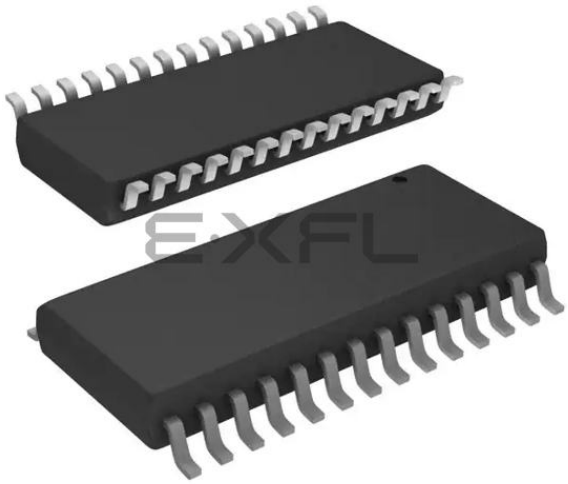

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Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	3.25K x 8
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Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
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Supplier Device Package	28-SOIC
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4.5 Device Reset Timers

PIC18F2682/2685/4682/4685 devices incorporate three separate on-chip timers that help regulate the Power-on Reset process. Their main function is to ensure that the device clock is stable before code is executed. These timers are:

- Power-up Timer (PWRT)
- Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- PLL Lock Time-out

4.5.1 POWER-UP TIMER (PWRT)

The Power-up Timer (PWRT) of PIC18F2682/2685/4682/4685 devices is an 11-bit counter which uses the INTRC source as the clock input. This yields an approximate time interval of 2048 x 32 μs = 65.6 ms. While the PWRT is counting, the device is held in Reset.

The power-up time delay depends on the INTRC clock and will vary from chip-to-chip due to temperature and process variation. See DC parameter 33 for details.

The PWRT is enabled by clearing the $\overline{\text{PWRTEN}}$ Configuration bit.

4.5.2 OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER (OST)

The Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) provides a 1024 oscillator cycle (from OSC1 input) delay after the PWRT delay is over (parameter 33). This ensures that the crystal oscillator or resonator has started and stabilized.

The OST time-out is invoked only for XT, LP, HS and HSPLL modes and only on Power-on Reset or on exit from most power-managed modes.

4.5.3 PLL LOCK TIME-OUT

With the PLL enabled in its PLL mode, the time-out sequence following a Power-on Reset is slightly different from other oscillator modes. A separate timer is used to provide a fixed time-out that is sufficient for the PLL to lock to the main oscillator frequency. This PLL lock time-out (T_{PLL}) is typically 2 ms and follows the oscillator start-up time-out.

4.5.4 TIME-OUT SEQUENCE

On power-up, the time-out sequence is as follows:

1. After the POR pulse has cleared, PWRT time-out is invoked (if enabled).
2. Then, the OST is activated.

The total time-out will vary based on oscillator configuration and the status of the PWRT. Figure 4-3, Figure 4-4, Figure 4-5, Figure 4-6 and Figure 4-7 all depict time-out sequences on power-up, with the Power-up Timer enabled and the device operating in HS Oscillator mode. Figures 4-3 through 4-6 also apply to devices operating in XT or LP modes. For devices in RC mode and with the PWRT disabled, on the other hand, there will be no time-out at all.

Since the time-outs occur from the POR pulse, if $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ is kept low long enough, all time-outs will expire. Bringing $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ high will begin execution immediately (Figure 4-5). This is useful for testing purposes or to synchronize more than one PIC18FXXXX device operating in parallel.

TABLE 4-2: TIME-OUT IN VARIOUS SITUATIONS

Oscillator Configuration	Power-up[2] and Brown-out		Exit From Power-Managed Mode
	$\overline{\text{PWRTEN}}$ = 0	$\overline{\text{PWRTEN}}$ = 1	
HSPLL	66 ms[1] + 1024 TOSC + 2 ms[2]	1024 TOSC + 2 ms[2]	1024 TOSC + 2 ms[2]
HS, XT, LP	66 ms[1] + 1024 TOSC	1024 TOSC	1024 TOSC
EC, ECIO	66 ms[1]	—	—
RC, RCIO	66 ms[1]	—	—
INTIO1, INTIO2	66 ms[1]	—	—

Note 1: 66 ms (65.5 ms) is the nominal Power-up Timer (PWRT) delay.

2: 2 ms is the nominal time required for the PLL to lock.

FIGURE 4-6: SLOW RISE TIME ($\overline{MCLR}$ TIED TO V_{DD}, V_{DD} RISE > T_{PWRT})

