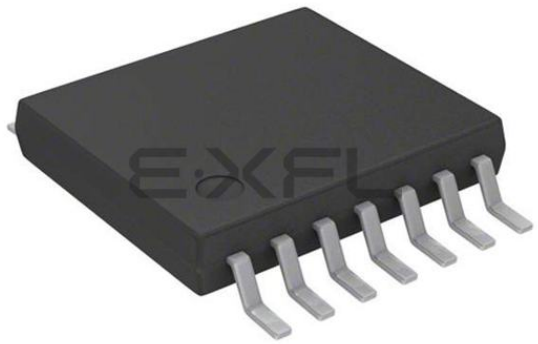

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	11
Program Memory Size	1.75KB (1K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	14-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	14-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16hv610t-i-st

TABLE 1-2: PIC16F616/16HV616 PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
RA0/AN0/C1IN+/ICSPDAT	RA0	TTL	CMOS	PORTA I/O with prog. pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN0	AN	—	A/D Channel 0 input
	C1IN+	AN	—	Comparator C1 non-inverting input
	ICSPDAT	ST	CMOS	Serial Programming Data I/O
RA1/AN1/C12IN0-/VREF/ICSPCLK	RA1	TTL	CMOS	PORTA I/O with prog. pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN1	AN	—	A/D Channel 1 input
	C12IN0-	AN	—	Comparators C1 and C2 inverting input
	VREF	AN	—	External Voltage Reference for A/D
	ICSPCLK	ST	—	Serial Programming Clock
RA2/AN2/T0CKI/INT/C1OUT	RA2	ST	CMOS	PORTA I/O with prog. pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN2	AN	—	A/D Channel 2 input
	T0CKI	ST	—	Timer0 clock input
	INT	ST	—	External Interrupt
	C1OUT	—	CMOS	Comparator C1 output
RA3/$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$/VPP	RA3	TTL	—	PORTA input with interrupt-on-change
	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	ST	—	Master Clear w/internal pull-up
	VPP	HV	—	Programming voltage
RA4/AN3/$\overline{\text{T1G}}$/OSC2/CLKOUT	RA4	TTL	CMOS	PORTA I/O with prog. pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN3	AN	—	A/D Channel 3 input
	$\overline{\text{T1G}}$	ST	—	Timer1 gate (count enable)
	OSC2	—	XTAL	Crystal/Resonator
	CLKOUT	—	CMOS	FOSC/4 output
RA5/T1CKI/OSC1/CLKIN	RA5	TTL	CMOS	PORTA I/O with prog. pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	T1CKI	ST	—	Timer1 clock input
	OSC1	XTAL	—	Crystal/Resonator
	CLKIN	ST	—	External clock input/RC oscillator connection
RC0/AN4/C2IN+	RC0	TTL	CMOS	PORTC I/O
	AN4	AN	—	A/D Channel 4 input
	C2IN+	AN	—	Comparator C2 non-inverting input
RC1/AN5/C12IN1-	RC1	TTL	CMOS	PORTC I/O
	AN5	AN	—	A/D Channel 5 input
	C12IN1-	AN	—	Comparators C1 and C2 inverting input
RC2/AN6/C12IN2-/P1D	RC2	TTL	CMOS	PORTC I/O
	AN6	AN	—	A/D Channel 6 input
	C12IN2-	AN	—	Comparators C1 and C2 inverting input
	P1D	—	CMOS	PWM output
RC3/AN7/C12IN3-/P1C	RC3	TTL	CMOS	PORTC I/O
	AN7	AN	—	A/D Channel 7 input
	C12IN3-	AN	—	Comparators C1 and C2 inverting input
	P1C	—	CMOS	PWM output
RC4/C2OUT/P1B	RC4	TTL	CMOS	PORTC I/O
	C2OUT	—	CMOS	Comparator C2 output
	P1B	—	CMOS	PWM output
RC5/CCP1/P1A	RC5	TTL	CMOS	PORTC I/O
	CCP1	ST	CMOS	Capture input/Compare output
	P1A	—	CMOS	PWM output
VDD	VDD	Power	—	Positive supply
VSS	VSS	Power	—	Ground reference

Legend: AN = Analog input or output; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; HV = High Voltage
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; TTL = TTL compatible input; XTAL = Crystal

2.2 Data Memory Organization

The data memory (see Figure 2-4) is partitioned into two banks, which contain the General Purpose Registers (GPR) and the Special Function Registers (SFR). The Special Function Registers are located in the first 32 locations of each bank. PIC16F610/16HV610 Register locations 40h-7Fh in Bank 0 are General Purpose Registers, implemented as static RAM. PIC16F616/16HV616 Register locations 20h-7Fh in Bank 0 and A0h-BFh in Bank 1 are General Purpose Registers, implemented as static RAM. Register locations F0h-FFh in Bank 1 point to addresses 70h-7Fh in Bank 0. All other RAM is unimplemented and returns '0' when read. The RP0 bit of the STATUS register is the bank select bit.

RP0

0 → Bank 0 is selected

1 → Bank 1 is selected

Note:	The IRP and RP1 bits of the STATUS register are reserved and should always be maintained as '0's.

2.2.1 GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTER FILE

The register file is organized as 64 x 8 in the PIC16F610/16HV610 and 128 x 8 in the PIC16F616/16HV616. Each register is accessed, either directly or indirectly, through the File Select Register (FSR) (see **Section 2.4 "Indirect Addressing, INDF and FSR Registers"**).

2.2.2 SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTERS

The Special Function Registers are registers used by the CPU and peripheral functions for controlling the desired operation of the device (see Table 2-1). These registers are static RAM.

The special registers can be classified into two sets: core and peripheral. The Special Function Registers associated with the "core" are described in this section. Those related to the operation of the peripheral features are described in the section of that peripheral feature.

2.2.2.2 OPTION Register

The OPTION register is a readable and writable register, which contains various control bits to configure:

- Timer0/WDT prescaler
- External RA2/INT interrupt
- Timer0
- Weak pull-ups on PORTA

Note: To achieve a 1:1 prescaler assignment for Timer0, assign the prescaler to the WDT by setting PSA bit to '1' of the OPTION register. See **Section 5.1.3 "Software Programmable Prescaler"**.

