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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	4MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	1.75KB (1K x 14)
Program Memory Type	OTP
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	80 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.5V ~ 6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic16lc621-04i-ss

1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PIC16C62X devices are 18 and 20-Pin ROM/EPROM-based members of the versatile PICmicro® family of low cost, high performance, CMOS, fully-static, 8-bit microcontrollers.

All PICmicro microcontrollers employ an advanced RISC architecture. The PIC16C62X devices have enhanced core features, eight-level deep stack, and multiple internal and external interrupt sources. The separate instruction and data buses of the Harvard architecture allow a 14-bit wide instruction word with the separate 8-bit wide data. The two-stage instruction pipeline allows all instructions to execute in a single cycle, except for program branches (which require two cycles). A total of 35 instructions (reduced instruction set) are available. Additionally, a large register set gives some of the architectural innovations used to achieve a very high performance.

PIC16C62X microcontrollers typically achieve a 2:1 code compression and a 4:1 speed improvement over other 8-bit microcontrollers in their class.

The PIC16C620A, PIC16C621A and PIC16CR620A have 96 bytes of RAM. The PIC16C622(A) has 128 bytes of RAM. Each device has 13 I/O pins and an 8-bit timer/counter with an 8-bit programmable prescaler. In addition, the PIC16C62X adds two analog comparators with a programmable on-chip voltage reference module. The comparator module is ideally suited for applications requiring a low cost analog interface (e.g., battery chargers, threshold detectors, white goods controllers, etc).

PIC16C62X devices have special features to reduce external components, thus reducing system cost, enhancing system reliability and reducing power consumption. There are four oscillator options, of which the single pin RC oscillator provides a low cost solution, the LP oscillator minimizes power consumption, XT is a standard crystal, and the HS is for High Speed crystals. The SLEEP (Power-down) mode offers power savings. The user can wake-up the chip from SLEEP through several external and internal interrupts and RESET.

A highly reliable Watchdog Timer with its own on-chip RC oscillator provides protection against software lock-up.

A UV-erasable Cerdip-packaged version is ideal for code development while the cost effective One-Time-Programmable (OTP) version is suitable for production in any volume.

Table 1-1 shows the features of the PIC16C62X mid-range microcontroller families.

A simplified block diagram of the PIC16C62X is shown in Figure 3-1.

The PIC16C62X series fits perfectly in applications ranging from battery chargers to low power remote sensors. The EPROM technology makes

customization of application programs (detection levels, pulse generation, timers, etc.) extremely fast and convenient. The small footprint packages make this microcontroller series perfect for all applications with space limitations. Low cost, low power, high performance, ease of use and I/O flexibility make the PIC16C62X very versatile.

1.1 Family and Upward Compatibility

Those users familiar with the PIC16C5X family of microcontrollers will realize that this is an enhanced version of the PIC16C5X architecture. Please refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of enhancements. Code written for the PIC16C5X can be easily ported to PIC16C62X family of devices (Appendix B). The PIC16C62X family fills the niche for users wanting to migrate up from the PIC16C5X family and not needing various peripheral features of other members of the PIC16XX mid-range microcontroller family.

1.2 Development Support

The PIC16C62X family is supported by a full-featured macro assembler, a software simulator, an in-circuit emulator, a low cost development programmer and a full-featured programmer. Third Party "C" compilers are also available.

4.2.2.2 OPTION Register

The OPTION register is a readable and writable register, which contains various control bits to configure the TMR0/WDT prescaler, the external RB0/INT interrupt, TMR0 and the weak pull-ups on PORTB.

Note: To achieve a 1:1 prescaler assignment for TMR0, assign the prescaler to the WDT (PSA = 1).

REGISTER 4-2: OPTION REGISTER (ADDRESS 81H)

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
RBPU	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0
bit 7							bit 0

- bit 7 **RBPU: PORTB Pull-up Enable bit**
 1 = PORTB pull-ups are disabled
 0 = PORTB pull-ups are enabled by individual port latch values
- bit 6 **INTEDG: Interrupt Edge Select bit**
 1 = Interrupt on rising edge of RB0/INT pin
 0 = Interrupt on falling edge of RB0/INT pin
- bit 5 **T0CS: TMR0 Clock Source Select bit**
 1 = Transition on RA4/T0CKI pin
 0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)
- bit 4 **T0SE: TMR0 Source Edge Select bit**
 1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on RA4/T0CKI pin
 0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on RA4/T0CKI pin
- bit 3 **PSA: Prescaler Assignment bit**
 1 = Prescaler is assigned to the WDT
 0 = Prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module
- bit 2-0 **PS<2:0>: Prescaler Rate Select bits**

Bit Value	TMR0 Rate	WDT Rate
000	1 : 2	1 : 1
001	1 : 4	1 : 2
010	1 : 8	1 : 4
011	1 : 16	1 : 8
100	1 : 32	1 : 16
101	1 : 64	1 : 32
110	1 : 128	1 : 64
111	1 : 256	1 : 128

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

PIC16C62X

4.4 Indirect Addressing, INDF and FSR Registers

The INDF register is not a physical register. Addressing the INDF register will cause indirect addressing.

Indirect addressing is possible by using the INDF register. Any instruction using the INDF register actually accesses data pointed to by the File Select Register (FSR). Reading INDF itself indirectly will produce 00h. Writing to the INDF register indirectly results in a no-operation (although STATUS bits may be affected). An effective 9-bit address is obtained by concatenating the 8-bit FSR register and the IRP bit (STATUS<7>), as shown in Figure 4-9. However, IRP is not used in the PIC16C62X.

A simple program to clear RAM location 20h-7Fh using indirect addressing is shown in Example 4-1.

