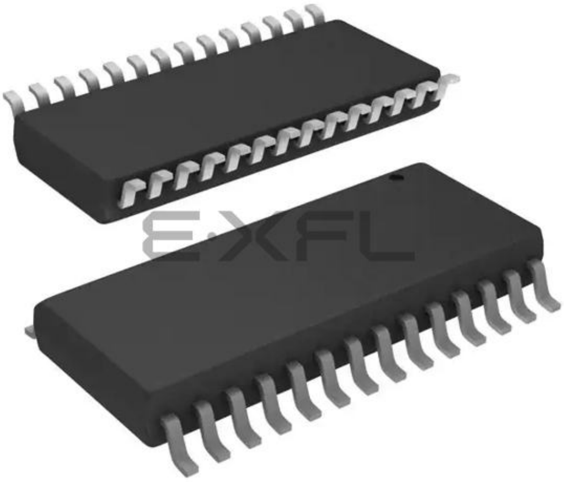
Microchip Technology - PIC18LF2523-I/SO Datasheet



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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, HLVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	32KB (16K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	1.5K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 10x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18lf2523-i-so

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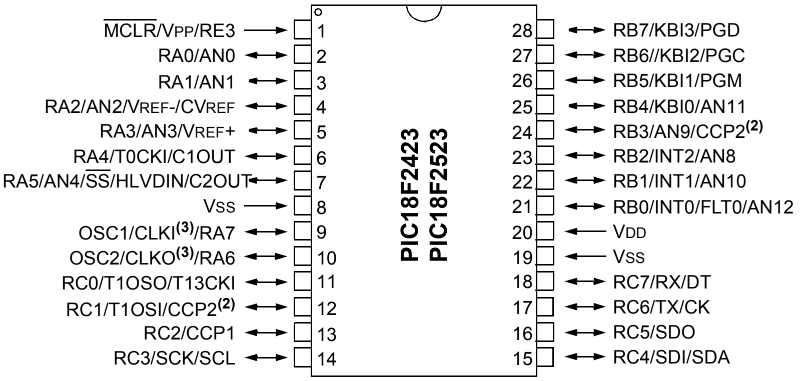
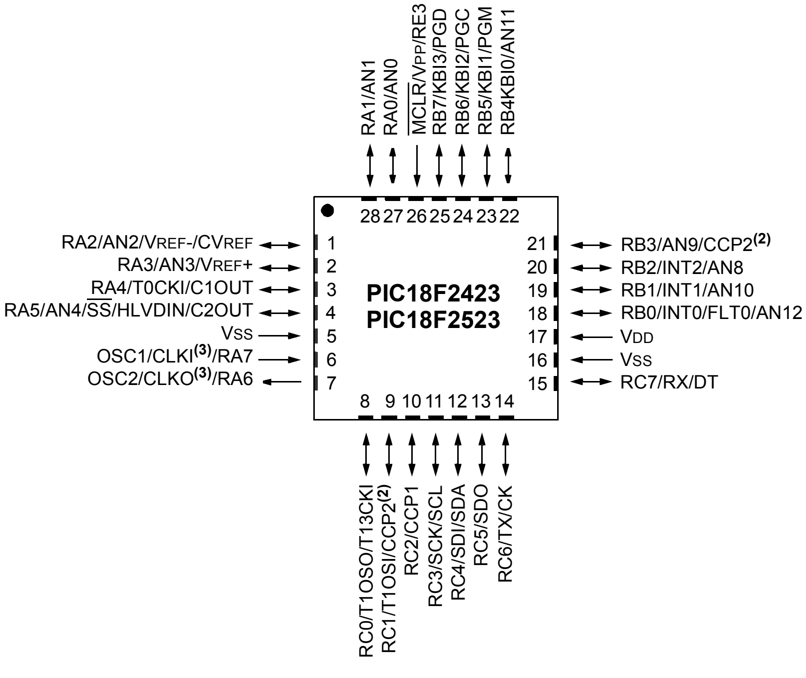
Pin Diagrams

28-Pin PDIP, SOIC



28-Pin QFN(1)



Note 1: It is recommended to connect the bottom pad of QFN package parts to VSS.

2: RB3 is the alternate pin for CCP2 multiplexing.

3: OSC1/CLKI and OSC2/CLKO are only available in select oscillator modes and when these pins are not being used as digital I/O. For additional information, see **Section 2.0 “Oscillator Configurations”** of the *“PIC18F2420/2520/4420/4520 Data Sheet”* (DS39631).

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TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4423/4523 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	PDIP	QFN	TQFP			
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$/VPP/RE3	1	18	18			Master Clear (input) or programming voltage (input).
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$				I	ST	Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.
VPP				P		Programming voltage input.
RE3				I	ST	Digital input.
OSC1/CLKI/RA7	13	32	30			Oscillator crystal or external clock input.
OSC1				I	ST	Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; analog otherwise.
CLKI				I	CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with pin function, OSC1. (See related OSC1/CLKI, OSC2/CLKO pins.)
RA7				I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.
OSC2/CLKO/RA6	14	33	31			Oscillator crystal or clock output.
OSC2				O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode.
CLKO				O	—	In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO, which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
RA6				I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.

Legend:
TTL = TTL compatible input
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
O = Output
I^2C = I^2C™/SMBus
CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output
I = Input
P = Power

Note 1: Default assignment for CCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for CCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4423/4523 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	PDIP	QFN	TQFP			
						PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA0/AN0	2	19	19			
RA0				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN0				I	Analog	Analog Input 0.
RA1/AN1	3	20	20			
RA1				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN1				I	Analog	Analog Input 1.
RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF	4	21	21			
RA2				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN2				I	Analog	Analog Input 2.
VREF-				I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (low) input.
CVREF				O	Analog	Comparator reference voltage output.
RA3/AN3/VREF+	5	22	22			
RA3				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN3				I	Analog	Analog Input 3.
VREF+				I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (high) input.
RA4/T0CKI/C1OUT	6	23	23			
RA4				I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T0CKI				I	ST	Timer0 external clock input.
C1OUT				O	—	Comparator 1 output.
RA5/AN4/$\overline{\text{SS}}$/HLVDIN/C2OUT	7	24	24			
RA5				I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN4				I	Analog	Analog Input 4.
$\overline{\text{SS}}$				I	TTL	SPI slave select input.
HLVDIN				I	Analog	High/Low-Voltage Detect input.
C2OUT				O	—	Comparator 2 output.
RA6						See the OSC2/CLKO/RA6 pin.
RA7						See the OSC1/CLKI/RA7 pin.

Legend:
TTL = TTL compatible input
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
O = Output
I^2C = I^2C™/SMBus
CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output
I = Input
P = Power

Note 1: Default assignment for CCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.
2: Alternate assignment for CCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F4423/4523 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	PDIP	QFN	TQFP			
						PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE0/$\overline{\text{RD}}$/AN5	8	25	25			
RE0				I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{\text{RD}}$				I	TTL	Read control for Parallel Slave Port (see also $\overline{\text{WR}}$ and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ pins).
AN5				I	Analog	Analog Input 5.
RE1/$\overline{\text{WR}}$/AN6	9	26	26			
RE1				I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{\text{WR}}$				I	TTL	Write control for Parallel Slave Port (see $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ pins).
AN6				I	Analog	Analog Input 6.
RE2/$\overline{\text{CS}}$/AN7	10	27	27			
RE2				I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{\text{CS}}$				I	TTL	Chip select control for Parallel Slave Port (see related $\overline{\text{RD}}$ and $\overline{\text{WR}}$).
AN7				I	Analog	Analog Input 7.
RE3	—	—	—	—	—	See $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$/V_{PP}/RE3 pin.
V_{SS}	12, 31	6, 30, 31	6, 29	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
V_{DD}	11, 32	7, 8, 28, 29	7, 28	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
NC	—	13	12, 13, 33, 34	—	—	No connect.

Legend:
TTL = TTL compatible input
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
O = Output
I^2C = I^2C™/SMBus
CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output
I = Input
P = Power

Note 1: Default assignment for CCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for CCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

2.0 12-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (A/D) MODULE

The Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Converter module has 10 inputs for the PIC18F2423/2523 devices and 13 for the PIC18F4423/4523 devices. This module allows conversion of an analog input signal to a corresponding 12-bit digital number.

The module has five registers:

- A/D Result High Register (ADRESH)
- A/D Result Low Register (ADRESL)
- A/D Control Register 0 (ADCON0)
- A/D Control Register 1 (ADCON1)
- A/D Control Register 2 (ADCON2)

Of the ADCONx registers:

- ADCON0 (shown in Register 2-1) – Controls the module's operation
- ADCON1 (Register 2-2) – Configures the functions of the port pins
- ADCON2 (Register 2-3) – Configures the A/D clock source, programmed acquisition time and justification

REGISTER 2-1: ADCON0: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 5-2 **CHS<3:0>:** Analog Channel Select bits

`0000` = Channel 0 (AN0)
`0001` = Channel 1 (AN1)
`0010` = Channel 2 (AN2)
`0011` = Channel 3 (AN3)
`0100` = Channel 4 (AN4)
`0101` = Channel 5 (AN5)(1,2)
`0110` = Channel 6 (AN6)(1,2)
`0111` = Channel 7 (AN7)(1,2)
`1000` = Channel 8 (AN8)
`1001` = Channel 9 (AN9)
`1010` = Channel 10 (AN10)
`1011` = Channel 11 (AN11)
`1100` = Channel 12 (AN12
`1101` = Unimplemented(2)
`1110` = Unimplemented(2)
`1111` = Unimplemented(2)

bit 1 **GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$:** A/D Conversion Status bit

When ADON = `1`:
`1` = A/D conversion in progress
`0` = A/D Idle

bit 0 **ADON:** A/D On bit

`1` = A/D Converter module is enabled
`0` = A/D Converter module is disabled

Note 1: These channels are not implemented on PIC18F2423/2523 devices.
2: Performing a conversion on unimplemented channels will return a floating input measurement.

REGISTER 2-2: ADCON1: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0(1)	R/W(1)	R/W(1)	R/W(1)
—	—	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘`0`’

bit 5 **VCFG1:** Voltage Reference Configuration bit (VREF- source)

`1` = VREF- (AN2)
`0` = VSS

bit 4 **VCFG0:** Voltage Reference Configuration bit (VREF+ source)

`1` = VREF+ (AN3)
`0` = VDD

bit 3-0 **PCFG<3:0>:** A/D Port Configuration Control bits:

PCFG<3:0>	**AN12**	**AN11**	**AN10**	**AN9**	**AN8**	**AN7(2)**	**AN6(2)**	**AN5(2)**	**AN4**	**AN3**	**AN2**	**AN1**	**AN0**
`0000`(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0001`	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0010`	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0011`	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0100`	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0101`	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0110`	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`0111`(1)	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`1000`	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
`1001`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A
`1010`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A
`1011`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A
`1100`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A
`1101`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A
`1110`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A
`1111`	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

A = Analog input D = Digital I/O

Note 1: The POR value of the PCFG bits depends on the value of the PBADEN Configuration bit. When PBADEN = `1`, PCFG<3:0> = `0000`; when PBADEN = `0`, PCFG<3:0> = `0111`.

2: AN5 through AN7 are only available on PIC18F4423/4523 devices.

REGISTER 2-3: ADCON2: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7 **ADFM:** A/D Result Format Select bit

`1` = Right justified
`0` = Left justified

bit 6 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘`0`’

bit 5-3 **ACQT<2:0>:** A/D Acquisition Time Select bits

`111` = 20 TAD
`110` = 16 TAD
`101` = 12 TAD
`100` = 8 TAD
`011` = 6 TAD
`010` = 4 TAD
`001` = 2 TAD
`000` = 0 TAD(1)

bit 2-0 **ADCS<2:0>:** A/D Conversion Clock Select bits

`111` = FRC (clock derived from A/D RC oscillator)(1)
`110` = FOSC/64
`101` = FOSC/16
`100` = FOSC/4
`011` = FRC (clock derived from A/D RC oscillator)(1)
`010` = FOSC/32
`001` = FOSC/8
`000` = FOSC/2

Note 1: If the A/D FRC clock source is selected, a delay of one TCY (instruction cycle) is added before the A/D clock starts. This allows the `SLEEP` instruction to be executed before starting a conversion.

2.2 Selecting and Configuring Acquisition Time

The ADCON2 register allows the user to select an acquisition time that occurs each time the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit is set. It also gives users the option of having an automatically determined acquisition time.

Acquisition time may be set with the ACQT<2:0> bits (ADCON2<5:3>), which provide a range of 2 to 20 TAD. When the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit is set, the A/D module continues to sample the input for the selected acquisition time, then automatically begins a conversion. Since the acquisition time is programmed, there may be no need to wait for an acquisition time between selecting a channel and setting the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit.

Manual acquisition time is selected when ACQT<2:0> = `000`. When the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit is set, sampling is stopped and a conversion begins. The user is responsible for ensuring the required acquisition time has passed between selecting the desired input channel and setting the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit. This option is also the default Reset state of the ACQT<2:0> bits and is compatible with devices that do not offer programmable acquisition times.

In either case, when the conversion is completed, the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit is cleared, the ADIF flag is set and the A/D begins sampling the currently selected channel again. If an acquisition time is programmed, there is nothing to indicate if the acquisition time has ended or if the conversion has begun.

2.3 Selecting the A/D Conversion Clock

The A/D conversion time per bit is defined as TAD. The A/D conversion requires 13 TAD per 12-bit conversion. The source of the A/D conversion clock is software selectable.

There are seven possible options for TAD:

- 2 TOSC
- 4 TOSC
- 8 TOSC
- 16 TOSC
- 32 TOSC
- 64 TOSC
- Internal RC Oscillator

For correct A/D conversions, the A/D conversion clock (TAD) must be as short as possible, but greater than the minimum TAD. (For more information, see parameter 130 on page 41.)

Table 2-2 shows the resultant TAD times derived from the device operating frequencies and the A/D clock source selected.

TABLE 2-2: TAD vs. DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCIES

A/D Clock Source (TAD)		Assumes TAD Min. = 0.8 μs
Operation	**ADCS<2:0>**	**Maximum FOSC**
2 TOSC	`000`	2.50 MHz
4 TOSC	`100`	5.00 MHz
8 TOSC	`001`	10.00 MHz
16 TOSC	`101`	20.00 MHz
32 TOSC	`010`	40.00 MHz
64 TOSC	`110`	40.00 MHz
RC[2]	`x11`	1.00 MHz[1]

Note 1: The RC source has a typical TAD time of 2.5 μs.

2: For device frequencies above 1 MHz, the device must be in Sleep for the entire conversion or a FOSC divider should be used instead; otherwise, the A/D accuracy specification may not be met.

2.4 Operation in Power-Managed Modes

The selection of the automatic acquisition time and A/D conversion clock is determined in part by the clock source and frequency while in a power-managed mode.

If the A/D is expected to operate while the device is in a power-managed mode, the ADCS<2:0> bits in ADCON2 should be updated in accordance with the clock source to be used. The ACQT<2:0> bits do not need to be adjusted as the ADCS<2:0> bits adjust the T_{AD} time for the new clock speed. After entering the mode, an A/D acquisition or conversion may be started. Once started, the device should continue to be clocked by the same clock source until the conversion has been completed.

If desired, the device may be placed into the corresponding Idle mode during the conversion. If the device clock frequency is less than 1 MHz, the A/D RC clock source should be selected.

Operation in Sleep mode requires the A/D F_{RC} clock to be selected. If bits, ACQT<2:0>, are set to '`000`' and a conversion is started, the conversion will be delayed one instruction cycle to allow execution of the `SLEEP` instruction and entry to Sleep mode. The IDLEN bit (OSCCON<7>) must have already been cleared prior to starting the conversion.

2.5 Configuring Analog Port Pins

The ADCON1, TRISA, TRISB and TRISE registers all configure the A/D port pins. The port pins needed as analog inputs must have their corresponding TRIS bits set (input). If the TRIS bit is cleared (output), the digital output level (V_{OH} or V_{OL}) will be converted.

The A/D operation is independent of the state of the CHS<3:0> bits and the TRIS bits.

Note 1:	When reading the PORT register, all pins configured as analog input channels will read as cleared (a low level). Analog conversion on pins configured as digital pins can be performed. The voltage on the pin will be accurately converted.
2:	Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input may cause the digital input buffer to consume current out of the device's specification limits.
3:	The PBADEN bit in Configuration Register 3H configures PORTB pins to reset as analog or digital pins by controlling how the PCFG<3:0> bits in ADCON1 are reset.

2.8 Use of the CCP2 Trigger

An A/D conversion can be started by the Special Event Trigger of the CCP2 module. This requires that the CCP2M<3:0> bits (CCP2CON<3:0>) be programmed as ‘`1011`’ and that the A/D module is enabled (ADON bit is set). When the trigger occurs, the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit will be set, starting the A/D acquisition and conversion, and the Timer1 (or Timer3) counter will be reset to zero. Timer1 (or Timer3) is reset to automatically repeat the A/D acquisition period with minimal software overhead (moving ADRESH:ADRESL to the desired location). The appropriate analog input channel must be selected and the minimum acquisition period is either timed by the user or an appropriate TACQ time is selected before the Special Event Trigger sets the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit (starts a conversion).

If the A/D module is not enabled (ADON is cleared), the Special Event Trigger will be ignored by the A/D module, but will still reset the Timer1 (or Timer3) counter.

TABLE 2-3: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH A/D OPERATION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values on page
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	**(Note 4)**
PIR1	PSPIF(1)	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	**(Note 4)**
PIE1	PSPIE(1)	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	**(Note 4)**
IPR1	PSPIP(1)	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	**(Note 4)**
PIR2	OSCFIF	CMIF	—	EEIF	BCLIF	HLVDIF	TMR3IF	CCP2IF	**(Note 4)**
PIE2	OSCFIE	CMIE	—	EEIE	BCLIE	HLVDIE	TMR3IE	CCP2IE	**(Note 4)**
IPR2	OSCFIP	CMIP	—	EEIP	BCLIP	HLVDIP	TMR3IP	CCP2IP	**(Note 4)**
ADRESH	A/D Result Register High Byte								**(Note 4)**
ADRESL	A/D Result Register Low Byte								**(Note 4)**
ADCON0	—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON	**(Note 4)**
ADCON1	—	—	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	**(Note 4)**
ADCON2	ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0	**(Note 4)**
PORTA	RA7(2)	RA6(2)	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	**(Note 4)**
TRISA	TRISA7(2)	TRISA6(2)	PORTA Data Direction Control Register						**(Note 4)**
PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	**(Note 4)**
TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Control Register								**(Note 4)**
LATB	PORTB Data Latch Register (Read and Write to Data Latch)								**(Note 4)**
PORTE(1)	—	—	—	—	RE3(3)	RE2	RE1	RE0	**(Note 4)**
TRISE(1)	IBF	OBF	IBOV	PSPMODE	—	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	**(Note 4)**
LATE(1)	—	—	—	—	—	PORTE Data Latch Register			**(Note 4)**

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as ‘`0`’. Shaded cells are not used for A/D conversion.

Note 1: These registers and/or bits are not implemented on PIC18F2423/2523 devices and are read as ‘`0`’.

2: PORTA<7:6> and their direction bits are individually configured as port pins based on various primary oscillator modes. When disabled, these bits read as ‘`0`’.

3: RE3 port bit is available only as an input pin when the MCLRE Configuration bit is ‘`0`’.

4: For these Reset values, see **Section 4.0 “Reset”** of the *“PIC18F2420/2520/4420/4520 Data Sheet”* (DS39631).

REGISTER 3-2: DEVID2: DEVICE ID REGISTER 2 FOR PIC18F2423/2523/4423/4523

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV11[1]	DEV10[1]	DEV9[1]	DEV8[1]	DEV7[1]	DEV6[1]	DEV5[1]	DEV4[1]
bit 7							bit 0

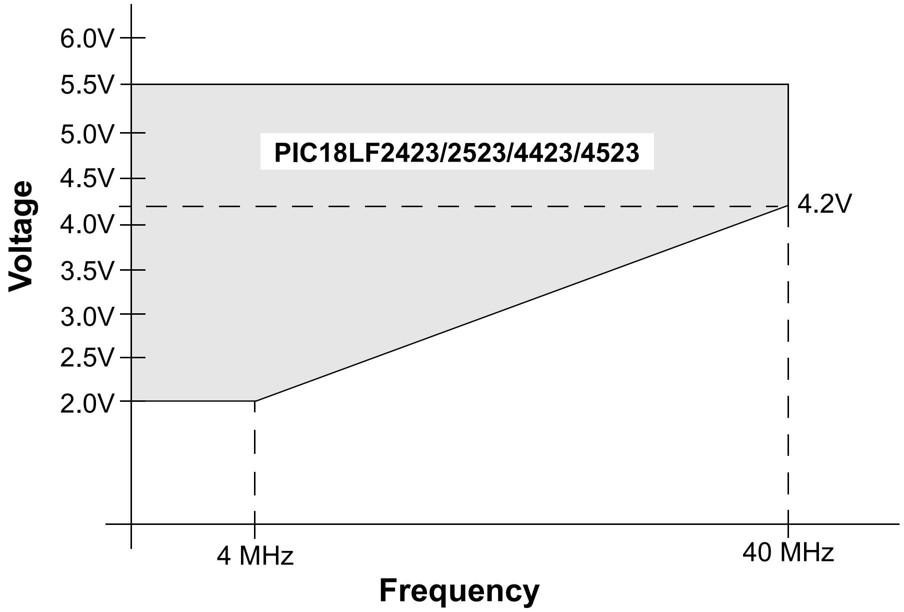
Legend:		
R = Read-only bit	P = Programmable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		u = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-0 **DEV<11:4>:** Device ID bits[1]