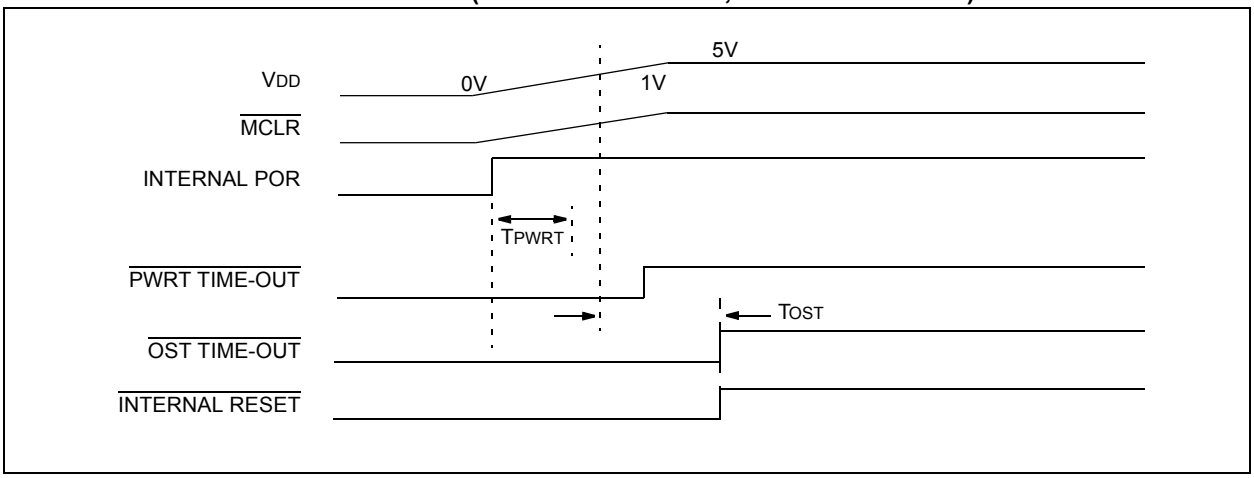
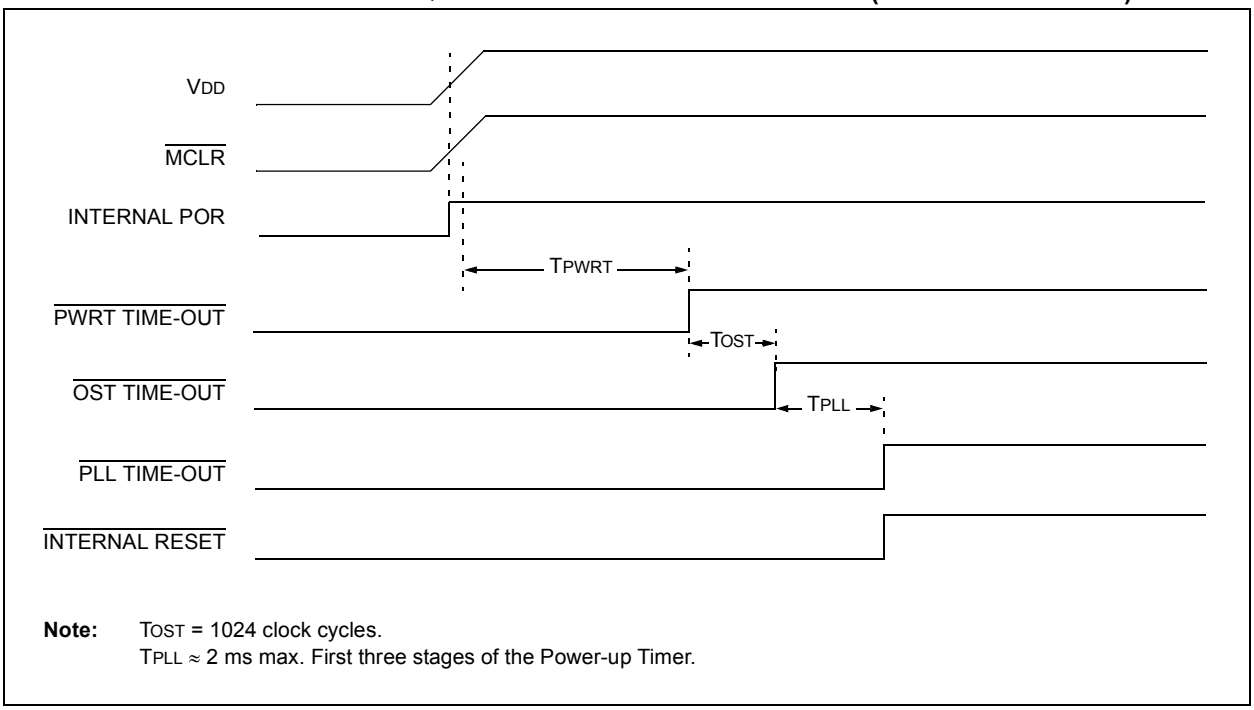


FIGURE 4-7: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POR w/PLL ENABLED ($\overline{MCLR}$ TIED TO V_{DD})



Note: T_{OST} = 1024 clock cycles.
$T_{PLL} \approx$ 2 ms max. First three stages of the Power-up Timer.

4.6 Reset State of Registers

Most registers are unaffected by a Reset. Their status is unknown on POR and unchanged by all other Resets. The other registers are forced to a "Reset state" depending on the type of Reset that occurred.

Most registers are not affected by a WDT wake-up, since this is viewed as the resumption of normal operation. Status bits from the RCON register, $\overline{RI}$, $\overline{TO}$, $\overline{PD}$, $\overline{POR}$ and $\overline{BOR}$, are set or cleared differently in different Reset situations, as indicated in Table 4-3. These bits are used in software to determine the nature of the Reset.

Table 4-4 describes the Reset states for all of the Special Function Registers. These are categorized by Power-on and Brown-out Resets, Master Clear and WDT Resets and WDT wake-ups.

TABLE 4-3: STATUS BITS, THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND THE INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR RCON REGISTER

Condition	Program Counter	RCON Register						STKPTR Register	
		SBOREN	$\overline{RI}$	$\overline{TO}$	$\overline{PD}$	$\overline{POR}$	$\overline{BOR}$	STKFUL	STKUNF
Power-on Reset	0000h	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
RESET instruction	0000h	u(2)	0	u	u	u	u	u	u
Brown-out Reset	0000h	u(2)	1	1	1	u	0	u	u
$\overline{MCLR}$ during power-managed Run modes	0000h	u(2)	u	1	u	u	u	u	u
$\overline{MCLR}$ during power-managed Idle modes and Sleep mode	0000h	u(2)	u	1	0	u	u	u	u
WDT time-out during full power or power-managed Run modes	0000h	u(2)	u	0	u	u	u	u	u
$\overline{MCLR}$ during full power execution	0000h	u(2)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Stack Full Reset (STVREN = 1)	0000h	u(2)	u	u	u	u	u	1	u
Stack Underflow Reset (STVREN = 1)	0000h	u(2)	u	u	u	u	u	u	1
Stack Underflow Error (not an actual Reset, STVREN = 0)	0000h	u(2)	u	u	u	u	u	u	1
WDT time-out during power-managed Idle or Sleep modes	PC + 2	u(2)	u	0	0	u	u	u	u
Interrupt exit from power-managed modes	PC + 2(1)	u(2)	u	u	0	u	u	u	u

Legend: u = unchanged

Note 1: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIEH or GIEL bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (008h or 0018h).

2: Reset state is '1' for POR and unchanged for all other Resets when software BOR is enabled (BOREN1:BOREN0 Configuration bits = 01 and SBOREN = 1); otherwise, the Reset state is '0'.

TABLE 4-4: INITIALIZATION CONDITIONS FOR ALL REGISTERS

Register	Applicable Devices				Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Resets, WDT Reset, RESET Instruction, Stack Resets	Wake-up via WDT or Interrupt
TOSU	2682	2685	4682	4685	---0 0000	---0 0000	---0 uuuu(3)
TOSH	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu(3)
TOSL	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu(3)
STKPTR	2682	2685	4682	4685	00-0 0000	uu-0 0000	uu-u uuuu(3)
PCLATU	2682	2685	4682	4685	---0 0000	---0 0000	---u uuuu
PCLATH	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PCL	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	PC + 2(2)
TBLPTRU	2682	2685	4682	4685	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
TBLPTRH	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
TBLPTRL	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
TABLAT	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PRODH	2682	2685	4682	4685	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PRODL	2682	2685	4682	4685	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
INTCON	2682	2685	4682	4685	0000 000x	0000 000u	uuuu uuuu(1)
INTCON2	2682	2685	4682	4685	1111 -1-1	1111 -1-1	uuuu -u-u(1)
INTCON3	2682	2685	4682	4685	11-0 0-00	11-0 0-00	uu-u u-uu(1)
INDF0	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
POSTINC0	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
POSTDEC0	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
PREINC0	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
PLUSW0	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
FSR0H	2682	2685	4682	4685	---- 0000	---- 0000	---- uuuu
FSR0L	2682	2685	4682	4685	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
WREG	2682	2685	4682	4685	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
INDF1	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
POSTINC1	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
POSTDEC1	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
PREINC1	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
PLUSW1	2682	2685	4682	4685	N/A	N/A	N/A
FSR1H	2682	2685	4682	4685	---- 0000	---- 0000	---- uuuu
FSR1L	2682	2685	4682	4685	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, - = unimplemented bit, read as '0', q = value depends on condition. Shaded cells indicate conditions do not apply for the designated device.

