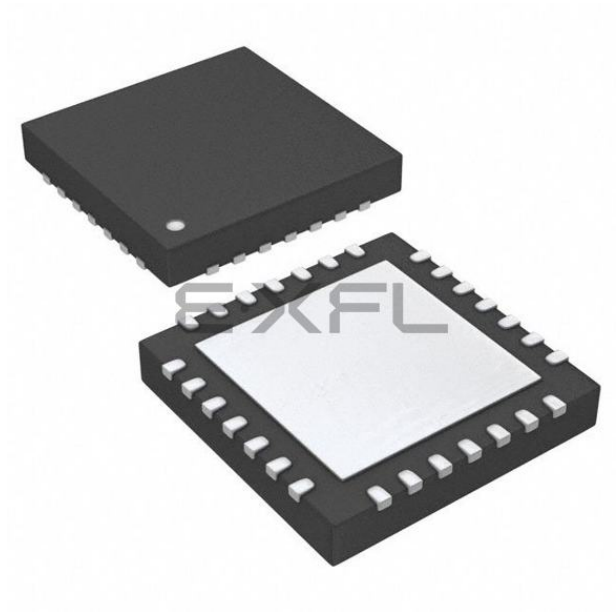

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Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	28KB (16K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 17x10b; D/A 1x5b, 1x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-UQFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lf1718-e-mv

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1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

The PIC16(L)F1717/8/9 devices are described within this data sheet. They are available in the following package configurations:

- 28-pin SPDIP, SSOP, SOIC, QFN and UQFN
- 40-pin PDIP and UQFN
- 44-pin TQFP

Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2 show block diagrams of the PIC16(L)F1717/8/9 devices. Table 1-2 shows the pinout descriptions.

Reference Table 1-1 for peripherals available per device.

TABLE 1-1: DEVICE PERIPHERAL SUMMARY

Peripheral		PIC16(L)F1717	PIC16(L)F1718	PIC16(L)F1719
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)		●	●	●
Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR)		●	●	●
Zero-Cross Detection (ZCD)		●	●	●
Temperature Indicator		●	●	●
Complementary Output Generator (COG)				
	COG	●	●	●
Numerically Controlled Oscillator (NCO)				
	NCO	●	●	●
Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)				
	DAC1	●	●	●
	DAC2	●	●	●
Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP/ECCP) Modules				
	CCP1	●	●	●
	CCP2	●	●	●
Comparators				
	C1	●	●	●
	C2	●	●	●
Configurable Logic Cell (CLC)				
	CLC1	●	●	●
	CLC2	●	●	●
	CLC3	●	●	●
	CLC4	●	●	●
Enhanced Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (EUSART)				
	EUSART	●	●	●
Master Synchronous Serial Ports				
	MSSP	●	●	●
Op Amp				
	Op Amp 1	●	●	●
	Op Amp 2	●	●	●
Pulse-Width Modulator (PWM)				
	PWM3	●	●	●
	PWM4	●	●	●
Timers				
	Timer0	●	●	●
	Timer1	●	●	●
	Timer2	●	●	●

2.0 ENHANCED MID-RANGE CPU

This family of devices contains an enhanced mid-range 8-bit CPU core. The CPU has 49 instructions. Interrupt capability includes automatic context saving. The hardware stack is 16 levels deep and has Overflow and Underflow Reset capability. Direct, Indirect and Relative addressing modes are available. Two File Select Registers (FSRs) provide the ability to read program and data memory.

- Automatic Interrupt Context Saving
- 16-level Stack with Overflow and Underflow
- File Select Registers
- Instruction Set