EXAMPLE 4-1: INDIRECT ADDRESSING

```
movlw 0x20      ;initialize pointer
movwf FSR       ;to RAM
NEXT clrf INDF   ;clear INDF register
      incf FSR   ;inc pointer
      btfss FSR,7 ;all done?
      goto NEXT  ;no clear next
                  ;yes continue
CONTINUE:
```

FIGURE 4-9: DIRECT/INDIRECT ADDRESSING PIC16C62X

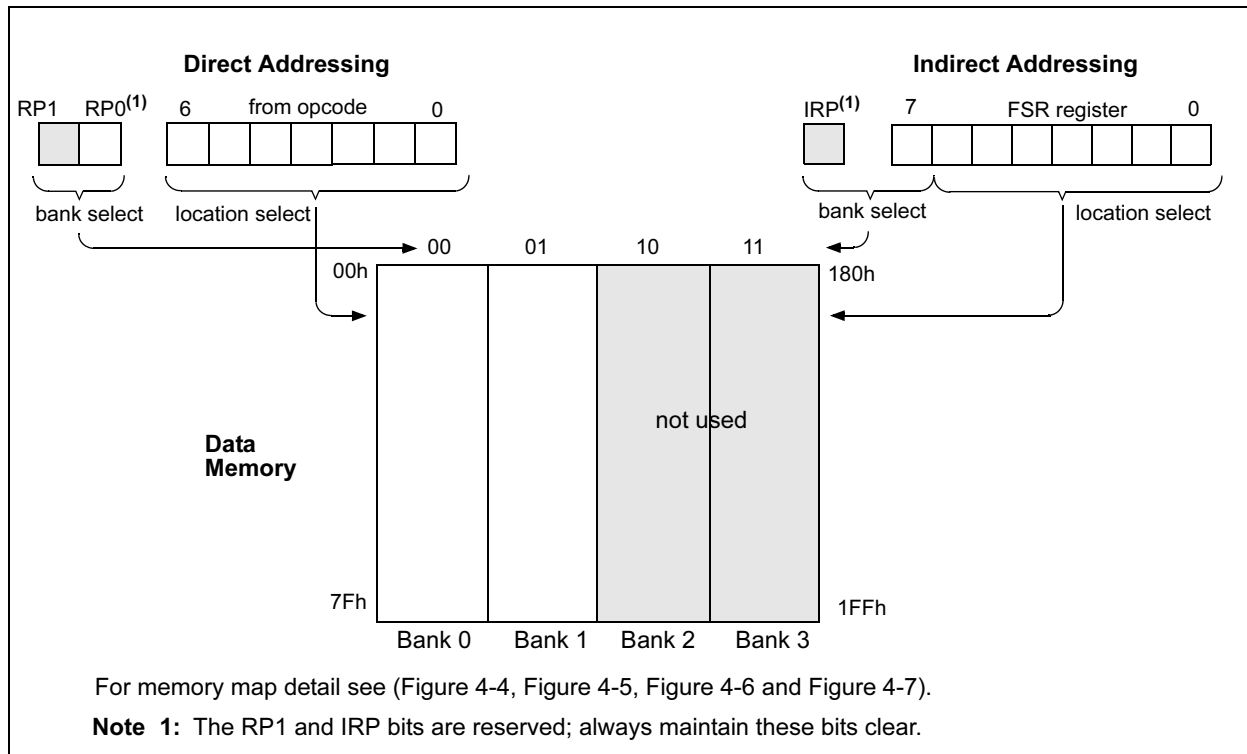


TABLE 5-1: PORTA FUNCTIONS

Name	Bit #	Buffer Type	Function
RA0/AN0	bit0	ST	Input/output or comparator input
RA1/AN1	bit1	ST	Input/output or comparator input
RA2/AN2/VREF	bit2	ST	Input/output or comparator input or VREF output
RA3/AN3	bit3	ST	Input/output or comparator input/output
RA4/T0CKI	bit4	ST	Input/output or external clock input for TMR0 or comparator output. Output is open drain type.

Legend: ST = Schmitt Trigger input

TABLE 5-2: 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	Value on All Other RESETS
05h	PORTA	—	—	—	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	---x 0000	---u 0000
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	TRISA 4	TRISA 3	TRISA 2	TRISA 1	TRISA 0	---1 1111	---1 1111
1Fh	CMCON	C2OUT	C1OUT	—	—	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0	00-- 0000	00-- 0000
9Fh	VRCON	VREN	VROE	VRR	—	VR3	VR2	VR1	VR0	000- 0000	000- 0000

Legend: — = Unimplemented locations, read as '0', u = unchanged, x = unknown

Note: Shaded bits are not used by PORTA.

7.0 COMPARATOR MODULE

The comparator module contains two analog comparators. The inputs to the comparators are multiplexed with the RA0 through RA3 pins. The On-Chip Voltage Reference (Section 8.0) can also be an input to the comparators.

The CMCON register, shown in Register 7-1, controls the comparator input and output multiplexers. A block diagram of the comparator is shown in Figure 7-1.

REGISTER 7-1: CMCON REGISTER (ADDRESS 1Fh)

R-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
C2OUT	C1OUT	—	—	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **C2OUT**: Comparator 2 output

1 = C2 VIN+ > C2 VIN-

0 = C2 VIN+ < C2 VIN-

bit 6 **C1OUT**: Comparator 1 output

1 = C1 VIN+ > C1 VIN-

0 = C1 VIN+ < C1 VIN-

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 3 **CIS**: Comparator Input Switch

When CM<2:0> = 001:

1 = C1 VIN- connects to RA3

0 = C1 VIN- connects to RA0

When CM<2:0> = 010:

1 = C1 VIN- connects to RA3

C2 VIN- connects to RA2

0 = C1 VIN- connects to RA0

C2 VIN- connects to RA1

bit 2-0 **CM<2:0>**: Comparator mode.

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

9.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

Special circuits to deal with the needs of real-time applications are what sets a microcontroller apart from other processors. The PIC16C62X family has a host of such features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power saving operating modes and offer code protection.

