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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	4MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	1.75KB (1K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	64 x 8
RAM Size	68 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	18-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	18-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lf84t-04i-so

PIC16F8X

TABLE 1-1 PIC16F8X FAMILY OF DEVICES

		PIC16F83	PIC16CR83	PIC16F84	PIC16CR84
Clock	Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz)	10	10	10	10
	Flash Program Memory	512	—	1K	—
Memory	EEPROM Program Memory	—	—	—	—
	ROM Program Memory	—	512	—	1K
	Data Memory (bytes)	36	36	68	68
	Data EEPROM (bytes)	64	64	64	64
Peripherals	Timer Module(s)	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0	TMR0
	Interrupt Sources	4	4	4	4
	I/O Pins	13	13	13	13
Features	Voltage Range (Volts)	2.0-6.0	2.0-6.0	2.0-6.0	2.0-6.0
	Packages	18-pin DIP, SOIC	18-pin DIP, SOIC	18-pin DIP, SOIC	18-pin DIP, SOIC

All PIC® Family devices have Power-on Reset, selectable Watchdog Timer, selectable code protect and high I/O current capability.
All PIC16F8X Family devices use serial programming with clock pin RB6 and data pin RB7.

PIC16F8X

TABLE 4-1 REGISTER FILE SUMMARY

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on Power-on Reset	Value on all other resets (Note3)
Bank 0											
00h	INDF	Uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								---- --	---- --
01h	TMR0	8-bit real-time clock/counter								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
02h	PCL	Low order 8 bits of the Program Counter (PC)								0000 0000	0000 0000
03h	STATUS ⁽²⁾	IRP	RP1	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu
04h	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer 0								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
05h	PORTA	—	—	—	RA4/T0CKI	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	--x xxxx	--u uuuu
06h	PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0/INT	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
07h		Unimplemented location, read as '0'								---- --	---- --
08h	EEDATA	EEPROM data register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
09h	EEADR	EEPROM address register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
0Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write buffer for upper 5 bits of the PC ⁽¹⁾					--0 0000	--0 0000
0Bh	INTCON	GIE	EEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
Bank 1											
80h	INDF	Uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								---- --	---- --
81h	OPTION_REG	RBP \overline{U}	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
82h	PCL	Low order 8 bits of Program Counter (PC)								0000 0000	0000 0000
83h	STATUS ⁽²⁾	IRP	RP1	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu
84h	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer 0								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	PORTA data direction register					--1 1111	--1 1111
86h	TRISB	PORTB data direction register								1111 1111	1111 1111
87h		Unimplemented location, read as '0'								---- --	---- --
88h	EECON1	—	—	—	EEIF	WRERR	WREN	WR	RD	--0 x000	--0 q000
89h	EECON2	EEPROM control register 2 (not a physical register)								---- --	---- --
0Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write buffer for upper 5 bits of the PC ⁽¹⁾					--0 0000	--0 0000
0Bh	INTCON	GIE	EEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u

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

Note 1: The upper byte of the program counter is not directly accessible. PCLATH is a slave register for PC<12:8>. The contents of PCLATH can be transferred to the upper byte of the program counter, but the contents of PC<12:8> is never transferred to PCLATH.

2: The \overline{TO} and \overline{PD} status bits in the STATUS register are not affected by a \overline{MCLR} reset.

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

NOTES:

6.0 TIMER0 MODULE AND TMR0 REGISTER

The Timer0 module timer/counter has the following features:

- 8-bit timer/counter
- Readable and writable
- 8-bit software programmable prescaler
- Internal or external clock select
- Interrupt on overflow from FFh to 00h
- Edge select for external clock

Timer mode is selected by clearing the T0CS bit (OPTION_REG<5>). In timer mode, the Timer0 module (Figure 6-1) will increment every instruction cycle (without prescaler). If the TMR0 register is written, the increment is inhibited for the following two cycles (Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3). The user can work around this by writing an adjusted value to the TMR0 register.

Counter mode is selected by setting the T0CS bit (OPTION_REG<5>). In this mode TMR0 will increment either on every rising or falling edge of pin RA4/T0CKI. The incrementing edge is determined by the T0 source

edge select bit, T0SE (OPTION_REG<4>). Clearing bit T0SE selects the rising edge. Restrictions on the external clock input are discussed in detail in Section 6.2.

The prescaler is shared between the Timer0 Module and the Watchdog Timer. The prescaler assignment is controlled, in software, by control bit PSA (OPTION_REG<3>). Clearing bit PSA will assign the prescaler to the Timer0 Module. The prescaler is not readable or writable. When the prescaler (Section 6.3) is assigned to the Timer0 Module, the prescale value (1:2, 1:4, ..., 1:256) is software selectable.

6.1 TMR0 Interrupt

The TMR0 interrupt is generated when the TMR0 register overflows from FFh to 00h. This overflow sets the T0IF bit (INTCON<2>). The interrupt can be masked by clearing enable bit T0IE (INTCON<5>). The T0IF bit must be cleared in software by the Timer0 Module interrupt service routine before re-enabling this interrupt. The TMR0 interrupt (Figure 6-4) cannot wake the processor from SLEEP since the timer is shut off during SLEEP.