Note 1: One or more bits in the INTCONx or PIRx registers will be affected (to cause wake-up).

2: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIEL or GIEH bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0008h or 0018h).

3: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIEL or GIEH bit is set, the TOSU, TOSH and TOSL are updated with the current value of the PC. The STKPTR is modified to point to the next location in the hardware stack.

4: See Table 4-3 for Reset value for specific condition.

5: Bits 6 and 7 of PORTA, LATA and TRISA are enabled depending on the oscillator mode selected. When not enabled as PORTA pins, they are disabled and read '0'.

6: This register reads all '0's until the ECAN™ technology is set up in Mode 1 or Mode 2.

TABLE 5-1: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER MAP FOR PIC18F2682/2685/4682/4685 DEVICES (CONTINUED)

Address	Name
D7Fh	—
D7Eh	—
D7Dh	—
D7Ch	—
D7Bh	RXF11EIDL
D7Ah	RXF11EIDH
D79h	RXF11SIDL
D78h	RXF11SIDH
D77h	RXF10EIDL
D76h	RXF10EIDH
D75h	RXF10SIDL
D74h	RXF10SIDH
D73h	RXF9EIDL
D72h	RXF9EIDH
D71h	RXF9SIDL
D70h	RXF9SIDH
D6Fh	—
D6Eh	—
D6Dh	—
D6Ch	—
D6Bh	RXF8EIDL
D6Ah	RXF8EIDH
D69h	RXF8SIDL
D68h	RXF8SIDH
D67h	RXF7EIDL
D66h	RXF7EIDH
D65h	RXF7SIDL
D64h	RXF7SIDH
D63h	RXF6EIDL
D62h	RXF6EIDH
D61h	RXF6SIDL
D60h	RXF6SIDH

Note 1: Registers available only on PIC18F4X8X devices; otherwise, the registers read as '0'.
2: When any TX_ENn bit in RX_TX_SELn is set, then the corresponding bit in this register has transmit properties.
3: This is not a physical register.

TABLE 5-2: REGISTER FILE SUMMARY (PIC18F2682/2685/4682/4685) (CONTINUED)

File Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Details on page:
B0DLC(8) Transmit mode	—	TXRTR	—	—	DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0	-x-- xxxx	58, 304
B0EIDL(8)	EID7	EID6	EID5	EID4	EID3	EID2	EID1	EID0	xxxx xxxx	61, 301
B0EIDH(8)	EID15	EID14	EID13	EID12	EID11	EID10	EID9	EID8	xxxx xxxx	61, 301
B0SIDL(8) Receive mode	SID2	SID1	SID0	SRR	EXID	—	EID17	EID16	xxxx x-xx	58, 300
B0SIDL(8) Transmit mode	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16	xxx- x-xx	58, 300
B0SIDH(8)	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	xxxx xxxx	61, 299
B0CON(8) Receive mode	RXFUL	RXM1	RXRTRRO	FILHIT4	FILHIT3	FILHIT2	FILHIT1	FILHIT0	0000 0000	60, 298
B0CON(8) Transmit mode	TXBIF	TXABT	TXLARB	TXERR	TXREQ	RTREN	TXPRI1	TXPRI0	0000 0000	60, 298
TXBIE	—	—	—	TXB2IE	TXB1IE	TXB0IE	—	—	---0 00--	61, 321
BIE0	B5IE	B4IE	B3IE	B2IE	B1IE	B0IE	RXB1IE	RXB0IE	0000 0000	61, 321
BSEL0	B5TXEN	B4TXEN	B3TXEN	B2TXEN	B1TXEN	B0TXEN	—	—	0000 00--	61, 304
MSEL3	FIL15_1	FIL15_0	FIL14_1	FIL14_0	FIL13_1	FIL13_0	FIL12_1	FIL12_0	0000 0000	61, 313
MSEL2	FIL11_1	FIL11_0	FIL10_1	FIL10_0	FIL9_1	FIL9_0	FIL8_1	FIL8_0	0000 0000	61, 312
MSEL1	FIL7_1	FIL7_0	FIL6_1	FIL6_0	FIL5_1	FIL5_0	FIL4_1	FIL4_0	0000 0101	61, 311
MSEL0	FIL3_1	FIL3_0	FIL2_1	FIL2_0	FIL1_1	FIL1_0	FIL0_1	FIL0_0	0101 0000	61, 310
RXFBCON7	F15BP_3	F15BP_2	F15BP_1	F15BP_0	F14BP_3	F14BP_2	F14BP_1	F14BP_0	0000 0000	61, 309
RXFBCON6	F13BP_3	F13BP_2	F13BP_1	F13BP_0	F12BP_3	F12BP_2	F12BP_1	F12BP_0	0000 0000	61, 309
RXFBCON5	F11BP_3	F11BP_2	F11BP_1	F11BP_0	F10BP_3	F10BP_2	F10BP_1	F10BP_0	0000 0000	61, 309
RXFBCON4	F9BP_3	F9BP_2	F9BP_1	F9BP_0	F8BP_3	F8BP_2	F8BP_1	F8BP_0	0000 0000	61, 309
RXFBCON3	F7BP_3	F7BP_2	F7BP_1	F7BP_0	F6BP_3	F6BP_2	F6BP_1	F6BP_0	0000 0000	61, 309
RXFBCON2	F5BP_3	F5BP_2	F5BP_1	F5BP_0	F4BP_3	F4BP_2	F4BP_1	F4BP_0	0001 0001	61, 309
RXFBCON1	F3BP_3	F3BP_2	F3BP_1	F3BP_0	F2BP_3	F2BP_2	F2BP_1	F2BP_0	0001 0001	61, 309
RXFBCON0	F1BP_3	F1BP_2	F1BP_1	F1BP_0	F0BP_3	F0BP_2	F0BP_1	F0BP_0	0000 0000	61, 309
SDFLC	—	—	—	FLC4	FLC3	FLC2	FLC1	FLC0	---0 0000	61, 308
RXFCON1	RXF15EN	RXF14EN	RXF13EN	RXF12EN	RXF11EN	RXF10EN	RXF9EN	RXF8EN	0000 0000	61, 308
RXFCON0	RXF7EN	RXF6EN	RXF5EN	RXF4EN	RXF3EN	RXF2EN	RXF1EN	RXF0EN	0000 0000	61, 308
RXF15EIDL	EID7	EID6	EID5	EID4	EID3	EID2	EID1	EID0	xxxx xxxx	61, 306
RXF15EIDH	EID15	EID14	EID13	EID12	EID11	EID10	EID9	EID8	xxxx xxxx	61, 306
RXF15SIDL	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDEN	—	EID17	EID16	xxx- x-xx	61, 305
RXF15SIDH	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	xxxx xxxx	61, 305
RXF14EIDL	EID7	EID6	EID5	EID4	EID3	EID2	EID1	EID0	xxxx xxxx	61, 306
RXF14EIDH	EID15	EID14	EID13	EID12	EID11	EID10	EID9	EID8	xxxx xxxx	61, 306
RXF14SIDL	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDEN	—	EID17	EID16	xxx- x-xx	61, 305
RXF14SIDH	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	xxxx xxxx	61, 305
RXF13EIDL	EID7	EID6	EID5	EID4	EID3	EID2	EID1	EID0	xxxx xxxx	62, 306
RXF13EIDH	EID15	EID14	EID13	EID12	EID11	EID10	EID9	EID8	xxxx xxxx	62, 306
RXF13SIDL	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDEN	—	EID17	EID16	xxx- x-xx	62, 305
RXF13SIDH	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	xxxx xxxx	62, 305

