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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, SPI
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 5x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°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/pic16f819t-i-ss

PIC16F818/819

2.2.2.3 INTCON Register

The INTCON register is a readable and writable register that contains various enable and flag bits for the TMR0 register overflow, RB port change and external RB0/INT pin interrupts.

Note: Interrupt flag bits get set when an interrupt condition occurs regardless of the state of its corresponding enable bit or the Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE (INTCON<7>). User software should ensure the appropriate interrupt flag bits are clear prior to enabling an interrupt.

REGISTER 2-3: INTCON: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS 0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-x
GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INTF	RBIF
bit 7							bit 0

- bit 7 **GIE:** Global Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables all unmasked interrupts
0 = Disables all interrupts
- bit 6 **PEIE:** Peripheral Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables all unmasked peripheral interrupts
0 = Disables all peripheral interrupts
- bit 5 **TMR0IE:** TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the TMR0 interrupt
0 = Disables the TMR0 interrupt
- bit 4 **INTE:** RB0/INT External Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the RB0/INT external interrupt
0 = Disables the RB0/INT external interrupt
- bit 3 **RBIE:** RB Port Change Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the RB port change interrupt
0 = Disables the RB port change interrupt
- bit 2 **TMR0IF:** TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = TMR0 register has overflowed (must be cleared in software)
0 = TMR0 register did not overflow
- bit 1 **INTF:** RB0/INT External Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The RB0/INT external interrupt occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = The RB0/INT external interrupt did not occur
- bit 0 **RBIF:** RB Port Change Interrupt Flag bit
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.
1 = At least one of the RB7:RB4 pins changed state (must be cleared in software)
0 = None of the RB7:RB4 pins have changed state

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

PIC16F818/819

REGISTER 3-1: EECON1: EEPROM ACCESS CONTROL REGISTER 1 (ADDRESS 18Ch)

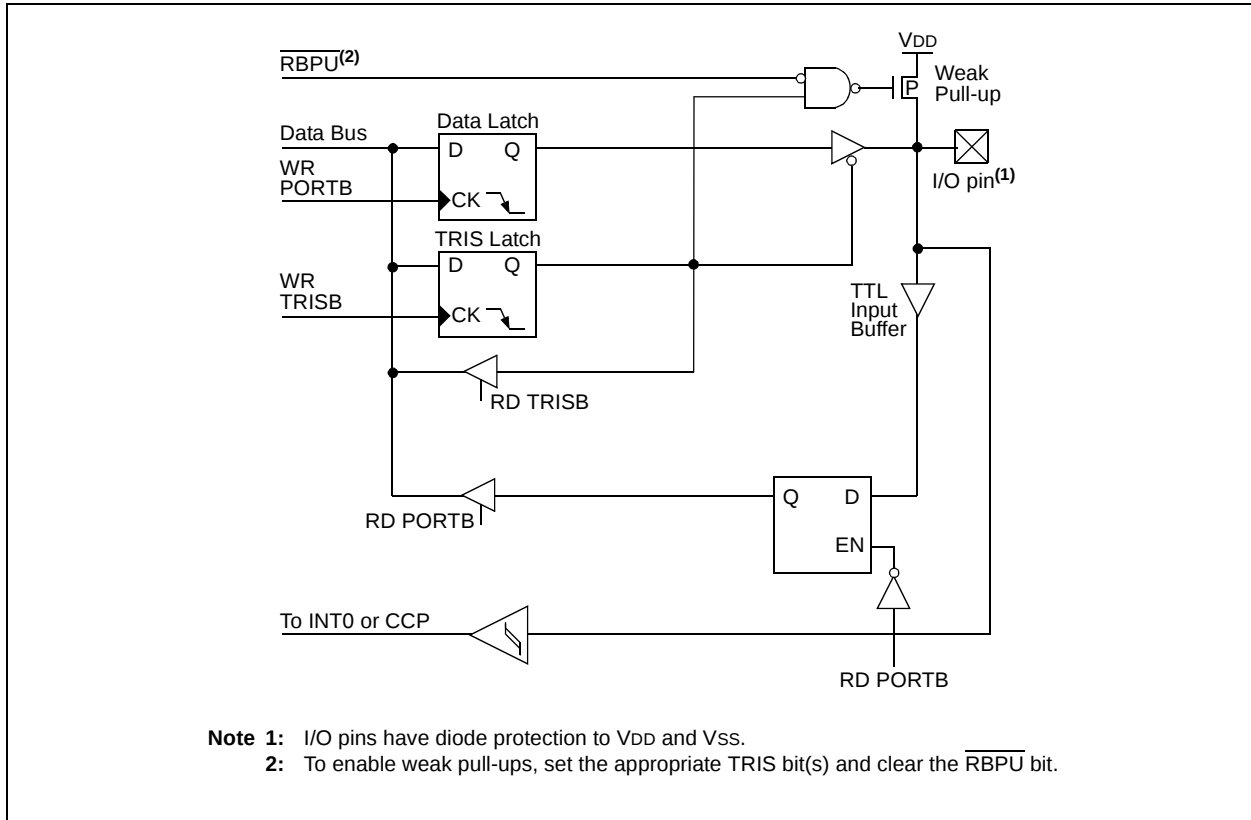
R/W-x	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-0	R/S-0	R/S-0
EEPGD	—	—	FREE	WRERR	WREN	WR	RD
bit 7							bit 0

- bit 7 **EEPGD:** Program/Data EEPROM Select bit
1 = Accesses program memory
0 = Accesses data memory
Reads '0' after a POR; this bit cannot be changed while a write operation is in progress.
- bit 6-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 4 **FREE:** EEPROM Forced Row Erase bit
1 = Erase the program memory row addressed by EEADRH:EEADR on the next WR command
0 = Perform write-only
- bit 3 **WRERR:** EEPROM Error Flag bit
1 = A write operation is prematurely terminated (any $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ or any WDT Reset during normal operation)
0 = The write operation completed
- bit 2 **WREN:** EEPROM Write Enable bit
1 = Allows write cycles
0 = Inhibits write to the EEPROM
- bit 1 **WR:** Write Control bit
1 = Initiates a write cycle. The bit is cleared by hardware once write is complete. The WR bit can only be set (not cleared) in software.
0 = Write cycle to the EEPROM is complete
- bit 0 **RD:** Read Control bit
1 = Initiates an EEPROM read, RD is cleared in hardware. The RD bit can only be set (not cleared) in software.
0 = Does not initiate an EEPROM read

Legend:

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

FIGURE 5-8: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB0 PIN



7.0 TIMER1 MODULE

The Timer1 module is a 16-bit timer/counter consisting of two 8-bit registers (TMR1H and TMR1L) which are readable and writable. The TMR1 register pair (TMR1H:TMR1L) increments from 0000h to FFFFh and rolls over to 0000h. The TMR1 interrupt, if enabled, is generated on overflow which is latched in interrupt flag bit, TMR1IF (PIR1<0>). This interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing TMR1 Interrupt Enable bit, TMR1IE (PIE1<0>).

Timer1 can also be used to provide Real-Time Clock (RTC) functionality to applications with only a minimal addition of external components and code overhead.

7.1 Timer1 Operation

Timer1 can operate in one of three modes:

- as a timer
- as a synchronous counter
- as an asynchronous counter

The operating mode is determined by the clock select bit, TMR1CS (T1CON<1>).