These bits are used with the DEV<3:0> bits in Device ID Register 1 to identify the part number.
`0001 0001` = PIC18F2423/2523 devices
`0001 0000` = PIC18F4423/4523 devices

Note 1: These values for DEV<11:4> may be shared with other devices. The specific device is always identified by using the entire DEV<11:0> bit sequence.

FIGURE 4-3: PIC18LF2423/2523/4423/4523 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH (INDUSTRIAL)



FMAX = (16.36 MHz/V) (VDDAPPMIN – 2.0V) + 4 MHz

Note: VDDAPPMIN is the minimum voltage of the PIC® device in the application.

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (June 2006)

Original data sheet for PIC18F2423/2523/4423/4523 devices.

Revision B (January 2007)

This revision includes updates to the packaging diagrams.

Revision C (September 2009)

Electrical specifications updated. Preliminary condition status removed. Converted document to the “mini data sheet” format.

APPENDIX B: DEVICE DIFFERENCES

The differences between the devices listed in this data sheet are shown in Table B-1.

TABLE B-1: DEVICE DIFFERENCES

Features	PIC18F2423	PIC18F2523	PIC18F4423	PIC18F4523
Program Memory (Bytes)	16384	32768	16384	32768
Program Memory (Instructions)	8192	16384	8192	16384
Interrupt Sources	19	19	20	20
I/O Ports	Ports A, B, C, (E)	Ports A, B, C, (E)	Ports A, B, C, D, E	Ports A, B, C, D, E
Capture/Compare/PWM Modules	2	2	1	1
Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM Modules	0	0	1	1
Parallel Communications (PSP)	No	No	Yes	Yes
12-Bit Analog-to-Digital Module	10 Input Channels	10 Input Channels	13 Input Channels	13 Input Channels
Packages	28-Pin PDIP 28-Pin SOIC 28-Pin QFN	28-Pin PDIP 28-Pin SOIC 28-Pin QFN	40-Pin PDIP 44-Pin TQFP 44-Pin QFN	40-Pin PDIP 44-Pin TQFP 44-Pin QFN

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

This appendix discusses the considerations for converting from previous versions of a device to the ones listed in this data sheet. Typically, these changes are due to the differences in the process technology used. An example of this type of conversion is from a PIC16C74A to a PIC16C74B.

Not Applicable

APPENDIX D: MIGRATION FROM BASELINE TO ENHANCED DEVICES

This section discusses how to migrate from a Baseline device (i.e., PIC16C5X) to an Enhanced MCU device (i.e., PIC18FXXX).

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

Not Currently Available

APPENDIX E: MIGRATION FROM MID-RANGE TO ENHANCED DEVICES

A detailed discussion of the differences between the mid-range MCU devices (i.e., PIC16CXXX) and the enhanced devices (i.e., PIC18FXXX) is provided in *AN716, "Migrating Designs from PIC16C74A/74B to PIC18C442"*. The changes discussed, while device specific, are generally applicable to all mid-range to enhanced device migrations.

This Application Note is available as Literature Number DS00716.

APPENDIX F: MIGRATION FROM HIGH-END TO ENHANCED DEVICES

A detailed discussion of the migration pathway and differences between the high-end MCU devices (i.e., PIC17CXXX) and the enhanced devices (i.e., PIC18FXXX) is provided in *AN726, "PIC17CXXX to PIC18CXXX Migration*". This Application Note is available as Literature Number DS00726.

NOTES:

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