These are:

1. OSC selection
2. RESET
 - Power-on Reset (POR)
 - Power-up Timer (PWRT)
 - Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
 - Brown-out Reset (BOR)
3. Interrupts
4. Watchdog Timer (WDT)
5. SLEEP
6. Code protection
7. ID Locations
8. In-Circuit Serial Programming™

The PIC16C62X devices have a Watchdog Timer which is controlled by configuration bits. It runs off its own RC oscillator for added reliability. There are two timers that offer necessary delays on power-up. One is the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST), intended to keep the chip in RESET until the crystal oscillator is stable. The other is the Power-up Timer (PWRT), which provides a fixed delay of 72 ms (nominal) on power-up only, designed to keep the part in RESET while the power supply stabilizes. There is also circuitry to RESET the device if a brown-out occurs, which provides at least a 72 ms RESET. With these three functions on-chip, most applications need no external RESET circuitry.

The SLEEP mode is designed to offer a very low current Power-down mode. The user can wake-up from SLEEP through external RESET, Watchdog Timer wake-up or through an interrupt. Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit the application. The RC oscillator option saves system cost, while the LP crystal option saves power. A set of configuration bits are used to select various options.

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9.1 Configuration Bits

The configuration bits can be programmed (read as '0') or left unprogrammed (read as '1') to select various device configurations. These bits are mapped in program memory location 2007h.

The user will note that address 2007h is beyond the user program memory space. In fact, it belongs to the special test/configuration memory space (2000h – 3FFFh), which can be accessed only during programming.

REGISTER 9-1: CONFIGURATION WORD (ADDRESS 2007h)

CP1	CP0 (2)	CP1	$\overline{\text{CP0}}^{(2)}$	$\overline{\text{CP1}}$	CP0 (2)		BODEN	CP1	CP0 (2)	$\overline{\text{PWRT}}^{\text{E}}$	WDTE	F0SC1	F0SC0
bit 13													bit 0

bit 13-8, 5-4: **CP<1:0>**: Code protection bit pairs (2)
 Code protection for 2K program memory
 11 = Program memory code protection off
 10 = 0400h-07FFh code protected
 01 = 0200h-07FFh code protected
 00 = 0000h-07FFh code protected

Code protection for 1K program memory
 11 = Program memory code protection off
 10 = Program memory code protection off
 01 = 0200h-03FFh code protected
 00 = 0000h-03FFh code protected

Code protection for 0.5K program memory
 11 = Program memory code protection off
 10 = Program memory code protection off
 01 = Program memory code protection off
 00 = 0000h-01FFh code protected

bit 7: **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 6: **BODEN**: Brown-out Reset Enable bit (1)
 1 = BOR enabled
 0 = BOR disabled

bit 3: **PWRT^E**: Power-up Timer Enable bit (1, 3)
 1 = PWRT disabled
 0 = PWRT enabled

bit 2: **WDTE**: Watchdog Timer Enable bit
 1 = WDT enabled
 0 = WDT disabled

bit 1-0: **FOSC1:FOSC0**: Oscillator Selection bits
 11 = RC oscillator
 10 = HS oscillator
 01 = XT oscillator
 00 = LP oscillator

- Note 1:** Enabling Brown-out Reset automatically enables Power-up Timer (PWRT) regardless of the value of bit $\overline{\text{PWRT}}^{\text{E}}$. Ensure the Power-up Timer is enabled anytime Brown-out Detect Reset is enabled.
- 2:** All of the CP<1:0> pairs have to be given the same value to enable the code protection scheme listed.
- 3:** Unprogrammed parts default the Power-up Timer disabled.

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

9.5 Interrupts

The PIC16C62X has 4 sources of interrupt:

- External interrupt RB0/INT
- TMR0 overflow interrupt
- PORTB change interrupts (pins RB<7:4>)
- Comparator interrupt

The interrupt control register (INTCON) records individual interrupt requests in flag bits. It also has individual and global interrupt enable bits.

A global interrupt enable bit, GIE (INTCON<7>) enables (if set) all un-masked interrupts or disables (if cleared) all interrupts. Individual interrupts can be disabled through their corresponding enable bits in INTCON register. GIE is cleared on RESET.

The “return from interrupt” instruction, RETFIE, exits interrupt routine, as well as sets the GIE bit, which re-enable RB0/INT interrupts.

The INT pin interrupt, the RB port change interrupt and the TMR0 overflow interrupt flags are contained in the INTCON register.

The peripheral interrupt flag is contained in the special register PIR1. The corresponding interrupt enable bit is contained in special registers PIE1.

When an interrupt is responded to, the GIE is cleared to disable any further interrupt, the return address is pushed into the stack and the PC is loaded with 0004h.

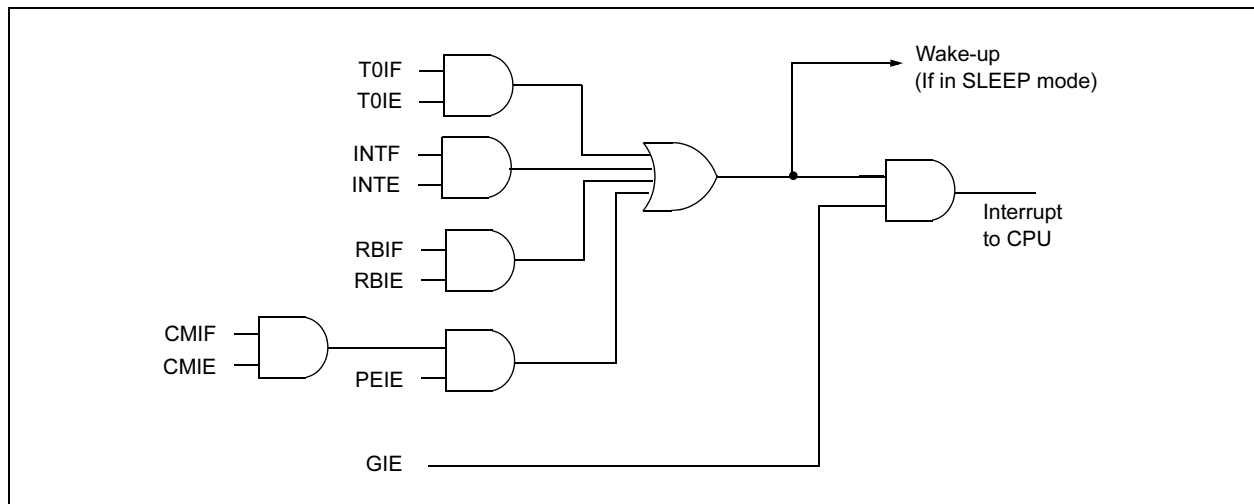
Once in the interrupt service routine, the source(s) of the interrupt can be determined by polling the interrupt flag bits. The interrupt flag bit(s) must be cleared in software before re-enabling interrupts to avoid RB0/INT recursive interrupts.

For external interrupt events, such as the INT pin or PORTB change interrupt, the interrupt latency will be three or four instruction cycles. The exact latency depends when the interrupt event occurs (Figure 9-16). The latency is the same for one or two cycle instructions. Once in the interrupt service routine, the source(s) of the interrupt can be determined by polling the interrupt flag bits. The interrupt flag bit(s) must be cleared in software before re-enabling interrupts to avoid multiple interrupt requests.

Note 1: Individual interrupt flag bits are set regardless of the status of their corresponding mask bit or the GIE bit.

2: When an instruction that clears the GIE bit is executed, any interrupts that were pending for execution in the next cycle are ignored. The CPU will execute a NOP in the cycle immediately following the instruction which clears the GIE bit. The interrupts which were ignored are still pending to be serviced when the GIE bit is set again.

FIGURE 9-15: INTERRUPT LOGIC



PIC16C62X

9.5.1 RB0/INT INTERRUPT

External interrupt on RB0/INT pin is edge triggered, either rising if INTEDG bit (OPTION<6>) is set, or falling, if INTEDG bit is clear. When a valid edge appears on the RB0/INT pin, the INTF bit (INTCON<1>) is set. This interrupt can be disabled by clearing the INTE control bit (INTCON<4>). The INTF bit must be cleared in software in the interrupt service routine before re-enabling this interrupt. The RB0/INT interrupt can wake-up the processor from SLEEP, if the INTE bit was set prior to going into SLEEP. The status of the GIE bit decides whether or not the processor branches to the interrupt vector following wake-up. See Section 9.8 for details on SLEEP and Figure 9-18 for timing of wake-up from SLEEP through RB0/INT interrupt.

9.5.2 TMR0 INTERRUPT

An overflow (FFh → 00h) in the TMR0 register will set the T0IF (INTCON<2>) bit. The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing T0IE (INTCON<5>) bit. For operation of the Timer0 module, see Section 6.0.

9.5.3 PORTB INTERRUPT

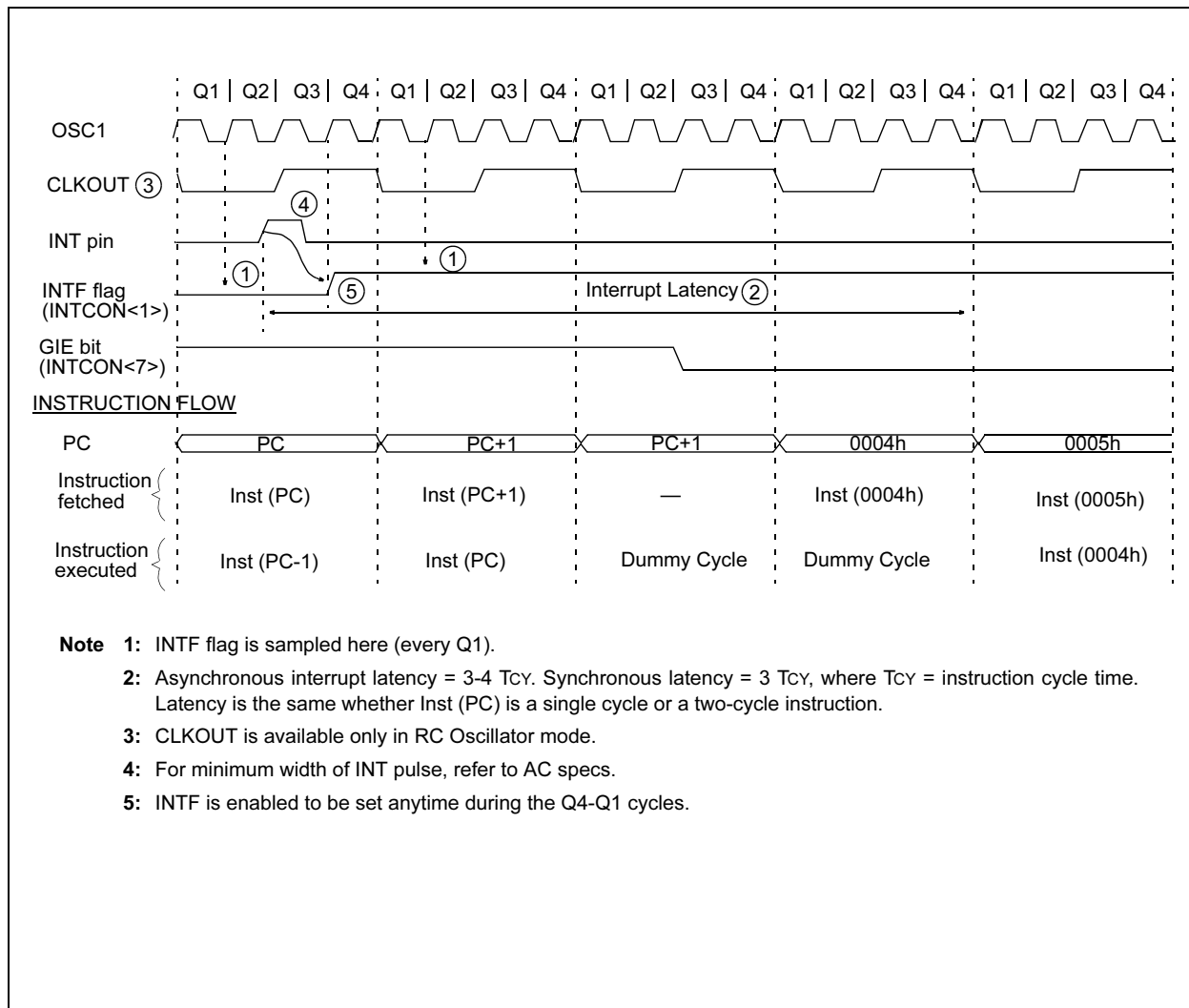
An input change on PORTB <7:4> sets the RBIF (INTCON<0>) bit. The interrupt can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing the RBIE (INTCON<4>) bit. For operation of PORTB (Section 5.2).

