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Details

Product Status	Obsolete
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/pic16lc621t-04i-ss

PIC16C62X

FIGURE 4-6: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR THE PIC16C620A/CR620A/621A

File Address			File Address
00h	INDF ⁽¹⁾	INDF ⁽¹⁾	80h
01h	TMR0	OPTION	81h
02h	PCL	PCL	82h
03h	STATUS	STATUS	83h
04h	FSR	FSR	84h
05h	PORTA	TRISA	85h
06h	PORTB	TRISB	86h
07h			87h
08h			88h
09h			89h
0Ah	PCLATH	PCLATH	8Ah
0Bh	INTCON	INTCON	8Bh
0Ch	PIR1	PIE1	8Ch
0Dh			8Dh
0Eh		PCON	8Eh
0Fh			8Fh
10h			90h
11h			91h
12h			92h
13h			93h
14h			94h
15h			95h
16h			96h
17h			97h
18h			98h
19h			99h
1Ah			9Ah
1Bh			9Bh
1Ch			9Ch
1Dh			9Dh
1Eh			9Eh
1Fh	CMCON	VRCON	9Fh
20h	General Purpose Register		A0h
6Fh	General Purpose Register	Accesses 70h-7Fh	F0h
70h			
7Fh			FFh
	Bank 0	Bank 1	

☐ Unimplemented data memory locations, read as '0'.

Note 1: Not a physical register.

FIGURE 4-7: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR THE PIC16C622A

File Address			File Address
00h	INDF ⁽¹⁾	INDF ⁽¹⁾	80h
01h	TMR0	OPTION	81h
02h	PCL	PCL	82h
03h	STATUS	STATUS	83h
04h	FSR	FSR	84h
05h	PORTA	TRISA	85h
06h	PORTB	TRISB	86h
07h			87h
08h			88h
09h			89h
0Ah	PCLATH	PCLATH	8Ah
0Bh	INTCON	INTCON	8Bh
0Ch	PIR1	PIE1	8Ch
0Dh			8Dh
0Eh		PCON	8Eh
0Fh			8Fh
10h			90h
11h			91h
12h			92h
13h			93h
14h			94h
15h			95h
16h			96h
17h			97h
18h			98h
19h			99h
1Ah			9Ah
1Bh			9Bh
1Ch			9Ch
1Dh			9Dh
1Eh			9Eh
1Fh	CMCON	VRCON	9Fh
20h	General Purpose Register	General Purpose Register	A0h
			BFh
			C0h
6Fh	General Purpose Register	Accesses 70h-7Fh	F0h
70h			
7Fh			FFh
	Bank 0	Bank 1	

☐ Unimplemented data memory locations, read as '0'.

Note 1: Not a physical register.

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4.2.2.3 INTCON Register

The INTCON register is a readable and writable register, which contains the various enable and flag bits for all interrupt sources except the comparator module. See Section 4.2.2.4 and Section 4.2.2.5 for a description of the comparator enable and flag bits.

Note: Interrupt flag bits get set when an interrupt condition occurs, regardless of the state of its corresponding enable bit or the global enable bit, GIE (INTCON<7>).

REGISTER 4-3: INTCON REGISTER (ADDRESS 0BH OR 8BH)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-x
GIE	PEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF
bit 7							bit 0

- bit 7 **GIE:** Global Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables all un-masked interrupts
0 = Disables all interrupts
- bit 6 **PEIE:** Peripheral Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables all un-masked peripheral interrupts
0 = Disables all peripheral interrupts
- bit 5 **TOIE:** TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the TMR0 interrupt
0 = Disables the TMR0 interrupt
- bit 4 **INTE:** RB0/INT External Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the RB0/INT external interrupt
0 = Disables the RB0/INT external interrupt
- bit 3 **RBIE:** RB Port Change Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Enables the RB port change interrupt
0 = Disables the RB port change interrupt
- bit 2 **TOIF:** TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = TMR0 register has overflowed (must be cleared in software)
0 = TMR0 register did not overflow
- bit 1 **INTF:** RB0/INT External Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The RB0/INT external interrupt occurred (must be cleared in software)
0 = The RB0/INT external interrupt did not occur
- bit 0 **RBIF:** RB Port Change Interrupt Flag bit
1 = When at least one of the RB<7:4> pins changed state (must be cleared in software)
0 = None of the RB<7:4> pins have changed state

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

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4.2.2.6 PCON Register

The PCON register contains flag bits to differentiate between a Power-on Reset, an external MCLR Reset, WDT Reset or a Brown-out Reset.

Note: $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ is unknown on Power-on Reset. It must then be set by the user and checked on subsequent RESETS to see if $\overline{\text{BOR}}$ is cleared, indicating a brown-out has occurred. The BOR STATUS bit is a "don't care" and is not necessarily predictable if the brown-out circuit is disabled (by programming BODEN bit in the Configuration word).

