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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

### Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

#### Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	10MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	20
Program Memory Size	3KB (2K x 12)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	72 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
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	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16c57-10i-sp">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16c57-10i-sp</a>



# PIC16C5X

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## 8-Bit EPROM/ROM-Based CMOS Microcontrollers

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### 1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PIC16C5X from Microchip Technology is a family of low cost, high performance, 8-bit fully static, EPROM/ROM-based CMOS microcontrollers. It employs a RISC architecture with only 33 single word/single cycle instructions. All instructions are single cycle except for program branches which take two cycles. The PIC16C5X delivers performance in an order of magnitude higher than its competitors in the same price category. The 12-bit wide instructions are highly symmetrical resulting in 2:1 code compression over other 8-bit microcontrollers in its class. The easy to use and easy to remember instruction set reduces development time significantly.

The PIC16C5X products are equipped with special features that reduce system cost and power requirements. The Power-on Reset (POR) and Device Reset Timer (DRT) eliminate the need for external RESET circuitry. There are four oscillator configurations to choose from, including the power saving LP (Low Power) oscillator and cost saving RC oscillator. Power saving SLEEP mode, Watchdog Timer and Code Protection features improve system cost, power and reliability.

The UV erasable Cerdip packaged versions are ideal for code development, while the cost effective One Time Programmable (OTP) versions are suitable for production in any volume. The customer can take full advantage of Microchip's price leadership in OTP microcontrollers, while benefiting from the OTP's flexibility.

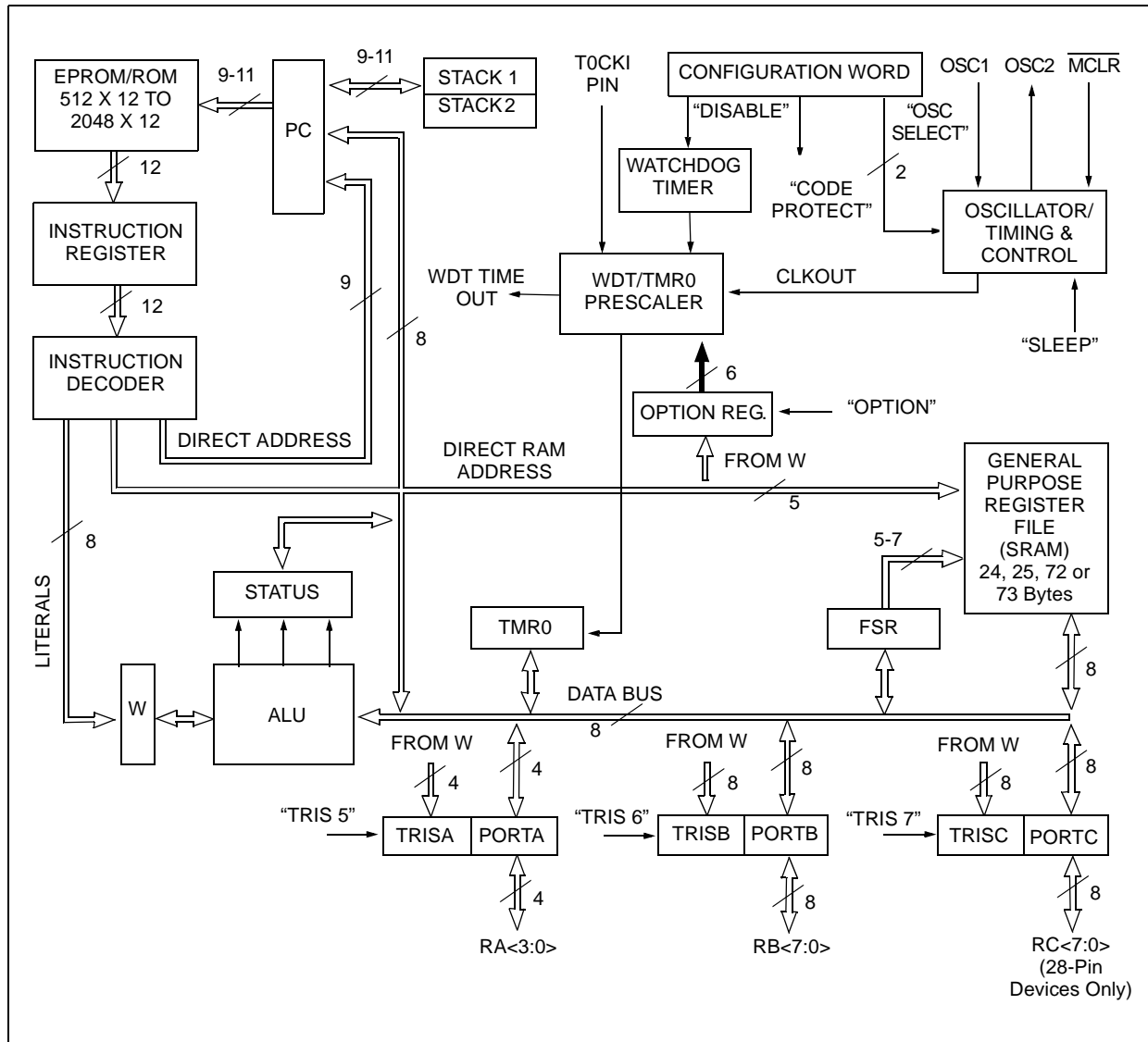
The PIC16C5X products are supported by a full featured macro assembler, a software simulator, an in-circuit emulator, a low cost development programmer and a full featured programmer. All the tools are supported on IBM® PC and compatible machines.

### 1.1 Applications

The PIC16C5X series fits perfectly in applications ranging from high speed automotive and appliance motor control to low power remote transmitters/receivers, pointing devices and telecom processors. The EPROM technology makes customizing application programs (transmitter codes, motor speeds, receiver frequencies, etc.) extremely fast and convenient. The small footprint packages, for through hole or surface mounting, make this microcontroller series perfect for applications with space limitations. Low cost, low power, high performance ease of use and I/O flexibility make the PIC16C5X series very versatile even in areas where no microcontroller use has been considered before (e.g., timer functions, replacement of "glue" logic in larger systems, co-processor applications).

# PIC16C5X

**FIGURE 3-1: PIC16C5X SERIES BLOCK DIAGRAM**



# PIC16C5X

**TABLE 3-2: PINOUT DESCRIPTION - PIC16C55, PIC16C57, PIC16CR57**

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	DIP	SOIC	SSOP			
RA0	6	6	5	I/O	TTL	Bi-directional I/O port
RA1	7	7	6	I/O	TTL	
RA2	8	8	7	I/O	TTL	
RA3	9	9	8	I/O	TTL	
RB0	10	10	9	I/O	TTL	Bi-directional I/O port
RB1	11	11	10	I/O	TTL	
RB2	12	12	11	I/O	TTL	
RB3	13	13	12	I/O	TTL	
RB4	14	14	13	I/O	TTL	
RB5	15	15	15	I/O	TTL	
RB6	16	16	16	I/O	TTL	
RB7	17	17	17	I/O	TTL	
RC0	18	18	18	I/O	TTL	Bi-directional I/O port
RC1	19	19	19	I/O	TTL	
RC2	20	20	20	I/O	TTL	
RC3	21	21	21	I/O	TTL	
RC4	22	22	22	I/O	TTL	
RC5	23	23	23	I/O	TTL	
RC6	24	24	24	I/O	TTL	
RC7	25	25	25	I/O	TTL	
T0CKI	1	1	2	I	ST	Clock input to Timer0. Must be tied to Vss or VDD, if not in use, to reduce current consumption.
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	28	28	28	I	ST	Master clear (RESET) input. This pin is an active low RESET to the device.
OSC1/CLKIN	27	27	27	I	ST	Oscillator crystal input/external clock source input.
OSC2/CLKOUT	26	26	26	O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in crystal Oscillator mode. In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKOUT which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1, and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
VDD	2	2	3,4	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
Vss	4	4	1,14	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
N/C	3,5	3,5	—	—	—	Unused, do not connect.

Legend: I = input, O = output, I/O = input/output, P = power, — = Not Used, TTL = TTL input, ST = Schmitt Trigger input

# PIC16C5X

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NOTES:

# PIC16C5X

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## 6.5.1 PAGING CONSIDERATIONS – PIC16C56/CR56, PIC16C57/CR57 AND PIC16C58/CR58

If the Program Counter is pointing to the last address of a selected memory page, when it increments it will cause the program to continue in the next higher page. However, the page preselect bits in the STATUS Register will not be updated. Therefore, the next `GOTO`, `CALL` or modify PCL instruction will send the program to the page specified by the page preselect bits (PA0 or PA<1:0>).

For example, a `NOP` at location 1FFh (page 0) increments the PC to 200h (page 1). A `GOTO xxx` at 200h will return the program to address xxh on page 0 (assuming that PA<1:0> are clear).

To prevent this, the page preselect bits must be updated under program control.

## 6.5.2 EFFECTS OF RESET

The Program Counter is set upon a RESET, which means that the PC addresses the last location in the last page (i.e., the RESET vector).

The STATUS Register page preselect bits are cleared upon a RESET, which means that page 0 is preselected.

Therefore, upon a RESET, a `GOTO` instruction at the RESET vector location will automatically cause the program to jump to page 0.

## 6.6 Stack

PIC16C5X devices have a 10-bit or 11-bit wide, two-level hardware push/pop stack.

A `CALL` instruction will push the current value of stack 1 into stack 2 and then push the current program counter value, incremented by one, into stack level 1. If more than two sequential `CALL`'s are executed, only the most recent two return addresses are stored.

A `RETLW` instruction will pop the contents of stack level 1 into the program counter and then copy stack level 2 contents into level 1. If more than two sequential `RETLW`'s are executed, the stack will be filled with the address previously stored in level 2. Note that the W Register will be loaded with the literal value specified in the instruction. This is particularly useful for the implementation of data look-up tables within the program memory.

For the `RETLW` instruction, the PC is loaded with the Top of Stack (TOS) contents. All of the devices covered in this data sheet have a two-level stack. The stack has the same bit width as the device PC, therefore, paging is not an issue when returning from a subroutine.

# PIC16C5X

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NOTES:

## REGISTER 9-2: CONFIGURATION WORD FOR PIC16C54/C55/C56/C57

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CP	WDTE	FOSC1	FOSC0
bit 11											bit 0

bit 11-4: **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3: **CP:** Code protection bit.  
 1 = Code protection off  
 0 = Code protection on

bit 2: **WDTE:** Watchdog timer enable bit  
 1 = WDT enabled  
 0 = WDT disabled

bit 1-0: **FOSC1:FOSC0:** Oscillator selection bits<sup>(2)</sup>  
 00 = LP oscillator  
 01 = XT oscillator  
 10 = HS oscillator  
 11 = RC oscillator

- Note 1:** Refer to the PIC16C5X Programming Specifications (Literature Number DS30190) to determine how to access the configuration word.  
**2:** PIC16LV54A supports XT, RC and LP oscillator only.

<b>Legend:</b>			
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



# PIC16C5X

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NOTES:

# PIC16C5X

## COMF Complement f

Syntax: [ *label* ] COMF f,d

Operands:  $0 \leq f \leq 31$   
 $d \in [0,1]$

Operation:  $(f) \rightarrow (dest)$

Status Affected: Z

Encoding: 

0010	01df	ffff
------	------	------

Description: The contents of register 'f' are complemented. If 'd' is 0 the result is stored in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is stored back in register 'f'.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example: COMF REG1, 0

Before Instruction

REG1 = 0x13

After Instruction

REG1 = 0x13

W = 0xEC

## DECf Decrement f

Syntax: [ *label* ] DECf f,d

Operands:  $0 \leq f \leq 31$   
 $d \in [0,1]$

Operation:  $(f) - 1 \rightarrow (dest)$

Status Affected: Z

Encoding: 

0000	11df	ffff
------	------	------

Description: Decrement register 'f'. If 'd' is 0 the result is stored in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is stored back in register 'f'.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1

Example: DECf CNT, 1

Before Instruction

CNT = 0x01

Z = 0

After Instruction

CNT = 0x00

Z = 1

## DECFSZ Decrement f, Skip if 0

Syntax: [ *label* ] DECFSZ f,d

Operands:  $0 \leq f \leq 31$   
 $d \in [0,1]$

Operation:  $(f) - 1 \rightarrow d$ ; skip if result = 0

Status Affected: None

Encoding: 

0010	11df	ffff
------	------	------

Description: The contents of register 'f' are decremented. If 'd' is 0 the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is placed back in register 'f'.  
 If the result is 0, the next instruction, which is already fetched, is discarded and a NOP is executed instead making it a two-cycle instruction.

Words: 1

Cycles: 1(2)

Example: 

HERE	DECFSZ	CNT, 1
	GOTO	LOOP
CONTINUE	•	
	•	
	•	

Before Instruction

PC = address (HERE)

After Instruction

CNT = CNT - 1;

if CNT = 0,

PC = address (CONTINUE);

if CNT  $\neq$  0,

PC = address (HERE+1)

# PIC16C5X

## 12.5 DC Characteristics: PIC16C54/55/56/57-RCE, XTE, 10E, HSE, LPE (Extended)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)				
			Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D030	V <sub>IL</sub>	<b>Input Low Voltage</b>					
		I/O ports	V <sub>SS</sub>	—	0.15 V <sub>DD</sub>	V	Pin at hi-impedance  PIC16C5X-RC only <sup>(3)</sup> PIC16C5X-XT, 10, HS, LP
		MCLR (Schmitt Trigger)	V <sub>SS</sub>	—	0.15 V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		T0CKI (Schmitt Trigger)	V <sub>SS</sub>	—	0.15 V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		OSC1 (Schmitt Trigger)	V <sub>SS</sub>	—	0.15 V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		OSC1 (Schmitt Trigger)	V <sub>SS</sub>	—	0.3 V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
D040	V <sub>IH</sub>	<b>Input High Voltage</b>					
		I/O ports	0.45 V <sub>DD</sub>	—	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	For all V <sub>DD</sub> <sup>(4)</sup> 4.0V < V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5V <sup>(4)</sup> V <sub>DD</sub> > 5.5 V
		I/O ports	2.0	—	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		I/O ports	0.36 V <sub>DD</sub>	—	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		MCLR (Schmitt Trigger)	0.85 V <sub>DD</sub>	—	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		T0CKI (Schmitt Trigger)	0.85 V <sub>DD</sub>	—	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	PIC16C5X-RC only <sup>(3)</sup> PIC16C5X-XT, 10, HS, LP
		OSC1 (Schmitt Trigger)	0.85 V <sub>DD</sub>	—	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
D050	V <sub>HYS</sub>	<b>Hysteresis of Schmitt Trigger inputs</b>	0.15 V <sub>DD</sub> *	—	—	V	
D060	I <sub>IL</sub>	<b>Input Leakage Current</b> <sup>(1,2)</sup>					<b>For V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V:</b> V <sub>SS</sub> ≤ V <sub>PIN</sub> ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> , pin at hi-impedance V <sub>PIN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> + 0.25V V <sub>PIN</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> ≤ V <sub>PIN</sub> ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> ≤ V <sub>PIN</sub> ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> , PIC16C5X-XT, 10, HS, LP
		I/O ports	−1	0.5	+1	μA	
		MCLR	−5	—	—	μA	
		MCLR	—	0.5	+5	μA	
		T0CKI	−3	0.5	+3	μA	
D080	V <sub>OL</sub>	<b>Output Low Voltage</b>					I <sub>OL</sub> = 8.7 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V, PIC16C5X-RC
		I/O ports	—	—	0.6	V	
D090	V <sub>OH</sub>	<b>Output High Voltage</b> <sup>(2)</sup>					I <sub>OH</sub> = −5.4 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V I <sub>OH</sub> = −1.0 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V, PIC16C5X-RC
		I/O ports	V <sub>DD</sub> − 0.7	—	—	V	
D090	V <sub>OH</sub>	OSC2/CLKOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> − 0.7	—	—	V	

\* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in the Typical ("Typ") column is based on characterization results at 25°C. This data is for design guidance only and is not tested.

**Note 1:** The leakage current on the MCLR/VPP pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltage.

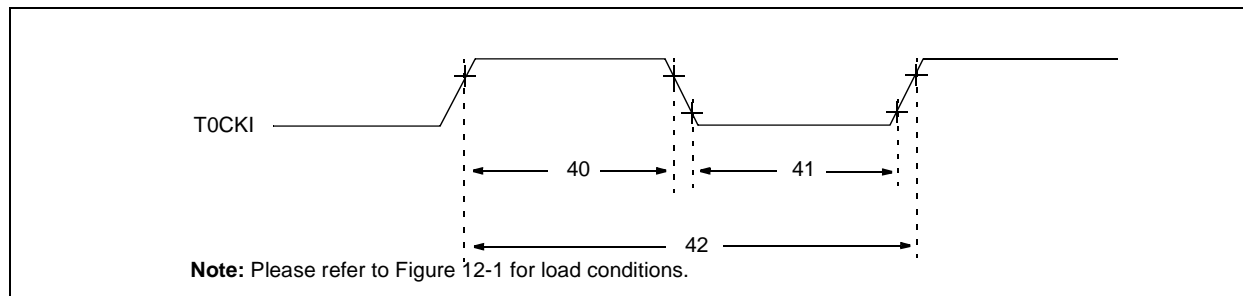
**2:** Negative current is defined as coming out of the pin.

**3:** For PIC16C5X-RC devices, the OSC1/CLKIN pin is a Schmitt Trigger input. It is not recommended that the PIC16C5X be driven with external clock in RC mode.

**4:** The user may use the better of the two specifications.

# PIC16C5X

**FIGURE 12-5: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMINGS - PIC16C54/55/56/57**



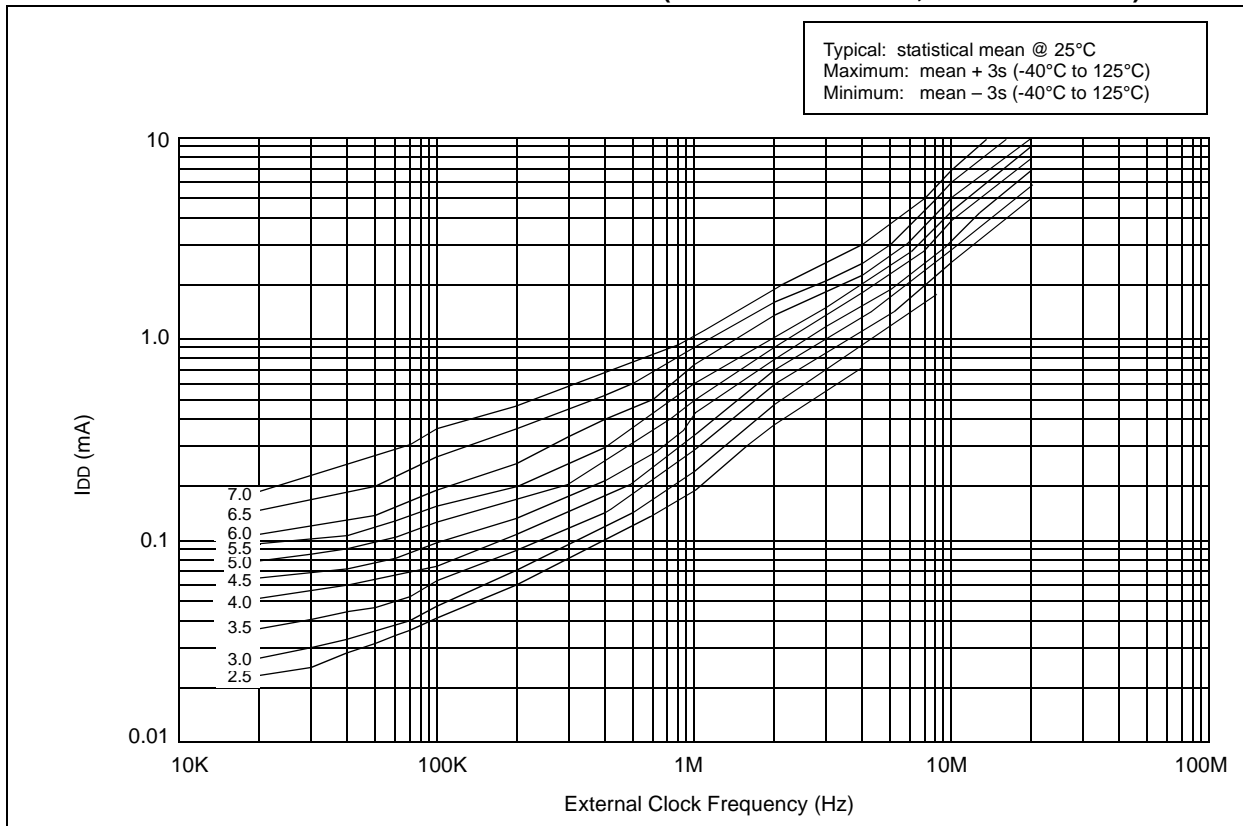
**TABLE 12-4: TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENTS - PIC16C54/55/56/57**

<b>Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)</b> Operating Temperature $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$ for commercial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for extended							
<b>AC Characteristics</b>							
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
40	Tt0H	T0CKI High Pulse Width - No Prescaler	$0.5 T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	
		- With Prescaler	$10^*$	—	—	ns	
41	Tt0L	T0CKI Low Pulse Width - No Prescaler	$0.5 T_{CY} + 20^*$	—	—	ns	
		- With Prescaler	$10^*$	—	—	ns	
42	Tt0P	T0CKI Period	$20$ or $\frac{T_{CY} + 40^*}{N}$	—	—	ns	Whichever is greater. N = Prescale Value (1, 2, 4,..., 256)

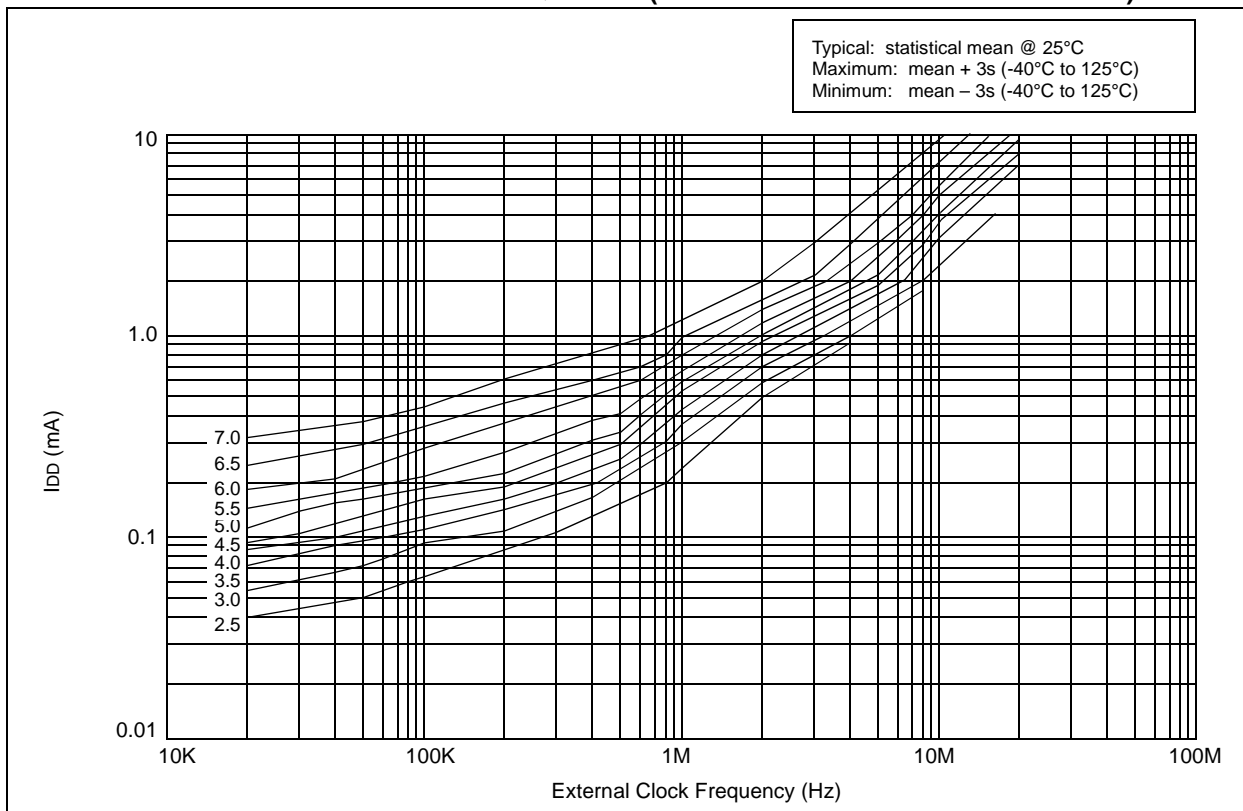
\* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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

**FIGURE 14-13: MAXIMUM IDD VS. FREQUENCY (EXTERNAL CLOCK, -40°C TO +85°C)**



**FIGURE 14-14: MAXIMUM  $I_{DD}$  vs. FREQUENCY (EXTERNAL CLOCK -55°C TO +125°C)**



# PIC16C5X

**TABLE 14-2: INPUT CAPACITANCE FOR  
PIC16C54/56**

Pin	Typical Capacitance (pF)	
	18L PDIP	18L SOIC
RA port	5.0	4.3
RB port	5.0	4.3
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	17.0	17.0
OSC1	4.0	3.5
OSC2/CLKOUT	4.3	3.5
T0CKI	3.2	2.8

All capacitance values are typical at 25°C. A part-to-part variation of  $\pm 25\%$  (three standard deviations) should be taken into account.

**TABLE 14-3: INPUT CAPACITANCE FOR  
PIC16C55/57**

Pin	Typical Capacitance (pF)	
	28L PDIP (600 mil)	28L SOIC
RA port	5.2	4.8
RB port	5.6	4.7
RC port	5.0	4.1
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	17.0	17.0
OSC1	6.6	3.5
OSC2/CLKOUT	4.6	3.5
T0CKI	4.5	3.5

All capacitance values are typical at 25°C. A part-to-part variation of  $\pm 25\%$  (three standard deviations) should be taken into account.

FIGURE 16-16: WDT TIMER TIME-OUT PERIOD vs. VDD<sup>(1)</sup>

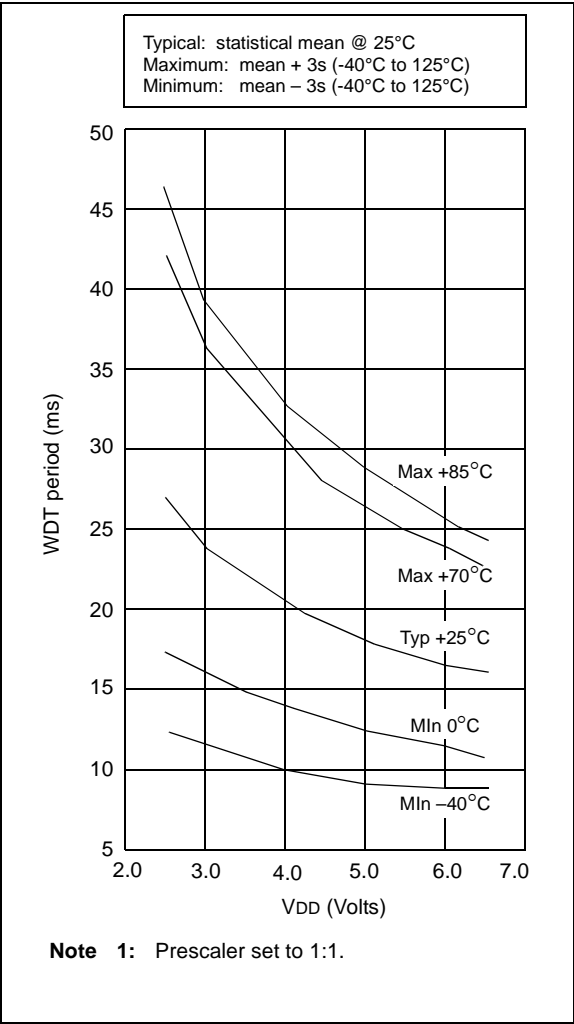
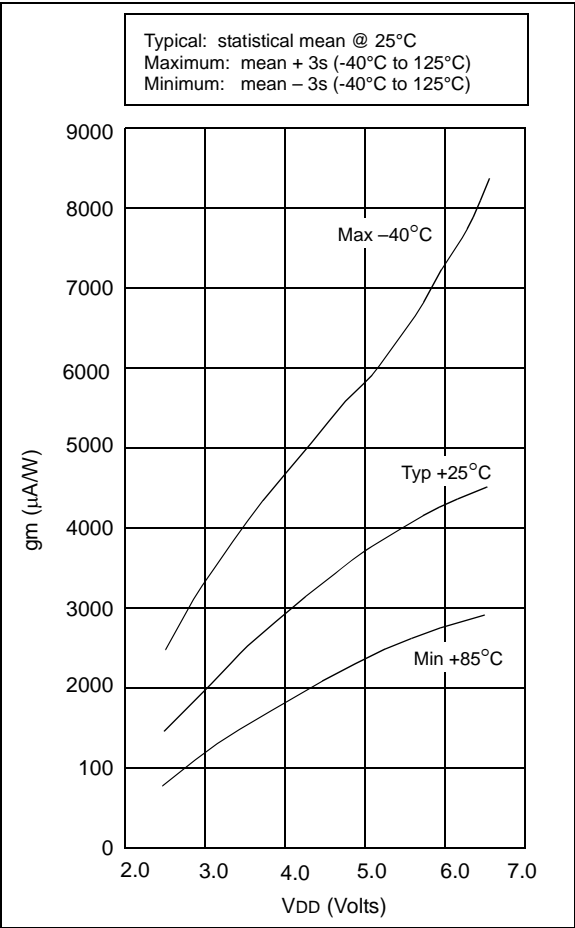
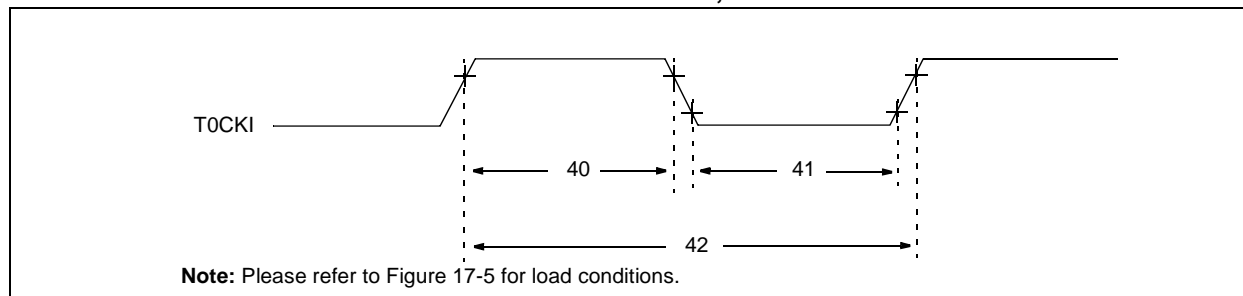


FIGURE 16-17: TRANSCONDUCTANCE (gm) OF HS OSCILLATOR vs. VDD



# PIC16C5X

**FIGURE 17-9: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMINGS - PIC16C5X, PIC16CR5X**



**TABLE 17-4: TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENTS - PIC16C5X, PIC16CR5X**

AC Characteristics		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)					
		Operating Temperature					
		0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial					
		-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial					
		-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended					
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
40	Tt0H	T0CKI High Pulse Width					
		- No Prescaler	0.5 Tcy + 20*	—	—	ns	
		- With Prescaler	10*	—	—	ns	
41	Tt0L	T0CKI Low Pulse Width					
		- No Prescaler	0.5 Tcy + 20*	—	—	ns	
		- With Prescaler	10*	—	—	ns	
42	Tt0P	T0CKI Period	20 or $\frac{Tcy + 40}{N}$ *	—	—	ns	Whichever is greater. N = Prescale Value (1, 2, 4,..., 256)

\* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in the Typical ("Typ") column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.



## 19.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS - PIC16LC54C 40MHz

### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(†)</sup>

Ambient temperature under bias .....	–55°C to +125°C
Storage temperature .....	–65°C to +150°C
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS .....	0 to +7.5V
Voltage on $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ with respect to VSS.....	0 to +14V
Voltage on all other pins with respect to VSS .....	–0.6V to (VDD + 0.6V)
Total power dissipation <sup>(1)</sup> .....	800 mW
Max. current out of Vss pin .....	150 mA
Max. current into VDD pin .....	100 mA
Max. current into an input pin (T0CKI only) .....	±500 $\mu$ A
Input clamp current, I <sub>IK</sub> (V <sub>I</sub> < 0 or V <sub>I</sub> > VDD).....	±20 mA
Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> < 0 or V <sub>O</sub> > VDD) .....	±20 mA
Max. output current sunk by any I/O pin .....	25 mA
Max. output current sourced by any I/O pin .....	20 mA
Max. output current sourced by a single I/O (Port A, B or C) .....	50 mA
Max. output current sunk by a single I/O (Port A, B or C).....	50 mA

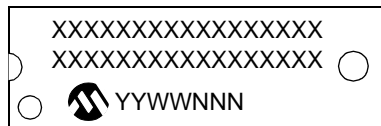
**Note 1:** Power dissipation is calculated as follows:  $P_{dis} = V_{DD} \times \{I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH}\} + \sum \{(V_{DD}-V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}\} + \sum (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$

† NOTICE: Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

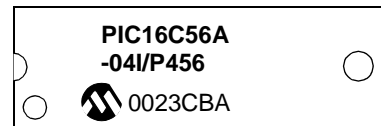
## 21.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 21.1 Package Marketing Information

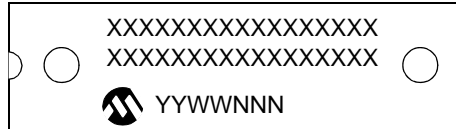
#### 18-Lead PDIP



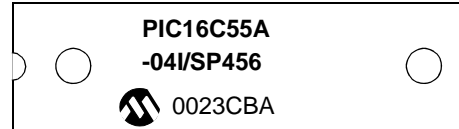
#### Example



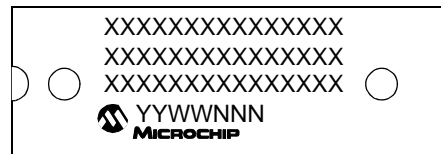
#### 28-Lead Skinny PDIP (.300")



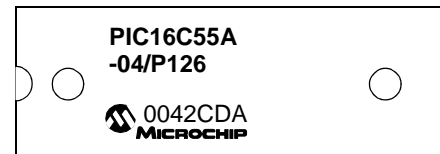
#### Example



#### 28-Lead PDIP (.600")



#### Example



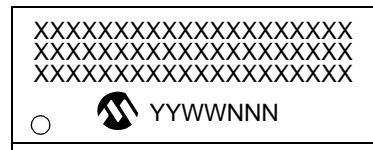
#### 18-Lead SOIC



#### Example



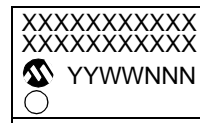
#### 28-Lead SOIC



#### Example



#### 20-Lead SSOP



#### Example



#### 28-Lead SSOP

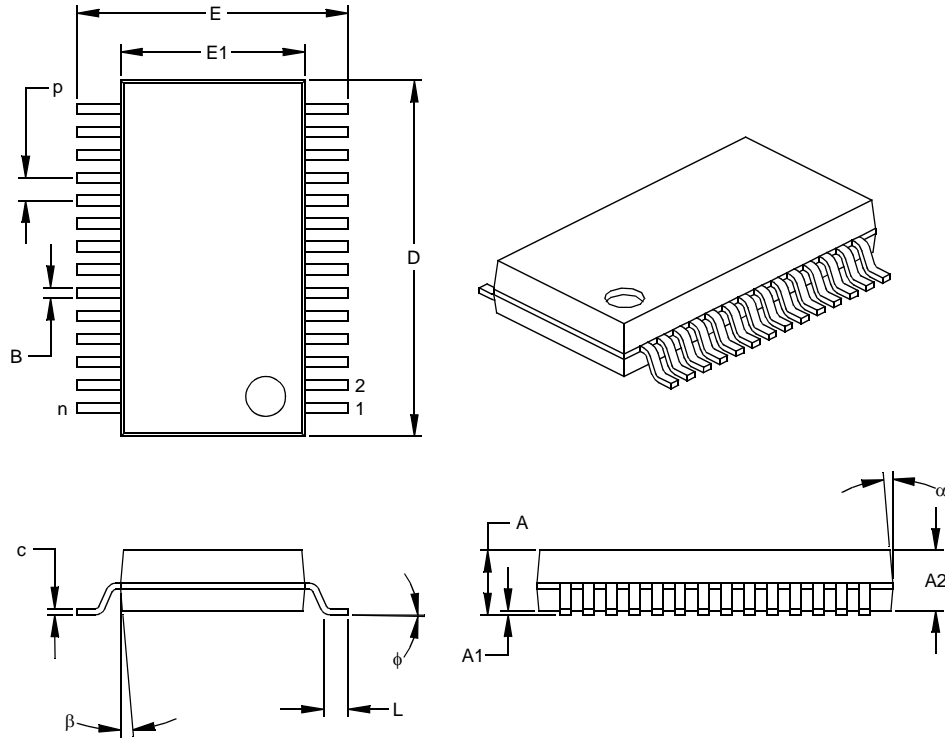


#### Example



## 28-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) – 209 mil, 5.30 mm (SSOP)

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



Units		INCHES			MILLIMETERS*		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		28			28	
Pitch	P		.026			0.65	
Overall Height	A	.068	.073	.078	1.73	1.85	1.98
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.064	.068	.072	1.63	1.73	1.83
Standoff §	A1	.002	.006	.010	0.05	0.15	0.25
Overall Width	E	.299	.309	.319	7.59	7.85	8.10
Molded Package Width	E1	.201	.207	.212	5.11	5.25	5.38
Overall Length	D	.396	.402	.407	10.06	10.20	10.34
Foot Length	L	.022	.030	.037	0.56	0.75	0.94
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0.00	101.60	203.20
Lead Width	B	.010	.013	.015	0.25	0.32	0.38
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	5	10	0	5	10
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	5	10	0	5	10

\* Controlling Parameter  
§ Significant Characteristic

**Notes:**

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-150

Drawing No. C04-073

## INDEX

### A

Absolute Maximum Ratings	
PIC16C54/55/56/57	67
PIC16C54A	103
PIC16C54C/CR54C/C55A/C56A/CR56A/C57C/CR57C/ C58B/CR58B	131
PIC16C54C/CR54C/C55A/C56A/CR56A/C57C/CR57C/ C58B/CR58B-40	155
PIC16CR54A	79
ADDWF	51
ALU	9
ANDLW	51
ANDWF	51
Applications	5
Architectural Overview	9
Assembler	
MPASM Assembler	61

### B

Block Diagram	
On-Chip Reset Circuit	20
PIC16C5X Series	10
Timer0	37
TMR0/WDT Prescaler	41
Watchdog Timer	46
Brown-Out Protection Circuit	23
BSF	52
BTFSC	52
BTFSS	52

### C

CALL	31, 53
Carry (C) bit	9, 29
Clocking Scheme	13
CLRF	53
CLRW	53
CLRWD	53
CMOS Technology	1
Code Protection	43, 47
COMF	54
Compatibility	182
Configuration Bits	44

### D

Data Memory Organization	26
DC Characteristics	
PIC16C54/55/56/57	
Commercial	68, 71
Extended	70, 72
Industrial	69, 71
PIC16C54A	
Commercial	104, 109
Extended	106, 109
Industrial	104, 109
PIC16C54C/C55A/C56A/C57C/C58B-40	
Commercial	157, 158
PIC16C54C/CR54C/C55A/C56A/CR56A/C57C/CR57C/ C58B/CR58B	
Commercial	134, 138
Extended	137, 138
Industrial	134, 138
PIC16CR54A	
Commercial	80, 83

Extended	82, 84
Industrial	80, 83
PIC16LV54A	
Commercial	108, 109
Industrial	108, 109
DECF	54
DECFSZ	54
Development Support	61
Device Characterization	
PIC16C54/55/56/57/CR54A	91
PIC16C54A	117
PIC16C54C/C55A/C56A/C57C/C58B-40	165
Device Reset Timer (DRT)	23
Device Varieties	7
Digit Carry (DC) bit	9, 29
DRT	23

### E

Electrical Specifications	
PIC16C54/55/56/57	67
PIC16C54A	103
PIC16C54C/CR54C/C55A/C56A/CR56A/C57C/CR57C/ C58B/CR58B	131
PIC16C54C/CR54C/C55A/C56A/CR56A/C57C/CR57C/ C58B/CR58B-40	155
PIC16CR54A	79
Errata	3
External Power-On Reset Circuit	21

### F

Family of Devices	
PIC16C5X	6
FSR Register	33
Value on reset	20

### G

General Purpose Registers	
Value on reset	20
GOTO	31, 55

### H

High-Performance RISC CPU	1
---------------------------	---

### I

I/O Interfacing	35
I/O Ports	35
I/O Programming Considerations	36
ICEPIC In-Circuit Emulator	62
ID Locations	43, 47
INCF	55
INCFSZ	55
INDF Register	33
Value on reset	20
Indirect Data Addressing	33
Instruction Cycle	13
Instruction Flow/Pipelining	13
Instruction Set Summary	49
IORLW	56
IORWF	56

### K

KeeLoq Evaluation and Programming Tools	64
---	----

### L

Loading of PC	31
---------------	----

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