FIGURE 2-1: CORE BLOCK DIAGRAM

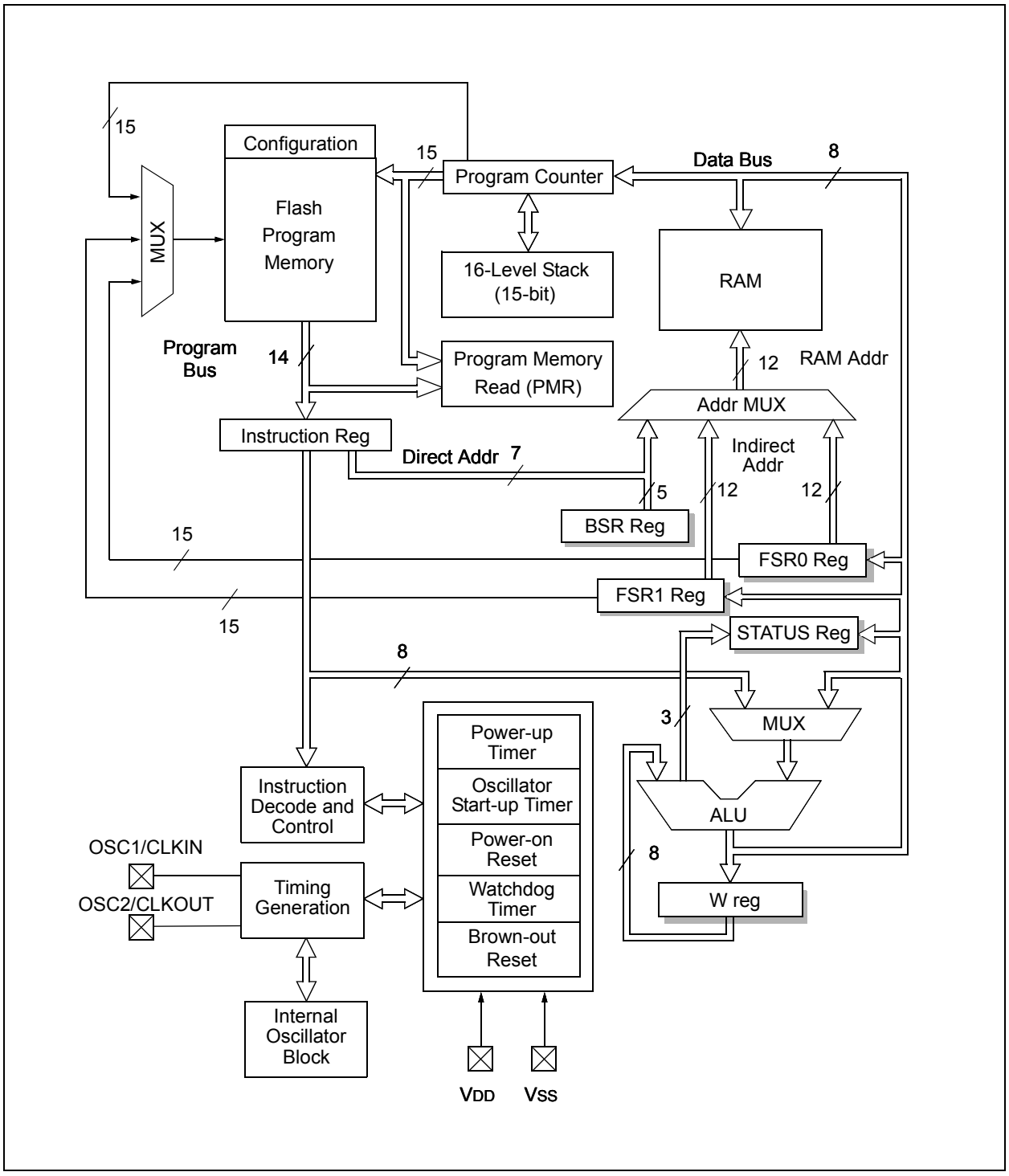


TABLE 3-12: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Addr.	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 30											
F0Ch — F0Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
F0Fh	CLCDATA	—	—	—	—	MLC4OUT	MLC3OUT	MLC2OUT	MLC1OUT	---- 0000	---- 0000
F10h	CLC1CON	LC1EN	—	LC1OUT	LC1INTP	LC1INTN	LC1MODE<2:0>			0-x0 0000	0-00 0000
F11h	CLC1POL	LC1POL	—	—	—	LC1G4POL	LC1G3POL	LC1G2POL	LC1G1POL	x--- xxxx	0--- uuuu
F12h	CLC1SEL0	—	—	—	LC1D1S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F13h	CLC1SEL1	—	—	—	LC1D2S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F14h	CLC1SEL2	—	—	—	LC1D3S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F15h	CLC1SEL3	—	—	—	LC1D4S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F16h	CLC1GLS0	LC1G1D4T	LC1G1D4N	LC1G1D3T	LC1G1D3N	LC1G1D2T	LC1G1D2N	LC1G1D1T	LC1G1D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F17h	CLC1GLS1	LC1G2D4T	LC1G2D4N	LC1G2D3T	LC1G2D3N	LC1G2D2T	LC1G2D2N	LC1G2D1T	LC1G2D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F18h	CLC1GLS2	LC1G3D4T	LC1G3D4N	LC1G3D3T	LC1G3D3N	LC1G3D2T	LC1G3D2N	LC1G3D1T	LC1G3D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F19h	CLC1GLS3	LC1G4D4T	LC1G4D4N	LC1G4D3T	LC1G4D3N	LC1G4D2T	LC1G4D2N	LC1G4D1T	LC1G4D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F1Ah	CLC2CON	LC2EN	—	LC2OUT	LC2INTP	LC2INTN	LC2MODE<2:0>			0-x0 0000	0-00 0000
F1Bh	CLC2POL	LC2POL	—	—	—	LC2G4POL	LC2G3POL	LC2G2POL	LC2G1POL	x--- xxxx	0--- uuuu
F1Ch	CLC2SEL0	—	—	—	LC2D1S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F1Dh	CLC2SEL1	—	—	—	LC2D2S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F1Eh	CLC2SEL2	—	—	—	LC2D3S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F1Fh	CLC2SEL3	—	—	—	LC2D4S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F20h	CLC2GLS0	LC2G1D4T	LC2G1D4N	LC2G1D3T	LC2G1D3N	LC2G1D2T	LC2G1D2N	LC2G1D1T	LC2G1D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F21h	CLC2GLS1	LC2G2D4T	LC2G2D4N	LC2G2D3T	LC2G2D3N	LC2G2D2T	LC2G2D2N	LC2G2D1T	LC2G2D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F22h	CLC2GLS2	LC2G3D4T	LC2G3D4N	LC2G3D3T	LC2G3D3N	LC2G3D2T	LC2G3D2N	LC2G3D1T	LC2G3D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F23h	CLC2GLS3	LC2G4D4T	LC2G4D4N	LC2G4D3T	LC2G4D3N	LC2G4D2T	LC2G4D2N	LC2G4D1T	LC2G4D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F24h	CLC3CON	LC3EN	—	LC3OUT	LC3INTP	LC3INTN	LC3MODE<2:0>			0-x0 0000	0-00 0000
F25h	CLC3POL	LC3POL	—	—	—	LC3G4POL	LC3G3POL	LC3G2POL	LC3G1POL	x--- xxxx	0--- uuuu
F26h	CLC3SEL0	—	—	—	LC3D1S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F27h	CLC3SEL1	—	—	—	LC3D2S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F28h	CLC3SEL2	—	—	—	LC3D3S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F29h	CLC3SEL3	—	—	—	LC3D4S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F2Ah	CLC3GLS0	LC3G1D4T	LC3G1D4N	LC3G1D3T	LC3G1D3N	LC3G1D2T	LC3G1D2N	LC3G1D1T	LC3G1D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F2Bh	CLC3GLS1	LC3G2D4T	LC3G2D4N	LC3G2D3T	LC3G2D3N	LC3G2D2T	LC3G2D2N	LC3G2D1T	LC3G2D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F2Ch	CLC3GLS2	LC3G3D4T	LC3G3D4N	LC3G3D3T	LC3G3D3N	LC3G3D2T	LC3G3D2N	LC3G3D1T	LC3G3D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F2Dh	CLC3GLS3	LC3G4D4T	LC3G4D4N	LC3G4D3T	LC3G4D3N	LC3G4D2T	LC3G4D2N	LC3G4D1T	LC3G4D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F2Eh	CLC4CON	LC4EN	—	LC4OUT	LC4INTP	LC4INTN	LC4MODE<2:0>			0-x0 0000	0-00 0000
F2Fh	CLC4POL	LC4POL	—	—	—	LC4G4POL	LC4G3POL	LC4G2POL	LC4G1POL	x--- xxxx	0--- uuuu
F30h	CLC4SEL0	—	—	—	LC4D1S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F31h	CLC4SEL1	—	—	—	LC4D2S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F32h	CLC4SEL2	—	—	—	LC4D3S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F33h	CLC4SEL3	—	—	—	LC4D4S<4:0>					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
F34h	CLC4GLS0	LC4G1D4T	LC4G1D4N	LC4G1D3T	LC4G1D3N	LC4G1D2T	LC4G1D2N	LC4G1D1T	LC4G1D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F35h	CLC4GLS1	LC4G2D4T	LC4G2D4N	LC4G2D3T	LC4G2D3N	LC4G2D2T	LC4G2D2N	LC4G2D1T	LC4G2D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F36h	CLC4GLS2	LC4G3D4T	LC4G3D4N	LC4G3D3T	LC4G3D3N	LC4G3D2T	LC4G3D2N	LC4G3D1T	LC4G3D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F37h	CLC4GLS3	LC4G4D4T	LC4G4D4N	LC4G4D3T	LC4G4D3N	LC4G4D2T	LC4G4D2N	LC4G4D1T	LC4G4D1N	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
F38h — F6Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

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

Note 1: Unimplemented on PIC16(L)F1718.