FIGURE 6-1: TMR0 BLOCK DIAGRAM

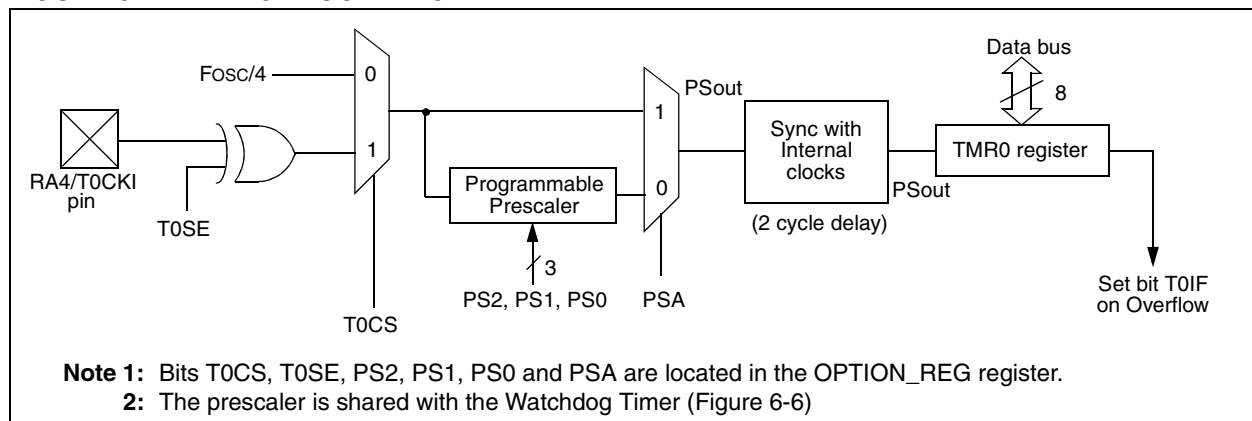


FIGURE 6-2: TMR0 TIMING: INTERNAL CLOCK/NO PRESCALER

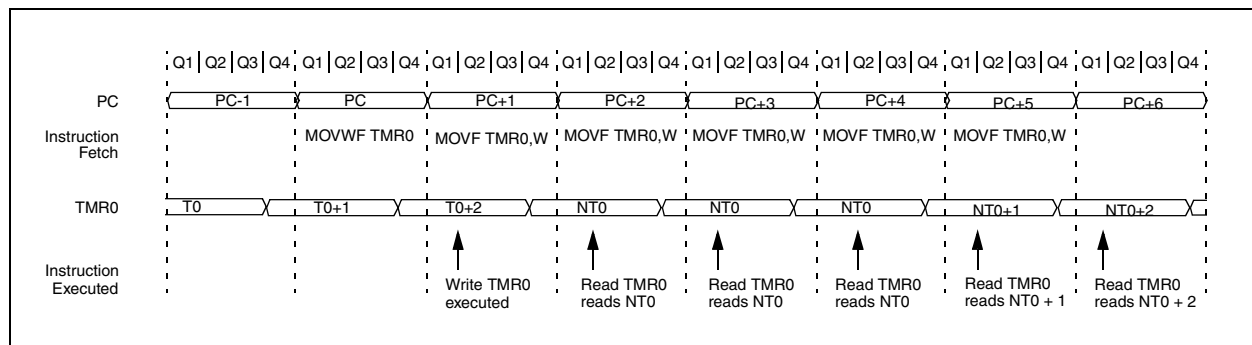


FIGURE 6-3: TMR0 TIMING: INTERNAL CLOCK/PRESCALE 1:2

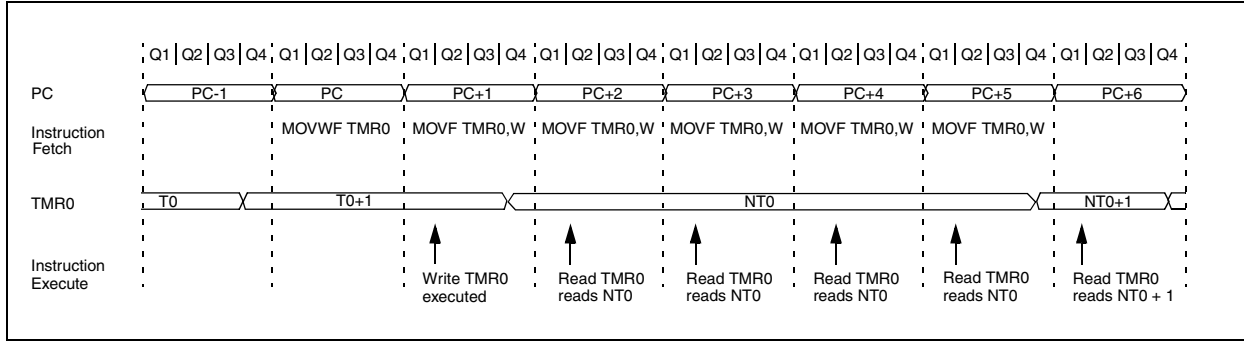
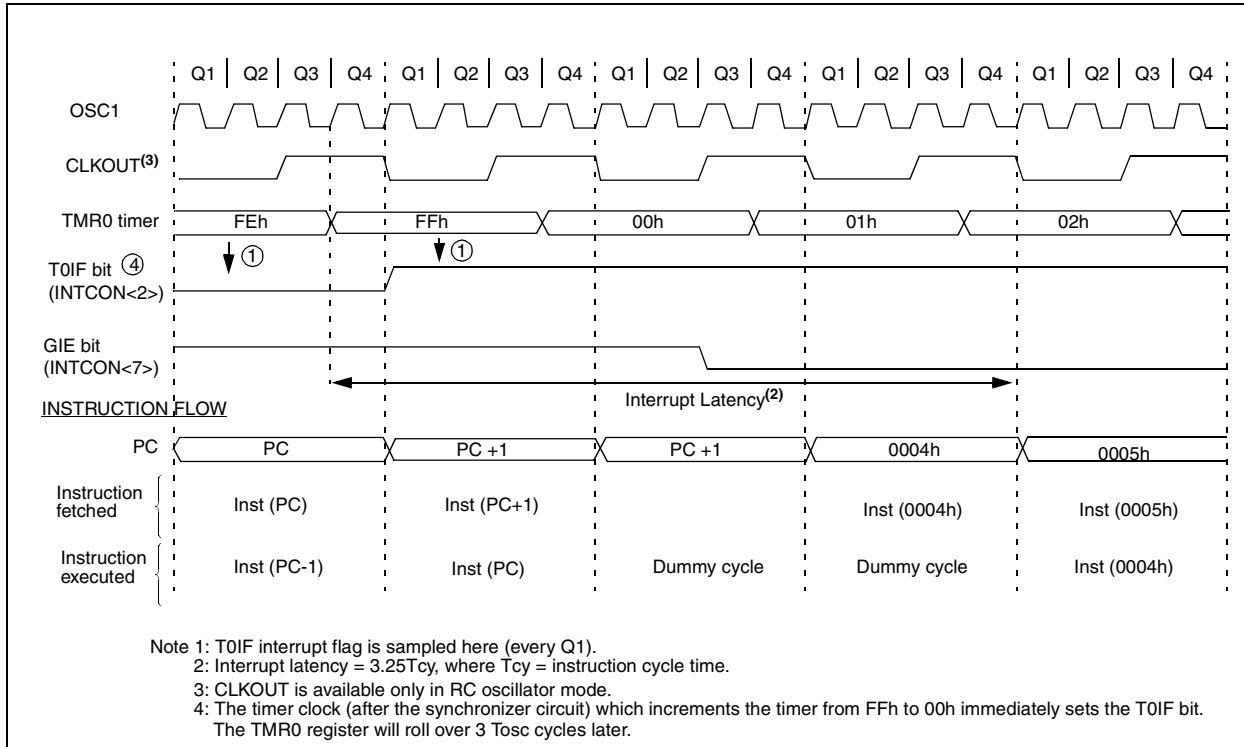


FIGURE 6-4: TMR0 INTERRUPT TIMING



7.0 DATA EEPROM MEMORY

The EEPROM data memory is readable and writable during normal operation (full VDD range). This memory is not directly mapped in the register file space. Instead it is indirectly addressed through the Special Function Registers. There are four SFRs used to read and write this memory. These registers are:

- EECON1
- EECON2
- EEDATA
- EEADR

EEDATA holds the 8-bit data for read/write, and EEADR holds the address of the EEPROM location being accessed. PIC16F8X devices have 64 bytes of data EEPROM with an address range from 0h to 3Fh.