REGISTER 4-6: PCON REGISTER (ADDRESS 8Eh)

	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	POR	BOR
	bit 7						bit 0	
bit 7-2	Unimplemented: Read as '0'							
bit 1	POR: Power-on Reset STATUS bit							
	1 = No Power-on Reset occurred							
	0 = A Power-on Reset occurred (must be set in software after a Power-on Reset occurs)							
bit 0	BOR: Brown-out Reset STATUS bit							
	1 = No Brown-out Reset occurred							
	0 = A Brown-out Reset occurred (must be set in software after a Brown-out Reset occurs)							
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		

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.

6.3.1 SWITCHING PRESCALER ASSIGNMENT

The prescaler assignment is fully under software control (i.e., it can be changed “on-the-fly” during program execution). To avoid an unintended device RESET, the following instruction sequence (Example 6-1) must be executed when changing the prescaler assignment from Timer0 to WDT.)

EXAMPLE 6-1: CHANGING PRESCALER (TIMER0→WDT)

```

1.BCF      STATUS, RP0    ;Skip if already in
                           ;Bank 0
2.CLRWDT                      ;Clear WDT
3.CLRWF    TMR0           ;Clear TMR0 & Prescaler
4.BSF      STATUS, RP0    ;Bank 1
5.MOVLW    '00101111'b;   ;These 3 lines (5, 6, 7)
6.MOVWF    OPTION         ;are required only if
                           ;desired PS<2:0> are
7.CLRWDT                      ;000 or 001
8.MOVLW    '00101xxx'b    ;Set Postscaler to
9.MOVWF    OPTION         ;desired WDT rate
10.BCF     STATUS, RP0    ;Return to Bank 0
    
```

To change prescaler from the WDT to the TMR0 module, use the sequence shown in Example 6-2. This precaution must be taken even if the WDT is disabled.

EXAMPLE 6-2: CHANGING PRESCALER (WDT→TIMER0)

```

CLRWDT                      ;Clear WDT and
                           ;prescaler
BSF      STATUS, RP0
MOVLW    b'xxxx0xxx'       ;Select TMR0, new
                           ;prescale value and
                           ;clock source
MOVWF    OPTION_REG
BCF      STATUS, RP0
    
```

TABLE 6-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER0

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
01h	TMR0	Timer0 module register								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
0Bh/8Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
81h	OPTION	RBPU	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	---1 1111	---1 1111

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

Note: Shaded bits are not used by TMR0 module.

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

7.5 Comparator Outputs

The comparator outputs are read through the CMCON register. These bits are read only. The comparator outputs may also be directly output to the RA3 and RA4 I/O pins. When the CM<2:0> = 110, multiplexors in the output path of the RA3 and RA4 pins will switch and the output of each pin will be the unsynchronized output of the comparator. The uncertainty of each of the comparators is related to the input offset voltage and the response time given in the specifications. Figure 7-3 shows the comparator output block diagram.

Note 1: When reading the PORT register, all pins configured as analog inputs will read as a '0'. Pins configured as digital inputs will convert an analog input according to the Schmitt Trigger input specification.

2: Analog levels on any pin that is defined as a digital input may cause the input buffer to consume more current than is specified.

10.1 Instruction Descriptions

ADDLW		Add Literal and W							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] ADDLW k								
Operands:	$0 \leq k \leq 255$								
Operation:	$(W) + k \rightarrow (W)$								
Status Affected:	C, DC, Z								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>11</td><td>111x</td><td>kkkk</td><td>kkkk</td></tr></table>					11	111x	kkkk	kkkk
11	111x	kkkk	kkkk						
Description:	The contents of the W register are added to the eight bit literal 'k' and the result is placed in the W register.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1								
Example	ADDLW 0x15								
	Before Instruction								
	W = 0x10								
	After Instruction								
	W = 0x25								

ADDWF		Add W and f			
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] ADDWF f,d				
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$				
Operation:	$(W) + (f) \rightarrow (\text{dest})$				
Status Affected:	C, DC, Z				
Encoding:	00	0111	dfff	ffff	
Description:	Add 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	ADDWF FSR, 0				
	Before Instruction				
	W = 0x17				
	FSR = 0xC2				
	After Instruction				
	W = 0xD9				
	FSR = 0xC2				

ANDLW		AND Literal with W							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] ANDLW k								
Operands:	$0 \leq k \leq 255$								
Operation:	$(W) .\text{AND}. (k) \rightarrow (W)$								
Status Affected:	Z								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>11</td><td>1001</td><td>kkkk</td><td>kkkk</td></tr></table>					11	1001	kkkk	kkkk
11	1001	kkkk	kkkk						
Description:	The contents of W register are AND'ed with the eight bit literal 'k'. The result is placed in the W register.								
Words:	1								
Cycles:	1								
Example	ANDLW 0x5F								
	Before Instruction								
	W = 0xA3								
	After Instruction								
	W = 0x03								

ANDWF		AND W with f							
Syntax:	[<i>label</i>] ANDWF f,d								
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $d \in [0,1]$								
Operation:	(W) .AND. (f) \rightarrow (dest)								
Status Affected:	Z								
Encoding:	<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>0101</td><td>dfff</td><td>ffff</td></tr></table>					00	0101	dfff	ffff
00	0101	dfff	ffff						
Description:	AND 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	ANDWF FSR, 1								
	Before Instruction								
	W = 0x17								
	FSR = 0xC2								
	After Instruction								
	W = 0x17								
	FSR = 0x02								

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NOTES:

11.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The PICmicro® 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

11.1 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 PICmicro 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.