2: Unimplemented on PIC16LF1717/8/9

TABLE 3-12: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Addr.	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 31											
F8Ch — FE3h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
FE4h	STATUS_SHAD	—	—	—	—	—	Z_SHAD	DC_SHAD	C_SHAD	---- -xxx	---- -uuu
FE5h	WREG_SHAD	WREG_SHAD								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
FE6h	BSR_SHAD	—	—	—	BSR_SHAD					---x xxxx	---u uuuu
FE7h	PCLATH_SHAD	—	PCLATH_SHAD							-xxx xxxx	-uuu uuuu
FE8h	FSR0L_SHAD	FSR0L_SHAD								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
FE9h	FSR0H_SHAD	FSR0H_SHAD								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
FEAh	FSR1L_SHAD	FSR1L_SHAD								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
FEBh	FSR1H_SHAD	FSR1H_SHAD								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
FECh	—	Unimplemented								—	
FEDh	STKPTR	—	—	—	STKPTR					---1 1111	---1 1111
FEEh	TOSL	TOSL								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
FEFh	TOSH	—	TOSH							-xxx xxxx	-uuu uuuu

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

Note 1: Unimplemented on PIC16(L)F1718.

2: Unimplemented on PIC16LF1717/8/9

6.4 Two-Speed Clock Start-up Mode

Two-Speed Start-up mode provides additional power savings by minimizing the latency between external oscillator start-up and code execution. In applications that make heavy use of the Sleep mode, Two-Speed Start-up will remove the external oscillator start-up time from the time spent awake and can reduce the overall power consumption of the device. This mode allows the application to wake-up from Sleep, perform a few instructions using the INTOSC internal oscillator block as the clock source and go back to Sleep without waiting for the external oscillator to become stable.

Two-Speed Start-up provides benefits when the oscillator module is configured for LP, XT or HS modes. The Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) is enabled for these modes and must count 1024 oscillations before the oscillator can be used as the system clock source.

If the oscillator module is configured for any mode other than LP, XT or HS mode, then Two-Speed Start-up is disabled. This is because the external clock oscillator does not require any stabilization time after POR or an exit from Sleep.

If the OST count reaches 1024 before the device enters Sleep mode, the OSTS bit of the OSCSTAT register is set and program execution switches to the external oscillator. However, the system may never operate from the external oscillator if the time spent awake is very short.

Note:	Executing a SLEEP instruction will abort the oscillator start-up time and will cause the OSTS bit of the OSCSTAT register to remain clear.

6.4.1 TWO-SPEED START-UP MODE CONFIGURATION

Two-Speed Start-up mode is configured by the following settings:

- IESO (of the Configuration Words) = 1; Internal/External Switchover bit (Two-Speed Start-up mode enabled).
- SCS (of the OSCCON register) = 00.
- FOSC<2:0> bits in the Configuration Words configured for LP, XT or HS mode.

Two-Speed Start-up mode is entered after:

- Power-on Reset (POR) and, if enabled, after Power-up Timer (PWRT) has expired, or
- Wake-up from Sleep.

TABLE 6-1: OSCILLATOR SWITCHING DELAYS

Switch From	Switch To	Frequency	Oscillator Delay
Sleep	LFINTOSC(1) MFINTOSC(1) HFINTOSC(1)	31 kHz 31.25 kHz-500 kHz 31.25 kHz-16 MHz	Oscillator Warm-up Delay (TWARM)(2)
Sleep/POR	EC, RC(1)	DC – 32 MHz	2 cycles
LFINTOSC	EC, RC(1)	DC – 32 MHz	1 cycle of each
Sleep/POR	Secondary Oscillator LP, XT, HS(1)	32 kHz-20 MHz	1024 Clock Cycles (OST)
Any clock source	MFINTOSC(1) HFINTOSC(1)	31.25 kHz-500 kHz 31.25 kHz-16 MHz	2 μs (approx.)
Any clock source	LFINTOSC(1)	31 kHz	1 cycle of each
Any clock source	Secondary Oscillator	32 kHz	1024 Clock Cycles (OST)
PLL inactive	PLL active	16-32 MHz	2 ms (approx.)

Note 1: PLL inactive.

2: See **Section 34.0 “Electrical Specifications”**.

REGISTER 7-2: PIE1: PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER 1

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
TMR1GIE	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSP1IE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE
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 **TMR1GIE:** Timer1 Gate Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the Timer1 gate acquisition interrupt
0 = Disables the Timer1 gate acquisition interrupt

bit 6 **ADIE:** Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the ADC interrupt
0 = Disables the ADC interrupt

bit 5 **RCIE:** USART Receive Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the USART receive interrupt
0 = Disables the USART receive interrupt

bit 4 **TXIE:** USART Transmit Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the USART transmit interrupt
0 = Disables the USART transmit interrupt

bit 3 **SSP1IE:** Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the MSSP interrupt
0 = Disables the MSSP interrupt

bit 2 **CCP1IE:** CCP1 Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the CCP1 interrupt
0 = Disables the CCP1 interrupt

bit 1 **TMR2IE:** TMR2 to PR2 Match Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the Timer2 to PR2 match interrupt
0 = Disables the Timer2 to PR2 match interrupt

bit 0 **TMR1IE:** Timer1 Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the Timer1 overflow interrupt
0 = Disables the Timer1 overflow interrupt

Note: Bit PEIE of the INTCON register must be set to enable any peripheral interrupt.

REGISTER 7-4: PIE3: PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER 3

U-0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
—	NCOIE	COGIE	ZCDIE	CLC4IE	CLC3IE	CLC2IE	CLC1IE
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 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 6 **NCOIE:** NCO Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = NCO interrupt enabled
- 0 = NCO interrupt disabled

bit 5 **COGIE:** COG Auto-Shutdown Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = COG interrupt enabled
- 0 = COG interrupt disabled

bit 4 **ZCDIE:** Zero-Cross Detection Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = ZCD interrupt enabled
- 0 = ZCD interrupt disabled

bit 3 **CLC4IE:** CLC4 Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = CLC4 interrupt enabled
- 0 = CLC4 interrupt disabled

bit 2 **CLC3IE:** CLC3 Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = CLC3 interrupt enabled
- 0 = CLC3 interrupt disabled

bit 1 **CLC2IE:** CLC2 Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = CLC2 interrupt enabled
- 0 = CLC2 interrupt disabled

bit 0 **CLC1IE:** CLC1 Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = CLC1 interrupt enabled
- 0 = CLC1 interrupt disabled

Note: Bit PEIE of the INTCON register must be set to enable any peripheral interrupt.

See Table 10-1 for Erase Row size and the number of write latches for Flash program memory.