Note: If a change on the I/O pin should occur when the read operation is being executed (start of the Q2 cycle), then the RBIF interrupt flag may not get set.

9.5.4 COMPARATOR INTERRUPT

See Section 7.6 for complete description of comparator interrupts.

FIGURE 9-16: INT PIN INTERRUPT TIMING



DECFSZ		Decrement f, Skip if 0																		
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] DECFSZ f,d																			
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$																			
Operation:	$(f) - 1 \rightarrow (\text{dest});$ skip if result = 0																			
Status Affected:	None																			
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>1011</td><td>dfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>					00	1011	dfff	ffff											
00	1011	dfff	ffff																	
Description:	<p>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'.</p> <p>If the result is 0, the next instruction, which is already fetched, is discarded. A NOP is executed instead making it a two-cycle instruction.</p>																			
Words:	1																			
Cycles:	1(2)																			
Example	<table><tr><td>HERE</td><td>DECFSZ</td><td>CNT, 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>GOTO</td><td>LOOP</td></tr><tr><td>CONTINUE</td><td>•</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>•</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>•</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Before Instruction</p> <p>PC = address HERE</p> <p>After Instruction</p> <p>CNT = CNT - 1</p> <p>if CNT = 0,</p> <p>PC = address CONTINUE</p> <p>if CNT \neq 0,</p> <p>PC = address HERE+1</p>					HERE	DECFSZ	CNT, 1		GOTO	LOOP	CONTINUE	•			•			•	
HERE	DECFSZ	CNT, 1																		
	GOTO	LOOP																		
CONTINUE	•																			
	•																			
	•																			

GOTO		Unconditional Branch							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] GOTO k								
Operands:	0 ≤ k ≤ 2047								
Operation:	k → PC<10:0> PCLATH<4:3> → PC<12:11>								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>10</td><td>1kkk</td><td>kkkk</td><td>kkkk</td></tr></table>					10	1kkk	kkkk	kkkk
10	1kkk	kkkk	kkkk						
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.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	2								
Example	GOTO THERE								
	After Instruction								
	PC = Address THERE								

INCF		Increment f							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] INCF f,d								
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$								
Operation:	$(f) + 1 \rightarrow (\text{dest})$								
Status Affected:	Z								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>1010</td><td>dfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>					00	1010	dfff	ffff
00	1010	dfff	ffff						
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'.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1								
Example	INCF CNT, 1								
	Before Instruction								
	CNT	=	0xFF						
	Z	=	0						
	After Instruction								
	CNT	=	0x00						
	Z	=	1						

SWAPF		Swap Nibbles in f							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] SWAPF f,d								
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$								
Operation:	$(f<3:0>) \rightarrow (dest<7:4>),$ $(f<7:4>) \rightarrow (dest<3:0>)$								
Status Affected:	None								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>1110</td><td>dfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>					00	1110	dfff	ffff
00	1110	dfff	ffff						
Description:	The upper and lower nibbles of register 'f' are exchanged. If 'd' is 0, the result is placed in W register. If 'd' is 1, the result is placed in register 'f'.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1								
Example	SWAPF REG, 0								
	Before Instruction								
	REG1 = 0xA5								
	After Instruction								
	REG1 = 0xA5								
	W = 0x5A								

TRIS	Load TRIS Register				
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] TRIS f				
Operands:	$5 \leq f \leq 7$				
Operation:	(W) → TRIS register f;				
Status Affected:	None				
Encoding:	<table><tr><td>00</td><td>0000</td><td>0110</td><td>0fff</td></tr></table>	00	0000	0110	0fff
00	0000	0110	0fff		
Description:	The instruction is supported for code compatibility with the PIC16C5X products. Since TRIS registers are readable and writable, the user can directly address them.				
Words:	1				
Cycles:	1				
Example	<div>To maintain upward compatibility with future PICmicro[®] products, do not use this instruction.</div>				

XORLW		Exclusive OR Literal with W	
Syntax:	[<i>label</i> XORLW k 		

XORWF

Exclusive OR W with f

Syntax:

[*label*] XORWF f,d

Operands:

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

Operation:

(W) .XOR. (f) → (dest)

Status Affected:

Z

Encoding:

00	0110	dfff	ffff
----	------	------	------

Description:

Exclusive OR the contents of the W register with 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

XORWF REG 1

Before Instruction

REG = 0xAF

W = 0xB5

After Instruction

REG = 0x1A

W = 0xB5

11.20 PICDEM 18R PIC18C601/801 Demonstration Board

The PICDEM 18R demonstration board serves to assist development of the PIC18C601/801 family of Microchip microcontrollers. It provides hardware implementation of both 8-bit Multiplexed/De-multiplexed and 16-bit Memory modes. The board includes 2 Mb external FLASH memory and 128 Kb SRAM memory, as well as serial EEPROM, allowing access to the wide range of memory types supported by the PIC18C601/801.