The EEPROM data memory allows byte read and write. A byte write automatically erases the location and writes the new data (erase before write). The EEPROM

data memory is rated for high erase/write cycles. The write time is controlled by an on-chip timer. The write-time will vary with voltage and temperature as well as from chip to chip. Please refer to AC specifications for exact limits.

When the device is code protected, the CPU may continue to read and write the data EEPROM memory. The device programmer can no longer access this memory.

7.1 EEADR

The EEADR register can address up to a maximum of 256 bytes of data EEPROM. Only the first 64 bytes of data EEPROM are implemented.

The upper two bits are address decoded. This means that these two bits must always be '0' to ensure that the address is in the 64 byte memory space.

FIGURE 7-1: EECON1 REGISTER (ADDRESS 88h)

U	U	U	R/W-0	R/W-x	R/W-0	R/S-0	R/S-x
—	—	—	EEIF	WRERR	WREN	WR	RD
bit7							bit0

R = Readable bit
W = Writable bit
S = Settable bit
U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
- n = Value at POR reset

bit 7:5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4 **EEIF:** EEPROM Write Operation Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The write operation completed (must be cleared in software)
0 = The write operation is not complete or has not been started

bit 3 **WRERR:** EEPROM Error Flag bit
1 = A write operation is prematurely terminated (any MCLR reset or any WDT reset during normal operation)
0 = The write operation completed

bit 2 **WREN:** EEPROM Write Enable bit
1 = Allows write cycles
0 = Inhibits write to the data EEPROM

bit 1 **WR:** Write Control bit
1 = initiates a write cycle. (The bit is cleared by hardware once write is complete. The WR bit can only be set (not cleared) in software.
0 = Write cycle to the data EEPROM is complete

bit 0 **RD:** Read Control bit
1 = Initiates an EEPROM read (read takes one cycle. RD is cleared in hardware. The RD bit can only be set (not cleared) in software).
0 = Does not initiate an EEPROM read

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8.1 Configuration Bits

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

Address 2007h is beyond the user program memory space and it belongs to the special test/configuration memory space (2000h - 3FFFh). This space can only be accessed during programming.

To find out how to program the PIC16C84, refer to *PIC16C84 EEPROM Memory Programming Specification* (DS30189).

FIGURE 8-1: CONFIGURATION WORD - PIC16CR83 AND PIC16CR84

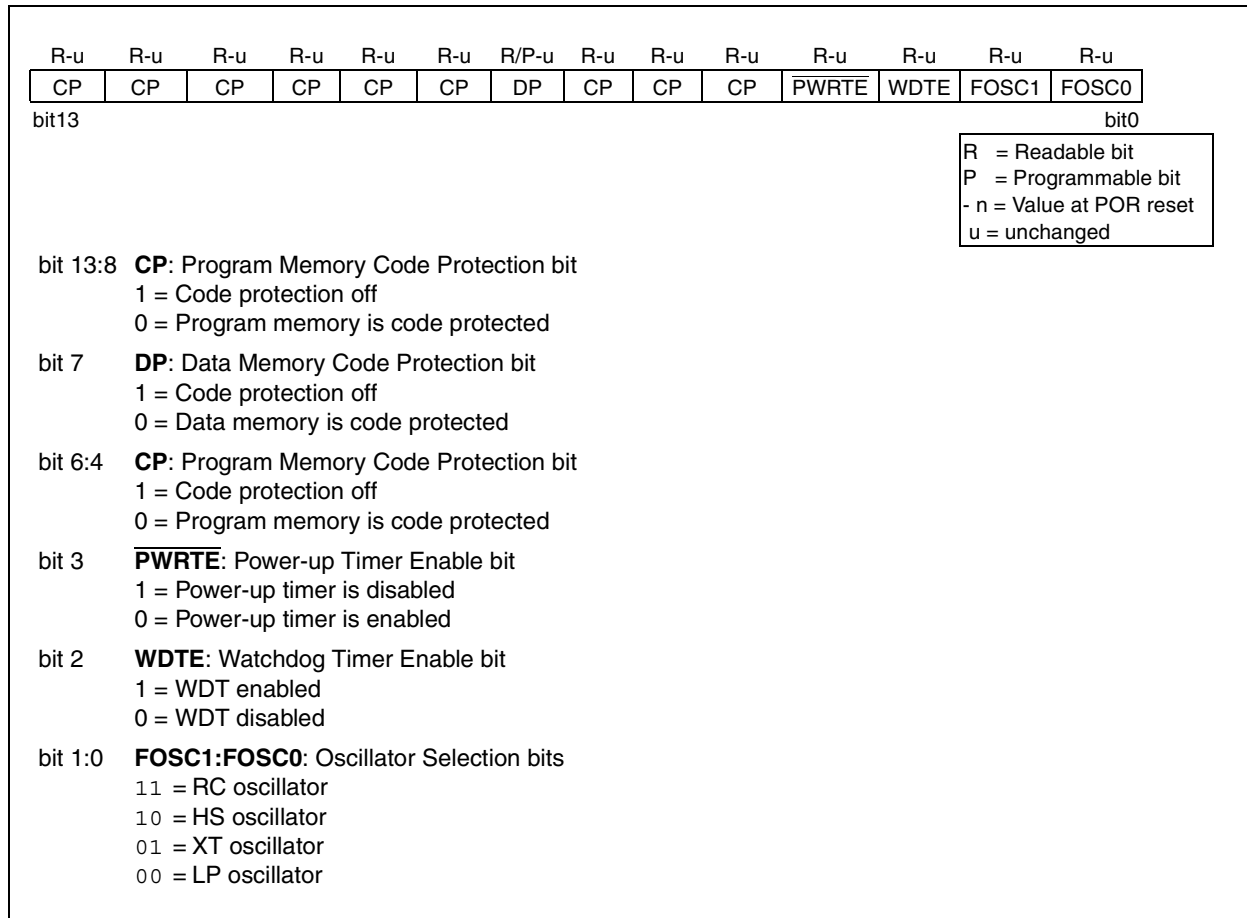
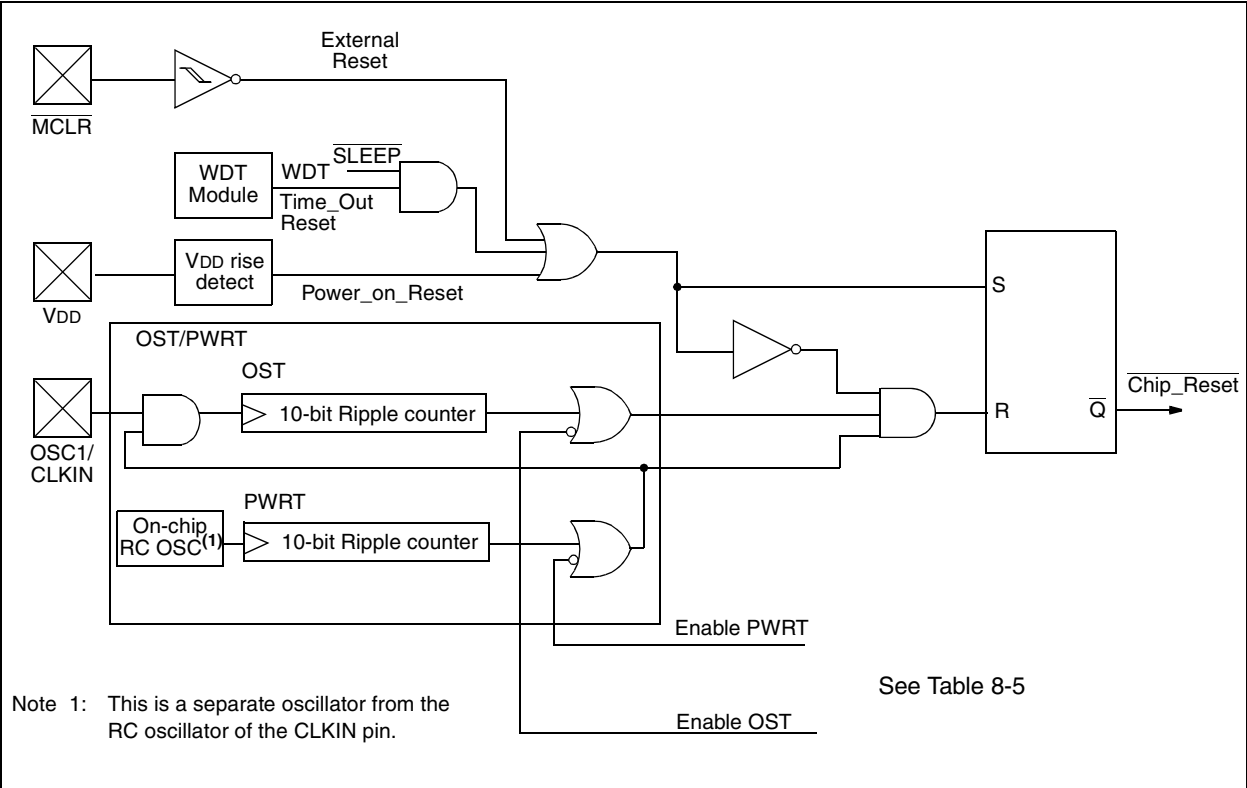