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

Note 1: Bit 21 of the PC is only available in Test mode and Serial Programming modes.

2: The SBOREN bit is only available when CONFIG2L<1:0> = 01; otherwise, it is disabled and reads as '0'. See **Section 4.4 "Brown-out Reset (BOR)"**.

3: These registers and/or bits are not implemented on PIC18F2682/2685 devices and are read as '0'. Reset values are shown for PIC18F4682/4685 devices; individual unimplemented bits should be interpreted as '—'.

4: The PLLEN bit is only available in specific oscillator configurations; otherwise, it is disabled and reads as '0'. See **Section 2.6.4 "PLL in INTOSC Modes"**.

5: The RE3 bit is only available when Master Clear Reset is disabled (CONFIG3H<7> = 0); otherwise, RE3 reads as '0'. This bit is read-only.

6: RA6/RA7 and their associated latch and direction bits are individually configured as port pins based on various primary oscillator modes. When disabled, these bits read as '0'.

7: CAN bits have multiple functions depending on the selected mode of the CAN module.

8: This register reads all '0's until the ECAN™ technology is set up in Mode 1 or Mode 2.

9: These registers and/or bits are available on PIC18F4682/4685 devices only.

5.4 Data Addressing Modes

Note: The execution of some instructions in the core PIC18 instruction set are changed when the PIC18 extended instruction set is enabled. See **Section 5.6 "Data Memory and the Extended Instruction Set"** for more information.

While the program memory can be addressed in only one way – through the program counter – information in the data memory space can be addressed in several ways. For most instructions, the addressing mode is fixed. Other instructions may use up to three modes, depending on which operands are used and whether or not the extended instruction set is enabled.

The addressing modes are:

- Inherent
- Literal
- Direct
- Indirect

An additional addressing mode, Indexed Literal Offset, is available when the extended instruction set is enabled (XINST Configuration bit = 1). Its operation is discussed in greater detail in **Section 5.6.1 "Indexed Addressing with Literal Offset"**.

5.4.1 INHERENT AND LITERAL ADDRESSING

Many PIC18 control instructions do not need any argument at all. They either perform an operation that globally affects the device or they operate implicitly on one register. This addressing mode is known as Inherent Addressing. Examples include SLEEP, RESET and DAW.

Other instructions work in a similar way but require an additional explicit argument in the opcode. This is known as Literal Addressing mode because they require some literal value as an argument. Examples include ADDLW and MOVLW which, respectively, add or move a literal value to the W register. Other examples include CALL and GOTO, which include a 20-bit program memory address.

5.4.2 DIRECT ADDRESSING

Direct Addressing mode specifies all or part of the source and/or destination address of the operation within the opcode itself. The options are specified by the arguments accompanying the instruction.

In the core PIC18 instruction set, bit-oriented and byte-oriented instructions use some version of Direct Addressing by default. All of these instructions include some 8-bit literal address as their Least Significant Byte. This address specifies either a register address in one of the banks of data RAM (**Section 5.3.3 "General Purpose Register File"**) or a location in the Access Bank (**Section 5.3.2 "Access Bank"**) as the data source for the instruction.

The Access RAM bit 'a' determines how the address is interpreted. When 'a' is '1', the contents of the BSR (**Section 5.3.1 "Bank Select Register (BSR)"**) are used with the address to determine the complete 12-bit address of the register. When 'a' is '0', the address is interpreted as being a register in the Access Bank. Addressing that uses the Access RAM is sometimes also known as Direct Forced Addressing mode.

A few instructions, such as MOVFF, include the entire 12-bit address (either source or destination) in their opcodes. In those cases, the BSR is ignored entirely.

The destination of the operation's results is determined by the destination bit 'd'. When 'd' is '1', the results are stored back in the source register, overwriting its original contents. When 'd' is '0', the results are stored in the W register. Instructions without the 'd' argument have a destination that is implicit in the instruction. Their destination is either the target register being operated on or the W register.

5.4.3 INDIRECT ADDRESSING

Indirect Addressing allows the user to access a location in data memory without giving a fixed address in the instruction. This is done by using File Select Registers (FSRs) as pointers to the locations to be read or written to. Since the FSRs are themselves located in RAM as Special Function Registers, they can also be directly manipulated under program control. This makes FSRs very useful in implementing data structures, such as tables and arrays in data memory.

The registers for Indirect Addressing are also implemented with Indirect File Operands (INDFs) that permit automatic manipulation of the pointer value with auto-incrementing, auto-decrementing or offsetting with another value. This allows for efficient code, using loops, such as the example of clearing an entire RAM bank in Example 5-5.

EXAMPLE 5-5: HOW TO CLEAR RAM (BANK 1) USING INDIRECT ADDRESSING

```
        LFSR   FSR0, 100h    ;
NEXT    CLRF   POSTINC0      ; Clear INDF
                             ; register then
                             ; inc pointer
        BTFSS  FSR0H, 1      ; All done with
                             ; Bank1?
        BRA    NEXT          ; NO, clear next
CONTINUE                     ; YES, continue
```

5.5 Program Memory and the Extended Instruction Set

The operation of program memory is unaffected by the use of the extended instruction set.

Enabling the extended instruction set adds eight additional two-word commands to the existing PIC18 instruction set: ADDFSR, ADDULNK, CALLW, MOVSF, MOVSS, PUSHL, SUBFSR and SUBULNK. These instructions are executed as described in **Section 5.2.4 "Two-Word Instructions"**.