In Timer mode, Timer1 increments every instruction cycle. In Counter mode, it increments on every rising edge of the external clock input.

Timer1 can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing control bit, TMR1ON (T1CON<0>).

Timer1 also has an internal "Reset input". This Reset can be generated by the CCP1 module as the special event trigger (see **Section 9.1 "Capture Mode"**). Register 7-1 shows the Timer1 Control register.

When the Timer1 oscillator is enabled (T1OSCEN is set), the RB6/T1OSO/T1CKI/PGC and RB7/T1OSI/PGD pins become inputs. That is, the TRISB<7:6> value is ignored and these pins read as '0'.

Additional information on timer modules is available in the "PIC® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual" (DS33023).

REGISTER 7-1: T1CON: TIMER1 CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS 10h)

	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	T1SYNC	TMR1CS	TMR1ON
bit 7								bit 0
bit 7-6	Unimplemented: Read as '0'							
bit 5-4	T1CKPS1:T1CKPS0: Timer1 Input Clock Prescale Select bits							
	11 = 1:8 Prescale value							
	10 = 1:4 Prescale value							
	01 = 1:2 Prescale value							
	00 = 1:1 Prescale value							
bit 3	T1OSCEN: Timer1 Oscillator Enable Control bit							
	1 = Oscillator is enabled							
	0 = Oscillator is shut-off (the oscillator inverter is turned off to eliminate power drain)							
bit 2	T1SYNC: Timer1 External Clock Input Synchronization Control bit							
	<u>TMR1CS = 1:</u>							
	1 = Do not synchronize external clock input							
	0 = Synchronize external clock input							
	<u>TMR1CS = 0:</u>							
	This bit is ignored. Timer1 uses the internal clock when TMR1CS = 0.							
bit 1	TMR1CS: Timer1 Clock Source Select bit							
	1 = External clock from pin RB6/T1OSO/T1CKI/PGC (on the rising edge)							
	0 = Internal clock (Fosc/4)							
bit 0	TMR1ON: Timer1 On bit							
	1 = Enables Timer1							
	0 = Stops Timer1							

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

7.5 Timer1 Operation in Asynchronous Counter Mode

If control bit, $\overline{\text{T1SYNC}}$ ($\text{T1CON}\langle 2 \rangle$), is set, the external clock input is not synchronized. The timer continues to increment asynchronous to the internal phase clocks. The timer will continue to run during Sleep and can generate an interrupt on overflow that will wake-up the processor. However, special precautions in software are needed to read/write the timer.

In Asynchronous Counter mode, Timer1 cannot be used as a time base for capture or compare operations.

7.5.1 READING AND WRITING TIMER1 IN ASYNCHRONOUS COUNTER MODE

Reading TMR1H or TMR1L while the timer is running from an external asynchronous clock will ensure a valid read (taken care of in hardware). However, the user should keep in mind that reading the 16-bit timer in two 8-bit values itself poses certain problems, since the timer may overflow between the reads.

For writes, it is recommended that the user simply stop the timer and write the desired values. A write contention may occur by writing to the timer registers while the register is incrementing. This may produce an unpredictable value in the timer register.

Reading the 16-bit value requires some care. The example codes provided in Example 7-1 and Example 7-2 demonstrate how to write to and read Timer1 while it is running in Asynchronous mode.

EXAMPLE 7-1: WRITING A 16-BIT FREE RUNNING TIMER

```
; All interrupts are disabled
CLRF    TMR1L    ; Clear Low byte, Ensures no rollover into TMR1H
MOVLW   HI_BYTE  ; Value to load into TMR1H
MOVWF   TMR1H, F ; Write High byte
MOVLW   LO_BYTE  ; Value to load into TMR1L
MOVWF   TMR1H, F ; Write Low byte
; Re-enable the Interrupt (if required)
CONTINUE ; Continue with your code
```

EXAMPLE 7-2: READING A 16-BIT FREE RUNNING TIMER

```
; All interrupts are disabled
MOVF    TMR1H, W  ; Read high byte
MOVWF   TMPH
MOVF    TMR1L, W  ; Read low byte
MOVWF   TMPL
MOVF    TMR1H, W  ; Read high byte
SUBWF   TMPH, W   ; Sub 1st read with 2nd read
BTFSC   STATUS, Z ; Is result = 0
GOTO    CONTINUE  ; Good 16-bit read
; TMR1L may have rolled over between the read of the high and low bytes.
; Reading the high and low bytes now will read a good value.
MOVF    TMR1H, W  ; Read high byte
MOVWF   TMPH
MOVF    TMR1L, W  ; Read low byte
MOVWF   TMPL
MOVWF   TMPL      ; Re-enable the Interrupt (if required)
CONTINUE ; Continue with your code
```

FIGURE 10-2: SPI MODE TIMING, MASTER MODE

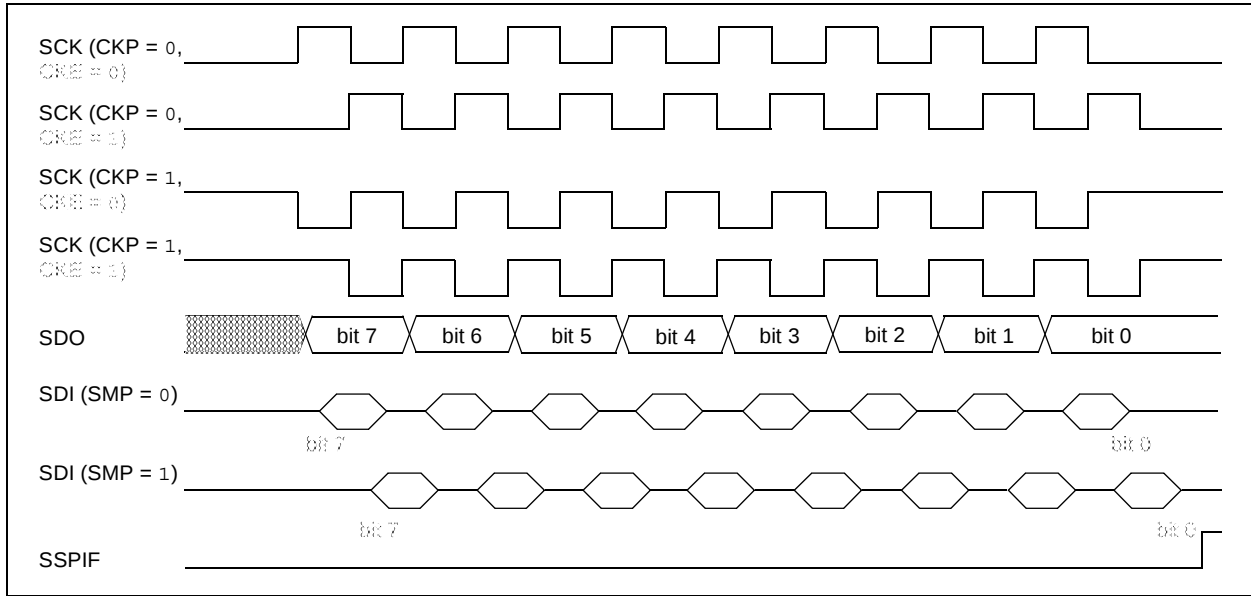


FIGURE 10-3: SPI MODE TIMING (SLAVE MODE WITH CKE = 0)