REGISTER 2-2: OPTION_REG: OPTION REGISTER

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
$\overline{\text{RAPU}}$	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0
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 **$\overline{\text{RAPU}}$:** PORTA Pull-up Enable bit
1 = PORTA pull-ups are disabled
0 = PORTA pull-ups are enabled by individual PORT latch values

bit 6 **INTEDG:** Interrupt Edge Select bit
1 = Interrupt on rising edge of RA2/INT pin
0 = Interrupt on falling edge of RA2/INT pin

bit 5 **T0CS:** Timer0 Clock Source Select bit
1 = Transition on RA2/T0CKI pin
0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (FOSC/4)

bit 4 **T0SE:** Timer0 Source Edge Select bit
1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on RA2/T0CKI pin
0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on RA2/T0CKI pin

bit 3 **PSA:** Prescaler Assignment bit
1 = Prescaler is assigned to the WDT
0 = Prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module

bit 2-0 **PS<2:0>:** Prescaler Rate Select bits

BIT VALUE	TIMER0 RATE	WDT RATE
000	1 : 2	1 : 1
001	1 : 4	1 : 2
010	1 : 8	1 : 4
011	1 : 16	1 : 8
100	1 : 32	1 : 16
101	1 : 64	1 : 32
110	1 : 128	1 : 64
111	1 : 256	1 : 128

2.2.2.6 PCON Register

The Power Control (PCON) register (see Table 12-2) contains flag bits to differentiate between a:

- Power-on Reset ($\overline{POR}$)
- Brown-out Reset ($\overline{BOR}$)
- Watchdog Timer Reset (WDT)
- External $\overline{MCLR}$ Reset

The PCON register also controls the software enable of the $\overline{BOR}$.

The PCON register bits are shown in Register 2-6.

REGISTER 2-6: PCON: POWER CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0(1)
—	—	—	—	—	—	$\overline{POR}$	$\overline{BOR}$
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 7-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1 **$\overline{POR}$:** Power-on Reset Status bit
1 = No Power-on Reset occurred
0 = A Power-on Reset occurred (must be set in software after a Power-on Reset occurs)

bit 0 **$\overline{BOR}$:** Brown-out Reset Status bit
1 = No Brown-out Reset occurred
0 = A Brown-out Reset occurred (must be set in software after a Brown-out Reset occurs)

Note 1: Reads as '0' if Brown-out Reset is disabled.

4.2 Additional Pin Functions

Every PORTA pin on the PIC16F610/616/16HV610/616 has an interrupt-on-change option and a weak pull-up option. The next three sections describe these functions.

4.2.1 ANSEL REGISTER

The ANSEL register is used to configure the Input mode of an I/O pin to analog. Setting the appropriate ANSEL bit high will cause all digital reads on the pin to be read as '0' and allow analog functions on the pin to operate correctly.

The state of the ANSEL bits has no affect on digital output functions. A pin with TRIS clear and ANSEL set will still operate as a digital output, but the Input mode will be analog. This can cause unexpected behavior when executing read-modify-write instructions on the affected port.

4.2.2 WEAK PULL-UPS

Each of the PORTA pins, except RA3, has an individually configurable internal weak pull-up. Control bits WPUAx enable or disable each pull-up. Refer to Register 4-4. Each weak pull-up is automatically turned off when the port pin is configured as an output. The pull-ups are disabled on a Power-on Reset by the RAPU bit of the OPTION register). A weak pull-up is automatically enabled for RA3 when configured as MCLR and disabled when RA3 is an input. There is no software control of the MCLR pull-up.

4.2.3 INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE

Each PORTA pin is individually configurable as an interrupt-on-change pin. Control bits IOCAx enable or disable the interrupt function for each pin. Refer to Register 4-5. The interrupt-on-change is disabled on a Power-on Reset.

For enabled interrupt-on-change pins, the values are compared with the old value latched on the last read of PORTA. The 'mismatch' outputs of the last read are OR'd together to set the PORTA Change Interrupt Flag bit (RAIF) in the INTCON register (Register 2-3).

This interrupt can wake the device from Sleep. The user, in the Interrupt Service Routine, clears the interrupt by:

a) Any read or write of PORTA. This will end the mismatch condition, then,
b) Clear the flag bit RAIF.

A mismatch condition will continue to set flag bit RAIF. Reading PORTA will end the mismatch condition and allow flag bit RAIF to be cleared. The latch holding the last read value is not affected by a MCLR nor BOR Reset. After these resets, the RAIF flag will continue to be set if a mismatch is present.

Note:	If a change on the I/O pin should occur when any PORTA operation is being executed, then the RAIF interrupt flag may not get set.

REGISTER 4-3: ANSEL: ANALOG SELECT REGISTER

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
ANS7	ANS6	ANS5	ANS4	ANS3(2)	ANS2(2)	ANS1	ANS0
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 7-0 **ANS<7:0>**: Analog Select bits

Analog select between analog or digital function on pins AN<7:0>, respectively.

1 = Analog input. Pin is assigned as analog input(1).

0 = Digital I/O. Pin is assigned to port or special function.

Note 1: Setting a pin to an analog input automatically disables the digital input circuitry, weak pull-ups, and interrupt-on-change if available. The corresponding TRIS bit must be set to Input mode in order to allow external control of the voltage on the pin.

2: PIC16F616/HV616.

REGISTER 4-4: WPUA: WEAK PULL-UP PORTA REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	WPUA5	WPUA4	—	WPUA2	WPUA1	WPUA0
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 5-4 **WPUA<5:4>:** Weak Pull-up Control bits
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

bit 3 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **WPUA<2:0>:** Weak Pull-up Control bits
1 = Pull-up enabled
0 = Pull-up disabled

Note 1: Global $\overline{\text{RAPU}}$ must be enabled for individual pull-ups to be enabled.
2: The weak pull-up device is automatically disabled if the pin is in Output mode (TRISA = 0).
3: The RA3 pull-up is enabled when configured as $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and disabled as an input in the Configuration Word.
4: WPUA<5:4> always reads '1' in XT, HS and LP Oscillator modes.

REGISTER 4-5: IOCA: INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE PORTA REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	IOCA5	IOCA4	IOCA3	IOCA2	IOCA1	IOCA0
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 5-0 **IOCA<5:0>:** Interrupt-on-change PORTA Control bit
1 = Interrupt-on-change enabled
0 = Interrupt-on-change disabled

Note 1: Global Interrupt Enable (GIE) must be enabled for individual interrupts to be recognized.
2: IOCA<5:4> always reads '1' in XT, HS and LP Oscillator modes.

4.3 PORTC and the TRISC Registers

PORTC is a general purpose I/O port consisting of 6 bidirectional pins. The pins can be configured for either digital I/O or analog input to A/D Converter (ADC) or Comparator. For specific information about individual functions such as the Enhanced CCP or the ADC, refer to the appropriate section in this data sheet.

Note:	The ANSEL register must be initialized to configure an analog channel as a digital input. Pins configured as analog inputs will read '0' and cannot generate an interrupt.

EXAMPLE 4-2: INITIALIZING PORTC

```
BCF     STATUS,RP0      ;Bank 0
CLRF    PORTC           ;Init PORTC
BSF     STATUS,RP0      ;Bank 1
CLRF    ANSEL           ;digital I/O
MOVLW   0Ch             ;Set RC<3:2> as inputs
MOVWF   TRISC           ;and set RC<5:4,1:0>
                        ;as outputs
BCF     STATUS,RP0      ;Bank 0
```

REGISTER 4-6: PORTC: PORTC REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0
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 5-0 **RC<5:0>**: PORTC I/O Pin bit
1 = PORTC pin is > V_{IH}
0 = PORTC pin is < V_{IL}

REGISTER 4-7: TRISC: PORTC TRI-STATE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0
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 5-0 **TRISC<5:0>:** PORTC Tri-State Control bit
1 = PORTC pin configured as an input (tri-stated)
0 = PORTC pin configured as an output

6.0 TIMER1 MODULE WITH GATE CONTROL

The Timer1 module is a 16-bit timer/counter with the following features:

- 16-bit timer/counter register pair (TMR1H:TMR1L)
- Programmable internal or external clock source
- 3-bit prescaler
- Optional LP oscillator
- Synchronous or asynchronous operation
- Timer1 gate (count enable) via comparator or $\overline{T1G}$ pin
- Interrupt on overflow
- Wake-up on overflow (external clock, Asynchronous mode only)
- Time base for the Capture/Compare function
- Special Event Trigger (with ECCP)
- Comparator output synchronization to Timer1 clock

Figure 6-1 is a block diagram of the Timer1 module.

6.1 Timer1 Operation

The Timer1 module is a 16-bit incrementing counter which is accessed through the TMR1H:TMR1L register pair. Writes to TMR1H or TMR1L directly update the counter.

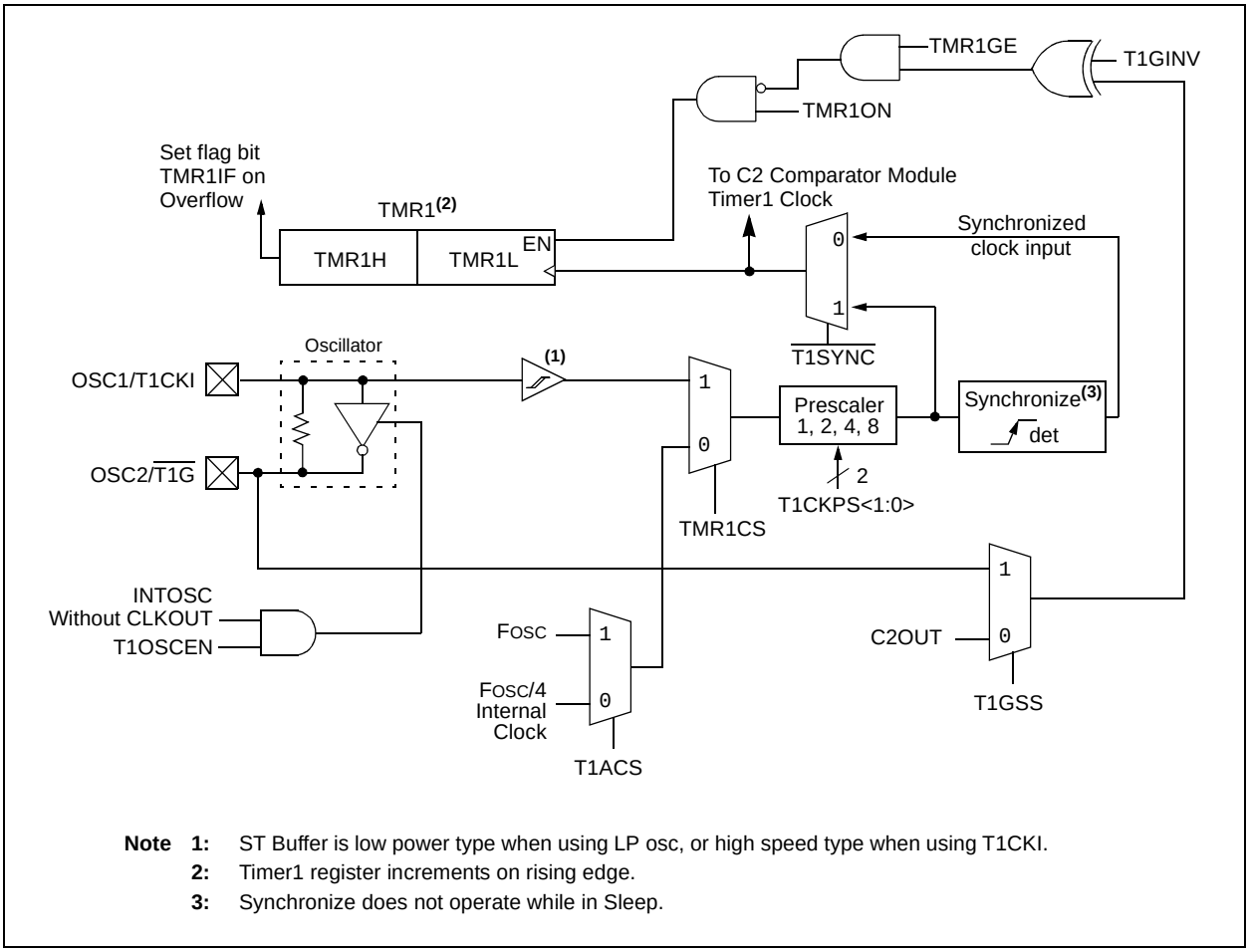
When used with an internal clock source, the module is a timer. When used with an external clock source, the module can be used as either a timer or counter.

6.2 Clock Source Selection

The TMR1CS bit of the T1CON register is used to select the clock source. When TMR1CS = 0, the clock source is FOSC/4. When TMR1CS = 1, the clock source is supplied externally.

Clock Source	TMR1CS	T1ACS
FOSC/4	0	0
FOSC	0	1
T1CKI pin	1	x

FIGURE 6-1: TIMER1 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: ST Buffer is low power type when using LP osc, or high speed type when using T1CKI.
2: Timer1 register increments on rising edge.
3: Synchronize does not operate while in Sleep.

8.5 Operation During Sleep

The comparator, if enabled before entering Sleep mode, remains active during Sleep. The additional current consumed by the comparator is shown separately in **Section 15.0 "Electrical Specifications"**. If the comparator is not used to wake the device, power consumption can be minimized while in Sleep mode by turning off the comparator. Each comparator is turned off by clearing the CxON bit of the CMxCON0 register.

A change to the comparator output can wake-up the device from Sleep. To enable the comparator to wake the device from Sleep, the CxIE bit of the PIE1 register and the PEIE bit of the INTCON register must be set. The instruction following the Sleep instruction always executes following a wake from Sleep. If the GIE bit of the INTCON register is also set, the device will then execute the interrupt service routine.

8.6 Effects of a Reset

A device Reset forces the CMxCON0 and CM2CON1 registers to their Reset states. This forces both comparators and the voltage references to their OFF states.

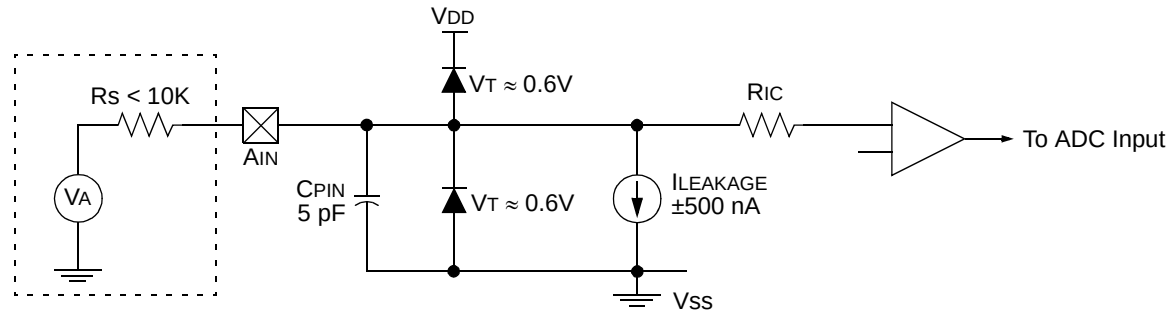
8.7 Comparator Analog Input Connection Considerations

A simplified circuit for an analog input is shown in Figure 8-6. Since the analog input pins share their connection with a digital input, they have reverse biased ESD protection diodes to VDD and VSS. The analog input, therefore, must be between VSS and VDD. If the input voltage deviates from this range by more than 0.6V in either direction, one of the diodes is forward biased and a latch-up may occur.

A maximum source impedance of 10 kΩ is recommended for the analog sources. Also, any external component connected to an analog input pin, such as a capacitor or a Zener diode, should have very little leakage current to minimize inaccuracies introduced.

Note 1:	When reading a PORT register, all pins configured as analog inputs will read as a '0'. Pins configured as digital inputs will convert as an analog input, according to the input specification.
2:	Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input, may cause the input buffer to consume more current than is specified.

FIGURE 8-6: ANALOG INPUT MODEL



Legend: CPIN = Input Capacitance
ILEAKAGE = Leakage Current at the pin due to various junctions
RIC = Interconnect Resistance
RS = Source Impedance
VA = Analog Voltage
VT = Threshold Voltage

9.0 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC) MODULE (PIC16F616/16HV616 ONLY)

The Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) allows conversion of an analog input signal to a 10-bit binary representation of that signal. This device uses analog inputs, which are multiplexed into a single sample and hold circuit. The output of the sample and hold is connected to the input of the converter. The converter generates a 10-bit binary result via successive approximation and stores the conversion result into the ADC result registers (ADRESL and ADRESH).

The ADC voltage reference is software selectable to either VDD or a voltage applied to the external reference pins.

The ADC can generate an interrupt upon completion of a conversion. This interrupt can be used to wake-up the device from Sleep.

Figure 9-1 shows the block diagram of the ADC.

Note:	The ADRESL and ADRESH registers are read-only.

FIGURE 9-1: ADC BLOCK DIAGRAM

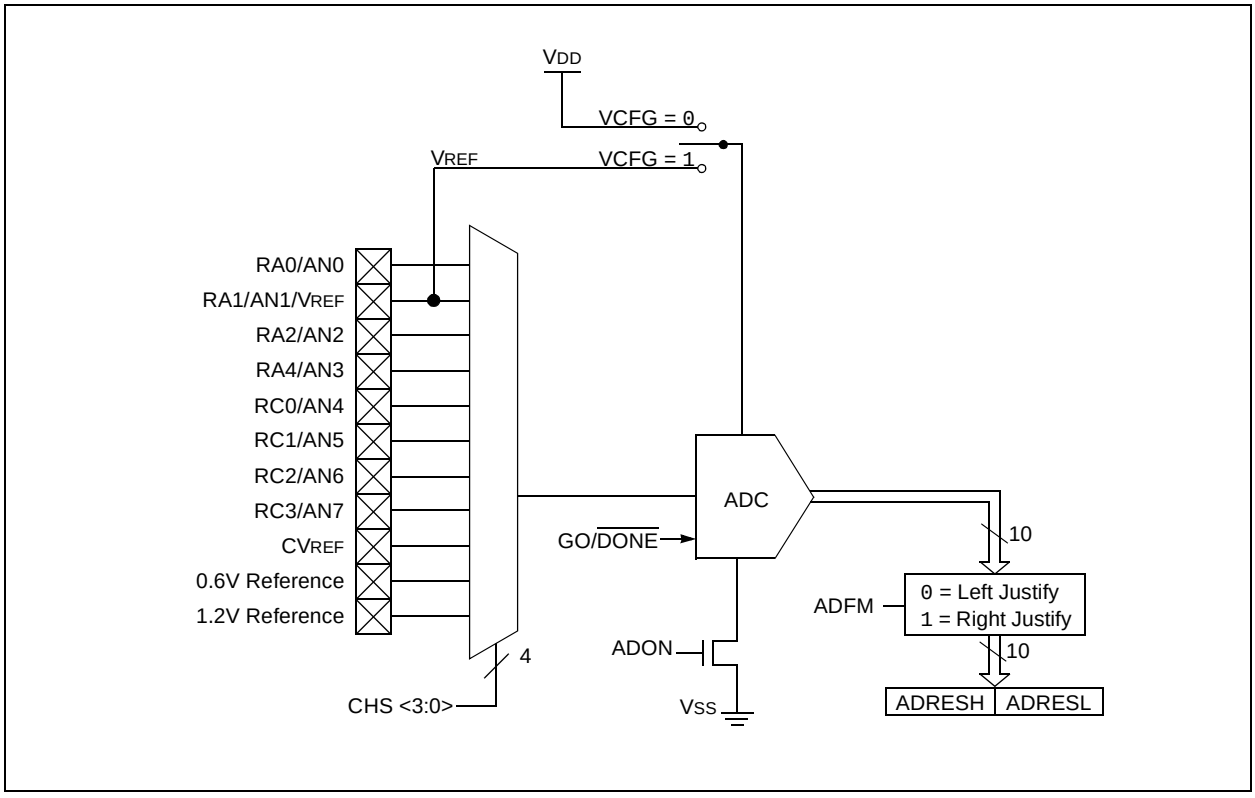


TABLE 12-4: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR REGISTERS

Register	Address	Power-on Reset	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset WDT Reset Brown-out Reset(1)	Wake-up from Sleep through Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep through WDT Time-out
W	—	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
INDF	00h/80h	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
TMR0	01h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PCL	02h/82h	0000 0000	0000 0000	PC + 1(3)
STATUS	03h/83h	0001 1xxx	000q quuu(4)	uuuq quuu(4)
FSR	04h/84h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
PORTA	05h	--x0 x000	--u0 u000	--uu uuuu
PORTC	07h	--xx xx00	--uu 00uu	--uu uuuu
PCLATH	0Ah/8Ah	---0 0000	---0 0000	---u uuuu
INTCON	0Bh/8Bh	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu(2)
PIR1	0Ch	-000 0-00	-000 0-00	-uuu u-uu(2)
TMR1L	0Eh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
TMR1H	0Fh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T1CON	10h	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu	-uuu uuuu
TMR2(6)	11h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
T2CON(6)	12h	-000 0000	-000 0000	-uuu uuuu
CCPR1L(6)	13h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR1H(6)	14h	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP1CON(6)	15h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PWM1CON(6)	16h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
ECCPAS(6)	17h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
VRCON	19h	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
CM1CON0	1Ah	0000 -000	0000 -000	uuuu -uuu
CM2CON0	1Bh	0000 -000	0000 -000	uuuu -uuu
CM2CON1	1Ch	00-0 0000	00-0 0000	uu-u uuuu
ADRESH(6)	1Eh	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ADCON0(6)	1Fh	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
OPTION_REG	81h	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISA	85h	--11 1111	--11 1111	--uu uuuu
TRISC	87h	--11 1111	--11 1111	--uu uuuu
PIE1	8Ch	-000 0-00	-000 0-00	-uuu u-uu
PCON	8Eh	---- --0x	---- --uu(1, 5)	---- --uu

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, reads as '0', q = value depends on condition.

Note 1: If VDD goes too low, Power-on Reset will be activated and registers will be affected differently.

2: One or more bits in INTCON and/or PIR1 will be affected (to cause wake-up).

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

4: See Table 12-5 for Reset value for specific condition.

5: If Reset was due to brown-out, then bit 0 = 0. All other Resets will cause bit 0 = u.

6: PIC16F616/16HV616 only.

7: ANSEL <3:2> For PIC16F616/HV616 only.

12.4 Interrupts

The PIC16F610/616/16HV610/616 has multiple sources of interrupt:

- External Interrupt RA2/INT
- Timer0 Overflow Interrupt
- PORTA Change Interrupts
- 2 Comparator Interrupts
- A/D Interrupt (PIC16F616/16HV616 only)
- Timer1 Overflow Interrupt
- Timer2 Match Interrupt (PIC16F616/16HV616 only)
- Enhanced CCP Interrupt (PIC16F616/16HV616 only)

The Interrupt Control register (INTCON) and Peripheral Interrupt Request Register 1 (PIR1) record individual interrupt requests in flag bits. The INTCON register also has individual and global interrupt enable bits.

The Global Interrupt Enable bit, GIE of the INTCON register, enables (if set) all unmasked interrupts, or disables (if cleared) all interrupts. Individual interrupts can be disabled through their corresponding enable bits in the INTCON register and PIE1 register. GIE is cleared on Reset.

When an interrupt is serviced, the following actions occur automatically:

- The GIE is cleared to disable any further interrupt.
- The return address is pushed onto the stack.
- The PC is loaded with 0004h.

The Return from Interrupt instruction, `RETFIE`, exits the interrupt routine, as well as sets the GIE bit, which re-enables unmasked interrupts.

The following interrupt flags are contained in the INTCON register:

- INT Pin Interrupt
- PORTA Change Interrupt
- Timer0 Overflow Interrupt

The peripheral interrupt flags are contained in the special register, PIR1. The corresponding interrupt enable bit is contained in special register, PIE1.

The following interrupt flags are contained in the PIR1 register:

- A/D Interrupt
- 2 Comparator Interrupts
- Timer1 Overflow Interrupt
- Timer2 Match Interrupt
- Enhanced CCP Interrupt

For external interrupt events, such as the INT pin or PORTA change interrupt, the interrupt latency will be three or four instruction cycles. The exact latency depends upon when the interrupt event occurs (see Figure 12-8). The latency is the same for one or two-cycle instructions. Once in the Interrupt Service Routine, the source(s) of the interrupt can be determined by polling the interrupt flag bits. The interrupt flag bit(s) must be cleared in software before re-enabling interrupts to avoid multiple interrupt requests.

Note 1:	Individual interrupt flag bits are set, regardless of the status of their corresponding mask bit or the GIE bit.
2:	When an instruction that clears the GIE bit is executed, any interrupts that were pending for execution in the next cycle are ignored. The interrupts, which were ignored, are still pending to be serviced when the GIE bit is set again.

For additional information on Timer1, Timer2, comparators, ADC, Enhanced CCP modules, refer to the respective peripheral section.

12.4.1 RA2/INT INTERRUPT

The external interrupt on the RA2/INT pin is edge-triggered; either on the rising edge if the INTEDG bit of the OPTION register is set, or the falling edge, if the INTEDG bit is clear. When a valid edge appears on the RA2/INT pin, the INTF bit of the INTCON register is set. This interrupt can be disabled by clearing the INTE control bit of the INTCON register. The INTF bit must be cleared by software in the Interrupt Service Routine before re-enabling this interrupt. The RA2/INT interrupt can wake-up the processor from Sleep, if the INTE bit was set prior to going into Sleep. See **Section 12.7 "Power-Down Mode (Sleep)"** for details on Sleep and Figure 12-9 for timing of wake-up from Sleep through RA2/INT interrupt.

Note:	The ANSEL register must be initialized to configure an analog channel as a digital input. Pins configured as analog inputs will read '0' and cannot generate an interrupt.

12.6 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

The Watchdog Timer is a free running, on-chip RC oscillator, which requires no external components. This RC oscillator is separate from the external RC oscillator of the CLKIN pin and INTOSC. That means that the WDT will run, even if the clock on the OSC1 and OSC2 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 Time-out causes the device to wake-up and continue with normal operation. The WDT can be permanently disabled by programming the Configuration bit, WDTE, as clear (**Section 12.1 "Configuration Bits"**).

12.6.1 WDT PERIOD

The WDT has a nominal time-out period of 18 ms (with no prescaler). The time-out periods vary with temperature, VDD and process variations from part to part (see Table 15-4, Parameter 31). 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 register. Thus, time-out periods up to 2.3 seconds can be realized.

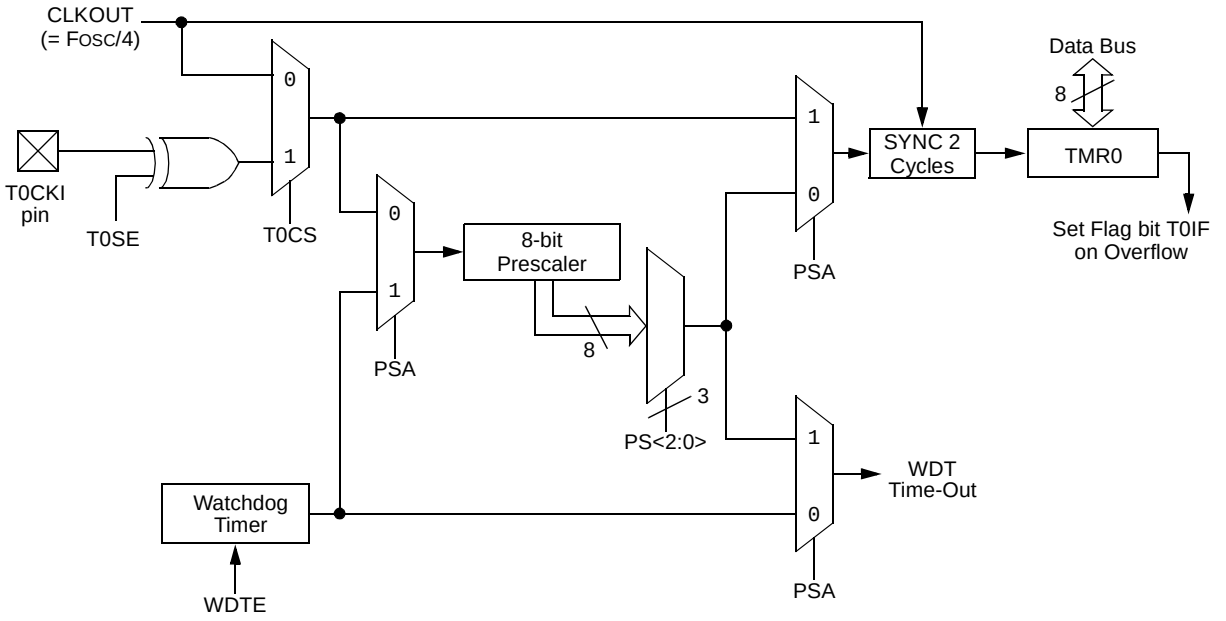
The CLRWDT and SLEEP instructions clear the WDT and the prescaler, if assigned to the WDT, and prevent it from timing out and generating a device Reset.

The $\overline{TO}$ bit in the STATUS register will be cleared upon a Watchdog Timer Time-out.

12.6.2 WDT PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

It should also be taken in account that under worst-case conditions (i.e., VDD = Min., Temperature = Max., Max. WDT prescaler) it may take several seconds before a WDT Time-out occurs.

FIGURE 12-2: WATCHDOG TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: T0SE, T0CS, PSA, PS<2:0> are bits in the OPTION register.

TABLE 12-7: WDT STATUS

Conditions	WDT
WDTE = 0	Cleared
CLRWDT Command	
Exit Sleep + System Clock = EXTRC, INTRC, EC	
Exit Sleep + System Clock = XT, HS, LP	Cleared until the end of OST

RETFIE	Return from Interrupt
Syntax:	[*label*] RETFIE
Operands:	None
Operation:	TOS → PC, 1 → GIE
Status Affected:	None
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
Example:	`RETFIE` After Interrupt PC = TOS GIE = 1

RETLW	Return with literal in W
Syntax:	[*label*] RETLW k
Operands:	0 ≤ k ≤ 255
Operation:	k → (W); TOS → PC
Status Affected:	None
Description:	The W register is loaded with the eight-bit literal ‘k’. The program counter is loaded from the top of the stack (the return address). This is a two-cycle instruction.
Words:	1
Cycles:	2

Example:	`CALL TABLE;W contains`
	`;table offset`
	`;value`
	`GOTO DONE`
	`TABLE`
	•
	•
	`ADDWF PC ;W = offset`
	`RETLW k1 ;Begin table`
	`RETLW k2 ;`
	•
	•
	•
	`RETLW kn ;End of table`
	`DONE`
	Before Instruction
	W = 0x07
	After Instruction
	W = value of k8

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

15.5 DC Characteristics: PIC16F610/616-E (Extended)

DC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended					
Param No.	Device Characteristics	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions	
						VDD	Note
D020E	**Power-down Base Current (IPD)(2)** PIC16F610/616	—	0.05	4.0	µA	2.0	WDT, BOR, Comparators, VREF and T1OSC disabled
		—	0.15	5.0	µA	3.0	
		—	0.35	8.5	µA	5.0	
D021E		—	0.5	5.0	µA	2.0	WDT Current(1)
		—	2.5	8.0	µA	3.0	
		—	9.5	19	µA	5.0	
D022E		—	5.0	15	µA	3.0	BOR Current(1)
		—	6.0	19	µA	5.0	
D023E		—	105	130	µA	2.0	Comparator Current(1), both comparators enabled
		—	110	140	µA	3.0	
		—	116	150	µA	5.0	
D024E		—	50	70	µA	2.0	Comparator Current(1), single comparator enabled
		—	55	75	µA	3.0	
		—	60	80	µA	5.0	
D025E		—	30	40	µA	2.0	CVREF Current(1) (high range)
		—	45	60	µA	3.0	
		—	75	105	µA	5.0	
D026E*		—	39	50	µA	2.0	CVREF Current(1) (low range)
		—	59	80	µA	3.0	
		—	98	130	µA	5.0	
D027E		—	5.5	16	µA	2.0	T1OSC Current(1), 32.768 kHz
		—	7.0	18	µA	3.0	
		—	8.5	22	µA	5.0	
D028E		—	0.2	6.5	µA	3.0	A/D Current(1), no conversion in progress
		—	0.36	10	µA	5.0	

* 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: The peripheral current is the sum of the base IDD or IPD and the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. The peripheral ∆ current can be determined by subtracting the base IDD or IPD current from this limit. Max values should be used when calculating total current consumption.

2: 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 high-impedance state and tied to VDD.

TABLE 15-10: SHUNT REGULATOR SPECIFICATIONS (PIC16HV610/616 only)

SHUNT REGULATOR CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Comments**
SR01	VSHUNT	Shunt Voltage	4.75	5	5.4	V	
SR02	ISHUNT	Shunt Current	4	—	50	mA	
SR03*	TSETTLE	Settling Time	—	—	150	ns	To 1% of final value
SR04	CLOAD	Load Capacitance	0.01	—	10	µF	Bypass capacitor on VDD pin
SR05	ΔISNT	Regulator operating current	—	180	—	µA	Includes band gap reference current

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

TABLE 15-11: PIC16F616/16HV616 A/D CONVERTER (ADC) CHARACTERISTICS:

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C							
Param No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ†**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
AD01	NR	Resolution	—	—	10 bits	bit	
AD02	EIL	Integral Error	—	—	±1	LSb	VREF = 5.12V**(5)**
AD03	EDL	Differential Error	—	—	±1	LSb	No missing codes to 10 bits VREF = 5.12V**(5)**
AD04	EOFF	Offset Error	—	+1.5	+ 2.0	LSb	VREF = 5.12V**(5)**
AD07	EGN	Gain Error	—	—	±1	LSb	VREF = 5.12V**(5)**
AD06 AD06A	VREF	Reference Voltage**(3)**	2.2 2.5	—	— VDD	V	 Absolute minimum to ensure 1 LSb accuracy
AD07	VAIN	Full-Scale Range	VSS	—	VREF	V	
AD08	ZAIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	10	kΩ	
AD09*	IREF	VREF Input Current**(3)**	10	—	1000	µA	During VAIN acquisition. Based on differential of VHOLD to VAIN.
			—	—	50	µA	During A/D conversion cycle.

* 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: Total Absolute Error includes integral, differential, offset and gain errors.

2: The A/D conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage and has no missing codes.

3: ADC VREF is from external VREF or VDD pin, whichever is selected as reference input.

4: When ADC is off, it will not consume any current other than leakage current. The power-down current specification includes any such leakage from the ADC module.

5: VREF = 5V for PIC16HV616.

16.0 DC AND AC CHARACTERISTICS GRAPHS AND TABLES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore, outside the warranted range.

"Typical" represents the mean of the distribution at 25°C. "Maximum" or "minimum" represents (mean + 3σ) or (mean - 3σ) respectively, where s is a standard deviation, over each temperature range.

FIGURE 16-1: PIC16F610/616 IDD LP (32 kHz) vs. VDD

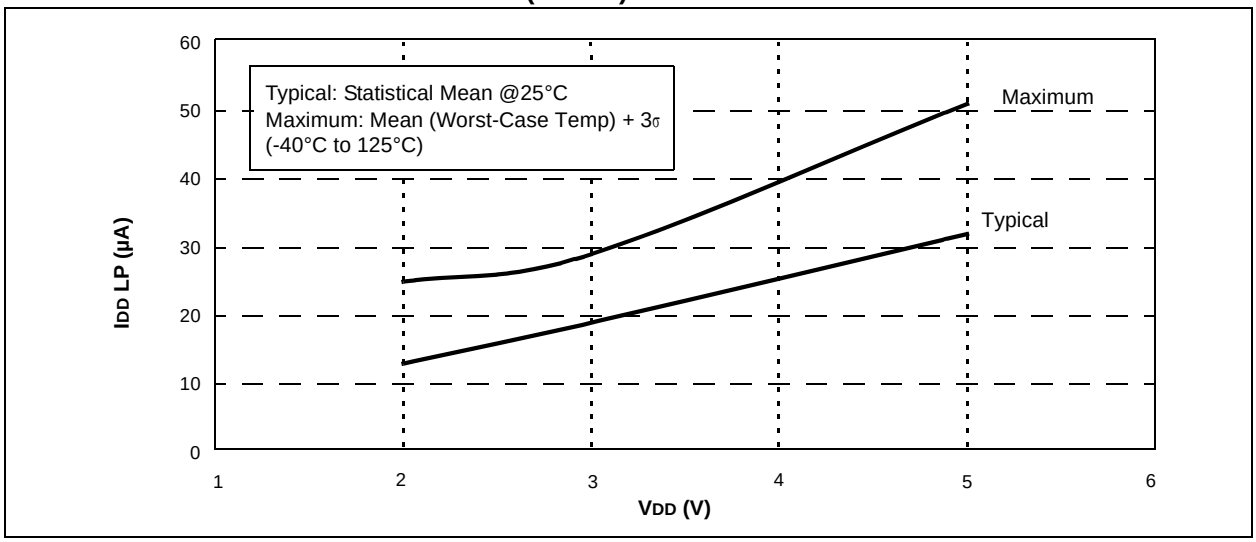
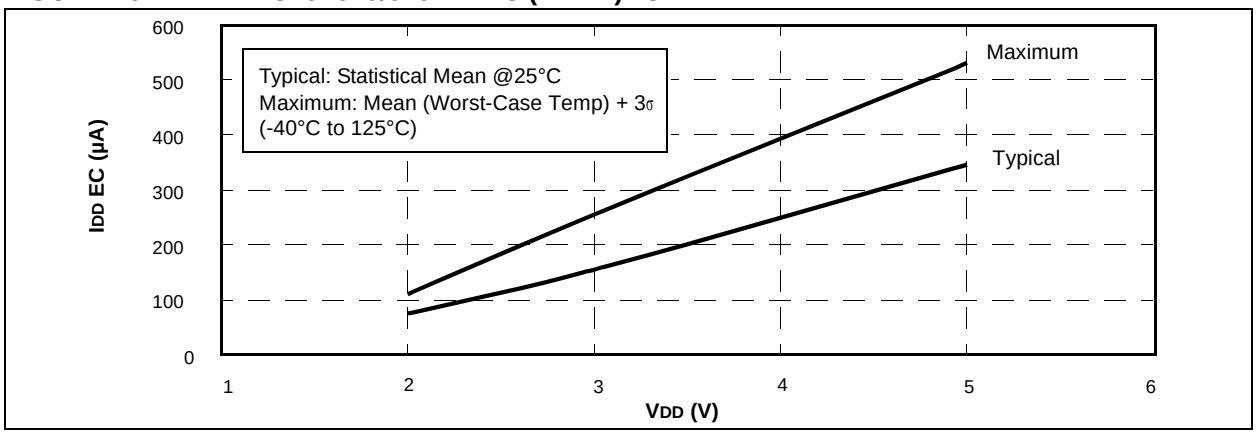
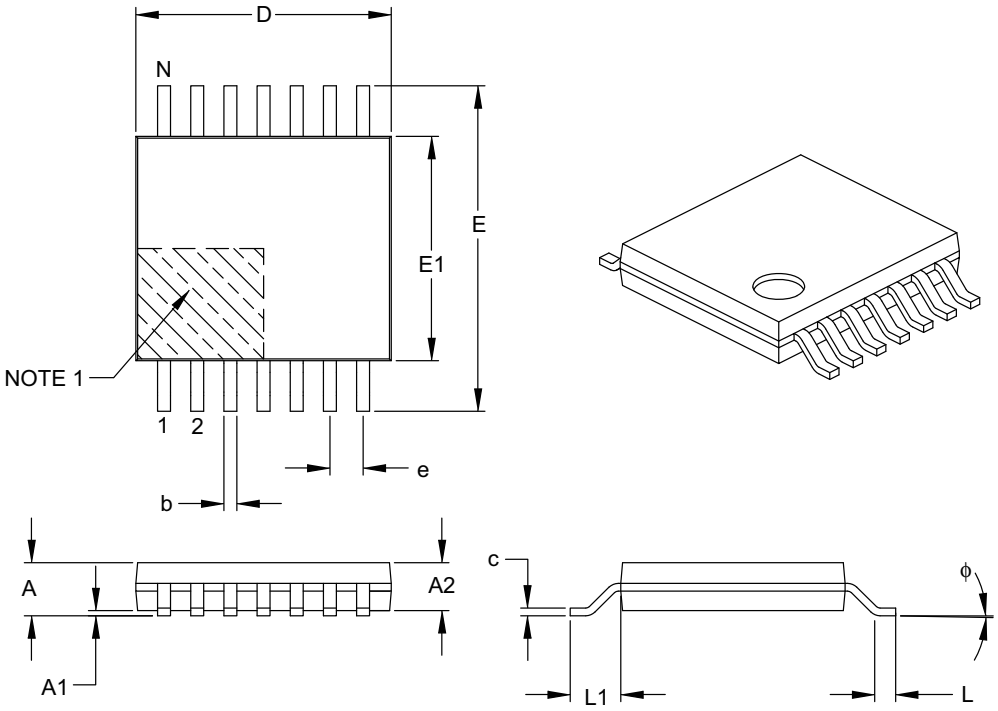


FIGURE 16-2: PIC16F610/616 IDD EC (1 MHz) vs. VDD



14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) – 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		14	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Overall Width	E		6.40 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	4.90	5.00	5.10
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.19	–	0.30

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087B

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