11.21 PICDEM LIN PIC16C43X Demonstration Board

The powerful LIN hardware and software kit includes a series of boards and three PICmicro microcontrollers. The small footprint PIC16C432 and PIC16C433 are used as slaves in the LIN communication and feature on-board LIN transceivers. A PIC16F874 FLASH microcontroller serves as the master. All three microcontrollers are programmed with firmware to provide LIN bus communication.

11.22 PICKit™ 1 FLASH Starter Kit

A complete "development system in a box", the PICKit FLASH Starter Kit includes a convenient multi-section board for programming, evaluation, and development of 8/14-pin FLASH PIC® microcontrollers. Powered via USB, the board operates under a simple Windows GUI. The PICKit 1 Starter Kit includes the user's guide (on CD ROM), PICKit 1 tutorial software and code for various applications. Also included are MPLAB® IDE (Integrated Development Environment) software, software and hardware "Tips 'n Tricks for 8-pin FLASH PIC® Microcontrollers" Handbook and a USB Interface Cable. Supports all current 8/14-pin FLASH PIC microcontrollers, as well as many future planned devices.

11.23 PICDEM USB PIC16C7X5 Demonstration Board

The PICDEM USB Demonstration Board shows off the capabilities of the PIC16C745 and PIC16C765 USB microcontrollers. This board provides the basis for future USB products.

11.24 Evaluation and Programming Tools

In addition to the PICDEM series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for these products.

- KEELOQ evaluation and programming tools for Microchip's HCS Secure Data Products
- CAN developers kit for automotive network applications
- Analog design boards and filter design software
- PowerSmart battery charging evaluation/calibration kits
- IrDA® development kit
- microID development and rLab™ development software
- SEEVAL® designer kit for memory evaluation and endurance calculations
- PICDEM MSC demo boards for Switching mode power supply, high power IR driver, delta sigma ADC, and flow rate sensor

Check the Microchip web page and the latest Product Line Card for the complete list of demonstration and evaluation kits.

12.0 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Ambient Temperature under bias	-40° to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-65° to +150°C
Voltage on any pin with respect to VSS (except VDD and $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$)	-0.6V to VDD +0.6V
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS	0 to +7.5V
Voltage on $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ with respect to VSS (Note 2)	0 to +14V
Voltage on RA4 with respect to VSS	8.5V
Total power Dissipation (Note 1)	1.0W
Maximum Current out of VSS pin	300 mA
Maximum Current into VDD pin	250 mA
Input Clamp Current, I _{IK} (V _I < 0 or V _I > VDD)	±20 mA
Output Clamp Current, I _{OK} (V _O < 0 or V _O > VDD)	±20 mA
Maximum Output Current sunk by any I/O pin	25 mA
Maximum Output Current sourced by any I/O pin	25 mA
Maximum Current sunk by PORTA and PORTB	200 mA
Maximum Current sourced by PORTA and PORTB	200 mA

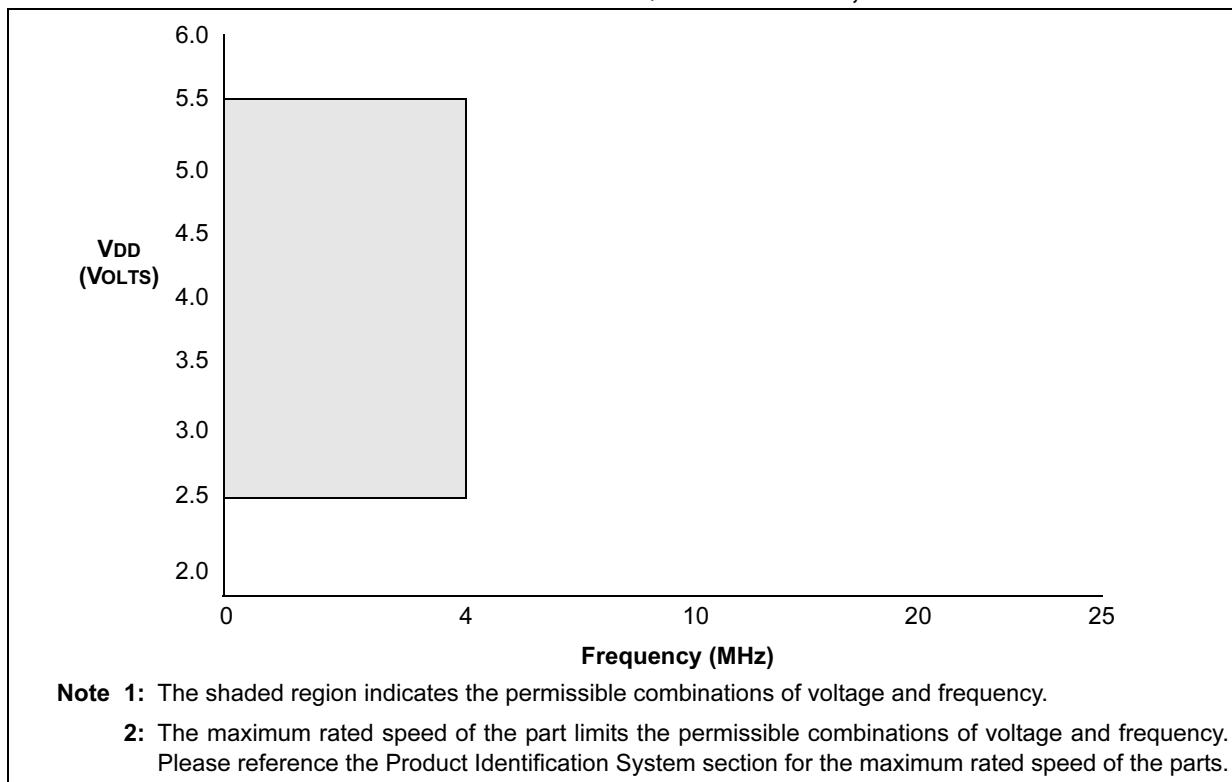
Note 1: Power dissipation is calculated as follows: $P_{DIS} = V_{DD} \times \{I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH}\} + \sum \{(V_{DD} - V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}\} + \sum (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$.

2: Voltage spikes below VSS at the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin, inducing currents greater than 80 mA, may cause latchup. Thus, a series resistor of 50-100Ω should be used when applying a "low" level to the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin rather than pulling this pin directly to VSS.

† **NOTICE:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute 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.

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FIGURE 12-9: PIC16LCR62XA VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$



12.3 DC CHARACTERISTICS: PIC16CR62XA-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16CR62XA-20 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16LCR62XA-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended)

PIC16CR62XA-04 PIC16CR62XA-20			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for industrial and $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$ for commercial and $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for extended				
PIC16LCR62XA-04			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for industrial and $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$ for commercial and $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for extended				
Param. No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	3.0	—	5.5	V	See Figures 12-7, 12-8, 12-9
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	2.5	—	5.5	V	See Figures 12-7, 12-8, 12-9
D002	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage ⁽¹⁾	—	1.5*	—	V	Device in SLEEP mode
D002	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage ⁽¹⁾	—	1.5*	—	V	Device in SLEEP mode
D003	VPOR	VDD start voltage to ensure Power-on Reset	—	VSS	—	V	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D003	VPOR	VDD start voltage to ensure Power-on Reset	—	VSS	—	V	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D004	SVDD	VDD rise rate to ensure Power-on Reset	0.05*	—	—	V/ms	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D004	SVDD	VDD rise rate to ensure Power-on Reset	0.05*	—	—	V/ms	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D005	VBOR	Brown-out Detect Voltage	3.7	4.0	4.35	V	BOREN configuration bit is cleared
D005	VBOR	Brown-out Detect Voltage	3.7	4.0	4.35	V	BOREN configuration bit is cleared
D010	IDD	Supply Current ⁽²⁾	—	1.2	1.7	mA	FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled, XT mode, (Note 4)*
			—	500	900	μA	FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, XT mode, (Note 4)
			—	1.0	2.0	mA	FOSC = 10 MHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, HS mode, (Note 6)
			—	4.0	7.0	mA	FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled*, HS mode
			—	3.0	6.0	mA	FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 4.5V, WDT disabled, HS mode
			—	35	70	μA	FOSC = 32 kHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, LP mode
D010	IDD	Supply Current ⁽²⁾	—	1.2	1.7	mA	FOSC = 4.0 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled, XT mode, (Note 4)*
			—	400	800	μA	FOSC = 4.0 MHz, VDD = 2.5V, WDT disabled, XT mode (Note 4)
			—	35	70	μA	FOSC = 32 kHz, VDD = 2.5V, WDT disabled, LP mode

12.6 DC Characteristics: PIC16C620A/C621A/C622A-40⁽³⁾ (Commercial) PIC16CR620A-40⁽³⁾ (Commercial)

DC CHARACTERISTICS Power Supply Pins			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial			
Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
Supply Voltage	VDD	4.5	—	5.5	V	HS Option from 20 - 40 MHz
Supply Current ⁽²⁾	IDD	—	5.5 7.7	11.5 16	mA mA	FOSC = 40 MHz, VDD = 4.5V, HS mode FOSC = 40 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, HS mode
HS Oscillator Operating Frequency	FOSC	20	—	40	MHz	OSC1 pin is externally driven, OSC2 pin not connected
Input Low Voltage OSC1	VIL	VSS	—	0.2VDD	V	HS mode, OSC1 externally driven
Input High Voltage OSC1	VIH	0.8VDD	—	VDD	V	HS mode, OSC1 externally driven

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

Note 1: 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.

2: The supply current is mainly a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors such as bus loading, oscillator type, bus rate, internal code execution pattern, and temperature also have an impact on the current consumption.

a) The test conditions for all IDD measurements in Active Operation mode are:

OSC1 = external square wave, from rail-to-rail; all I/O pins tri-stated, pulled to VSS,
T0CKI = VDD, MCLR = VDD; WDT disabled, HS mode with OSC2 not connected.

3: For device operation between DC and 20 MHz. See Table 12-1 and Table 12-2.

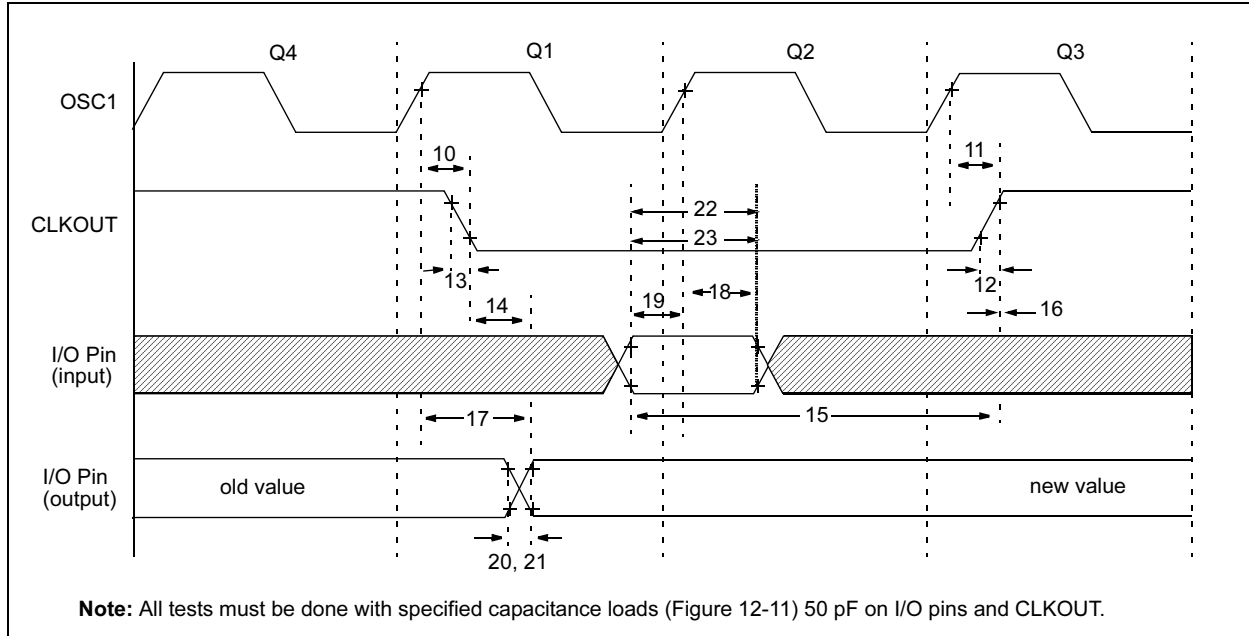
12.7 AC Characteristics: PIC16C620A/C621A/C622A-40⁽²⁾ (Commercial) PIC16CR620A-40⁽²⁾ (Commercial)