11.2 MPASM Assembler

The MPASM assembler is a full-featured, universal macro assembler for all PICmicro 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

11.3 MPLAB C17 and MPLAB C18 C Compilers

The MPLAB C17 and MPLAB C18 Code Development Systems are complete ANSI C compilers for Microchip's PIC17CXXX and PIC18CXXX family of microcontrollers. These compilers provide powerful integration capabilities, superior code optimization and ease of use not found with other compilers.

For easy source level debugging, the compilers provide symbol information that is optimized to the MPLAB IDE debugger.

11.4 MPLINK Object Linker/ MPLIB Object Librarian

The MPLINK object linker combines relocatable objects created by the MPASM assembler and the MPLAB C17 and MPLAB C18 C compilers. It can link relocatable objects from pre-compiled libraries, using directives from a linker script.

The MPLIB object librarian manages the creation and modification of library files of pre-compiled code. When a routine from a library is called from a source file, only the modules that contain that routine will be linked in with the application. This allows large libraries to be used efficiently in many different applications.

The object linker/librarian features include:

- Efficient linking of single libraries instead of many smaller files
- Enhanced code maintainability by grouping related modules together
- Flexible creation of libraries with easy module listing, replacement, deletion and extraction

11.5 MPLAB C30 C Compiler

The MPLAB C30 C compiler is a full-featured, ANSI compliant, optimizing compiler that translates standard ANSI C programs into dsPIC30F assembly language source. The compiler also supports many command-line options and language extensions to take full advantage of the dsPIC30F device hardware capabilities, and afford fine control of the compiler code generator.

MPLAB C30 is distributed with a complete ANSI C standard library. All library functions have been validated and conform to the ANSI C library standard. The library includes functions for string manipulation, dynamic memory allocation, data conversion, time-keeping, and math functions (trigonometric, exponential and hyperbolic). The compiler provides symbolic information for high level source debugging with the MPLAB IDE.

11.6 MPLAB ASM30 Assembler, Linker, and Librarian

MPLAB ASM30 assembler produces relocatable machine code from symbolic assembly language for dsPIC30F devices. MPLAB C30 compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire dsPIC30F instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB IDE compatibility

11.7 MPLAB SIM Software Simulator

The MPLAB SIM software simulator allows code development in a PC hosted environment by simulating the PICmicro series microcontrollers on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a file, or user defined key press, to any pin. The execution can be performed in Single-Step, Execute Until Break, or Trace mode.

The MPLAB SIM simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB C17 and MPLAB C18 C Compilers, as well as the MPASM assembler. The software simulator offers the flexibility to develop and debug code outside of the laboratory environment, making it an excellent, economical software development tool.

11.8 MPLAB SIM30 Software Simulator

The MPLAB SIM30 software simulator allows code development in a PC hosted environment by simulating the dsPIC30F series microcontrollers on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a file, or user defined key press, to any of the pins.

The MPLAB SIM30 simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB C30 C Compiler and MPLAB ASM30 assembler. The simulator runs in either a Command Line mode for automated tasks, or from MPLAB IDE. This high speed simulator is designed to debug, analyze and optimize time intensive DSP routines.

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.