TABLE 10-1: FLASH MEMORY ORGANIZATION BY DEVICE

Device	Row Erase (words)	Write Latches (words)
PIC16(L)F1717	32	32
PIC16(L)F1718		
PIC16(L)F1719		

10.2.1 READING THE FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

To read a program memory location, the user must:

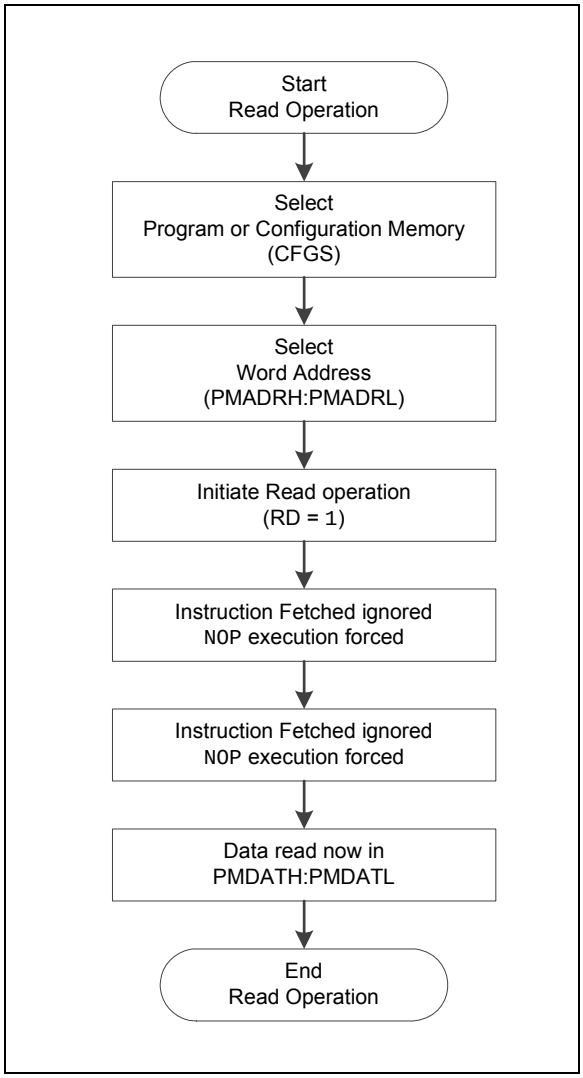
1. Write the desired address to the PMADRH:PMADRL register pair.
2. Clear the CFGS bit of the PMCON1 register.
3. Then, set control bit RD of the PMCON1 register.

Once the read control bit is set, the program memory Flash controller will use the second instruction cycle to read the data. This causes the second instruction immediately following the "`BSF PMCON1,RD`" instruction to be ignored. The data is available in the very next cycle, in the PMDATH:PMDATL register pair; therefore, it can be read as two bytes in the following instructions.

PMDATH:PMDATL register pair will hold this value until another read or until it is written to by the user.

Note:	The two instructions following a program memory read are required to be `NOP`s. This prevents the user from executing a 2-cycle instruction on the next instruction after the RD bit is set.

FIGURE 10-1: FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY READ FLOWCHART



10.6 Register Definitions: Flash Program Memory Control

REGISTER 10-1: PMDATL: PROGRAM MEMORY DATA LOW BYTE REGISTER

R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
PMDAT<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7-0 **PMDAT<7:0>**: Read/write value for Least Significant bits of program memory

REGISTER 10-2: PMDATH: PROGRAM MEMORY DATA HIGH BYTE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
—	—	PMDAT<13:8>					
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 **PMDAT<13:8>**: Read/write value for Most Significant bits of program memory

REGISTER 10-3: PMADRL: PROGRAM MEMORY ADDRESS LOW BYTE REGISTER

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
PMADR<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7-0 **PMADR<7:0>**: Specifies the Least Significant bits for program memory address

REGISTER 11-7: SLRCONA: PORTA SLEW RATE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
SLRA7	SLRA6	SLRA5	SLRA4	SLRA3	SLRA2	SLRA1	SLRA0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7-0 **SLRA<7:0>:** PORTA Slew Rate Enable bits
For RA<7:0> pins, respectively
1 = Port pin slew rate is limited
0 = Port pin slews at maximum rate

REGISTER 11-8: INLVLA: PORTA INPUT LEVEL CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
INLVLA7	INLVLA6	INLVLA5	INLVLA4	INLVLA3	INLVLA2	INLVLA1	INLVLA0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7-0 **INLVLA<7:0>:** PORTA Input Level Select bits
For RA<7:0> pins, respectively
1 = Port pin digital input operates with ST thresholds
0 = Port pin digital input operates with TTL thresholds

TABLE 11-6: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTD

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
ANSELD	ANSD7	ANSD6	ANSD5	ANSD4	ANSD3	ANSD2	ANSD1	ANSD0	141
INLVLD	INLVLD7	INLVLD6	INLVLD5	INLVLD4	INLVLD3	INLVLD2	INLVLD1	INLVLD0	142
LATD	LATD7	LATD6	LATD5	LATD4	LATD3	LATD2	LATD1	LATD0	140
ODCOND	ODD7	ODD6	ODD5	ODD4	ODD3	ODD2	ODD1	ODD0	142
PORTD	RD7	RD6	RD5	RD4	RD3	RD2	RD1	RD0	140
SLRCOND	SLRD7	SLRD6	SLRD5	SLRD4	SLRD3	SLRD2	SLRD1	SLRD0	142
TRISD	TRISD7	TRISD6	TRISD5	TRISD4	TRISD3	TRISD2	TRISD1	TRISD0	140
WPUD	WPUD7	WPUD6	WPUD5	WPUD4	WPUD3	WPUD2	WPUD1	WPUD0	141

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

17.0 PULSE WIDTH MODULATION (PWM)

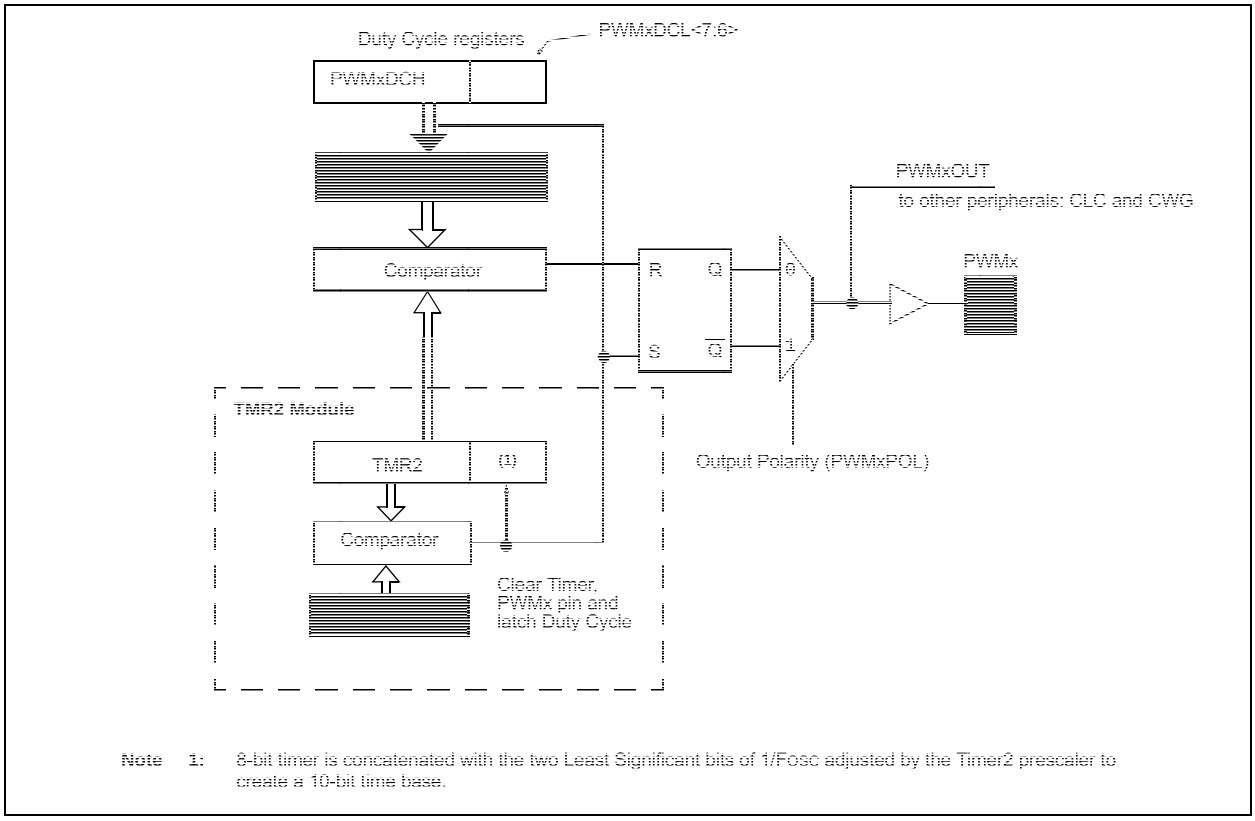
The PWM module generates a Pulse-Width Modulated signal determined by the duty cycle, period, and resolution that are configured by the following registers:

- PR2
- T2CON
- PWMxDCH
- PWMxDCL
- PWMxCON

Figure 17-1 shows a simplified block diagram of PWM operation.

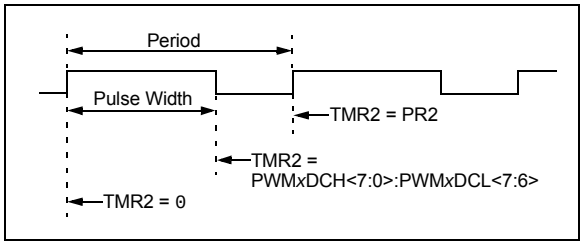
Figure 17-2 shows a typical waveform of the PWM signal.

FIGURE 17-1: SIMPLIFIED PWM BLOCK DIAGRAM



For a step-by-step procedure on how to set up this module for PWM operation, refer to **Section 17.1.9 "Setup for PWM Operation Using PWMx Pins"**.

FIGURE 17-2: PWM OUTPUT



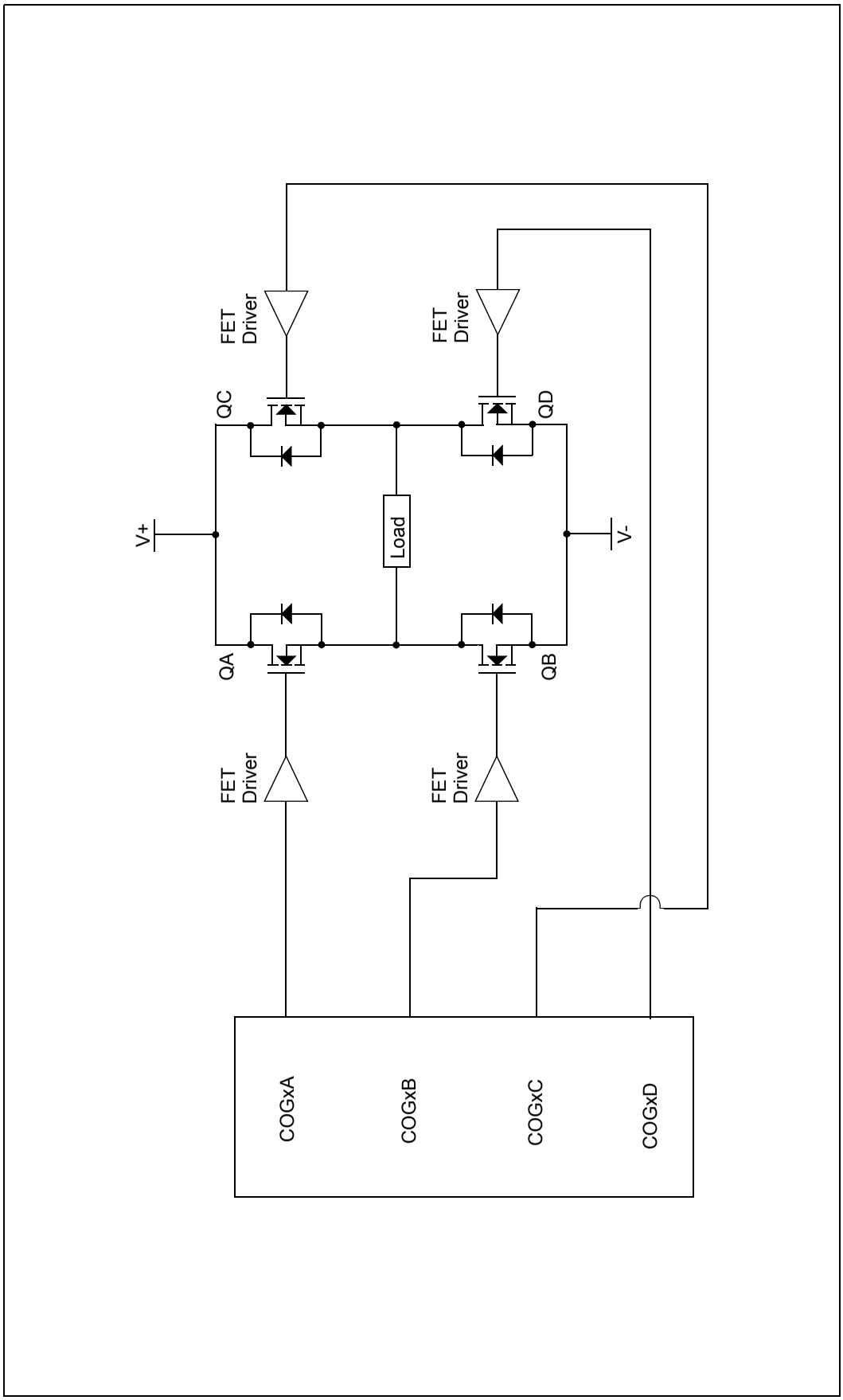


FIGURE 18-1: EXAMPLE OF FULL-BRIDGE APPLICATION

REGISTER 18-2: COGxCON1: COG CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
GxRDBS	GxFDBS	—	—	GxPOLD	GxPOLC	GxPOLB	GxPOLA
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	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7 **GxRDBS:** COGx Rising Event Dead-band Timing Source Select bit
1 = Delay chain and COGxDBR are used for dead-band timing generation
0 = COGx_clock and COGxDBR are used for dead-band timing generation

bit 6 **GxFDBS:** COGx Falling Event Dead-band Timing Source select bit
1 = Delay chain and COGxDF are used for dead-band timing generation
0 = COGx_clock and COGxDBF are used for dead-band timing generation

