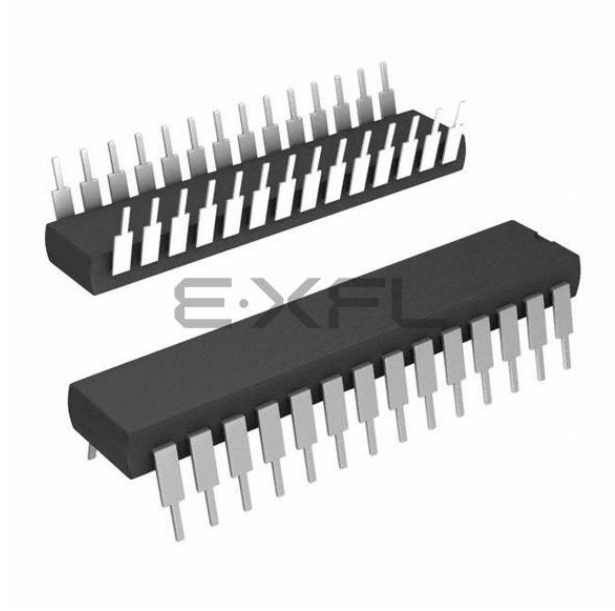

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, Power Control PWM, QEI, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	16KB (8K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	768 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 5x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	28-DIP (0.300", 7.62mm)
Supplier Device Package	28-SPDIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic18f2431-i-sp

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F2331/2431 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number		Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	SPDIP, SOIC	QFN			
$\overline{MCLR}$/VPP	1	26			Master Clear (input) or programming voltage (input).
$\overline{MCLR}$			I	ST	Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.
VPP			P		High-voltage ICSP™ programming enable pin.
OSC1/CLKI/RA7	9	6			Oscillator crystal or external clock input.
OSC1			I	ST	Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; CMOS otherwise.
CLKI			I	CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with pin function OSC1. (See related OSC1/CLKI, OSC2/CLKO pins.)
RA7			I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.
OSC2/CLKO/RA6	10	7			Oscillator crystal or clock output.
OSC2			O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode.
CLKO			O	—	In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO, which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
RA6			I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.
					PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA0/AN0	2	27			
RA0			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN0			I	Analog	Analog Input 0.
RA1/AN1	3	28			
RA1			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN1			I	Analog	Analog Input 1.
RA2/AN2/VREF-/CAP1/INDX	4	1			
RA2			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN2			I	Analog	Analog Input 2.
VREF-			I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (low) input.
CAP1			I	ST	Input Capture Pin 1.
INDX			I	ST	Quadrature Encoder Interface index input pin.
RA3/AN3/VREF+/CAP2/QEA	5	2			
RA3			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN3			I	Analog	Analog Input 3.
VREF+			I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (high) input.
CAP2			I	ST	Input Capture Pin 2.
QEA			I	ST	Quadrature Encoder Interface Channel A input pin.
RA4/AN4/CAP3/QEB	6	3			
RA4			I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN4			I	Analog	Analog Input 4.
CAP3			I	ST	Input Capture Pin 3.
QEB			I	ST	Quadrature Encoder Interface Channel B input pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power

2.2 Power Supply Pins

2.2.1 DECOUPLING CAPACITORS

The use of decoupling capacitors on every pair of power supply pins, such as VDD, VSS, AVDD and AVSS, is required.

Consider the following criteria when using decoupling capacitors:

- **Value and type of capacitor:** A 0.1 μF (100 nF), 10-20V capacitor is recommended. The capacitor should be a low-ESR device, with a resonance frequency in the range of 200 MHz and higher. Ceramic capacitors are recommended.
- **Placement on the printed circuit board:** The decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the pins as possible. It is recommended to place the capacitors on the same side of the board as the device. If space is constricted, the capacitor can be placed on another layer on the PCB using a via; however, ensure that the trace length from the pin to the capacitor is no greater than 0.25 inch (6 mm).
- **Handling high-frequency noise:** If the board is experiencing high-frequency noise (upward of tens of MHz), add a second ceramic type capacitor in parallel to the above described decoupling capacitor. The value of the second capacitor can be in the range of 0.01 μF to 0.001 μF. Place this second capacitor next to each primary decoupling capacitor. In high-speed circuit designs, consider implementing a decade pair of capacitances as close to the power and ground pins as possible (e.g., 0.1 μF in parallel with 0.001 μF).
- **Maximizing performance:** On the board layout from the power supply circuit, run the power and return traces to the decoupling capacitors first, and then to the device pins. This ensures that the decoupling capacitors are first in the power chain. Equally important is to keep the trace length between the capacitor and the power pins to a minimum, thereby reducing PCB trace inductance.

2.2.2 TANK CAPACITORS

On boards with power traces running longer than six inches in length, it is suggested to use a tank capacitor for integrated circuits, including microcontrollers, to supply a local power source. The value of the tank capacitor should be determined based on the trace resistance that connects the power supply source to the device, and the maximum current drawn by the device in the application. In other words, select the tank capacitor so that it meets the acceptable voltage sag at the device. Typical values range from 4.7 μF to 47 μF.

2.2.3 CONSIDERATIONS WHEN USING BOR

When the Brown-out Reset (BOR) feature is enabled, a sudden change in VDD may result in a spontaneous BOR event. This can happen when the microcontroller is operating under normal operating conditions, regardless of what the BOR set point has been programmed to, and even if VDD does not approach the set point. The precipitating factor in these BOR events is a rise or fall in VDD with a slew rate faster than 0.15V/μs.

An application that incorporates adequate decoupling between the power supplies will not experience such rapid voltage changes. Additionally, the use of an electrolytic tank capacitor across VDD and VSS, as described above, will be helpful in preventing high slew rate transitions.

If the application has components that turn on or off, and share the same VDD circuit as the microcontroller, the BOR can be disabled in software by using the SBOREN bit before switching the component. Afterwards, allow a small delay before re-enabling the BOR. By doing this, it is ensured that the BOR is disabled during the interval that might cause high slew rate changes of VDD.

Note:	Not all devices incorporate software BOR control. See **Section 5.0 "Reset"** for device-specific information.

4.0 POWER-MANAGED MODES

PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 devices offer a total of seven operating modes for more efficient power management. These modes provide a variety of options for selective power conservation in applications where resources may be limited (i.e., battery-powered devices).

There are three categories of power-managed modes:

- Run modes
- Idle modes
- Sleep mode

These categories define which portions of the device are clocked, and sometimes, what speed. The Run and Idle modes may use any of the three available clock sources (primary, secondary or internal oscillator block); the Sleep mode does not use a clock source.