FIGURE 12-3: PIC16C62XA VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$

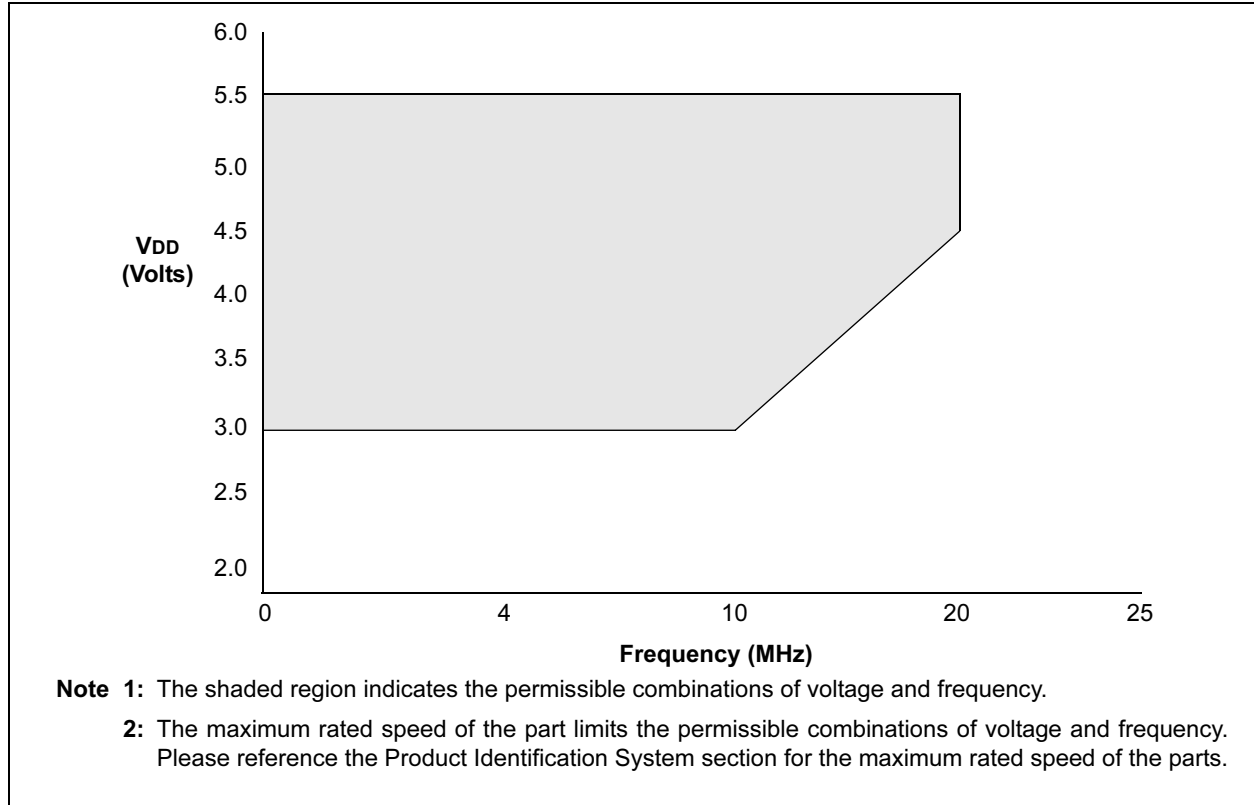
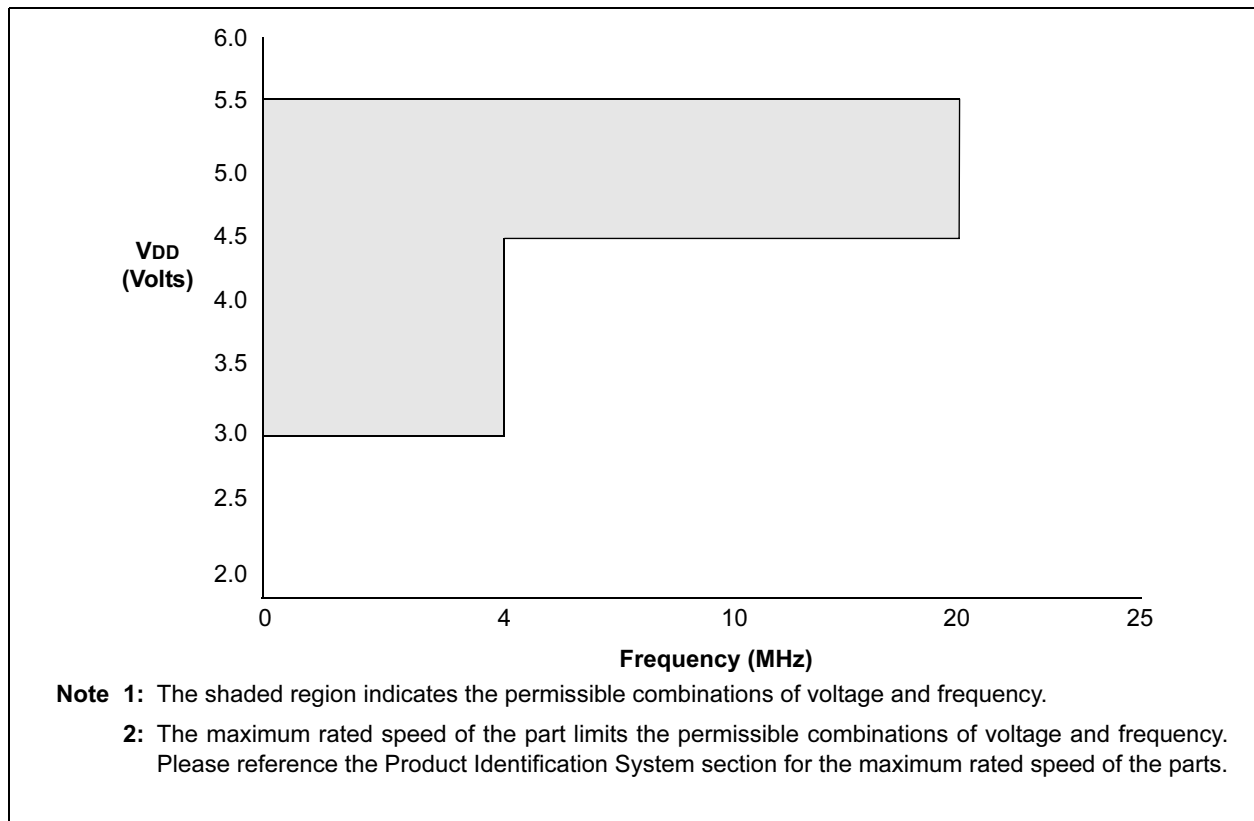


