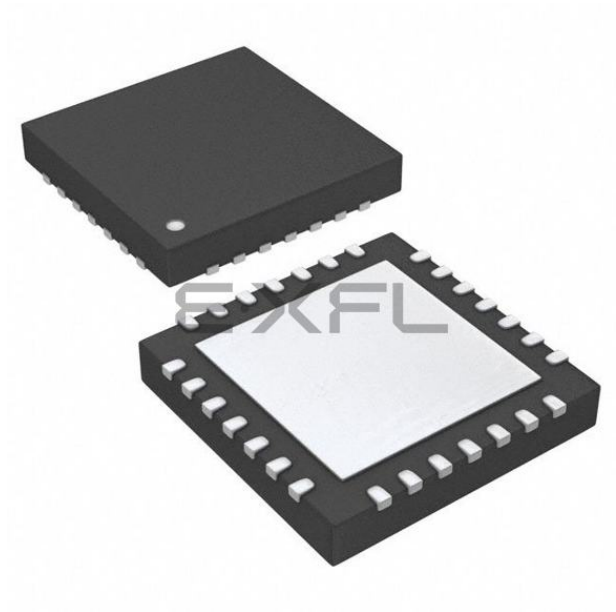

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	7KB (4K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 11x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f1933-i-ml

TABLE 1: 28-PIN SUMMARY (PIC16F1933, PIC16LF1933)

I/O	28-Pin SPDIP/SOIC/SSOP	28-Pin QFN/UQFN	ANSEL	A/D	Cap Sense	Comparator	SR Latch	Timers	CCP	EUSART	MSSP	LCD	Interrupt	Pull-up	Basic
RA0	2	27	Y	AN0	—	C12IN0-/ C2OUT(1)	SRNQ(1)	—	—	—	$\overline{SS}$(1)	SEG12	—	—	VCAP(2)
RA1	3	28	Y	AN1	—	C12IN1-	—	—	—	—	—	SEG7	—	—	—
RA2	4	1	Y	AN2/ VREF-	—	C2IN+/ DACOUT	—	—	—	—	—	COM2	—	—	—
RA3	5	2	Y	AN3/ VREF+	—	C1IN+	—	—	—	—	—	SEG15/ COM3	—	—	—
RA4	6	3	Y	—	CPS6	C1OUT	SRQ	T0CKI	CCP5	—	—	SEG4	—	—	—
RA5	7	4	Y	AN4	CPS7	C2OUT(1)	SRNQ(1)	—	—	—	$\overline{SS}$(1)	SEG5	—	—	VCAP(2)
RA6	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SEG1	—	—	OSC2/ CLKOUT VCAP(2)
RA7	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SEG2	—	—	OSC1/ CLKIN
RB0	21	18	Y	AN12	CPS0	—	SRI	—	CCP4	—	—	SEG0	INT/ IOC	Y	—
RB1	22	19	Y	AN10	CPS1	C12IN3-	—	—	P1C	—	—	VLCD1	IOC	Y	—
RB2	23	20	Y	AN8	CPS2	—	—	—	P1B	—	—	VLCD2	IOC	Y	—
RB3	24	21	Y	AN9	CPS3	C12IN2-	—	—	CCP2(1)/ P2A(1)	—	—	VLCD3	IOC	Y	—
RB4	25	22	Y	AN11	CPS4	—	—	—	P1D	—	—	COM0	IOC	Y	—
RB5	26	23	Y	AN13	CPS5	—	—	T1G(1)	P2B(1) CCP3(1)/ P3A(1)	—	—	COM1	IOC	Y	—
RB6	27	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SEG14	IOC	Y	ICSPCLK/ ICDCLK
RB7	28	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SEG13	IOC	Y	ICSPDAT/ ICDDAT
RC0	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	T1OSO/ T1CKI	P2B(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
RC1	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	T1OSI	CCP2(1)/ P2A(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
RC2	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	CCP1/ P1A	—	—	SEG3	—	—	—
RC3	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SCK/SCL	SEG6	—	—	—
RC4	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	T1G(1)	—	—	SDI/SDA	SEG11	—	—	—
RC5	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SDO	SEG10	—	—	—
RC6	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	CCP3(1) P3A(1)	TX/CK	—	SEG9	—	—	—
RC7	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	P3B	RX/DT	—	SEG8	—	—	—
RE3	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Y	$\overline{MCLR}$/VPP
VDD	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VDD
Vss	8, 19	5,16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vss

Note 1: Pin functions can be moved using the APFCON register.
2: PIC16F1933 devices only.

TABLE 1-2: PIC16(L)F1933 PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
RA6/OSC2/CLKOUT/VCAP(2)/ SEG1	RA6	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	OSC2	—	XTAL	Crystal/Resonator (LP, XT, HS modes).
	CLKOUT	—	CMOS	FOSC/4 output.
	VCAP	Power	Power	Filter capacitor for Voltage Regulator (PIC16F1933 only).
	SEG1	—	AN	LCD Analog output.
RA7/OSC1/CLKIN/SEG2	RA7	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O.
	OSC1	XTAL	—	Crystal/Resonator (LP, XT, HS modes).
	CLKIN	CMOS	—	External clock input (EC mode).
	SEG2	—	AN	LCD Analog output.
RB0/AN12/CPS0/CCP4/SRI/INT/ SEG0	RB0	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN12	AN	—	A/D Channel input.
	CPS0	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input.
	CCP4	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM.
	SRI	—	ST	SR latch input.
	INT	ST	—	External interrupt.
	SEG0	—	AN	LCD analog output.
RB1/AN10/C12IN3-/CPS1/P1C/ VLCD1	RB1	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN10	AN	—	A/D Channel input.
	C12IN3-	AN	—	Comparator negative input.
	CPS1	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input.
	P1C	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	VLCD1	AN	—	LCD analog input.
RB2/AN8/CPS2/P1B/VLCD2	RB2	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN8	AN	—	A/D Channel input.
	CPS2	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input.
	P1B	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	VLCD2	AN	—	LCD analog input.
RB3/AN9/C12IN2-/CPS3/ CCP2(1)/P2A(1)/VLCD3	RB3	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN9	AN	—	A/D Channel input.
	C12IN2-	AN	—	Comparator negative input.
	CPS3	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input.
	CCP2	ST	CMOS	Capture/Compare/PWM.
	P2A	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	VLCD3	AN	—	LCD analog input.
RB4/AN11/CPS4/P1D/COM0	RB4	TTL	CMOS	General purpose I/O. Individually controlled interrupt-on-change. Individually enabled pull-up.
	AN11	AN	—	A/D Channel input.
	CPS4	AN	—	Capacitive sensing input.
	P1D	—	CMOS	PWM output.
	COM0	—	AN	LCD Analog output.

Legend: AN = Analog input or output CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output OD = Open Drain
TTL = TTL compatible input ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels I^2C™ = Schmitt Trigger input with I^2C levels
HV = High Voltage XTAL = Crystal

Note 1: Pin function is selectable via the APFCON register.
2: PIC16F1933 devices only.

REGISTER 5-2: OSCSTAT: OSCILLATOR STATUS REGISTER

R-1/q	R-0/q	R-q/q	R-0/q	R-0/q	R-q/q	R-0/0	R-0/q
T1OSCR	PLLR	OSTS	HFIOFR	HFIOFL	MFIOFR	LFIOFR	HFIOFS
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	q = Conditional

bit 7 **T1OSCR:** Timer1 Oscillator Ready bit
If T1OSCEN = 1:
1 = Timer1 oscillator is ready
0 = Timer1 oscillator is not ready
If T1OSCEN = 0:
1 = Timer1 clock source is always ready

bit 6 **PLLR** 4x PLL Ready bit
1 = 4x PLL is ready
0 = 4x PLL is not ready

bit 5 **OSTS:** Oscillator Start-up Timer Status bit
1 = Running from the clock defined by the FOSC<2:0> bits of the Configuration Words
0 = Running from an internal oscillator (FOSC<2:0> = 100)

bit 4 **HFIOFR:** High-Frequency Internal Oscillator Ready bit
1 = HFINTOSC is ready
0 = HFINTOSC is not ready

bit 3 **HFIOFL:** High-Frequency Internal Oscillator Locked bit
1 = HFINTOSC is at least 2% accurate
0 = HFINTOSC is not 2% accurate

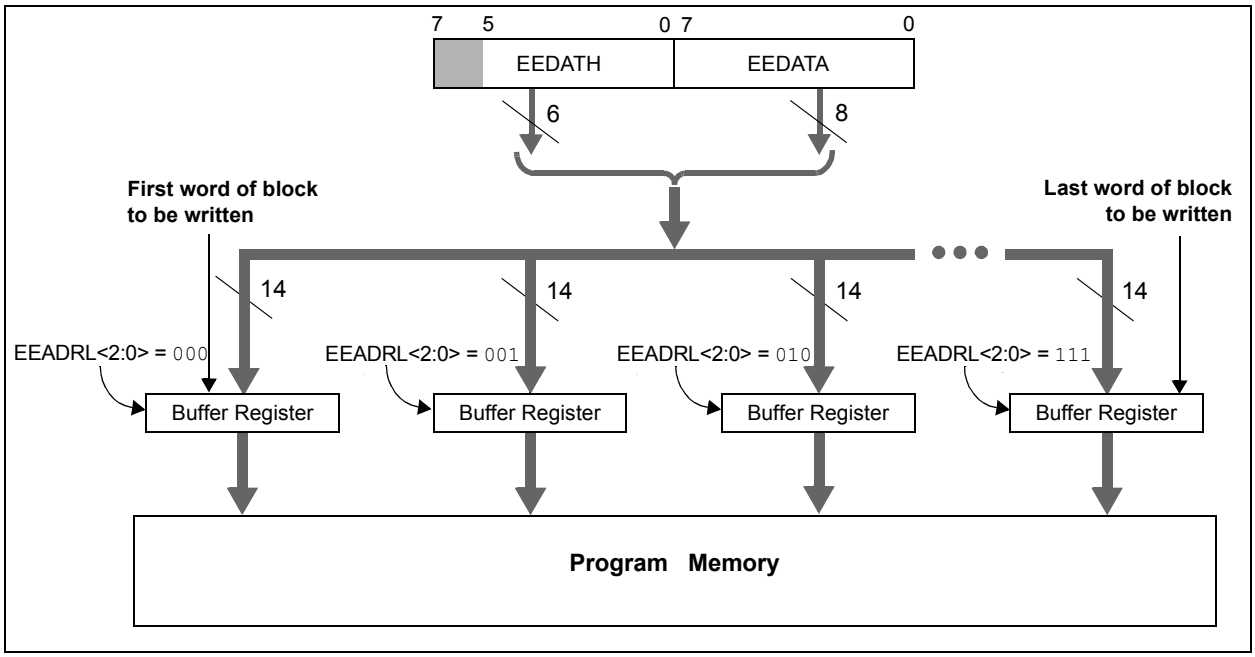
bit 2 **MFIOFR:** Medium-Frequency Internal Oscillator Ready bit
1 = MFINTOSC is ready
0 = MFINTOSC is not ready

bit 1 **LFIOFR:** Low-Frequency Internal Oscillator Ready bit
1 = LFINTOSC is ready
0 = LFINTOSC is not ready

bit 0 **HFIOFS:** High-Frequency Internal Oscillator Stable bit
1 = HFINTOSC is at least 0.5% accurate
0 = HFINTOSC is not 0.5% accurate

After the "BSF EECON1,WR" instruction, the processor requires two cycles to set up the write operation. The user must place two NOP instructions after the WR bit is set. The processor will halt internal operations for the typical 2 ms, only during the cycle in which the write takes place (i.e., the last word of the block write). This is not Sleep mode as the clocks and peripherals will continue to run. The processor does not stall when LWLO = 1, loading the write latches. After the write cycle, the processor will resume operation with the third instruction after the EECON1 write instruction.

FIGURE 11-2: BLOCK WRITES TO FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY WITH 8 WRITE LATCHES



EXAMPLE 11-4: ERASING ONE ROW OF PROGRAM MEMORY

```
; This row erase routine assumes the following:
; 1. A valid address within the erase block is loaded in ADDRH:ADDRL
; 2. ADDRH and ADDRL are located in shared data memory 0x70 - 0x7F (common RAM)


        BCF         INTCON,GIE      ; Disable ints so required sequences will execute properly
        BANKSEL     EEADRL
        MOVF        ADDRL,W         ; Load lower 8 bits of erase address boundary
        MOVWF       EEADRL
        MOVF        ADDRH,W         ; Load upper 6 bits of erase address boundary
        MOVWF       EEADRH
        BSF         EECON1,EEPGD    ; Point to program memory
        BCF         EECON1,CFGS     ; Not configuration space
        BSF         EECON1,FREE     ; Specify an erase operation
        BSF         EECON1,WREN     ; Enable writes

Required
Sequence
        MOVLW       55h             ; Start of required sequence to initiate erase
        MOVWF       EECON2          ; Write 55h
        MOVLW       0AAh            ;
        MOVWF       EECON2          ; Write AAh
        BSF         EECON1,WR       ; Set WR bit to begin erase
        NOP                         ; Any instructions here are ignored as processor
                                    ; halts to begin erase sequence
        NOP                         ; Processor will stop here and wait for erase complete.

                                    ; after erase processor continues with 3rd instruction

        BCF         EECON1,WREN     ; Disable writes
        BSF         INTCON,GIE      ; Enable interrupts
```

EXAMPLE 11-5: WRITING TO FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

```
; This write routine assumes the following:
; 1. The 16 bytes of data are loaded, starting at the address in DATA_ADDR
; 2. Each word of data to be written is made up of two adjacent bytes in DATA_ADDR,
;    stored in little endian format
; 3. A valid starting address (the least significant bits = 000) is loaded in ADDRH:ADDRL
; 4. ADDRH and ADDRL are located in shared data memory 0x70 - 0x7F (common RAM)
;
        BCF         INTCON,GIE     ; Disable ints so required sequences will execute properly
        BANKSEL     EEADRH         ; Bank 3
        MOVF        ADDRH,W        ; Load initial address
        MOVWF       EEADRH         ;
        MOVF        ADDRL,W        ;
        MOVWF       EEADRL         ;
        MOVLW       LOW DATA_ADDR  ; Load initial data address
        MOVWF       FSR0L          ;
        MOVLW       HIGH DATA_ADDR ; Load initial data address
        MOVWF       FSR0H          ;
        BSF         EECON1,EEPGD   ; Point to program memory
        BCF         EECON1,CFGS    ; Not configuration space
        BSF         EECON1,WREN    ; Enable writes
        BSF         EECON1,LWLO    ; Only Load Write Latches
LOOP
        MOVIW       FSR0++         ; Load first data byte into lower
        MOVWF       EEDATL         ;
        MOVIW       FSR0++         ; Load second data byte into upper
        MOVWF       EEDATH         ;

        MOVF        EEADRL,W       ; Check if lower bits of address are '000'
        XORLW       0x07           ; Check if we're on the last of 8 addresses
        ANDLW       0x07           ;
        BTFSC       STATUS,Z       ; Exit if last of eight words,
        GOTO        START_WRITE    ;

        MOVLW       55h            ; Start of required write sequence:
        MOVWF       EECON2         ; Write 55h
        MOVLW       0AAh           ;
        MOVWF       EECON2         ; Write AAh
        BSF         EECON1,WR      ; Set WR bit to begin write
        NOP                        ; Any instructions here are ignored as processor
                                   ; halts to begin write sequence
        NOP                        ; Processor will stop here and wait for write to complete.

                                   ; After write processor continues with 3rd instruction.

        INCF        EEADRL,F       ; Still loading latches Increment address
        GOTO        LOOP           ; Write next latches

START_WRITE
        BCF         EECON1,LWLO    ; No more loading latches - Actually start Flash program
                                   ; memory write

        MOVLW       55h            ; Start of required write sequence:
        MOVWF       EECON2         ; Write 55h
        MOVLW       0AAh           ;
        MOVWF       EECON2         ; Write AAh
        BSF         EECON1,WR      ; Set WR bit to begin write
        NOP                        ; Any instructions here are ignored as processor
                                   ; halts to begin write sequence
        NOP                        ; Processor will stop here and wait for write complete.

                                   ; after write processor continues with 3rd instruction
        BCF         EECON1,WREN    ; Disable writes
        BSF         INTCON,GIE     ; Enable interrupts
```

Required Sequence

Required Sequence

11.4 Modifying Flash Program Memory

When modifying existing data in a program memory row, and data within that row must be preserved, it must first be read and saved in a RAM image. Program memory is modified using the following steps:

1. Load the starting address of the row to be modified.
2. Read the existing data from the row into a RAM image.
3. Modify the RAM image to contain the new data to be written into program memory.
4. Load the starting address of the row to be rewritten.
5. Erase the program memory row.
6. Load the write latches with data from the RAM image.
7. Initiate a programming operation.
8. Repeat steps 6 and 7 as many times as required to reprogram the erased row.

11.5 User ID, Device ID and Configuration Word Access

Instead of accessing program memory or EEPROM data memory, the User ID's, Device ID/Revision ID and Configuration Words can be accessed when CFGS = 1 in the EECON1 register. This is the region that would be pointed to by PC<15> = 1, but not all addresses are accessible. Different access may exist for reads and writes. Refer to Table 11-2.

When read access is initiated on an address outside the parameters listed in Table 11-2, the EEDATH:EEDATL register pair is cleared.

TABLE 11-2: USER ID, DEVICE ID AND CONFIGURATION WORD ACCESS (CFGS = 1)

Address	Function	Read Access	Write Access
8000h-8003h	User IDs	Yes	Yes
8006h	Device ID/Revision ID	Yes	No
8007h-8008h	Configuration Words 1 and 2	Yes	No

EXAMPLE 11-3: CONFIGURATION WORD AND DEVICE ID ACCESS

```
* This code block will read 1 word of program memory at the memory address:
*   PROG_ADDR_LO (must be 00h-08h) data will be returned in the variables;
*   PROG_DATA_HI, PROG_DATA_LO

    BANKSEL  EEADRL          ; Select correct Bank
    MOVLW    PROG_ADDR_LO    ;
    MOVWF    EEADRL          ; Store LSB of address
    CLRF     EEADRH          ; Clear MSB of address

    BSF      EECON1,CFGS     ; Select Configuration Space
    BCF      INTCON,GIE      ; Disable interrupts
    BSF      EECON1,RD       ; Initiate read
    NOP                      ; Executed (See Figure 11-1)
    NOP                      ; Ignored (See Figure 11-1)
    BSF      INTCON,GIE      ; Restore interrupts

    MOVF     EEDATL,W        ; Get LSB of word
    MOVWF    PROG_DATA_LO    ; Store in user location
    MOVF     EEDATH,W        ; Get MSB of word
    MOVWF    PROG_DATA_HI    ; Store in user location
```

NOTES:

18.3 Comparator Hysteresis

A selectable amount of separation voltage can be added to the input pins of each comparator to provide a hysteresis function to the overall operation. Hysteresis is enabled by setting the CxHYS bit of the CMxCON0 register.

See **Section 30.0 "Electrical Specifications"** for more information.

18.4 Timer1 Gate Operation

The output resulting from a comparator operation can be used as a source for gate control of Timer1. See **Section 21.6 "Timer1 Gate"** for more information. This feature is useful for timing the duration or interval of an analog event.

It is recommended that the comparator output be synchronized to Timer1. This ensures that Timer1 does not increment while a change in the comparator is occurring.

18.4.1 COMPARATOR OUTPUT SYNCHRONIZATION

The output from either comparator, C1 or C2, can be synchronized with Timer1 by setting the CxSYNC bit of the CMxCON0 register.

Once enabled, the comparator output is latched on the falling edge of the Timer1 source clock. If a prescaler is used with Timer1, the comparator output is latched after the prescaling function. To prevent a race condition, the comparator output is latched on the falling edge of the Timer1 clock source and Timer1 increments on the rising edge of its clock source. See the Comparator Block Diagram (Figure 18-2) and the Timer1 Block Diagram (Figure 22-1) for more information.

18.5 Comparator Interrupt

An interrupt can be generated upon a change in the output value of the comparator for each comparator, a rising edge detector and a Falling edge detector are present.

When either edge detector is triggered and its associated enable bit is set (CxINTP and/or CxINTN bits of the CMxCON1 register), the Corresponding Interrupt Flag bit (CxIF bit of the PIR2 register) will be set.

To enable the interrupt, you must set the following bits:

- CxON, CxPOL and CxSP bits of the CMxCON0 register
- CxIE bit of the PIE2 register
- CxINTP bit of the CMxCON1 register (for a rising edge detection)
- CxINTN bit of the CMxCON1 register (for a falling edge detection)
- PEIE and GIE bits of the INTCON register

The associated interrupt flag bit, CxIF bit of the PIR2 register, must be cleared in software. If another edge is detected while this flag is being cleared, the flag will still be set at the end of the sequence.

Note:	Although a comparator is disabled, an interrupt can be generated by changing the output polarity with the CxPOL bit of the CMxCON0 register, or by switching the comparator on or off with the CxON bit of the CMxCON0 register.

18.6 Comparator Positive Input Selection

Configuring the CxPCH<1:0> bits of the CMxCON1 register directs an internal voltage reference or an analog pin to the non-inverting input of the comparator:

- CxIN+ analog pin
- DAC_output
- DAC FVR Buffer2
- VSS (Ground)

See **Section 14.0 "Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR)"** for more information on the Fixed Voltage Reference module.

See **Section 17.0 "Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Module"** for more information on the DAC input signal.

Any time the comparator is disabled (CxON = 0), all comparator inputs are disabled.

20.0 TIMER0 MODULE

The Timer0 module is an 8-bit timer/counter with the following features:

- 8-bit timer/counter register (TMR0)
- 8-bit prescaler (independent of Watchdog Timer)
- Programmable internal or external clock source
- Programmable external clock edge selection
- Interrupt on overflow
- TMR0 can be used to gate Timer1

Figure 20-1 is a block diagram of the Timer0 module.

20.1 Timer0 Operation

The Timer0 module can be used as either an 8-bit timer or an 8-bit counter.

20.1.1 8-BIT TIMER MODE

The Timer0 module will increment every instruction cycle, if used without a prescaler. 8-bit Timer mode is selected by clearing the TMR0CS bit of the OPTION_REG register.

When TMR0 is written, the increment is inhibited for two instruction cycles immediately following the write.

Note:	The value written to the TMR0 register can be adjusted, in order to account for the two instruction cycle delay when TMR0 is written.

20.1.2 8-BIT COUNTER MODE

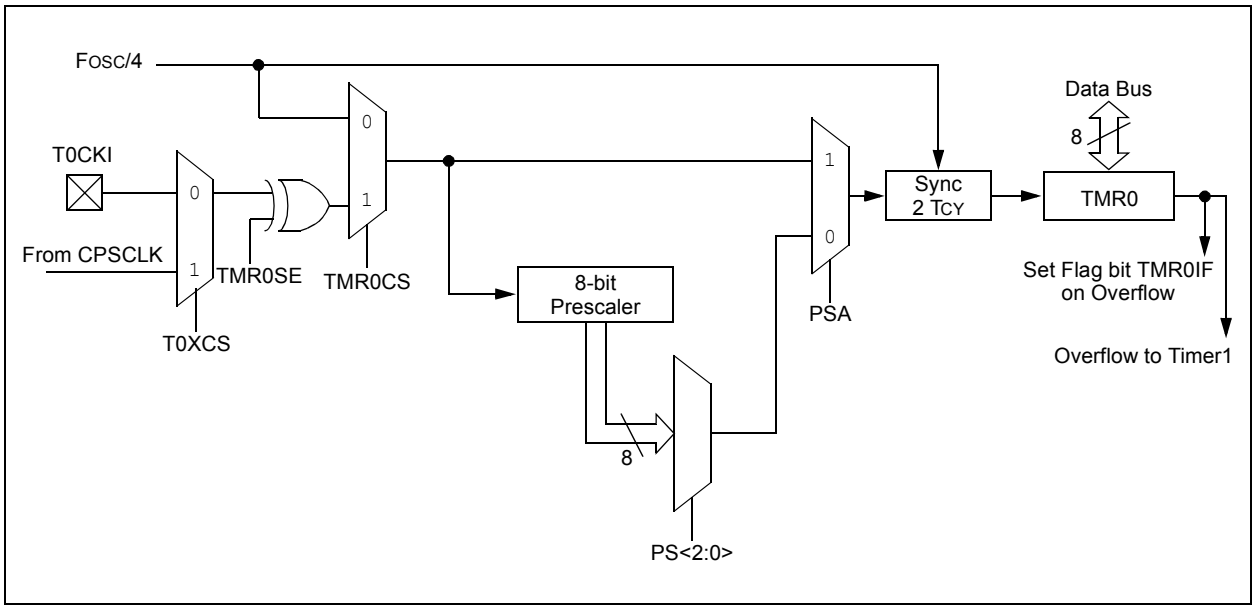
In 8-Bit Counter mode, the Timer0 module will increment on every rising or falling edge of the T0CKI pin or the Capacitive Sensing Oscillator (CPSCLK) signal.

8-Bit Counter mode using the T0CKI pin is selected by setting the TMR0CS bit in the OPTION_REG register to '1' and resetting the T0XCS bit in the CPSCON0 register to '0'.

8-Bit Counter mode using the Capacitive Sensing Oscillator (CPSCLK) signal is selected by setting the TMR0CS bit in the OPTION_REG register to '1' and setting the T0XCS bit in the CPSCON0 register to '1'.

The rising or falling transition of the incrementing edge for either input source is determined by the TMR0SE bit in the OPTION_REG register.

FIGURE 20-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE TIMER0



23.1.6 ALTERNATE PIN LOCATIONS

This module incorporates I/O pins that can be moved to other locations with the use of the alternate pin function register, APFCON. To determine which pins can be moved and what their default locations are upon a Reset, see **Section 12.1 "Alternate Pin Function"** for more information.

TABLE 23-2: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH CAPTURE

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
APFCON	—	CCP3SEL	T1GSEL	P2BSEL	SRNQSEL	C2OUTSEL	SSSEL	CCP2SEL	114
CCPxCON	PxM<1:0>(1)		DCxB<1:0>		CCPxM<3:0>				214
CCPRxL	Capture/Compare/PWM Register x Low Byte (LSB)								192
CCPRxH	Capture/Compare/PWM Register x High Byte (MSB)								192
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	82
PIE1	TMR1GIE	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	83
PIE2	OSFIE	C2IE	C1IE	EEIE	BCLIE	LCDIE	—	CCP2IE	84
PIE3	—	CCP5IE	CCP4IE	CCP3IE	TMR6IE	—	TMR4IE	—	85
PIR1	TMR1GIF	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	86
PIR2	OSFIF	C2IF	C1IF	EEIF	BCLIF	LCDIF	—	CCP2IF	87
PIR3	—	CCP5IF	CCP4IF	CCP3IF	TMR6IF	—	TMR4IF	—	88
T1CON	TMR1CS<1:0>		T1CKPS<1:0>		T1OSCEN	$\overline{\text{T1SYNC}}$	—	TMR1ON	183
T1GCON	TMR1GE	T1GPOL	T1GTM	T1GSPM	T1GGO/DONE	T1GVAL	T1GSS<1:0>		184
TMR1L	Holding Register for the Least Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								179
TMR1H	Holding Register for the Most Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								179
TRISA	TRISA7	TRISA6	TRISA5	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	116
TRISB	TRISB7	TRISB6	TRISB5	TRISB4	TRISB3	TRISB2	TRISB1	TRISB0	121
TRISC	TRISC7	TRISC6	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	125

Legend: — = Unimplemented location, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by Capture mode.
Note 1: Applies to ECCP modules only.

REGISTER 23-5: PWMxCON: ENHANCED PWM CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
PxRSEN	PxDC<6:0>						
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	

bit 7 **PxRSEN:** PWM Restart Enable bit

1 = Upon auto-shutdown, the CCPxASE bit clears automatically once the shutdown event goes away; the PWM restarts automatically

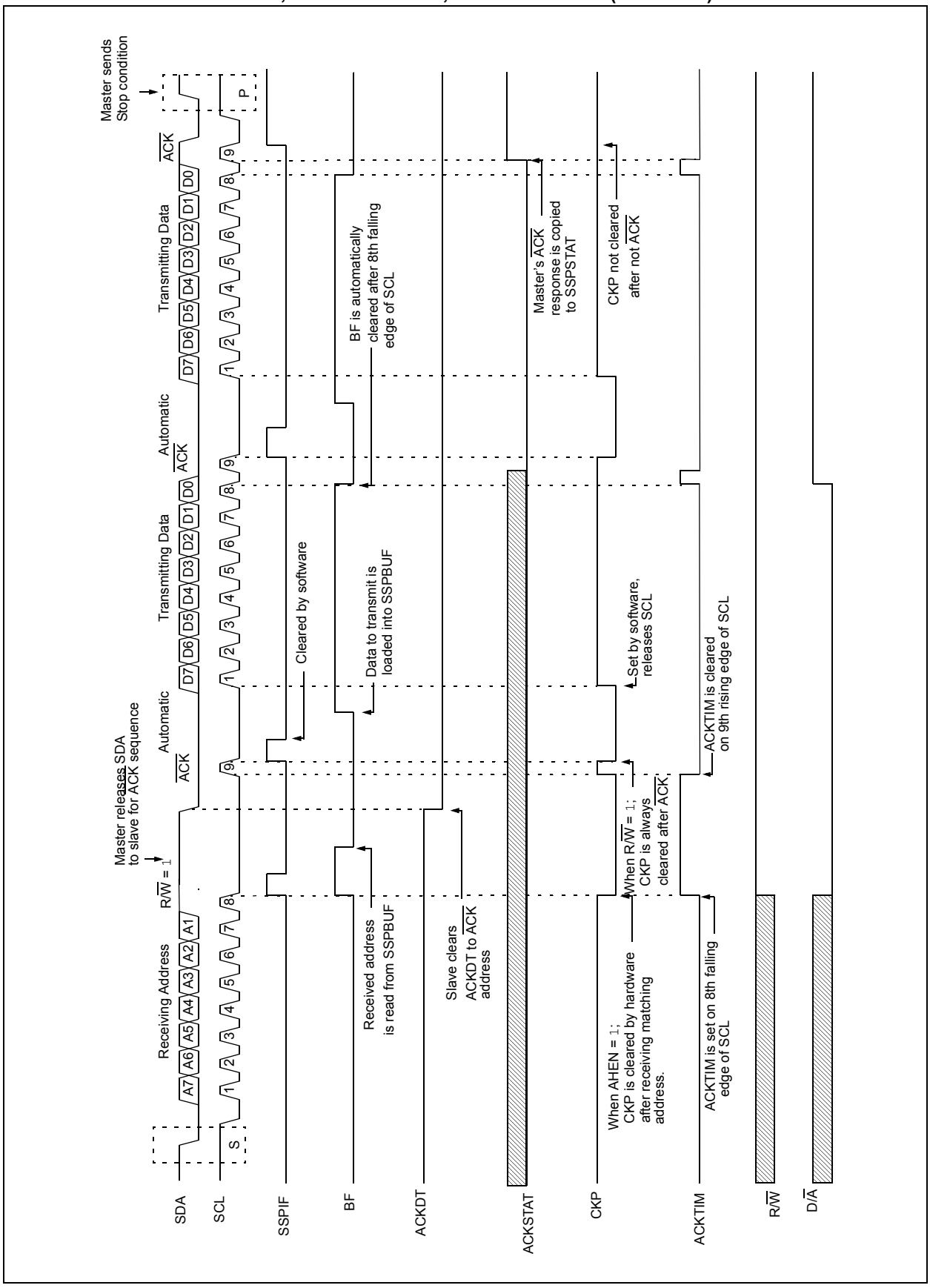
0 = Upon auto-shutdown, CCPxASE must be cleared in software to restart the PWM

bit 6-0 **PxDC<6:0>:** PWM Delay Count bits

PxDCx = Number of FOSC/4 (4 * TOSC) cycles between the scheduled time when a PWM signal **should** transition active and the **actual** time it transitions active

Note 1: Bit resets to '0' with Two-Speed Start-up and LP, XT or HS selected as the Oscillator mode or Fail-Safe mode is enabled.

FIGURE 24-19: I²C SLAVE, 7-BIT ADDRESS, TRANSMISSION (AHEN = 1)



24.6.8 ACKNOWLEDGE SEQUENCE TIMING

An Acknowledge sequence is enabled by setting the Acknowledge Sequence Enable bit, ACKEN bit of the SSPCON2 register. When this bit is set, the SCL pin is pulled low and the contents of the Acknowledge data bit are presented on the SDA pin. If the user wishes to generate an Acknowledge, then the ACKDT bit should be cleared. If not, the user should set the ACKDT bit before starting an Acknowledge sequence. The Baud Rate Generator then counts for one rollover period (TBRG) and the SCL pin is deasserted (pulled high). When the SCL pin is sampled high (clock arbitration), the Baud Rate Generator counts for TBRG. The SCL pin is then pulled low. Following this, the ACKEN bit is automatically cleared, the Baud Rate Generator is turned off and the MSSP module then goes into Idle mode (Figure 24-30).

24.6.8.1 WCOL Status Flag

If the user writes the SSPBUF when an Acknowledge sequence is in progress, then WCOL is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write does not occur).

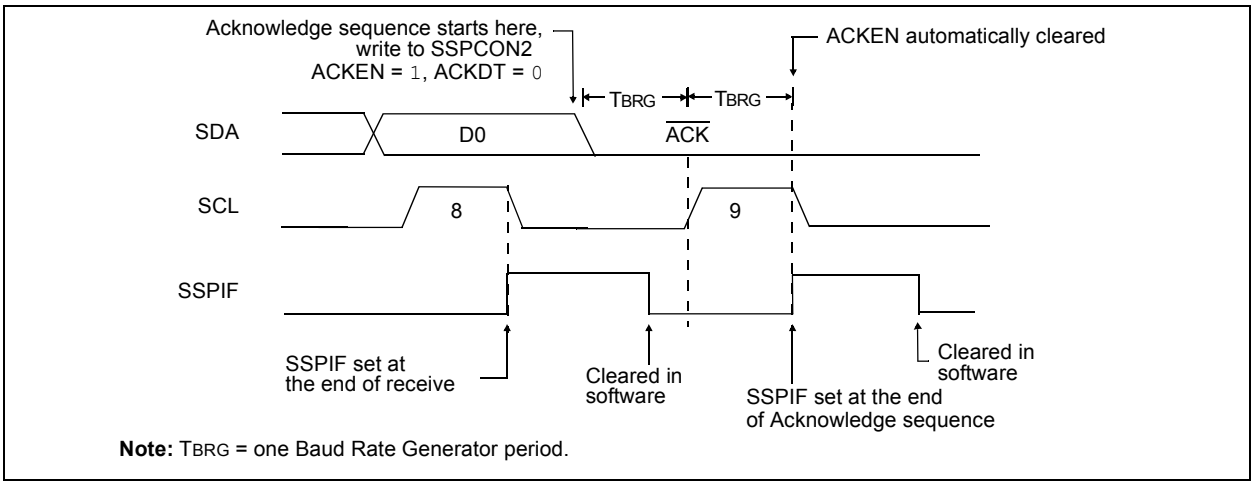
24.6.9 STOP CONDITION TIMING

A Stop bit is asserted on the SDA pin at the end of a receive/transmit by setting the Stop Sequence Enable bit, PEN bit of the SSPCON2 register. At the end of a receive/transmit, the SCL line is held low after the falling edge of the ninth clock. When the PEN bit is set, the master will assert the SDA line low. When the SDA line is sampled low, the Baud Rate Generator is reloaded and counts down to '0'. When the Baud Rate Generator times out, the SCL pin will be brought high and one TBRG (Baud Rate Generator rollover count) later, the SDA pin will be deasserted. When the SDA pin is sampled high while SCL is high, the P bit of the SSPSTAT register is set. A TBRG later, the PEN bit is cleared and the SSPIF bit is set (Figure 24-31).

24.6.9.1 WCOL Status Flag

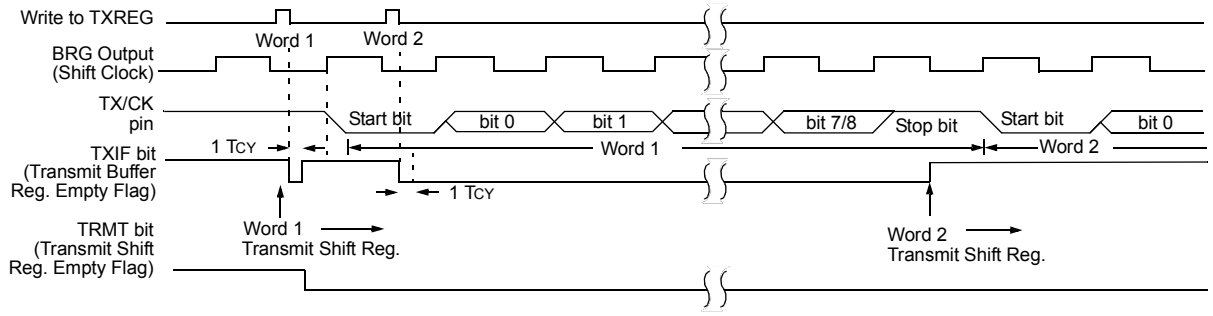
If the user writes the SSPBUF when a Stop sequence is in progress, then the WCOL bit is set and the contents of the buffer are unchanged (the write does not occur).

FIGURE 24-30: ACKNOWLEDGE SEQUENCE WAVEFORM



Note: TBRG = one Baud Rate Generator period.

FIGURE 25-4: ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION (BACK-TO-BACK)



Note: This timing diagram shows two consecutive transmissions.

TABLE 25-1: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on Page
BAUDCON	ABDOVF	RCIDL	—	SCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN	287
INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	IOCIE	TMR0IF	INTF	IOCIF	82
PIE1	TMR1GIE	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	83
PIR1	TMR1GIF	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	86
RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D	286
SPBRGL	BRG<7:0>								288*
SPBRGH	BRG<15:8>								288*
TRISC	TRISC7	TRISC6	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	125
TXREG	EUSART Transmit Data Register								277*
TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	285

Legend: — = unimplemented location, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for asynchronous transmission.

* Page provides register information.

26.7.3 FREQUENCY THRESHOLD

The frequency threshold should be placed midway between the value of nominal frequency and the reduced frequency of the capacitive sensing oscillator. Refer to Application Note AN1103, "*Software Handling for Capacitive Sensing*" (DS01103) for more detailed information on the software required for the capacitive sensing module.

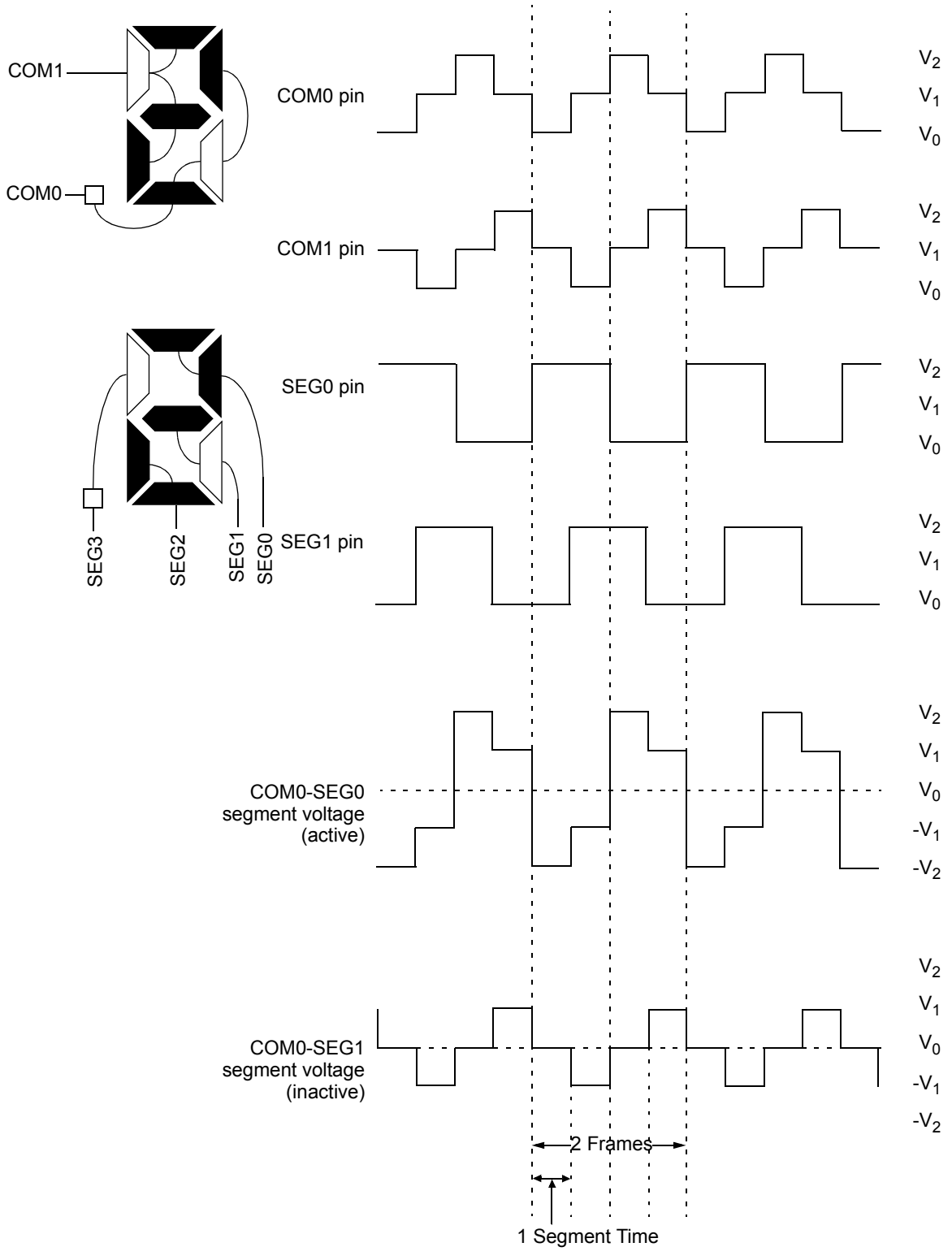
Note:	For more information on general capacitive sensing refer to Application Notes: • AN1101, "*Introduction to Capacitive Sensing*" (DS01101) • AN1102, "*Layout and Physical Design Guidelines for Capacitive Sensing*" (DS01102)

26.8 Operation during Sleep

The capacitive sensing oscillator will continue to run as long as the module is enabled, independent of the part being in Sleep. In order for the software to determine if a frequency change has occurred, the part must be awake. However, the part does not have to be awake when the timer resource is acquiring counts.

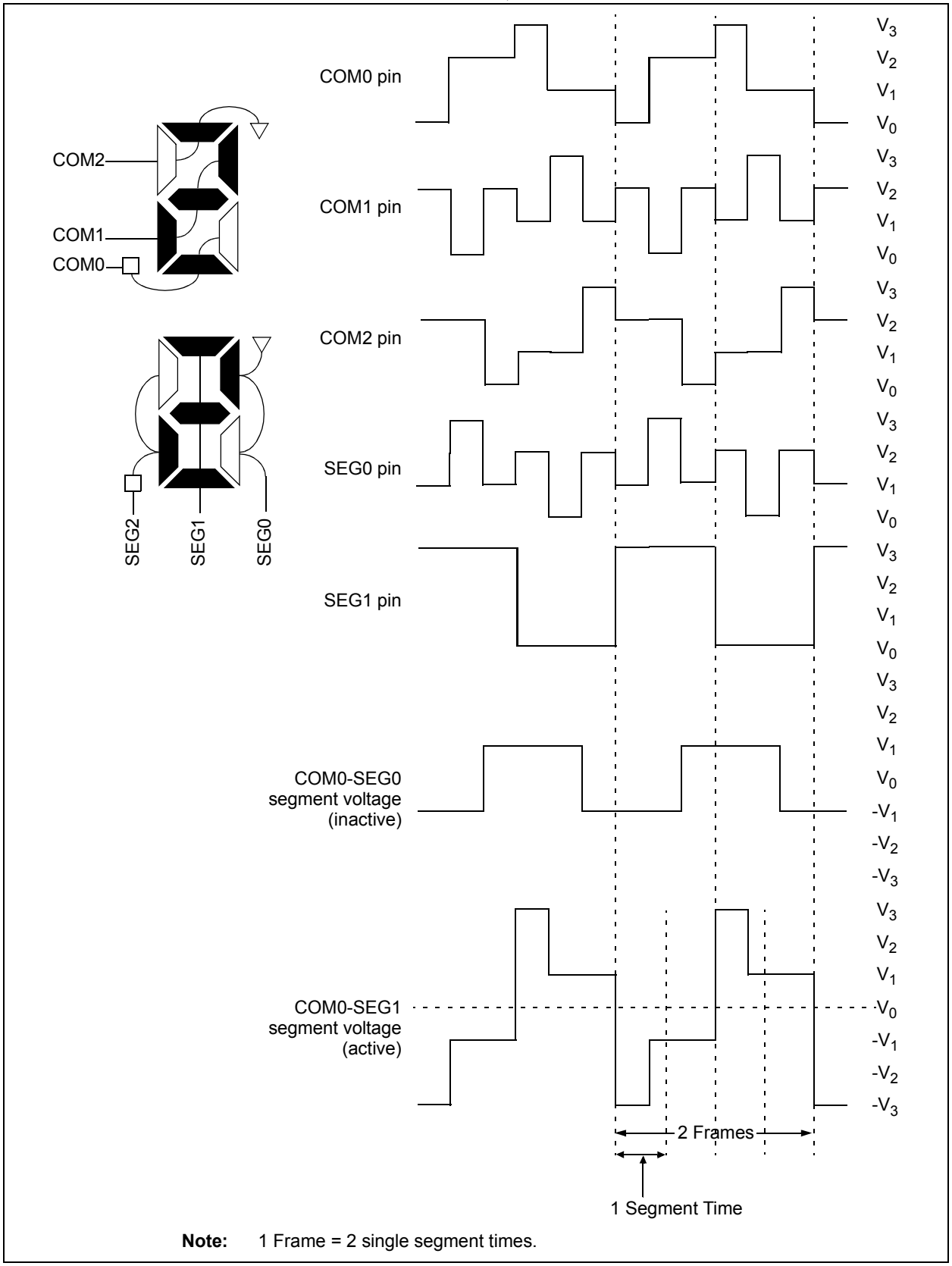
Note:	Timer0 does not operate when in Sleep, and therefore cannot be used for capacitive sense measurements in Sleep.

FIGURE 27-10: TYPE-B WAVEFORMS IN 1/2 MUX, 1/2 BIAS DRIVE



Note: 1 Frame = 2 single segment times.

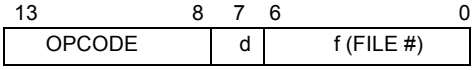
FIGURE 27-16: TYPE-B WAVEFORMS IN 1/3 MUX, 1/3 BIAS DRIVE



Note: 1 Frame = 2 single segment times.

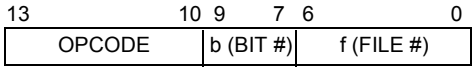
FIGURE 29-1: GENERAL FORMAT FOR INSTRUCTIONS

Byte-oriented file register operations



d = 0 for destination W
d = 1 for destination f
f = 7-bit file register address

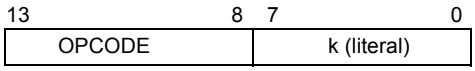
Bit-oriented file register operations



b = 3-bit bit address
f = 7-bit file register address

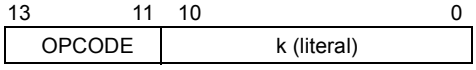
Literal and control operations

General



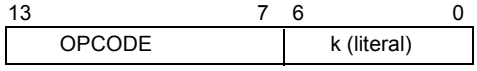
k = 8-bit immediate value

CALL and GOTO instructions only



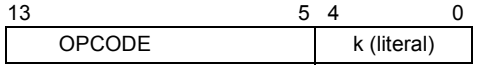
k = 11-bit immediate value

MOVLP instruction only



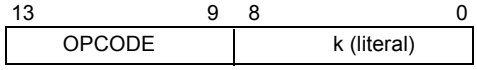
k = 7-bit immediate value

MOVLB instruction only



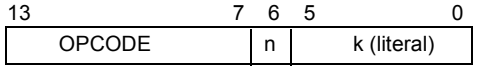
k = 5-bit immediate value

BRA instruction only



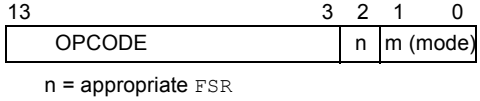
k = 9-bit immediate value

FSR Offset instructions



n = appropriate FSR
k = 6-bit immediate value

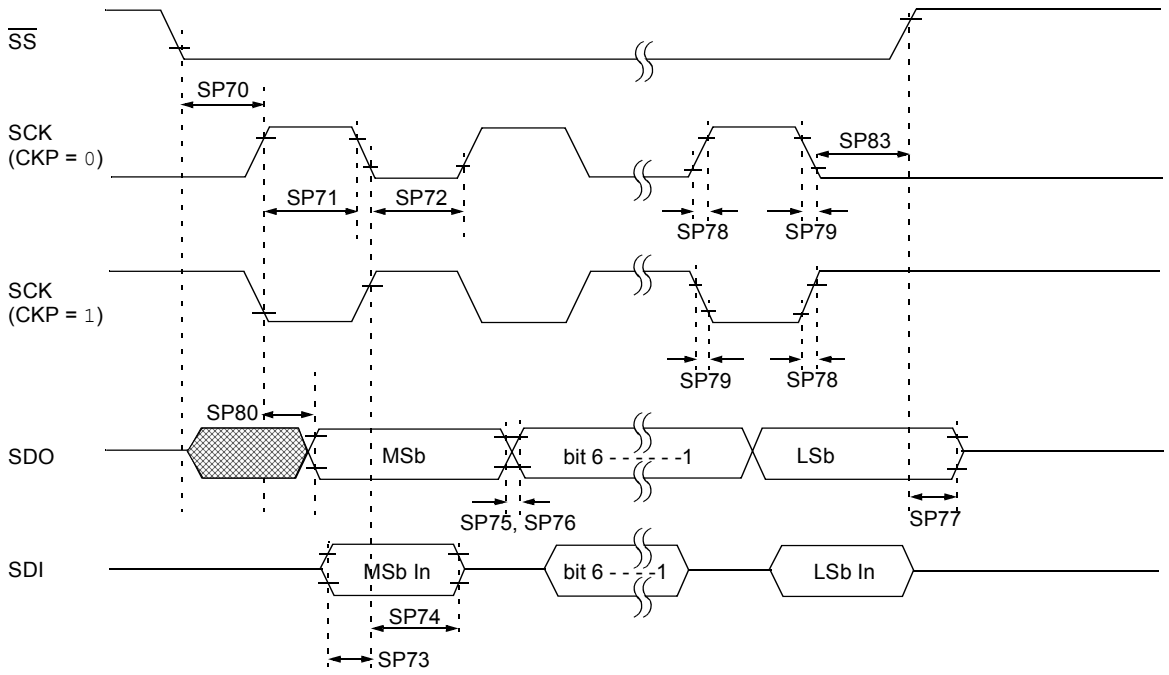
FSR Increment instructions



n = appropriate FSR
m = 2-bit mode value

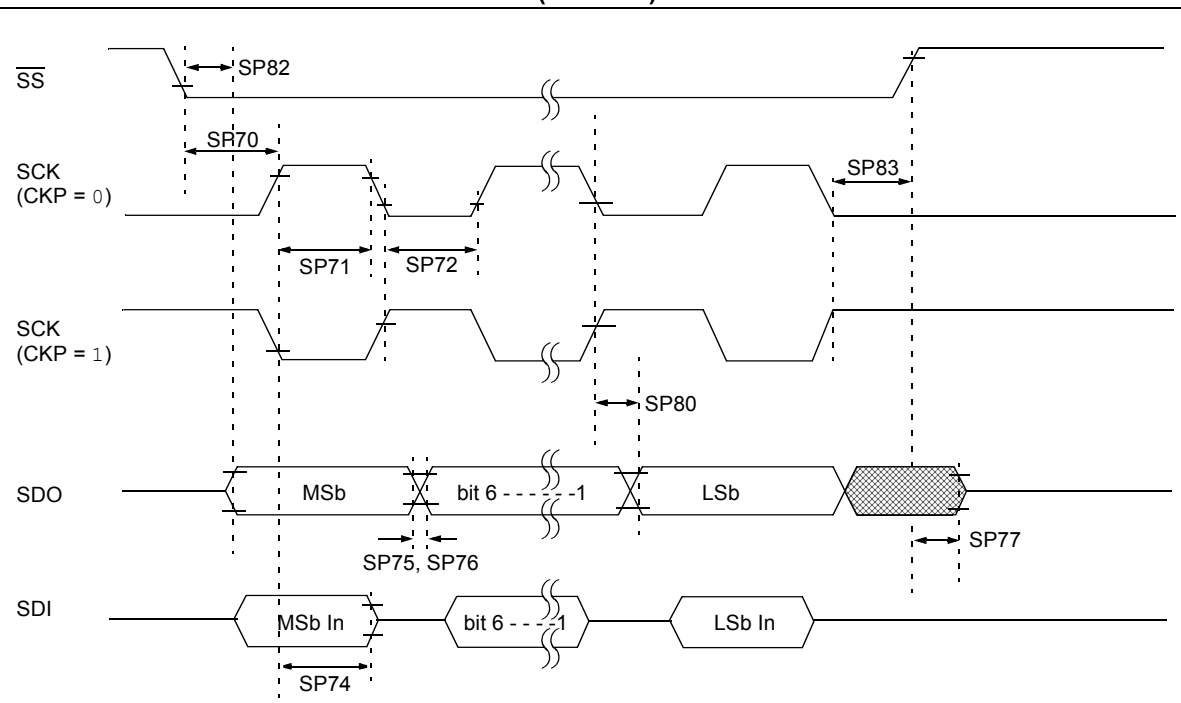
OPCODE only

FIGURE 30-18: SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 0)



Note: Refer to Figure 30-5 for load conditions.

FIGURE 30-19: SPI SLAVE MODE TIMING (CKE = 1)



Note: Refer to Figure 30-5 for load conditions.