5.6 Data Memory and the Extended Instruction Set

Enabling the PIC18 extended instruction set (XINST Configuration bit = 1) significantly changes certain aspects of data memory and its addressing. Specifically, the use of the Access Bank for many of the core PIC18 instructions is different. This is due to the introduction of a new addressing mode for the data memory space. This mode also alters the behavior of Indirect Addressing using FSR2 and its associated operands.

What does not change is just as important. The size of the data memory space is unchanged, as well as its linear addressing. The SFR map remains the same. Core PIC18 instructions can still operate in both Direct and Indirect Addressing mode; inherent and literal instructions do not change at all. Indirect Addressing with FSR0 and FSR1 also remains unchanged.

5.6.1 INDEXED ADDRESSING WITH LITERAL OFFSET

Enabling the PIC18 extended instruction set changes the behavior of Indirect Addressing using the FSR2 register pair and its associated file operands. Under the proper conditions, instructions that use the Access Bank – that is, most bit-oriented and byte-oriented – instructions – can invoke a form of Indexed Addressing using an offset specified in the instruction. This special addressing mode is known as Indexed Addressing with Literal Offset or Indexed Literal Offset mode.

When using the extended instruction set, this addressing mode requires the following:

- The use of the Access Bank is forced ('a' = 0); and
- The file address argument is less than or equal to 5Fh.

Under these conditions, the file address of the instruction is not interpreted as the lower byte of an address (used with the BSR in Direct Addressing), or as an 8-bit address in the Access Bank. Instead, the value is interpreted as an offset value to an Address Pointer, specified by FSR2. The offset and the contents of FSR2 are added to obtain the target address of the operation.

5.6.2 INSTRUCTIONS AFFECTED BY INDEXED LITERAL OFFSET MODE

Any of the core PIC18 instructions that can use Direct Addressing are potentially affected by the Indexed Literal Offset Addressing mode. This includes all byte-oriented and bit-oriented instructions, or almost one-half of the standard PIC18 instruction set. Instructions that only use Inherent or Literal Addressing modes are unaffected.

Additionally, byte-oriented and bit-oriented instructions are not affected if they use the Access Bank (Access RAM bit is '1'), or include a file address of 60h or above. Instructions meeting these criteria will continue to execute as before. A comparison of the different possible addressing modes when the extended instruction set is enabled in shown in Figure 5-8.

Those who desire to use byte-oriented or bit-oriented instructions in the Indexed Literal Offset mode should note the changes to assembler syntax for this mode. This is described in more detail in **Section 25.2.1 "Extended Instruction Syntax"**.

TABLE 10-5: PORTC I/O SUMMARY

Pin Name	Function	I/O	TRIS	Buffer	Description
RC0/T1OSO/ T13CKI	RC0	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<0> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<0> data input.
	T1OSO	OUT	x	ANA	Timer1 oscillator output – overrides the TRIS<0> control when enabled.
	T13CKI	IN	1	ST	Timer1/Timer3 clock input.
RC1/T1OSI	RC1	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<1> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<1> data input.
	T1OSI	IN	x	ANA	Timer1 oscillator input – overrides the TRIS<1> control when enabled.
RC2/CCP1	RC2	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<2> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<2> data input.
	CCP1	OUT	0	DIG	CCP1 compare output.
		IN	1	ST	CCP1 capture input.
RC3/SCK/SCL	RC3	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<3> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<3> data input.
	SCK	OUT	0	DIG	SPI clock output (MSSP module) – must have TRIS set to '1' to allow the MSSP module to control the bidirectional communication.
		IN	1	ST	SPI clock input (MSSP module).
	SCL	OUT	0	DIG	I^2C™/SMBus clock output (MSSP module) – must have TRIS set to '1' to allow the MSSP module to control the bidirectional communication.
		IN	1	I^2C/SMB	I^2C/SMBus clock input.
RC4/SDI/SDA	RC4	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<4> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<4> data input.
	SDI	IN	1	ST	SPI data input (MSSP module).
	SDA	OUT	1	DIG	I^2C/SMBus data output (MSSP module) – must have TRIS set to '1' to allow the MSSP module to control the bidirectional communication.
		IN	1	I^2C/SMB	I^2C/SMBus data input (MSSP module) – must have TRIS set to '1' to allow the MSSP module to control the bidirectional communication.
RC5/SDO	RC5	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<5> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<5> data input.
	SDO	OUT	0	DIG	SPI data output (MSSP module).
RC6/TX/CK	RC6	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<6> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<6> data input.
	TX	OUT	0	DIG	EUSART data output.
	CK	OUT	1	DIG	EUSART synchronous clock output – must have TRIS set to '1' to enable EUSART to control the bidirectional communication.
		IN	1	ST	EUSART synchronous clock input.
RC7/RX/DT	RC7	OUT	0	DIG	LATC<7> data output.
		IN	1	ST	PORTC<7> data input.
	RX	IN	1	ST	EUSART asynchronous data input.
	DT	OUT	1	DIG	EUSART synchronous data output – must have TRIS set to '1' to enable EUSART to control the bidirectional communication.
		IN	1	ST	EUSART synchronous data input.

Legend: OUT = Output; IN = Input; ANA = Analog Signal; DIG = Digital Output; ST = Schmitt Buffer Input; TTL = TTL Buffer Input; I^2C = Inter-Integrated Circuit; SMBus = System Management Bus

TABLE 15-5: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PWM AND TIMER2

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	51
RCON	IPEN	SBOREN(2)	—	$\overline{RI}$	$\overline{TO}$	$\overline{PD}$	$\overline{POR}$	$\overline{BOR}$	52
PIR1	PSPIF(1)	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	54
PIE1	PSPIE(1)	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	54
IPR1	PSPIP(1)	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	54
TRISB	PORTB Data Direction Register								54
TRISC	PORTC Data Direction Register								54
TMR2	Timer2 Register								52
PR2	Timer2 Period Register								52
T2CON	—	T2OUTPS3	T2OUTPS2	T2OUTPS1	T2OUTPS0	TMR2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0	52
CCPR1L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 Low Byte								53
CCPR1H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 High Byte								53
CCP1CON	—	—	DC1B1	DC1B0	CCP1M3	CCP1M2	CCP1M1	CCP1M0	53
ECCPR1L(1)	Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 Low Byte								53
ECCPR1H(1)	Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 High Byte								53
ECCP1CON(1)	EPWM1M1	EPWM1M0	EDC1B1	EDC1B0	ECCP1M3	ECCP1M2	ECCP1M1	ECCP1M0	53

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by PWM or Timer2.

Note 1: These bits or registers are available on PIC18F4682/4685 devices only.

2: The SBOREN bit is only available when CONFIG2L<1:0> = 01; otherwise, it is disabled and reads as '0'.