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’.

bit 3 **GxPOLD:** COGxD Output Polarity Control bit
1 = Active level of COGxD output is low
0 = Active level of COGxD output is high

bit 2 **GxPOLC:** COGxC Output Polarity Control bit
1 = Active level of COGxC output is low
0 = Active level of COGxC output is high

bit 1 **GxPOLB:** COGxB Output Polarity Control bit
1 = Active level of COGxB output is low
0 = Active level of COGxB output is high

bit 0 **GxPOLA:** COGxA Output Polarity Control bit
1 = Active level of COGxA output is low
0 = Active level of COGxA output is high

21.3 Register Definitions: ADC Control

REGISTER 21-1: ADCON0: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
—	CHS<4:0>					GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

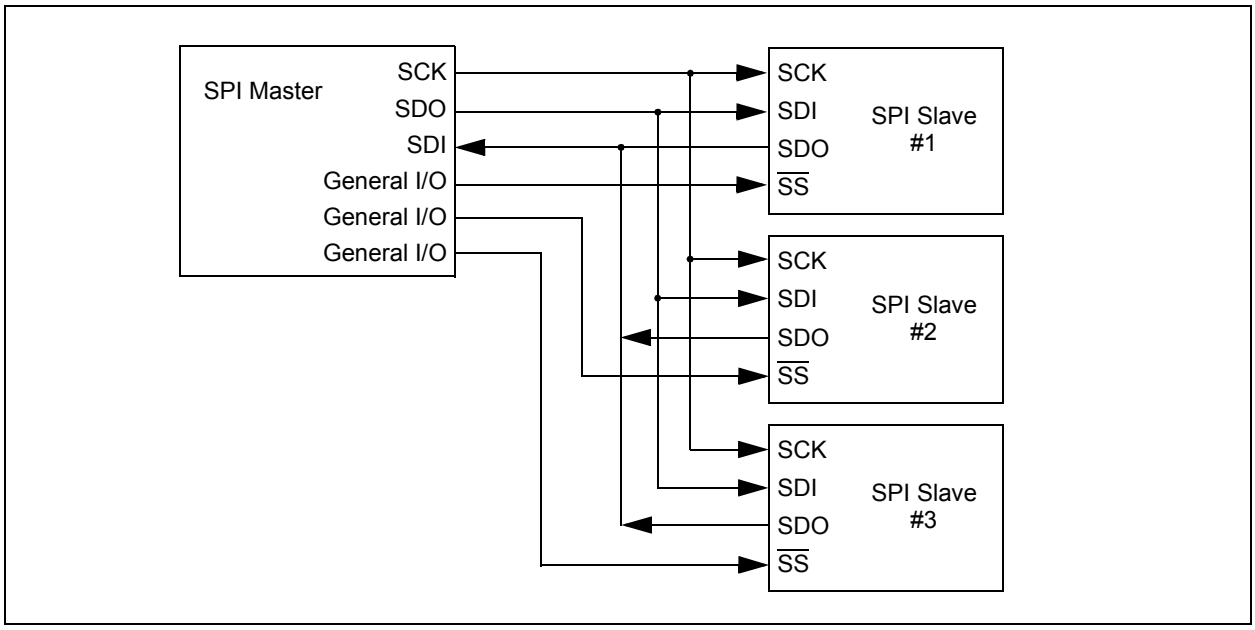
bit 6-2 **CHS<4:0>:** Analog Channel Select bits
- 11111 = FVR (Fixed Voltage Reference) Buffer 1 Output(2)
- 11110 = DAC1_output(1)
- 11101 = Temperature Indicator(3)
- 11100 = DAC2_output(5)
- 11011 = AN27(4)
- 11010 = AN26(4)
- 11001 = AN25(4)
- 11000 = AN24(4)
- 10111 = AN23(4)
- 10110 = AN22(4)
- 10101 = AN21(4)
- 10100 = AN20(4)
- 10011 = AN19
- 10010 = AN18
- 10001 = AN17
- 10000 = AN16
- 01111 = AN15
- 01110 = AN14
- 01101 = AN13
- 01100 = AN12
- 01011 = AN11
- 01010 = AN10
- 01001 = AN9
- 01000 = AN8
- 00111 = AN7(4)
- 00110 = AN6(4)
- 00101 = AN5(4)
- 00100 = AN4
- 00011 = AN3
- 00010 = AN2
- 00001 = AN1
- 00000 = AN0

bit 1 **GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$:** ADC Conversion Status bit
- 1 = ADC conversion cycle in progress. Setting this bit starts an ADC conversion cycle. This bit is automatically cleared by hardware when the ADC conversion has completed.
- 0 = ADC conversion completed/not in progress

bit 0 **ADON:** ADC Enable bit
- 1 = ADC is enabled
- 0 = ADC is disabled and consumes no operating current

Note 1: See **Section 23.0 "8-Bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC1) Module"** for more information.
2: See **Section 14.0 "Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR)"** for more information.
3: See **Section 15.0 "Temperature Indicator Module"** for more information.
4: PIC16(L)F1717/9 only.
5: See **Section 24.0 "5-Bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC2) Module"** for more information.

FIGURE 30-4: SPI MASTER AND MULTIPLE SLAVE CONNECTION



30.2.1 SPI MODE REGISTERS

The MSSP module has five registers for SPI mode operation. These are:

- MSSP STATUS register (SSP1STAT)
- MSSP Control register 1 (SSP1CON1)
- MSSP Control register 3 (SSP1CON3)
- MSSP Data Buffer register (SSP1BUF)
- MSSP Address register (SSP1ADD)
- MSSP Shift register (SSP1SR) (Not directly accessible)

SSP1CON1 and SSP1STAT are the control and STATUS registers in SPI mode operation. The SSP1CON1 register is readable and writable. The lower six bits of the SSP1STAT are read-only. The upper two bits of the SSP1STAT are read/write.

In one SPI master mode, SSP1ADD can be loaded with a value used in the Baud Rate Generator. More information on the Baud Rate Generator is available in **Section 30.7 "Baud Rate Generator"**.

SSP1SR is the shift register used for shifting data in and out. SSP1BUF provides indirect access to the SSP1SR register. SSP1BUF is the buffer register to which data bytes are written, and from which data bytes are read.

In receive operations, SSP1SR and SSP1BUF together create a buffered receiver. When SSP1SR receives a complete byte, it is transferred to SSP1BUF and the SSP1IF interrupt is set.

During transmission, the SSP1BUF is not buffered. A write to SSP1BUF will write to both SSP1BUF and SSP1SR.

30.2.2 SPI MODE OPERATION

When initializing the SPI, several options need to be specified. This is done by programming the appropriate control bits (SSP1CON1<5:0> and SSP1STAT<7:6>). These control bits allow the following to be specified:

- Master mode (SCK is the clock output)
- Slave mode (SCK is the clock input)
- Clock Polarity (Idle state of SCK)
- Data Input Sample Phase (middle or end of data output time)
- Clock Edge (output data on rising/falling edge of SCK)
- Clock Rate (Master mode only)
- Slave Select mode (Slave mode only)

To enable the serial port, SSP Enable bit, SSPEN of the SSP1CON1 register, must be set. To reset or reconfigure SPI mode, clear the SSPEN bit, re-initialize the SSP1CONx registers and then set the SSPEN bit. This configures the SDI, SDO, SCK and SS pins as serial port pins. For the pins to behave as the serial port function, some must have their data direction bits (in the TRIS register) appropriately programmed as follows:

- SDI must have corresponding TRIS bit set
- SDO must have corresponding TRIS bit cleared
- SCK (Master mode) must have corresponding TRIS bit cleared
- SCK (Slave mode) must have corresponding TRIS bit set
- SS must have corresponding TRIS bit set

Any serial port function that is not desired may be overridden by programming the corresponding data direction (TRIS) register to the opposite value.

30.6.5 I²C MASTER MODE REPEATED START CONDITION TIMING

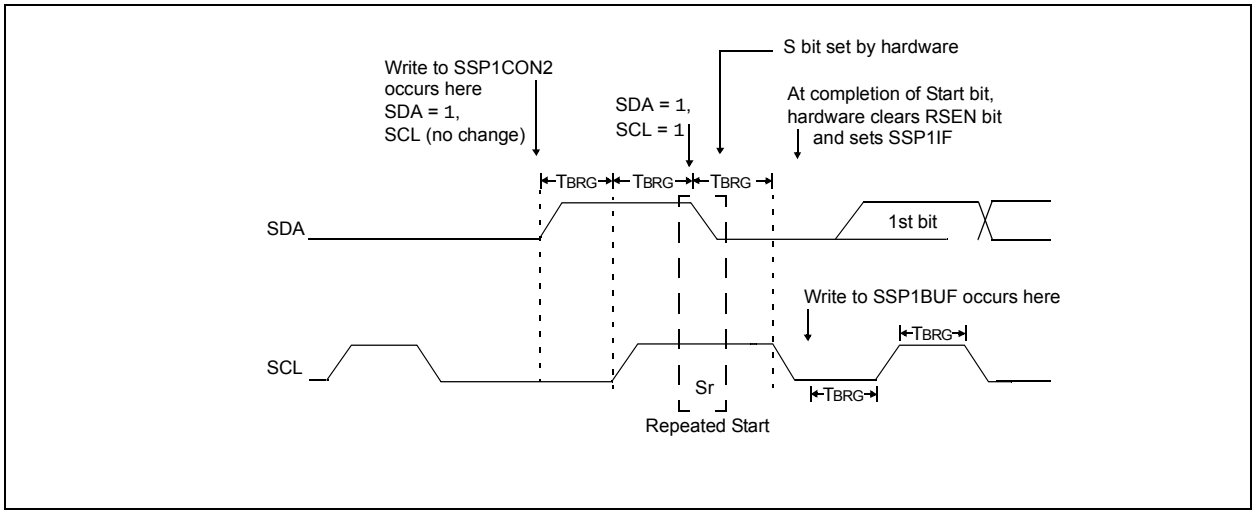
A Repeated Start condition (Figure 30-27) occurs when the RSEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register is programmed high and the master state machine is no longer active. When the RSEN bit is set, the SCL pin is asserted low. When the SCL pin is sampled low, the Baud Rate Generator is loaded and begins counting. The SDA pin is released (brought high) for one Baud Rate Generator count (TBRG). When the Baud Rate Generator times out, if SDA is sampled high, the SCL pin will be deasserted (brought high). When SCL is sampled high, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded and begins counting. SDA and SCL must be sampled high for one TBRG. This action is then followed by assertion of the SDA pin (SDA = 0) for one TBRG while SCL is high. SCL is asserted low. Following this, the RSEN bit of the SSP1CON2 register will be automatically cleared and the Baud Rate Generator will not be reloaded, leaving the SDA pin held low. As soon as a Start condition is detected on the SDA and SCL pins, the S bit of the SSP1STAT register will be set. The SSP1IF bit will not be set until the Baud Rate Generator has timed out.

Note 1: If RSEN is programmed while any other event is in progress, it will not take effect.

2: A bus collision during the Repeated Start condition occurs if:

- SDA is sampled low when SCL goes from low-to-high.
- SCL goes low before SDA is asserted low. This may indicate that another master is attempting to transmit a data '1'.

FIGURE 30-27: REPEATED START CONDITION WAVEFORM



31.1.1.5 TSR Status

The TRMT bit of the TX1STA register indicates the status of the TSR register. This is a read-only bit. The TRMT bit is set when the TSR register is empty and is cleared when a character is transferred to the TSR register from the TX1REG. The TRMT bit remains clear until all bits have been shifted out of the TSR register. No interrupt logic is tied to this bit, so the user has to poll this bit to determine the TSR status.

Note:	The TSR register is not mapped in data memory, so it is not available to the user.

31.1.1.6 Transmitting 9-Bit Characters

The EUSART supports 9-bit character transmissions. When the TX9 bit of the TX1STA register is set, the EUSART will shift nine bits out for each character transmitted. The TX9D bit of the TX1STA register is the ninth, and Most Significant data bit. When transmitting 9-bit data, the TX9D data bit must be written before writing the eight Least Significant bits into the TX1REG. All nine bits of data will be transferred to the TSR shift register immediately after the TX1REG is written.

A special 9-bit Address mode is available for use with multiple receivers. See **Section 31.1.2.7 "Address Detection"** for more information on the Address mode.

31.1.1.7 Asynchronous Transmission Setup

1. Initialize the SP1BRGH, SP1BRGL register pair and the BRGH and BRG16 bits to achieve the desired baud rate (see **Section 31.4 "EUSART Baud Rate Generator (BRG)"**).
2. Enable the asynchronous serial port by clearing the SYNC bit and setting the SPEN bit.
3. If 9-bit transmission is desired, set the TX9 control bit. A set ninth data bit will indicate that the eight Least Significant data bits are an address when the receiver is set for address detection.
4. Set SCKP bit if inverted transmit is desired.
5. Enable the transmission by setting the TXEN control bit. This will cause the TXIF interrupt bit to be set.
6. If interrupts are desired, set the TXIE interrupt enable bit of the PIE1 register. An interrupt will occur immediately provided that the GIE and PEIE bits of the INTCON register are also set.
7. If 9-bit transmission is selected, the ninth bit should be loaded into the TX9D data bit.
8. Load 8-bit data into the TX1REG register. This will start the transmission.

