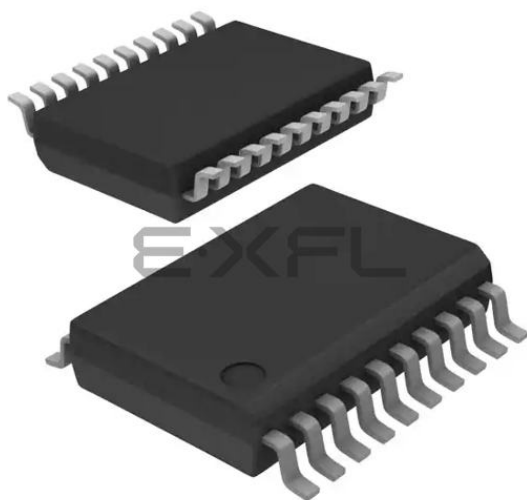




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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	4MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 4x8b
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/pic16lc715-04-ss

PIC16C71X

TABLE 1-1: PIC16C71X FAMILY OF DEVICES

		PIC16C710	PIC16C71	PIC16C711	PIC16C715	PIC16C72	PIC16CR72 ⁽¹⁾
Clock	Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz)	20	20	20	20	20	20
	EPROM Program Memory (x14 words)	512	1K	1K	2K	2K	—
Memory	ROM Program Memory (14K words)	—	—	—	—	—	2K
	Data Memory (bytes)	36	36	68	128	128	128
Peripherals	Timer Module(s)	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0, TMR1, TMR2	TMR0, TMR1, TMR2
	Capture/Compare/PWM Module(s)	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Serial Port(s) (SPI/I ² C, USART)	—	—	—	—	SPI/I ² C	SPI/I ² C
	Parallel Slave Port	—	—	—	—	—	—
	A/D Converter (8-bit) Channels	4	4	4	4	5	5
Features	Interrupt Sources	4	4	4	4	8	8
	I/O Pins	13	13	13	13	22	22
	Voltage Range (Volts)	2.5-6.0	3.0-6.0	2.5-6.0	2.5-5.5	2.5-6.0	3.0-5.5
	In-Circuit Serial Programming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Brown-out Reset	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Packages	18-pin DIP, SOIC, 20-pin SSOP	18-pin DIP, SOIC	18-pin DIP, SOIC, 20-pin SSOP	18-pin DIP, SOIC, 20-pin SSOP	28-pin SDIP, SOIC, SSOP	28-pin SDIP, SOIC, SSOP

		PIC16C73A	PIC16C74A	PIC16C76	PIC16C77
Clock	Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz)	20	20	20	20
	EPROM Program Memory (x14 words)	4K	4K	8K	8K
Memory	Data Memory (bytes)	192	192	376	376
	Timer Module(s)	TMR0, TMR1, TMR2	TMR0, TMR1, TMR2	TMR0, TMR1, TMR2	TMR0, TMR1, TMR2
Peripherals	Capture/Compare/PWM Module(s)	2	2	2	2
	Serial Port(s) (SPI/I ² C, USART)	SPI/I ² C, USART	SPI/I ² C, USART	SPI/I ² C, USART	SPI/I ² C, USART
	Parallel Slave Port	—	Yes	—	Yes
	A/D Converter (8-bit) Channels	5	8	5	8
	Interrupt Sources	11	12	11	12
Features	I/O Pins	22	33	22	33
	Voltage Range (Volts)	2.5-6.0	2.5-6.0	2.5-6.0	2.5-6.0
	In-Circuit Serial Programming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Brown-out Reset	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Packages	28-pin SDIP, SOIC	40-pin DIP; 44-pin PLCC, MQFP, TQFP	28-pin SDIP, SOIC	40-pin DIP; 44-pin PLCC, MQFP, TQFP

All PIC16/17 Family devices have Power-on Reset, selectable Watchdog Timer, selectable code protect and high I/O current capability. All PIC16C7XX Family devices use serial programming with clock pin RB6 and data pin RB7.

Note 1: Please contact your local Microchip sales office for availability of these devices.

4.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

4.1 Program Memory Organization

The PIC16C71X family has a 13-bit program counter capable of addressing an 8K x 14 program memory space. The amount of program memory available to each device is listed below:

Device	Program Memory	Address Range
PIC16C710	512 x 14	0000h-01FFh
PIC16C71	1K x 14	0000h-03FFh
PIC16C711	1K x 14	0000h-03FFh
PIC16C715	2K x 14	0000h-07FFh

For those devices with less than 8K program memory, accessing a location above the physically implemented address will cause a wraparound.

The reset vector is at 0000h and the interrupt vector is at 0004h.

FIGURE 4-1: PIC16C710 PROGRAM MEMORY MAP AND STACK

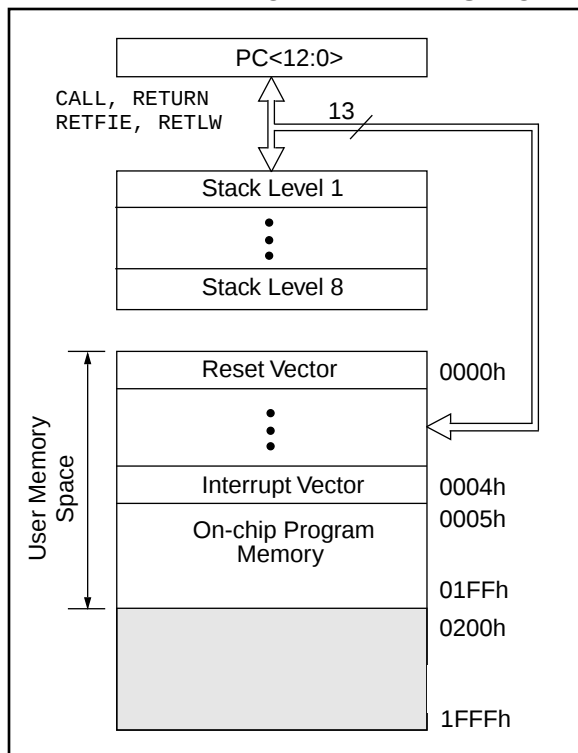


FIGURE 4-2: PIC16C71/711 PROGRAM MEMORY MAP AND STACK

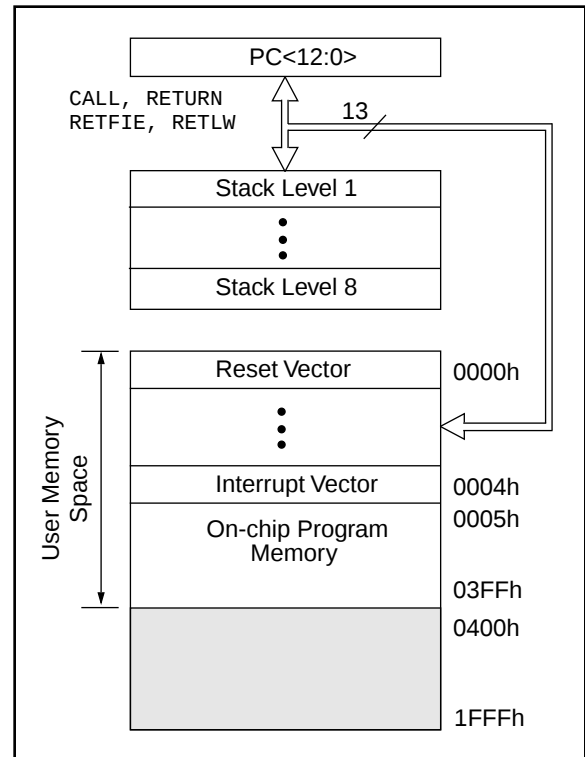
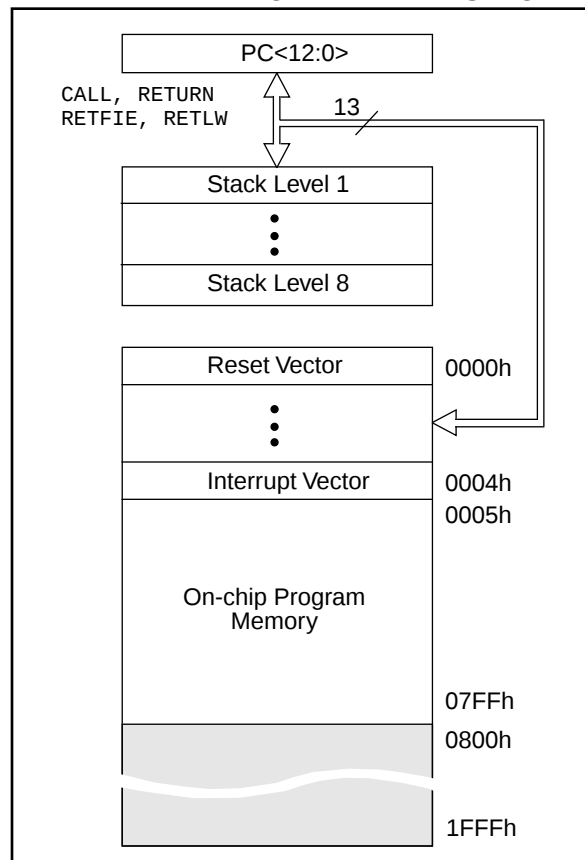


FIGURE 4-3: PIC16C715 PROGRAM MEMORY MAP AND STACK



PIC16C71X

TABLE 4-2: PIC16C715 SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER SUMMARY (Cont'd)

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR, PER	Value on all other resets (3)
Bank 1											
80h ⁽¹⁾	INDF	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								0000 0000	0000 0000
81h	OPTION	RBPŪ	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
82h ⁽¹⁾	PCL	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	0000 0000
83h ⁽¹⁾	STATUS	IRP ⁽⁴⁾	RP1 ⁽⁴⁾	RP0	TŌ	PD	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu
84h ⁽¹⁾	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
85h	TRISA	—	—	PORTA Data Direction Register						--11 1111	--11 1111
86h	TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
87h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
88h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
89h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
8Ah ^(1,2)	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write Buffer for the upper 5 bits of the PC					---0 0000	---0 0000
8Bh ⁽¹⁾	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE	T0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
8Ch	PIE1	—	ADIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0-- ----	-0-- ----
8Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
8Eh	PCON	MPEEN	—	—	—	—	PER	POR	BOR	u--- -1qq	u--- -1uu
8Fh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
90h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
91h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
92h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
93h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
94h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
95h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
96h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
97h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
98h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
99h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Ah	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Bh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Eh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
9Fh	ADCON1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PCFG1	PCFG0	---- --00	---- --00

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

Shaded locations are unimplemented, read as '0'.

Note 1: These registers can be addressed from either bank.

2: The upper byte of the program counter is not directly accessible. PCLATH is a holding register for the PC<12:8> whose contents are transferred to the upper byte of the program counter.

3: Other (non power-up) resets include external reset through MCLR and Watchdog Timer Reset.

4: The IRP and RP1 bits are reserved on the PIC16C715, always maintain these bits clear.

[illegible][illegible]

Name	Bit#	Buffer	Function
RB0/INT	bit0	TTL/ST ⁽¹⁾	Input/output pin or external interrupt input. Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB1	bit1	TTL	Input/output pin. Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB2	bit2	TTL	Input/output pin. Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB3	bit3	TTL	Input/output pin. Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB4	bit4	TTL	Input/output pin (with interrupt on change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB5	bit5	TTL	Input/output pin (with interrupt on change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB6	bit6	TTL/ST ⁽²⁾	Input/output pin (with interrupt on change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Serial programming clock.
RB7	bit7	TTL/ST ⁽²⁾	Input/output pin (with interrupt on change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Serial programming data.

2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in serial programming mode.

TABLE 8-12: INITIALIZATION CONDITIONS FOR ALL REGISTERS, PIC16C710/71/711

Register	Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset ⁽⁵⁾	MCLR Resets WDT Reset	Wake-up via WDT or Interrupt
W	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
INDF	N/A	N/A	N/A
TMR0	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PCL	0000h	0000h	PC + 1 ⁽²⁾
STATUS	0001 1xxx	000q quuu ⁽³⁾	uuuq quuu ⁽³⁾
FSR	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PORTA	---x 0000	---u 0000	---u uuuu
PORTB	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PCLATH	---0 0000	---0 0000	---u uuuu
INTCON	0000 000x	0000 000u	uuuu uuuu ⁽¹⁾
ADRES	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ADCON0	00-0 0000	00-0 0000	uu-u uuuu
OPTION	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISA	---1 1111	---1 1111	---u uuuu
TRISB	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
PCON ⁽⁴⁾	---- --0u	---- --uu	---- --uu
ADCON1	---- --00	---- --00	---- --uu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, - = unimplemented bit, read as '0', q = value depends on condition

Note 1: One or more bits in INTCON will be affected (to cause wake-up).

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

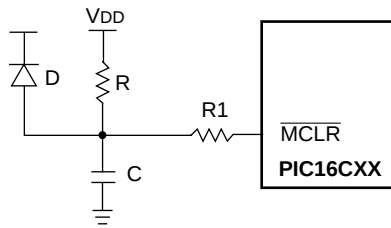
3: See Table 8-10 for reset value for specific condition.

4: The PCON register is not implemented on the PIC16C71.

5: Brown-out reset is not implemented on the PIC16C71.

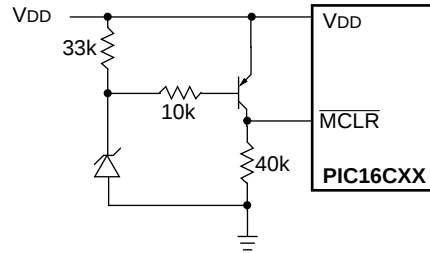
PIC16C71X

FIGURE 8-14: EXTERNAL POWER-ON RESET CIRCUIT (FOR SLOW V_{DD} POWER-UP)



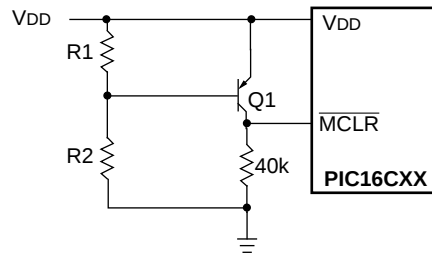
- Note 1: External Power-on Reset circuit is required only if V_{DD} power-up slope is too slow. The diode D helps discharge the capacitor quickly when V_{DD} powers down.
- 2: R < 40 kΩ is recommended to make sure that voltage drop across R does not violate the device's electrical specification.
- 3: R1 = 100Ω to 1 kΩ will limit any current flowing into MCLR/V_{PP} pin breakdown due to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) or Electrical Overstress (EOS).

FIGURE 8-15: EXTERNAL BROWN-OUT PROTECTION CIRCUIT 1



- Note 1: This circuit will activate reset when V_{DD} goes below (V_Z + 0.7V) where V_Z = Zener voltage.
- 2: Internal brown-out detection on the PIC16C710/711/715 should be disabled when using this circuit.
- 3: Resistors should be adjusted for the characteristics of the transistor.

FIGURE 8-16: EXTERNAL BROWN-OUT PROTECTION CIRCUIT 2



- Note 1: This brown-out circuit is less expensive, albeit less accurate. Transistor Q1 turns off when V_{DD} is below a certain level such that:

$$V_{DD} \cdot \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} = 0.7V$$

- 2: Internal brown-out detection on the PIC16C710/711/715 should be disabled when using this circuit.
- 3: Resistors should be adjusted for the characteristics of the transistor.

PIC16C71X

XORLW Exclusive OR Literal with W

Syntax: `[label] XORLW k`

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: $(W) \text{ .XOR. } k \rightarrow (W)$

Status Affected: Z

Encoding:

11	1010	kkkk	kkkk
----	------	------	------

Description: The contents of the W register are XOR'ed with the eight bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'k'	Process data	Write to W

Example: `XORLW 0xAF`
Before Instruction
W = 0xB5
After Instruction
W = 0x1A

XORWF Exclusive OR W with f

Syntax: `[label] XORWF f,d`

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

Operation: $(W) \text{ .XOR. } (f) \rightarrow (\text{dest})$

Status Affected: Z

Encoding:

00	0110	dfff	ffff
----	------	------	------

Description: Exclusive OR the contents of the W register with register 'f'. If 'd' is 0 the result is stored in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is stored back in register 'f'.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read register 'f'	Process data	Write to dest

Example `XORWF REG 1`
Before Instruction
REG = 0xAF
W = 0xB5
After Instruction
REG = 0x1A
W = 0xB5

PIC16C71X

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FIGURE 11-6: TIMER0 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMINGS

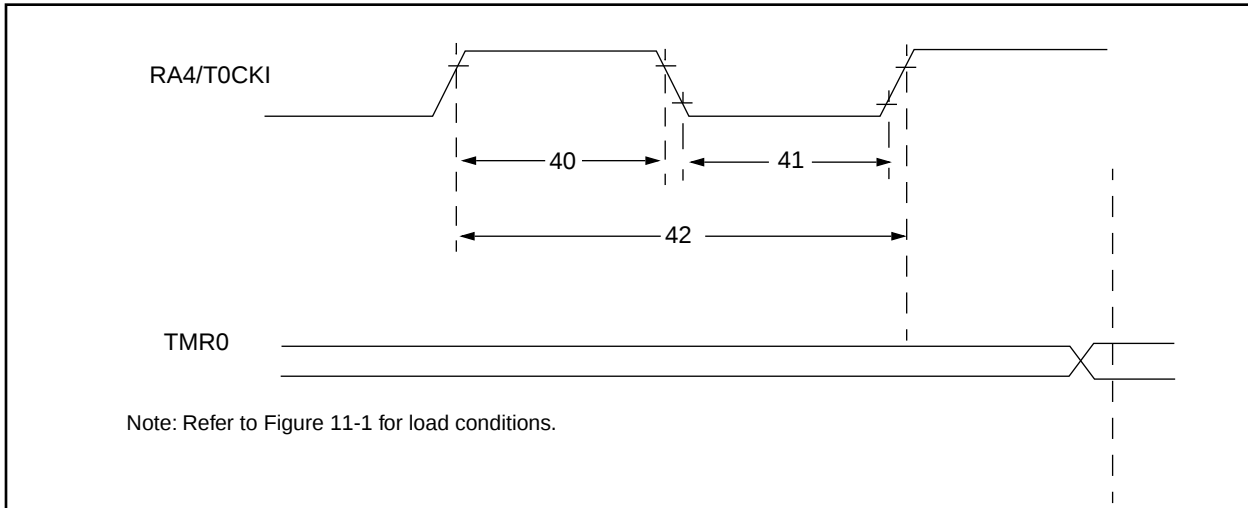


TABLE 11-5: TIMER0 EXTERNAL CLOCK REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Sym	Characteristic		Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
40	Tt0H	T0CKI High Pulse Width	No Prescaler	$0.5T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter 42
			With Prescaler	10*	—	—	ns	
41	Tt0L	T0CKI Low Pulse Width	No Prescaler	$0.5T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter 42
			With Prescaler	10*	—	—	ns	
42	Tt0P	T0CKI Period		Greater of: $20 \text{ ns or } \frac{T_{CY} + 40^*}{N}$		—	ns	N = prescale value (2, 4,..., 256)
48	Tcke2tmr1	Delay from external clock edge to timer increment		2Tosc	—	7Tosc	—	

* 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.

TABLE 11-6: A/D CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS:
PIC16C710/711-04 (COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, EXTENDED)
PIC16C710/711-10 (COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, EXTENDED)
PIC16C710/711-20 (COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, EXTENDED)
PIC16LC710/711-04 (COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, EXTENDED)

Param No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
A01	NR	Resolution	—	—	8-bits	bit	$V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $V_{SS} \leq AIN \leq V_{REF}$
A02	EABS	Absolute error	—	—	$< \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $V_{SS} \leq AIN \leq V_{REF}$
A03	EIL	Integral linearity error	—	—	$< \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $V_{SS} \leq AIN \leq V_{REF}$
A04	EDL	Differential linearity error	—	—	$< \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $V_{SS} \leq AIN \leq V_{REF}$
A05	EFS	Full scale error	—	—	$< \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $V_{SS} \leq AIN \leq V_{REF}$
A06	EOFF	Offset error	—	—	$< \pm 1$	LSb	$V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $V_{SS} \leq AIN \leq V_{REF}$
A10	—	Monotonicity	—	guaranteed	—	—	$V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{REF}$
A20	VREF	Reference voltage	2.5V	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
A25	VAIN	Analog input voltage	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	—	$V_{REF} + 0.3$	V	
A30	ZAIN	Recommended impedance of analog voltage source	—	—	10.0	k Ω	
A40	IAD	A/D conversion current (V_{DD})	—	180	—	μA	Average current consumption when A/D is on. (Note 1)
A50	IREF	VREF input current (Note 2)	10	—	1000	μA	During VAIN acquisition. Based on differential of V_{HOLD} to VAIN. To charge $CHOLD$ see Section 7.1. During A/D Conversion cycle
			—	—	10	μA	

* 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: 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.

PIC16C71X

Applicable Devices 710 71 711 715

FIGURE 12-22: TYPICAL XTAL STARTUP TIME vs. V_{DD} (LP MODE, 25°C)

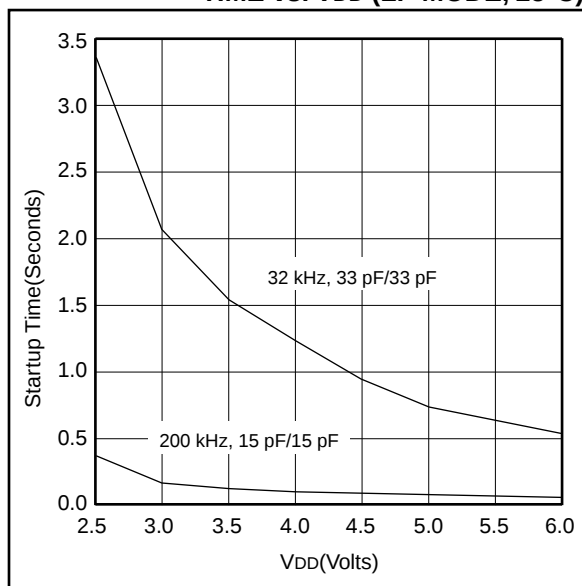


FIGURE 12-23: TYPICAL XTAL STARTUP TIME vs. V_{DD} (HS MODE, 25°C)

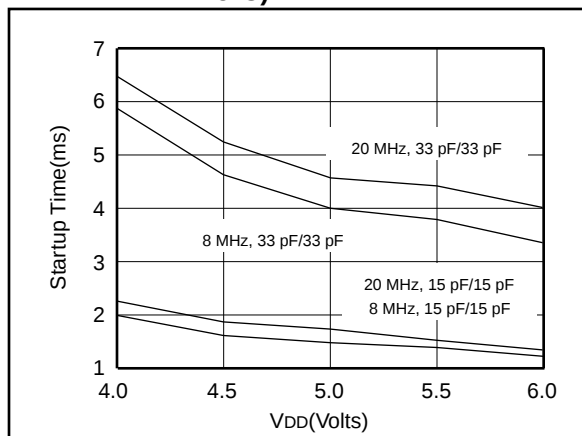


FIGURE 12-24: TYPICAL XTAL STARTUP TIME vs. V_{DD} (XT MODE, 25°C)

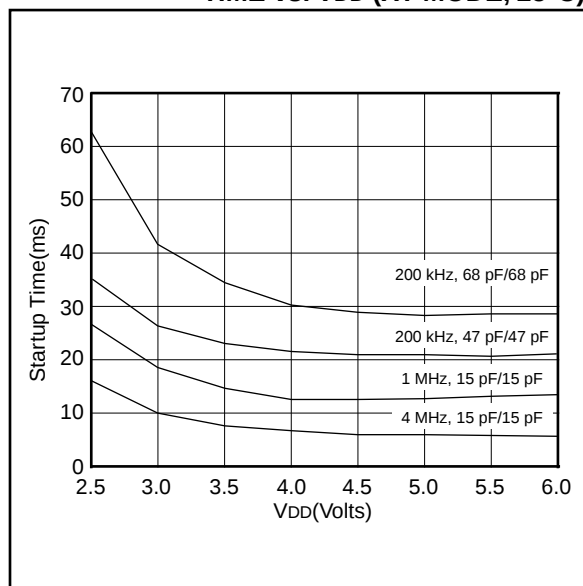


TABLE 12-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATORS

Osc Type	Crystal Freq	Cap. Range C1	Cap. Range C2
LP	32 kHz	33 pF	33 pF
	200 kHz	15 pF	15 pF
XT	200 kHz	47-68 pF	47-68 pF
	1 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
HS	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	8 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF
	20 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF
Crystals Used			
32 kHz	Epson C-001R32.768K-A	± 20 PPM	
200 kHz	STD XTL 200.000KHz	± 20 PPM	
1 MHz	ECS ECS-10-13-1	± 50 PPM	
4 MHz	ECS ECS-40-20-1	± 50 PPM	
8 MHz	EPSON CA-301 8.000M-C	± 30 PPM	
20 MHz	EPSON CA-301 20.000M-C	± 30 PPM	

PIC16C71X

Applicable Devices 710 71 711 715

13.2 DC Characteristics: PIC16LC715-04 (Commercial, Industrial)

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)						
Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C (commercial) -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (industrial)						
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ†	Max	Units
D001	Supply Voltage	VDD	2.5	-	5.5	V
D002*	RAM Data Retention Voltage (Note 1)	VDR	-	1.5	-	V
D003	VDD start voltage to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	VPOR	-	VSS	-	V
D004*	VDD rise rate to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	SVDD	0.05	-	-	V/ms
D005	Brown-out Reset Voltage	BVDD	3.7	4.0	4.3	V
D010	Supply Current (Note 2)	IDD	-	2.0	3.8	mA
D010A			-	22.5	48	μA
D015	Brown-out Reset Current (Note 5)	ΔIBOR	-	300*	500	μA
D020	Power-down Current (Note 3)	IPD	-	7.5	30	μA
D021			-	0.9	5	μA
D021A			-	0.9	5	μA
D023	Brown-out Reset Current (Note 5)	ΔIBOR	-	300*	500	μA

* 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: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered in SLEEP mode without losing RAM data.

2: The supply current is mainly a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, internal code execution pattern, and temperature also have an impact on the current consumption.

The test conditions for all IDD measurements in active operation mode are:

OSC1 = external square wave, from rail to rail; all I/O pins tristated, pulled to VDD

MCLR = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

3: The power-down current in SLEEP mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in SLEEP mode, with all I/O pins in hi-impedance state and tied to VDD and VSS.

4: For RC osc configuration, current through Rext is not included. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula $I_r = V_{DD}/2R_{ext}$ (mA) with Rext in kOhm.

5: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. This current should be added to the base IDD or IPD measurement.

PIC16C71X

Applicable Devices 710 71 711 715

FIGURE 14-16: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. FREQUENCY (RC MODE @ 300 pF, 25°C)

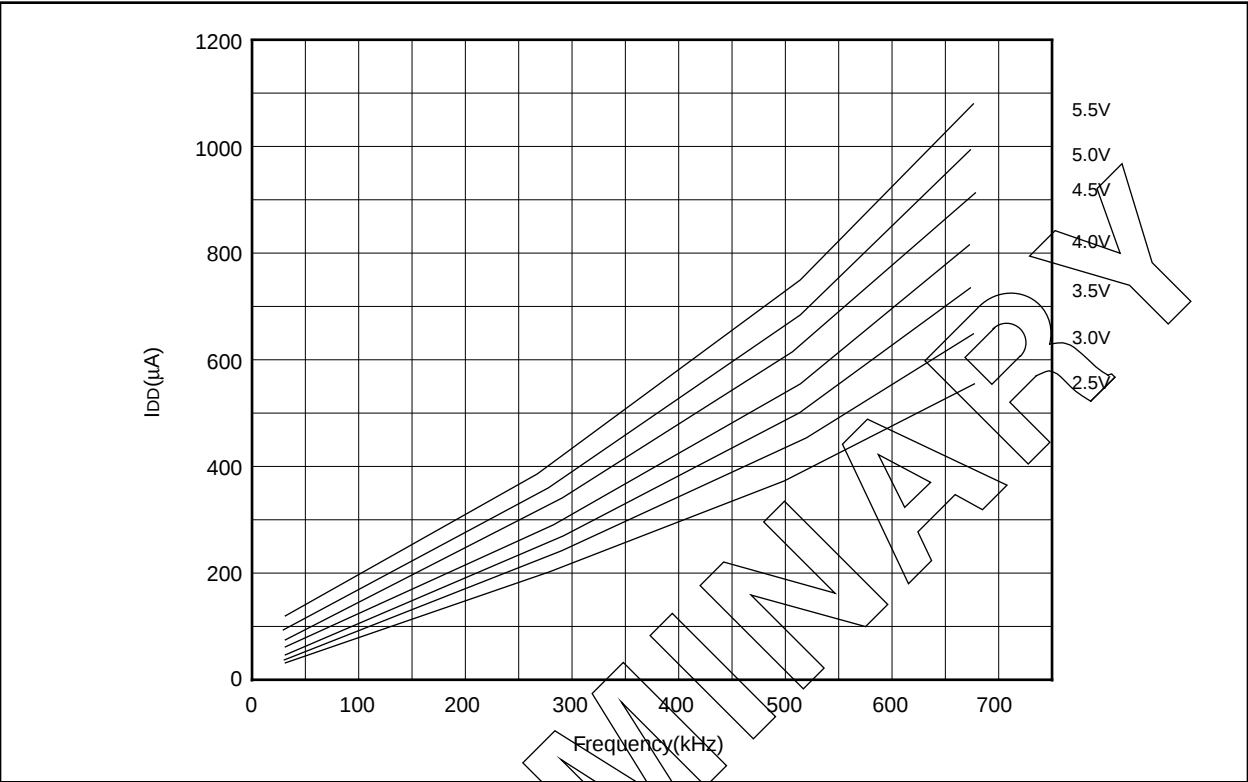
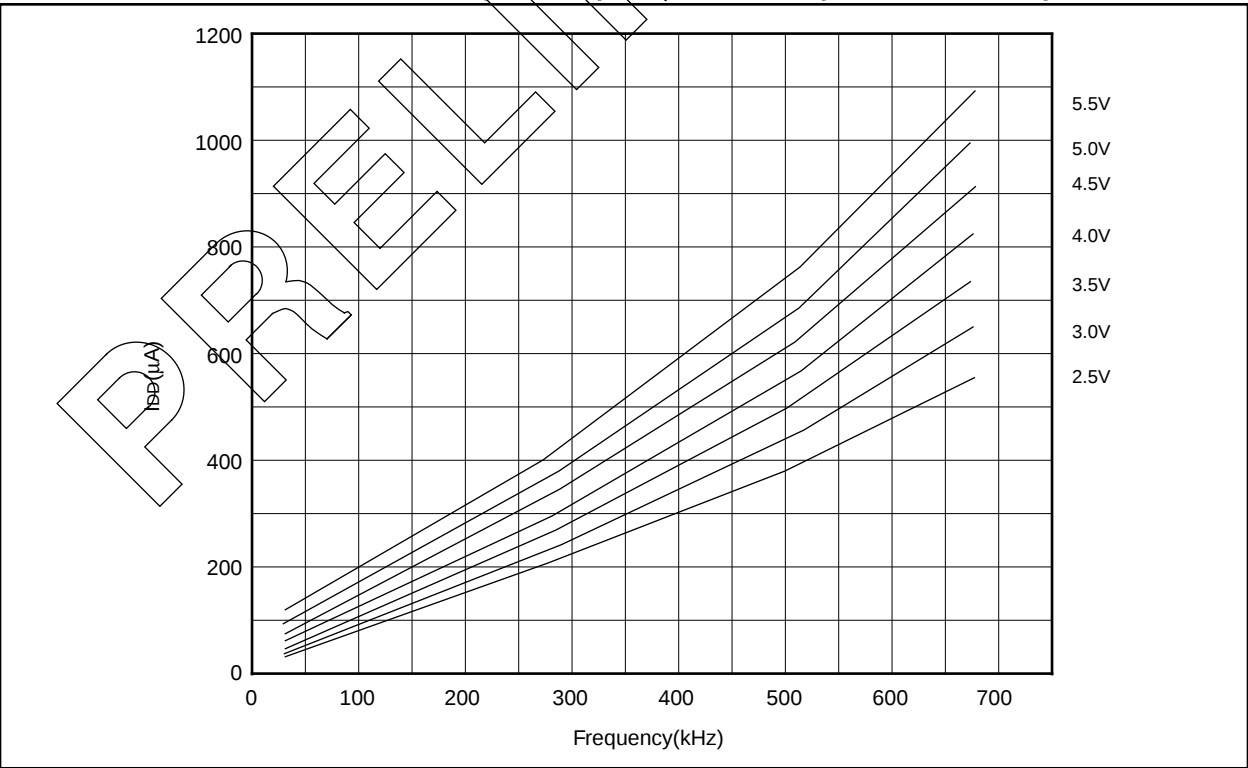


FIGURE 14-17: MAXIMUM I_{DD} vs. FREQUENCY (RC MODE @ 300 pF, -40°C TO 85°C)



PIC16C71X

Applicable Devices 710 71 711 715

FIGURE 15-3: CLKOUT AND I/O TIMING

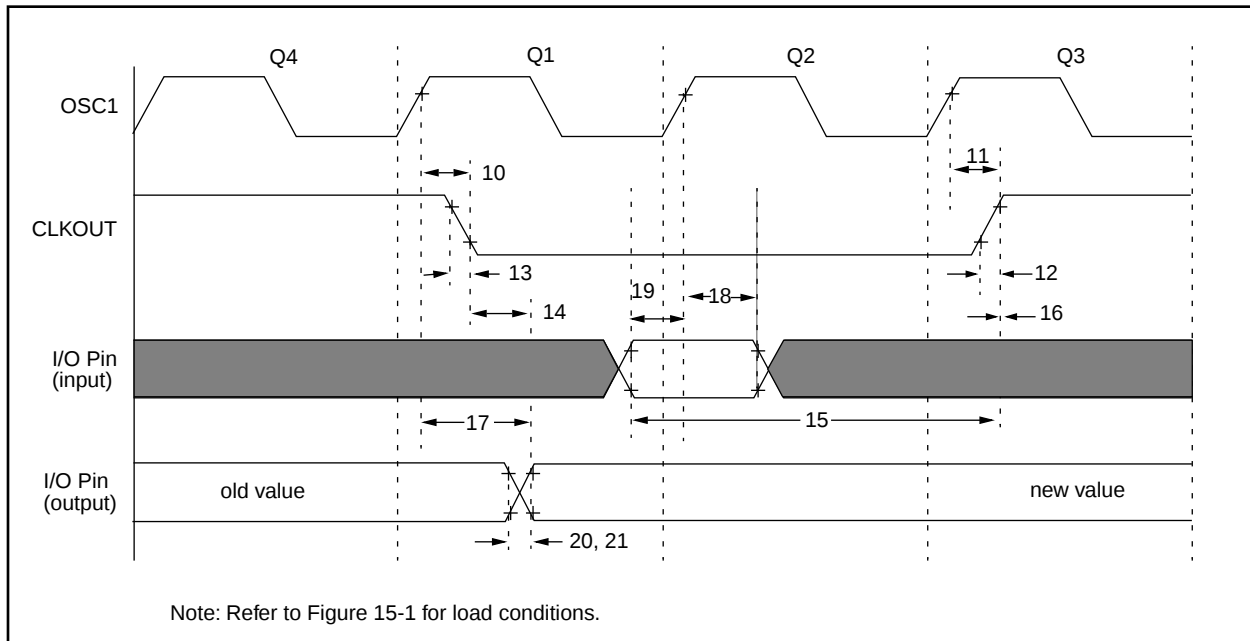


TABLE 15-3: CLKOUT AND I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
10*	TosH2ckL	OSC1↑ to CLKOUT↓	—	15	30	ns	Note 1
11*	TosH2ckH	OSC1↑ to CLKOUT↑	—	15	30	ns	Note 1
12*	TckR	CLKOUT rise time	—	5	15	ns	Note 1
13*	TckF	CLKOUT fall time	—	5	15	ns	Note 1
14*	TckL2ioV	CLKOUT ↓ to Port out valid	—	—	0.5T _{cy} + 20	ns	Note 1
15*	TioV2ckH	Port in valid before CLKOUT ↑	0.25T _{cy} + 25	—	—	ns	Note 1
16*	TckH2ioI	Port in hold after CLKOUT ↑	0	—	—	ns	Note 1
17*	TosH2ioV	OSC1↑ (Q1 cycle) to Port out valid	—	—	80 - 100	ns	
18*	TosH2ioI	OSC1↑ (Q2 cycle) to Port input invalid (I/O in hold time)	PIC16C71	100	—	—	ns
			PIC16LC71	200	—	—	ns
19*	TioV2osH	Port input valid to OSC1↑ (I/O in setup time)	0	—	—	ns	
20*	TioR	Port output rise time	PIC16C71	—	10	25	ns
			PIC16LC71	—	—	60	ns
21*	TioF	Port output fall time	PIC16C71	—	10	25	ns
			PIC16LC71	—	—	60	ns
22††*	Tinp	INT pin high or low time	20	—	—	ns	
23††*	Trbp	RB7:RB4 change INT high or low time	20	—	—	ns	

* 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.

†† These parameters are asynchronous events not related to any internal clock edges.

Note 1: Measurements are taken in RC Mode where CLKOUT output is 4 x T_{osc}.

16.0 DC AND AC CHARACTERISTICS GRAPHS AND TABLES FOR PIC16C71

The graphs and tables provided in this section are for design guidance and are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables the data presented are outside specified operating range (e.g. outside specified V_{DD} range). This is for information only and devices are guaranteed to operate properly only within the specified range.

Note: The data presented in this section is a statistical summary of data collected on units from different lots over a period of time and matrix samples. 'Typical' represents the mean of the distribution while 'max' or 'min' represents (mean + 3σ) and (mean - 3σ) respectively where σ is standard deviation.

FIGURE 16-1: TYPICAL RC OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. TEMPERATURE

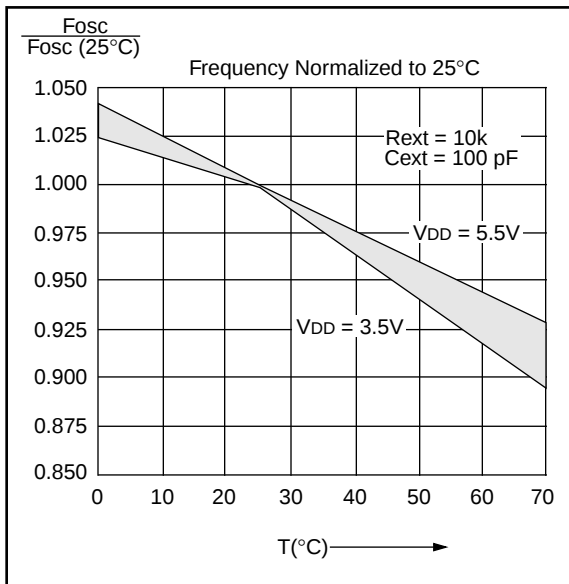


FIGURE 16-2: TYPICAL RC OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. V_{DD}

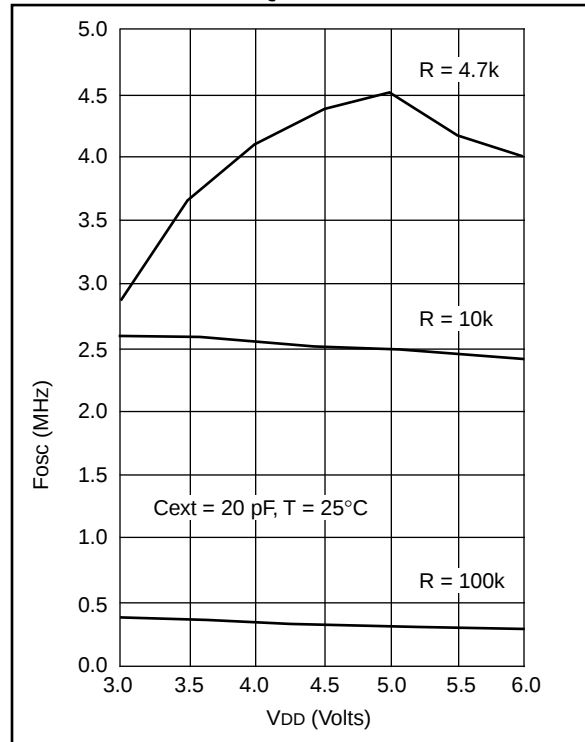
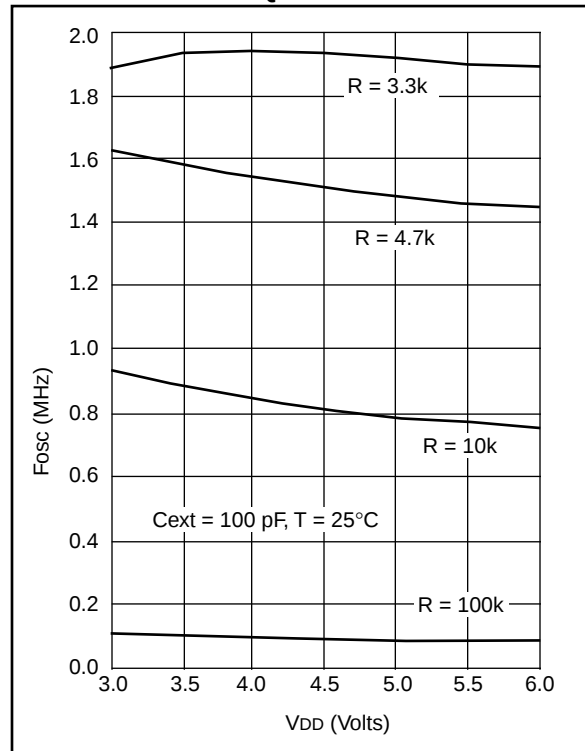


FIGURE 16-3: TYPICAL RC OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. V_{DD}



PIC16C71X

Applicable Devices 710 71 711 715

FIGURE 16-4: TYPICAL RC OSCILLATOR
FREQUENCY vs. VDD

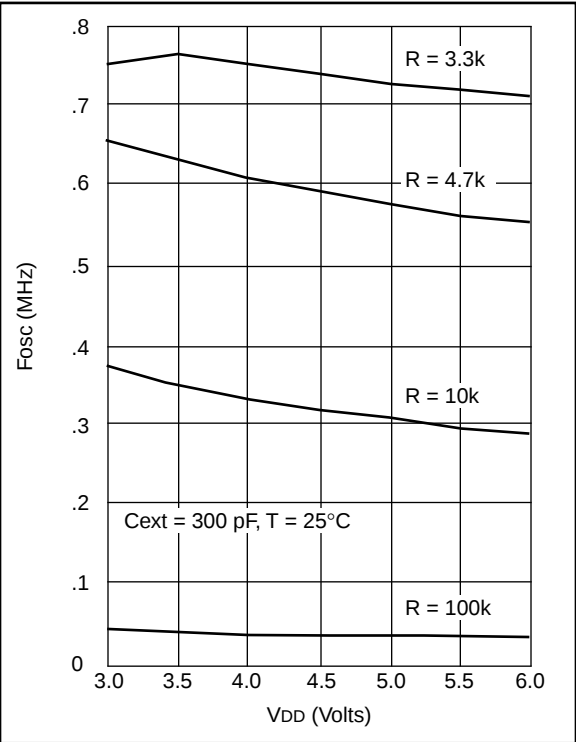


FIGURE 16-5: TYPICAL IPD vs. VDD
WATCHDOG TIMER
DISABLED 25°C

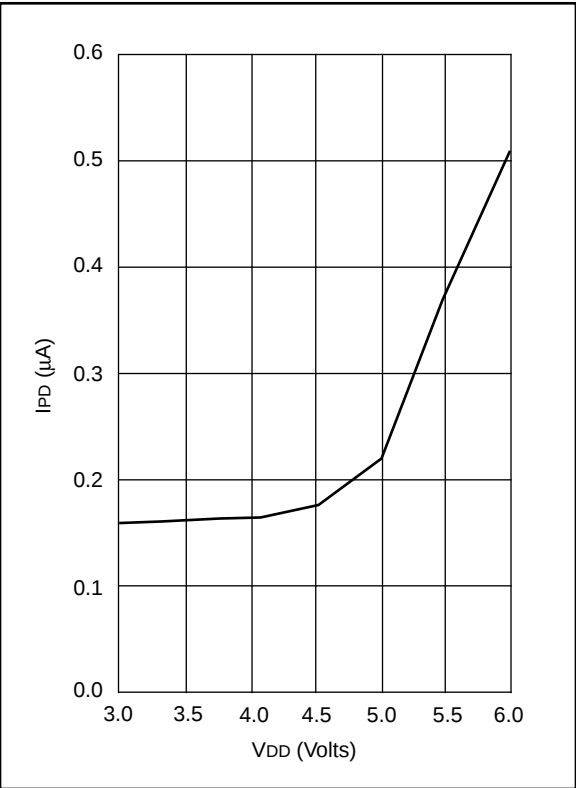
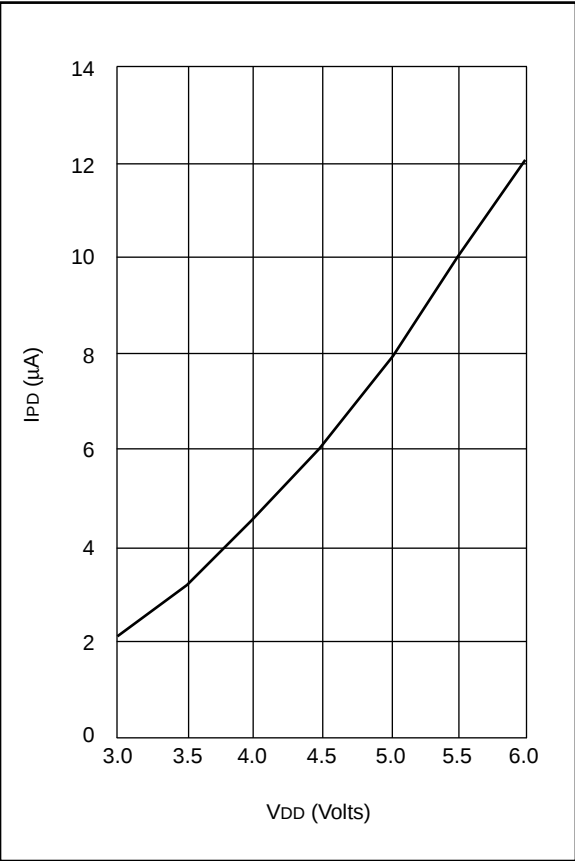


TABLE 16-1: RC OSCILLATOR
FREQUENCIES

Cext	Rext	Average	
		Fosc @ 5V, 25°C	
20 pF	4.7k	4.52 MHz	±17.35%
	10k	2.47 MHz	±10.10%
	100k	290.86 kHz	±11.90%
100 pF	3.3k	1.92 MHz	±9.43%
	4.7k	1.49 MHz	±9.83%
	10k	788.77 kHz	±10.92%
	100k	88.11 kHz	±16.03%
300 pF	3.3k	726.89 kHz	±10.97%
	4.7k	573.95 kHz	±10.14%
	10k	307.31 kHz	±10.43%
	100k	33.82 kHz	±11.24%

The percentage variation indicated here is part to part variation due to normal process distribution. The variation indicated is ± 3 standard deviation from average value for VDD = 5V.

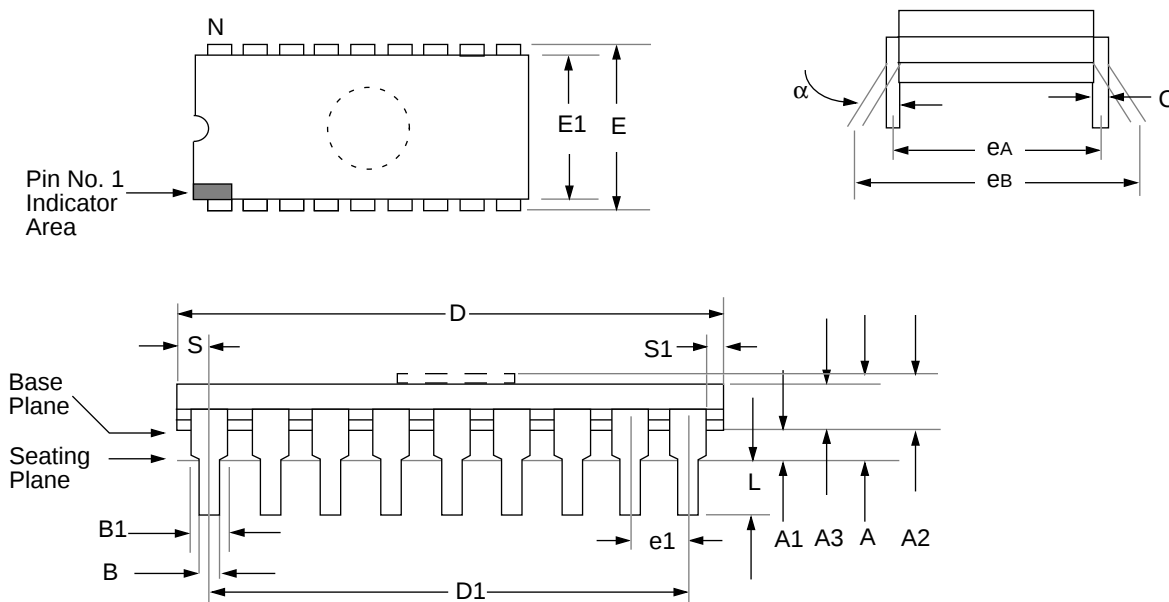
FIGURE 16-6: TYPICAL IPD vs. VDD
WATCHDOG TIMER ENABLED
25°C



Data based on matrix samples. See first page of this section for details.

17.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

17.1 18-Lead Ceramic Cerdip Dual In-line with Window (300 mil) (JW)



Package Group: Ceramic Cerdip Dual In-Line (CDP)						
Symbol	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min	Max	Notes	Min	Max	Notes
α	0°	10°		0°	10°	
A	—	5.080		—	0.200	
A1	0.381	1.7780		0.015	0.070	
A2	3.810	4.699		0.150	0.185	
A3	3.810	4.445		0.150	0.175	
B	0.355	0.585		0.014	0.023	
B1	1.270	1.651	Typical	0.050	0.065	Typical
C	0.203	0.381	Typical	0.008	0.015	Typical
D	22.352	23.622		0.880	0.930	
D1	20.320	20.320	Reference	0.800	0.800	Reference
E	7.620	8.382		0.300	0.330	
E1	5.588	7.874		0.220	0.310	
e1	2.540	2.540	Reference	0.100	0.100	Reference
eA	7.366	8.128	Typical	0.290	0.320	Typical
eB	7.620	10.160		0.300	0.400	
L	3.175	3.810		0.125	0.150	
N	18	18		18	18	
S	0.508	1.397		0.020	0.055	
S1	0.381	1.270		0.015	0.050	

PIC16C71X

I

I/O Ports	
PORTA	25
PORTB	27
Section	25
I/O Programming Considerations	30
ICEPIC Low-Cost PIC16CXXX In-Circuit Emulator	85
In-Circuit Serial Programming	47, 67
INDF Register	14, 16, 24
Indirect Addressing	24
Instruction Cycle	10
Instruction Flow/Pipelining	10
Instruction Format	69
Instruction Set	
ADDLW	71
ADDWF	71
ANDLW	71
ANDWF	71
BCF	72
BSF	72
BTFSC	72
BTFSS	73
CALL	73
CLRF	74
CLRW	74
CLRWDI	74
COMF	75
DECF	75
DECFSZ	75
GOTO	76
INCF	76
INCFSZ	77
IORLW	77
IORWF	78
MOVF	78
MOVLW	78
MOVWF	78
NOP	79
OPTION	79
RETFIE	79
RETLW	80
RETURN	80
RLF	81
RRF	81
SLEEP	82
SUBLW	82
SUBWF	83
SWAPF	83
TRIS	83
XORLW	84
XORWF	84
Section	69
Summary Table	70
INT Interrupt	63
INTCON Register	19
INTE bit	19
INTEDG bit	18, 63
Internal Sampling Switch (Rss) Impedance	40
Interrupts	47
A/D	61
External	61
PORTB Change	61
PortB Change	63
RB7:RB4 Port Change	27
Section	61
TMR0	63

TMR0 Overflow	61
INTF bit	19
IRP bit	17

K

KeeLoq® Evaluation and Programming Tools	87
--	----

L

Loading of PC	23
LP	54

M

MCLR	52, 56
Memory	
Data Memory	12
Program Memory	11
Register File Maps	
PIC16C71	12
PIC16C710	12
PIC16C711	13
PIC16C715	13
MP-DriveWay™ - Application Code Generator	87
MPEEN bit	22, 48
MPLAB™ C	87
MPLAB™ Integrated Development Environment	
Software	86

O

OPCODE	69
OPTION Register	18
Orthogonal	7
OSC selection	47
Oscillator	
HS	49, 54
LP	49, 54
RC	49
XT	49, 54
Oscillator Configurations	49
Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)	53

P

Packaging	
18-Lead Cerdip w/Window	155
18-Lead PDIP	156
18-Lead SOIC	157
20-Lead SSOP	158
Paging, Program Memory	23
PCL Register	14, 15, 16, 23
PCLATH	57, 58
PCLATH Register	14, 15, 16, 23
PCON Register	22, 54
PD bit	17, 52, 55
PER bit	22
PIC16C71	147
AC Characteristics	147
PICDEM-1 Low-Cost PIC16/17 Demo Board	86
PICDEM-2 Low-Cost PIC16CXX Demo Board	86
PICDEM-3 Low-Cost PIC16CXXX Demo Board	86
PICMASTER® In-Circuit Emulator	85
PICSTART® Plus Entry Level Development System	85
PIE1 Register	20
Pin Functions	
MCLR/VPP	9
OSC1/CLKIN	9
OSC2/CLKOUT	9
RA0/AN0	9
RA1/AN1	9

RA2/AN2	9
RA3/AN3/VREF	9
RA4/T0CKI	9
RB0/INT	9
RB1	9
RB2	9
RB3	9
RB4	9
RB5	9
RB6	9
RB7	9
VDD	9
VSS	9
Pinout Descriptions	
PIC16C71	9
PIC16C710	9
PIC16C711	9
PIC16C715	9
PIR1 Register	21
POP	23
POR	53, 54
Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)	47, 53
Power Control Register (PCON)	54
Power-on Reset (POR)	47, 53, 57, 58
Power-up Timer (PWRT)	47, 53
Time-out Sequence	54
Time-out Sequence on Power-up	59
T0	52, 55
P0R bit	22, 54
Port RB Interrupt	63
PORTA	57, 58
PORTA Register	14, 15, 25
PORTB	57, 58
PORTB Register	14, 15, 27
Power-down Mode (SLEEP)	66
Prescaler, Switching Between Timer0 and WDT	35
PRO MATE® II Universal Programmer	85
Program Branches	7
Program Memory	
Paging	23
Program Memory Maps	
PIC16C71	11
PIC16C710	11
PIC16C711	11
PIC16C715	11
Program Verification	67
PS0 bit	18
PS1 bit	18
PS2 bit	18
PSA bit	18
PUSH	23
PWRT	
Power-up Timer (PWRT)	53
PWRTE bit	47, 48
R	
RBIE bit	19
RBIF bit	19, 27, 63
RBPU bit	18
RC	54
RC Oscillator	51, 54
Read-Modify-Write	30
Register File	12
Registers	
Maps	
PIC16C71	12
PIC16C710	12

PIC16C711	13
PIC16C715	13
Reset Conditions	56
Summary	14-??
Reset	47, 52
Reset Conditions for Special Registers	56
RP0 bit	12, 17
RP1 bit	17
S	
SEEVAL® Evaluation and Programming System	87
Services	
One-Time-Programmable (OTP) Devices	5
Quick-Turnaround-Production (QTP) Devices	5
Serialized Quick-Turnaround Production (SQTP) Devices	5
SLEEP	47, 52
Software Simulator (MPLAB™ SIM)	87
Special Features of the CPU	47
Special Function Registers	
PIC16C71	14
PIC16C710	14
PIC16C711	14
Special Function Registers, Section	14
Stack	23
Overflows	23
Underflow	23
STATUS Register	17
T	
T0CS bit	18
T0IE bit	19
T0IF bit	19
TAD	41
Timer0	
RTCC	57, 58
Timers	
Timer0	
Block Diagram	31
External Clock	33
External Clock Timing	33
Increment Delay	33
Interrupt	31
Interrupt Timing	32
Prescaler	34
Prescaler Block Diagram	34
Section	31
Switching Prescaler Assignment	35
Synchronization	33
T0CKI	33
T0IF	63
Timing	31
TMR0 Interrupt	63
Timing Diagrams	
A/D Conversion	100, 124, 146
Brown-out Reset	53, 97
CLKOUT and I/O	96, 119, 142
External Clock Timing	95, 118, 141
Power-up Timer	97, 143
Reset	97, 143
Start-up Timer	97, 143
Time-out Sequence	59
Timer0	31, 98, 121, 144
Timer0 Interrupt Timing	32
Timer0 with External Clock	33
Wake-up from SLEEP through Interrupt	67
Watchdog Timer	97, 143

PIC16C71X

$\overline{TO}$ bit	17
TOSE bit	18
TRISA Register	14, 16, 25
TRISB Register	14, 16, 27
Two's Complement	7

U

Upward Compatibility	3
UV Erasable Devices	5

W

W Register	
ALU	7
Wake-up from SLEEP	66
Watchdog Timer (WDT)	47, 52, 56, 65
WDT	56
Block Diagram	65
Programming Considerations	65
Timeout	57, 58
WDT Period	65
WDTE bit	47, 48

Z

Z bit	17
Zero bit	7

LIST OF EXAMPLES

Example 3-1: Instruction Pipeline Flow.....	10
Example 4-1: Call of a Subroutine in Page 1 from Page 0	24
Example 4-2: Indirect Addressing	24
Example 5-1: Initializing PORTA.....	25
Example 5-2: Initializing PORTB.....	27
Example 5-3: Read-Modify-Write Instructions on an I/O Port	30
Example 6-1: Changing Prescaler (Timer0→WDT).....	35
Example 6-2: Changing Prescaler (WDT→Timer0).....	35
Equation 7-1: A/D Minimum Charging Time.....	40
Example 7-1: Calculating the Minimum Required Acquisition Time	40
Example 7-2: A/D Conversion.....	42
Example 7-3: 4-bit vs. 8-bit Conversion Times	43
Example 8-1: Saving STATUS and W Registers in RAM	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1: PIC16C71X Block Diagram	8
Figure 3-2: Clock/Instruction Cycle	10
Figure 4-1: PIC16C710 Program Memory Map and Stack	11
Figure 4-2: PIC16C71/711 Program Memory Map and Stack	11
Figure 4-3: PIC16C715 Program Memory Map and Stack	11
Figure 4-4: PIC16C710/71 Register File Map	12
Figure 4-5: PIC16C711 Register File Map	13
Figure 4-6: PIC16C715 Register File Map	13
Figure 4-7: Status Register (Address 03h, 83h).....	17
Figure 4-8: OPTION Register (Address 81h, 181h)	18
Figure 4-9: INTCON Register (Address 0Bh, 8Bh)	19
Figure 4-10: PIE1 Register (Address 8Ch)	20
Figure 4-11: PIR1 Register (Address 0Ch)	21
Figure 4-12: PCON Register (Address 8Eh), PIC16C710/711	22
Figure 4-13: PCON Register (Address 8Eh), PIC16C715	22
Figure 4-14: Loading of PC In Different Situations.....	23
Figure 4-15: Direct/Indirect Addressing.....	24
Figure 5-1: Block Diagram of RA3:RA0 Pins	25
Figure 5-2: Block Diagram of RA4/T0CKI Pin	25
Figure 5-3: Block Diagram of RB3:RB0 Pins	27
Figure 5-4: Block Diagram of RB7:RB4 Pins (PIC16C71)	28
Figure 5-5: Block Diagram of RB7:RB4 Pins (PIC16C710/711/715)	28
Figure 5-6: Successive I/O Operation	30
Figure 6-1: Timer0 Block Diagram	31
Figure 6-2: Timer0 Timing: Internal Clock/ No Prescale	31
Figure 6-3: Timer0 Timing: Internal Clock/ Prescale 1:2.....	32
Figure 6-4: Timer0 Interrupt Timing	32
Figure 6-5: Timer0 Timing with External Clock	33
Figure 6-6: Block Diagram of the Timer0/ WDT Prescaler	34
Figure 7-1: ADCON0 Register (Address 08h), PIC16C710/71/711	37
Figure 7-2: ADCON0 Register (Address 1Fh), PIC16C715	38

Figure 7-3:	ADCON1 Register, PIC16C710/71/711 (Address 88h), PIC16C715 (Address 9Fh).....	38	Figure 12-9:	Maximum IPD vs. VDD Brown-out Detect Enabled (85°C to -40°C, RC Mode).....	103
Figure 7-4:	A/D Block Diagram.....	39	Figure 12-10:	Typical IPD vs. Timer1 Enabled (32 kHz, RC0/RC1 = 33 pF/33 pF, RC Mode)	103
Figure 7-5:	Analog Input Model	40	Figure 12-11:	Maximum IPD vs. Timer1 Enabled (32 kHz, RC0/RC1 = 33 pF/33 pF, 85°C to -40°C, RC Mode)	103
Figure 7-6:	A/D Transfer Function.....	45	Figure 12-12:	Typical IDD vs. Frequency (RC Mode @ 22 pF, 25°C)	104
Figure 7-7:	Flowchart of A/D Operation.....	45	Figure 12-13:	Maximum IDD vs. Frequency (RC Mode @ 22 pF, -40°C to 85°C)	104
Figure 8-1:	Configuration Word for PIC16C71	47	Figure 12-14:	Typical IDD vs. Frequency (RC Mode @ 100 pF, 25°C)	105
Figure 8-2:	Configuration Word, PIC16C710/711.....	48	Figure 12-15:	Maximum IDD vs. Frequency (RC Mode @ 100 pF, -40°C to 85°C)	105
Figure 8-3:	Configuration Word, PIC16C715.....	48	Figure 12-16:	Typical IDD vs. Frequency (RC Mode @ 300 pF, 25°C)	106
Figure 8-4:	Crystal/Ceramic Resonator Operation (HS, XT or LP OSC Configuration)	49	Figure 12-17:	Maximum IDD vs. Frequency (RC Mode @ 300 pF, -40°C to 85°C)	106
Figure 8-5:	External Clock Input Operation (HS, XT or LP OSC Configuration)	49	Figure 12-18:	Typical IDD vs. Capacitance @ 500 kHz vs. VDD	107
Figure 8-6:	External Parallel Resonant Crystal Oscillator Circuit	51	Figure 12-19:	Transconductance(gm) of HS Oscillator vs. VDD.....	107
Figure 8-7:	External Series Resonant Crystal Oscillator Circuit	51	Figure 12-20:	Transconductance(gm) of LP Oscillator vs. VDD	107
Figure 8-8:	RC Oscillator Mode	51	Figure 12-21:	Transconductance(gm) of XT Oscillator vs. VDD	107
Figure 8-9:	Simplified Block Diagram of On-chip Reset Circuit.....	52	Figure 12-22:	Typical XTAL Startup Time vs. VDD (LP Mode, 25°C)	108
Figure 8-10:	Brown-out Situations	53	Figure 12-23:	Typical XTAL Startup Time vs. VDD (HS Mode, 25°C).....	108
Figure 8-11:	Time-out Sequence on Power-up (MCLR not Tied to VDD): Case 1.....	59	Figure 12-24:	Typical XTAL Startup Time vs. VDD (XT Mode, 25°C)	108
Figure 8-12:	Time-out Sequence on Power-up (MCLR Not Tied To VDD): Case 2.....	59	Figure 12-25:	Typical IDD vs. Frequency (LP Mode, 25°C)	109
Figure 8-13:	Time-out Sequence on Power-up (MCLR Tied to VDD)	59	Figure 12-26:	Maximum IDD vs. Frequency (LP Mode, 85°C to -40°C).....	109
Figure 8-14:	External Power-on Reset Circuit (for Slow VDD Power-up).....	60	Figure 12-27:	Typical IDD vs. Frequency (XT Mode, 25°C).....	109
Figure 8-15:	External Brown-out Protection Circuit 1	60	Figure 12-28:	Maximum IDD vs. Frequency (XT Mode, -40°C to 85°C)	109
Figure 8-16:	External Brown-out Protection Circuit 2	60	Figure 12-29:	Typical IDD vs. Frequency (HS Mode, 25°C)	110
Figure 8-17:	Interrupt Logic, PIC16C710, 71, 711.....	62	Figure 12-30:	Maximum IDD vs. Frequency (HS Mode, -40°C to 85°C)	110
Figure 8-18:	Interrupt Logic, PIC16C715.....	62	Figure 13-1:	Load Conditions.....	117
Figure 8-19:	INT Pin Interrupt Timing	63	Figure 13-2:	External Clock Timing.....	118
Figure 8-20:	Watchdog Timer Block Diagram	65	Figure 13-3:	CLKOUT and I/O Timing.....	119
Figure 8-21:	Summary of Watchdog Timer Registers ...	65	Figure 13-4:	Reset, Watchdog Timer, Oscillator Start-Up Timer, and Power-Up Timer Timing	120
Figure 8-22:	Wake-up from Sleep Through Interrupt....	67	Figure 13-5:	Brown-out Reset Timing	120
Figure 8-23:	Typical In-Circuit Serial Programming Connection	67	Figure 13-6:	Timer0 Clock Timings	121
Figure 9-1:	General Format for Instructions	69	Figure 13-7:	A/D Conversion Timing.....	124
Figure 11-1:	Load Conditions	94	Figure 14-1:	Typical IPD vs. VDD (WDT Disabled, RC Mode)	125
Figure 11-2:	External Clock Timing	95	Figure 14-2:	Maximum IPD vs. VDD (WDT Disabled, RC Mode)	125
Figure 11-3:	CLKOUT and I/O Timing	96	Figure 14-3:	Typical IPD vs. VDD @ 25°C (WDT Enabled, RC Mode).....	126
Figure 11-4:	Reset, Watchdog Timer, Oscillator Start-up Timer and Power-up Timer Timing	97	Figure 14-4:	Maximum IPD vs. VDD (WDT Enabled, RC Mode).....	126
Figure 11-5:	Brown-out Reset Timing.....	97	Figure 14-5:	Typical RC Oscillator Frequency vs. VDD	126
Figure 11-6:	Timer0 External Clock Timings	98			
Figure 11-7:	A/D Conversion Timing	100			
Figure 12-1:	Typical IPD vs. VDD (WDT Disabled, RC Mode)	101			
Figure 12-2:	Maximum IPD vs. VDD (WDT Disabled, RC Mode)	101			
Figure 12-3:	Typical IPD vs. VDD @ 25°C (WDT Enabled, RC Mode)	102			
Figure 12-4:	Maximum IPD vs. VDD (WDT Enabled, RC Mode)	102			
Figure 12-5:	Typical RC Oscillator Frequency vs. VDD	102			
Figure 12-6:	Typical RC Oscillator Frequency vs. VDD	102			
Figure 12-7:	Typical RC Oscillator Frequency vs. VDD	102			
Figure 12-8:	Typical IPD vs. VDD Brown-out Detect Enabled (RC Mode)	103			