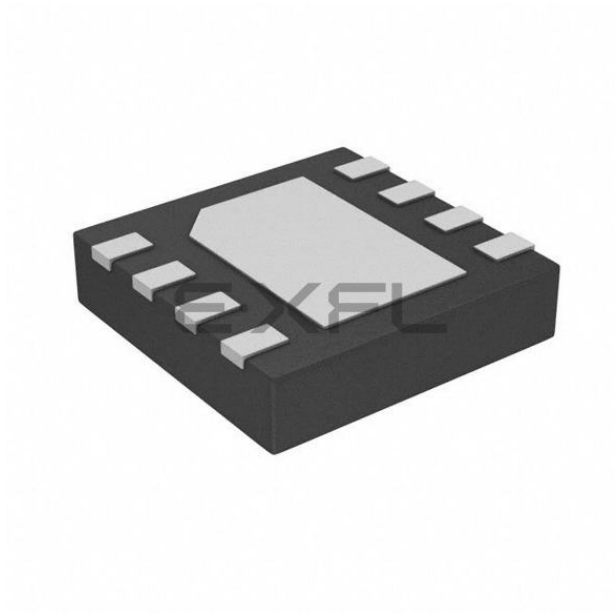

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

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

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	5
Program Memory Size	1.75KB (1K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	8-VDFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	8-DFN (3x3)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic12hv609t-i-mf

PIC12F609/615/617/12HV609/615

8-Pin Flash-Based, 8-Bit CMOS Microcontrollers

High-Performance RISC CPU:

- Only 35 Instructions to Learn:
  - All single-cycle instructions except branches
- Operating Speed:
  - DC – 20 MHz oscillator/clock input
  - DC – 200 ns instruction cycle
- Interrupt Capability
- 8-Level Deep Hardware Stack
- Direct, Indirect and Relative Addressing modes

Special Microcontroller Features:

- Precision Internal Oscillator:
  - Factory calibrated to ±1%, typical
  - Software selectable frequency: 4 MHz or 8 MHz
- Power-Saving Sleep mode
- Voltage Range:
  - PIC12F609/615/617: 2.0V to 5.5V
  - PIC12HV609/615: 2.0V to user defined maximum **(see note)**
- Industrial and Extended Temperature Range
- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Power-up Timer (PWRT) and Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) with independent Oscillator for Reliable Operation
- Multiplexed Master Clear with Pull-up/Input Pin
- Programmable Code Protection
- High Endurance Flash:
  - 100,000 write Flash endurance
  - Flash retention: > 40 years
- Self Read/ Write Program Memory (PIC12F617 only)

Low-Power Features:

- Standby Current:
  - 50 nA @ 2.0V, typical
- Operating Current:
  - 11 μA @ 32 kHz, 2.0V, typical
  - 260 μA @ 4 MHz, 2.0V, typical
- Watchdog Timer Current:
  - 1 μA @ 2.0V, typical

Note: Voltage across the shunt regulator should not exceed 5V.

Peripheral Features:

- Shunt Voltage Regulator (PIC12HV609/615 only):
  - 5 volt regulation
  - 4 mA to 50 mA shunt range
- 5 I/O Pins and 1 Input Only
- High Current Source/Sink for Direct LED Drive
  - Interrupt-on-pin change or pins
  - Individually programmable weak pull-ups
- Analog Comparator module with:
  - One analog comparator
  - Programmable on-chip voltage reference (CV_{REF}) module (% of V_{DD})
  - Comparator inputs and output externally accessible
  - Built-In Hysteresis (software selectable)
- Timer0: 8-Bit Timer/Counter with 8-Bit Programmable Prescaler
- Enhanced Timer1:
  - 16-bit timer/counter with prescaler
  - External Timer1 Gate (count enable)
  - Option to use OSC1 and OSC2 in LP mode as Timer1 oscillator if INTOSC mode selected
  - Option to use system clock as Timer1
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) via Two Pins

PIC12F615/617/HV615 ONLY:

- Enhanced Capture, Compare, PWM module:
  - 16-bit Capture, max. resolution 12.5 ns
  - Compare, max. resolution 200 ns
  - 10-bit PWM with 1 or 2 output channels, 1 output channel programmable “dead time,” max. frequency 20 kHz, auto-shutdown
- A/D Converter:
  - 10-bit resolution and 4 channels, samples internal voltage references
- Timer2: 8-Bit Timer/Counter with 8-Bit Period Register, Prescaler and Postscaler

3.3 Reading the Flash Program Memory

To read a program memory location, the user must write two bytes of the address to the PMADRL and PMADRH registers, and then set control bit RD (PMCON1<0>). Once the read control bit is set, the program memory Flash controller will use the second instruction cycle after 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 PMDATL and PMDATH registers; it can be read as two bytes in the following instructions. PMDATL and PMDATH registers will hold this value until another read or until it is written to by the user (during a write operation).

EXAMPLE 3-1: FLASH PROGRAM READ

```
    BANKSEL PM_ADR            ; Change STATUS bits RP1:0 to select bank with PMADRL
    MOVLW   MS_PROG_PM_ADDR   ;
    MOVWF   PMADRH            ; MS Byte of Program Address to read
    MOVLW   LS_PROG_PM_ADDR   ;
    MOVWF   PMADRL            ; LS Byte of Program Address to read
    BANKSEL PMCON1            ; Bank to containing PMCON1
    BSF     PMCON1, RD        ; PM Read

    NOP                       ; First instruction after BSF PMCON1,RD executes normally

    NOP                       ; Any instructions here are ignored as program
                              ; memory is read in second cycle after BSF PMCON1,RD
                              ;
    BANKSEL PMDATL            ; Bank to containing PMADRL
    MOVF    PMDATL, W         ; W = LS Byte of Program PMDATL
    MOVF    PMDATH, W         ; W = MS Byte of Program PMDATL
```

FIGURE 3-2: BLOCK WRITES TO 2K FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

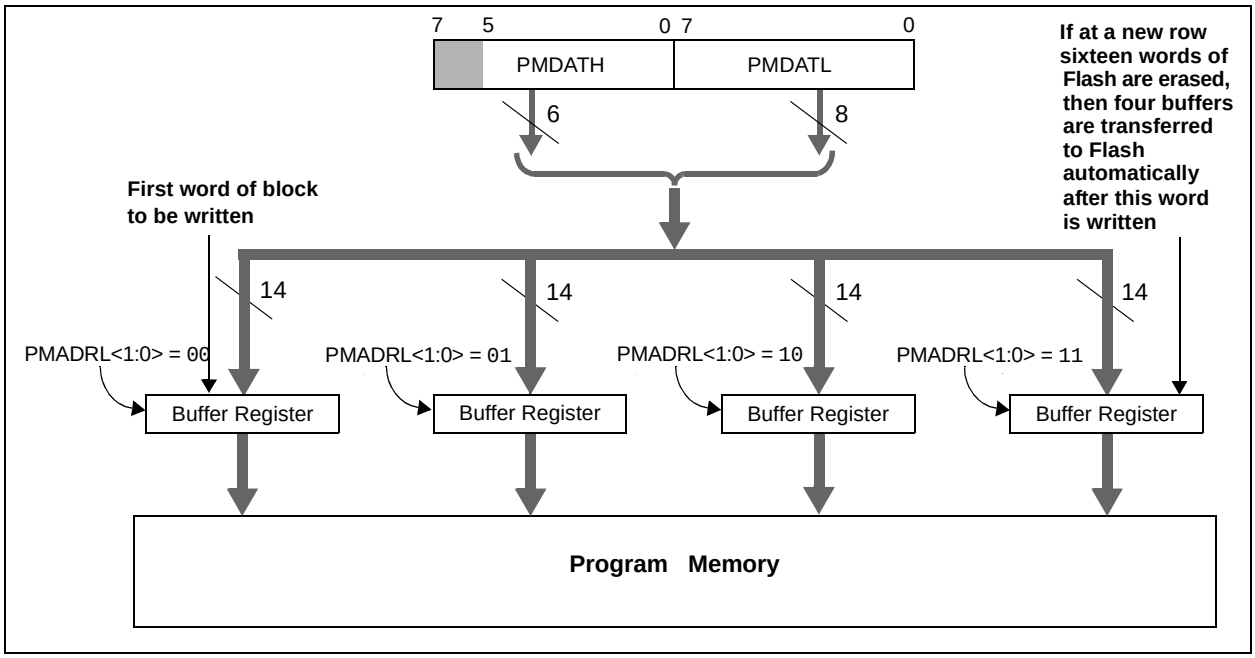


FIGURE 3-3: FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY LONG WRITE CYCLE EXECUTION