FIGURE 31-3: ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION

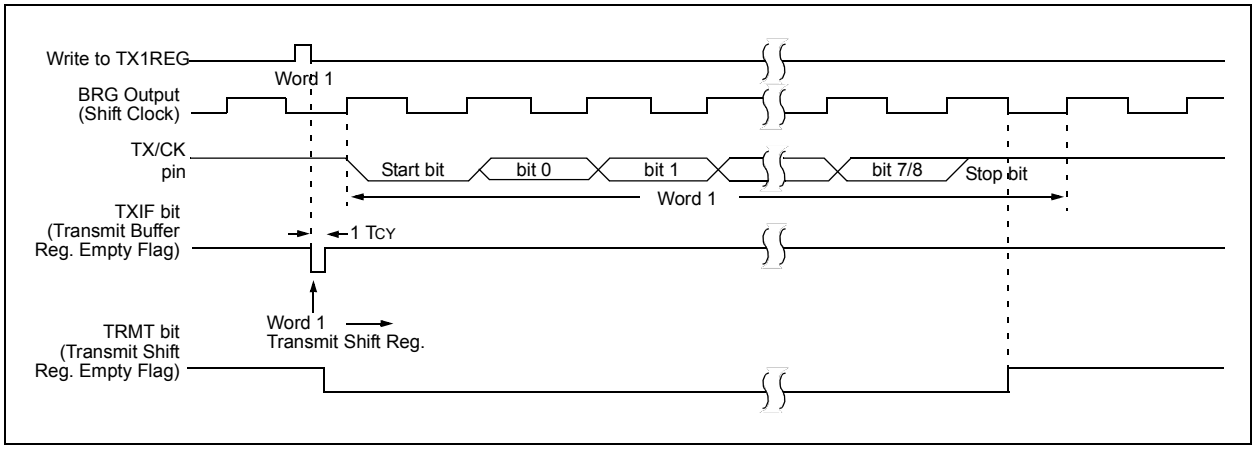


TABLE 33-3: PIC16(L)F1717/8/9 INSTRUCTION SET

Mnemonic, Operands		Description	Cycles	14-Bit Opcode MSb			LSb	Status Affected	Notes
BYTE-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS									
ADDWF	f, d	Add W and f	1	00	0111	dfff	ffff	C, DC, Z	**2**
ADDWFC	f, d	Add with Carry W and f	1	11	1101	dfff	ffff	C, DC, Z	**2**
ANDWF	f, d	AND W with f	1	00	0101	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
ASRF	f, d	Arithmetic Right Shift	1	11	0111	dfff	ffff	C, Z	**2**
LSLF	f, d	Logical Left Shift	1	11	0101	dfff	ffff	C, Z	**2**
LSRF	f, d	Logical Right Shift	1	11	0110	dfff	ffff	C, Z	**2**
CLRF	f	Clear f	1	00	0001	lfff	ffff	Z	**2**
CLRW	–	Clear W	1	00	0001	0000	00xx	Z	
COMF	f, d	Complement f	1	00	1001	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
DECF	f, d	Decrement f	1	00	0011	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
INCF	f, d	Increment f	1	00	1010	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
IORWF	f, d	Inclusive OR W with f	1	00	0100	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
MOVF	f, d	Move f	1	00	1000	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
MOVWF	f	Move W to f	1	00	0000	1fff	ffff		**2**
RLF	f, d	Rotate Left f through Carry	1	00	1101	dfff	ffff	C	**2**
RRF	f, d	Rotate Right f through Carry	1	00	1100	dfff	ffff	C	**2**
SUBWF	f, d	Subtract W from f	1	00	0010	dfff	ffff	C, DC, Z	**2**
SUBWFB	f, d	Subtract with Borrow W from f	1	11	1011	dfff	ffff	C, DC, Z	**2**
SWAPF	f, d	Swap nibbles in f	1	00	1110	dfff	ffff		**2**
XORWF	f, d	Exclusive OR W with f	1	00	0110	dfff	ffff	Z	**2**
BYTE ORIENTED SKIP OPERATIONS									
DECFSZ	f, d	Decrement f, Skip if 0	1(2)	00	1011	dfff	ffff		**1, 2**
INCFSZ	f, d	Increment f, Skip if 0	1(2)	00	1111	dfff	ffff		**1, 2**
BIT-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS									
BCF	f, b	Bit Clear f	1	01	00bb	bfff	ffff		**2**
BSF	f, b	Bit Set f	1	01	01bb	bfff	ffff		**2**
BIT-ORIENTED SKIP OPERATIONS									
BTFSC	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Clear	1 (2)	01	10bb	bfff	ffff		**1, 2**
BTFSS	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Set	1 (2)	01	11bb	bfff	ffff		**1, 2**
LITERAL OPERATIONS									
ADDLW	k	Add literal and W	1	11	1110	kkkk	kkkk	C, DC, Z	
ANDLW	k	AND literal with W	1	11	1001	kkkk	kkkk	Z	
IORLW	k	Inclusive OR literal with W	1	11	1000	kkkk	kkkk	Z	
MOVLB	k	Move literal to BSR	1	00	0000	001k	kkkk		
MOVLP	k	Move literal to PCLATH	1	11	0001	1kkk	kkkk		
MOVLW	k	Move literal to W	1	11	0000	kkkk	kkkk		
SUBLW	k	Subtract W from literal	1	11	1100	kkkk	kkkk	C, DC, Z	
XORLW	k	Exclusive OR literal with W	1	11	1010	kkkk	kkkk	Z	
CONTROL OPERATIONS									
BRA	k	Relative Branch	2	11	001k	kkkk	kkkk		
BRW	–	Relative Branch with W	2	00	0000	0000	1011		
CALL	k	Call Subroutine	2	10	0kkk	kkkk	kkkk		
CALLW	–	Call Subroutine with W	2	00	0000	0000	1010		
GOTO	k	Go to address	2	10	1kkk	kkkk	kkkk		
RETFIE	k	Return from interrupt	2	00	0000	0000	1001		
RETLW	k	Return with literal in W	2	11	0100	kkkk	kkkk		
RETURN	–	Return from Subroutine	2	00	0000	0000	1000		

Note 1: If the Program Counter (PC) is modified, or a conditional test is true, the instruction requires two cycles. The second cycle is executed as a NOP.

2: If this instruction addresses an INDF register and the MSb of the corresponding FSR is set, this instruction will require one additional instruction cycle.