FIGURE 12-4: PIC16C62XA VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$, $+70^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$



PIC16C62X

12.1 DC Characteristics: PIC16C62X-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16C62X-20 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16LC62X-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended)

PIC16C62X			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				
PIC16LC62X			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 Operating voltage VDD range is the PIC16C62X range.				
Param. No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	3.0	—	6.0	V	See Figures 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, and 12-5
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	2.5	—	6.0	V	See Figures 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, and 12-5
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	4.3	V	BOREN configuration bit is cleared
D005	VBOR	Brown-out Detect Voltage	3.7	4.0	4.3	V	BOREN configuration bit is cleared
D010	IDD	Supply Current ⁽²⁾	—	1.8	3.3	mA	FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled, XT mode, (Note 4)*
			—	35	70	μA	FOSC = 32 kHz, VDD = 4.0V, WDT disabled, LP mode
			—	9.0	20	mA	FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled, HS mode
D010	IDD	Supply Current ⁽²⁾	—	1.4	2.5	mA	FOSC = 2.0 MHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, XT mode, (Note 4)
			—	26	53	μA	FOSC = 32 kHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, LP mode
D020	IPD	Power-down Current ⁽³⁾	—	1.0	2.5	μA	VDD=4.0V, WDT disabled
D020	IPD	Power-down Current ⁽³⁾	—	0.7	2	μA	VDD=3.0V, WDT disabled

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† 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: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data.

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

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 VDD,

MCLR = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

Note 3: The power-down current in SLEEP mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in SLEEP mode, with all I/O pins in hi-impedance state and tied to VDD or VSS.

Note 4: For RC osc configuration, current through REXT is not included. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula: $I_r = V_{DD}/2R_{EXT}$ (mA) with REXT in kΩ.

Note 5: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. This current should be added to the base IDD or IPD measurement.

12.5 DC CHARACTERISTICS: PIC16C620A/C621A/C622A-40⁽⁷⁾ (Commercial) PIC16CR620A-40⁽⁷⁾ (Commercial)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)				
			Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial				
Param No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ†	Max	Units	Conditions
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	3.0	—	5.5	V	FOSC = DC to 20 MHz
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
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	3.65	4.0	4.35	V	BOREN configuration bit is cleared
D010	IDD	Supply Current ^(2,4)	—	1.2	2.0	mA	FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled, XT Osc mode, (Note 4)*
			—	0.4	1.2	mA	FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, XT Osc mode, (Note 4)
			—	1.0	2.0	mA	FOSC = 10 MHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, HS Osc mode, (Note 6)
			—	4.0	6.0	mA	FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 4.5V, WDT disabled, HS Osc mode
			—	4.0	7.0	mA	FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.5V, WDT disabled*, HS Osc mode
			—	35	70	μA	FOSC = 32 kHz, VDD = 3.0V, WDT disabled, LP Osc mode
D020	IPD	Power Down Current ⁽³⁾	—	—	2.2	μA	VDD = 3.0V
			—	—	5.0	μA	VDD = 4.5V*
			—	—	9.0	μA	VDD = 5.5V
			—	—	15	μA	VDD = 5.5V Extended
D022	ΔI _{WDT}	WDT Current ⁽⁵⁾	—	6.0	10	μA	VDD = 4.0V
D022A	ΔI _{BOR}	Brown-out Reset Current ⁽⁵⁾	—	75	125	μA	(125°C)
D023	ΔI _{COMP}	Comparator Current for each Comparator ⁽⁵⁾	—	30	60	μA	BOD enabled, VDD = 5.0V
D023A	ΔI _{VREF}	VREF Current ⁽⁵⁾	—	80	135	μA	VDD = 4.0V
	ΔI _{EE Write}	Operating Current	—	—	3	mA	VCC = 5.5V, SCL = 400 kHz
	ΔI _{EE Read}	Operating Current	—	—	1	mA	
	ΔI _{EE}	Standby Current	—	—	30	μA	VCC = 3.0V, EE VDD = VCC
	ΔI _{EE}	Standby Current	—	—	100	μA	VCC = 3.0V, EE VDD = VCC
1A	FOSC	LP Oscillator Operating Frequency	0	—	200	kHz	All temperatures
		RC Oscillator Operating Frequency	0	—	4	MHz	All temperatures
		XT Oscillator Operating Frequency	0	—	4	MHz	All temperatures
		HS Oscillator Operating Frequency	0	—	20	MHz	All temperatures

* 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: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered in SLEEP mode without losing RAM data.

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

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 VDD; MCLR = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

Note 3: The power-down current in SLEEP mode does not depend on the oscillator type. Power-down current is measured with the part in SLEEP mode, with all I/O pins in hi-impedance state and tied to VDD or VSS.

Note 4: For RC OSC configuration, current through REXT is not included. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula $I_r = V_{DD} / 2R_{EXT}$ (mA) with REXT in kΩ.

Note 5: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. This current should be added to the base IDD or IPD measurement.

Note 6: Commercial temperature range only.

Note 7: See Section 12.1 and Section 12.3 for 16C62X and 16CR62X devices for operation between 20 MHz and 40 MHz for valid modified characteristics.

PIC16C62X

FIGURE 12-16: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMING

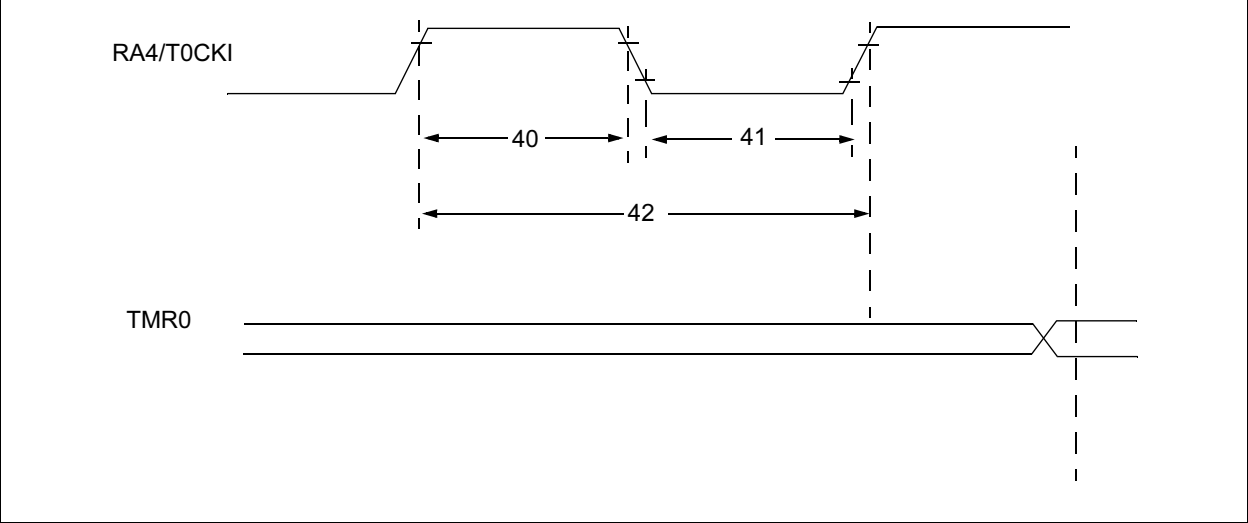


TABLE 12-6: TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENTS

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.

13.0 DEVICE CHARACTERIZATION INFORMATION

The graphs and tables provided in this section are for design guidance and are not tested. In some graphs or tables, the data presented is outside specified operating range (e.g., outside specified VDD range). This is for information only and devices will operate properly only within the specified range.

The data presented in this section is a statistical summary of data collected on units from different lots over a period of time. "Typical" represents the mean of the distribution, while "max" or "min" represents (mean + 3 σ) and (mean - 3 σ) respectively, where σ is standard deviation.

FIGURE 13-1: I_{DD} VS. FREQUENCY (XT MODE, V_{DD} = 5.5V)