The power-managed modes include several power-saving features offered on previous PIC® devices. One is the clock switching feature, offered in other PIC18 devices, allowing the controller to use the Timer1 oscillator in place of the primary oscillator. Also included is the Sleep mode, offered by all PIC devices, where all device clocks are stopped.

4.1 Selecting Power-Managed Modes

Selecting a power-managed mode requires two decisions: if the CPU is to be clocked or not and the selection of a clock source. The IDLEN bit (OSCCON<7>) controls CPU clocking, while the SCS<1:0> bits (OSCCON<1:0>) select the clock source. The individual modes, bit settings, clock sources and affected modules are summarized in Table 4-1.

4.1.1 CLOCK SOURCES

The SCS<1:0> bits allow the selection of one of three clock sources for power-managed modes. They are:

- the primary clock, as defined by the FOSC<3:0> Configuration bits
- the secondary clock (the Timer1 oscillator)
- the internal oscillator block (for RC modes)

4.1.2 ENTERING POWER-MANAGED MODES

Switching from one power-managed mode to another begins by loading the OSCCON register. The SCS<1:0> bits select the clock source and determine which Run or Idle mode is to be used. Changing these bits causes an immediate switch to the new clock source, assuming that it is running. The switch may also be subject to clock transition delays. These are discussed in **Section 4.1.3 "Clock Transitions and Status Indicators"** and subsequent sections.

Entry to the power-managed Idle or Sleep modes is triggered by the execution of a SLEEP instruction. The actual mode that results depends on the status of the IDLEN bit.

Depending on the current mode and the mode being switched to, a change to a power-managed mode does not always require setting all of these bits. Many transitions may be done by changing the oscillator select bits, or changing the IDLEN bit, prior to issuing a SLEEP instruction. If the IDLEN bit is already configured correctly, it may only be necessary to perform a SLEEP instruction to switch to the desired mode.

TABLE 4-1: POWER-MANAGED MODES

Mode	OSCCON Bits<7,1:0>		Module Clocking		Available Clock and Oscillator Source
	IDLEN(1)	SCS<1:0>	CPU	Peripherals	
Sleep	0	N/A	Off	Off	None – All clocks are disabled
PRI_RUN	N/A	00	Clocked	Clocked	Primary – LP, XT, HS, HSPLL, RC, EC and Internal Oscillator Block.(2) This is the normal, full-power execution mode.
SEC_RUN	N/A	01	Clocked	Clocked	Secondary – Timer1 Oscillator
RC_RUN	N/A	1x	Clocked	Clocked	Internal Oscillator Block(2)
PRI_IDLE	1	00	Off	Clocked	Primary – LP, XT, HS, HSPLL, RC, EC
SEC_IDLE	1	01	Off	Clocked	Secondary – Timer1 Oscillator
RC_IDLE	1	1x	Off	Clocked	Internal Oscillator Block(2)

Note 1: IDLEN reflects its value when the SLEEP instruction is executed.

2: Includes INTOSC and INTOSC postscaler, as well as the INTRC source.

5.0 RESET

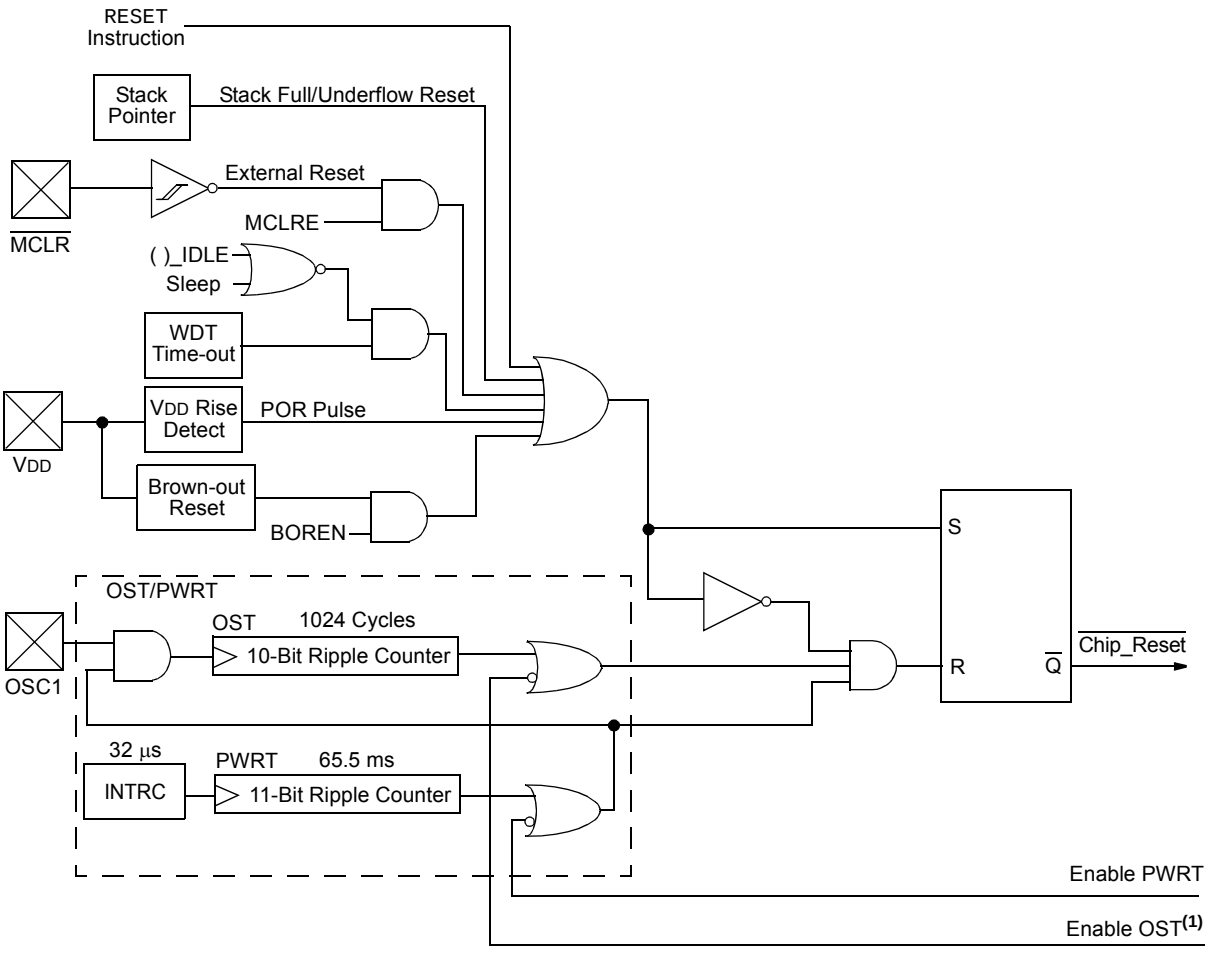
The PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 devices differentiate between various kinds of Reset:

a) Power-on Reset (POR)
b) $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during normal operation
c) $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset during Sleep
d) Watchdog Timer (WDT) Reset (during execution)
e) Programmable Brown-out Reset (BOR)
f) RESET Instruction
g) Stack Full Reset
h) Stack Underflow Reset