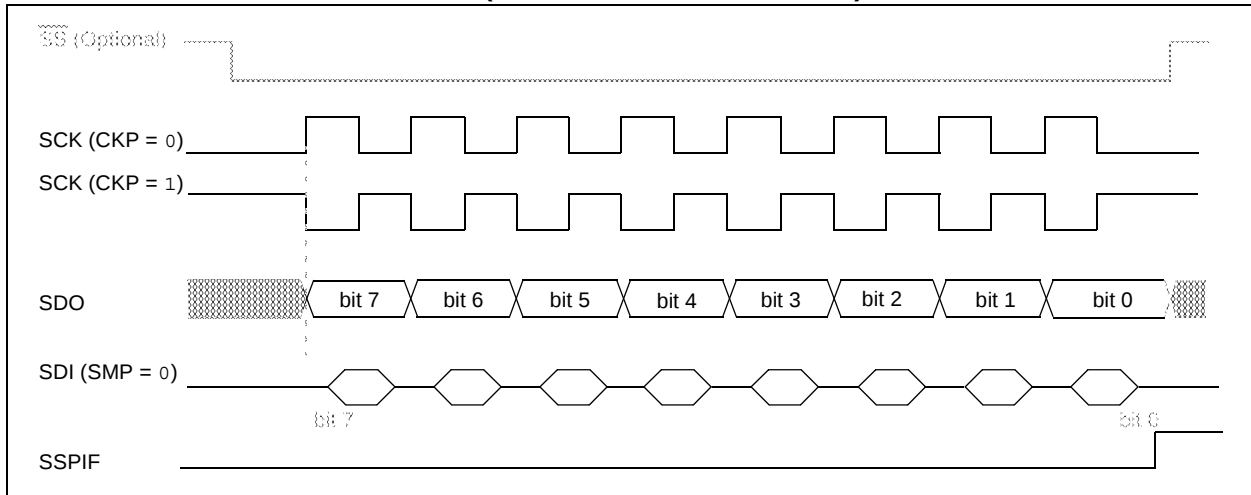
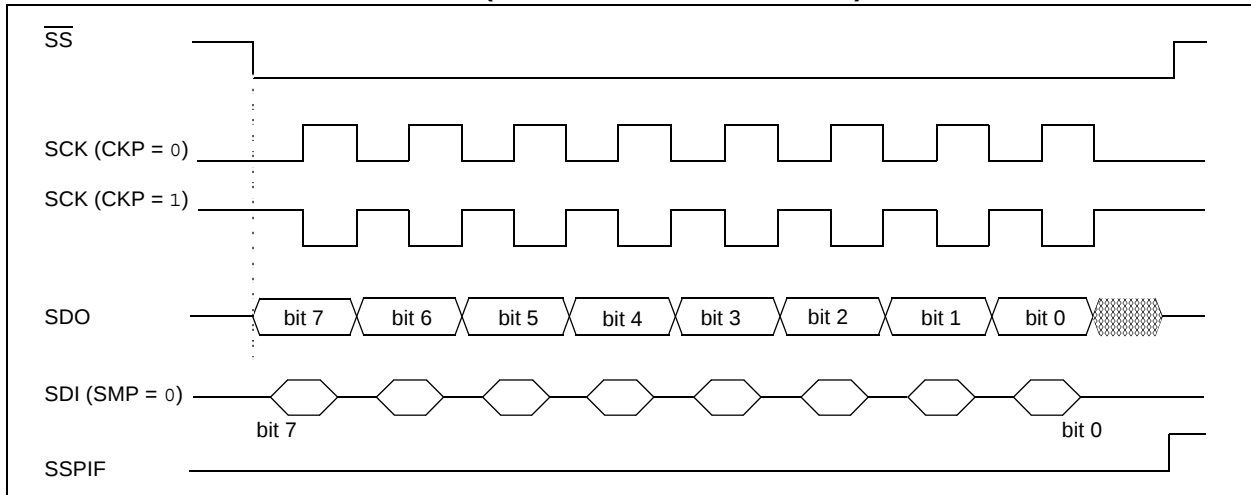


FIGURE 10-4: SPI MODE TIMING (SLAVE MODE WITH CKE = 1)



10.3 SSP I²C Mode Operation

The SSP module in I²C mode fully implements all slave functions, except general call support and provides interrupts on Start and Stop bits in hardware to facilitate firmware implementations of the master functions. The SSP module implements the standard mode specifications, as well as 7-bit and 10-bit addressing.

Two pins are used for data transfer. These are the RB4/SCK/SCL pin, which is the clock (SCL) and the RB1/SDI/SDA pin, which is the data (SDA). The user must configure these pins as inputs or outputs through the TRISB<4,1> bits.

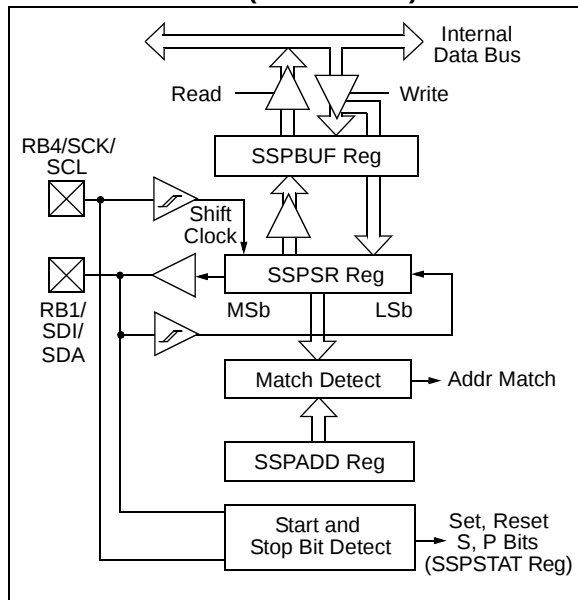
To ensure proper communication of the I²C Slave mode, the TRIS bits (TRISx [SDA, SCL]) corresponding to the I²C pins must be set to '1'. If any TRIS bits (TRISx<7:0>) of the port containing the I²C pins (PORTx [SDA, SCL]) are changed in software during I²C communication using a Read-Modify-Write instruction (BSF, BCF), then the I²C mode may stop functioning properly and I²C communication may suspend. Do not change any of the TRISx bits (TRIS bits of the port containing the I²C pins) using the instruction BSF or BCF during I²C communication. If it is absolutely necessary to change the TRISx bits during communication, the following method can be used:

EXAMPLE 10-1:

```
MOVWF    TRISC, W      ; Example for an 18-pin part such as the PIC16F818/819
IORLW    0x18           ; Ensures <4:3> bits are '11'
ANDLW    B'11111001'    ; Sets <2:1> as output, but will not alter other bits
                                ; User can use their own logic here, such as IORLW, XORLW and ANDLW
MOVWF    TRISC
```

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

FIGURE 10-5: SSP BLOCK DIAGRAM (I²C™ MODE)



The SSP module has five registers for I²C operation:

- SSP Control Register (SSPCON)
- SSP Status Register (SSPSTAT)
- Serial Receive/Transmit Buffer (SSPBUF)
- SSP Shift Register (SSPSR) – Not directly accessible
- SSP Address Register (SSPADD)

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

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

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

Additional information on SSP I²C operation may be found in the "PIC® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual" (DS33023).