REGISTER 23-34: BnDLC: TX/RX BUFFER n DATA LENGTH CODE REGISTERS IN RECEIVE MODE [0 ≤ n ≤ 5, TXnEN (BSEL<n>) = 0](1)

U-0	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x
—	RXRTR	RB1	RB0	DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6 **RXRTR:** Receiver Remote Transmission Request bit
1 = This is a remote transmission request
0 = This is not a remote transmission request

bit 5 **RB1:** Reserved bit 1
Reserved by CAN Spec and read as '0'.

bit 4 **RB0:** Reserved bit 0
Reserved by CAN Spec and read as '0'.

bit 3-0 **DLC3:DLC0:** Data Length Code bits
1111 = Reserved
1110 = Reserved
1101 = Reserved
1100 = Reserved
1011 = Reserved
1010 = Reserved
1001 = Reserved
1000 = Data length = 8 bytes
0111 = Data length = 7 bytes
0110 = Data length = 6 bytes
0101 = Data length = 5 bytes
0100 = Data length = 4 bytes
0011 = Data length = 3 bytes
0010 = Data length = 2 bytes
0001 = Data length = 1 bytes
0000 = Data length = 0 bytes

Note 1: These registers are available in Mode 1 and 2 only.

TABLE 23-1: CAN CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Address(1)	Name
D7Fh	—(4)
D7Eh	—(4)
D7Dh	—(4)
D7Ch	—(4)
D7Bh	RXF11EIDL
D7Ah	RXF11EIDH
D79h	RXF11SIDL
D78h	RXF11SIDH
D77h	RXF10EIDL
D76h	RXF10EIDH
D75h	RXF10SIDL
D74h	RXF10SIDH
D73h	RXF9EIDL
D72h	RXF9EIDH
D71h	RXF9SIDL
D70h	RXF9SIDH
D6Fh	—(4)
D6Eh	—(4)
D6Dh	—(4)
D6Ch	—(4)
D6Bh	RXF8EIDL
D6Ah	RXF8EIDH
D69h	RXF8SIDL
D68h	RXF8SIDH
D67h	RXF7EIDL
D66h	RXF7EIDH
D65h	RXF7SIDL
D64h	RXF7SIDH
D63h	RXF6EIDL
D62h	RXF6EIDH
D61h	RXF6SIDL
D60h	RXF6SIDH

Note 1: Shaded registers are available in Access Bank low area while the rest are available in Bank 15.

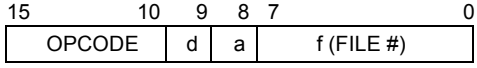
2: CANSTAT register is repeated in these locations to simplify application firmware. Unique names are given for each instance of the controller register due to the Microchip header file requirement.

3: These registers are not CAN registers.

4: Unimplemented registers are read as '0'.

FIGURE 25-1: GENERAL FORMAT FOR INSTRUCTIONS

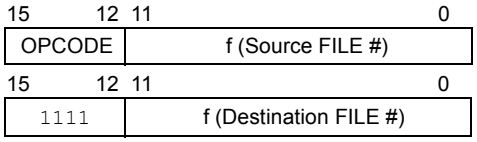
Byte-oriented file register operations — **Example Instruction**



`ADDWF MYREG, W, B`

d = 0 for result destination to be WREG register
d = 1 for result destination to be file register (f)
a = 0 to force Access Bank
a = 1 for BSR to select bank
f = 8-bit file register address

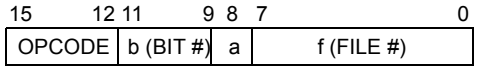
Byte to Byte move operations (2-word)



`MOVFF MYREG1, MYREG2`

f = 12-bit file register address

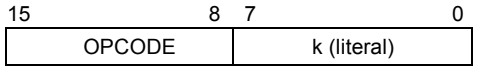
Bit-oriented file register operations



`BSF MYREG, bit, B`

b = 3-bit position of bit in file register (f)
a = 0 to force Access Bank
a = 1 for BSR to select bank
f = 8-bit file register address

Literal operations

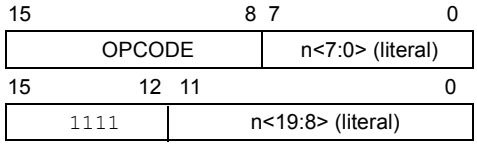


`MOVLW 7Fh`

k = 8-bit immediate value

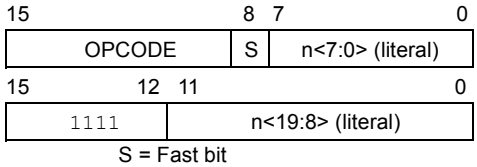
Control operations

`CALL`, `GOTO` and Branch operations



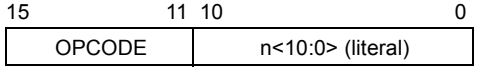
`GOTO Label`

n = 20-bit immediate value

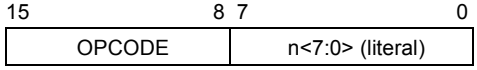


`CALL MYFUNC`

S = Fast bit



`BRA MYFUNC`



`BC MYFUNC`

BZ **Branch if Zero**

Syntax: BZ n

Operands: -128 ≤ n ≤ 127

Operation: if Zero bit is '1'
(PC) + 2 + 2n → PC

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

1110	0000	nnnn	nnnn

Description: If the Zero bit is '1', then the program will branch.
The 2's complement number '2n' is added to the PC. Since the PC will have incremented to fetch the next instruction, the new address will be PC + 2 + 2n. This instruction is then a two-cycle instruction.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1(2)

Q Cycle Activity:

If Jump:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	Write to PC
No operation	No operation	No operation	No operation

If No Jump:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'n'	Process Data	No operation

Example: `HERE BZ Jump`

Before Instruction
PC = address (HERE)
After Instruction
If Zero = 1;
PC = address (Jump)
If Zero = 0;
PC = address (HERE + 2)

CALL **Subroutine Call**

Syntax: CALL k {,s}

Operands: 0 ≤ k ≤ 1048575
s ∈ [0,1]

Operation: (PC) + 4 → TOS,
k → PC<20:1>;
if s = 1,
(W) → WS,
(STATUS) → STATUSS,
(BSR) → BSRS

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

1st word (k<7:0>)	1110	110s	$k_7$kkk	kkkk$_0$
2nd word(k<19:8>)	1111	k_{19}kkk	kkkk	kkkk$_8$

Description: Subroutine call of entire 2-Mbyte memory range. First, return address (PC + 4) is pushed onto the return stack. If 's' = 1, the W, STATUS and BSR registers are also pushed into their respective shadow registers, WS, STATUSS and BSRS. If 's' = 0, no update occurs (default). Then, the 20-bit value 'k' is loaded into PC<20:1>. CALL is a two-cycle instruction.

