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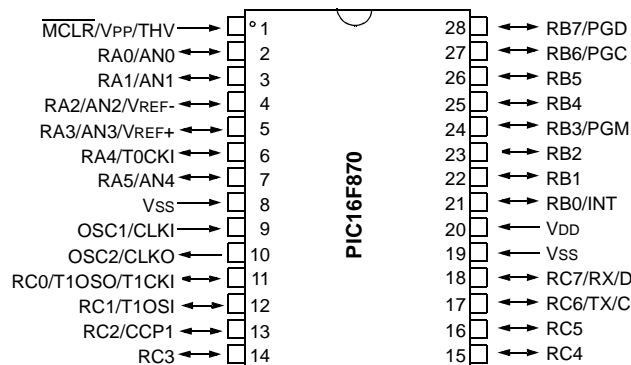
Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	22
Program Memory Size	3.5KB (2K x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	64 x 8
RAM Size	128 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 5x10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16f870-i-ss

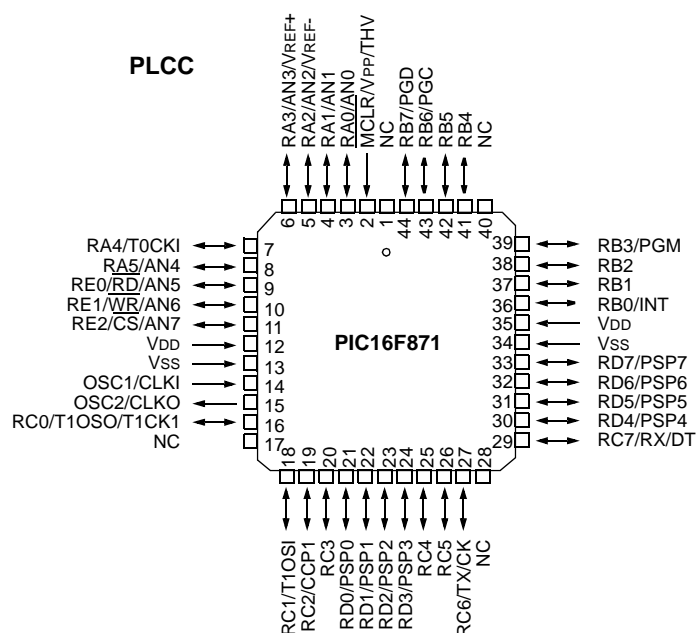
PIC16F870/871

Pin Diagrams

DIP, SOIC, SSOP



PLCC



TQFP

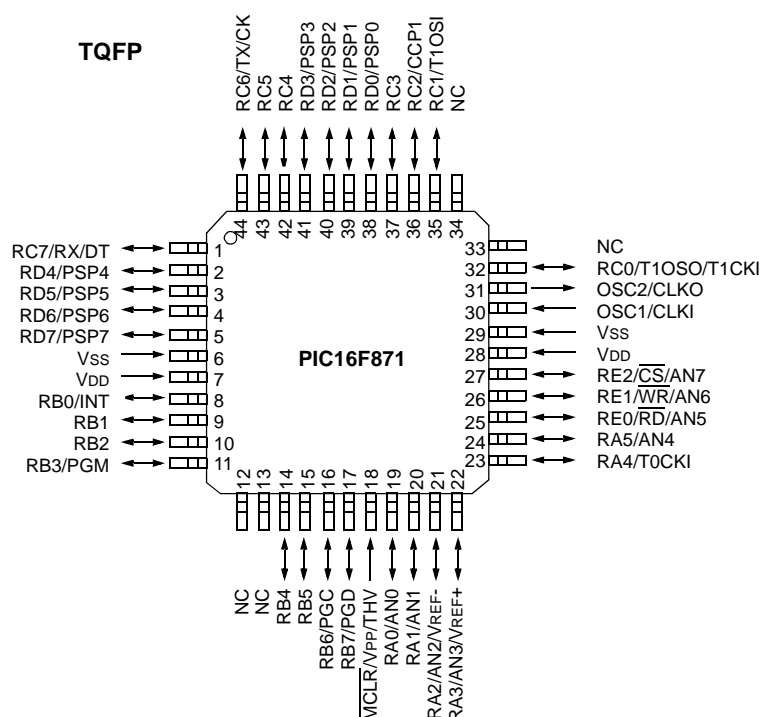


TABLE 1-2: PIC16F871 PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	DIP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	QFP Pin#	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
RD0/PSP0	19	21	38	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	PORTD is a bi-directional I/O port or parallel slave port when interfacing to a microprocessor bus.
RD1/PSP1	20	22	39	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RD2/PSP2	21	23	40	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RD3/PSP3	22	24	41	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RD4/PSP4	27	30	2	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RD5/PSP5	28	31	3	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RD6/PSP6	29	32	4	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RD7/PSP7	30	33	5	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RE0/ $\overline{\text{RD}}$ /AN5	8	9	25	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	PORTE is a bi-directional I/O port. RE0 can also be read control for the parallel slave port, or analog input 5. RE1 can also be write control for the parallel slave port, or analog input 6. RE2 can also be select control for the parallel slave port, or analog input 7.
RE1/ $\overline{\text{WR}}$ /AN6	9	10	26	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
RE2/ $\overline{\text{CS}}$ /AN7	10	11	27	I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	
VSS	12,31	13,34	6,29	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	11,32	12,35	7,28	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
NC	—	1,17,28,40	12,13,33,34		—	These pins are not internally connected. These pins should be left unconnected.

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

- Note** 1: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as an external interrupt or LVP mode.
 2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.
 3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as general purpose I/O and a TTL input when used in the Parallel Slave Port mode (for interfacing to a microprocessor bus).
 4: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC Oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

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TABLE 4-1: PORTA FUNCTIONS

Name	Bit#	Buffer	Function
RA0/AN0	bit0	TTL	Input/output or analog input.
RA1/AN1	bit1	TTL	Input/output or analog input.
RA2/AN2	bit2	TTL	Input/output or analog input.
RA3/AN3/VREF	bit3	TTL	Input/output or analog input or VREF.
RA4/T0CKI	bit4	ST	Input/output or external clock input for Timer0. Output is open drain type.
RA5/AN4	bit5	TTL	Input/output or analog input.

Legend: TTL = TTL input, ST = Schmitt Trigger input

TABLE 4-2: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PORTA

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other RESETS
05h	PORTA	—	—	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	--0x 0000	--0u 0000
85h	TRISA	—	—	PORTA Data Direction Register						--11 1111	--11 1111
9Fh	ADCON1	ADFM	—	—	—	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	--0- 0000	--0- 0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented locations read as '0'.
Shaded cells are not used by PORTA.

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6.7 Resetting of Timer1 Register Pair (TMR1H, TMR1L)

TMR1H and TMR1L registers are not reset to 00h on a POR, or any other RESET, except by the CCP1 special event trigger.

T1CON register is reset to 00h on a Power-on Reset, or a Brown-out Reset, which shuts off the timer and leaves a 1:1 prescale. In all other RESETS, the register is unaffected.

6.8 Timer1 Prescaler

The prescaler counter is cleared on writes to the TMR1H or TMR1L registers.

TABLE 6-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER1 AS A TIMER/COUNTER

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other RESETS
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE	T0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSPIF ⁽¹⁾	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	—	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 -000	0000 -000
8Ch	PIE1	PSPIE ⁽¹⁾	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	—	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 -000	0000 -000
0Eh	TMR1L	Holding Register for the Least Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
0Fh	TMR1H	Holding Register for the Most Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
10h	T1CON	—	—	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	T1SYNC	TMR1CS	TMR1ON	--00 0000	--uu uuuu

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the Timer1 module.

Note 1: Bits PSPIE and PSPIF are reserved on the PIC16F870; always maintain these bits clear.

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7.1 Timer2 Prescaler and Postscaler

The prescaler and postscaler counters are cleared when any of the following occurs:

- a write to the TMR2 register
- a write to the T2CON register
- any device RESET (POR, MCLR Reset, WDT Reset, or BOR)

TMR2 is not cleared when T2CON is written.

7.2 Output of TMR2

The output of TMR2 (before the postscaler) is fed to the SSP module, which optionally uses it to generate shift clock.

TABLE 7-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER2 AS A TIMER/COUNTER

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other RESETS
0Bh,8Bh, 10Bh,18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RBIE	T0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSPIF ⁽¹⁾	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	—	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 -000	0000 -000
8Ch	PIE1	PSPIE ⁽¹⁾	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	—	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 -000	0000 -000
11h	TMR2	Timer2 Module's Register								0000 0000	0000 0000
12h	T2CON	—	TOUTPS3	TOUTPS2	TOUTPS1	TOUTPS0	TMR2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0	-000 0000	-000 0000
92h	PR2	Timer2 Period Register								1111 1111	1111 1111

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the Timer2 module.

Note 1: Bits PSPIE and PSPIF are reserved on the PIC16F870; always maintain these bits clear.

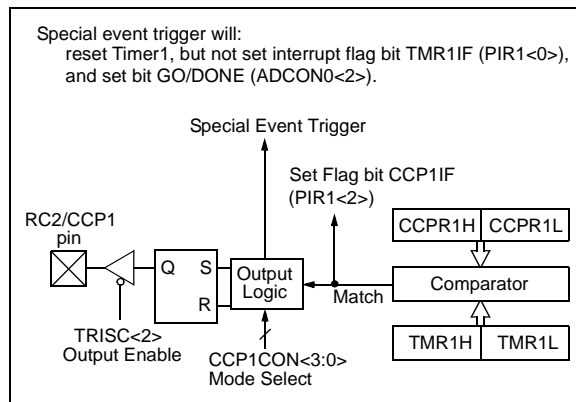
8.3 Compare Mode

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

- Driven high
- Driven low
- Remains unchanged

The action on the pin is based on the value of control bits, CCP1M3:CCP1M0 (CCP1CON<3:0>). At the same time, interrupt flag bit CCP1IF is set.

FIGURE 8-2: COMPARE MODE OPERATION BLOCK DIAGRAM



8.3.1 CCP PIN CONFIGURATION

The user must configure the RC2/CCP1 pin as an output by clearing the TRISC<2> bit.

Note: Clearing the CCP1CON register will force the RC2/CCP1 compare output latch to the default low level. This is not the PORTC I/O data latch.

8.3.2 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.

8.3.3 SOFTWARE INTERRUPT MODE

When Generate Software Interrupt mode is chosen, the CCP1 pin is not affected. The CCPIF bit is set, causing a CCP interrupt (if enabled).

8.3.4 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, and starts an A/D conversion (if A/D module is enabled). This allows the CCPR1 register to effectively be a 16-bit programmable period register for Timer1.

Note: The special event trigger from the CCP1 module will not set interrupt flag bit TMR1IF (PIR1<0>).

9.2 USART Asynchronous Mode

In this mode, the USART uses standard non-return-to-zero (NRZ) format (one START bit, eight or nine data bits, and one STOP bit). The most common data format is 8-bits. An on-chip, dedicated, 8-bit baud rate generator can be used to derive standard baud rate frequencies from the oscillator. The USART transmits and receives the LSb first. The transmitter and receiver are functionally independent, but use the same data format and baud rate. The baud rate generator produces a clock, either x16 or x64 of the bit shift rate, depending on bit BRGH (TXSTA<2>). Parity is not supported by the hardware, but can be implemented in software (and stored as the ninth data bit). Asynchronous mode is stopped during SLEEP.

Asynchronous mode is selected by clearing bit SYNC (TXSTA<4>).

The USART Asynchronous module consists of the following important elements:

- Baud Rate Generator
- Sampling Circuit
- Asynchronous Transmitter
- Asynchronous Receiver

9.2.1 USART ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSMITTER

The USART transmitter block diagram is shown in Figure 9-1. The heart of the transmitter is the Transmit (Serial) Shift register (TSR). The Shift register obtains its data from the read/write transmit buffer, TXREG. The TXREG register is loaded with data in software. The TSR register is not loaded until the STOP bit has been transmitted from the previous load. As soon as the STOP bit is transmitted, the TSR is loaded with new data from the TXREG register (if available). Once the TXREG register transfers the data to the TSR register (occurs in one Tcy), the TXREG register is empty and flag bit TXIF (PIR1<4>) is set. This interrupt can be

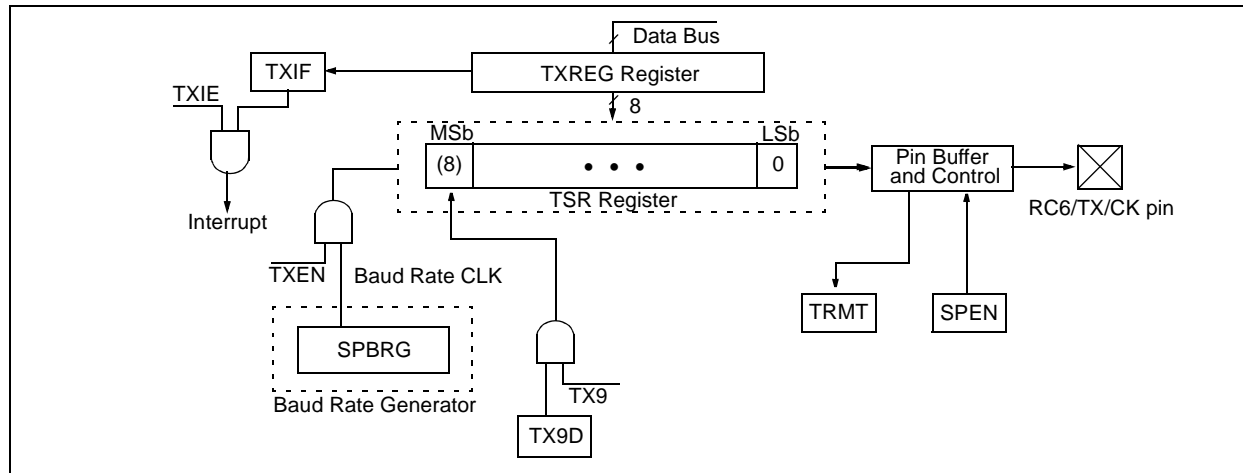
enabled/disabled by setting/clearing enable bit TXIE (PIE1<4>). Flag bit TXIF will be set, regardless of the state of enable bit TXIE and cannot be cleared in software. It will reset only when new data is loaded into the TXREG register. While flag bit TXIF indicates the status of the TXREG register, another bit, TRMT (TXSTA<1>), shows the status of the TSR register. Status bit TRMT is a read only bit, which is set when the TSR register is empty. No interrupt logic is tied to this bit, so the user has to poll this bit in order to determine if the TSR register is empty.

- Note 1:** The TSR register is not mapped in data memory, so it is not available to the user.
- 2:** Flag bit TXIF is set when enable bit TXEN is set. TXIF is cleared by loading TXREG.

Transmission is enabled by setting enable bit TXEN (TXSTA<5>). The actual transmission will not occur until the TXREG register has been loaded with data and the baud rate generator (BRG) has produced a shift clock (Figure 9-2). The transmission can also be started by first loading the TXREG register and then setting enable bit TXEN. Normally, when transmission is first started, the TSR register is empty. At that point, transfer to the TXREG register will result in an immediate transfer to TSR, resulting in an empty TXREG. A back-to-back transfer is thus possible (Figure 9-3). Clearing enable bit TXEN during a transmission will cause the transmission to be aborted and will reset the transmitter. As a result, the RC6/TX/CK pin will revert to hi-impedance.

In order to select 9-bit transmission, transmit bit TX9 (TXSTA<6>) should be set and the ninth bit should be written to TX9D (TXSTA<0>). The ninth bit must be written before writing the 8-bit data to the TXREG register. This is because a data write to the TXREG register can result in an immediate transfer of the data to the TSR register (if the TSR is empty). In such a case, an incorrect ninth data bit may be loaded in the TSR register.

FIGURE 9-1: USART TRANSMIT BLOCK DIAGRAM



9.4 USART Synchronous Slave Mode

Synchronous Slave mode differs from the Master mode in the fact that the shift clock is supplied externally at the RC6/TX/CK pin (instead of being supplied internally in Master mode). This allows the device to transfer or receive data while in SLEEP mode. Slave mode is entered by clearing bit CSRC (TXSTA<7>).

9.4.1 USART SYNCHRONOUS SLAVE TRANSMIT

The operation of the Synchronous Master and Slave modes is identical, except in the case of the SLEEP mode.

If two words are written to the TXREG and then the SLEEP instruction is executed, the following will occur:

- The first word will immediately transfer to the TSR register and transmit.
- The second word will remain in TXREG register.
- Flag bit TXIF will not be set.
- When the first word has been shifted out of TSR, the TXREG register will transfer the second word to the TSR and flag bit TXIF will now be set.
- If enable bit TXIE is set, the interrupt will wake the chip from SLEEP and if the global interrupt is enabled, the program will branch to the interrupt vector (0004h).

When setting up a Synchronous Slave Transmission, follow these steps:

- Enable the synchronous slave serial port by setting bits SYNC and SPEN and clearing bit CSRC.
- Clear bits CREN and SREN.
- If interrupts are desired, then set enable bit TXIE.
- If 9-bit transmission is desired, then set bit TX9.
- Enable the transmission by setting enable bit TXEN.
- If 9-bit transmission is selected, the ninth bit should be loaded in bit TX9D.
- Start transmission by loading data to the TXREG register.
- If using interrupts, ensure that GIE and PEIE (bits 7 and 6) of the INTCON register are set.

TABLE 9-10: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH SYNCHRONOUS SLAVE TRANSMISSION

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other RESETS
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh,18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	ROIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSPIF ⁽¹⁾	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	—	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 -000	0000 -000
18h	RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D	0000 000x	0000 000x
19h	TXREG	USART Transmit Register								0000 0000	0000 0000
8Ch	PIE1	PSPIE ⁽¹⁾	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	—	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 -000	0000 -000
98h	TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	—	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	0000 -010	0000 -010
99h	SPBRG	Baud Rate Generator Register								0000 0000	0000 0000

Legend: x = unknown, - = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for synchronous slave transmission.

Note 1: Bits PSPIE and PSPIF are reserved on the PIC16F870; always maintain these bits clear.

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NOTES:

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TABLE 11-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

Osc Type	Crystal Freq.	Cap. Range C1	Cap. Range C2
LP	32 kHz	33 pF	33 pF
	200 kHz	15 pF	15 pF
XT	200 kHz	47-68 pF	47-68 pF
	1 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
HS	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	8 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF
	20 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF

These values are for design guidance only.

See notes following this table.

Crystals Used

32 kHz	Epson C-001R32.768K-A	± 20 PPM
200 kHz	STD XTL 200.000KHz	± 20 PPM
1 MHz	ECS ECS-10-13-1	± 50 PPM
4 MHz	ECS ECS-40-20-1	± 50 PPM
8 MHz	EPSON CA-301 8.000M-C	± 30 PPM
20 MHz	EPSON CA-301 20.000M-C	± 30 PPM

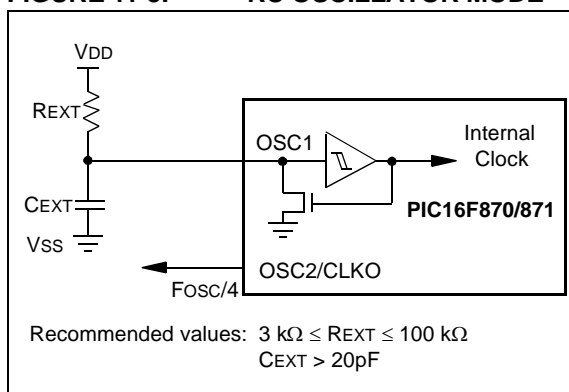
Note 1: Higher capacitance increases the stability of oscillator, but also increases the start-up time.

- 2:** Since each resonator/crystal has its own characteristics, the user should consult the resonator/crystal manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.
- 3:** R_s may be required in HS mode, as well as XT mode, to avoid overdriving crystals with low drive level specification.
- 4:** When migrating from other PIC® devices, oscillator performance should be verified.

11.2.3 RC OSCILLATOR

For timing insensitive applications, the “RC” device option offers additional cost savings. The RC oscillator frequency is a function of the supply voltage, the resistor (R_{EXT}) and capacitor (C_{EXT}) values, and the operating temperature. In addition to this, the oscillator frequency will vary from unit to unit due to normal process parameter variation. Furthermore, the difference in lead frame capacitance between package types will also affect the oscillation frequency, especially for low C_{EXT} values. The user also needs to take into account variation due to tolerance of external R and C components used. Figure 11-3 shows how the R/C combination is connected to the PIC16F870/871.

FIGURE 11-3: RC OSCILLATOR MODE



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TABLE 11-6: INITIALIZATION CONDITIONS FOR ALL REGISTERS (CONTINUED)

Register	Devices		Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset	MCLR Resets WDT Reset	Wake-up via WDT or Interrupt
PIR1	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	r000 -000	r000 -000	ruuu -uuu ⁽¹⁾
	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 -000	0000 -000	uuuu -uuu ⁽¹⁾
PIR2	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	---0 ----	---0 ----	---u ---- ⁽¹⁾
TMR1L	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
TMR1H	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
T1CON	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	--00 0000	--uu uuuu	--uu uuuu
TMR2	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
T2CON	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	-000 0000	-000 0000	-uuu uuuu
CCPR1L	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCPR1H	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
CCP1CON	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	--00 0000	--00 0000	--uu uuuu
RCSTA	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 000x	0000 000x	uuuu uuuu
TXREG	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
RCREG	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
ADRESH	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ADCON0	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 00-0	0000 00-0	uuuu uu-u
OPTION_REG	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISA	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	--11 1111	--11 1111	--uu uuuu
TRISB	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISC	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISD	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	1111 1111	1111 1111	uuuu uuuu
TRISE	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 -111	0000 -111	uuuu -uuu
PIE1	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	r000 -000	r000 -000	ruuu -uuu
	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
PIE2	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	---0 ----	---0 ----	---u ----
PCON	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	---- --qg	---- --uu	---- --uu
PR2	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	1111 1111	1111 1111	1111 1111
TXSTA	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 -010	0000 -010	uuuu -uuu
SPBRG	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0000 0000	0000 0000	uuuu uuuu
ADRESL	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
ADCON1	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0--- 0000	0--- 0000	u--- uuuu
EEDATA	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	0--- 0000	0--- 0000	u--- uuuu
EEADR	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
EEDATH	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
EEADRH	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu	uuuu uuuu
EECON1	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	x--- x000	u--- u000	u--- uuuu
EECON2	PIC16F870	PIC16F871	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, - = unimplemented bit, read as '0', q = value depends on condition,
r = reserved, maintain clear

- Note 1:** One or more bits in INTCON, PIR1 and/or PIR2 will be affected (to cause wake-up).
2: When the wake-up is due to an interrupt and the GIE bit is set, the PC is loaded with the interrupt vector (0004h).
3: See Table 11-5 for RESET value for specific condition.

DECFSZ Decrement f, Skip if 0

Syntax: [*label*] DECFSZ f,d

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 127$
 $d \in [0,1]$

Operation: $(f) - 1 \rightarrow (\text{destination});$
skip if result = 0

Status Affected: None

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 1, the next instruction is executed. If the result is 0, then a NOP is executed instead making it a 2 Tcy instruction.

INCFSZ Increment f, Skip if 0

Syntax: [*label*] INCFSZ f,d

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 127$
 $d \in [0,1]$

Operation: $(f) + 1 \rightarrow (\text{destination}),$
skip if result = 0

Status Affected: None

Description: The contents of register 'f' are incremented. 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 1, the next instruction is executed. If the result is 0, a NOP is executed instead, making it a 2 Tcy instruction.

GOTO Unconditional Branch

Syntax: [*label*] GOTO k

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 2047$

Operation: $k \rightarrow \text{PC}<10:0>$
 $\text{PCLATH}<4:3> \rightarrow \text{PC}<12:11>$

Status Affected: None

Description: GOTO is an unconditional branch. The eleven-bit immediate value is loaded into PC bits <10:0>. The upper bits of PC are loaded from PCLATH<4:3>. GOTO is a two-cycle instruction.

IORLW Inclusive OR Literal with W

Syntax: [*label*] IORLW k

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: $(W) .OR. k \rightarrow (W)$

Status Affected: Z

Description: The contents of the W register are OR'ed with the eight bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.

INCF Increment f

Syntax: [*label*] INCF f,d

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 127$
 $d \in [0,1]$

Operation: $(f) + 1 \rightarrow (\text{destination})$

Status Affected: Z

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

IORWF Inclusive OR W with f

Syntax: [*label*] IORWF f,d

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 127$
 $d \in [0,1]$

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

Status Affected: Z

Description: Inclusive OR the W register with register 'f'. If 'd' is 0 the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is 1 the result is placed back in register 'f'.

13.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The PIC® microcontrollers are supported with a full range of hardware and software development tools:

- Integrated Development Environment
 - MPLAB® IDE Software
- Assemblers/Compilers/Linkers
 - MPASM™ Assembler
 - MPLAB C17 and MPLAB C18 C Compilers
 - MPLINK™ Object Linker/
MPLIB™ Object Librarian
 - MPLAB C30 C Compiler
 - MPLAB ASM30 Assembler/Linker/Library
- Simulators
 - MPLAB SIM Software Simulator
 - MPLAB dsPIC30 Software Simulator
- Emulators
 - MPLAB ICE 2000 In-Circuit Emulator
 - MPLAB ICE 4000 In-Circuit Emulator
- In-Circuit Debugger
 - MPLAB ICD 2
- Device Programmers
 - PRO MATE® II Universal Device Programmer
 - PICSTART® Plus Development Programmer
- Low Cost Demonstration Boards
 - PICDEM™ 1 Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM.net™ Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM 2 Plus Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM 3 Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM 4 Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM 17 Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM 18R Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM LIN Demonstration Board
 - PICDEM USB Demonstration Board
- Evaluation Kits
 - KEELOQ®
 - PICDEM MSC
 - microID®
 - CAN
 - PowerSmart®
 - Analog

13.1 MPLAB Integrated Development Environment Software

The MPLAB IDE software brings an ease of software development previously unseen in the 8/16-bit microcontroller market. The MPLAB IDE is a Windows® based application that contains:

- An interface to debugging tools
 - simulator
 - programmer (sold separately)
 - emulator (sold separately)
 - in-circuit debugger (sold separately)
- A full-featured editor with color coded context
- A multiple project manager
- Customizable data windows with direct edit of contents
- High level source code debugging
- Mouse over variable inspection
- Extensive on-line help

The MPLAB IDE allows you to:

- Edit your source files (either assembly or C)
- One touch assemble (or compile) and download to PIC MCU emulator and simulator tools (automatically updates all project information)
- Debug using:
 - source files (assembly or C)
 - absolute listing file (mixed assembly and C)
 - machine code

MPLAB IDE supports multiple debugging tools in a single development paradigm, from the cost effective simulators, through low cost in-circuit debuggers, to full-featured emulators. This eliminates the learning curve when upgrading to tools with increasing flexibility and power.

13.2 MPASM Assembler

The MPASM assembler is a full-featured, universal macro assembler for all PIC MCUs.

The MPASM assembler generates relocatable object files for the MPLINK object linker, Intel® standard HEX files, MAP files to detail memory usage and symbol reference, absolute LST files that contain source lines and generated machine code and COFF files for debugging.

The MPASM assembler features include:

- Integration into MPLAB IDE projects
- User defined macros to streamline assembly code
- Conditional assembly for multi-purpose source files
- Directives that allow complete control over the assembly process

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FIGURE 14-1: PIC16FXXX VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH

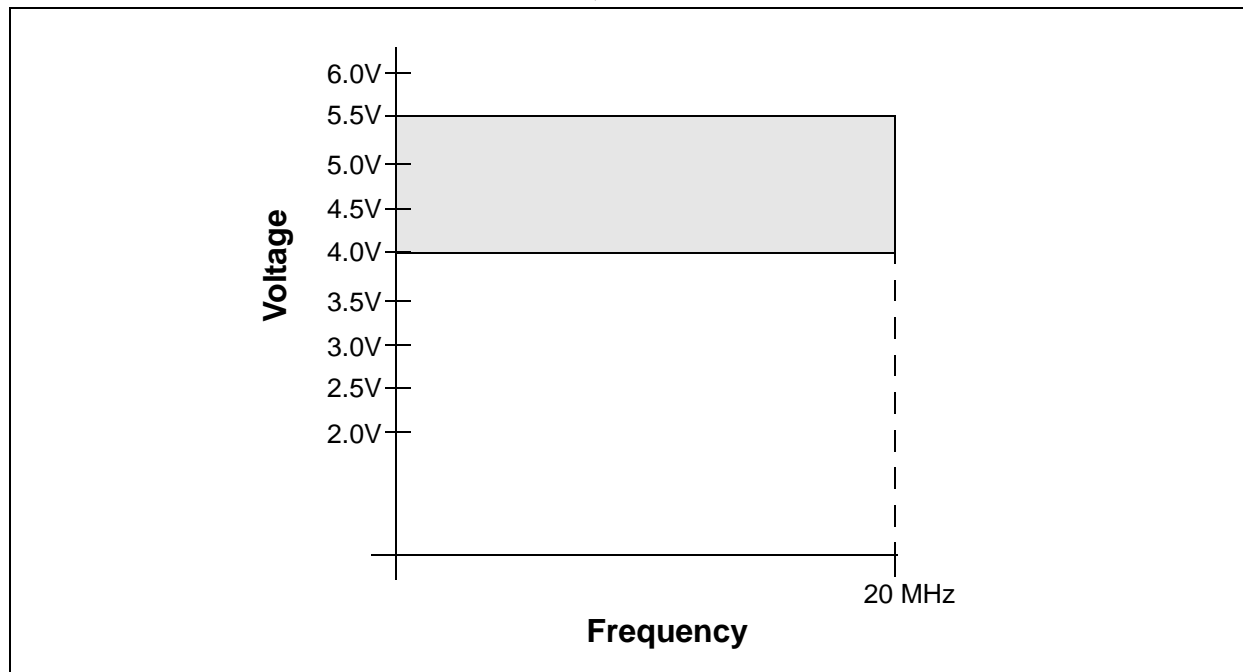


FIGURE 14-2: PIC16LFXXX VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH

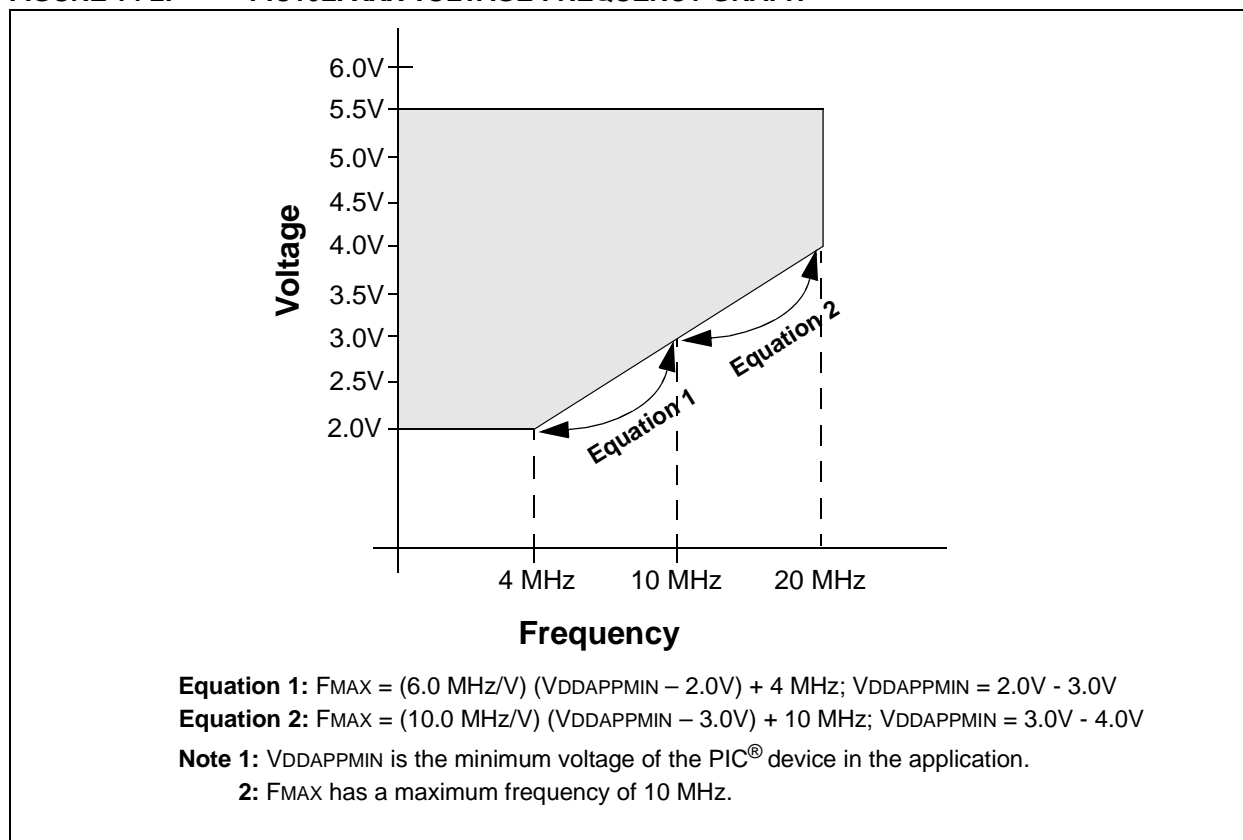


TABLE 14-1: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
	FOSC	External CLKI Frequency (Note 1)	DC	—	4	MHz	XT and RC Osc mode
			DC	—	4	MHz	HS Osc mode (-04)
			DC	—	20	MHz	HS Osc mode (-20)
			DC	—	200	kHz	LP Osc mode
		Oscillator Frequency (Note 1)	DC	—	4	MHz	RC Osc mode
			0.1	—	4	MHz	XT Osc mode
			4	—	20	MHz	HS Osc mode
			5	—	200	kHz	LP Osc mode
1	TOSC	External CLKI Period (Note 1)	250	—	—	ns	XT and RC Osc mode
			250	—	—	ns	HS Osc mode (-04)
			50	—	—	ns	HS Osc mode (-20)
			5	—	—	μs	LP Osc mode
		Oscillator Period (Note 1)	250	—	—	ns	RC Osc mode
			250	—	10,000	ns	XT Osc mode
			250	—	250	ns	HS Osc mode (-04)
			50	—	250	ns	HS Osc mode (-20)
2	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time (Note 1)	200	TCY	DC	ns	TCY = 4/FOSC
			200	TCY	DC	ns	TCY = 4/FOSC
			200	TCY	DC	ns	TCY = 4/FOSC
			200	TCY	DC	ns	TCY = 4/FOSC
3	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	100	—	—	ns	XT oscillator
			2.5	—	—	μs	LP oscillator
			15	—	—	ns	HS oscillator
4	TosR, TosF	External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	—	—	25	ns	XT oscillator
			—	—	50	ns	LP oscillator
			—	—	15	ns	HS oscillator

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

Note 1: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals four times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at "min." values with an external clock applied to the OSC1/CLKI pin. When an external clock input is used, the "Max." cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

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FIGURE 15-3: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. F_{osc} OVER V_{DD} (XT MODE)

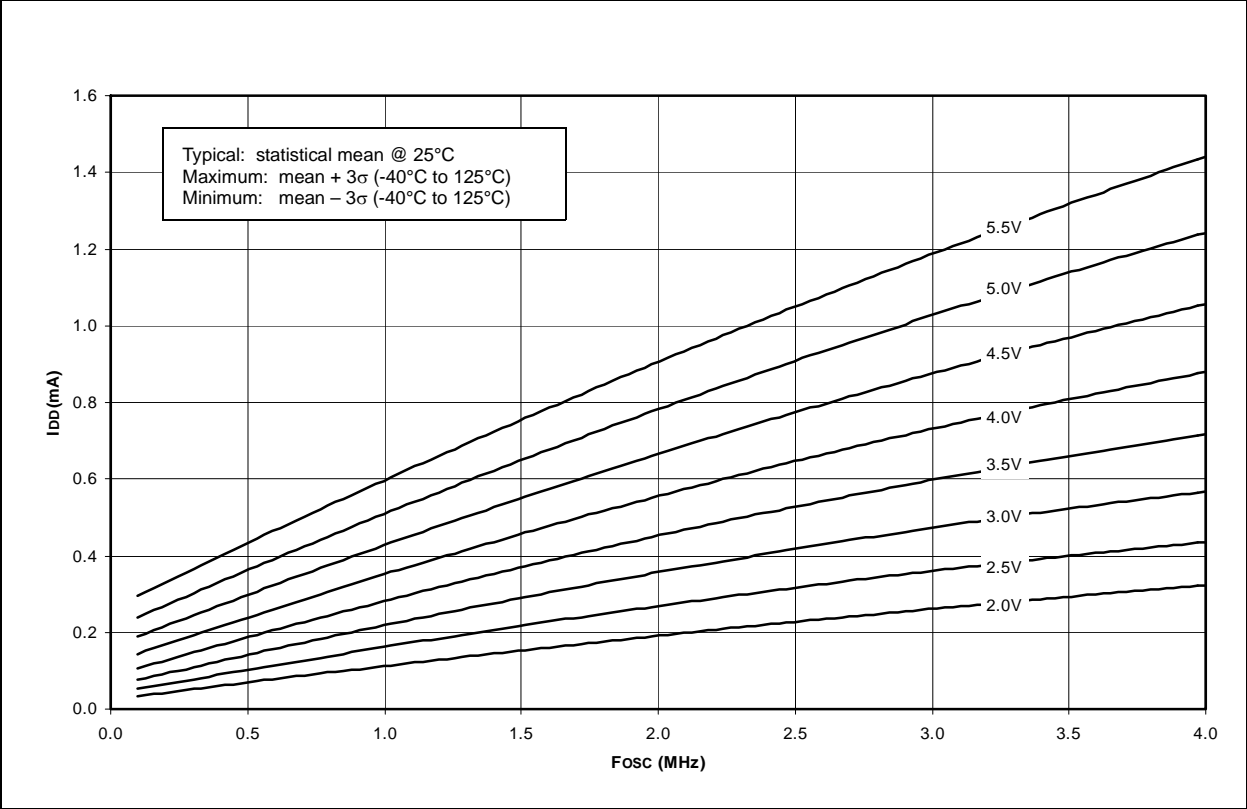
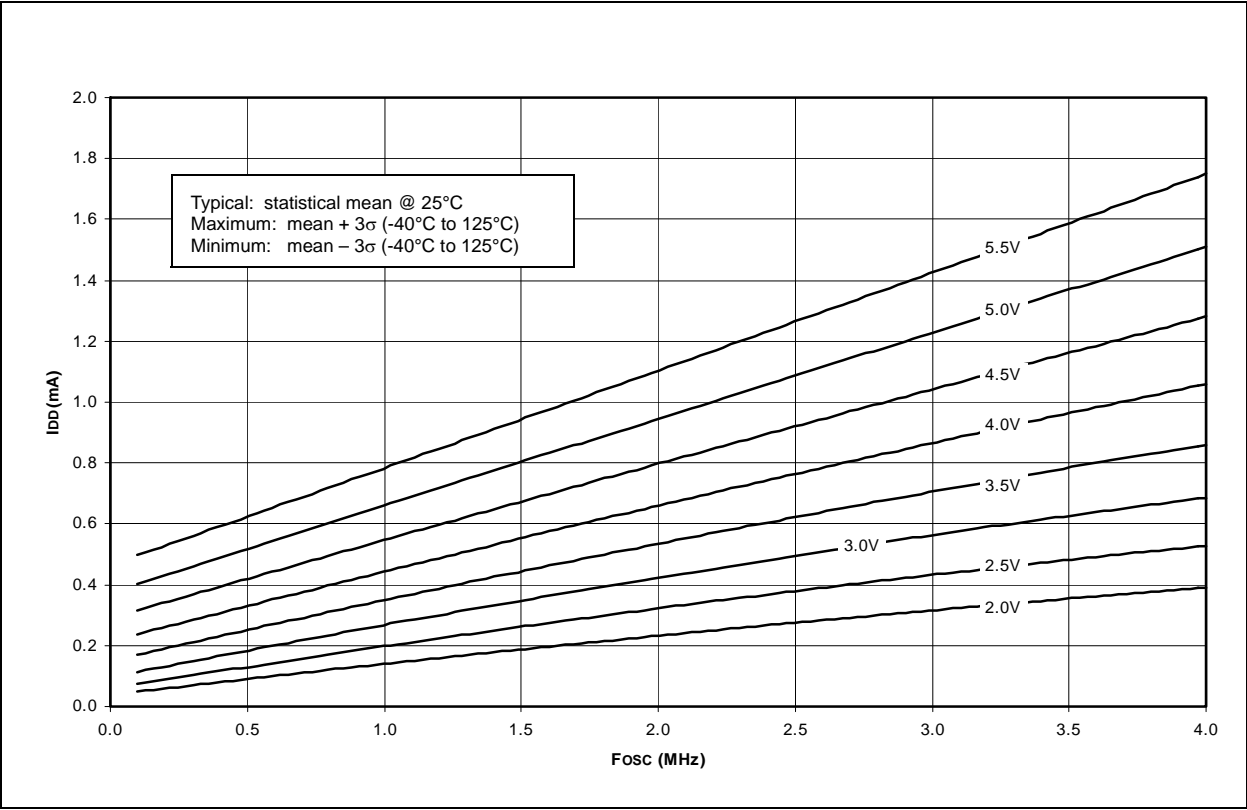


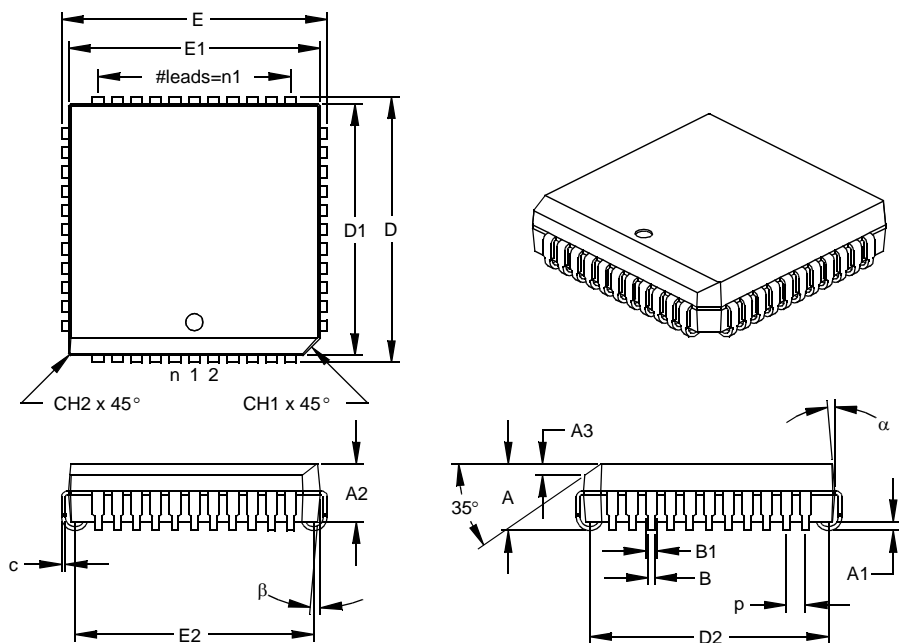
FIGURE 15-4: MAXIMUM I_{DD} vs. F_{osc} OVER V_{DD} (LP MODE)



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44-Lead Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (L) – Square (PLCC)

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		44			44	
Pitch	p		.050			1.27	
Pins per Side	n1		11			11	
Overall Height	A	.165	.173	.180	4.19	4.39	4.57
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.145	.153	.160	3.68	3.87	4.06
Standoff §	A1	.020	.028	.035	0.51	0.71	0.89
Side 1 Chamfer Height	A3	.024	.029	.034	0.61	0.74	0.86
Corner Chamfer 1	CH1	.040	.045	.050	1.02	1.14	1.27
Corner Chamfer (others)	CH2	.000	.005	.010	0.00	0.13	0.25
Overall Width	E	.685	.690	.695	17.40	17.53	17.65
Overall Length	D	.685	.690	.695	17.40	17.53	17.65
Molded Package Width	E1	.650	.653	.656	16.51	16.59	16.66
Molded Package Length	D1	.650	.653	.656	16.51	16.59	16.66
Footprint Width	E2	.590	.620	.630	14.99	15.75	16.00
Footprint Length	D2	.590	.620	.630	14.99	15.75	16.00
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.011	.013	0.20	0.27	0.33
Upper Lead Width	B1	.026	.029	.032	0.66	0.74	0.81
Lower Lead Width	B	.013	.020	.021	0.33	0.51	0.53
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: MO-047

Drawing No. C04-048

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