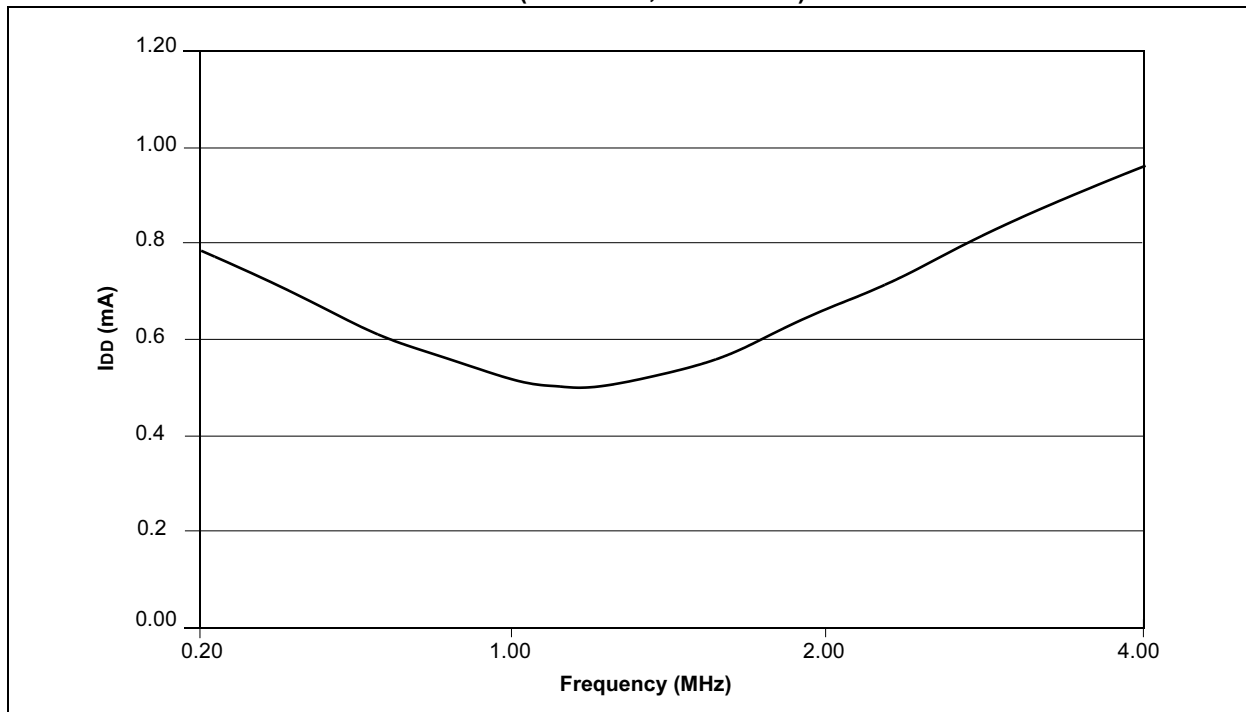
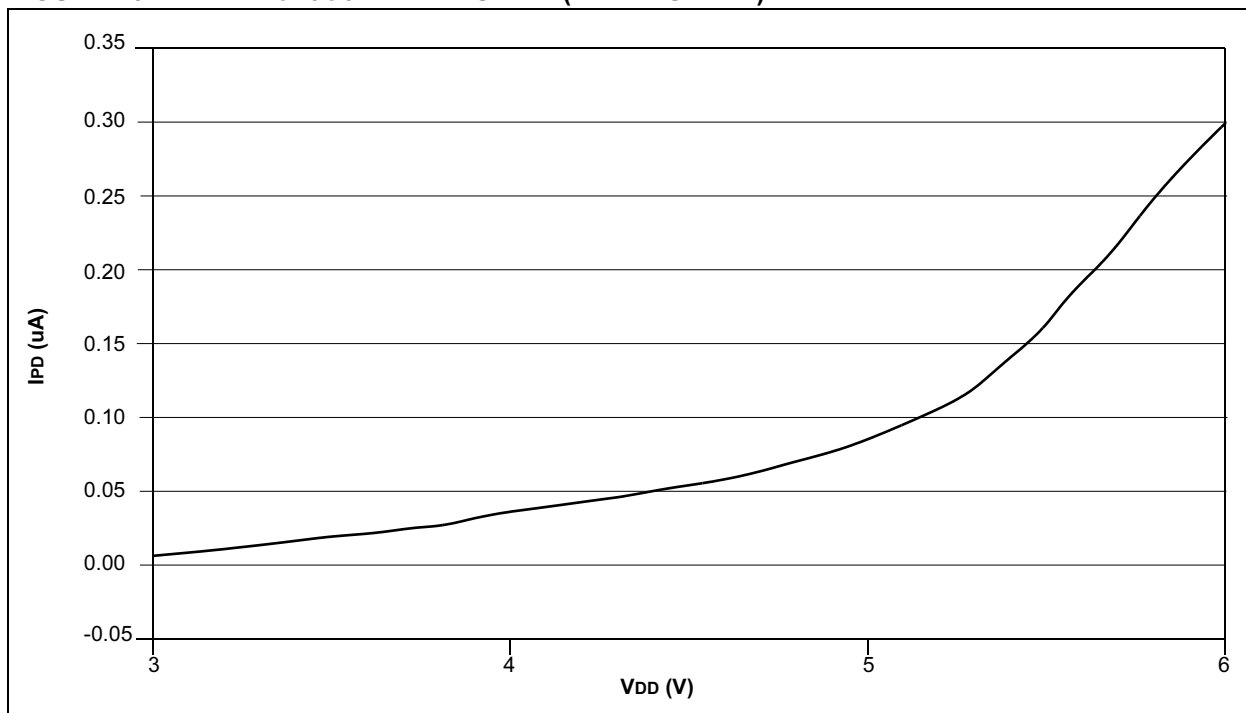
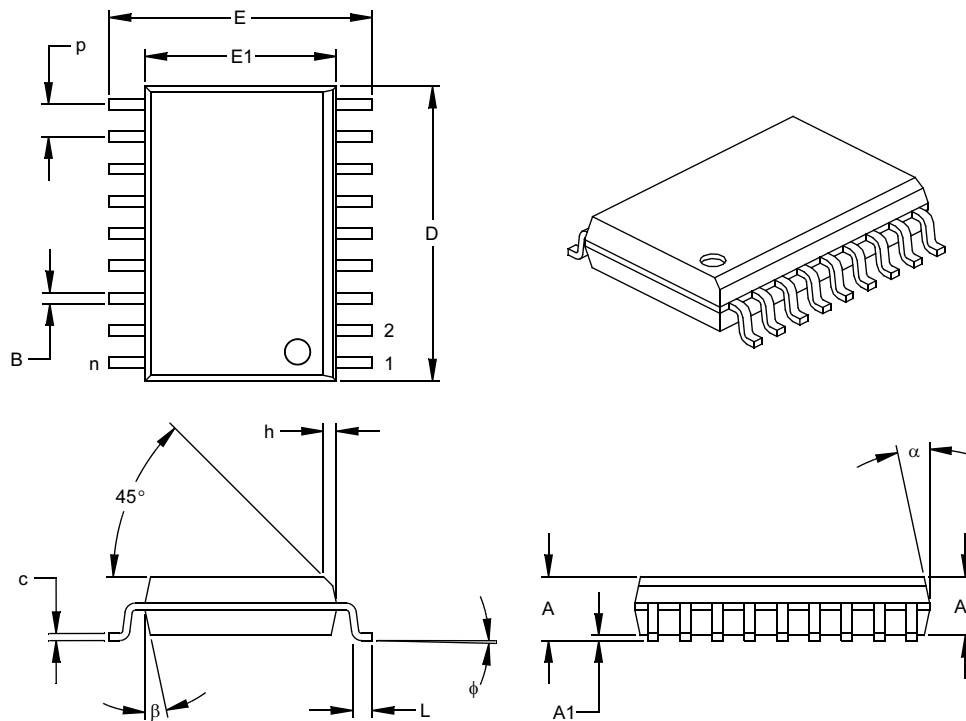


FIGURE 13-2: PIC16C622A I_{PD} VS. V_{DD} (WDT DISABLE)



18-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) – Wide, 300 mil (SOIC)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		18			18	
Pitch	p		.050			1.27	
Overall Height	A	.093	.099	.104	2.36	2.50	2.64
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.088	.091	.094	2.24	2.31	2.39
Standoff §	A1	.004	.008	.012	0.10	0.20	0.30
Overall Width	E	.394	.407	.420	10.01	10.34	10.67
Molded Package Width	E1	.291	.295	.299	7.39	7.49	7.59
Overall Length	D	.446	.454	.462	11.33	11.53	11.73
Chamfer Distance	h	.010	.020	.029	0.25	0.50	0.74
Foot Length	L	.016	.033	.050	0.41	0.84	1.27
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.009	.011	.012	0.23	0.27	0.30
Lead Width	B	.014	.017	.020	0.36	0.42	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	12	15	0	12	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	12	15	0	12	15

* 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-013

Drawing No. C04-051

APPENDIX A: ENHANCEMENTS

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

1. Instruction word length is increased to 14 bits. This allows larger page sizes both in program memory (4K now as opposed to 512 before) and register file (up to 128 bytes now versus 32 bytes before).
2. A PC high latch register (PCLATH) is added to handle program memory paging. PA2, PA1, PA0 bits are removed from STATUS register.
3. Data memory paging is slightly redefined. STATUS register is modified.
4. Four new instructions have been added: RETURN, RETFIE, ADDLW, and SUBLW. Two instructions TRIS and OPTION are being phased out, although they are kept for compatibility with PIC16C5X.
5. OPTION and TRIS registers are made addressable.
6. Interrupt capability is added. Interrupt vector is at 0004h.
7. Stack size is increased to 8 deep.
8. RESET vector is changed to 0000h.
9. RESET of all registers is revisited. Five different RESET (and wake-up) types are recognized. Registers are reset differently.
10. Wake-up from SLEEP through interrupt is added.
11. Two separate timers, Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) and Power-up Timer (PWRT) are included for more reliable power-up. These timers are invoked selectively to avoid unnecessary delays on power-up and wake-up.
12. PORTB has weak pull-ups and interrupt-on-change feature.
13. Timer0 clock input, T0CKI pin is also a port pin (RA4/T0CKI) and has a TRIS bit.
14. FSR is made a full 8-bit register.
15. "In-circuit programming" is made possible. The user can program PIC16CXX devices using only five pins: VDD, VSS, VPP, RB6 (clock) and RB7 (data in/out).
16. PCON STATUS register is added with a Power-on-Reset (POR) STATUS bit and a Brown-out Reset STATUS bit (BOD).
17. Code protection scheme is enhanced such that portions of the program memory can be protected, while the remainder is unprotected.
18. PORTA inputs are now Schmitt Trigger inputs.
19. Brown-out Reset reset has been added.
20. Common RAM registers F0h-FFh implemented in bank1.

APPENDIX B: COMPATIBILITY

To convert code written for PIC16C5X to PIC16CXX, the user should take the following steps:

1. Remove any program memory page select operations (PA2, PA1, PA0 bits) for CALL, GOTO.
2. Revisit any computed jump operations (write to PC or add to PC, etc.) to make sure page bits are set properly under the new scheme.
3. Eliminate any data memory page switching. Redefine data variables to reallocate them.
4. Verify all writes to STATUS, OPTION, and FSR registers since these have changed.
5. Change RESET vector to 0000h.



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