This section discusses Resets generated by $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, POR and BOR, and the operation of the various start-up timers. Stack Reset events are covered in **Section 6.1.2.4 "Stack Full/Underflow Resets"**. WDT Resets are covered in **Section 23.2 "Watchdog Timer (WDT)"**.

A simplified block diagram of the On-Chip Reset Circuit is shown in Figure 5-1.

FIGURE 5-1: SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM OF ON-CHIP RESET CIRCUIT



Note 1: See Table 5-1 for time-out situations.

10.4 IPR Registers

The IPR registers contain the individual priority bits for the peripheral interrupts. Due to the number of peripheral interrupt sources, there are three peripheral interrupt priority registers (IPR1, IPR2 and IPR3). Using the priority bits requires that the Interrupt Priority Enable (IPEN) bit be set.

REGISTER 10-10: IPR1: PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT PRIORITY REGISTER 1

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCPIP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6 **ADIP:** A/D Converter Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

bit 5 **RC1IP:** EUSART Receive Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

bit 4 **TX1IP:** EUSART Transmit Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

bit 3 **SSP1IP:** Synchronous Serial Port Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

bit 2 **CCP1IP:** CCP1 Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

bit 1 **TMR2IP:** TMR2 to PR2 Match Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

bit 0 **TMR1IP:** TMR1 Overflow Interrupt Priority bit
1 = High priority
0 = Low priority

13.0 TIMER1 MODULE

The Timer1 timer/counter module has the following features:

- 16-bit timer/counter (two 8-bit registers; TMR1H and TMR1L)
- Readable and writable (both registers)
- Internal or external clock select
- Interrupt-on-overflow from FFFFh to 0000h
- Reset from CCP module Special Event Trigger
- Status of system clock operation

Figure 13-1 is a simplified block diagram of the Timer1 module.

Register 13-1 details the Timer1 Control register. This register controls the operating mode of the Timer1 module and contains the Timer1 Oscillator Enable bit (T1OSCEN). Timer1 can be enabled or disabled by setting or clearing control bit, TMR1ON (T1CON<0>).

The Timer1 oscillator can be used as a secondary clock source in power-managed modes. When the T1RUN bit is set, the Timer1 oscillator provides the system clock. If the Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled and the Timer1 oscillator fails while providing the system clock, polling the T1RUN bit will indicate whether the clock is being provided by the Timer1 oscillator or another source.

Timer1 can also be used to provide Real-Time Clock (RTC) functionality to applications with only a minimal addition of external components and code overhead.

REGISTER 13-1: T1CON: TIMER1 CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
RD16	T1RUN	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	$\overline{\text{T1SYNC}}$	TMR1CS	TMR1ON
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 **RD16:** 16-Bit Read/Write Mode Enable bit
1 = Enables register read/write of TImer1 in one 16-bit operation
0 = Enables register read/write of Timer1 in two 8-bit operations

bit 6 **T1RUN:** Timer1 System Clock Status bit
1 = Device clock is derived from Timer1 oscillator
0 = Device clock is derived from another source

bit 5-4 **T1CKPS<1:0>:** Timer1 Input Clock Prescale Select bits
11 = 1:8 Prescale value
10 = 1:4 Prescale value
01 = 1:2 Prescale value
00 = 1:1 Prescale value

bit 3 **T1OSCEN:** Timer1 Oscillator Enable bit
1 = Timer1 oscillator is enabled
0 = Timer1 oscillator is shut off
The oscillator inverter and feedback resistor are turned off to eliminate power drain.

bit 2 **$\overline{\text{T1SYNC}}$:** Timer1 External Clock Input Synchronization Select bit
When TMR1CS = 1 (External Clock):
1 = Do not synchronize external clock input
0 = Synchronize external clock input
When TMR1CS = 0 (Internal Clock):
This bit is ignored. Timer1 uses the internal clock when TMR1CS = 0.

bit 1 **TMR1CS:** Timer1 Clock Source Select bit
1 = External clock from pin RC0/T1OSO/T1CKI (on the rising edge)
0 = Internal clock (FOSC/4)

bit 0 **TMR1ON:** Timer1 On bit
1 = Enables Timer1
0 = Stops Timer1

In Synchronous Counter mode configuration, the timer is clocked by the external clock (T5CKI) with the optional prescaler. The external T5CKI is selected by setting the TMR5CS bit (TMR5CS = 1); the internal clock is selected by clearing TMR5CS. The external clock is synchronized to the internal clock by clearing the T5SYNC bit. The input on T5CKI is sampled on every Q2 and Q4 of the internal clock. The low to rise transition is decoded on three adjacent samples and the Timer5 is incremented on the next Q1. The T5CKI minimum pulse-width high and low time must be greater than TCY/2.

In Asynchronous Counter mode configuration, Timer5 is clocked by the external clock (T5CKI) with the optional prescaler. In this mode, T5CKI is not synchronized to the internal clock. By setting TMR5CS, the external input clock (T5CKI) can be used as the counter sampling clock. When T5SYNC is set, the external clock is not synchronized to the internal device clock.

The timer count is not reset automatically when the module is disabled. The user may write the Counter register to initialize the counter.

Note:	The Timer5 module does NOT prevent writes to the PR5 registers (PR5H:PR5L) while the timer is enabled. Writing to PR5 while the timer is enabled may result in unexpected period match events.

15.1.1 CONTINUOUS COUNT AND SINGLE-SHOT OPERATION

Timer5 has two operating modes: Continuous Count and Single-Shot.

Continuous Count mode is selected by clearing the T5MOD control bit (= 0). In this mode, the Timer5 time base will start incrementing according to the prescaler settings until a TMR5/PR5 match occurs, or until TMR5 rolls over (FFFFh to 0000h). The TMR5IF interrupt flag is set, the TMR5 register is reset on the following input clock edge and the timer continues to count for as long as the TMR5ON bit remains set.

