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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	4MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	896B (512 x 14)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	80 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16c554t-04-ss

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The high performance of the PIC16C55X family can be attributed to a number of architectural features commonly found in RISC microprocessors. To begin with, the PIC16C55X uses a Harvard architecture in which program and data are accessed from separate memories using separate busses. This improves bandwidth over traditional von Neumann architecture where program and data are fetched from the same memory. Separating program and data memory further allows instructions to be sized differently from 8-bit wide data words. Instruction opcodes are 14-bit wide making it possible to have all single word instructions. A 14-bit wide program memory access bus fetches a 14-bit instruction in a single cycle. A two-stage pipeline overlaps fetch and execution of instructions. Consequently, all instructions (35) execute in a single-cycle (200 ns @ 20 MHz) except for program branches. The table below lists the memory (EPROM and RAM).

Device	Program Memory (EPROM)	Data Memor (RAM)
PIC16C554	512	80
PIC16C557	2 K	128
PIC16C558	2 K	128

The PIC16C554 addresses 512 x 14 on-chip program memory. The PIC16C557 and PIC16C558 addresses 2 K x 14 program memory. All program memory is internal.

The PIC16C55X can directly or indirectly address its register files or data memory. All special function registers, including the program counter, are mapped into the data memory. The PIC16C55X has an orthogonal (symmetrical) instruction set that makes it possible to carry out any operation on any register using any Addressing mode. This symmetrical nature and lack of 'special optimal situations' make programming with the PIC16C55X simple yet efficient. In addition, the learning curve is reduced significantly.

The PIC16C55X devices contain an 8-bit ALU and working register. The ALU is a general purpose arithmetic unit. It performs arithmetic and Boolean functions between data in the working register and any register file.

The ALU is 8-bits wide and capable of addition, subtraction, shift and logical operations. Unless otherwise mentioned, arithmetic operations are two's complement in nature. In two-operand instructions, typically one operand is the working register (W register). The other operand is a file register or an immediate constant. In single operand instructions, the operand is either the W register or a file register.

The W register is an 8-bit working register used for ALU operations. It is not an addressable register.

Depending on the instruction executed, the ALU may affect the values of the Carry (C), Digit Carry (DC), and Zero (Z) bits in the STATUS register. The C and DC bits operate as a Borrow and Digit Borrow out bit, respectively, in subtraction. See the `SUBLW` and `SUBWF` instructions for examples.

A simplified block diagram is shown in Figure 3-1, with a description of the device pins in Table 3-1.

PIC16C55X

3.1 Clocking Scheme/Instruction Cycle

The clock input (OSC1/CLKIN pin) is internally divided by four to generate four non-overlapping quadrature clocks namely Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. Internally, the program counter (PC) is incremented every Q1, the instruction is fetched from the program memory and latched into the instruction register in Q4. The instruction is decoded and executed during the following Q1 through Q4. The clocks and instruction execution flow are shown in Figure 3-2.

3.2 Instruction Flow/Pipelining

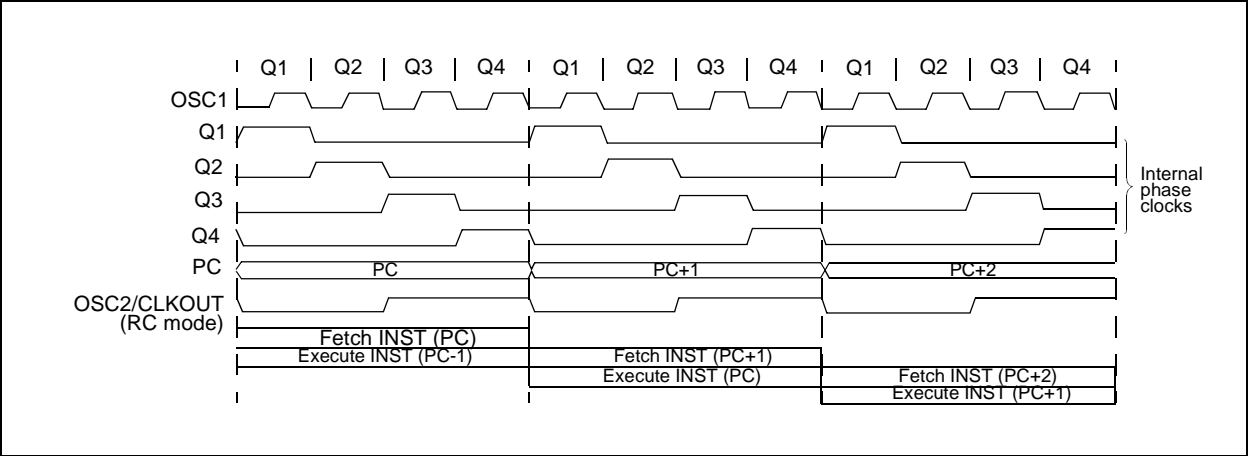
An “Instruction Cycle” consists of four Q cycles (Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4). The instruction fetch and execute are pipelined such that fetch takes one instruction cycle

while decode and execute takes another instruction cycle. However, due to the pipelining, each instruction effectively executes in one cycle. If an instruction causes the program counter to change (e.g., GOTO), then two cycles are required to complete the instruction (Example 3-1).

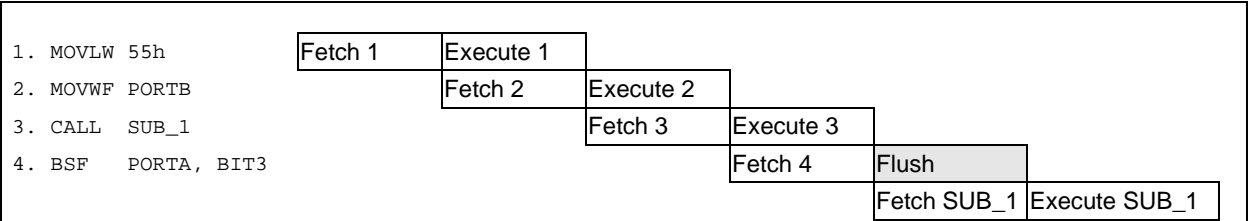
A fetch cycle begins with the program counter (PC) incrementing in Q1.

In the execution cycle, the fetched instruction is latched into the “Instruction Register (IR)” in cycle Q1. This instruction is then decoded and executed during the Q2, Q3, and Q4 cycles. Data memory is read during Q2 (operand read) and written during Q4 (destination write).

FIGURE 3-2: CLOCK/INSTRUCTION CYCLE



EXAMPLE 3-1: INSTRUCTION PIPELINE FLOW



All instructions are single cycle, except for any program branches. These take two cycles since the fetch instruction is “flushed” from the pipeline while the new instruction is being fetched and then executed.

PIC16C55X

TABLE 4-1: SPECIAL REGISTERS FOR THE PIC16C55X

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR Reset	Detail on Page:
Bank 0											
00h	INDF	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	21
01h	TMR0	Timer0 Module's Register								xxxx xxxx	47
02h	PCL	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	21
03h	STATUS	IRP ⁽²⁾	RP1 ⁽²⁾	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	17
04h	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer								xxxx xxxx	21
05h	PORTA	—	—	—	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	---x xxxx	23
06h	PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	xxxx xxxx	25
07h	PORTC ⁽⁴⁾	RC7	RC6	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	xxxx xxxx	27
08h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
09h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
0Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write buffer for upper 5 bits of program counter				---0 0000	21	
0Bh	INTCON	GIE	(3)	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	19
0Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
0Dh-1Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
1Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
Bank 1											
80h	INDF	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	21
81h	OPTION	\overline{RBP}	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	18
82h	PCL	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	21
83h	STATUS	—	—	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	17
84h	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer								xxxx xxxx	21
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	---1 1111	23
86h	TRISB	TRISB7	TRISB6	TRISB5	TRISB4	TRISB3	TRISB2	TRISB1	TRISB0	1111 1111	25
87h	TRISC ⁽⁴⁾	TRISC7	TRISC6	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	1111 1111	27
88h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
89h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
8Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write buffer for upper 5 bits of program counter				---0 0000	21	
8Bh	INTCON	GIE	(3)	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	19
8Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
8Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
8Eh	PCON	—	—	—	—	—	—	\overline{POR}	—	---- --0-	20
8Fh-9Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—

Legend: — = Unimplemented locations read as '0', u = unchanged, x = unknown, q = value depends on condition, shaded = unimplemented

- Note** 1: Other (non Power-up) Resets include \overline{MCLR} Reset and Watchdog Timer Reset during normal operation.
 2: IRP & RP1 bits are reserved, always maintain these bits clear.
 3: Bit 6 of INTCON register is reserved for future use. Always maintain this bit as clear.
 4: PIC16C557 only.

5.2 PORTB and TRISB Registers

PORTB is an 8-bit wide bi-directional port. The corresponding data direction register is TRISB. A '1' in the TRISB register puts the corresponding output driver in a Hi-impedance mode. A '0' in the TRISB register puts the contents of the output latch on the selected pin(s).

Reading PORTB register reads the status of the pins whereas writing to it will write to the port latch. All write operations are read-modify-write operations. So a write to a port implies that the port pins are first read, then this value is modified and written to the port data latch.

Each of the PORTB pins has a weak internal pull-up ($\approx 200 \mu\text{A}$ typical). A single control bit can turn on all the pull-ups. This is done by clearing the $\overline{\text{RBP}}\text{U}$ (OPTION<7>) bit. The weak pull-up is automatically turned off when the port pin is configured as an output. The pull-ups are disabled on Power-on Reset.

Four of PORTB's pins, RB7:RB4, have an interrupt-on-change feature. Only pins configured as inputs can cause this interrupt to occur (i.e., any RB7:RB4 pin configured as an output is excluded from the interrupt-on-change comparison). The input pins (of RB7:RB4) are compared with the old value latched on the last read of PORTB. The "mismatch" outputs of RB7:RB4 are OR'ed together to generate the RBIF interrupt (flag

latched in INTCON<0>). This interrupt can wake the device from SLEEP. The user, in the interrupt service routine, can clear the interrupt in the following manner:

- Any read or write of PORTB (this will end the mismatch condition)
- Clear flag bit RBIF

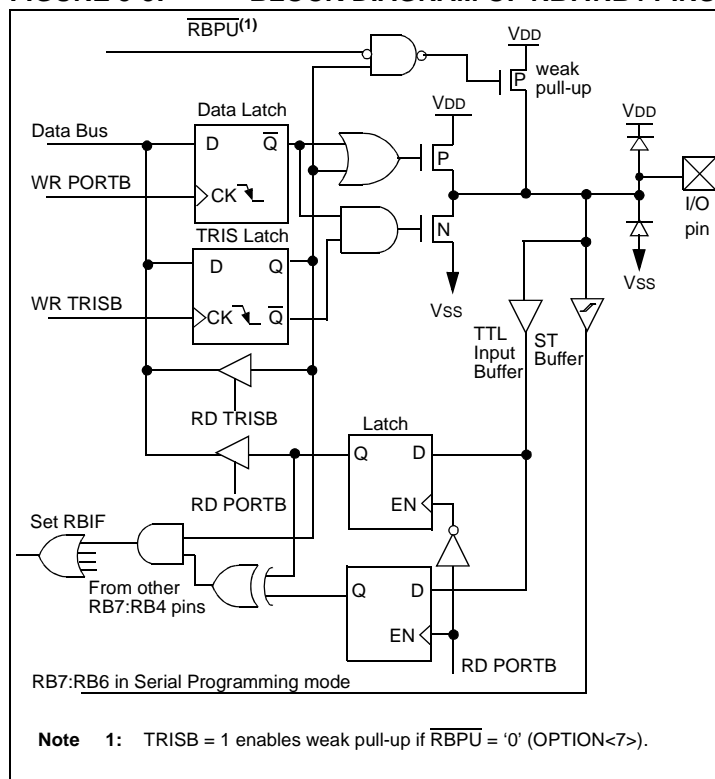
A mismatch condition will continue to set flag bit RBIF. Reading PORTB will end the mismatch condition, and allow flag bit RBIF to be cleared.

The interrupt on mismatch feature, together with software configurable pull-ups on these four pins, allows easy interface to a key pad and make it possible for wake-up on key-depression. (See AN552 in the *Microchip Embedded Control Handbook*.)

Note 1: If a change on the I/O pin should occur when the read operation is being executed (start of the Q2 cycle), then the RBIF interrupt flag may not get set.

The interrupt-on-change feature is recommended for wake-up on key depression operation and operations where PORTB is only used for the interrupt-on-change feature. Polling of PORTB is not recommended while using the interrupt-on-change feature.

FIGURE 5-3: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB7:RB4 PINS



6.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

What sets a microcontroller apart from other processors are special circuits to deal with the needs of real-time applications. The PIC16C55X family has a host of such features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power saving operating modes and offer code protection.

These are:

1. OSC selection
2. RESET
3. Power-on Reset (POR)
4. Power-up Timer (PWRT)
5. Oscillator Start-Up Timer (OST)
6. Interrupts
7. Watchdog Timer (WDT)
8. SLEEP
9. Code protection
10. ID Locations
11. In-circuit serial programming™

The PIC16C55X has a Watchdog Timer which is controlled by configuration bits. It runs off its own RC oscillator for added reliability. There are two timers that offer necessary delays on power-up. One is the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST), which is 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 72 ms (nominal) on power-up only, designed to keep the part in RESET while the power supply stabilizes. With these two 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 or through an interrupt. Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit the application. The RC oscillator option saves system cost while the LP crystal option saves power. A set of configuration bits are used to select various options.

6.1 Configuration Bits

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

The user will note that address 2007h is beyond the user program memory space. In fact, it belongs to the special test/configuration memory space (2000h – 3FFFh), which can be accessed only during programming.

6.2 Oscillator Configurations

6.2.1 OSCILLATOR TYPES

The PIC16C55X can be operated in four different oscillator options. The user can program two configuration bits (FOSC1 and FOSC0) to select one of these four modes:

- LP Low Power Crystal
- XT Crystal/Resonator
- HS High Speed Crystal/Resonator
- RC Resistor/Capacitor

6.2.2 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR / CERAMIC RESONATORS

In XT, LP or HS modes a crystal or ceramic resonator is connected to the OSC1 and OSC2 pins to establish oscillation (Figure 6-1). The PIC16C55X oscillator design requires the use of a parallel cut crystal. Use of a series cut crystal may give a frequency out of the crystal manufacturers specifications. When in XT, LP or HS modes, the device can have an external clock source to drive the OSC1 pin (Figure 6-2).

FIGURE 6-1: CRYSTAL OPERATION (OR CERAMIC RESONATOR) (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

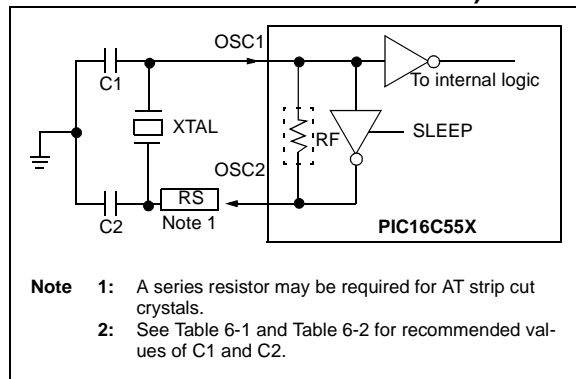


FIGURE 6-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

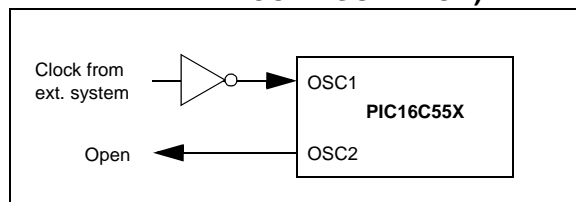


TABLE 6-1: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CERAMIC RESONATORS (PRELIMINARY)

Ranges Characterized:			
Mode	Freq	OSC1(C1)	OSC2(C2)
XT	455 kHz	22 - 100 pF	22 - 100 pF
	2.0 MHz	15 - 68 pF	15 - 68 pF
	4.0 MHz	15 - 68 pF	15 - 68 pF
HS	8.0 MHz	10 - 68 pF	10 - 68 pF
	16.0 MHz	10 - 22 pF	10 - 22 pF

Note 1: Higher capacitance increases the stability of the oscillator but also increases the start-up time. These values are for design guidance only. Since each resonator has its own characteristics, the user should consult with the resonator manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.

TABLE 6-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR (PRELIMINARY)

Mode	Freq	OSC1(C1)	OSC2(C2)
LP	32 kHz	68 - 100 pF	68 - 100 pF
	200 kHz	15 - 30 pF	15 - 30 pF
XT	100 kHz	68 - 150 pF	150 - 200 pF
	2 MHz	15 - 30 pF	15 - 30 pF
	4 MHz	15 - 30 pF	15 - 30 pF
HS	8 MHz	15 - 30 pF	15 - 30 pF
	10 MHz	15 - 30 pF	15 - 30 pF
	20 MHz	15 - 30 pF	15 - 30 pF

Note 1: Higher capacitance increases the stability of the oscillator but also increases the start-up time. These values are for design guidance only. Rs may be required in HS mode as well as XT mode to avoid over-driving crystals with low-drive level specification. Since each crystal has its own characteristics, the user should consult with the crystal manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.

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6.5.1 RB0/INT INTERRUPT

An external interrupt on RB0/INT pin is edge triggered: either rising if INTEDG bit (OPTION<6>) is set, or falling if INTEDG bit is clear. When a valid edge appears on the RB0/INT pin, the INTF bit (INTCON<1>) is set. This interrupt can be disabled by clearing the INTE control bit (INTCON<4>). The INTF bit must be cleared in software in the interrupt service routine before re-enabling this interrupt. The RB0/INT interrupt can wake-up the processor from SLEEP, if the INTE bit was set prior to going into SLEEP. The status of the GIE bit decides whether or not the processor branches to the interrupt vector following wake-up. See Section 6.8 for details on SLEEP and Figure 6-14 for timing of wake-up from SLEEP through RB0/INT interrupt.

6.5.2 TMR0 INTERRUPT

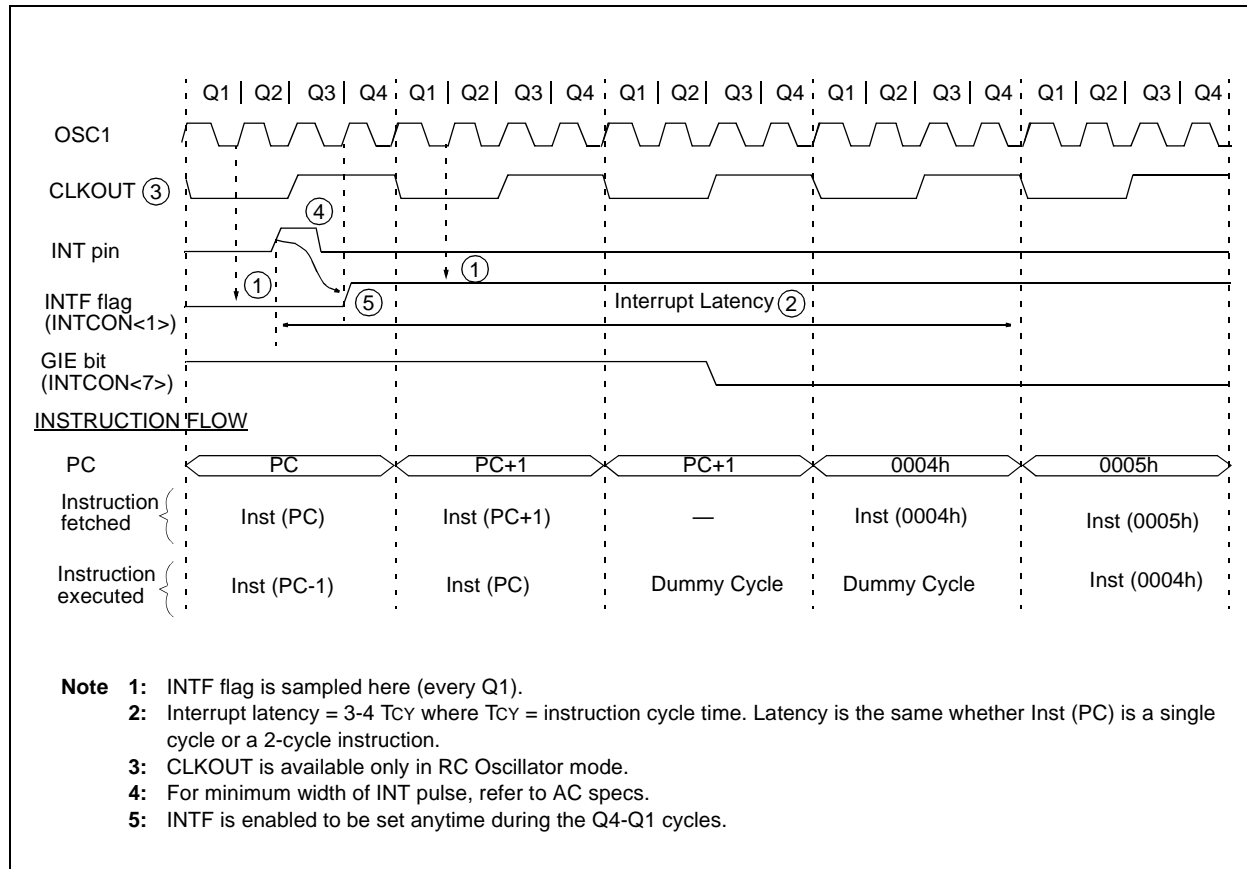
An overflow (FFh → 00h) in the TMR0 register will set the T0IF (INTCON<2>) bit. The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing T0IE (INTCON<5>) bit. For operation of the Timer0 module, see Section 7.0.

6.5.3 PORTB INTERRUPT

An input change on PORTB <7:4> sets the RBIF (INTCON<0>) bit. The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing the RBIE (INTCON<4>) bit. For operation of PORTB (Section 5.2).

Note: If a change on the I/O pin should occur when the read operation is being executed (start of the Q2 cycle), then the RBIF interrupt flag may get set.

FIGURE 6-12: INT PIN INTERRUPT TIMING



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FIGURE 6-13: WATCHDOG TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM

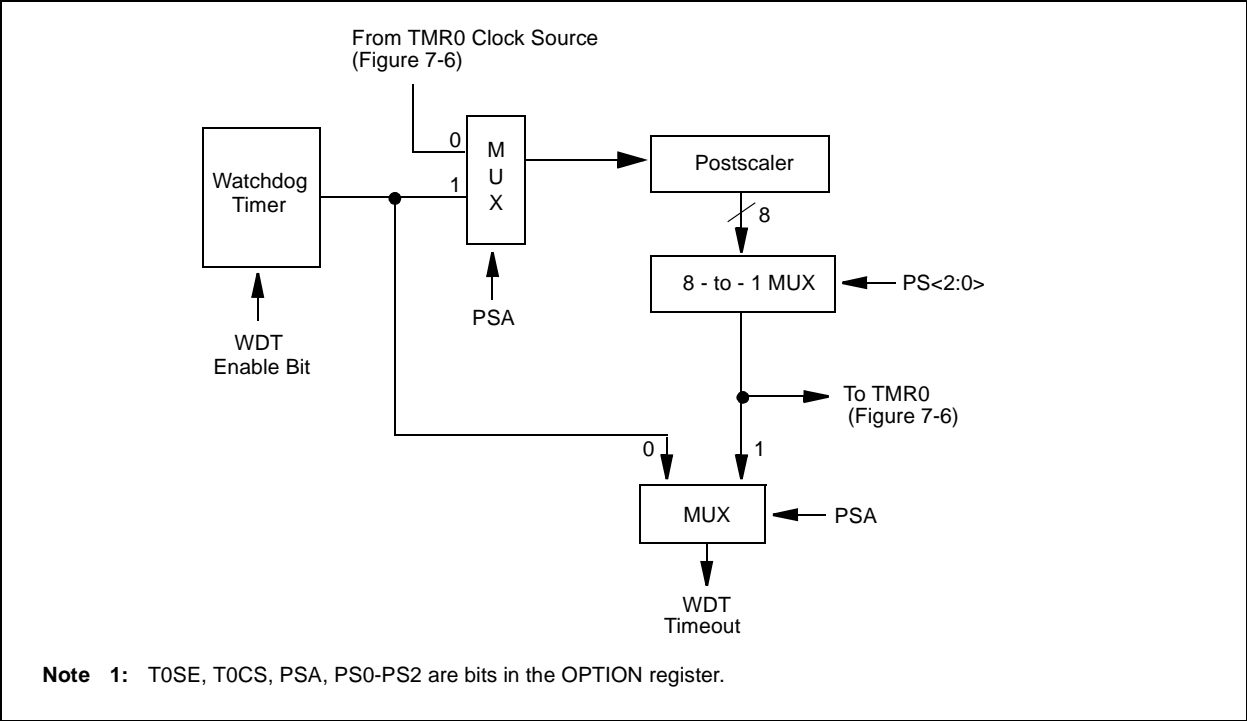


TABLE 6-7: SUMMARY OF WATCHDOG TIMER REGISTERS

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR	Value on all other RESETS
2007h	Config. bits	—	Reserved	CP1	CP0	PWRTE	WDTE	FOSC1	FOSC0		
81h	OPTION	RBPUP	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, q = value depends on condition, — = unimplemented, read as '0'.
Shaded cells are not used by the Watchdog Timer.

7.2 Using Timer0 with External Clock

When an external clock input is used for Timer0, it must meet certain requirements. The external clock requirement is due to internal phase clock (Tosc) synchronization. Also, there is a delay in the actual incrementing of Timer0 after synchronization.

7.2.1 EXTERNAL CLOCK SYNCHRONIZATION

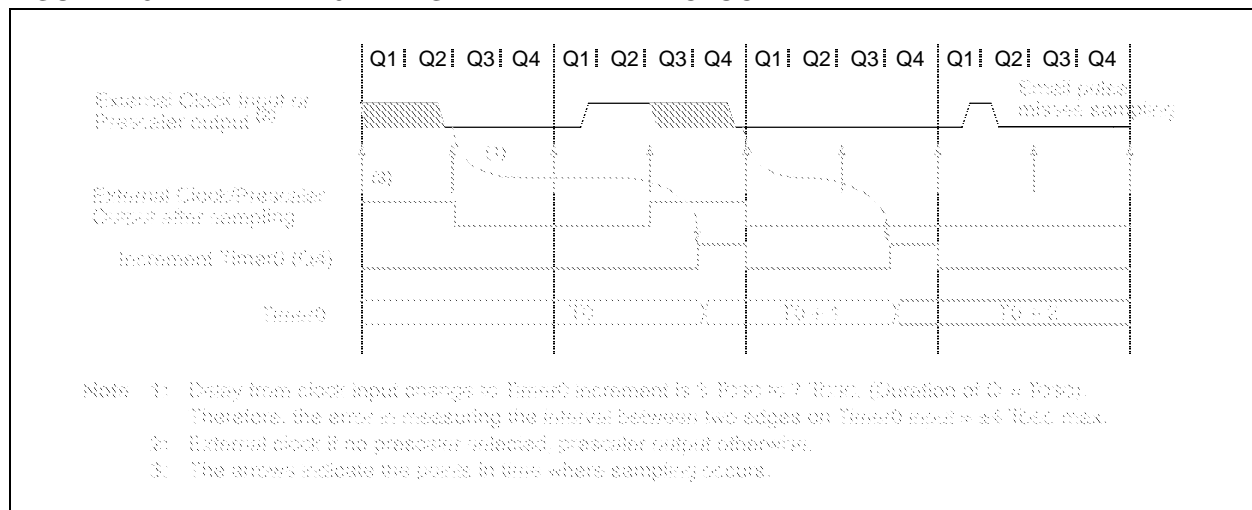
When no prescaler is used, the external clock input is the same as the prescaler output. The synchronization of T0CKI with the internal phase clocks is accomplished by sampling the prescaler output on the Q2 and Q4 cycles of the internal phase clocks (Figure 7-5). Therefore, it is necessary for T0CKI to be high for at least 2Tosc (and a small RC delay of 20 ns) and low for at least 2Tosc (and a small RC delay of 20 ns). Refer to the electrical specification of the desired device.

When a prescaler is used, the external clock input is divided by the asynchronous ripple-counter type prescaler so that the prescaler output is symmetrical. For the external clock to meet the sampling requirement, the ripple-counter must be taken into account. Therefore, it is necessary for T0CKI to have a period of at least 4Tosc (and a small RC delay of 40 ns) divided by the prescaler value. The only requirement on T0CKI high and low time is that they do not violate the minimum pulse width requirement of 10 ns. Refer to parameters 40, 41 and 42 in the electrical specification of the desired device.

7.2.2 TIMER0 INCREMENT DELAY

Since the prescaler output is synchronized with the internal clocks, there is a small delay from the time the external clock edge occurs to the time the TMR0 is actually incremented. Figure 7-5 shows the delay from the external clock edge to the timer incrementing.

FIGURE 7-5: TIMER0 TIMING WITH EXTERNAL CLOCK



7.3 Prescaler

An 8-bit counter is available as a prescaler for the Timer0 module, or as a postscaler for the Watchdog Timer, respectively (Figure 7-6). For simplicity, this counter is being referred to as “prescaler” throughout this data sheet.

Note: There is only one prescaler available which is mutually exclusive between the Timer0 module and the Watchdog Timer. Thus, a prescaler assignment for the Timer0 module means that there is no prescaler for the Watchdog Timer, and vice-versa.

The PSA and PS2:PS0 bits (OPTION<3:0>) determine the prescaler assignment and prescale ratio.

When assigned to the Timer0 module, all instructions writing to the TMR0 register (e.g., CLRF 1, MOVWF 1, BSF 1,x,...etc.) will clear the prescaler. When assigned to WDT, a CLRWD instruction will clear the prescaler along with the Watchdog Timer. The prescaler is not readable or writable.

7.3.1 SWITCHING PRESCALER ASSIGNMENT

The prescaler assignment is fully under software control (i.e., it can be changed “on the fly” during program execution). To avoid an unintended device RESET, the following instruction sequence (Example 7-1) must be executed when changing the prescaler assignment from Timer0 to WDT. Lines 5-7 are required only if the desired postscaler rate is 1:1 (PS<2:0> = 000) or 1:2 (PS<2:0> = 001).

EXAMPLE 7-1: CHANGING PRESCALER (TIMER0→WDT)

```
BCF    STATUS, RP0 ;Skip if already in
                        ;Bank 0 CLRWDTClear WDT
CLRF   TMR0         ;Clear TMR0 & Prescaler
BSF    STATUS, RP0 ;Bank 1
MOVLW  '00101111'b ;These 3 lines (5, 6, 7)
MOVWF  OPTION        ;Are required only if
                        ;Desired PS<2:0> are
                        ;CLRWDTClear WDT 000 or 001
MOVLW  '00101xxx'b  ;Set Postscaler to
MOVWF  OPTION        ;Desired WDT rate
BCF    STATUS, RP0 ;Return to Bank 0
```

To change prescaler from the WDT to the TMR0 module use the sequence shown in Example 7-2. This precaution must be taken even if the WDT is disabled.

EXAMPLE 7-2: CHANGING PRESCALER (WDT→TIMER0)

```
CLRWDTClear WDT and
        ;prescaler
BSF     STATUS, RP0
MOVLW   b'xxx0xxx' ;Select TMR0, new
                        ;prescale value and
                        ;clock source
MOVWF   OPTION
BCF     STATUS, RP0
```

TABLE 7-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER0

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR	Value on All Other RESETS
01h	TMR0	Timer0 module's register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
0Bh/8Bh	INTCON	GIE	Reserved	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000x
81h	OPTION	RBPU	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	---1 1111	---1 1111

Legend: — = Unimplemented locations, read as '0',
Note 1: Shaded bits are not used by TMR0 module.

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NOTES:

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INCSZ	Increment f, Skip if 0															
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] INCSZ f,d															
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$															
Operation:	$(f) + 1 \rightarrow (\text{dest})$, skip if result = 0															
Status Affected:	None															
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>00</td><td>1111</td><td>dfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>	00	1111	dfff	ffff											
00	1111	dfff	ffff													
Description:	The contents of register 'f' are incremented. If 'd' is 0 the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is placed back in register 'f'. If the result is 0, the next instruction, which is already fetched, is discarded. A NOP is executed instead making it a two-cycle instruction.															
Words:	1															
Cycles:	1(2)															
Example	<table><tr><td>HERE</td><td>INCSZ</td><td>CNT, 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>GOTO</td><td>LOOP</td></tr><tr><td>CONTINUE</td><td>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>.</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Before Instruction</p> <p>PC = address HERE</p> <p>After Instruction</p> <p>CNT = CNT + 1</p> <p>if CNT = 0,</p> <p>PC = address CONTINUE</p> <p>if CNT \neq 0,</p> <p>PC = address HERE + 1</p>	HERE	INCSZ	CNT, 1		GOTO	LOOP	CONTINUE	.			.			.	
HERE	INCSZ	CNT, 1														
	GOTO	LOOP														
CONTINUE	.															
	.															
	.															

IORLW		Inclusive OR Literal with W							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] IORLW k								
Operands:	$0 \leq k \leq 255$								
Operation:	(W) .OR. k \rightarrow (W)								
Status Affected:	Z								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>11</td><td>1000</td><td>kkkk</td><td>kkkk</td></tr></table>					11	1000	kkkk	kkkk
11	1000	kkkk	kkkk						
Description:	The contents of the W register is OR'ed with the eight bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1								
Example	IORLW 0x35								
	Before Instruction								
	W = 0x9A								
	After Instruction								
	W = 0xBF								
	Z = 1								

IORWF	Inclusive OR W with f				
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] IORWF f,d				
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$				
Operation:	(W) .OR. (f) \rightarrow (dest)				
Status Affected:	Z				
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>00</td><td>0100</td><td>dfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>	00	0100	dfff	ffff
00	0100	dfff	ffff		
Description:	Inclusive OR the W register with register 'f'. If 'd' is 0 the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is placed back in register 'f'.				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				
Example	IORWF RESULT, 0				
	Before Instruction				
	RESULT = 0x13				
	W = 0x91				
	After Instruction				
	RESULT = 0x13				
	W = 0x93				
	Z = 1				

MOVLW	Move Literal to W				
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] MOVLW k				
Operands:	0 ≤ k ≤ 255				
Operation:	k → (W)				
Status Affected:	None				
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>11</td><td>00xx</td><td>kkkk</td><td>kkkk</td></tr></table>	11	00xx	kkkk	kkkk
11	00xx	kkkk	kkkk		
Description:	The eight bit literal 'k' is loaded into W register. The don't cares will assemble as 0's.				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				
Example	MOVLW 0x5A				
	After Instruction				
	W = 0x5A				

RRF Rotate Right f through Carry

Syntax: [*label*] RRF *f*,*d*

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 127$
 $d \in [0,1]$

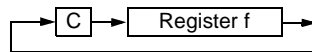
Operation: See description below

Status Affected: C

Encoding:

00	1100	dfff	ffff
----	------	------	------

Description: The contents of register 'f' are rotated one bit to the right through the Carry Flag. If 'd' is 0 the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is placed back in register 'f'.



Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example RRF REG1,0

Before Instruction

REG1 = 1110 0110
C = 0

After Instruction

REG1 = 1110 0110
W = 0111 0011
C = 0

SLEEP

Syntax: [*label*] SLEEP

Operands: None

Operation: 00h → WDT,
0 → WDT prescaler,
1 → \overline{TO} ,
0 → \overline{PD}

Status Affected: \overline{TO} , \overline{PD}

Encoding:

00	0000	0110	0011
----	------	------	------

Description: The power-down status bit, \overline{PD} is cleared. Timeout status bit, \overline{TO} is set. Watchdog Timer and its prescaler are cleared. The processor is put into SLEEP mode with the oscillator stopped. See Section 6.8 for more details.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example: SLEEP

SUBLW Subtract W from Literal

Syntax: [*label*] SUBLW *k*

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: $k - (W) \rightarrow (W)$

Status Affected: C, DC, Z

Encoding:

11	110x	kkkk	kkkk
----	------	------	------

Description: The W register is subtracted (2's complement method) from the eight bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example 1: SUBLW 0x02

Before Instruction

W = 1
C = ?

After Instruction

W = 1
C = 1; result is positive

Example 2:

Before Instruction

W = 2
C = ?

After Instruction

W = 0
C = 1; result is zero

Example 3:

Before Instruction

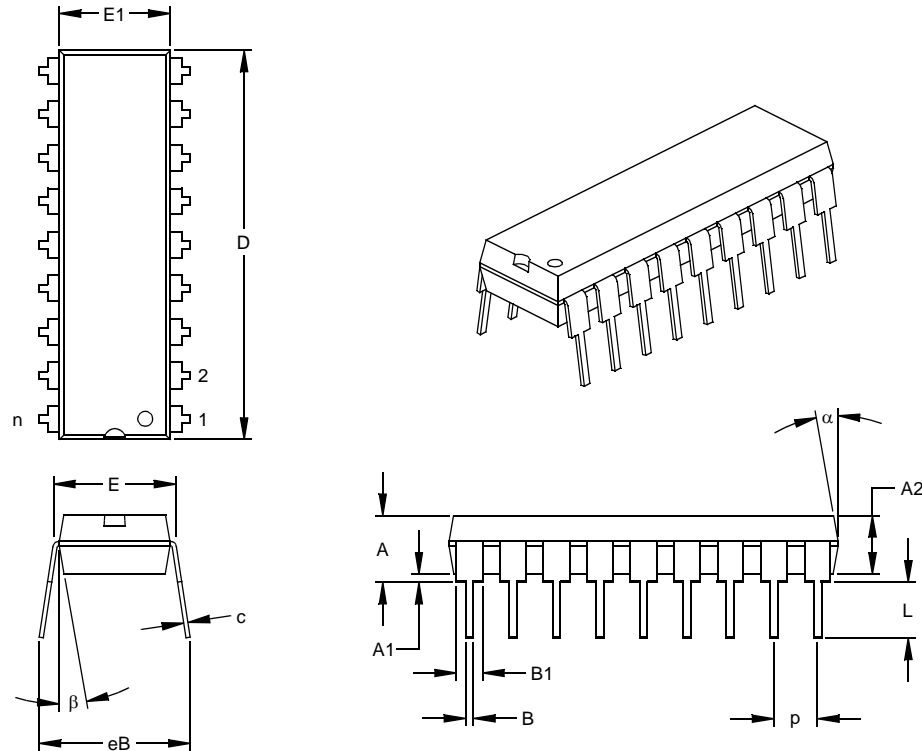
W = 3
C = ?

After Instruction

W = 0xFF
C = 0; result is negative

18-Lead Plastic Dual In-line (P) – 300 mil (PDIP)

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



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		18			18	
Pitch	p		.100			2.54	
Top to Seating Plane	A	.140	.155	.170	3.56	3.94	4.32
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.145	2.92	3.30	3.68
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015			0.38		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.313	.325	7.62	7.94	8.26
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.260	6.10	6.35	6.60
Overall Length	D	.890	.898	.905	22.61	22.80	22.99
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.012	.015	0.20	0.29	0.38
Upper Lead Width	B1	.045	.058	.070	1.14	1.46	1.78
Lower Lead Width	B	.014	.018	.022	0.36	0.46	0.56
Overall Row Spacing	§ eB	.310	.370	.430	7.87	9.40	10.92
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

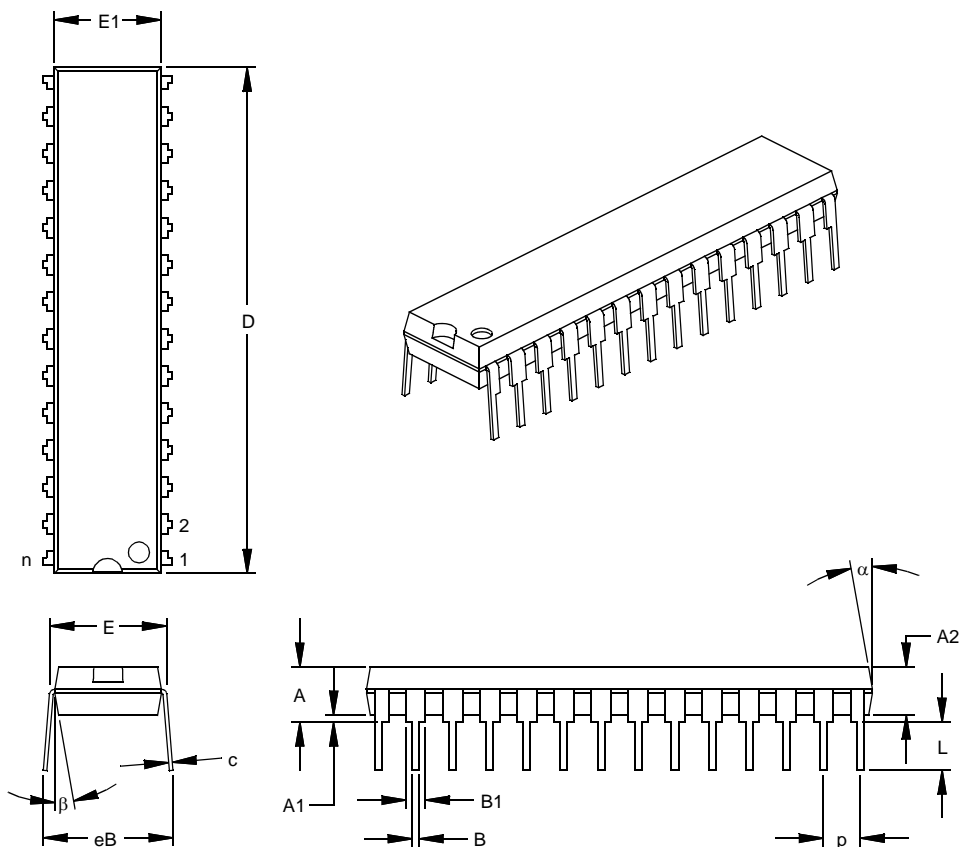
JEDEC Equivalent: MS-001

Drawing No. C04-007

PIC16C55X

28-Lead Skinny Plastic Dual In-line (SP) – 300 mil (PDIP)

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



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		28			28	
Pitch	p		.100			2.54	
Top to Seating Plane	A	.140	.150	.160	3.56	3.81	4.06
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015			0.38		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.310	.325	7.62	7.87	8.26
Molded Package Width	E1	.275	.285	.295	6.99	7.24	7.49
Overall Length	D	1.345	1.365	1.385	34.16	34.67	35.18
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.012	.015	0.20	0.29	0.38
Upper Lead Width	B1	.040	.053	.065	1.02	1.33	1.65
Lower Lead Width	B	.016	.019	.022	0.41	0.48	0.56
Overall Row Spacing	§ eB	.320	.350	.430	8.13	8.89	10.92
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

Dimension D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MO-095

Drawing No. C04-070

APPENDIX A: ENHANCEMENTS

The following are the list of enhancements over the PIC16C5X microcontroller family:

1. Instruction word length is increased to 14 bits. This allows larger page sizes both in program memory (4K now as opposed to 512 before) and register file (up to 128 bytes now versus 32 bytes before).
2. A PC high latch register (PCLATH) is added to handle program memory paging. PA2, PA1, PA0 bits are removed from STATUS register.
3. Data memory paging is slightly redefined. STATUS register is modified.
4. Four new instructions have been added: RETURN, RETFIE, ADDLW, and SUBLW. Two instructions TRIS and OPTION are being phased out although they are kept for compatibility with PIC16C5X.
5. OPTION and TRIS registers are made addressable.
6. Interrupt capability is added. Interrupt vector is at 0004h.
7. Stack size is increased to 8 deep.
8. RESET vector is changed to 0000h.
9. RESET of all registers is revised. Three different RESET (and wake-up) types are recognized. Registers are reset differently.
10. Wake-up from SLEEP through interrupt is added.
11. Two separate timers, Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) and Power-up Timer (PWRT) are included for more reliable power-up. These timers are invoked selectively to avoid unnecessary delays on power-up and wake-up.
12. PORTB has weak pull-ups and interrupt-on-change feature.
13. Timer0 clock input, T0CKI pin is also a port pin (RA4/T0CKI) and has a TRIS bit.
14. FSR is made a full 8-bit register.
15. "In-circuit programming" is made possible. The user can program PIC16C55X devices using only five pins: VDD, VSS, VPP, RB6 (clock) and RB7 (data in/out).
16. PCON status register is added with a Power-on Reset (POR) status bit.
17. Code protection scheme is enhanced such that portions of the program memory can be protected, while the remainder is unprotected.
18. PORTA inputs are now Schmitt Trigger inputs.

APPENDIX B: COMPATIBILITY

To convert code written for PIC16C5X to PIC16C55X, the user should take the following steps:

1. Remove any program memory page select operations (PA2, PA1, PA0 bits) for CALL, GOTO.
2. Revisit any computed jump operations (write to PC or add to PC, etc.) to make sure page bits are set properly under the new scheme.
3. Eliminate any data memory page switching. Redefine data variables to reallocate them.
4. Verify all writes to STATUS, OPTION, and FSR registers since these have changed.
5. Change RESET vector to 0000h.

APPENDIX C: REVISION HISTORY

Revision E (January 2013)

Added a note to each package outline drawing.

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