AC CHARACTERISTICS All Pins Except Power Supply Pins			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial			
Characteristic	Sym	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
External CLKIN Frequency	FOSC	20	—	40	MHz	HS mode, OSC1 externally driven
External CLKIN Period	Tosc	25	—	50	ns	HS mode (40), OSC1 externally driven
Clock in (OSC1) Low or High Time	TosL, TosH	6	—	—	ns	HS mode, OSC1 externally driven
Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	TosR, TosF	—	—	6.5	ns	HS mode, OSC1 externally driven
OSC1↑ (Q1 cycle) to Port out valid	TosH2ioV	—	—	100	ns	—
OSC1↑ (Q2 cycle) to Port input invalid (I/O in hold time)	TosH2ioI	50	—	—	ns	—

Note 1: 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.

2: For device operation between DC and 20 MHz. See Table 12-1 and Table 12-2.

FIGURE 12-13: CLKOUT AND I/O TIMING



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TABLE 12-4: CLKOUT AND I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
10*	TosH2ckL	OSC1↑ to CLKOUT↓ ⁽¹⁾	— —	75 —	200 400	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
11*	TosH2ckH	OSC1↑ to CLKOUT↑ ⁽¹⁾	— —	75 —	200 400	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
12*	TckR	CLKOUT rise time ⁽¹⁾	— —	35 —	100 200	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
13*	TckF	CLKOUT fall time ⁽¹⁾	— —	35 —	100 200	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
14*	TckL2ioV	CLKOUT ↓ to Port out valid ⁽¹⁾	—	—	20	ns	
15*	TioV2ckH	Port in valid before CLKOUT ↑ ⁽¹⁾	Tosc +200 ns Tosc +400 ns	— —	— —	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
16*	TckH2iol	Port in hold after CLKOUT ↑ ⁽¹⁾	0	—	—	ns	
17*	TosH2ioV	OSC1↑ (Q1 cycle) to Port out valid	— —	50	150 300	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
18*	TosH2iol	OSC1↑ (Q2 cycle) to Port input invalid (I/O in hold time)	100 200	— —	— —	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
19*	TioV2osH	Port input valid to OSC1↑ (I/O in setup time)	0	—	—	ns	
20*	TioR	Port output rise time	— —	10 —	40 80	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
21*	TioF	Port output fall time	— —	10 —	40 80	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
22*	Tinp	RB0/INT pin high or low time	25 40	— —	— —	ns ns	PIC16C62X(A) PIC16LC62X(A) PIC16CR62XA PIC16LCR62XA
23	Trbp	RB<7:4> change interrupt high or low time	Tcy	—	—	ns	

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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

Note 1: Measurements are taken in RC Mode where CLKOUT output is 4 x Tosc.

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FIGURE 12-16: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMING

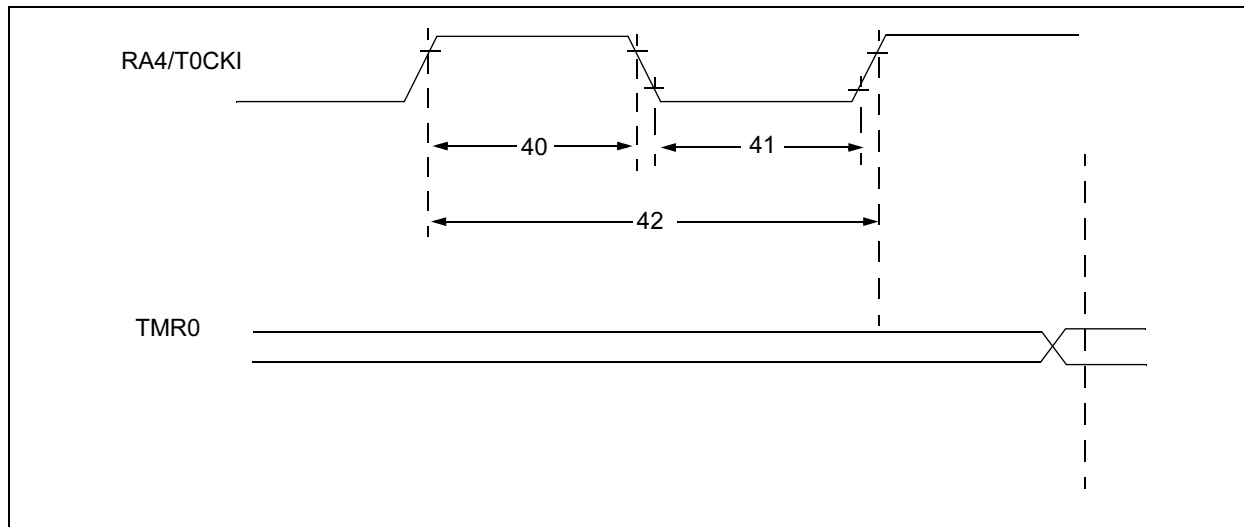


TABLE 12-6: TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENTS

Parameter No.	Sym	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		$\frac{T_{CY} + 40^*}{N}$	—	—	ns	N = prescale value (1, 2, 4, ..., 256)

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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

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NOTES: