABLE 3-8: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
Bank 8											
400h(1)	INDF0	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR0H/FSR0L to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx
401h(1)	INDF1	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR1H/FSR1L to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx
402h(1)	PCL	Program Counter (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
403h(1)	STATUS	—	—	—	$\overline{TO}$	$\overline{PD}$	Z	DC	C	---1 1000	---q quuu
404h(1)	FSR0L	Indirect Data Memory Address 0 Low Pointer								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
405h(1)	FSR0H	Indirect Data Memory Address 0 High Pointer								0000 0000	0000 0000
406h(1)	FSR1L	Indirect Data Memory Address 1 Low Pointer								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
407h(1)	FSR1H	Indirect Data Memory Address 1 High Pointer								0000 0000	0000 0000
408h(1)	BSR	—	—	—	BSR<4:0>					---0 0000	---0 0000
409h(1)	WREG	Working Register								0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
40Ah(1)	PCLATH	—	Write Buffer for the upper 7 bits of the Program Counter							-000 0000	-000 0000
40Bh(1)	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
40Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
40Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
40Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
40Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
410h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
411h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
412h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
413h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
414h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
415h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
416h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
417h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
418h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
419h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
41Ah	—	Unimplemented								—	—
41Bh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
41Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
41Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
41Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
41Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

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

Note 1: These registers can be addressed from any bank.
2: PIC16(L)F1823 only.
3: Unimplemented. Read as '1'.
4: PIC12(L)F1822 only.

7.2.3 BOR CONTROLLED BY SOFTWARE

When the BOREN bits of Configuration Word 1 are set to '01', the BOR is controlled by the SBOREN bit of the BORCON register. The device start-up is not delayed by the BOR ready condition or the VDD level.

BOR protection begins as soon as the BOR circuit is ready. The status of the BOR circuit is reflected in the BORRDY bit of the BORCON register.

BOR protection is unchanged by Sleep.

FIGURE 7-2: BROWN-OUT READY

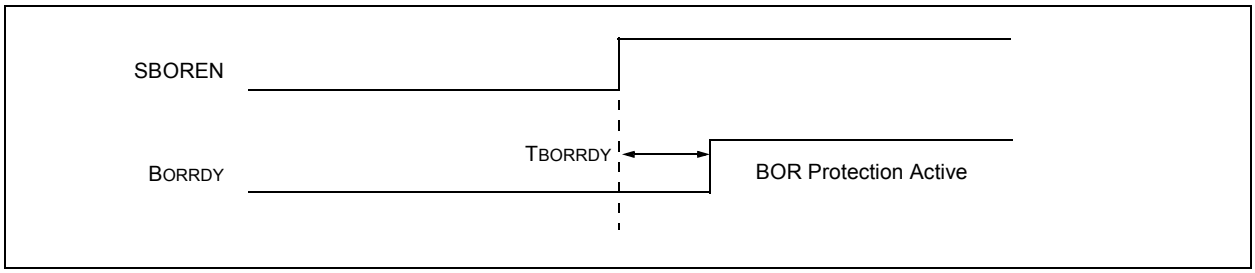
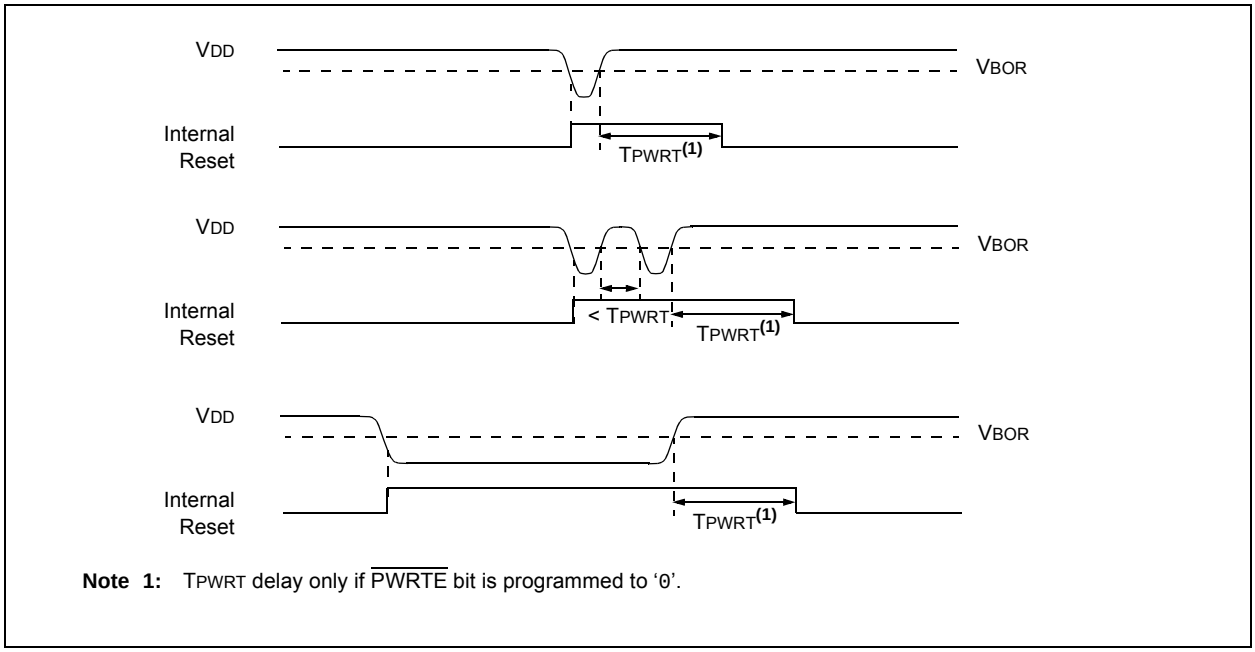


FIGURE 7-3: BROWN-OUT SITUATIONS



Note 1: TPWRT delay only if $\overline{\text{PWRTE}}$ bit is programmed to '0'.

TABLE 8-1: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERRUPTS

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	86
OPTION_REG	$\overline{\text{WPUEN}}$	INTEDG	TMR0CS	TMR0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	164
PIE1	TMR1GIE	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSP1IE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	87
PIE2	OSFIE	C2IE(1)	C1IE	EEIE	BCL1IE	—	—	—	88
PIR1	TMR1GIF	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSP1IF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	89
PIR2	OSFIF	C2IF(1)	C1IF	EEIF	BCL1IF	—	—	—	90

Legend: — = unimplemented locations read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by Interrupts.

Note 1: PIC16(L)F1823 only.

REGISTER 12-10: ANSELC: PORTC ANALOG SELECT REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
—	—	—	—	ANSC3	ANSC2	ANSC1	ANSC0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **ANSC<3:0>**: Analog Select between Analog or Digital Function on pins RC<3:0>, respectively
0 = Digital I/O. Pin is assigned to port or digital special function.
1 = Analog input. Pin is assigned as analog input(1). Digital input buffer disabled.

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

REGISTER 12-11: WPUC: WEAK PULL-UP PORTC REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
—	—	WPUC5	WPUC4	WPUC3	WPUC2	WPUC1	WPUC0
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 5-0 **WPUC<5:0>**: Weak Pull-up Register bits(1, 2)
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

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

TABLE 12-4: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTC(1)

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
ANSELC	—	—	—	—	ANSC3	ANSC2	ANSC1	ANSC0	122
LATC	—	—	LATC5	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	LATC0	121
OPTION_REG	$\overline{\text{WPUEN}}$	INTEDG	TMR0CS	TMR0SE	PSA	PS<2:0>			164
PORTC	—	—	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	121
TRISC	—	—	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	121
WPUC	—	—	WPUC5	WPUC4	WPUC3	WPUC2	WPUC1	WPUC0	122

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented locations read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by PORTC.
Note 1: PIC16(L)F1823 only.

15.0 TEMPERATURE INDICATOR MODULE

This family of devices is equipped with a temperature circuit designed to measure the operating temperature of the silicon die. The circuit's range of operating temperature falls between of -40°C and +85°C. The output is a voltage that is proportional to the device temperature. The output of the temperature indicator is internally connected to the device ADC.

The circuit may be used as a temperature threshold detector or a more accurate temperature indicator, depending on the level of calibration performed. A one-point calibration allows the circuit to indicate a temperature closely surrounding that point. A two-point calibration allows the circuit to sense the entire range of temperature more accurately. Reference Application Note AN1333, "*Use and Calibration of the Internal Temperature Indicator*" (DS01333) for more details regarding the calibration process.

15.1 Circuit Operation

Figure 15-1 shows a simplified block diagram of the temperature circuit. The proportional voltage output is achieved by measuring the forward voltage drop across multiple silicon junctions.

Equation 15-1 describes the output characteristics of the temperature indicator.

EQUATION 15-1: VOUT RANGES

High Range: $V_{OUT} = V_{DD} - 4V_T$

Low Range: $V_{OUT} = V_{DD} - 2V_T$

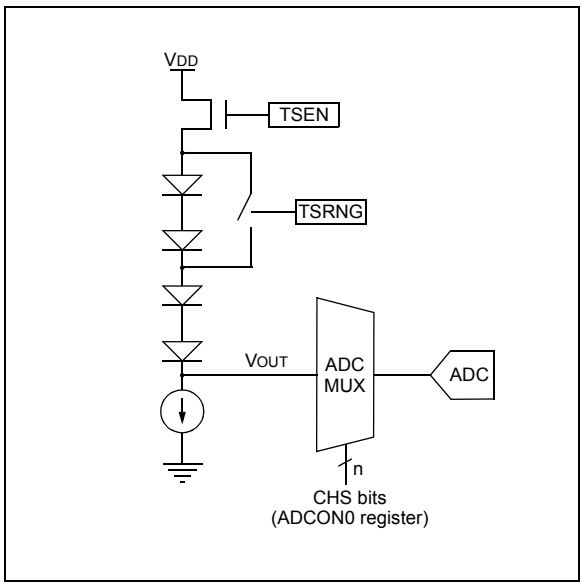
The temperature sense circuit is integrated with the Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR) module. See **Section 14.0 "Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR)"** for more information.

The circuit is enabled by setting the TSEN bit of the FVRCON register. When disabled, the circuit draws no current.

The circuit operates in either high or low range. The high range, selected by setting the TSRNG bit of the FVRCON register, provides a wider output voltage. This provides more resolution over the temperature range, but may be less consistent from part to part. This range requires a higher bias voltage to operate and thus, a higher VDD is needed.

The low range is selected by clearing the TSRNG bit of the FVRCON register. The low range generates a lower voltage drop and thus, a lower bias voltage is needed to operate the circuit. The low range is provided for low voltage operation.

FIGURE 15-1: TEMPERATURE CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



15.2 Minimum Operating VDD vs. Minimum Sensing Temperature

When the temperature circuit is operated in low range, the device may be operated at any operating voltage that is within specifications.

When the temperature circuit is operated in high range, the device operating voltage, VDD, must be high enough to ensure that the temperature circuit is correctly biased.

Table 15-1 shows the recommended minimum VDD vs. range setting.

TABLE 15-1: RECOMMENDED VDD VS. RANGE

Min. VDD, TSRNG = 1	Min. VDD, TSRNG = 0
3.6V	1.8V

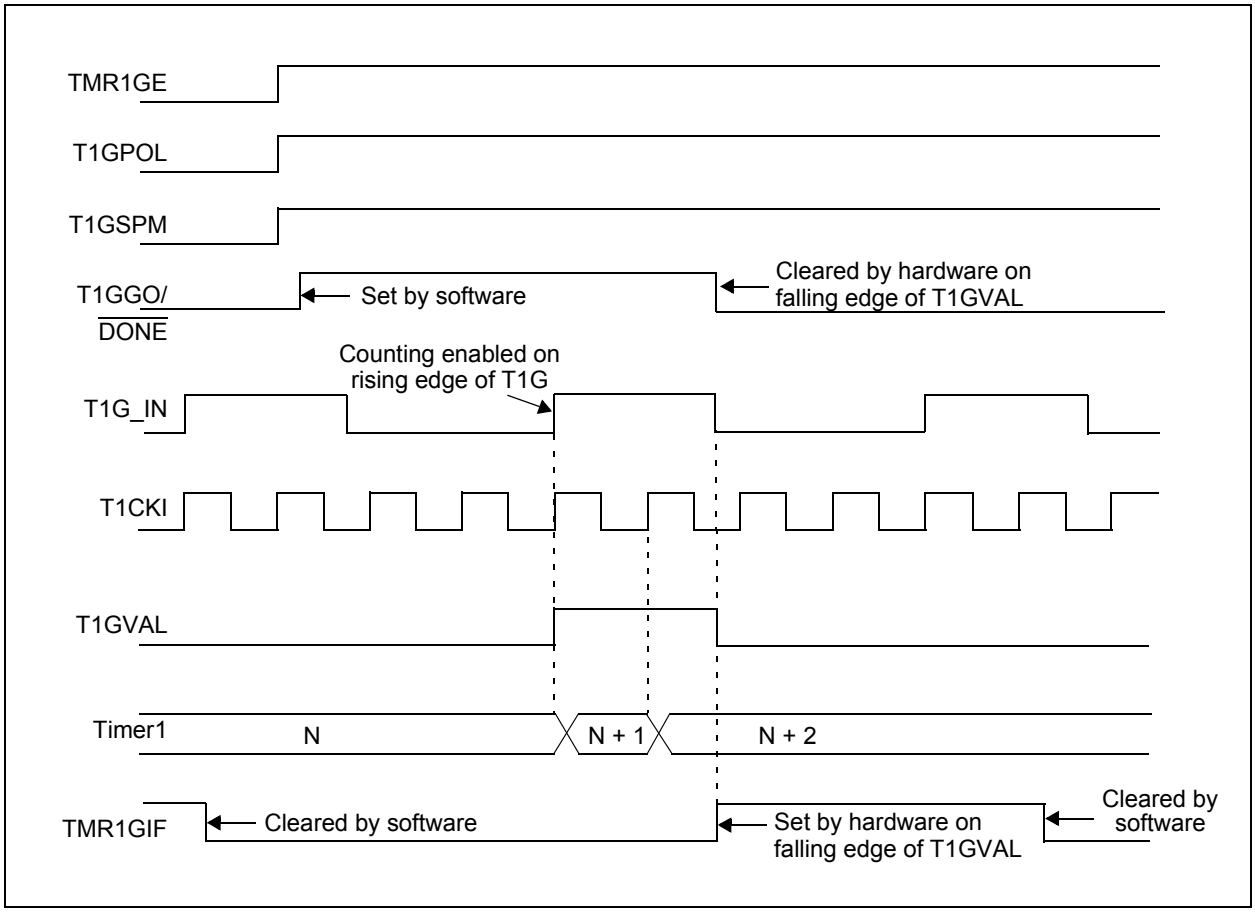
15.3 Temperature Output

The output of the circuit is measured using the internal analog to digital converter. A channel is reserved for the temperature circuit output. Refer to **Section 16.0 "Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Module"** for detailed information.

15.3.1 ADC ACQUISITION TIME

To ensure accurate temperature measurements, the user must wait at least 200 usec after the ADC input multiplexer is connected to the temperature indicator output before the conversion is performed. In addition, the user must wait 200 usec between sequential conversions of the temperature indicator output.

FIGURE 21-5: TIMER1 GATE SINGLE-PULSE MODE



24.4.8 ALTERNATE PIN LOCATIONS

This module incorporates I/O pins that can be moved to other locations with the use of the alternate pin function register, APFCON. To determine which pins can be moved and what their default locations are upon a reset, see **Section 12.1 "Alternate Pin Function"** for more information.

TABLE 24-10: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH ENHANCED PWM

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
APFCON	RXDTSEL	SDOSEL	SSSEL	—	T1GSEL	TXCKSEL	P1BSEL(2)	CCP1SEL(2)	114
CCP1CON	P1M<1:0>		DC1B<1:0>		CCP1M<3:0>				213
CCP1AS	CCP1ASE	CCP1AS<2:0>			PSS1AC<1:0>		PSS1BD<1:0>		214
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	86
PIE1	TMR1GIE	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSP1IE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	87
PIR1	TMR1GIF	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSP1IF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	89
PR2	Timer2 Period Register								176*
PSTR1CON	—	—	—	STR1SYNC	STR1D(1)	STR1C(1)	STR1B	STR1A	216
PWM1CON	P1RSEN	P1DC<6:0>							215
T2CON	—	T2OUTPS<3:0>				TMR2ON	T2CKPS<:0>1		178
TMR2	Timer2 Module Register								176*
TRISA	—	—	TRISA5	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	117
TRISC(1)	—	—	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	121

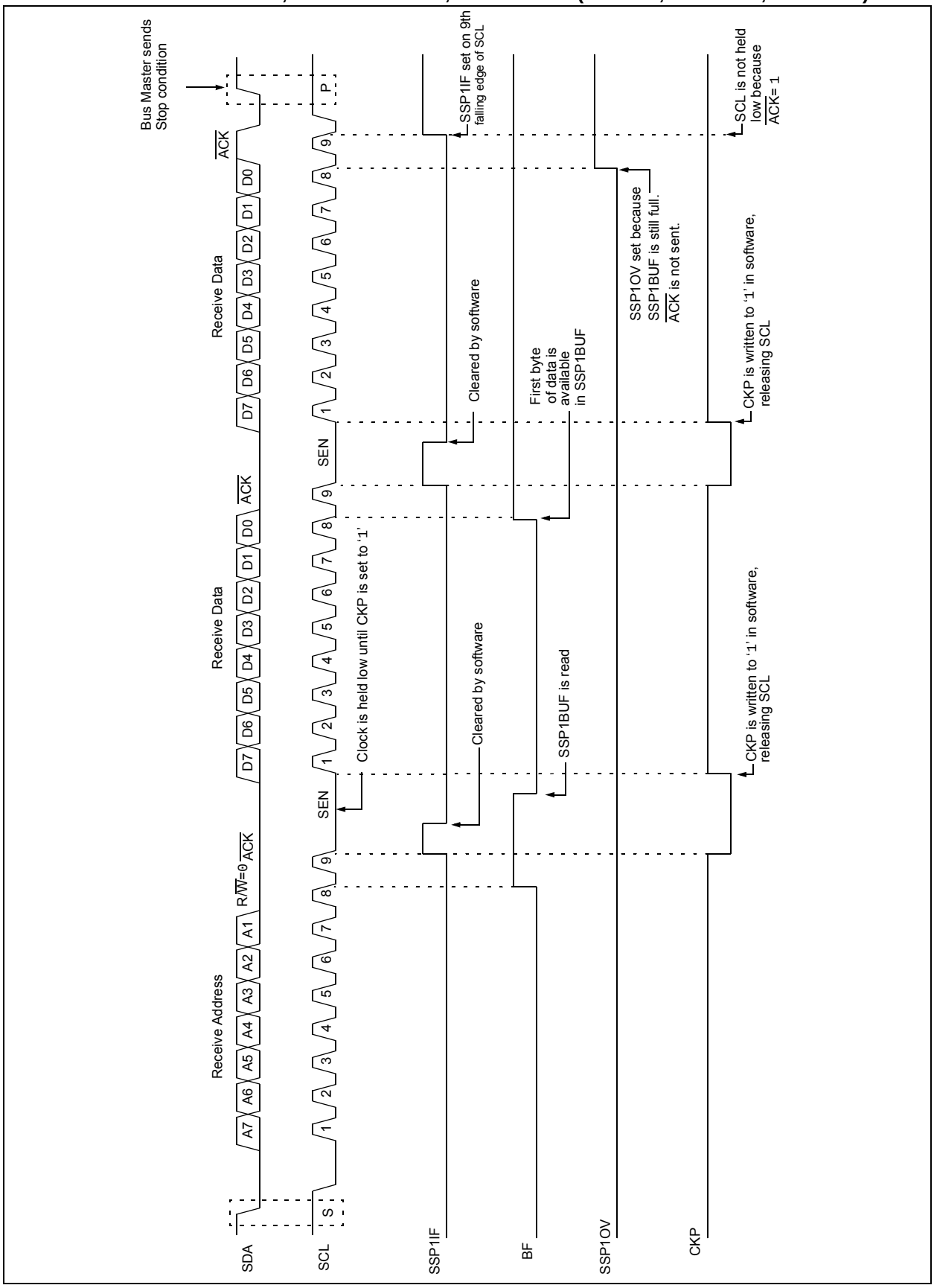
Legend: — = Unimplemented location, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the PWM.

* Page provides register information.

Note 1: PIC16(L)F1823 only.

2: PIC12(L)F1822 only.

FIGURE 25-15: I²C SLAVE, 7-BIT ADDRESS, RECEPTION (SEN = 1, AHEN = 0, DHEN = 0)



25.6.7 I²C MASTER MODE RECEPTION

Master mode reception (Figure 25-29) is enabled by programming the Receive Enable bit, RCEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register.

Note:	The MSSP1 module must be in an Idle state before the RCEN bit is set or the RCEN bit will be disregarded.

The Baud Rate Generator begins counting and on each rollover, the state of the SCL pin changes (high-to-low/low-to-high) and data is shifted into the SSP1SR. After the falling edge of the eighth clock, the receive enable flag is automatically cleared, the contents of the SSP1SR are loaded into the SSP1BUF, the BF flag bit is set, the SSP1IF flag bit is set and the Baud Rate Generator is suspended from counting, holding SCL low. The MSSP1 is now in Idle state awaiting the next command. When the buffer is read by the CPU, the BF flag bit is automatically cleared. The user can then send an Acknowledge bit at the end of reception by setting the Acknowledge Sequence Enable, ACKEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register.

25.6.7.1 BF Status Flag

In receive operation, the BF bit is set when an address or data byte is loaded into SSP1BUF from SSP1SR. It is cleared when the SSP1BUF register is read.

25.6.7.2 SSP1OV Status Flag

In receive operation, the SSP1OV bit is set when eight bits are received into the SSP1SR and the BF flag bit is already set from a previous reception.

25.6.7.3 WCOL Status Flag

If the user writes the SSP1BUF when a receive is already in progress (i.e., SSP1SR is still shifting in a data byte), the WCOL bit is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write does not occur).

25.6.7.4 Typical Receive Sequence:

1. The user generates a Start condition by setting the SEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register.
2. SSP1IF is set by hardware on completion of the Start.
3. SSP1IF is cleared by software.
4. User writes SSP1BUF with the slave address to transmit and the R/$\overline{W}$ bit set.
5. Address is shifted out the SDA pin until all eight bits are transmitted. Transmission begins as soon as SSP1BUF is written to.
6. The MSSP1 module shifts in the $\overline{ACK}$ bit from the slave device and writes its value into the ACKSTAT bit of the SSP1CON2 register.
7. The MSSP1 module generates an interrupt at the end of the ninth clock cycle by setting the SSP1IF bit.
8. User sets the RCEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register and the Master clocks in a byte from the slave.
9. After the eighth falling edge of SCL, SSP1IF and BF are set.
10. Master clears SSP1IF and reads the received byte from SSP1UF, clears BF.
11. Master sets $\overline{ACK}$ value sent to slave in ACKDT bit of the SSP1CON2 register and initiates the $\overline{ACK}$ by setting the ACKEN bit.
12. Masters $\overline{ACK}$ is clocked out to the Slave and SSP1IF is set.
13. User clears SSP1IF.
14. Steps 8-13 are repeated for each received byte from the slave.
15. Master sends a not $\overline{ACK}$ or Stop to end communication.

25.6.8 ACKNOWLEDGE SEQUENCE TIMING

An Acknowledge sequence is enabled by setting the Acknowledge Sequence Enable bit, ACKEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register. When this bit is set, the SCL pin is pulled low and the contents of the Acknowledge data bit are presented on the SDA pin. If the user wishes to generate an Acknowledge, then the ACKDT bit should be cleared. If not, the user should set the ACKDT bit before starting an Acknowledge sequence. The Baud Rate Generator then counts for one rollover period (TBRG) and the SCL pin is deasserted (pulled high). When the SCL pin is sampled high (clock arbitration), the Baud Rate Generator counts for TBRG. The SCL pin is then pulled low. Following this, the ACKEN bit is automatically cleared, the Baud Rate Generator is turned off and the MSSP1 module then goes into Idle mode (Figure 25-30).

25.6.8.1 WCOL Status Flag

If the user writes the SSP1BUF when an Acknowledge sequence is in progress, then WCOL is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write does not occur).

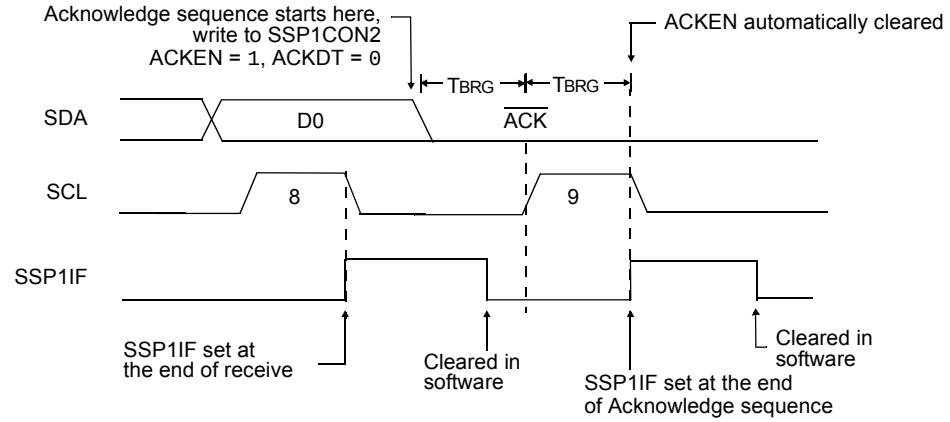
25.6.9 STOP CONDITION TIMING

A Stop bit is asserted on the SDA pin at the end of a receive/transmit by setting the Stop Sequence Enable bit, PEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register. At the end of a receive/transmit, the SCL line is held low after the falling edge of the ninth clock. When the PEN bit is set, the master will assert the SDA line low. When the SDA line is sampled low, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded and counts down to '0'. When the Baud Rate Generator times out, the SCL pin will be brought high and one TBRG (Baud Rate Generator rollover count) later, the SDA pin will be deasserted. When the SDA pin is sampled high while SCL is high, the P bit of the SSP1STAT register is set. A TBRG later, the PEN bit is cleared and the SSP1IF bit is set (Figure 25-31).