PIC16F818/819

NOTES:

The ADRESH:ADRESL registers contain the result of the A/D conversion. When the A/D conversion is complete, the result is loaded into the A/D Result register pair, the GO/DONE bit (ADCON0<2>) is cleared and A/D Interrupt Flag bit, ADIF, is set. The block diagram of the A/D module is shown in Figure 11-1.

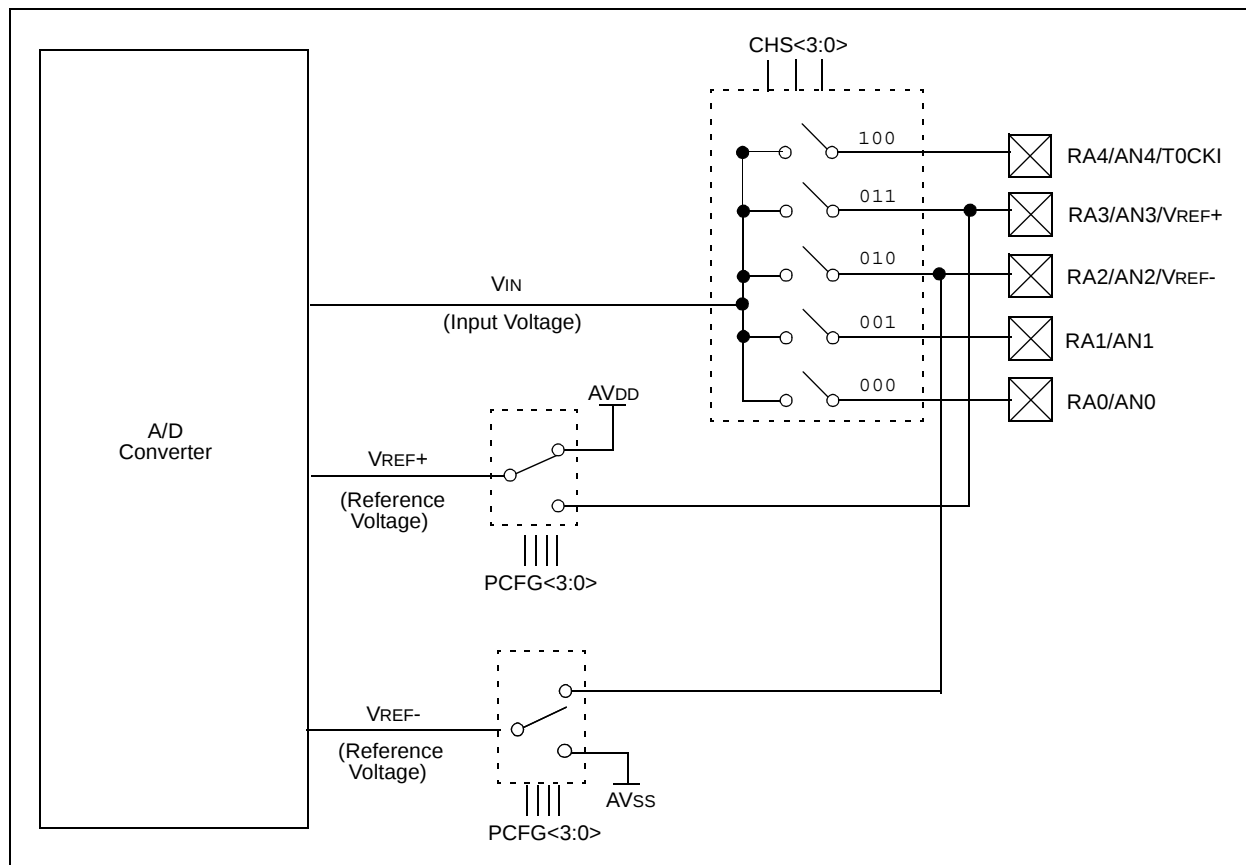
After the A/D module has been configured as desired, the selected channel must be acquired before the conversion is started. The analog input channels must have their corresponding TRIS bits selected as inputs.

To determine sample time, see **Section 11.1 “A/D Acquisition Requirements”**. After this sample time has elapsed, the A/D conversion can be started.

These steps should be followed for doing an A/D conversion:

1. Configure the A/D module:
 - Configure analog pins/voltage reference and digital I/O (ADCON1)
 - Select A/D input channel (ADCON0)
 - Select A/D conversion clock (ADCON0)
 - Turn on A/D module (ADCON0)
2. Configure A/D interrupt (if desired):
 - Clear ADIF bit
 - Set ADIE bit
 - Set GIE bit
3. Wait the required acquisition time.
4. Start conversion:
 - Set GO/DONE bit (ADCON0)
5. Wait for A/D conversion to complete by either:
 - Polling for the GO/DONE bit to be cleared (with interrupts disabled); OR
 - Waiting for the A/D interrupt
6. Read A/D Result register pair (ADRESH:ADRESL), clear bit ADIF if required.
7. For next conversion, go to step 1 or step 2 as required. The A/D conversion time per bit is defined as T_{AD}. A minimum wait of 2 T_{AD} is required before the next acquisition starts.

FIGURE 11-1: A/D BLOCK DIAGRAM



12.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

These devices have a host of features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power-saving operating modes and offer code protection:

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

There are 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 72 ms (nominal) on power-up only. It is designed to keep the part in Reset while the power supply stabilizes and is enabled or disabled using a configuration bit. With these two timers on-chip, most applications need no external Reset circuitry.

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. Configuration bits are used to select the desired oscillator mode.

Additional information on special features is available in the “PIC® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual” (DS33023).

12.1 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 which can be accessed only during programming.

12.9 Power Control/Status Register (PCON)

The Power Control/Status register, PCON, has two bits to indicate the type of Reset that last occurred.

Bit 0 is Brown-out Reset Status bit, $\overline{\text{BOR}}$. Bit $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ is unknown on a Power-on Reset. It must then be set by the user and checked on subsequent Resets to see if

bit $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ cleared, indicating a Brown-out Reset occurred. When the Brown-out Reset is disabled, the state of the $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ bit is unpredictable.

Bit 1 is Power-on Reset Status bit, $\overline{\text{POR}}$. It is cleared on a Power-on Reset and unaffected otherwise. The user must set this bit following a Power-on Reset.

TABLE 12-1: TIME-OUT IN VARIOUS SITUATIONS

Oscillator Configuration	Power-up		Brown-out Reset		Wake-up from Sleep
	$\overline{\text{PWRTE}} = 0$	$\overline{\text{PWRTE}} = 1$	$\overline{\text{PWRTE}} = 0$	$\overline{\text{PWRTE}} = 1$	
XT, HS, LP	$\text{TPWRT} + 1024 \cdot \text{TOSC}$	$1024 \cdot \text{TOSC}$	$\text{TPWRT} + 1024 \cdot \text{TOSC}$	$1024 \cdot \text{TOSC}$	$1024 \cdot \text{TOSC}$
EXTRC, EXTCLK, INTRC	TPWRT	$5\text{-}10 \mu\text{S}^{(1)}$	TPWRT	$5\text{-}10 \mu\text{S}^{(1)}$	$5\text{-}10 \mu\text{S}^{(1)}$

Note 1: CPU start-up is always invoked on POR, BOR and wake-up from Sleep.

TABLE 12-2: STATUS BITS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

$\overline{\text{POR}}$	$\overline{\text{BOR}}$	$\overline{\text{TO}}$	$\overline{\text{PD}}$	
0	x	1	1	Power-on Reset
0	x	0	x	Illegal, $\overline{\text{TO}}$ is set on $\overline{\text{POR}}$
0	x	x	0	Illegal, $\overline{\text{PD}}$ is set on $\overline{\text{POR}}$
1	0	1	1	Brown-out Reset
1	1	0	1	WDT Reset
1	1	0	0	WDT wake-up
1	1	u	u	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during normal operation
1	1	1	0	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during Sleep or interrupt wake-up from Sleep

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown

TABLE 12-3: RESET CONDITION FOR SPECIAL REGISTERS

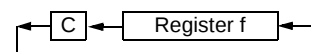
Condition	Program Counter	Status Register	PCON Register
Power-on Reset	000h	0001 1xxx	---- --0x
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during normal operation	000h	000u uuuu	---- --uu
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during Sleep	000h	0001 0uuu	---- --uu
WDT Reset	000h	0000 1uuu	---- --uu
WDT wake-up	PC + 1	uuu0 0uuu	---- --uu
Brown-out Reset	000h	0001 1uuu	---- --u0
Interrupt wake-up from Sleep	PC + 1 ⁽¹⁾	uuu1 0uuu	---- --uu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, - = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

Note 1: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIE bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0004h).

RETFIE	Return from Interrupt
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] RETFIE
Operands:	None
Operation:	TOS → PC, 1 → GIE
Status Affected:	None

RLF	Rotate Left f through Carry
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] RLF f,d
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$
Operation:	See description below
Status Affected:	C
Description:	The contents of register 'f' are rotated one bit to the left through the Carry flag. If 'd' = 0, the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' = 1, the result is stored back in register 'f'.



RETLW	Return with Literal in W
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] RETLW k
Operands:	$0 \leq k \leq 255$
Operation:	$k \rightarrow (W)$; TOS → PC
Status Affected:	None
Description:	The W register is loaded with the eight-bit literal 'k'. The program counter is loaded from the top of the stack (the return address). This is a two-cycle instruction.

RRF	Rotate Right f through Carry
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] RRF f,d
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$
Operation:	See description below
Status Affected:	C
Description:	The contents of register 'f' are rotated one bit to the right through the Carry flag. If 'd' = 0, the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' = 1, the result is placed back in register 'f'.



RETURN	Return from Subroutine
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] RETURN
Operands:	None
Operation:	TOS → PC
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Return from subroutine. The stack is POPed and the top of the stack (TOS) is loaded into the program counter. This is a two-cycle instruction.

SLEEP	Enter Sleep mode
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] SLEEP
Operands:	None
Operation:	00h → WDT, 0 → WDT prescaler, 1 → $\overline{TO}$, 0 → PD
Status Affected:	$\overline{TO}$, PD
Description:	The Power-Down status bit, PD, is cleared. Time-out status bit, $\overline{TO}$, is set. Watchdog Timer and its prescaler are cleared. The processor is put into Sleep mode with the oscillator stopped.

14.11 PICkit 2 Development Programmer/Debugger and PICkit 2 Debug Express

The PICkit™ 2 Development Programmer/Debugger is a low-cost development tool with an easy to use interface for programming and debugging Microchip's Flash families of microcontrollers. The full featured Windows® programming interface supports baseline (PIC10F, PIC12F5xx, PIC16F5xx), midrange (PIC12F6xx, PIC16F), PIC18F, PIC24, dsPIC30, dsPIC33, and PIC32 families of 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit microcontrollers, and many Microchip Serial EEPROM products. With Microchip's powerful MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE) the PICkit™ 2 enables in-circuit debugging on most PIC® microcontrollers. In-Circuit-Debugging runs, halts and single steps the program while the PIC microcontroller is embedded in the application. When halted at a breakpoint, the file registers can be examined and modified.

The PICkit 2 Debug Express include the PICkit 2, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

14.12 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at VDDMIN and VDDMAX for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP™ cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 15-9: A/D CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS: PIC16F818/819 (INDUSTRIAL, EXTENDED)
PIC16LF818/819 (INDUSTRIAL)**

Param No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
A01	Nr	Resolution	—	—	10-bits	bit	$V_{REF} = V_{DD} = 5.12V$, $V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A03	EIL	Integral Linearity Error	—	—	$\leq \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD} = 5.12V$, $V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A04	EdL	Differential Linearity Error	—	—	$\leq \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD} = 5.12V$, $V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A06	EOFF	Offset Error	—	—	$\leq \pm 2$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD} = 5.12V$, $V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A07	EGN	Gain Error	—	—	$\leq \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD} = 5.12V$, $V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A10	—	Monotonicity	—	guaranteed ⁽³⁾	—	—	$V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A20	VREF	Reference Voltage ($V_{REF+} - V_{REF-}$)	2.0	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
A21	VREF+	Reference Voltage High	$AV_{DD} - 2.5V$	—	$AV_{DD} + 0.3V$	V	
A22	VREF-	Reference Voltage Low	$AV_{SS} - 0.3V$	—	$V_{REF+} - 2.0V$	V	
A25	VAIN	Analog Input Voltage	$V_{SS} - 0.3V$	—	$V_{REF} + 0.3V$	V	
A30	ZAIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	2.5	k Ω	(Note 4)
A40	IAD	A/D Conversion Current (V_{DD})	PIC16F818/819	—	220	—	μA Average current consumption when A/D is on (Note 1)
			PIC16LF818/819	—	90	—	
A50	IREF	VREF Input Current (Note 2)	—	—	5	μA	During VAIN acquisition. Based on differential of V_{HOLD} to VAIN to charge $CHOLD$, see Section 11.1 “A/D Acquisition Requirements”. During A/D conversion cycle
			—	—	150	μA	

† 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:** When A/D is off, it will not consume any current other than minor leakage current. The power-down current spec includes any such leakage from the A/D module.
- 2:** VREF current is from RA3 pin or VDD pin, whichever is selected as reference input.
- 3:** The A/D conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage and has no missing codes.
- 4:** Maximum allowed impedance for analog voltage source is 10 k Ω . This requires higher acquisition time.

PIC16F818/819

FIGURE 16-7: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} , -40°C TO +125°C, 1 MHz TO 8 MHz
(RC_RUN MODE, ALL PERIPHERALS DISABLED)

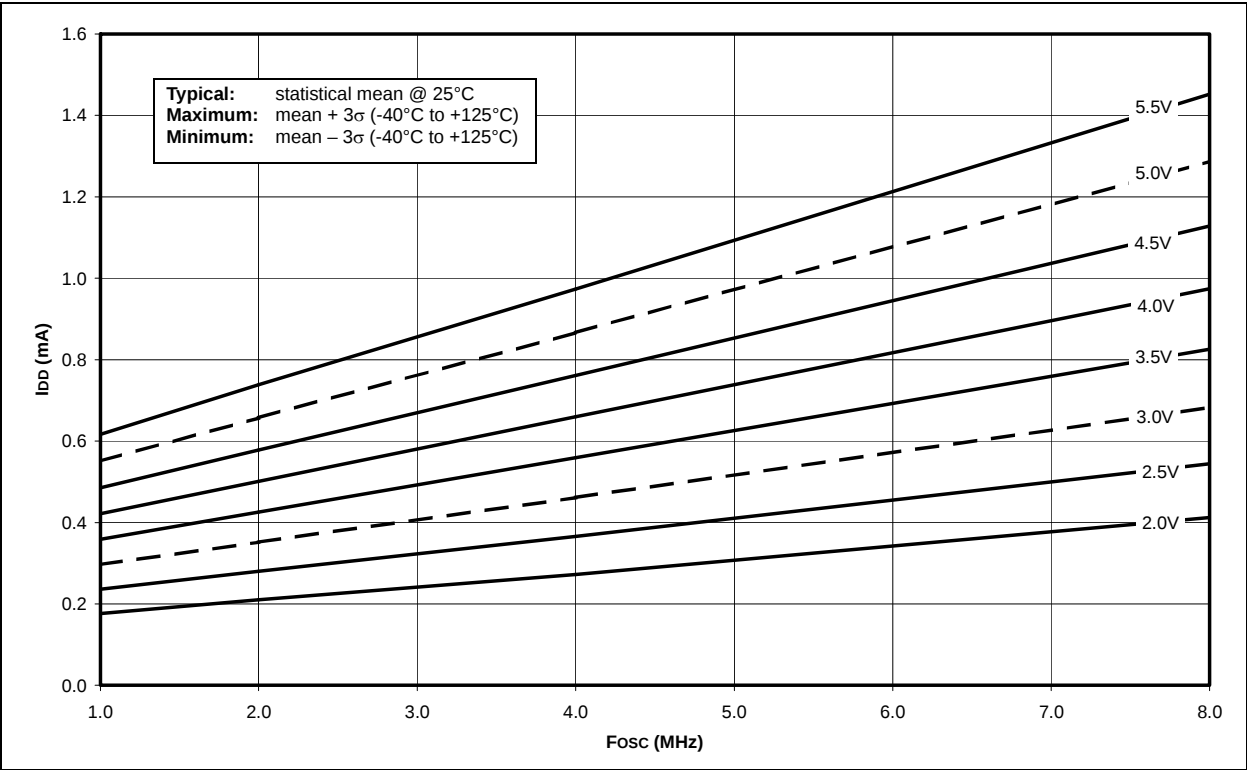


FIGURE 16-8: MAXIMUM I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} , -40°C TO +125°C, 1 MHz TO 8 MHz
(RC_RUN MODE, ALL PERIPHERALS DISABLED)

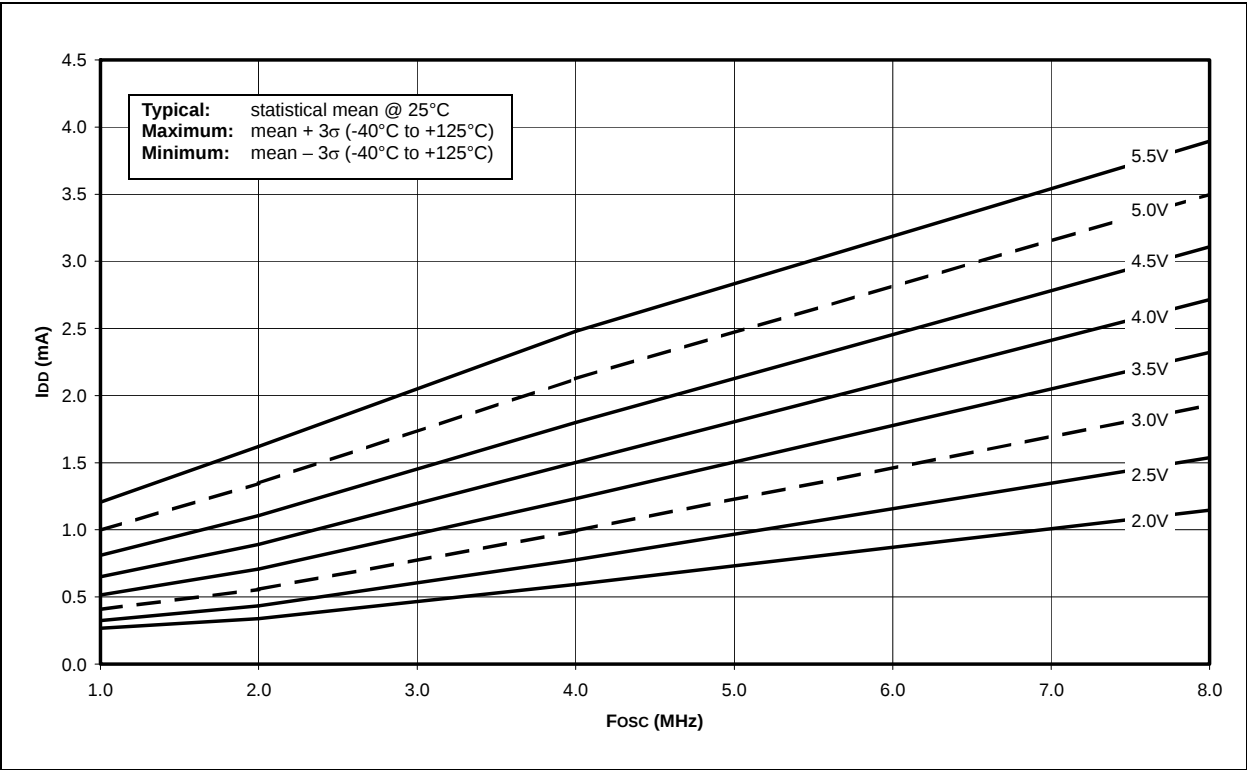


FIGURE 16-21: MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM V_{IN} vs. V_{DD} (TTL INPUT, -40°C TO +125°C)

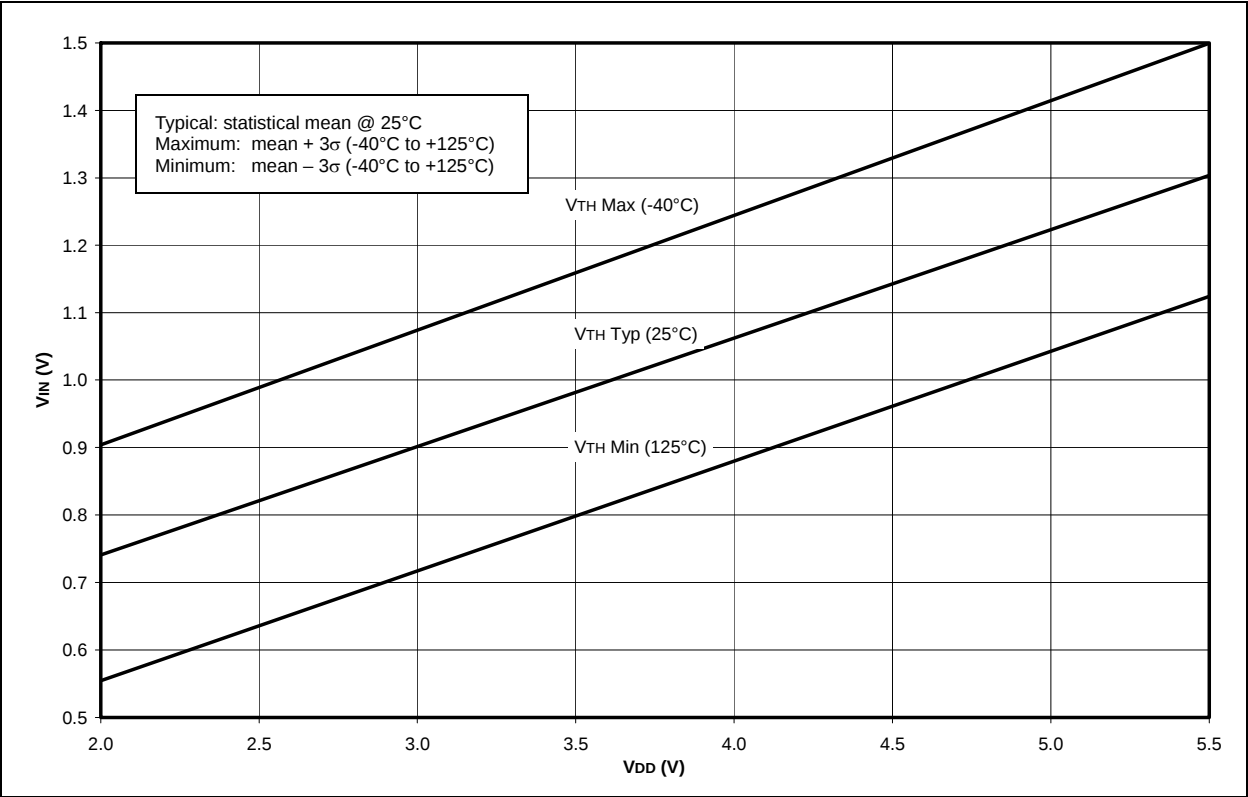
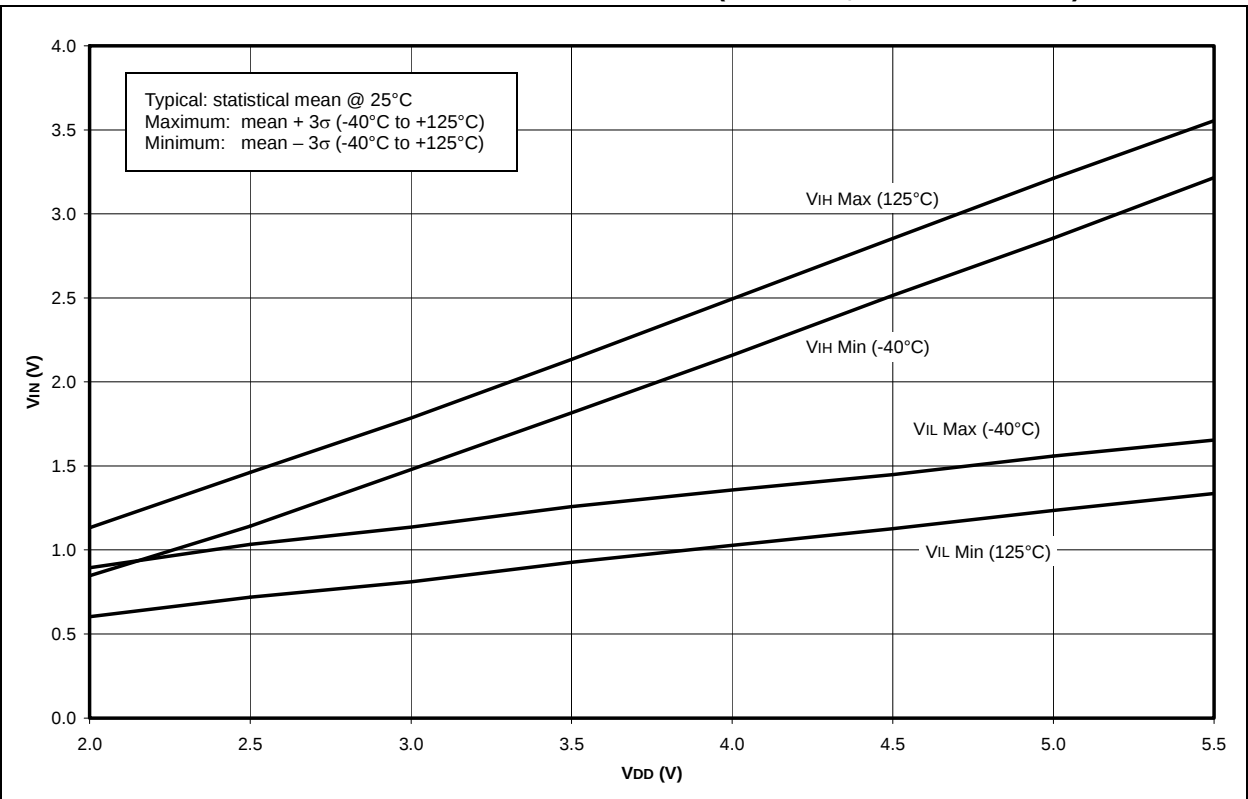


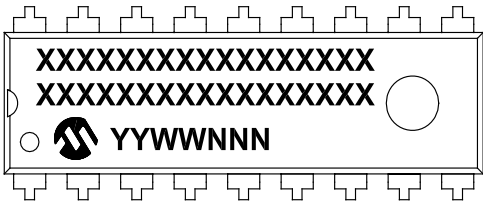
FIGURE 16-22: MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM V_{IN} vs. V_{DD} (ST INPUT, -40°C TO +125°C)



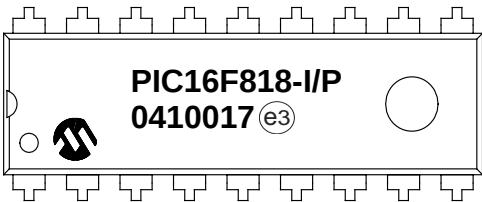
17.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

17.1 Package Marking Information

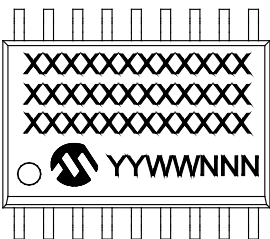
18-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



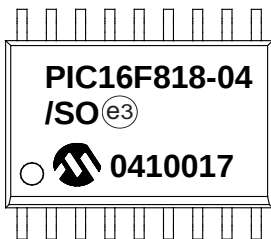
Example



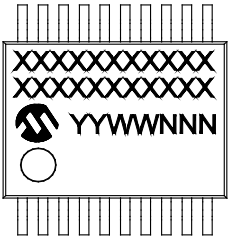
18-Lead SOIC (7.50 mm)



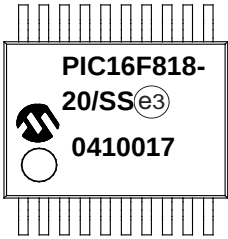
Example



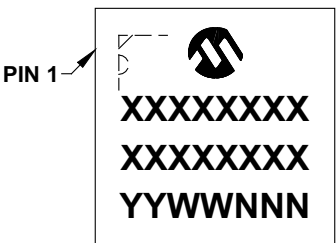
20-Lead SSOP (5.30 mm)



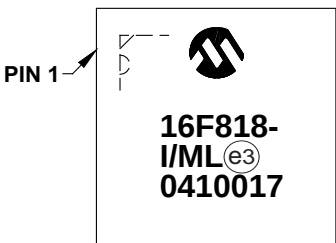
Example



28-Lead QFN (6x6 mm)