Words: 2

Cycles: 2

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read literal 'k'<7:0>,	Push PC to stack	Read literal 'k'<19:8>, Write to PC
No operation	No operation	No operation	No operation

Example: `HERE CALL THERE, 1`

Before Instruction
PC = address (HERE)
After Instruction
PC = address (THERE)
TOS = address (HERE + 4)
WS = W
BSRS = BSR
STATUSS= STATUS

ADDWF — ADD W to Indexed (Indexed Literal Offset mode)

Syntax: ADDWF [k] {,d}

Operands: $0 \le k \le 95$
$d \in [0,1]$
a = 0

Operation: (W) + ((FSR2) + k) → dest

Status Affected: N, OV, C, DC, Z

Encoding:

0010	01d0	kkkk	kkkk

Description: The contents of W are added to the contents of the register indicated by FSR2, offset by the value 'k'.
If 'd' is '0', the result is stored in W. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register 'f' (default).

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read 'k'	Process Data	Write to destination

Example: ADDWF [OFST],0

Before Instruction
W = 17h
OFST = 2Ch
FSR2 = 0A00h
Contents of 0A2Ch = 20h
After Instruction
W = 37h
Contents of 0A2Ch = 20h

BSF — Bit Set Indexed (Indexed Literal Offset mode)

Syntax: BSF [k], b

Operands: $0 \le f \le 95$
$0 \le b \le 7$
a = 0

Operation: 1 → ((FSR2 + k))<b>

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

1000	bbb0	kkkk	kkkk

Description: Bit 'b' of the register indicated by FSR2, offset by the value 'k', is set.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read register 'f'	Process Data	Write to destination

Example: BSF [FLAG_OFST], 7

Before Instruction
FLAG_OFST = 0Ah
FSR2 = 0A00h
Contents of 0A0Ah = 55h
After Instruction
Contents of 0A0Ah = D5h

SETF — Set Indexed (Indexed Literal Offset mode)

Syntax: SETF [k]

Operands: $0 \le k \le 95$

Operation: FFh → ((FSR2) + k)

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

0110	1000	kkkk	kkkk

Description: The contents of the register indicated by FSR2, offset by 'k', are set to FFh.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read 'k'	Process Data	Write register

Example: SETF [OFST]

Before Instruction
OFST = 2Ch
FSR2 = 0A00h
Contents of 0A2Ch = 00h
After Instruction
Contents of 0A2Ch = FFh

FIGURE 27-1: PIC18F2682/2685/4682/4685 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH (INDUSTRIAL)

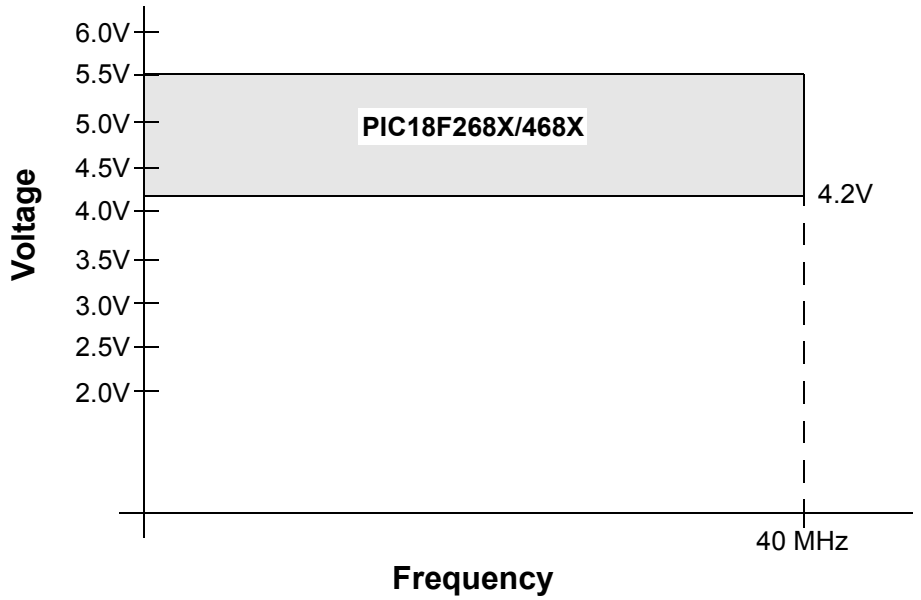
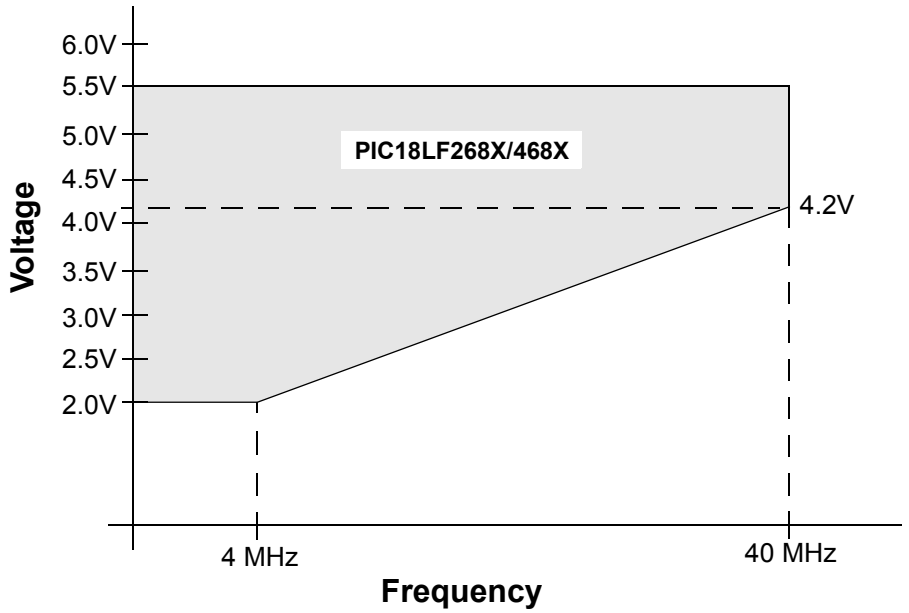


FIGURE 27-2: PIC18LF2682/2685/4682/4685 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH (INDUSTRIAL)



F_{MAX} = (16.36 MHz/V) ($V_{DDAPPMIN}$ – 2.0V) + 4 MHz

Note: $V_{DDAPPMIN}$ is the minimum voltage of the PIC® device in the application.