25.6.9.1 WCOL Status Flag

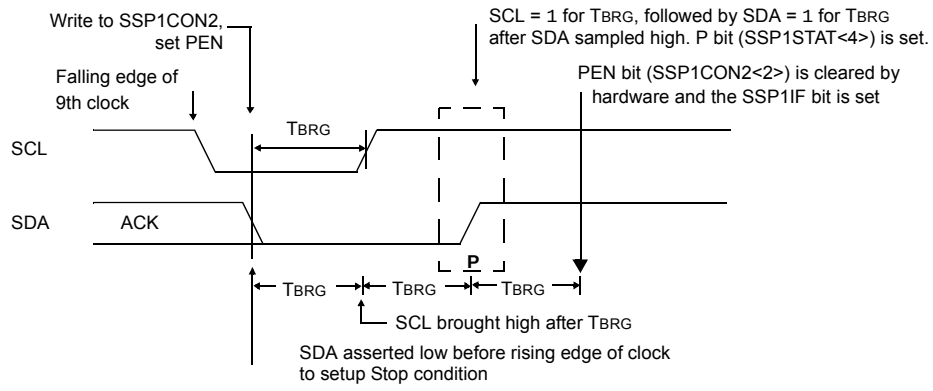
If the user writes the SSP1BUF when a Stop sequence is in progress, then the WCOL bit is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write does not occur).

FIGURE 25-30: ACKNOWLEDGE SEQUENCE WAVEFORM



Note: TBRG = one Baud Rate Generator period.

FIGURE 25-31: STOP CONDITION RECEIVE OR TRANSMIT MODE



Note: TBRG = one Baud Rate Generator period.

26.0 ENHANCED UNIVERSAL SYNCHRONOUS ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (EUSART)

The Enhanced Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (EUSART) module is a serial I/O communications peripheral. It contains all the clock generators, shift registers and data buffers necessary to perform an input or output serial data transfer independent of device program execution. The EUSART, also known as a Serial Communications Interface (SCI), can be configured as a full-duplex asynchronous system or half-duplex synchronous system. Full-Duplex mode is useful for communications with peripheral systems, such as CRT terminals and personal computers. Half-Duplex Synchronous mode is intended for communications with peripheral devices, such as A/D or D/A integrated circuits, serial EEPROMs or other microcontrollers. These devices typically do not have internal clocks for baud rate generation and require the external clock signal provided by a master synchronous device.

The EUSART module includes the following capabilities:

- Full-duplex asynchronous transmit and receive
- Two-character input buffer
- One-character output buffer
- Programmable 8-bit or 9-bit character length
- Address detection in 9-bit mode
- Input buffer overrun error detection
- Received character framing error detection
- Half-duplex synchronous master
- Half-duplex synchronous slave
- Programmable clock polarity in synchronous modes
- Sleep operation

The EUSART module implements the following additional features, making it ideally suited for use in Local Interconnect Network (LIN) bus systems:

- Automatic detection and calibration of the baud rate
- Wake-up on Break reception
- 13-bit Break character transmit

Block diagrams of the EUSART transmitter and receiver are shown in Figure 26-1 and Figure 26-2.

FIGURE 26-1: EUSART TRANSMIT BLOCK DIAGRAM

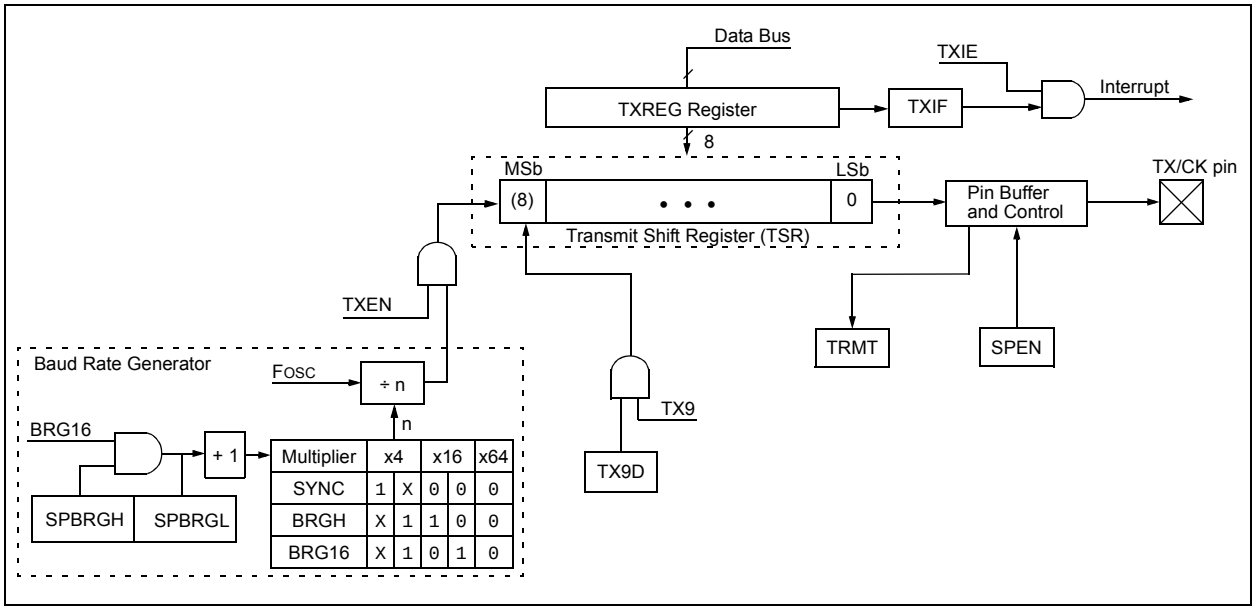


TABLE 26-5: BAUD RATES FOR ASYNCHRONOUS MODES (CONTINUED)

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 1, BRG16 = 0											
	Fosc = 8.000 MHz			Fosc = 4.000 MHz			Fosc = 3.6864 MHz			Fosc = 1.000 MHz		
	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	0.16	207
1200	—	—	—	1202	0.16	207	1200	0.00	191	1202	0.16	51
2400	2404	0.16	207	2404	0.16	103	2400	0.00	95	2404	0.16	25
9600	9615	0.16	51	9615	0.16	25	9600	0.00	23	—	—	—
10417	10417	0.00	47	10417	0.00	23	10473	0.53	21	10417	0.00	5
19.2k	19231	0.16	25	19.23k	0.16	12	19.2k	0.00	11	—	—	—
57.6k	55556	-3.55	8	—	—	—	57.60k	0.00	3	—	—	—
115.2k	—	—	—	—	—	—	115.2k	0.00	1	—	—	—

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 0, BRG16 = 1											
	Fosc = 32.000 MHz			Fosc = 20.000 MHz			Fosc = 18.432 MHz			Fosc = 11.0592 MHz		
	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)
300	300.0	0.00	6666	300.0	-0.01	4166	300.0	0.00	3839	300.0	0.00	2303
1200	1200	-0.02	3332	1200	-0.03	1041	1200	0.00	959	1200	0.00	575
2400	2401	-0.04	832	2399	-0.03	520	2400	0.00	479	2400	0.00	287
9600	9615	0.16	207	9615	0.16	129	9600	0.00	119	9600	0.00	71
10417	10417	0.00	191	10417	0.00	119	10378	-0.37	110	10473	0.53	65
19.2k	19.23k	0.16	103	19.23k	0.16	64	19.20k	0.00	59	19.20k	0.00	35
57.6k	57.14k	-0.79	34	56.818	-1.36	21	57.60k	0.00	19	57.60k	0.00	11
115.2k	117.6k	2.12	16	113.636	-1.36	10	115.2k	0.00	9	115.2k	0.00	5

BAUD RATE	SYNC = 0, BRGH = 0, BRG16 = 1											
	Fosc = 8.000 MHz			Fosc = 4.000 MHz			Fosc = 3.6864 MHz			Fosc = 1.000 MHz		
	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)	Actual Rate	% Error	SPBRG value (decimal)
300	299.9	-0.02	1666	300.1	0.04	832	300.0	0.00	767	300.5	0.16	207
1200	1199	-0.08	416	1202	0.16	207	1200	0.00	191	1202	0.16	51
2400	2404	0.16	207	2404	0.16	103	2400	0.00	95	2404	0.16	25
9600	9615	0.16	51	9615	0.16	25	9600	0.00	23	—	—	—
10417	10417	0.00	47	10417	0.00	23	10473	0.53	21	10417	0.00	5
19.2k	19.23k	0.16	25	19.23k	0.16	12	19.20k	0.00	11	—	—	—
57.6k	55556	-3.55	8	—	—	—	57.60k	0.00	3	—	—	—
115.2k	—	—	—	—	—	—	115.2k	0.00	1	—	—	—