Single-Shot mode is selected by setting T5MOD (= 1). In this mode, the Timer5 time base begins to increment according to the prescaler settings until a TMR5/PR5 match occurs. This causes the TMR5IF interrupt flag to be set, the TMR5 register pair to be cleared on the following input clock edge and the TMR5ON bit to be cleared by the hardware to halt the timer.

The Timer5 time base can only start incrementing in Single-Shot mode under two conditions:

1. Timer5 is enabled (TMR5ON is set), or
2. Timer5 is disabled and a Special Event Trigger Reset is present on the Timer5 Reset input. (See **Section 15.7 "Timer5 Special Event Trigger Reset Input"** for additional information.)

15.2 16-Bit Read/Write and Write Modes

As noted, the actual high byte of the Timer5 register pair is mapped to TMR5H, which serves as a buffer. Reading TMR5L will load the contents of the high byte of the register pair into the TMR5H register. This allows the user to accurately read all 16 bits of the register pair without having to determine whether a read of the high byte, followed by the low byte, is valid due to a rollover between reads.

Since the actual high byte of the Timer5 register pair is not directly readable or writable, it must be read and written to through the Timer5 High Byte Buffer register (TMR5H). The T5 high byte is updated with the contents of TMR5H when a write occurs to TMR5L. This allows a user to write all 16 bits to both the high and low bytes of Timer5 at once. Writes to TMR5H do not clear the Timer5 prescaler. The prescaler is only cleared on writes to TMR5L.

15.2.1 16-BIT READ-MODIFY-WRITE

Read-modify-write instructions, like BSF and BCF, will read the contents of a register, make the appropriate changes and place the result back into the register. The write portion of a read-modify-write instruction of TMR5H will not update the contents of the high byte of TMR5 until a write of TMR5L takes place. Only then will the contents of TMR5H be placed into the high byte of TMR5.

15.3 Timer5 Prescaler

The Timer5 clock input (either TCY or the external clock) may be divided by using the Timer5 programmable prescaler. The prescaler control bits, T5PS<1:0> (T5CON<4:3>), select a prescale factor of 2, 4, 8 or no prescale.

The Timer5 prescaler is cleared by any of the following:

- A write to the Timer5 register
- Disabling Timer5 (TMR5ON = 0)
- A device Reset such as Master Clear, POR or BOR

Note:	Writing to the T5CON register does not clear the Timer5.

16.4 Compare Mode

In Compare mode, the 16-bit CCPR1 (CCPR2) register value is constantly compared against the TMR1 register pair value. When a match occurs, the RC2/CCP1 (RC1/CCP2) pin:

- is driven high
- is driven low
- toggles output (high-to-low or low-to-high)
- remains unchanged (interrupt only)

The action on the pin is based on the value of control bits, CCP1M<3:0> (CCP2M<3:0>). At the same time, interrupt flag bit CCP1IF (CCP2IF) is set.

16.4.1 CCP PIN CONFIGURATION

The user must configure the CCP1 pin as an output by clearing the appropriate TRISC bit.

Note:	Clearing the CCPxCON register will force the RC1 or RC2 compare output latch to the default low level. This is not the PORTC I/O data latch.

16.4.2 TIMER1 MODE SELECTION

Timer1 must be running in Timer mode or Synchronized Counter mode if the CCP module is using the compare feature. In Asynchronous Counter mode, the compare operation may not work.

16.4.3 SOFTWARE INTERRUPT MODE

When generate software interrupt is chosen, the CCP1 pin is not affected. Only a CCP interrupt is generated (if enabled).

16.4.4 SPECIAL EVENT TRIGGER

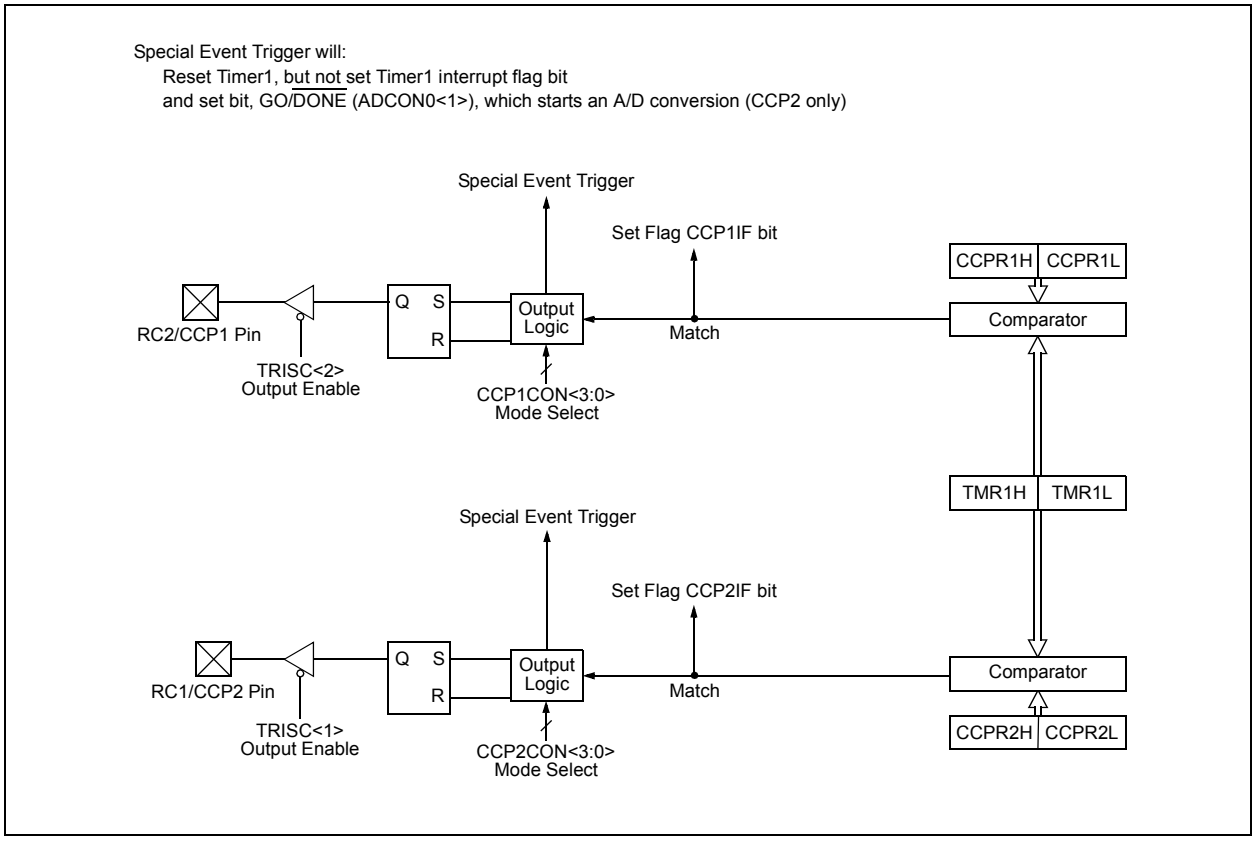
In this mode, an internal hardware trigger is generated which may be used to initiate an action.