Example



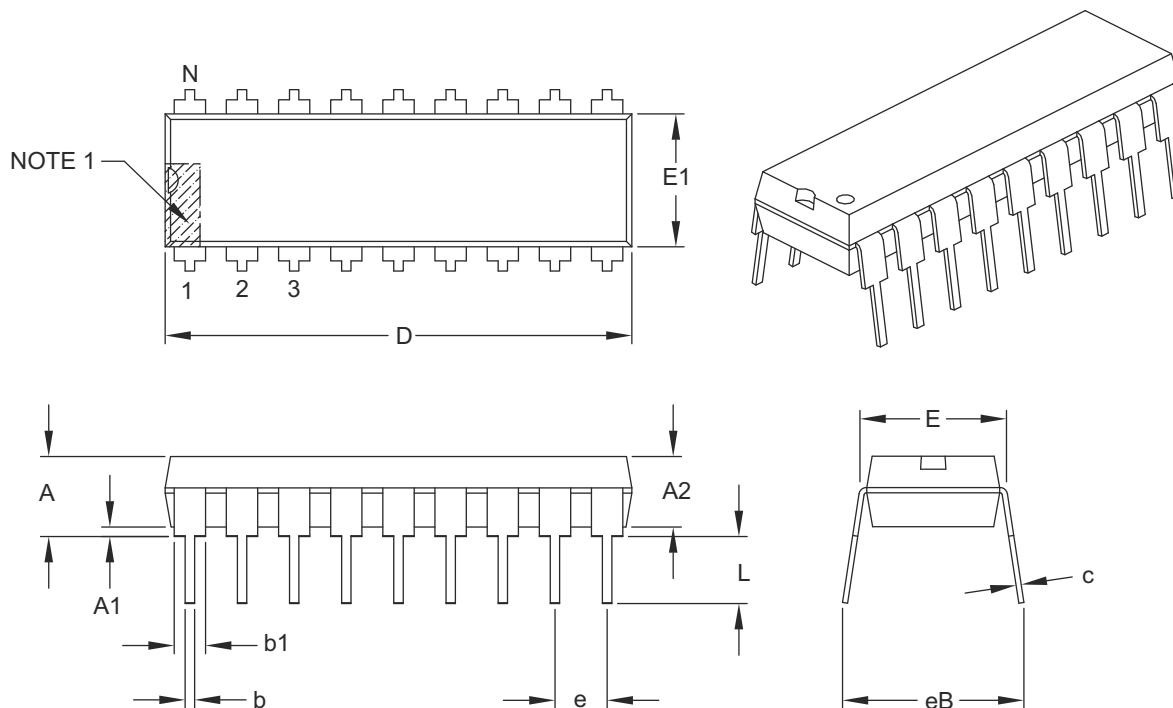
Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

PIC16F818/819

18-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

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



		Units	INCHES		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		18		
Pitch	e		.100 BSC		
Top to Seating Plane	A		–	–	.210
Molded Package Thickness	A2		.115	.130	.195
Base to Seating Plane	A1		.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E		.300	.310	.325
Molded Package Width	E1		.240	.250	.280
Overall Length	D		.880	.900	.920
Tip to Seating Plane	L		.115	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c		.008	.010	.014
Upper Lead Width	b1		.045	.060	.070
Lower Lead Width	b		.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB		–	–	.430

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-007B

PIC16F818/819

Program Memory		Revision History	165
Interrupt Vector	9	RP0 Bit	10
Map and Stack		RP1 Bit	10
PIC16F818	9	S	
PIC16F819	9	Sales and Support	175
Reset Vector	9	SCL Clock	77
Program Verification	100	Sleep	89, 91, 99
PUSH	23	Software Simulator (MPLAB SIM)	113
R		Special Event Trigger	87
R/W Bit	77	Special Features of the CPU	89
RA0/AN0 Pin	7	Special Function Register Summary	13
RA1/AN1 Pin	7	Special Function Registers	13
RA2/AN2/Vref- Pin	7	SPI Mode	
RA3/AN3/Vref+ Pin	7	Associated Registers	74
RA4/AN4/T0CKI Pin	7	Serial Clock	71
RA5/(MCLR/Vpp Pin	7	Serial Data In	71
RA6/OSC2/CLKO Pin	7	Serial Data Out	71
RA7/OSC1/CLKI Pin	7	Slave Select	71
RB0/INT Pin	8	SSP	
RB1/SDI/SDA Pin	8	ACK	77
RB2/SDO/CCP1 Pin	8	I ² C	
RB3/CCP1/PGM Pin	8	I ² C Operation	76
RB4/SCK/SCL Pin	8	SSPAD Register	14
RB5/SS Pin	8	SSPIF	20
RB6/T1OSO/T1CKI/PGC Pin	8	SSPOV	73
RB7/T1OSI/PGD Pin	8	SSPOV Bit	77
RBIF Bit	43	SSPSTAT Register	14
RCIO Oscillator Mode	35	Stack	23
Reader Response	174	Overflow	23
Receive Overflow Indicator Bit, SSPOV	73	Underflow	23
Register File Map		Status Register	13, 15
PIC16F818	11	DC Bit	16
PIC16F819	12	IRP Bit	16
Registers		PD Bit	91
ADCON0 (A/D Control 0)	81	TO Bit	16, 91
ADCON1 (A/D Control 1)	82	Z Bit	16
CCP1CON (Capture/Compare/PWM Control 1)	65	Synchronous Serial Port (SSP)	71
Configuration Word	90	Overview	71
EECON1 (Data EEPROM Access Control 1)	26	SPI Mode	71
Initialization Conditions (table)	94	Synchronous Serial Port Interrupt	20
INTCON (Interrupt Control)	18	T	
OPTION_REG (Option)	17, 54	T1CKPS0 Bit	57
OSCCON (Oscillator Control)	38	T1CKPS1 Bit	57
OSCTUNE (Oscillator Tuning)	36	T1OSCEN Bit	57
PCON (Power Control)	22	T1SYNC Bit	57
PIE1 (Peripheral Interrupt Enable 1)	19	T2CKPS0 Bit	64
PIE2 (Peripheral Interrupt Enable 2)	21	T2CKPS1 Bit	64
PIR1 (Peripheral Interrupt Request (Flag) 1)	20	Tad	85
PIR2 (Peripheral Interrupt Request (Flag) 2)	21	Time-out Sequence	92
SSPCON (Synchronous Serial Port Control 1)	73	Timer0	53
SSPSTAT (Synchronous Serial Port Status)	72	Associated Registers	55
Status	16	Clock Source Edge Select (T0SE Bit)	17
T1CON (Timer1 Control)	57	Clock Source Select (T0CS Bit)	17
T2CON (Timer2 Control)	64	External Clock	54
Reset	89, 91	Interrupt	53
Brown-out Reset (BOR). See Brown-out		Operation	53
Reset (BOR).		Overflow Enable (TMR0IE Bit)	18
MCLR Reset. See MCLR.		Overflow Flag (TMR0IF Bit)	97
Power-on Reset (POR). See Power-on		Overflow Interrupt	97
Reset (POR).		Prescaler	54
Reset Conditions for All Registers	94	T0CKI	54
Reset Conditions for PCON Register	93		
Reset Conditions for Program Counter	93		
Reset Conditions for Status Register	93		
WDT Reset. See Watchdog Timer (WDT).			

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