FIGURE 31-13: IDD TYPICAL, EC OSCILLATOR, MEDIUM-POWER MODE, PIC12F1822 AND PIC16F1823 ONLY

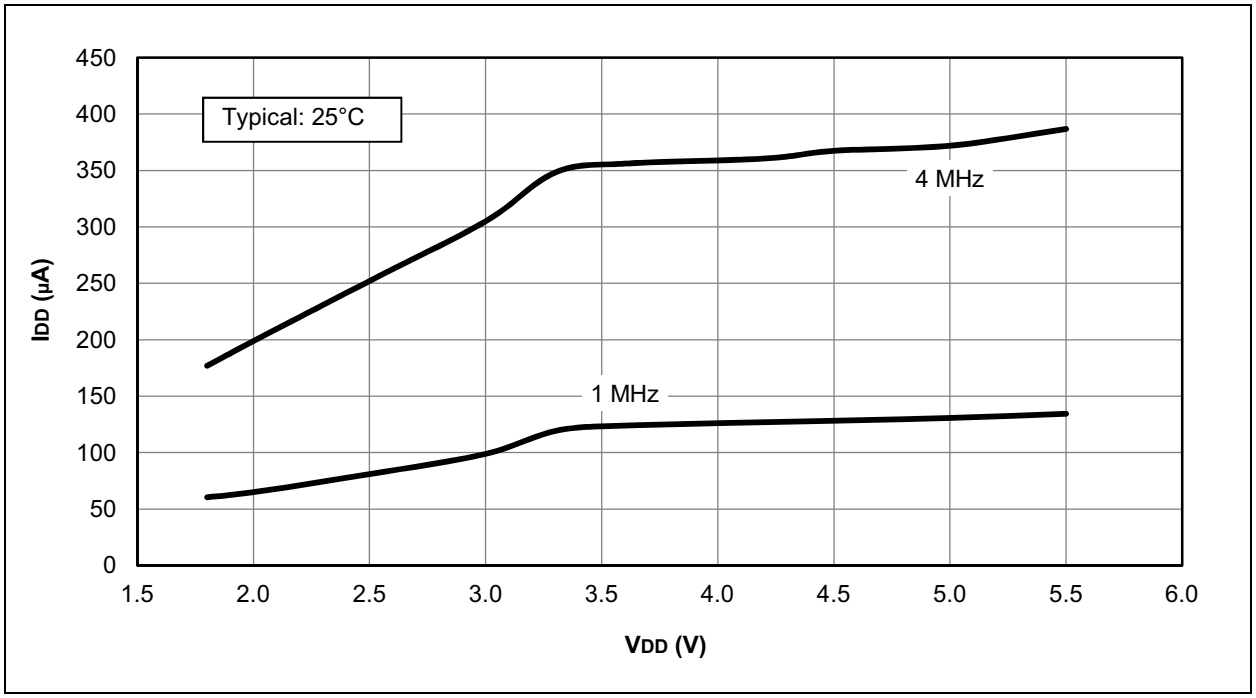
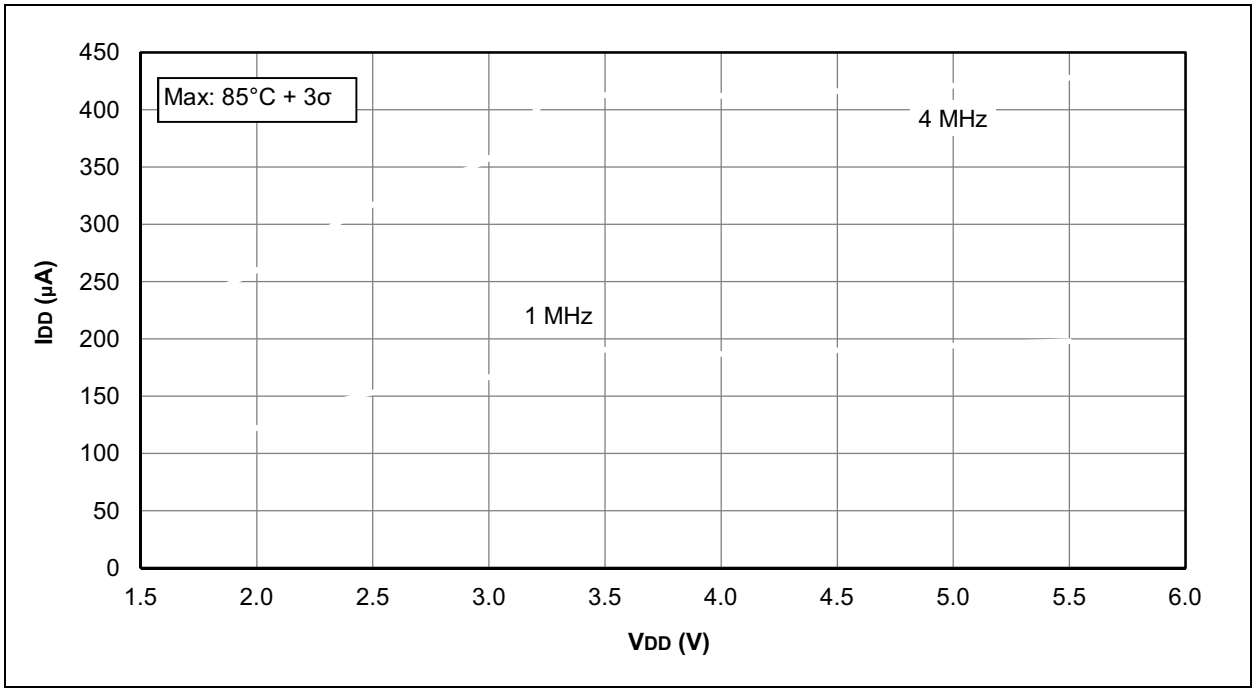


FIGURE 31-14: IDD MAXIMUM, EC OSCILLATOR, MEDIUM-POWER MODE, PIC12F1822 AND PIC16F1823 ONLY



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

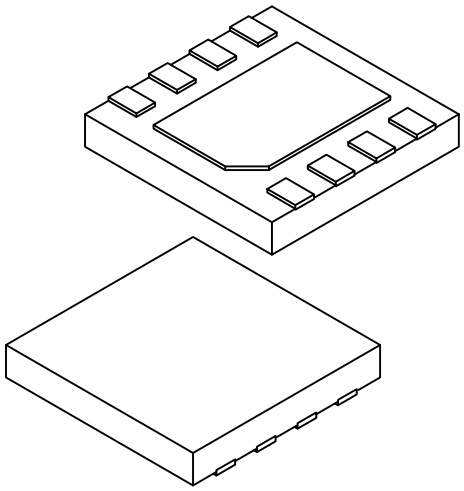
32.12 Third-Party Development Tools

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

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

8-Lead Ultra Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (RF) - 3x3x0.50 mm Body [UDFN]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		8	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.45	0.50	0.55
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Terminal Thickness	A3		0.065 REF	
Overall Width	E		3.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	1.40	1.50	1.60
Overall Length	D		3.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.20	2.30	2.40
Terminal Width	b	0.25	0.30	0.35
Terminal Length	L	0.35	0.45	0.55
Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

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

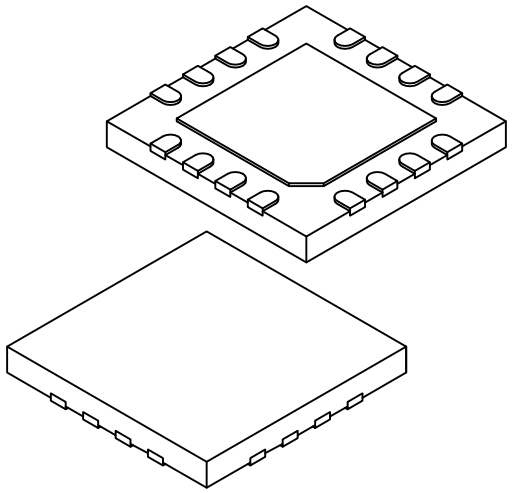
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-254A Sheet 2 of 2

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

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		16	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.45	0.50	0.55
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Terminal Thickness	A3		0.127 REF	
Overall Width	E		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	2.50	2.60	2.70
Overall Length	D		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.50	2.60	2.70
Terminal Width	b	0.25	0.30	0.35
Terminal Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

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

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

   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-257A Sheet 2 of 2