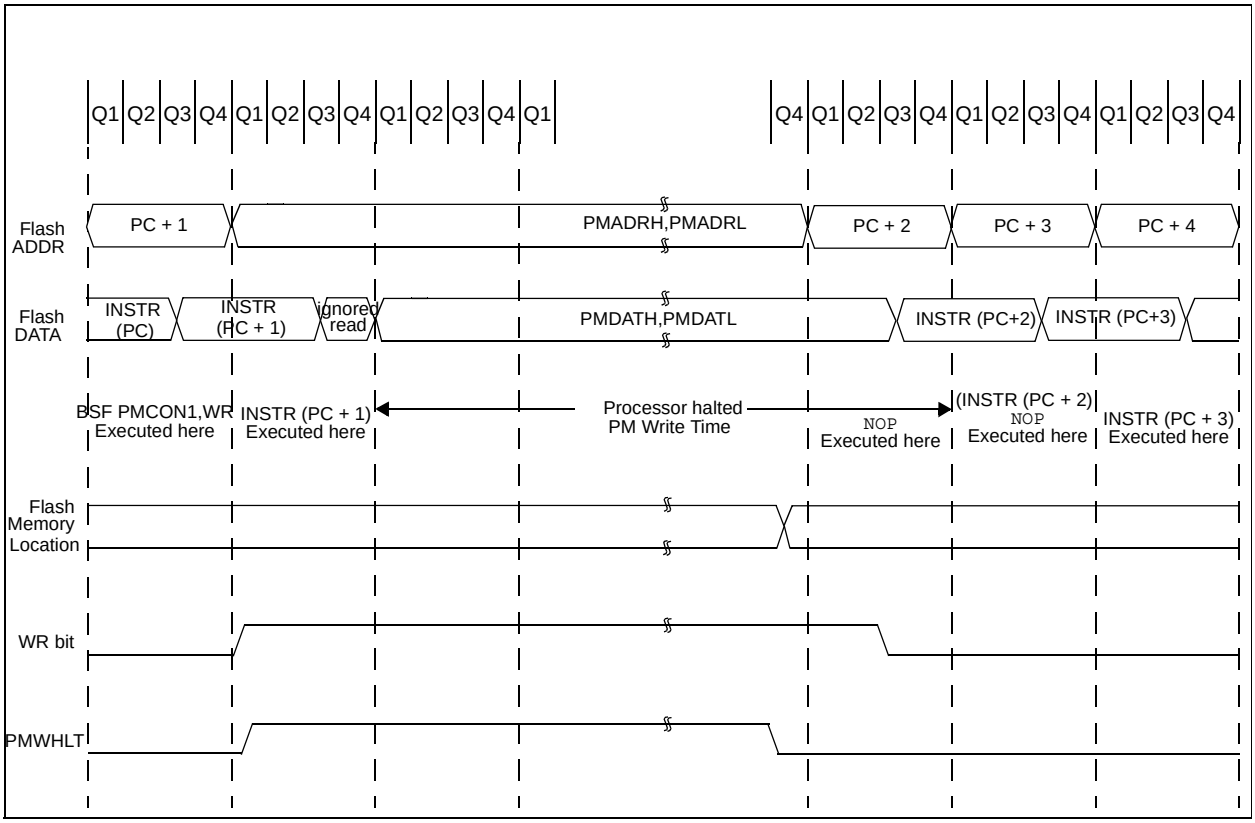


TABLE 3-1: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PROGRAM MEMORY

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
PMCON1	—	—	—	—	—	WREN	WR	RD	---- -000	---- -000
PMCON2	Program Memory Control Register 2 (not a physical register)								---- ----	---- ----
PMADRL	PMADRL7	PMADRL6	PMADRL5	PMADRL4	PMADRL3	PMADRL2	PMADRL1	PMADRL0	0000 0000	0000 0000
PMADRH	—	—	—	—	—	PMADRH2	PMADRH1	PMADRH0	---- -000	---- -000
PMDATL	PMDATL7	PMDATL6	PMDATL5	PMDATL4	PMDATL3	PMDATL2	PMDATL1	PMDATL0	0000 0000	0000 0000
PMDATH	—	—	PMDATH5	PMDATH4	PMDATH3	PMDATH2	PMDATH1	PMDATH0	--00 0000	--00 0000

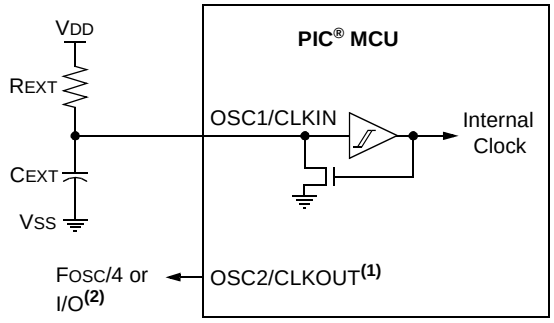
Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, – = unimplemented read as '0', q = value depends upon condition.
Shaded cells are not used by Program Memory module.

4.3.4 EXTERNAL RC MODES

The external Resistor-Capacitor (RC) modes support the use of an external RC circuit. This allows the designer maximum flexibility in frequency choice while keeping costs to a minimum when clock accuracy is not required. There are two modes: RC and RCIO.

In RC mode, the RC circuit connects to OSC1. OSC2/CLKOUT outputs the RC oscillator frequency divided by 4. This signal may be used to provide a clock for external circuitry, synchronization, calibration, test or other application requirements. Figure 4-5 shows the external RC mode connections.

FIGURE 4-5: EXTERNAL RC MODES



Recommended values: 10 kΩ ≤ REXT ≤ 100 kΩ, <3V
3 kΩ ≤ REXT ≤ 100 kΩ, 3-5V
CEXT > 20 pF, 2-5V

Note 1: Alternate pin functions are listed in **Section 1.0 "Device Overview"**.

2: Output depends upon RC or RCIO Clock mode.

In RCIO mode, the RC circuit is connected to OSC1. OSC2 becomes an additional general purpose I/O pin.

The RC oscillator frequency is a function of the supply voltage, the resistor (REXT) and capacitor (CEXT) values and the operating temperature. Other factors affecting the oscillator frequency are:

- threshold voltage variation
- component tolerances
- packaging variations in capacitance

The user also needs to take into account variation due to tolerance of external RC components used.

4.4 Internal Clock Modes

The Oscillator module provides a selectable system clock source of either 4 MHz or 8 MHz. The selectable frequency is configured through the IOSCFS bit of the Configuration Word.

The frequency of the internal oscillator can be trimmed with a calibration value in the OSCTUNE register.

4.4.1 INTOSC AND INTOSCIO MODES

The INTOSC and INTOSCIO modes configure the internal oscillators as the system clock source when the device is programmed using the oscillator selection or the FOSC<2:0> bits in the Configuration Word register (CONFIG). See **Section 12.0 "Special Features of the CPU"** for more information.

In **INTOSC** mode, OSC1/CLKIN is available for general purpose I/O. OSC2/CLKOUT outputs the selected internal oscillator frequency divided by 4. The CLKOUT signal may be used to provide a clock for external circuitry, synchronization, calibration, test or other application requirements.

In **INTOSCIO** mode, OSC1/CLKIN and OSC2/CLKOUT are available for general purpose I/O.

5.0 I/O PORT

There are as many as six general purpose I/O pins available. Depending on which peripherals are enabled, some or all of the pins may not be available as general purpose I/O. In general, when a peripheral is enabled, the associated pin may not be used as a general purpose I/O pin.

5.1 GPIO and the TRISIO Registers

GPIO is a 6-bit wide port with 5 bidirectional and 1 input-only pin. The corresponding data direction register is TRISIO (Register 5-2). Setting a TRISIO bit (= 1) will make the corresponding GPIO pin an input (i.e., disable the output driver). Clearing a TRISIO bit (= 0) will make the corresponding GPIO pin an output (i.e., enables output driver and puts the contents of the output latch on the selected pin). The exception is GP3, which is input only and its TRIS bit will always read as '1'. Example 5-1 shows how to initialize GPIO.

Note:	GPIO = PORTA TRISIO = TRISA

Reading the GPIO register (Register 5-1) reads the status of the pins, whereas writing to it will write to the PORT latch. All write operations are read-modify-write operations. Therefore, a write to a port implies that the port pins are read, this value is modified and then written to the PORT data latch. GP3 reads '0' when MCLRE = 1.

The TRISIO register controls the direction of the GPIO pins, even when they are being used as analog inputs. The user must ensure the bits in the TRISIO register are maintained set when using them as analog inputs. I/O pins configured as analog input always read '0'.

Note:	The ANSEL register must be initialized to configure an analog channel as a digital input. Pins configured as analog inputs will read '0' and cannot generate an interrupt.

EXAMPLE 5-1: INITIALIZING GPIO

```
BANKSEL  GPIO     ;
CLRF     GPIO     ;Init GPIO
BANKSEL  ANSEL    ;
CLRF     ANSEL    ;digital I/O, ADC clock
                  ;setting 'don't care'
MOVLW    0Ch      ;Set GP<3:2> as inputs
MOVWF    TRISIO    ;and set GP<5:4,1:0>
                   ;as outputs
```

REGISTER 5-1: GPIO: GPIO REGISTER

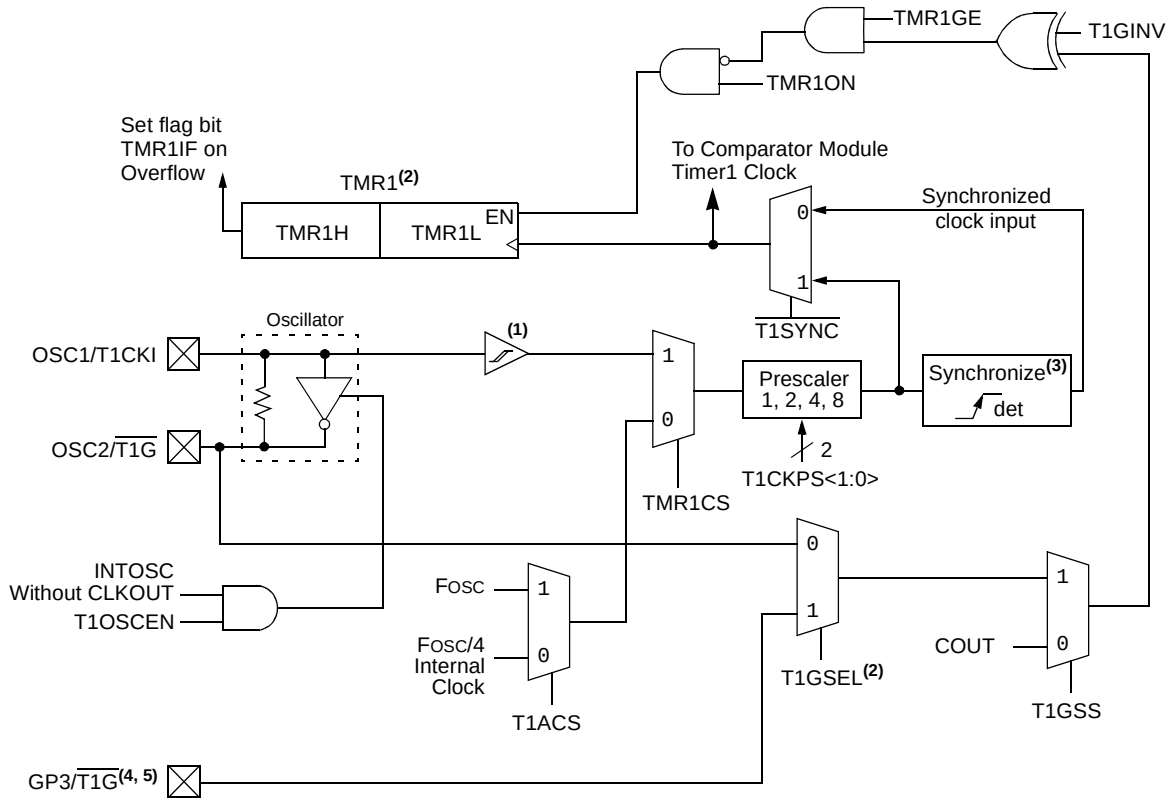
U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	GP5	GP4	GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 5-0 **GP<5:0>**: GPIO I/O Pin bit
1 = GPIO pin is > V_{IH}
0 = GPIO pin is < V_{IL}

FIGURE 7-1: TIMER1 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: ST Buffer is low power type when using LP oscillator, or high speed type when using T1CKI.
2: Timer1 register increments on rising edge.
3: Synchronize does not operate while in Sleep.
4: Alternate pin function.
5: PIC12F615/617/HV615 only.

8.0 TIMER2 MODULE (PIC12F615/617/HV615 ONLY)

The Timer2 module is an 8-bit timer with the following features:

- 8-bit timer register (TMR2)
- 8-bit period register (PR2)
- Interrupt on TMR2 match with PR2
- Software programmable prescaler (1:1, 1:4, 1:16)
- Software programmable postscaler (1:1 to 1:16)

See Figure 8-1 for a block diagram of Timer2.

8.1 Timer2 Operation

The clock input to the Timer2 module is the system instruction clock (FOSC/4). The clock is fed into the Timer2 prescaler, which has prescale options of 1:1, 1:4 or 1:16. The output of the prescaler is then used to increment the TMR2 register.

The values of TMR2 and PR2 are constantly compared to determine when they match. TMR2 will increment from 00h until it matches the value in PR2. When a match occurs, two things happen:

- TMR2 is reset to 00h on the next increment cycle.
- The Timer2 postscaler is incremented

The match output of the Timer2/PR2 comparator is then fed into the Timer2 postscaler. The postscaler has postscale options of 1:1 to 1:16 inclusive. The output of the Timer2 postscaler is used to set the TMR2IF interrupt flag bit in the PIR1 register.

The TMR2 and PR2 registers are both fully readable and writable. On any Reset, the TMR2 register is set to 00h and the PR2 register is set to FFh.

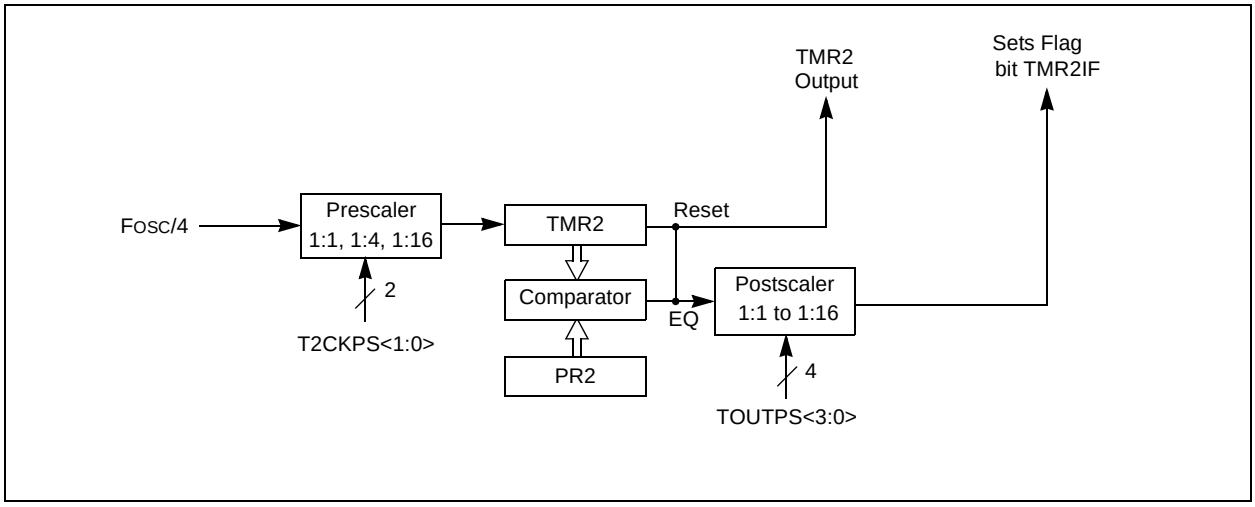
Timer2 is turned on by setting the TMR2ON bit in the T2CON register to a '1'. Timer2 is turned off by clearing the TMR2ON bit to a '0'.

The Timer2 prescaler is controlled by the T2CKPS bits in the T2CON register. The Timer2 postscaler is controlled by the TOUTPS bits in the T2CON register. The prescaler and postscaler counters are cleared when:

- A write to TMR2 occurs.
- A write to T2CON occurs.
- Any device Reset occurs (Power-on Reset, $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset, Watchdog Timer Reset, or Brown-out Reset).

Note: TMR2 is not cleared when T2CON is written.

FIGURE 8-1: TIMER2 BLOCK DIAGRAM



11.1 Capture Mode

In Capture mode, CCPR1H:CCPR1L captures the 16-bit value of the TMR1 register when an event occurs on pin CCP1. An event is defined as one of the following and is configured by the CCP1M<3:0> bits of the CCP1CON register:

- Every falling edge
- Every rising edge
- Every 4th rising edge
- Every 16th rising edge

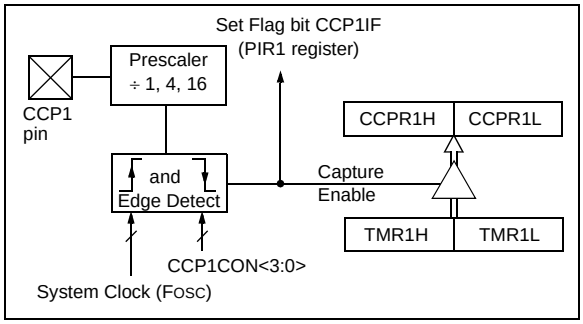
When a capture is made, the Interrupt Request Flag bit CCP1IF of the PIR1 register is set. The interrupt flag must be cleared in software. If another capture occurs before the value in the CCPR1H, CCPR1L register pair is read, the old captured value is overwritten by the new captured value (see Figure 11-1).

11.1.1 CCP1 PIN CONFIGURATION

In Capture mode, the CCP1 pin should be configured as an input by setting the associated TRIS control bit.

Note:	If the CCP1 pin is configured as an output, a write to the port can cause a capture condition.

FIGURE 11-1: CAPTURE MODE OPERATION BLOCK DIAGRAM



11.1.2 TIMER1 MODE SELECTION

Timer1 must be running in Timer mode or Synchronized Counter mode for the CCP module to use the capture feature. In Asynchronous Counter mode, the capture operation may not work.

11.1.3 SOFTWARE INTERRUPT

When the Capture mode is changed, a false capture interrupt may be generated. The user should keep the CCP1IE interrupt enable bit of the PIE1 register clear to avoid false interrupts. Additionally, the user should clear the CCP1IF interrupt flag bit of the PIR1 register following any change in operating mode.

11.1.4 CCP PRESCALER

There are four prescaler settings specified by the CCP1M<3:0> bits of the CCP1CON register. Whenever the CCP module is turned off, or the CCP module is not in Capture mode, the prescaler counter is cleared. Any Reset will clear the prescaler counter.

Switching from one capture prescaler to another does not clear the prescaler and may generate a false interrupt. To avoid this unexpected operation, turn the module off by clearing the CCP1CON register before changing the prescaler (see Example 11-1).

EXAMPLE 11-1: CHANGING BETWEEN CAPTURE PRESCALERS

```
BANKSEL CCP1CON     ;Set Bank bits to point
                    ;to CCP1CON
CLRF    CCP1CON     ;Turn CCP module off
MOVLW   NEW_CAPT_PS;Load the W reg with
                    ; the new prescaler
                    ; move value and CCP ON
MOVWF   CCP1CON     ;Load CCP1CON with this
                    ; value
```

12.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

The PIC12F609/615/617/12HV609/615 has a host of features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power-saving features and offer code protection.

These features are:

- Reset
  - Power-on Reset (POR)
  - Power-up Timer (PWRT)
  - Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
  - Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Interrupts
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Oscillator selection
- Sleep
- Code protection
- ID Locations
- In-Circuit Serial Programming

The PIC12F609/615/617/12HV609/615 has two timers that offer necessary delays on power-up. One is the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST), intended to keep the chip in Reset until the crystal oscillator is stable. The other is the Power-up Timer (PWRT), which provides a fixed delay of 64 ms (nominal) on power-up only, designed to keep the part in Reset while the power supply stabilizes. There is also circuitry to reset the device if a brown-out occurs, which can use the Power-up Timer to provide at least a 64 ms Reset. With these three functions-on-chip, most applications need no external Reset circuitry.

The Sleep mode is designed to offer a very low-current Power-Down mode. The user can wake-up from Sleep through:

- External Reset
- Watchdog Timer Wake-up
- An interrupt

Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit the application. The INTOSC option saves system cost while the LP crystal option saves power. A set of Configuration bits are used to select various options (see Register 12-1).

12.1 Configuration Bits

The Configuration bits can be programmed (read as '0'), or left unprogrammed (read as '1') to select various device configurations as shown in Register 12-1. These bits are mapped in program memory location 2007h.

Note:	Address 2007h is beyond the user program memory space. It belongs to the special configuration memory space (2000h-3FFFh), which can be accessed only during programming. See *Memory Programming Specification* (DS41204) for more information.

TABLE 12-5: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR REGISTERS (CONTINUED)(PIC12F615/617/HV615)

Register	Address	Power-on Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset WDT Reset (Continued) Brown-out Reset(1)	Wake-up from Sleep through Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep through WDT Time-out (Continued)
PMADRH(6)	9Bh	---- -000	---- -000	---- -uuu
PMDATL(6)	9Ch	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PMDATH(6)	9Dh	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
ADRESL(1)	9Eh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ANSEL	9Fh	-000 1111	-000 1111	-uuu qqqq

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, reads as '0', q = value depends on condition.

Note 1: If VDD goes too low, Power-on Reset will be activated and registers will be affected differently.

2: One or more bits in INTCON and/or PIR1 will be affected (to cause wake-up).

3: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIE bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0004h).

4: See Table 12-6 for Reset value for specific condition.

5: If Reset was due to brown-out, then bit 0 = 0. All other Resets will cause bit 0 = u.

6: For PIC12F617 only.

TABLE 12-6: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR SPECIAL REGISTERS

Condition	Program Counter	Status Register	PCON Register
Power-on Reset	000h	0001 1xxx	---- --0x
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during normal operation	000h	000u uuuu	---- --uu
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during Sleep	000h	0001 0uuu	---- --uu
WDT Reset	000h	0000 uuuu	---- --uu
WDT Wake-up	PC + 1	uuu0 0uuu	---- --uu
Brown-out Reset	000h	0001 1uuu	---- --10
Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep	PC + 1(1)	uuu1 0uuu	---- --uu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, reads as '0'.

Note 1: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE, is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0004h) after execution of PC + 1.

NOTES:

15.7 MPLAB SIM Software Simulator

The MPLAB SIM Software Simulator allows code development in a PC-hosted environment by simulating the PIC MCUs and dsPIC® DSCs on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a comprehensive stimulus controller. Registers can be logged to files for further run-time analysis. The trace buffer and logic analyzer display extend the power of the simulator to record and track program execution, actions on I/O, most peripherals and internal registers.

The MPLAB SIM Software Simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB C Compilers, and the MPASM and MPLAB Assemblers. The software simulator offers the flexibility to develop and debug code outside of the hardware laboratory environment, making it an excellent, economical software development tool.

15.8 MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System is Microchip's next generation high-speed emulator for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs PIC® Flash MCUs and dsPIC® Flash DSCs with the easy-to-use, powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE), included with each kit.

The emulator is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with either a connector compatible with in-circuit debugger systems (RJ11) or with the new high-speed, noise tolerant, Low-Voltage Differential Signal (LVDS) interconnection (CAT5).

The emulator is field upgradable through future firmware downloads in MPLAB IDE. In upcoming releases of MPLAB IDE, new devices will be supported, and new features will be added. MPLAB REAL ICE offers significant advantages over competitive emulators including low-cost, full-speed emulation, run-time variable watches, trace analysis, complex breakpoints, a ruggedized probe interface and long (up to three meters) interconnection cables.

15.9 MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System is Microchip's most cost effective high-speed hardware debugger/programmer for Microchip Flash Digital Signal Controller (DSC) and microcontroller (MCU) devices. It debugs and programs PIC® Flash microcontrollers and dsPIC® DSCs with the powerful, yet easy-to-use graphical user interface of MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE).

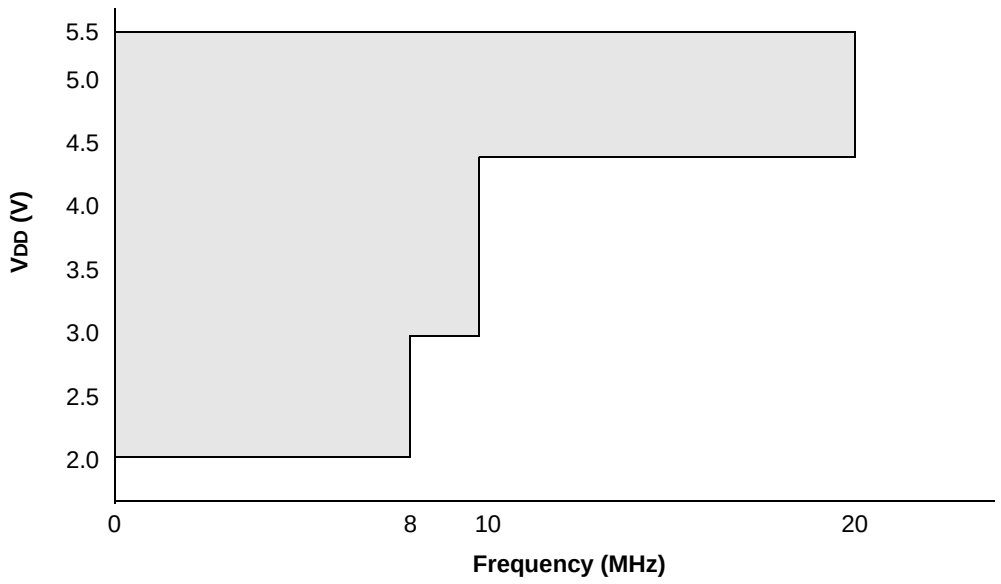
The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger probe is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with a connector compatible with the MPLAB ICD 2 or MPLAB REAL ICE systems (RJ-11). MPLAB ICD 3 supports all MPLAB ICD 2 headers.

15.10 PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/ Programmer and PICkit 3 Debug Express

The MPLAB PICkit 3 allows debugging and programming of PIC® and dsPIC® Flash microcontrollers at a most affordable price point using the powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE). The MPLAB PICkit 3 is connected to the design engineer's PC using a full speed USB interface and can be connected to the target via an Microchip debug (RJ-11) connector (compatible with MPLAB ICD 3 and MPLAB REAL ICE). The connector uses two device I/O pins and the reset line to implement in-circuit debugging and In-Circuit Serial Programming™.

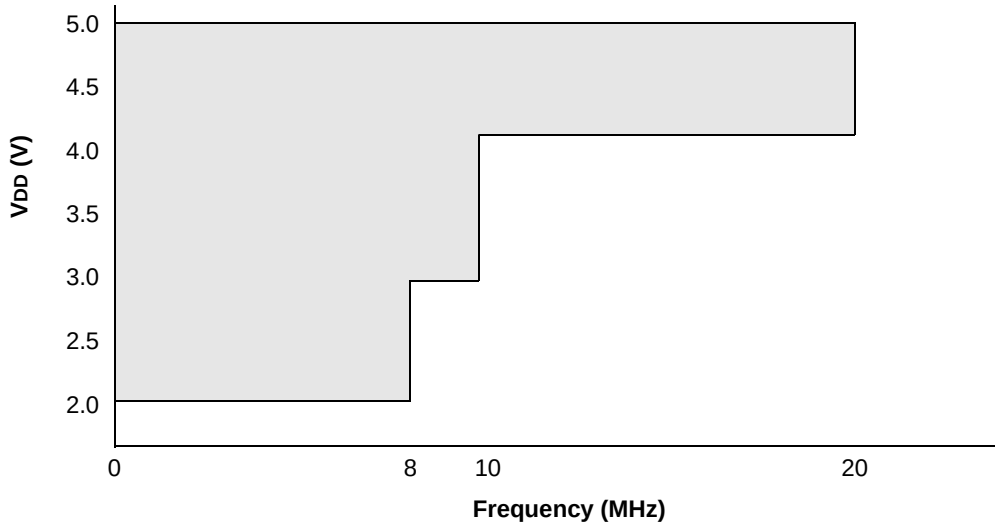
The PICkit 3 Debug Express include the PICkit 3, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

FIGURE 16-1: PIC12F609/615/617 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C



Note 1: The shaded region indicates the permissible combinations of voltage and frequency.

FIGURE 16-2: PIC12HV609/615 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C



Note 1: The shaded region indicates the permissible combinations of voltage and frequency.

TABLE 16-8: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE (CV_{REF}) SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C							
Param No.	**Sym**	**Characteristics**	**Min**	**Typ†**	**Max**	**Units**	**Comments**
CV01*	C_{LSB}	Step Size(2)	— —	V_{DD}/24 V_{DD}/32	— —	V V	Low Range (VRR = 1) High Range (VRR = 0)
CV02*	C_{ACC}	Absolute Accuracy(3)	— —	— —	± 1/2 ± 1/2	LSb LSb	Low Range (VRR = 1) High Range (VRR = 0)
CV03*	C_R	Unit Resistor Value (R)	—	2k	—	Ω	
CV04*	C_{ST}	Settling Time(1)	—	—	10	µs	

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in "Typ" column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1: Settling time measured while VRR = 1 and VR<3:0> transitions from '0000' to '1111'.

2: See **Section 9.10 "Comparator Voltage Reference"** for more information.

3: Absolute Accuracy when CV_{REF} output is ≤ (V_{DD} -1.5).

TABLE 16-9: VOLTAGE REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS

VR Voltage Reference Specifications			**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Comments**
VR01	$VP6_{OUT}$	VP6 voltage output	0.5	0.6	0.7	V	
VR02	$V1P2_{OUT}$	V1P2 voltage output	1.05	1.20	1.35	V	
VR03*	T_{STABLE}	Settling Time	—	10	—	µs	

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

TABLE 16-10: SHUNT REGULATOR SPECIFICATIONS (PIC12HV609/615 only)

SHUNT REGULATOR CHARACTERISTICS			**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Comments**
SR01	V_{SHUNT}	Shunt Voltage	4.75	5	5.4	V	
SR02	I_{SHUNT}	Shunt Current	4	—	50	mA	
SR03*	T_{SETTLE}	Settling Time	—	—	150	ns	To 1% of final value
SR04	C_{LOAD}	Load Capacitance	0.01	—	10	µF	Bypass capacitor on V_{DD} pin
SR05	ΔI_{SNT}	Regulator operating current	—	180	—	µA	Includes band gap reference current

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

FIGURE 17-16: PIC12F609/615/617 IPD T1OSC vs. VDD

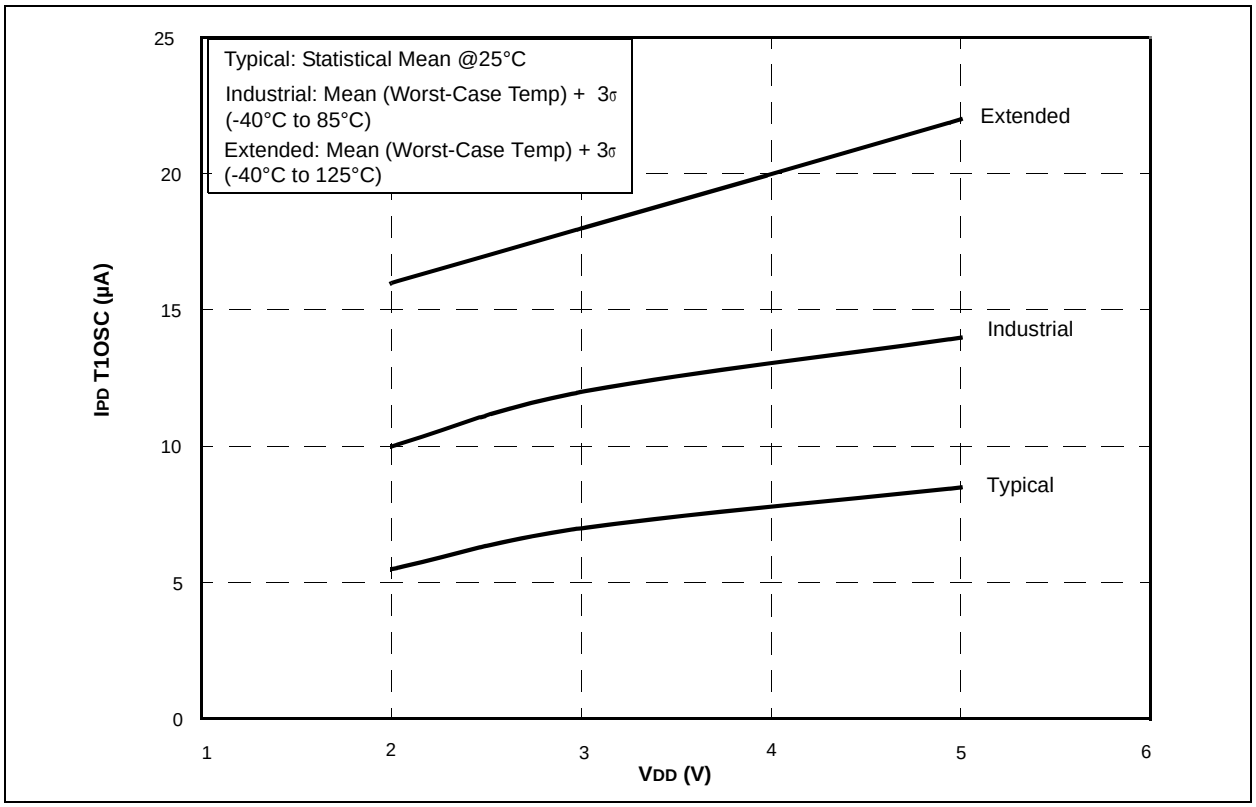


FIGURE 17-17: PIC12F615/617 IPD A/D vs. VDD

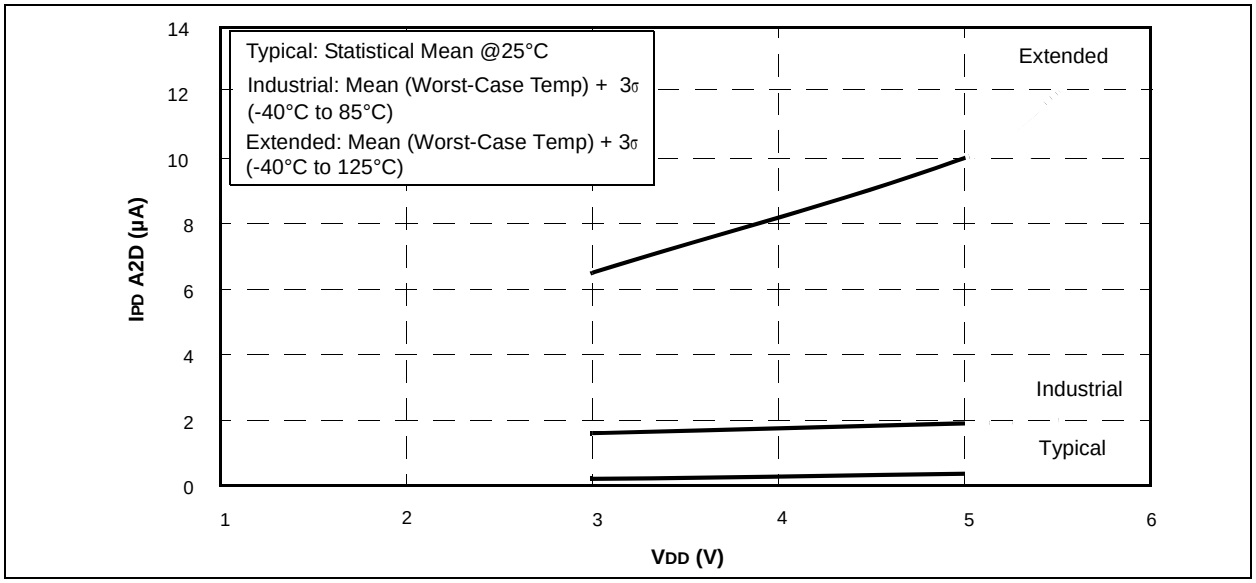


FIGURE 17-35: VOL vs. IOL OVER TEMPERATURE (VDD = 5.0V)

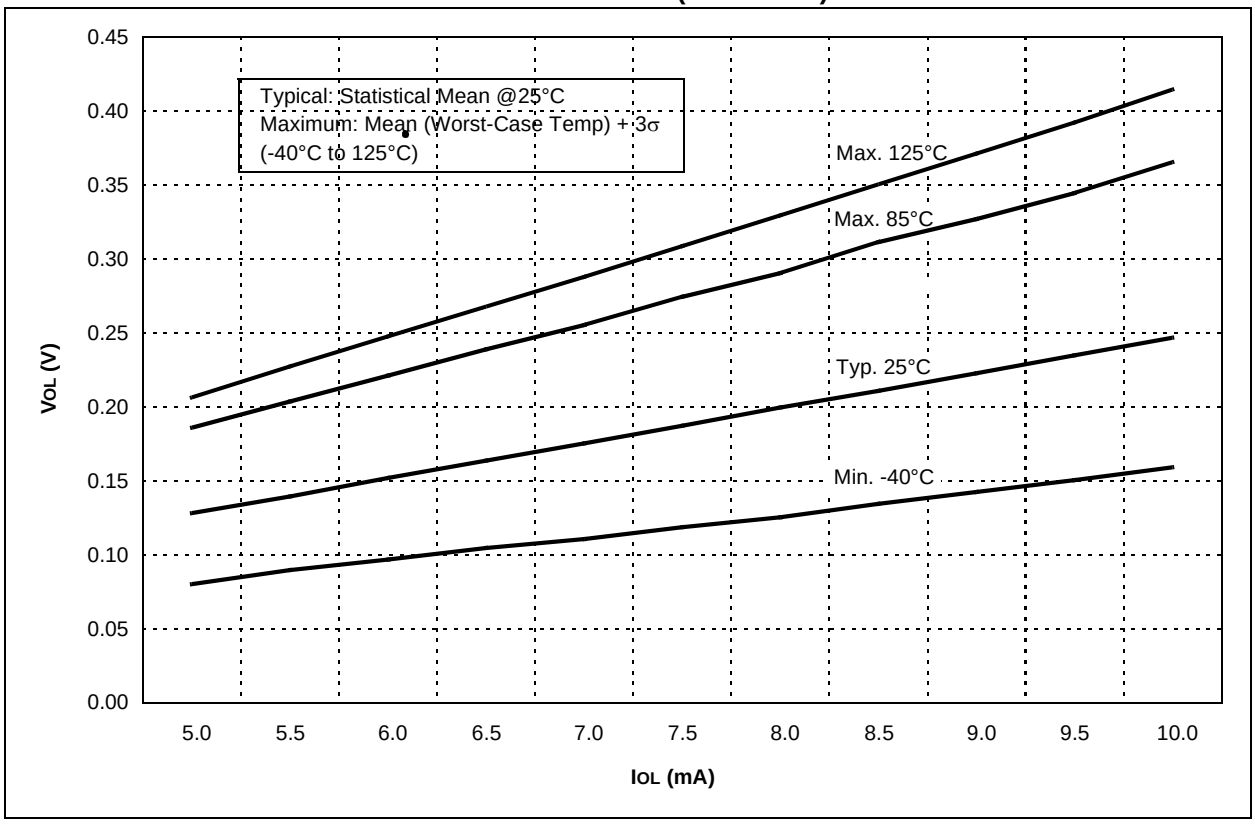


FIGURE 17-36: VOH vs. IOH OVER TEMPERATURE (VDD = 3.0V)

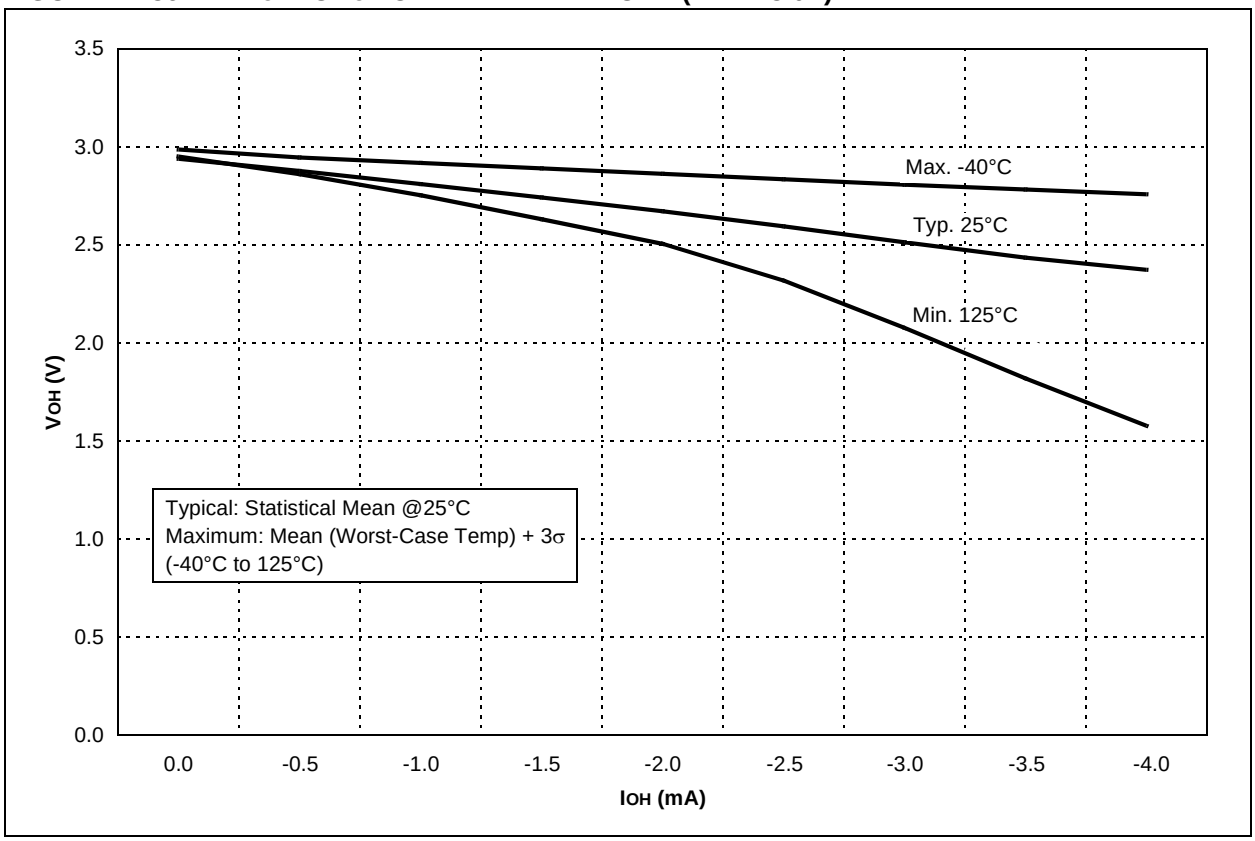


FIGURE 17-39: SCHMITT TRIGGER INPUT THRESHOLD VIN vs. VDD OVER TEMPERATURE

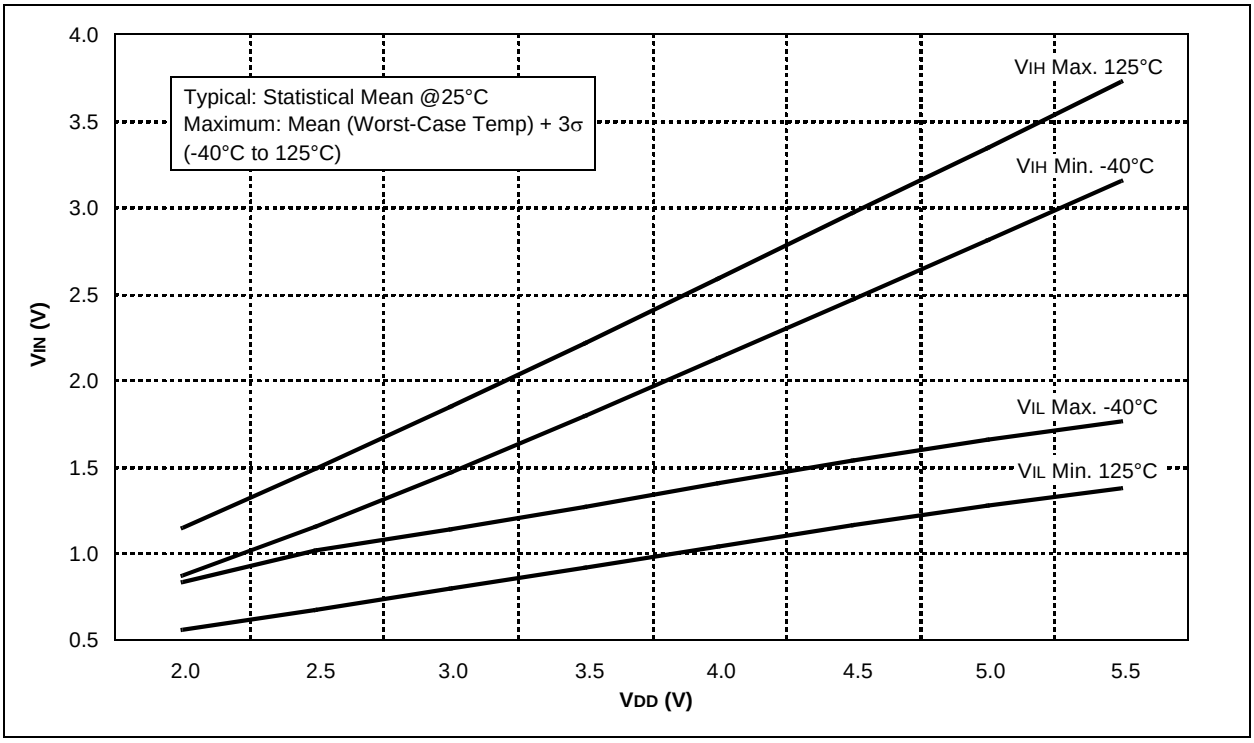
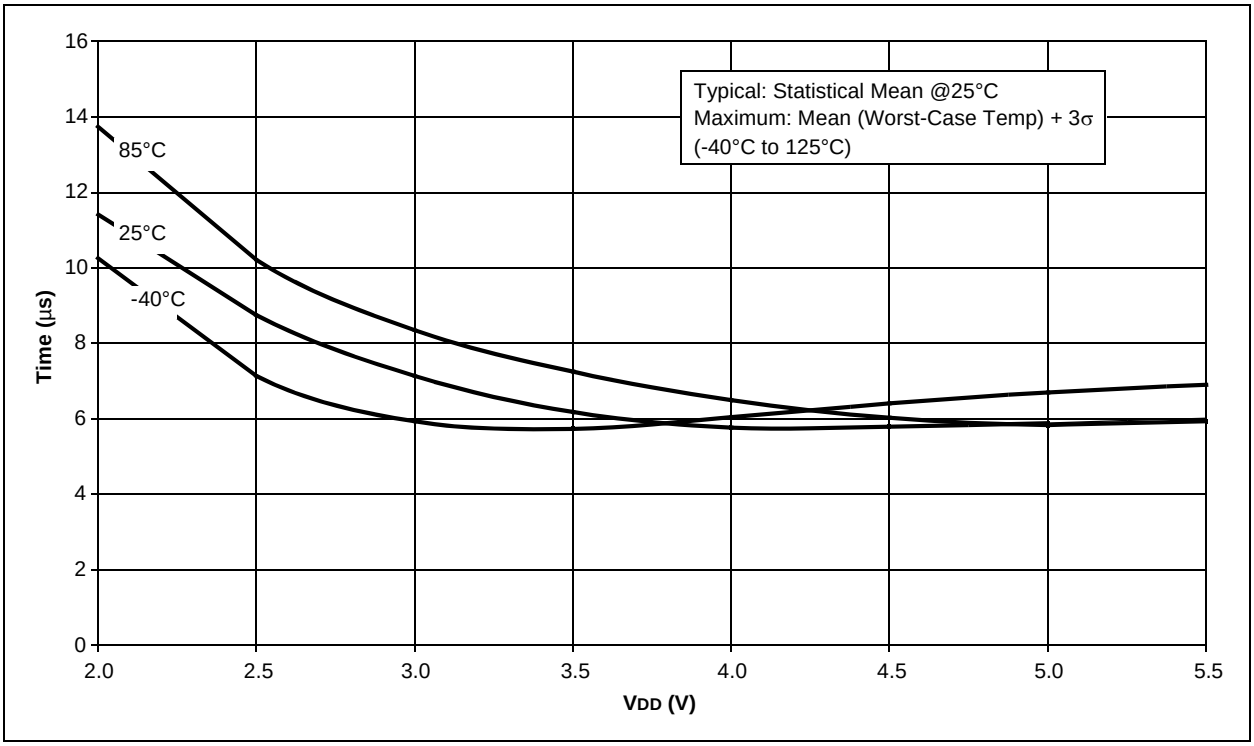
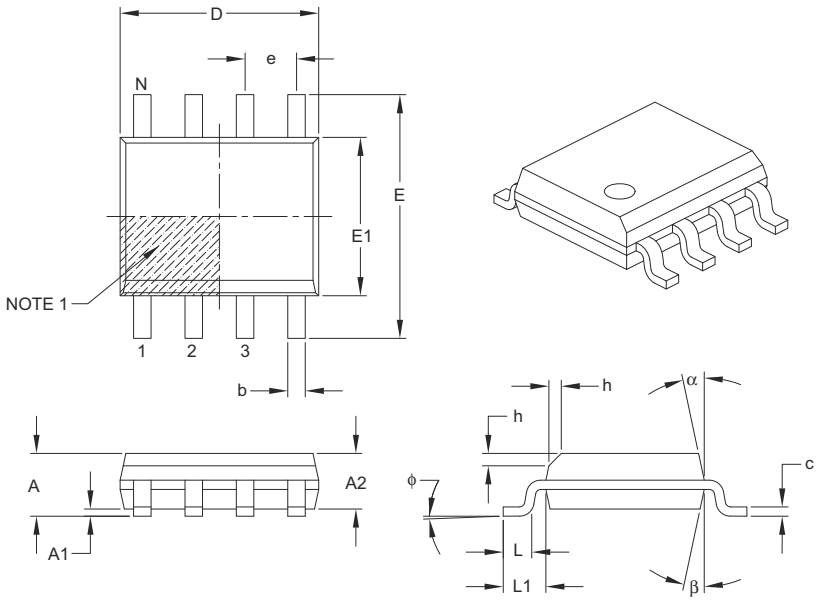


FIGURE 17-40: TYPICAL HFINTOSC START-UP TIMES vs. VDD OVER TEMPERATURE



8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

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		8	
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.25	–	–
Standoff §	A1	0.10	–	0.25
Overall Width	E		6.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.90 BSC	
Overall Length	D		4.90 BSC	
Chamfer (optional)	h	0.25	–	0.50
Foot Length	L	0.40	–	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.04 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.17	–	0.25
Lead Width	b	0.31	–	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	–	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	–	15°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. 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 C04-057B

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.	X	/XX	XXX
Device	Temperature Range	Package	Pattern

Device:	PIC12F609, PIC12F609T(1), PIC12HV609, PIC12HV609T(1), PIC12F615, PIC12F615T(1), PIC12HV615, PIC12HV615T(1), PIC12F617, PIC12F617T(1)	
Temperature Range:	H = -40°C to +150°C	(High Temp)(3)
	I = -40°C to +85°C	(Industrial)
	E = -40°C to +125°C	(Extended)
Package:	P =	Plastic DIP (PDIP)
	SN =	8-lead Small Outline (150 mil) (SOIC)
	MS =	Micro Small Outline (MSOP)
	MF =	8-lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead (3x3) (DFN)
	MD =	8-lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead (4x4)(DFN)(1,2)
Pattern:	QTP, SQTP or ROM Code; Special Requirements (blank otherwise)	

Examples:

a) PIC12F615-E/P 301 = Extended Temp., PDIP package, 20 MHz, QTP pattern #301
b) PIC12F615-I/SN = Industrial Temp., SOIC package, 20 MHz
c) PIC12F615T-E/MF = Tape and Reel, Extended Temp., 3x3 DFN, 20 MHz
d) PIC12F609T-E/MF = Tape and Reel, Extended Temp., 3x3 DFN, 20 MHz
e) PIC12HV615T-E/MF = Tape and Reel, Extended Temp., 3x3 DFN, 20 MHz
f) PIC12HV609T-E/MF = Tape and Reel, Extended Temp., 3x3 DFN, 20 MHz
g) PIC12F617T-E/MF = Tape and Reel, Extended Temp., 3x3 DFN, 20 MHz
h) PIC12F617-I/P = Industrial Temp., PDIP package, 20 MHz
i) PIC12F615-H/SN = High Temp., SOIC package, 20 MHz

Note 1: T = in tape and reel for MSOP, SOIC and DFN packages only.
2: Not available for PIC12F617.
3: High Temp. available for PIC12F615 only.