FIGURE 8-8: SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM OF ON-CHIP RESET CIRCUIT



8.11 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

The Watchdog Timer is a free running on-chip RC oscillator which does not require any external components. This RC oscillator is separate from the RC oscillator of the OSC1/CLKIN pin. That means that the WDT will run even if the clock on the OSC1/CLKIN and OSC2/CLKOUT pins of the device has been stopped, for example, by execution of a `SLEEP` instruction. During normal operation a WDT time-out generates a device RESET. If the device is in `SLEEP` mode, a WDT Wake-up causes the device to wake-up and continue with normal operation. The WDT can be permanently disabled by programming configuration bit `WDTE` as a '0' (Section 8.1).

8.11.1 WDT PERIOD

The WDT has a nominal time-out period of 18 ms, (with no prescaler). The time-out periods vary with temperature, V_{DD} and process variations from part to

part (see DC specs). If longer time-out periods are desired, a prescaler with a division ratio of up to 1:128 can be assigned to the WDT under software control by writing to the `OPTION_REG` register. Thus, time-out periods up to 2.3 seconds can be realized.

The `CLRWDT` and `SLEEP` instructions clear the WDT and the postscaler (if assigned to the WDT) and prevent it from timing out and generating a device RESET condition.

The \overline{TO} bit in the `STATUS` register will be cleared upon a WDT time-out.

8.11.2 WDT PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

It should also be taken into account that under worst case conditions (V_{DD} = Min., Temperature = Max., max. WDT prescaler) it may take several seconds before a WDT time-out occurs.

FIGURE 8-18: WATCHDOG TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM

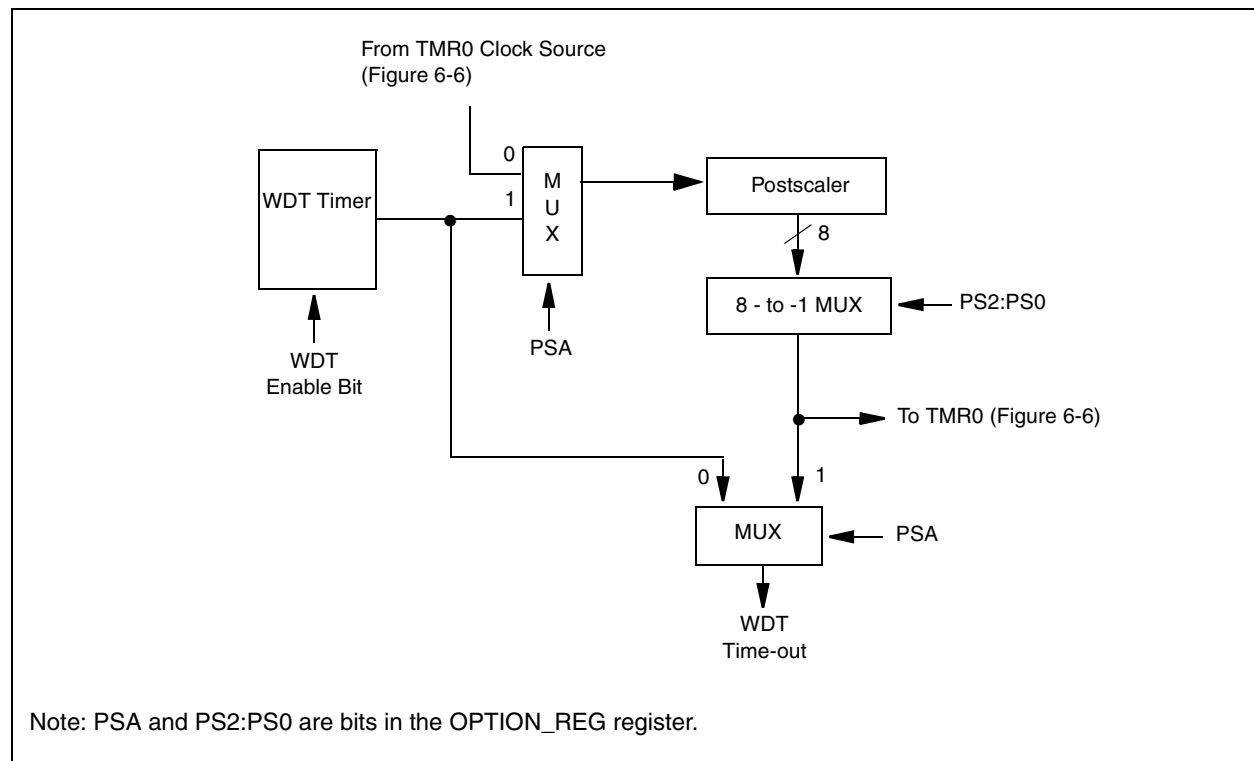


TABLE 8-7 SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WATCHDOG TIMER

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on Power-on Reset	Value on all other resets
2007h	Config. bits	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	PWRTE ⁽¹⁾	WDTE	FOSC1	FOSC0	(2)	
81h	OPTION_REG	RBPV	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111

Legend: x = unknown. Shaded cells are not used by the WDT.

Note 1: See Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2 for operation of the PWRTE bit.

2: See Figure 8-1, Figure 8-2 and Section 8.13 for operation of the Code and Data protection bits.

8.12.3 WAKE-UP USING INTERRUPTS

When global interrupts are disabled (GIE cleared) and any interrupt source has both its interrupt enable bit and interrupt flag bit set, one of the following will occur:

- If the interrupt occurs **before** the execution of a **SLEEP** instruction, the **SLEEP** instruction will complete as a NOP. Therefore, the WDT and WDT postscaler will not be cleared, the $\overline{\text{TO}}$ bit will not be set and $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bits will not be cleared.
- If the interrupt occurs **during or after** the execution of a **SLEEP** instruction, the device will immediately wake up from sleep. The **SLEEP** instruction will be completely executed before the wake-up. Therefore, the WDT and WDT postscaler will be cleared, the $\overline{\text{TO}}$ bit will be set and the $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bit will be cleared.

Even if the flag bits were checked before executing a **SLEEP** instruction, it may be possible for flag bits to become set before the **SLEEP** instruction completes. To determine whether a **SLEEP** instruction executed, test the $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bit. If the $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bit is set, the **SLEEP** instruction was executed as a NOP.

To ensure that the WDT is cleared, a **CLRWDT** instruction should be executed before a **SLEEP** instruction.

8.13 Program Verification/Code Protection

If the code protection bit(s) have not been programmed, the on-chip program memory can be read out for verification purposes.

Note: Microchip does not recommend code protecting widowed devices.

8.14 ID Locations

Four memory locations (2000h - 2003h) are designated as ID locations to store checksum or other code identification numbers. These locations are not accessible during normal execution but are readable and writable only during program/verify. Only the 4 least significant bits of ID location are usable.

For ROM devices, these values are submitted along with the ROM code.

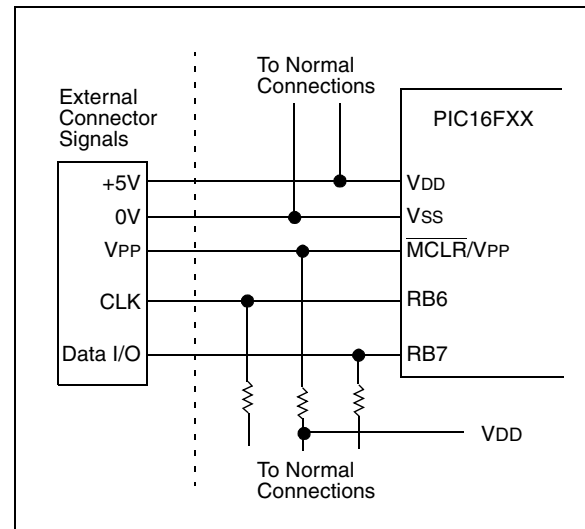
8.15 In-Circuit Serial Programming

PIC16F8X microcontrollers can be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is simply done with two lines for clock and data, and three other lines for power, ground, and the programming voltage. Customers can manufacture boards with unprogrammed devices, and then program the microcontroller just before shipping the product, allowing the most recent firmware or custom firmware to be programmed.

The device is placed into a program/verify mode by holding the RB6 and RB7 pins low, while raising the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin from V_{IL} to V_{IH} (see programming specification). RB6 becomes the programming clock and RB7 becomes the programming data. Both RB6 and RB7 are Schmitt Trigger inputs in this mode.

After reset, to place the device into programming/verify mode, the program counter (PC) points to location 00h. A 6-bit command is then supplied to the device, 14-bits of program data is then supplied to or from the device, using load or read-type instructions. For complete details of serial programming, please refer to the PIC16CXX Programming Specifications (Literature #DS30189).

FIGURE 8-20: TYPICAL IN-SYSTEM SERIAL PROGRAMMING CONNECTION



For ROM devices, both the program memory and Data EEPROM memory may be read, but only the Data EEPROM memory may be programmed.

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BCF		Bit Clear f			
Syntax:	[label] BCF f,b				
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $0 \leq b \leq 7$				
Operation:	$0 \rightarrow (f)$				
Status Affected:	None				
Encoding:	01	00bb	bfff	ffff	
Description:	Bit 'b' in register 'f' is cleared.				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				
Q Cycle Activity:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	Decode	Read register 'f'	Process data	Write register 'f'	

Example

```

BCF    FLAG_REG, 7

Before Instruction
FLAG_REG = 0xC7
After Instruction
FLAG_REG = 0x47

```

BSF		Bit Set f							
Syntax:	[label] BSF f,b								
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$								
	$0 \leq b \leq 7$								
Operation:	$1 \rightarrow (f)$								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>01</td><td>01bb</td><td>bfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>				01	01bb	bfff	ffff	
01	01bb	bfff	ffff						
Description:	Bit 'b' in register 'f' is set.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1								
Q Cycle Activity:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
	Decode	Read register 'f'	Process data	Write register 'f'					

Example

```

BSF    FLAG_REG, 7

Before Instruction
FLAG_REG = 0x0A
After Instruction
FLAG_REG = 0x8A

```

BTFSC		Bit Test, Skip if Clear							
Syntax:	[label] BTFSC f,b								
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $0 \leq b \leq 7$								
Operation:	skip if (f) = 0								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>01</td><td>10bb</td><td>bfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>					01	10bb	bfff	ffff
01	10bb	bfff	ffff						
Description:	If bit 'b' in register 'f' is '1' then the next instruction is executed. If bit 'b', in register 'f', is '0' then the next instruction is discarded, and a NOP is executed instead, making this a 2Tcy instruction.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1(2)								
Q Cycle Activity:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					

If Skip: (2nd Cycle)

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
No-Operation	No-Operation	No-Operation	No-Operation

Example

```

HERE    BTFSC  FLAG, 1
FALSE   GOTO   PROCESS_CODE
TRUE    :
        :
        :

```

Before Instruction
PC = address HERE

After Instruction
if $FLAG<1> = 0$,
PC = address TRUE
if $FLAG<1> \geq 1$,
PC = address FALSE

NOP		No Operation			
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] NOP				
Operands:	None				
Operation:	No operation				
Status Affected:	None				
Encoding:	00	0000	0xx0	0000	
Description:	No operation.				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				
Q Cycle Activity:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	Decode	No-Operation	No-Operation	No-Operation	
Example	NOP				

RETFIE		Return from Interrupt							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] RETFIE								
Operands:	None								
Operation:	TOS → PC, 1 → GIE								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>0000</td><td>0000</td><td>1001</td></tr></table>					00	0000	0000	1001
00	0000	0000	1001						
Description:	Return from Interrupt. Stack is POPed and Top of Stack (TOS) is loaded in the PC. Interrupts are enabled by setting Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE (INTCON<7>). This is a two cycle instruction.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	2								
Q Cycle Activity:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
1st Cycle	Decode	No-Operation	Set the GIE bit	Pop from the Stack					
2nd Cycle	No-Operation	No-Operation	No-Operation	No-Operation					
Example	RETFIE								

OPTION	Load Option Register				
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] OPTION				
Operands:	None				
Operation:	(W) → OPTION				
Status Affected:	None				
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>00</td><td>0000</td><td>0110</td><td>0010</td></tr></table>	00	0000	0110	0010
00	0000	0110	0010		
Description:	<p>The contents of the W register are loaded in the OPTION register. This instruction is supported for code compatibility with PIC16C5X products. Since OPTION is a readable/writable register, the user can directly address it.</p>				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				
Example	<div>To maintain upward compatibility with future PIC16CXX products, do not use this instruction.</div>				

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

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 destination

Example `XORWF REG 1`

Before Instruction

REG = 0xAF

W = 0xB5

After Instruction

REG = 0x1A

W = 0xB5

10.5 Timing Diagrams and Specifications

FIGURE 10-3: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

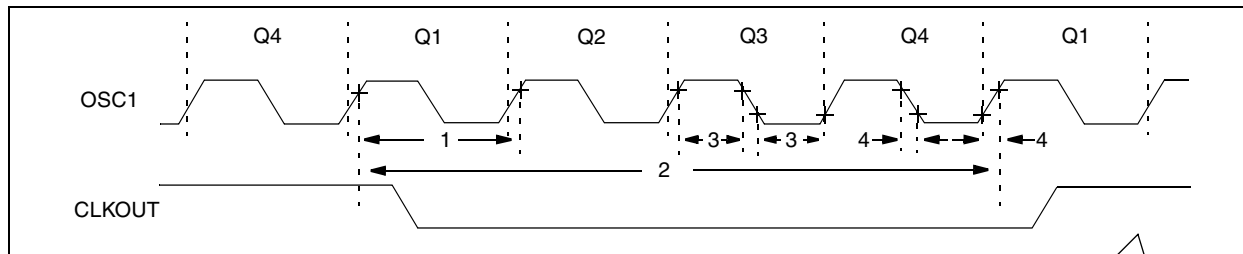


TABLE 10-3 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
	FOSC	External CLKIN Frequency⁽¹⁾	DC	—	2	MHz	XT, RC osc PIC16LF8X-04
			DC	—	4	MHz	XT, RC osc PIC16F8X-04
			DC	—	10	MHz	HS osc PIC16F8X-10
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP osc PIC16LF8X-04
		Oscillator Frequency⁽¹⁾	DC	—	2	MHz	RC osc PIC16LF8X-04
			DC	—	4	MHz	RC osc PIC16F8X-04
			0.1	—	2	MHz	XT osc PIC16LF8X-04
			0.1	—	4	MHz	XT osc PIC16F8X-04
			1.0	—	10	MHz	HS osc PIC16F8X-10
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP osc PIC16LF8X-04
1	Tosc	External CLKIN Period⁽¹⁾	500	—	—	ns	XT, RC osc PIC16LF8X-04
			250	—	—	ns	XT, RC osc PIC16F8X-04
			100	—	—	ns	HS osc PIC16F8X-10
			5.0	—	—	μs	LP osc PIC16LF8X-04
		Oscillator Period⁽¹⁾	500	—	—	ns	RC osc PIC16LF8X-04
			250	—	—	ns	RC osc PIC16F8X-04
			500	—	10,000	ns	XT osc PIC16LF8X-04
			250	—	10,000	ns	XT osc PIC16F8X-04
2	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time⁽¹⁾	0.4	4/Fosc	DC	μs	
3	TosL, TosH	Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	60 *	—	—	ns	XT osc PIC16LF8X-04
			50 *	—	—	ns	XT osc PIC16F8X-04
			2.0 *	—	—	μs	LP osc PIC16LF8X-04
			35 *	—	—	ns	HS osc PIC16F8X-10
4	TosR, TosF	Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	25 *	—	—	ns	XT osc PIC16F8X-04
			50 *	—	—	ns	LP osc PIC16LF8X-04
			15 *	—	—	ns	HS osc PIC16F8X-10

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in "Typ" column is at 5.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals four times the input oscillator time-base period. 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 pin.

When an external clock input is used, the "Max." cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

11.2 DC CHARACTERISTICS: PIC16LCR84, PIC16LCR83 (Commercial, Industrial)

DC Characteristics Power Supply Pins		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$ (commercial) $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial)					
Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	2.0	—	6.0	V	XT, RC, and LP osc configuration
D002	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage ⁽¹⁾	1.5*	—	—	V	Device in SLEEP mode
D003	VPOR	VDD start voltage to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	—	VSS	—	V	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D004	SVDD	VDD rise rate to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	0.05*	—	—	V/ms	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D010 D010A D014	IDD	Supply Current ⁽²⁾	— — —	1 7.3 15	4 10 45	mA mA μA	RC and XT osc configuration ⁽⁴⁾ Fosc = 2.0 MHz, VDD = 5.5V Fosc = 2.0 MHz, VDD = 5.5V (During EEPROM programming) LP osc configuration Fosc = 32 kHz, VDD = 2.0V, WDT disabled
D020 D021 D021A	IPD	Power-down Current ⁽³⁾	— — —	3.0 0.4 0.4	16 5.0 6.0	μA μA μA	VDD = 2.0V, WDT enabled, industrial VDD = 2.0V, WDT disabled, commercial VDD = 2.0V, WDT disabled, industrial

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in "Typ" column is at 5.0V, 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, T0CKI = 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.

FIGURE 11-6: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMINGS

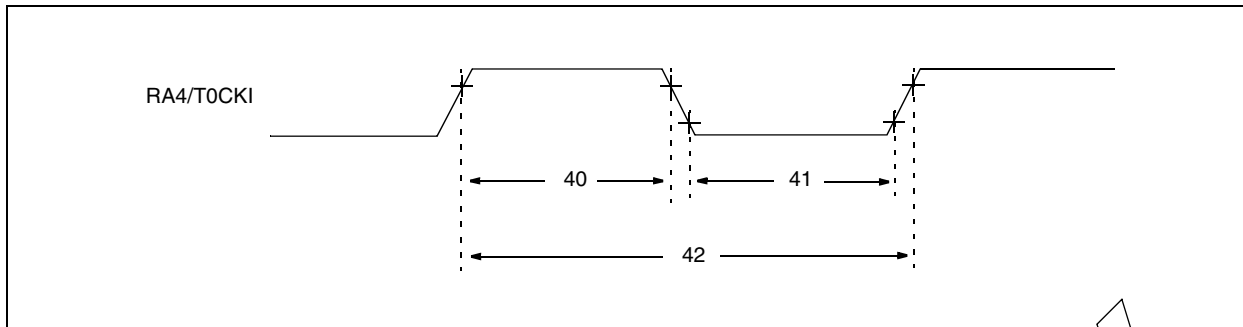


TABLE 11-6 TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic		Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
40	Tt0H	T0CKI High Pulse Width	No Prescaler	$0.5T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	$2.0V \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.0V$ $3.0V \leq V_{DD} \leq 6.0V$
			With Prescaler	50^* 30^*	— —	— —	ns ns	
41	Tt0L	T0CKI Low Pulse Width	No Prescaler	$0.5T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	$2.0V \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.0V$ $3.0V \leq V_{DD} \leq 6.0V$
			With Prescaler	50^* 20^*	— —	— —	ns ns	
42	Tt0P	T0CKI Period		$T_{CY} + 40^*$ N	—	—	ns	$N = \text{prescale value}$ (2, 4, ..., 256)

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in "Typ" column is at 5.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

FIGURE 12-10: TYPICAL IDD vs. FREQUENCY (RC MODE @20PF, 25°C)

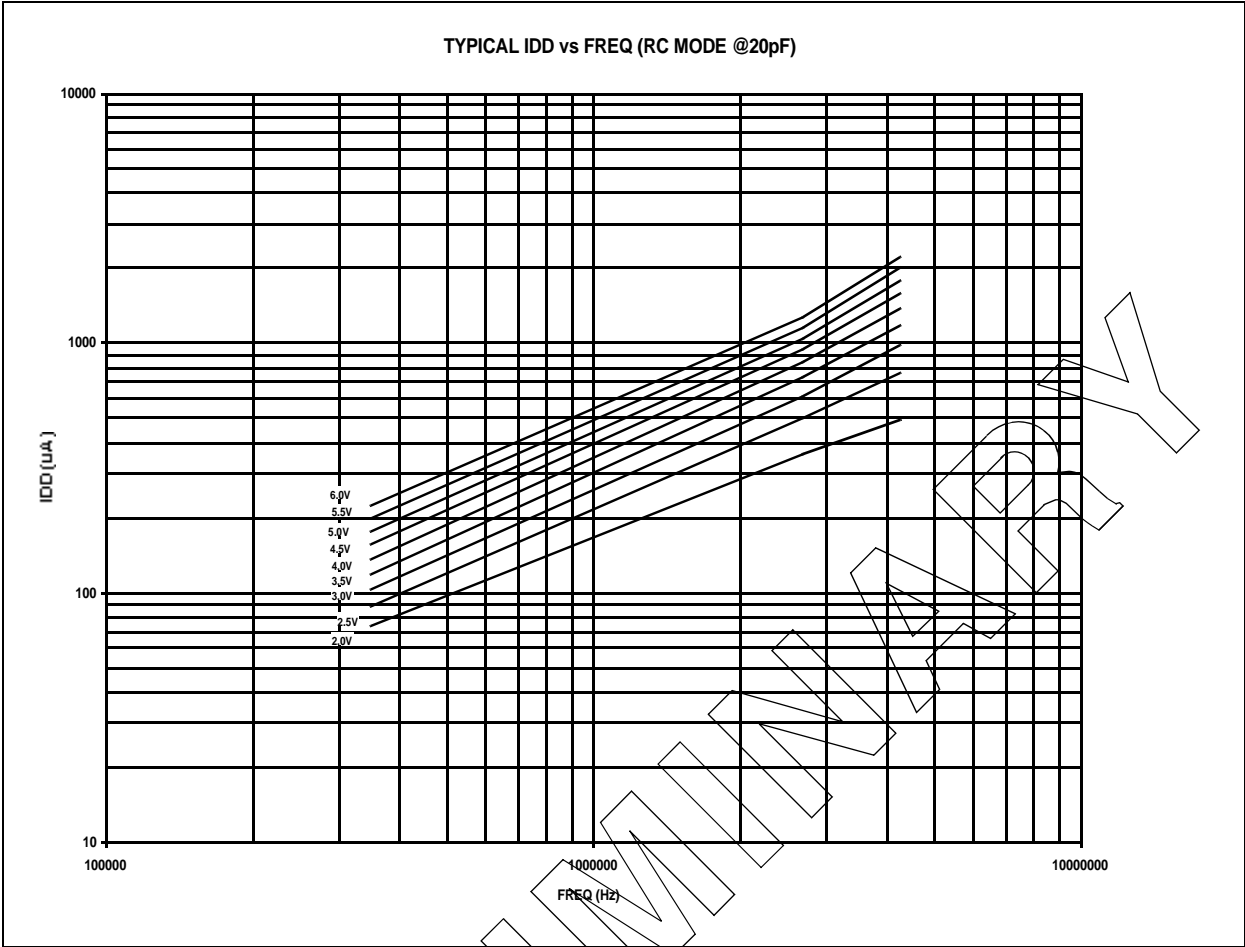


FIGURE 12-17: I_{OH} vs. V_{OH} , $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$

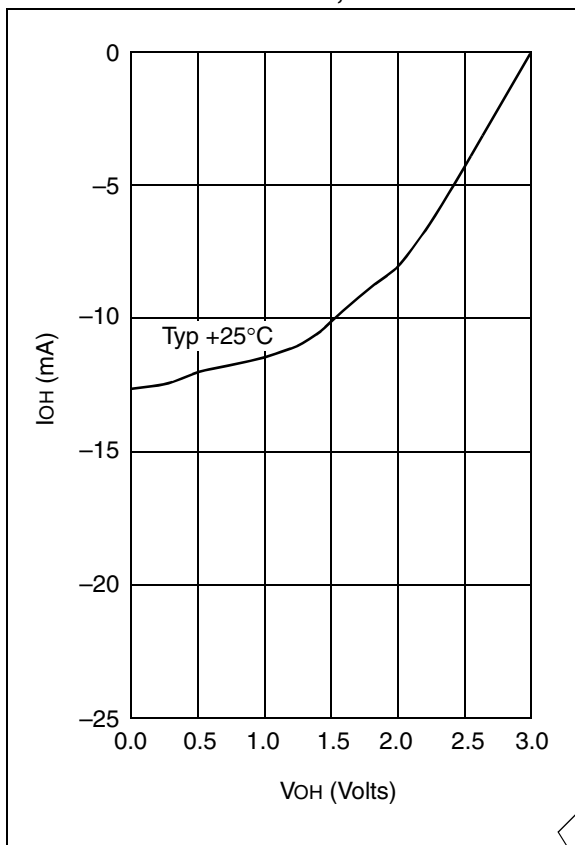


FIGURE 12-19: I_{OL} vs. V_{OL} , $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$

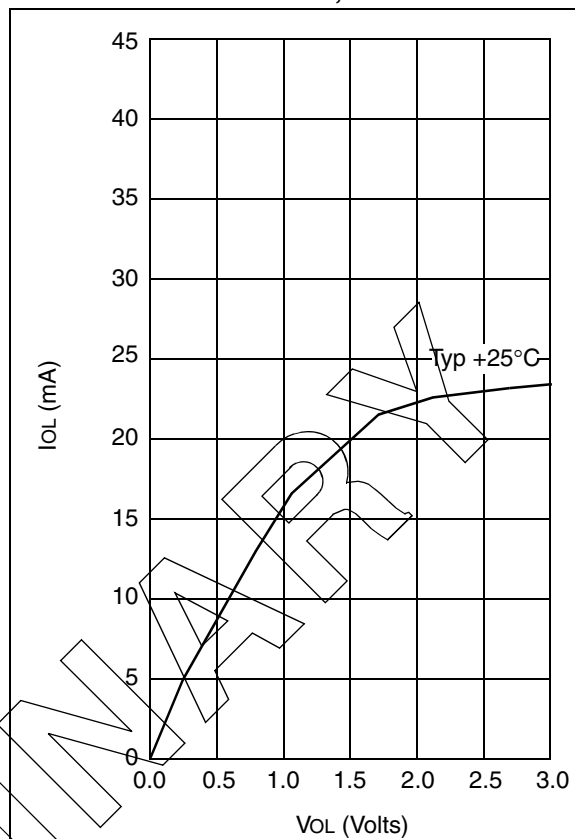


FIGURE 12-18: I_{OH} vs. V_{OH} , $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

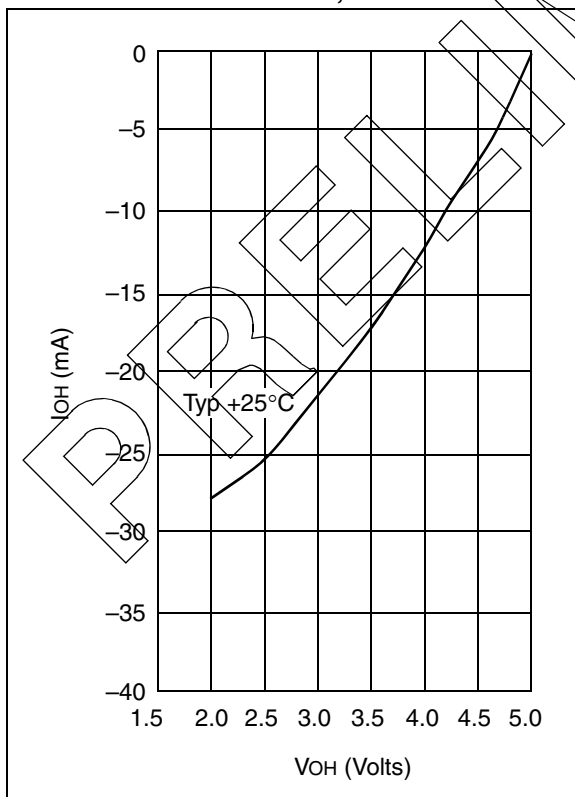
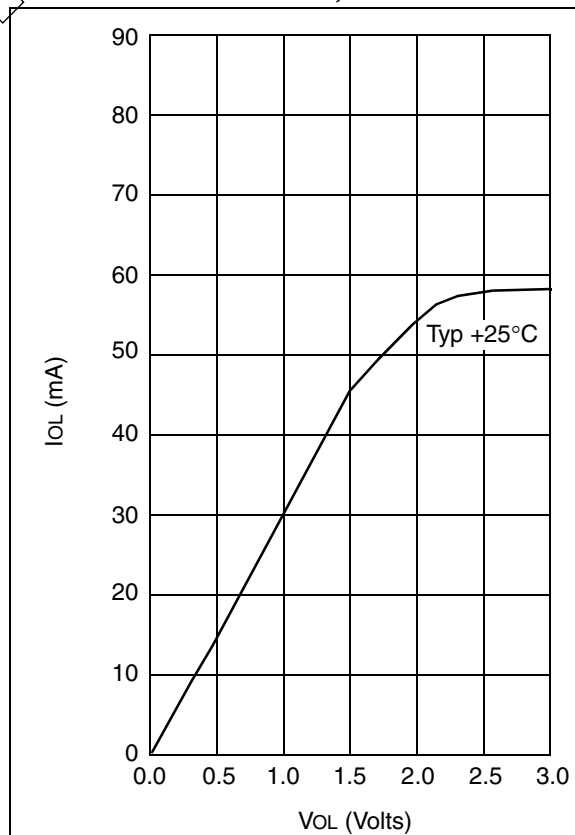


FIGURE 12-20: I_{OL} vs. V_{OL} , $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$



PIC16F8X

NOTES:

APPENDIX A: FEATURE IMPROVEMENTS - FROM PIC16C5X TO PIC16F8X

The following is the list of feature improvements over the PIC16C5X microcontroller family:

1. Instruction word length is increased to 14 bits. This allows larger page sizes both in program memory (2K now as opposed to 512 before) and the register file (128 bytes now versus 32 bytes before).
2. A PC latch register (PCLATH) is added to handle program memory paging. PA2, PA1 and PA0 bits are removed from the status register and placed in the option register.
3. Data memory paging is redefined slightly. The STATUS register is modified.
4. Four new instructions have been added: RETURN, RETFIE, ADDLW, and SUBLW. Two instructions, TRIS and OPTION, are being phased out although they are kept for compatibility with PIC16C5X.
5. OPTION and TRIS registers are made addressable.
6. Interrupt capability is added. Interrupt vector is at 0004h.
7. Stack size is increased to 8 deep.
8. Reset vector is changed to 0000h.
9. Reset of all registers is revisited. Five different reset (and wake-up) types are recognized. Registers are reset differently.
10. Wake up from SLEEP through interrupt is added.
11. Two separate timers, the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) and Power-up Timer (PWRT), are included for more reliable power-up. These timers are invoked selectively to avoid unnecessary delays on power-up and wake-up.
12. PORTB has weak pull-ups and interrupt on change features.
13. T0CKI pin is also a port pin (RA4/T0CKI).
14. FSR is a full 8-bit register.
15. "In system programming" is made possible. The user can program PIC16CXX devices using only five pins: VDD, VSS, VPP, RB6 (clock) and RB7 (data in/out).

APPENDIX B: CODE COMPATIBILITY - FROM PIC16C5X TO PIC16F8X

To convert code written for PIC16C5X to PIC16F8X, the user should take the following steps:

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