The Special Event Trigger output of CCP1 resets the TMR1 register pair. This allows the CCPR1 register to effectively be a 16-bit programmable period register for Timer1.

The Special Event Trigger output of CCP2 resets the TMR1 register pair. Additionally, the CCP2 Special Event Trigger will start an A/D conversion if the A/D module is enabled.

Note:	The Special Event Trigger from the CCP2 module will not set the Timer1 interrupt flag bit.

FIGURE 16-2: COMPARE MODE OPERATION BLOCK DIAGRAM



17.2.1 QEI CONFIGURATION

The QEI module shares its input pins with the Input Capture (IC) module. The inputs are mutually exclusive; only the IC module or the QEI module (but not both) can be enabled at one time. Also, because the IC and QEI are multiplexed to the same input pins, the programmable noise filters can be dedicated to one module only.

The operation of the QEI is controlled by the QEICON Configuration register (see Register 17-2).

Note:	In the event that both QEI and IC are enabled, QEI will take precedence and IC will remain disabled.

REGISTER 17-2: QEICON: QUADRATURE ENCODER INTERFACE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
$\overline{\text{VELM}}$	QERR(1)	UP/$\overline{\text{DOWN}}$	QEIM2(2,3)	QEIM1(2,3)	QEIM0(2,3)	PDEC1	PDEC0
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 **$\overline{\text{VELM}}$:** Velocity Mode bit
- 1 = Velocity mode disabled
- 0 = Velocity mode enabled

bit 6 **QERR:** QEI Error bit(1)
- 1 = Position counter overflow or underflow(4)
- 0 = No overflow or underflow

bit 5 **UP/$\overline{\text{DOWN}}$:** Direction of Rotation Status bit
- 1 = Forward
- 0 = Reverse

bit 4-2 **QEIM<2:0>:** QEI Mode bits(2,3)
- 111 = Unused
- 110 = QEI enabled in 4x Update mode; position counter is reset on period match (POSCNT = MAXCNT)
- 101 = QEI enabled in 4x Update mode; INDX resets the position counter
- 100 = Unused
- 010 = QEI enabled in 2x Update mode; position counter is reset on period match (POSCNT = MAXCNT)
- 001 = QEI enabled in 2x Update mode; INDX resets the position counter
- 000 = QEI off

bit 1-0 **PDEC<1:0>:** Velocity Pulse Reduction Ratio bits
- 11 = 1:64
- 10 = 1:16
- 01 = 1:4
- 00 = 1:1

Note 1: QEI must be enabled and in Index mode.

2: QEI mode select must be cleared (= 000) to enable CAP1, CAP2 or CAP3 inputs. If QEI and IC modules are both enabled, QEI will take precedence.

3: Enabling one of the QEI operating modes remaps the IC Buffer registers, CAP1BUFH, CAP1BUFL, CAP2BUFH, CAP2BUFL, CAP3BUFH and CAP3BUFL, as the VELRH, VELRL, POSCNTH, POSCNTL, MAXCNTH and MAXCNTL registers (respectively) for the QEI.

4: The QERR bit must be cleared in software.

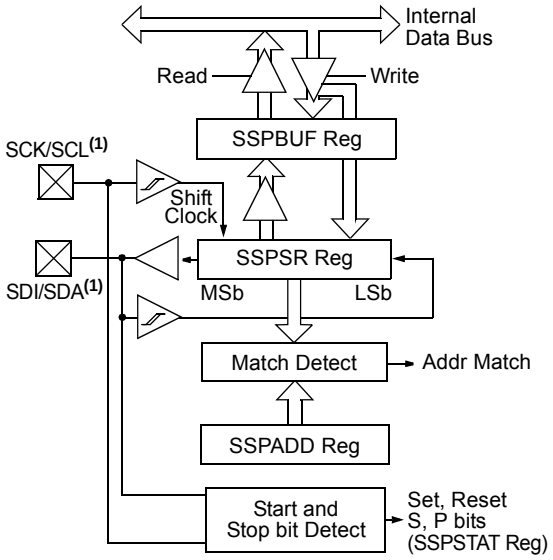
19.3 SSP I²C Operation

The SSP module, in I²C mode, fully implements all slave functions except general call support and provides interrupts on Start and Stop bits in hardware to facilitate firmware implementations of the master functions. The SSP module implements the standard mode specifications, as well as 7-bit and 10-bit addressing.

Two pins are used for data transfer. These are the SCK/SCL pin, which is the clock (SCL), and the SDI/SDA pin, which is the data (SDA). The user must configure these pins as inputs or outputs through the TRISC<5:4> or TRISD<3:2> bits.

The SSP module functions are enabled by setting SSP Enable bit SSPEN (SSPCON<5>).

FIGURE 19-5: SSP BLOCK DIAGRAM (I²C™ MODE)



Note 1: When SSPMX = 1 in CONFIG3H: SCK/SCL is multiplexed to the RC5 pin, SDA/SDI is multiplexed to the RC4 pin and SDO is multiplexed to pin, RC7.

When SSPMX = 0 in CONFIG3H: SCK/SCL is multiplexed to the RD3 pin, SDA/SDI is multiplexed to the RD2 pin and SDO is multiplexed to pin, RD1.

The SSP module has five registers for I²C operation. These are the:

- SSP Control Register (SSPCON)
- SSP Status Register (SSPSTAT)
- Serial Receive/Transmit Buffer (SSPBUF)
- SSP Shift Register (SSPSR) – Not directly accessible
- SSP Address Register (SSPADD)

The SSPCON register allows control of the I²C operation. Four mode selection bits (SSPCON<3:0>) allow one of the following I²C modes to be selected:

- I²C Slave mode (7-bit address)
- I²C Slave mode (10-bit address)
- I²C Slave mode (7-bit address), with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled to support Firmware Controlled Master mode
- I²C Slave mode (10-bit address), with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled to support Firmware Controlled Master mode
- I²C Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled to support Firmware Controlled Master mode; Slave is Idle

Selection of any I²C mode, with the SSPEN bit set, forces the SCL and SDA pins to be open-drain, provided these pins are programmed as inputs by setting the appropriate TRISC or TRISD bits. Pull-up resistors must be provided externally to the SCL and SDA pins for proper operation of the I²C module.

Additional information on SSP I²C operation can be found in the *"PIC® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual"* (DS33023).

19.3.1 SLAVE MODE

In Slave mode, the SCL and SDA pins must be configured as inputs (TRISC<5:4> or TRISD<3:2> set). The SSP module will override the input state with the output data when required (slave-transmitter).

When an address is matched, or the data transfer after an address match is received, the hardware automatically will generate the Acknowledge ($\overline{ACK}$) pulse and then load the SSPBUF register with the received value currently in the SSPSR register.

There are certain conditions that will cause the SSP module not to give this $\overline{ACK}$ pulse. They include (either or both):

a) The Buffer Full bit, BF (SSPSTAT<0>), was set before the transfer was received.

b) The SSP Overflow bit, SSPOV (SSPCON<6>), was set before the transfer was received.

In this case, the SSPSR register value is not loaded into the SSPBUF, but bit, SSPIF (PIR1<3>), is set. Table 19-2 shows what happens when a data transfer byte is received, given the status of bits BF and SSPOV. The shaded cells show the condition where user software did not properly clear the overflow condition. Flag bit, BF, is cleared by reading the SSPBUF register, while bit, SSPOV, is cleared through software.

The SCL clock input must have a minimum high and low for proper operation. The high and low times of the I²C specification, as well as the requirements of the SSP module, are shown in timing Parameter 100 and Parameter 101.

TABLE 20-5: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSMISSION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values on Page:
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	54
PIR1	—	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	57
PIE1	—	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	57
IPR1	—	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	57
RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D	56
TXREG	EUSART Transmit Register								56
TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	56
BAUDCON	—	RCIDL	—	SCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN	56
SPBRGH	EUSART Baud Rate Generator Register High Byte								56
SPBRG	EUSART Baud Rate Generator Register Low Byte								56

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

20.3.5 BREAK CHARACTER SEQUENCE

The Enhanced USART module has the capability of sending the special Break character sequences that are required by the LIN/J2602 bus standard. The Break character transmit consists of a Start bit, followed by twelve '0' bits and a Stop bit. The Frame Break character is sent whenever the SENDB and TXEN bits (TXSTA<3> and TXSTA<5>) are set while the Transmit Shift register is loaded with data. Note that the value of data written to TXREG will be ignored and all '0's will be transmitted.

The SENDB bit is automatically reset by hardware after the corresponding Stop bit is sent. This allows the user to preload the transmit FIFO with the next transmit byte following the Break character (typically, the Sync character in the LIN/J2602 specification).

Note that the data value written to the TXREG for the Break character is ignored. The write simply serves the purpose of initiating the proper sequence.

The TRMT bit indicates when the transmit operation is active or Idle, just as it does during normal transmission. See Figure 20-9 for the timing of the Break character sequence.

20.3.5.1 Break and Sync Transmit Sequence

The following sequence will send a message frame header made up of a Break, followed by an Auto-Baud Sync byte. This sequence is typical of a LIN/J2602 bus master.

1. Configure the EUSART for the desired mode.
2. Set the TXEN and SENDB bits to setup the Break character.
3. Load the TXREG with a dummy character to initiate transmission (the value is ignored).
4. Write '55h' to TXREG to load the Sync character into the transmit FIFO buffer.
5. After the Break has been sent, the SENDB bit is reset by hardware. The Sync character now transmits in the preconfigured mode.

When the TXREG becomes empty, as indicated by the TXIF, the next data byte can be written to TXREG.

20.3.6 RECEIVING A BREAK CHARACTER

The Enhanced USART module can receive a Break character in two ways.

The first method forces configuration of the baud rate at a frequency of 9/13 of the typical speed. This allows for the Stop bit transition to be at the correct sampling location (13 bits for Break versus Start bit and 8 data bits for typical data).

The second method uses the auto-wake-up feature described in **Section 20.3.4 "Auto-Wake-up on Sync Break Character"**. By enabling this feature, the EUSART will sample the next two transitions on RX/DT, cause an RCIF interrupt and receive the next data byte followed by another interrupt.

Note that following a Break character, the user will typically want to enable the Auto-Baud Rate Detect feature. For both methods, the user can set the ABD bit before placing the EUSART in its Sleep mode.

FIGURE 20-9: SEND BREAK CHARACTER SEQUENCE

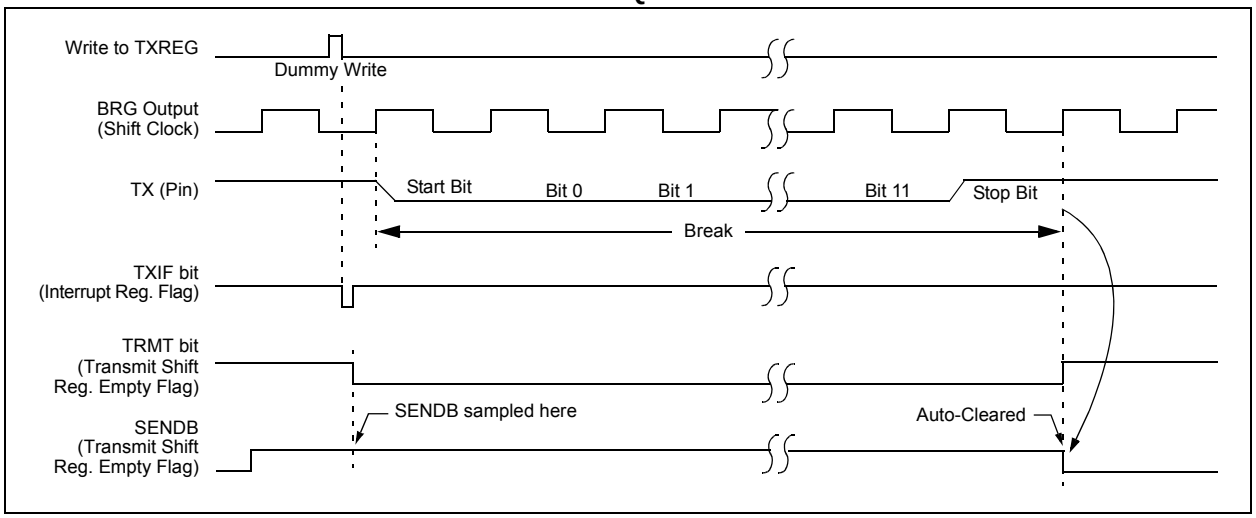


TABLE 20-8: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH SYNCHRONOUS MASTER RECEPTION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values on Page:
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	54
PIR1	—	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	57
PIE1	—	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	57
IPR1	—	ADIP	RCIP	TXIP	SSPIP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	57
RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D	56
RCREG	EUSART Receive Register								56
TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	SENDB	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	56
BAUDCON	—	RCIDL	—	SCKP	BRG16	—	WUE	ABDEN	56
SPBRGH	EUSART Baud Rate Generator Register High Byte								56
SPBRG	EUSART Baud Rate Generator Register Low Byte								56

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for synchronous master reception.

REGISTER 23-13: DEVID1: DEVICE ID REGISTER 1 FOR PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 DEVICES

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV2	DEV1	DEV0	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	P = Programmable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		U = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-5 **DEV<2:0>:** Device ID bits
These bits are used with the DEV<10:3> bits in the Device ID Register 2 to identify the part number.
000 = PIC18F4331
001 = PIC18F4431
100 = PIC18F2331
101 = PIC18F2431

bit 4-0 **REV<4:0>:** Revision ID bits
These bits are used to indicate the device revision.

REGISTER 23-14: DEVID2: DEVICE ID REGISTER 2 FOR PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 DEVICES

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV10(1)	DEV9(1)	DEV8(1)	DEV7(1)	DEV6(1)	DEV5(1)	DEV4(1)	DEV3(1)
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	P = Programmable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		U = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-0 **DEV<10:3>:** Device ID bits(1)
These bits are used with the DEV<2:0> bits in the Device ID Register 1 to identify the part number
0000 0101 = PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 devices

Note 1: These values for DEV<10:3> may be shared with other devices. The specific device is always identified by using the entire DEV<10:0> bit sequence.

ANDWF **AND W with f**

Syntax: [*label*] ANDWF f [,d [,a]]

Operands: $0 \le f \le 255$
$d \in [0,1]$
$a \in [0,1]$

Operation: (W) .AND. (f) → dest

Status Affected: N, Z

Encoding:

0001	01da	ffff	ffff

Description: The contents of W are ANDed with register, 'f'. If 'd' is '0', the result is stored in W. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register, 'f'. If 'a' is '0', the Access Bank will be selected. If 'a' is '1', the BSR will not be overridden.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

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

Example: ANDWF REG, W

Before Instruction
W = 0x17
REG = 0xC2
After Instruction
W = 0x02
REG = 0xC2

BC **Branch if Carry**

Syntax: [*label*] BC n

Operands: $-128 \le n \le 127$

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

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

1110	0010	nnnn	nnnn

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

Words: 1

Cycles: 1(2)

Q Cycle Activity:
If Jump:

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

If No Jump:

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

Example: HERE BC JUMP

Before Instruction
PC = address (HERE)
After Instruction
If Carry = 1;
PC = address (JUMP)
If Carry = 0;
PC = address (HERE + 2)

SUBWFB **Subtract W from f with Borrow**

Syntax: [*label*] SUBWFB f [,d [,a]]

Operands: $0 \le f \le 255$
$d \in [0,1]$
$a \in [0,1]$

Operation: (f) – (W) – ($\overline{C}$) → dest

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

Encoding:

0101	10da	ffff	ffff

Description: Subtract W and the Carry flag (borrow) from register, 'f' (2's complement method). If 'd' is '0', the result is stored in W. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register, 'f'. If 'a' is '0', the Access Bank will be selected, overriding the BSR value. If 'a' is '1', then the bank will be selected as per the BSR value.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

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

Example 1:
```
SUBWFB  REG, 1, 0
```
Before Instruction
REG = 0x19 (0001 1001)
W = 0x0D (0000 1101)
C = 0x01
After Instruction
REG = 0x0C (0000 1011)
W = 0x0D (0000 1101)
C = 0x01
Z = 0x00
N = 0x00 ; result is positive

Example 2:
```
SUBWFB  REG, 0, 0
```
Before Instruction
REG = 0x1B (0001 1011)
W = 0x1A (0001 1010)
C = 0x00
After Instruction
REG = 0x1B (0001 1011)
W = 0x00
C = 0x01
Z = 0x01 ; result is zero
N = 0x00

Example 3:
```
SUBWFB  REG, 1, 0
```
Before Instruction
REG = 0x03 (0000 0011)
W = 0x0E (0000 1101)
C = 0x01
After Instruction
REG = 0xF5 (1111 0100)
; [2's comp]
W = 0x0E (0000 1101)
C = 0x00
Z = 0x00
N = 0x01 ; result is negative

SWAPF **Swap f**

Syntax: [*label*] SWAPF f [,d [,a]]

Operands: $0 \le f \le 255$
$d \in [0,1]$
$a \in [0,1]$

Operation: (f<3:0>) → dest<7:4>,
(f<7:4>) → dest<3:0>

Status Affected: None

Encoding:

0011	10da	ffff	ffff

Description: The upper and lower nibbles of register, 'f', are exchanged. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in W. If 'd' is '1', the result is placed in register, 'f'. If 'a' is '0', the Access Bank will be selected, overriding the BSR value. If 'a' is '1', then the bank will be selected as per the BSR value.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Q Cycle Activity:

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

Example:
```
SWAPF   REG
```
Before Instruction
REG = 0x53
After Instruction
REG = 0x35

26.1 DC Characteristics: Supply Voltage PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 (Industrial, Extended) PIC18LF2331/2431/4331/4431 (Industrial)

PIC18LF2331/2431/4331/4431 (Industrial)			**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial				
PIC18F2331/2431/4331/4431 (Industrial, Extended)			**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
D001	VDD	**Supply Voltage**					
		PIC18LF2X31/4X31	2.0	—	5.5	V	
		PIC18F2X31/4X31	4.2	—	5.5	V	
D001C	AVDD	**Analog Supply Voltage**	VDD – 0.3	—	VDD + 0.3	V	
D001D	AVSS	**Analog Ground Voltage**	VSS – 0.3	—	VSS + 0.3	V	
D002	VDR	**RAM Data Retention Voltage(1)**	1.5	—	—	V	
D003	VPOR	**VDD Start Voltage** to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	—	—	0.7	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
D005A	VBOR	**Brown-out Reset Voltage**					
		PIC18LF2X31/4X31	Industrial Low Voltage (-10°C to +85°C)				
		BORV<1:0> = 11	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 10	2.50	2.72	2.94	V	
		BORV<1:0> = 01	3.88	4.22	4.56	V	
		BORV<1:0> = 00	4.18	4.54	4.90	V	
D005B		PIC18LF2X31/4X31	Industrial Low Voltage (-40°C to -10°C)				
		BORV<1:0> = 11	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0>= 10	2.34	2.72	3.10	V	
		BORV<1:0> = 01	3.63	4.22	4.81	V	
		BORV<1:0> = 00	3.90	4.54	5.18	V	
D005C		PIC18F2X31/4X31	Industrial (-10°C to +85°C)				
		BORV<1:0>= 1x	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 01	3.88	4.22	4.56	V	**(Note 2)**
		BORV<1:0> = 00	4.18	4.54	4.90	V	**(Note 2)**
D005D		PIC18F2X31/4X31	Industrial (-40°C to -10°C)				
		BORV<1:0>= 1x	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 01	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 00	3.90	4.54	5.18	V	**(Note 2)**
D005E		PIC18F2X31/4X31	Extended (-10°C to +85°C)				
		BORV<1:0> = 1x	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 01	3.88	4.22	4.56	V	**(Note 2)**
		BORV<1:0> = 00	4.18	4.54	4.90	V	**(Note 2)**
D005F		PIC18F2X31/4X31	Extended (-40°C to -10°C, +85°C to +125°C)				
		BORV<1:0> = 1x	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 01	N/A	N/A	N/A	V	Reserved
		BORV<1:0> = 00	3.90	4.54	5.18	V	**(Note 2)**

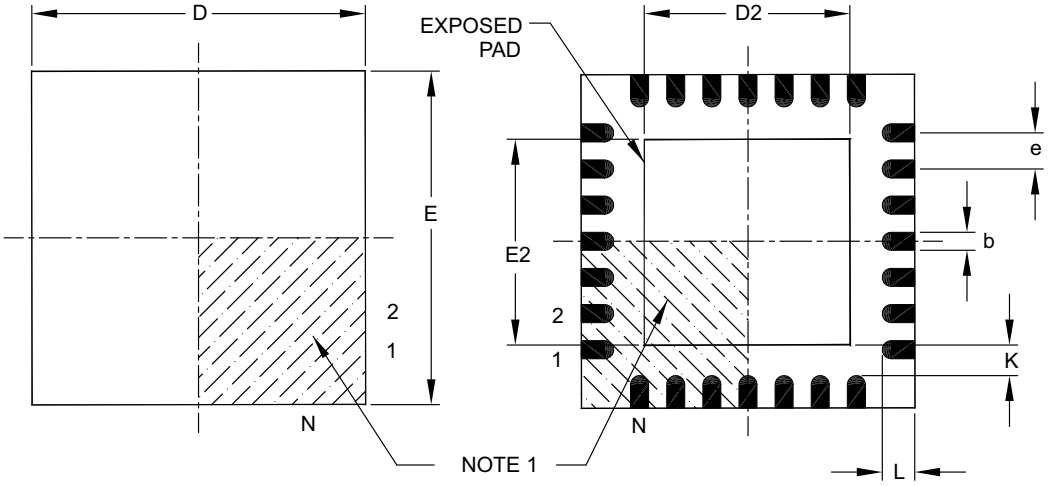
Legend: Shading of rows is to assist in readability of the table.

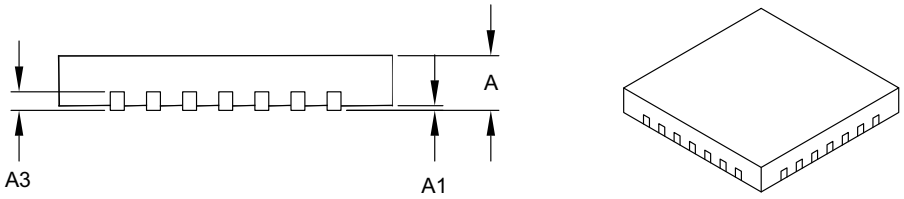
Note 1: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered in Sleep mode, or during a device Reset, without losing RAM data.

2: When BOR is on and BORV<1:0> = 0x, the device will operate correctly at 40 MHz for any VDD at which the BOR allows execution.

28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) – 6x6 mm Body [QFN] with 0.55 mm Contact Length

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		28	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.20 REF	
Overall Width	E		6.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	3.65	3.70	4.20
Overall Length	D		6.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	3.65	3.70	4.20
Contact Width	b	0.23	0.30	0.35
Contact Length	L	0.50	0.55	0.70
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	–	–

Notes:

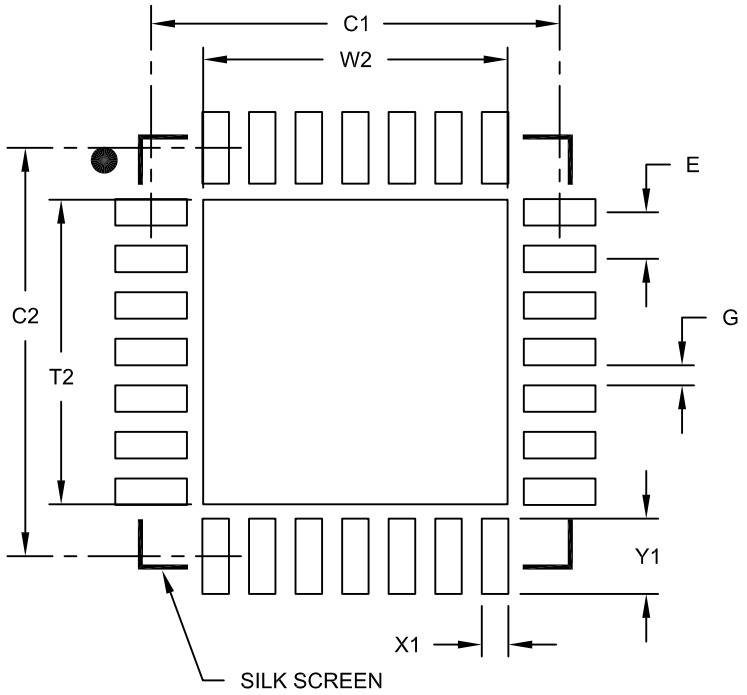
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-105B

28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) – 6x6 mm Body [QFN] with 0.55 mm Contact Length

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			4.25
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			4.25
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		5.70	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		5.70	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.37
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			1.00
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2105A

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

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

Not Applicable

APPENDIX D: MIGRATION FROM BASELINE TO ENHANCED DEVICES

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

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

Not Currently Available