27.4.3 TIMING DIAGRAMS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FIGURE 27-5: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING (ALL MODES EXCEPT PLL)

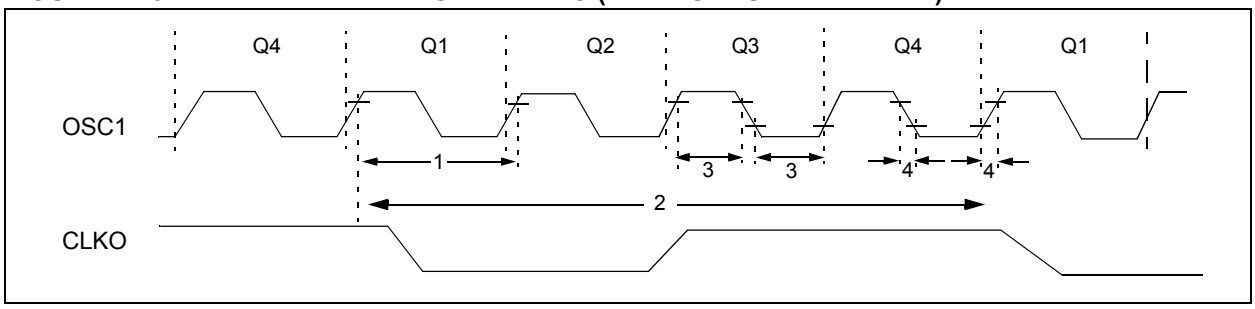
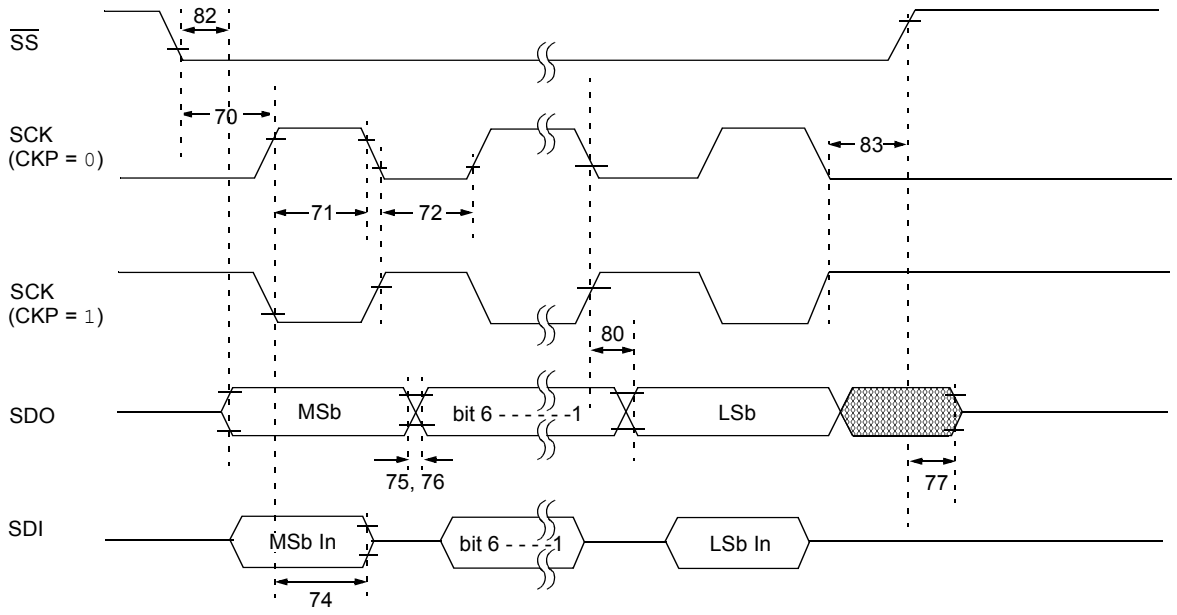


TABLE 27-6: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
1A	FOSC	External CLKI Frequency(1)	DC	1	MHz	XT, RC Oscillator modes
			DC	25	MHz	HS Oscillator mode
			DC	31.25	kHz	LP Oscillator mode
			DC	40	MHz	EC Oscillator mode
		Oscillator Frequency(1)	DC	4	MHz	RC Oscillator mode
			0.1	4	MHz	XT Oscillator mode
			4	25	MHz	HS Oscillator mode
			4	10	MHz	HSPLL Oscillator mode
			5	200	kHz	LP Oscillator mode
1	TOSC	External CLKI Period(1)	1000	—	ns	XT, RC Oscillator modes
			40	—	ns	HS Oscillator mode
			32	—	μs	LP Oscillator mode
			25	—	ns	EC Oscillator mode
		Oscillator Period(1)	250	—	ns	RC Oscillator mode
			250	1	μs	XT Oscillator mode
			40	250	ns	HS Oscillator mode
			100	250	ns	HSPLL Oscillator mode
			5	200	μs	LP Oscillator mode
2	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time(1)	100	—	ns	TCY = 4/FOSC
3	TOSL, TOSH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	30	—	ns	XT Oscillator mode
			2.5	—	μs	LP Oscillator mode
			10	—	ns	HS Oscillator mode
4	TOSR, TOSF	External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	—	20	ns	XT Oscillator mode
			—	50	ns	LP Oscillator mode
			—	7.5	ns	HS Oscillator mode

Note 1: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals four times the input oscillator time base period for all configurations except PLL. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at “min.” values with an external clock applied to the OSC1/CLKI pin. When an external clock input is used, the “max.” cycle time limit is “DC” (no clock) for all devices.

FIGURE 27-15: EXAMPLE SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 1)



Note: Refer to Figure 27-4 for load conditions.

TABLE 27-17: EXAMPLE SPI SLAVE MODE REQUIREMENTS (CKE = 1)

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Max	Units	Conditions
70	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS}$ ↓ to SCK ↓ or SCK ↑ Input		Tcy	—	ns	
71	TscH	SCK Input High Time	Continuous	1.25 Tcy + 30	—	ns	
71A			Single Byte	40	—	ns	**(Note 1)**
72	TscL	SCK Input Low Time	Continuous	1.25 Tcy + 30	—	ns	
72A			Single Byte	40	—	ns	**(Note 1)**
73A	Tb2b	Last Clock Edge of Byte 1 to the first Clock Edge of Byte 2		1.5 Tcy + 40	—	ns	**(Note 2)**
74	TscH2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI Data Input to SCK Edge		100	—	ns	
75	TdoR	SDO Data Output Rise Time	PIC18**F**XXXX	—	25	ns	
			PIC18**LF**XXXX	—	45	ns	VDD = 2.0V
76	TdoF	SDO Data Output Fall Time		—	25	ns	
77	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS}$↑ to SDO Output High-Impedance		10	50	ns	
80	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDO Data Output Valid after SCK Edge	PIC18**F**XXXX	—	50	ns	
			PIC18**LF**XXXX	—	100	ns	VDD = 2.0V
82	TssL2doV	SDO Data Output Valid after $\overline{SS}$ ↓ Edge	PIC18**F**XXXX	—	50	ns	
			PIC18**LF**XXXX	—	100	ns	VDD = 2.0V
83	TscH2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS}$ ↑ after SCK Edge		1.5 Tcy + 40	—	ns	

Note 1: Requires the use of parameter 73A.

2: Only if parameter 71A and 72A are used.

NOTES: