

PIC16F526

Data Sheet

14-Pin, 8-Bit Flash Microcontroller

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14-Pin, 8-Bit Flash Microcontroller

High-Performance RISC CPU:

- Only 33 Single-Word Instructions
- All Single-Cycle Instructions except for Program Branches which are Two-Cycle
- Two-Level Deep Hardware Stack
- Direct, Indirect and Relative Addressing modes for Data and Instructions
- Operating Speed:
 - DC – 20 MHz crystal oscillator
 - DC – 200 ns instruction cycle
- On-chip Flash Program Memory:
 - 1024 x 12
- General Purpose Registers (SRAM):
 - 67 x 8
- Flash Data Memory:
 - 64 x 8

Special Microcontroller Features:

- 8 MHz Precision Internal Oscillator:
 - Factory calibrated to $\pm 1\%$
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- In-Circuit Debugging (ICD) Support
- Power-On Reset (POR)
- Device Reset Timer (DRT)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) with Dedicated On-Chip RC Oscillator for Reliable Operation
- Programmable Code Protection
- Multiplexed $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Input Pin
- Internal Weak Pull-ups on I/O Pins
- Power-Saving Sleep mode
- Wake-Up from Sleep on Pin Change
- Selectable Oscillator Options:
 - INTRC: 4 MHz or 8 MHz precision Internal RC oscillator
 - EXTRC: External low-cost RC oscillator
 - XT: Standard crystal/resonator
 - HS: High-speed crystal/resonator
 - LP: Power-saving, low-frequency crystal
 - EC: High-speed external clock input

Low-Power Features/CMOS Technology:

- Standby current:
 - 100 nA @ 2.0V, typical
- Operating current:
 - 11 μA @ 32 kHz, 2.0V, typical
 - 175 μA @ 4 MHz, 2.0V, typical
- Watchdog Timer current:
 - 1 μA @ 2.0V, typical
 - 7 μA @ 5.0V, typical
- High Endurance Program and Flash Data Memory cells:
 - 100,000 write Program Memory endurance
 - 1,000,000 write Flash Data Memory endurance
 - Program and Flash Data retention: >40 years
- Fully Static Design
- Wide Operating Voltage Range: 2.0V to 5.5V:
 - Wide temperature range
 - Industrial: -40°C to +85°C
 - Extended: -40°C to +125°C

Peripheral Features:

- 12 I/O Pins:
 - 11 I/O pins with individual direction control
 - 1 input-only pin
 - High current sink/source for direct LED drive
 - Wake-up on change
 - Weak pull-ups
- 8-bit Real-time Clock/Counter (TMR0) with 8-bit Programmable Prescaler
- Two Analog Comparators:
 - Comparator inputs and output accessible externally
 - One comparator with 0.6V fixed on-chip absolute voltage reference (VREF)
 - One comparator with programmable on-chip voltage reference (VREF)
- Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Converter:
 - 8-bit resolution
 - 3-channel external programmable inputs
 - 1-channel internal input to internal absolute 0.6 voltage reference

| Device | Program Memory | Data Memory | | I/O | Comparators | Timers 8-bit | 8-bit A/D Channels |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Flash (words) | SRAM (bytes) | Flash (bytes) | | | | |
| PIC16F526 | 1024 | 67 | 64 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

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FIGURE 1-1: 14-PIN PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP DIAGRAM

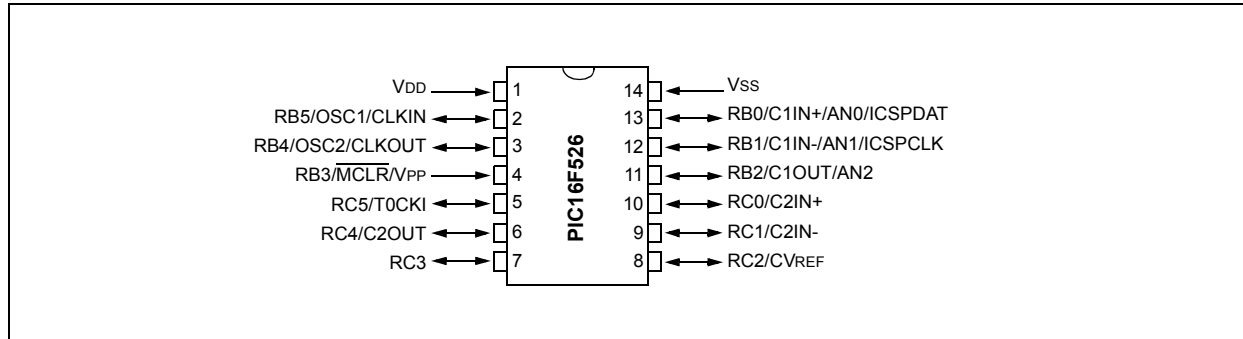


FIGURE 1-2: 16-PIN QFN DIAGRAM

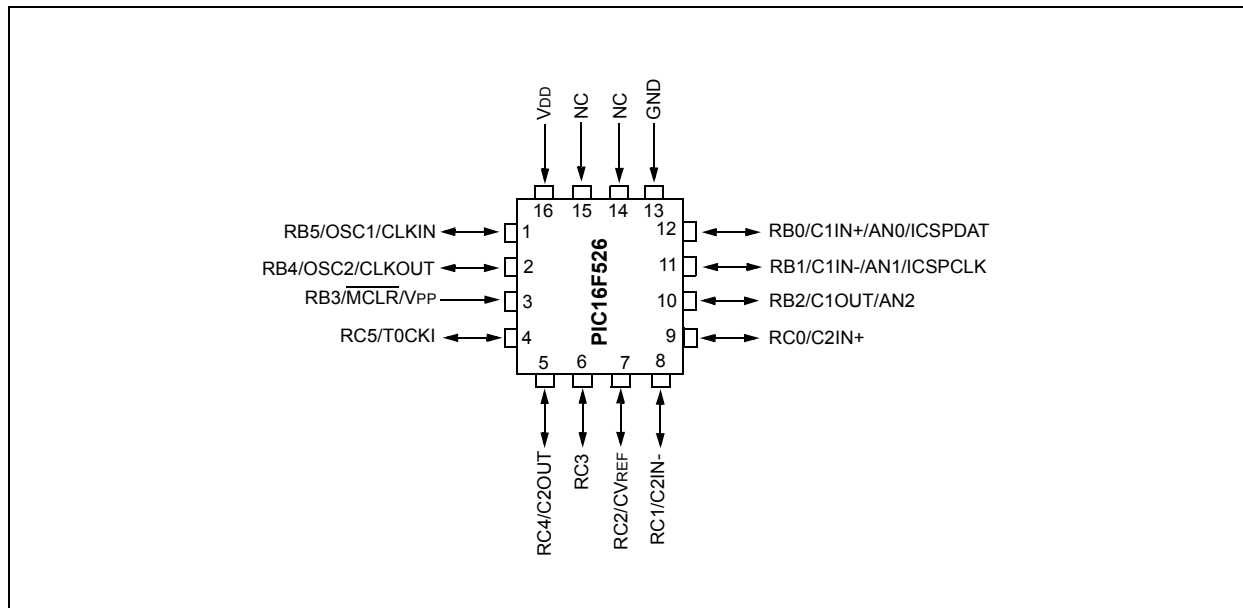


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NOTES:

1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PIC16F526 device from Microchip Technology is low-cost, high-performance, 8-bit, fully-static, Flash-based CMOS microcontrollers. It employs a RISC architecture with only 33 single-word/single-cycle instructions. All instructions are single cycle (200 μ s) except for program branches, which take two cycles. The PIC16F526 device delivers performance an order of magnitude higher than their competitors in the same price category. The 12-bit wide instructions are highly symmetrical, resulting in a typical 2:1 code compression over other 8-bit microcontrollers in its class. The easy-to-use and easy to remember instruction set reduces development time significantly.

The PIC16F526 product is equipped with special features that reduce system cost and power requirements. The Power-on Reset (POR) and Device Reset Timer (DRT) eliminate the need for external Reset circuitry. There are four oscillator configurations to choose from, including INTRC Internal Oscillator mode and the power-saving LP (Low-Power) Oscillator mode. Power-Saving Sleep mode, Watchdog Timer and code protection features improve system cost, power and reliability.

The PIC16F526 device is available in the cost-effective Flash programmable version, which is suitable for production in any volume. The customer can take full advantage of Microchip's price leadership in Flash programmable microcontrollers, while benefiting from the Flash programmable flexibility.

The PIC16F526 product is supported by a full-featured macro assembler, a software simulator, an in-circuit emulator, a 'C' compiler, a low-cost development programmer and a full featured programmer. All the tools are supported on IBM® PC and compatible machines.

1.1 Applications

The PIC16F526 device fits in applications ranging from personal care appliances and security systems to low-power remote transmitters/receivers. The Flash technology makes customizing application programs (transmitter codes, appliance settings, receiver frequencies, etc.) extremely fast and convenient. The small footprint packages, for through hole or surface mounting, make these microcontrollers perfect for applications with space limitations. Low cost, low power, high performance, ease of use and I/O flexibility make the PIC16F526 device very versatile even in areas where no microcontroller use has been considered before (e.g., timer functions, logic and PLDs in larger systems and coprocessor applications).

TABLE 1-1: FEATURES AND MEMORY OF PIC16F526

| | | PIC16F526 |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Clock | Maximum Frequency of Operation (MHz) | 20 |
| Memory | Flash Program Memory | 1024 |
| | SRAM Data Memory (bytes) | 67 |
| | Flash Data Memory (bytes) | 64 |
| Peripherals | Timer Module(s) | TMR0 |
| | Wake-up from Sleep on Pin Change | Yes |
| Features | I/O Pins | 11 |
| | Input Pins | 1 |
| | Internal Pull-ups | Yes |
| | In-Circuit Serial Programming™ | Yes |
| | Number of Instructions | 33 |
| | Packages | 14-pin PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP, QFN |

The PIC16F526 device has Power-on Reset, selectable Watchdog Timer, selectable code-protect, high I/O current capability and precision internal oscillator.

The PIC16F526 device uses serial programming with data pin RB0 and clock pin RB1.

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NOTES:

2.0 PIC16F526 DEVICE VARIETIES

A variety of packaging options are available. Depending on application and production requirements, the proper device option can be selected using the information in this section. When placing orders, please use the PIC16F526 Product Identification System at the back of this data sheet to specify the correct part number.

2.1 Quick Turn Programming (QTP) Devices

Microchip offers a QTP programming service for factory production orders. This service is made available for users who choose not to program medium-to-high quantity units and whose code patterns have stabilized. The devices are identical to the Flash devices but with all Flash locations and fuse options already programmed by the factory. Certain code and prototype verification procedures do apply before production shipments are available. Please contact your local Microchip Technology sales office for more details.

2.2 Serialized Quick Turn ProgrammingSM (SQTPSM) Devices

Microchip offers a unique programming service, where a few user-defined locations in each device are programmed with different serial numbers. The serial numbers may be random, pseudo-random or sequential.

Serial programming allows each device to have a unique number, which can serve as an entry code, password or ID number.

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NOTES:

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The high performance of the PIC16F526 device can be attributed to a number of architectural features commonly found in RISC microprocessors. To begin with, the PIC16F526 device uses a Harvard architecture in which program and data are accessed on separate buses. This improves bandwidth over traditional von Neumann architectures where program and data are fetched on the same bus. Separating program and data memory further allows instructions to be sized differently than the 8-bit wide data word. Instruction opcodes are 12 bits wide, making it possible to have all single-word instructions. A 12-bit wide program memory access bus fetches a 12-bit instruction in a single cycle. A two-stage pipeline overlaps fetch and execution of instructions. Consequently, all instructions (33) execute in a single cycle (200 ns @ 20 MHz, 1 μ s @ 4 MHz) except for program branches.

Table 3-1 below lists memory supported by the PIC16F526 device.

TABLE 3-1: PIC16F526 MEMORY

| Device | Program Memory | Data Memory | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Flash (words) | SRAM (bytes) | Flash (bytes) |
| PIC16F526 | 1024 | 67 | 64 |

The PIC16F526 device can directly or indirectly address its register files and data memory. All Special Function Registers (SFR), including the PC, are mapped in the data memory. The PIC16F526 device has a highly orthogonal (symmetrical) instruction set that makes it possible to carry out any operation, on any register, using any Addressing mode. This symmetrical nature and lack of "special optimal situations" make programming with the PIC16F526 device simple, yet efficient. In addition, the learning curve is reduced significantly.

The PIC16F526 device contains an 8-bit ALU and working register. The ALU is a general purpose arithmetic unit. It performs arithmetic and Boolean functions between data in the working register and any register file.

The ALU is 8 bits wide and capable of addition, subtraction, shift and logical operations. Unless otherwise mentioned, arithmetic operations are two's complement in nature. In two-operand instructions, one operand is typically the W (working) register. The other operand is either a file register or an immediate constant. In single operand instructions, the operand is either the W register or a file register.

The W register is an 8-bit working register used for ALU operations. It is not an addressable register.

Depending on the instruction executed, the ALU may affect the values of the Carry (C), Digit Carry (DC) and Zero (Z) bits in the STATUS register. The C and DC bits operate as a borrow and digit borrow out bit, respectively, in subtraction. See the SUBWF and ADDWF instructions for examples.

A simplified block diagram is shown in Figure 3-2, with the corresponding device pins described in Table 3-2.

PIC16F526

FIGURE 3-1: PIC16F526 BLOCK DIAGRAM

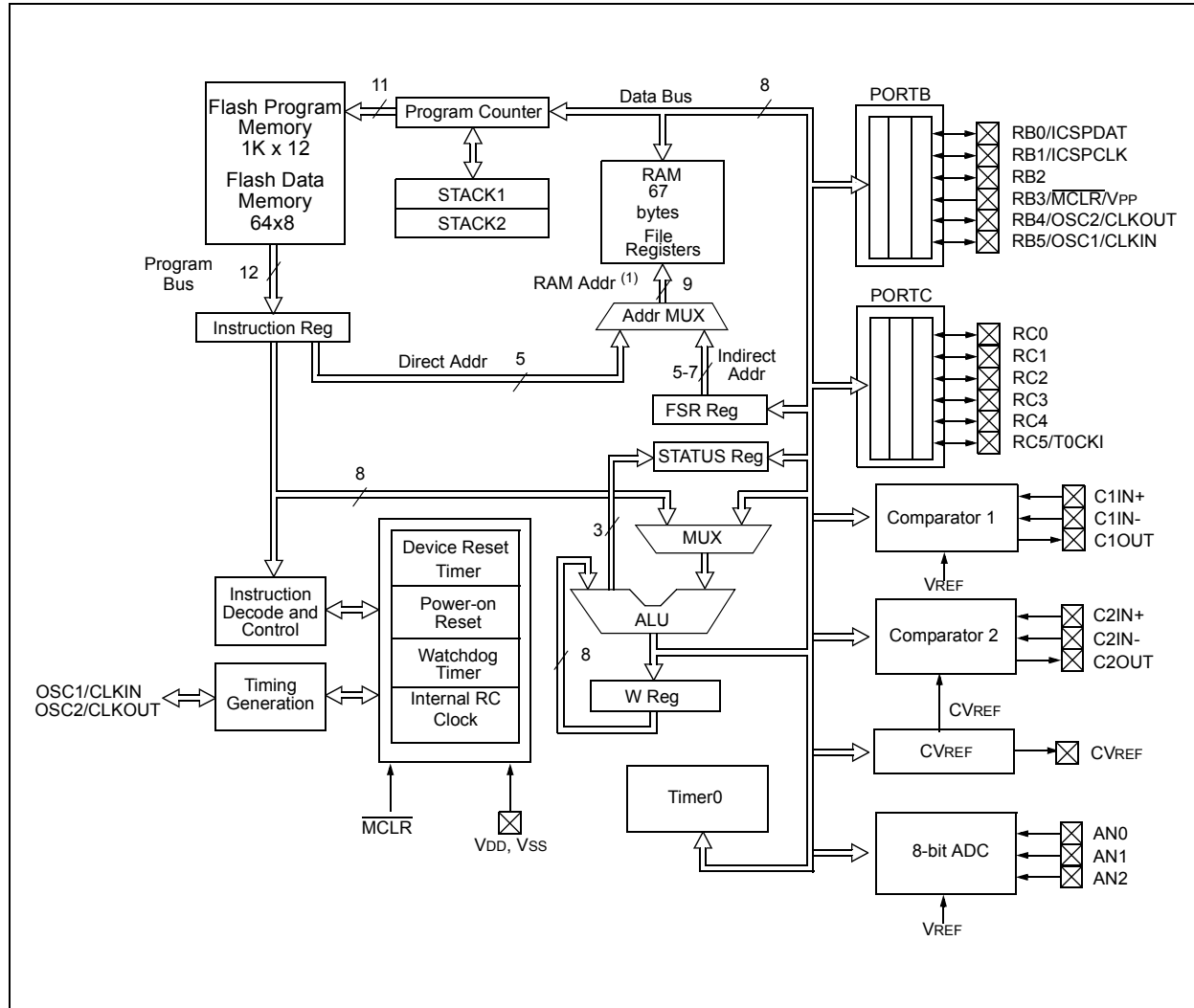


TABLE 3-2: PIC16F526 PINOUT DESCRIPTION

| Name | Function | Input Type | Output Type | Description |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|---|
| RB0//C1IN+/AN0/ICSPDAT | RB0 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up and wake-up from Sleep on pin change. |
| | C1IN+ | AN | — | Comparator 1 input. |
| | AN0 | AN | — | ADC channel input. |
| | ICSPDAT | ST | CMOS | ICSP™ mode Schmitt Trigger. |
| RB1/C1IN-/AN1/ICSPCLK | RB1 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up and wake-up from Sleep on pin change. |
| | C1IN- | AN | — | Comparator 1 input. |
| | AN1 | AN | — | ADC channel input. |
| | ICSPCLK | ST | CMOS | ICSP mode Schmitt Trigger. |
| RB2/C1OUT/AN2 | RB2 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O pin. |
| | C1OUT | — | CMOS | Comparator 1 output. |
| | AN2 | AN | — | ADC channel input. |
| RB3/MCLR/VPP | RB3 | TTL | — | Input pin. Can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up and wake-up from Sleep on pin change. |
| | MCLR | ST | — | Master Clear (Reset). When configured as MCLR, this pin is an active-low Reset to the device. Voltage on MCLR/VPP must not exceed VDD during normal device operation or the device will enter Programming mode. Weak pull-up always on if configured as MCLR. |
| | VPP | HV | — | Programming voltage input. |
| RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT | RB4 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up and wake-up from Sleep on pin change. |
| | OSC2 | — | XTAL | Oscillator crystal output. Connections to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode (XT, HS and LP modes only, PORTB in other modes). |
| | CLKOUT | — | CMOS | EXTRC/INTRC CLKOUT pin (Fosc/4). |
| RB5/OSC1/CLKIN | RB5 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O pin. |
| | OSC1 | XTAL | — | Oscillator crystal input. |
| | CLKIN | ST | — | External clock source input. |
| RC0/C2IN+ | RC0 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O port. |
| | C2IN+ | AN | — | Comparator 2 input. |
| RC1/C2IN- | RC1 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O port. |
| | C2IN- | AN | — | Comparator 2 input. |
| RC2/CVREF | RC2 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O port. |
| | CVREF | — | AN | Programmable Voltage Reference output. |
| RC3 | RC3 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O port. |
| RC4/C2OUT | RC4 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O port. |
| | C2OUT | — | CMOS | Comparator 2 output. |
| RC5/T0CKI | RC5 | TTL | CMOS | Bidirectional I/O port. |
| | T0CKI | ST | — | Timer0 Schmitt Trigger input pin. |
| VDD | VDD | — | P | Positive supply for logic and I/O pins. |
| VSS | VSS | — | P | Ground reference for logic and I/O pins. |

Legend: I = Input, O = Output, I/O = Input/Output, P = Power, — = Not used, TTL = TTL input, ST = Schmitt Trigger input, HV = High Voltage

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3.1 Clocking Scheme/Instruction Cycle

The clock input (OSC1/CLKIN pin) is internally divided by four to generate four non-overlapping quadrature clocks, namely Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. Internally, the PC is incremented every Q1 and the instruction is fetched from program memory and latched into the instruction register in Q4. It is decoded and executed during the following Q1 through Q4. The clocks and instruction execution flow is shown in Figure 3-2 and Example 3-1.

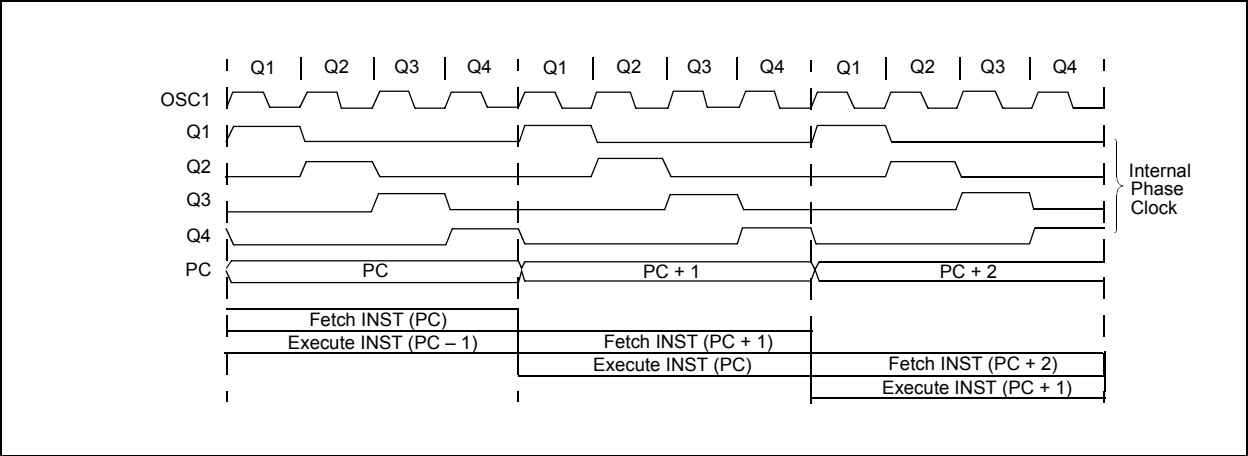
3.2 Instruction Flow/Pipelining

An instruction cycle consists of four Q cycles (Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4). The instruction fetch and execute are pipelined such that fetch takes one instruction cycle, while decode and execute take another instruction cycle. However, due to the pipelining, each instruction effectively executes in one cycle. If an instruction causes the PC to change (e.g., GOTO), then two cycles are required to complete the instruction (Example 3-1).

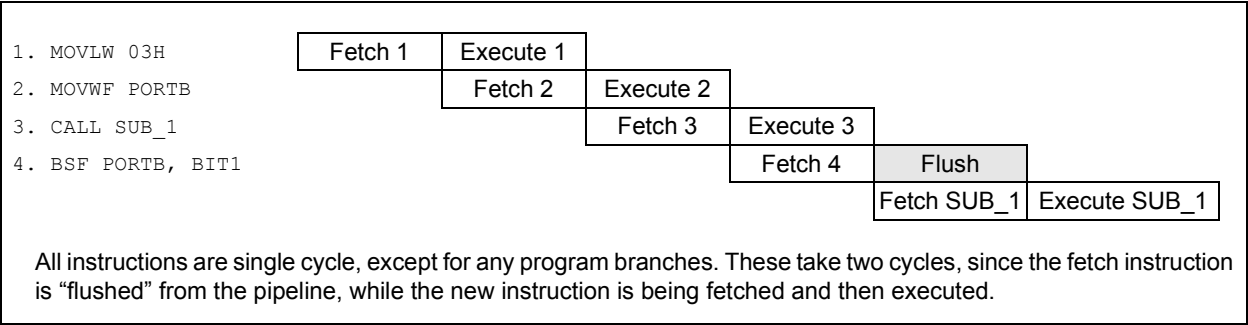
A fetch cycle begins with the PC incrementing in Q1.

In the execution cycle, the fetched instruction is latched into the Instruction Register (IR) in cycle Q1. This instruction is then decoded and executed during the Q2, Q3 and Q4 cycles. Data memory is read during Q2 (operand read) and written during Q4 (destination write).

FIGURE 3-2: CLOCK/INSTRUCTION CYCLE



EXAMPLE 3-1: INSTRUCTION PIPELINE FLOW



4.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

The PIC16F526 memories are organized into program memory and data memory (SRAM). The self-writable portion of the program memory called Flash data memory is located at addresses at 400h-43Fh. All Program mode commands that work on the normal Flash memory work on the Flash data memory. This includes bulk erase, row/column/cycling toggles, Load and Read data commands (Refer to **Section 5.0 “Flash Data Memory Control”** for more details). For devices with more than 512 bytes of program memory, a paging scheme is used. Program memory pages are accessed using one STATUS register bit. For the PIC16F526, with data memory register files of more than 32 registers, a banking scheme is used. Data memory banks are accessed using the File Select Register (FSR).

4.1 Program Memory Organization for the PIC16F526

The PIC16F526 device has an 11-bit Program Counter (PC) capable of addressing a 2K x 12 program memory space. Program memory is partitioned into user memory, data memory and configuration memory spaces.

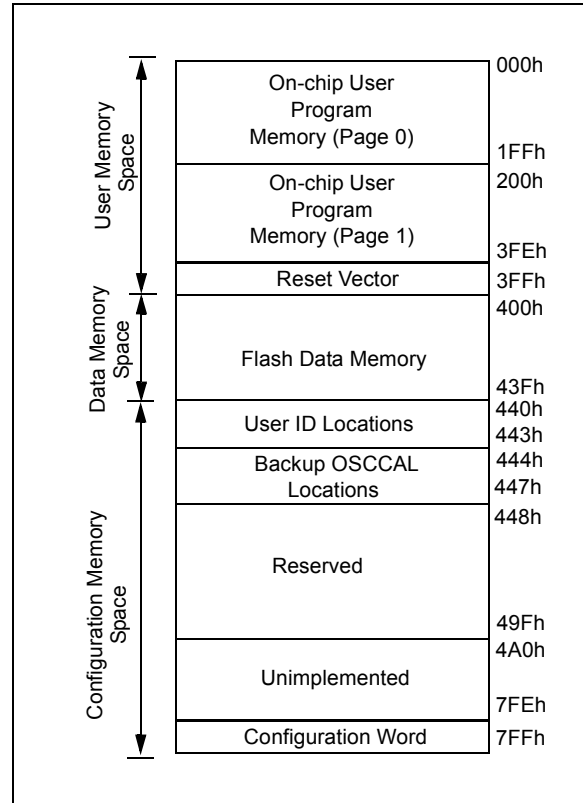
The user memory space is the on-chip user program memory. As shown in Figure 4-1, it extends from 0x000 to 0x3FF and partitions into pages, including Reset vector at address 0x3FF.

The data memory space is the Flash data memory block and is located at addresses PC = 400h-43Fh. All Program mode commands that work on the normal Flash memory work on the Flash data memory block. This includes bulk erase, Load and Read data commands.

The configuration memory space extends from 0x440 to 0x7FF. Locations from 0x448 through 0x49F are reserved. The user ID locations extend from 0x440 through 0x443. The Backup OSCCAL locations extend from 0x444 through 0x447. The Configuration Word is physically located at 0x7FF.

Refer to “PIC16F526 Memory Programming Specification” (DS41317) for more details.

FIGURE 4-1: MEMORY MAP



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4.2 Data Memory (SRAM and FSRs)

Data memory is composed of registers or bytes of SRAM. Therefore, data memory for a device is specified by its register file. The register file is divided into two functional groups: Special Function Registers (SFR) and General Purpose Registers (GPR).

The Special Function Registers are registers used by the CPU and peripheral functions for controlling desired operations of the PIC16F526. See Figure 4-1 for details.

The PIC16F526 register file is composed of 16 Special Function Registers and 67 General Purpose Registers.

4.2.1 GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTER FILE

The General Purpose Register file is accessed, either directly or indirectly, through the File Select Register (FSR). See **Section 4.8 “Indirect Data Addressing: INDF and FSR Registers”**.

4.2.2 SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTERS

The Special Function Registers (SFRs) are registers used by the CPU and peripheral functions to control the operation of the device (Table 4-1).

The Special Function Registers can be classified into two sets. The Special Function Registers associated with the “core” functions are described in this section. Those related to the operation of the peripheral features are described in the section for each peripheral feature.

FIGURE 4-2: REGISTER FILE MAP

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| FSR<6:5> → | | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 |
| File Address | | 20h | 40h | 60h | |
| 00h | INDF ⁽¹⁾ | INDF ⁽¹⁾ | INDF ⁽¹⁾ | INDF ⁽¹⁾ | |
| 01h | TMR0 | EECON | TMR0 | EECON | |
| 02h | PCL | PCL | PCL | PCL | |
| 03h | STATUS | STATUS | STATUS | STATUS | |
| 04h | FSR | FSR | FSR | FSR | |
| 05h | OSCCAL | EEDATA | OSCCAL | EEDATA | |
| 06h | PORTB | EEADR | PORTB | EEADR | |
| 07h | PORTC | PORTC | PORTC | PORTC | |
| 08h | CM1CON0 | CM1CON0 | CM1CON0 | CM1CON0 | |
| 09h | ADCON0 | ADCON0 | ADCON0 | ADCON0 | |
| 0Ah | ADRES | ADRES | ADRES | ADRES | |
| 0Bh | CM2CON0 | CM2CON0 | CM2CON0 | CM2CON0 | |
| 0Ch | VRCON | VRCON | VRCON | VRCON | |
| 0Dh | General Purpose Registers | Addresses map back to addresses in Bank 0. | | | |
| 0Fh | | 2Fh | 4Fh | 6Fh | |
| 10h | General Purpose Registers | 30h | 50h | 70h | |
| | | General Purpose Registers | General Purpose Registers | General Purpose Registers | |
| 1Fh | | 3Fh | 5Fh | 7Fh | |
| | Bank 0 | Bank 1 | Bank 2 | Bank 3 | |

Note 1: Not a physical register. See **Section 4.8 “Indirect Data Addressing: INDF and FSR Registers”**.

TABLE 4-1: SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTER (SFR) SUMMARY

| Addr | Name | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Value on Power-on Reset | Page # |
|--------------------|---------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| N/A | TRIS | — | — | I/O Control Register (PORTB, PORTC) | | | | | | --11 1111 | 27 |
| N/A | OPTION | Contains control bits to configure Timer0 and Timer0/WDT prescaler | | | | | | | | 1111 1111 | 19 |
| 00h | INDF | Uses contents of FSR to Address Data Memory (not a physical register) | | | | | | | | xxxx xxxx | 22 |
| 01h/41h | TMR0 | Timer0 Module Register | | | | | | | | xxxx xxxx | 37 |
| 02h ⁽¹⁾ | PCL | Low order 8 bits of PC | | | | | | | | 1111 1111 | 21 |
| 03h | STATUS | RBWUF | CWUF | PA0 | \overline{TO} | \overline{PD} | Z | DC | C | 0001 1xxx | 18 |
| 04h | FSR | Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer | | | | | | | | 100x xxxx | 22 |
| 05h/45h | OSCCAL | CAL6 | CAL5 | CAL4 | CAL3 | CAL2 | CAL1 | CAL0 | — | 1111 111- | 20 |
| 06h/46h | PORTB | — | — | RB5 | RB4 | RB3 | RB2 | RB1 | RB0 | --xx xxxx | 27 |
| 07h | PORTC | — | — | RC5 | RC4 | RC3 | RC2 | RC1 | RC0 | --xx xxxx | 28 |
| 08h | CM1CON0 | C1OUT | $\overline{C1OUTEN}$ | C1POL | $\overline{C1T0CS}$ | C1ON | C1NREF | C1PREF | $\overline{C1WU}$ | q111 1111 | 63 |
| 09h | ADCON0 | ANS1 | ANS0 | ADCS1 | ADCS0 | CHS1 | CHS0 | GO/DONE | ADON | 1111 1100 | 61 |
| 0Ah | ADRES | ADC Conversion Result | | | | | | | | xxxx xxxx | 62 |
| 0Bh | CM2CON0 | C2OUT | $\overline{C2OUTEN}$ | C2POL | C2PREF2 | C2ON | C2NREF | C2PREF1 | $\overline{C2WU}$ | q111 1111 | 64 |
| 0Ch | VRCON | VREN | VROE | VRR | — | VR3 | VR2 | VR1 | VR0 | 001- 1111 | 69 |
| 21h/61h | EECON | — | — | — | FREE | WRERR | WREN | WR | RD | ---0 x000 | 23 |
| 25h/65h | EEDATA | SELF READ/WRITE DATA | | | | | | | | xxxx xxxx | 23 |
| 26h/66h | EEADR | — | — | SELF READ/WRITE ADDRESS | | | | | | --xx xxxx | 23 |

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, read as '0' (if applicable), q = value depends on condition.
Shaded cells = unimplemented or unused

Note 1: The upper byte of the Program Counter is not directly accessible. See **Section 4.6 "Program Counter"** for an explanation of how to access these bits.

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4.3 STATUS Register

This register contains the arithmetic status of the ALU, the Reset status and the page preselect bit.

The STATUS register can be the destination for any instruction, as with any other register. If the STATUS register is the destination for an instruction that affects the Z, DC or C bits, then the write to these three bits is disabled. These bits are set or cleared according to the device logic. Furthermore, the $\overline{\text{TO}}$ and $\overline{\text{PD}}$ bits are not writable. Therefore, the result of an instruction with the STATUS register as destination may be different than intended.

For example, `CLRF STATUS`, will clear the upper three bits and set the Z bit. This leaves the STATUS register as `000u u1uu` (where u = unchanged).

Therefore, it is recommended that only `BCF`, `BSF` and `MOVWF` instructions be used to alter the STATUS register. These instructions do not affect the Z, DC or C bits from the STATUS register. For other instructions which do affect Status bits, see **Section 12.0 “Instruction Set Summary”**.

REGISTER 4-1: STATUS: STATUS REGISTER

| R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R-1 | R-1 | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x |
|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| RBWUF | CWUF | PA0 | $\overline{\text{TO}}$ | $\overline{\text{PD}}$ | Z | DC | C |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

| | |
|-------|--|
| bit 7 | RBWUF: Wake-up from Sleep on Pin Change bit 1 = Reset due to wake-up from Sleep on pin change 0 = After power-up or other Reset |
| bit 6 | CWUF: Wake-up from Sleep on Comparator Change bit 1 = Reset due to wake-up from Sleep on comparator change 0 = After power-up or other Reset |
| bit 5 | PA0: Program Page Preselect bit 1 = Page 1 (000h-1FFh) 0 = Page 0 (200h-3FFh) |
| bit 4 | $\overline{\text{TO}}$: Time-out bit 1 = After power-up, <code>CLRWDT</code> instruction, or <code>SLEEP</code> instruction 0 = A WDT time-out occurred |
| bit 3 | $\overline{\text{PD}}$: Power-down bit 1 = After power-up or by the <code>CLRWDT</code> instruction 0 = By execution of the <code>SLEEP</code> instruction |
| bit 2 | Z: Zero bit 1 = The result of an arithmetic or logic operation is zero 0 = The result of an arithmetic or logic operation is not zero |
| bit 1 | DC: Digit carry/borrow bit (for <code>ADDWF</code> and <code>SUBWF</code> instructions) ADDWF: 1 = A carry from the 4th low-order bit of the result occurred 0 = A carry from the 4th low-order bit of the result did not occur SUBWF: 1 = A borrow from the 4th low-order bit of the result did not occur 0 = A borrow from the 4th low-order bit of the result occurred |
| bit 0 | C: Carry/borrow bit (for <code>ADDWF</code> , <code>SUBWF</code> and <code>RRF</code> , <code>RLF</code> instructions) ADDWF: SUBWF: RRF or RLF: 1 = A carry occurred 1 = A borrow did not occur Load bit with LSb or MSb, respectively 0 = A carry did not occur 0 = A borrow occurred |

4.4 OPTION Register

The OPTION register is a 8-bit wide, write-only register, which contains various control bits to configure the Timer0/WDT prescaler and Timer0.

By executing the `OPTION` instruction, the contents of the W register will be transferred to the OPTION register. A Reset sets the OPTION <7:0> bits.

Note: If TRIS bit is set to '0', the wake-up on change and pull-up functions are disabled for that pin (i.e., note that TRIS overrides Option control of `RBPU` and `RBWU`).

REGISTER 4-2: OPTION: OPTION REGISTER

| W-1 | W-1 | W-1 | W-1 | W-1 | W-1 | W-1 | W-1 |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <code>RBWU</code> | <code>RBPU</code> | <code>T0CS⁽¹⁾</code> | <code>T0SE</code> | <code>PSA</code> | <code>PS2</code> | <code>PS1</code> | <code>PS0</code> |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

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

- bit 7 **`RBWU`**: Enable Wake-up On Pin Change bit (RB0, RB1, RB3, RB4)
 1 = Disabled
 0 = Enabled
- bit 6 **`RBPU`**: Enable Weak Pull-ups bit (RB0, RB1, RB3, RB4)
 1 = Disabled
 0 = Enabled
- bit 5 **`T0CS`**: Timer0 Clock Source Select bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Transition on T0CKI pin
 0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)
- bit 4 **`T0SE`**: Timer0 Source Edge Select bit
 1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on T0CKI pin
 0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on T0CKI pin
- bit 3 **`PSA`**: Prescaler Assignment bit
 1 = Prescaler assigned to the WDT
 0 = Prescaler assigned to Timer0
- bit 2-0 **`PS<2:0>`**: Prescaler Rate Select bits

| Bit Value | Timer0 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 |

Note 1: If the T0CS bit is set to '1', it will override the TRIS function on the T0CKI pin.

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4.5 OSCCAL Register

The Oscillator Calibration (OSCCAL) register is used to calibrate the 8 MHz internal oscillator macro. It contains 7 bits of calibration that uses a two's complement scheme for controlling the oscillator speed. See Register 4-3 for details.

REGISTER 4-3: OSCCAL: OSCILLATOR CALIBRATION REGISTER

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | U-0 |
| CAL6 | CAL5 | CAL4 | CAL3 | CAL2 | CAL1 | CAL0 | — |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-1 **CAL<6:0>**: Oscillator Calibration bits

0111111 = Maximum frequency

•

•

•

0000001

0000000 = Center frequency

1111111

•

•

•

1000000 = Minimum frequency

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

4.6 Program Counter

As a program instruction is executed, the Program Counter (PC) will contain the address of the next program instruction to be executed. The PC value is increased by one every instruction cycle, unless an instruction changes the PC.

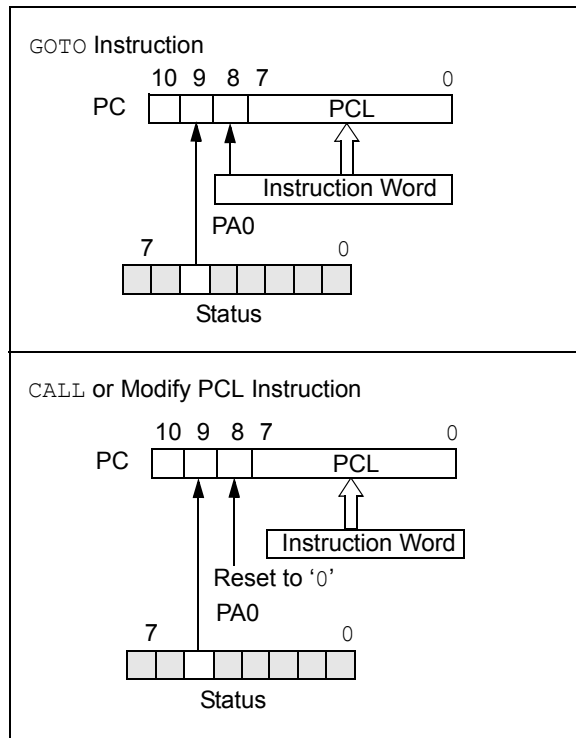
For a **GOTO** instruction, bits 8:0 of the PC are provided by the **GOTO** instruction word. The Program Counter (PCL) is mapped to PC<7:0>. Bit 5 of the STATUS register provides page information to bit 9 of the PC (Figure 4-3).

For a **CALL** instruction, or any instruction where the PCL is the destination, bits 7:0 of the PC again are provided by the instruction word. However, PC<8> does not come from the instruction word, but is always cleared (Figure 4-3).

Instructions where the PCL is the destination, or modify PCL instructions, include **MOVWF PCL**, **ADDWF PCL** and **BSF PCL, 5**.

Note: Because bit 8 of the PC is cleared in the **CALL** instruction or any modify PCL instruction, all subroutine calls or computed jumps are limited to the first 256 locations of any program memory page (512 words long).

FIGURE 4-3: LOADING OF PC BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS



4.6.1 EFFECTS OF RESET

The PC is set upon a Reset, which means that the PC addresses the last location in the last page (i.e., the oscillator calibration instruction). After executing **MOVLW XX**, the PC will roll over to location 00h and begin executing user code.

The STATUS register page preselect bits are cleared upon a Reset, which means that page 0 is pre-selected.

Therefore, upon a Reset, a **GOTO** instruction will automatically cause the program to jump to page 0 until the value of the page bits is altered.

4.7 Stack

The PIC16F526 device has a 2-deep, 12-bit wide hardware PUSH/POP stack.

A **CALL** instruction will PUSH the current value of Stack 1 into Stack 2 and then PUSH the current PC value, incremented by one, into Stack Level 1. If more than two sequential **CALLs** are executed, only the most recent two return addresses are stored.

A **RETLW** instruction will POP the contents of Stack Level 1 into the PC and then copy Stack Level 2 contents into Stack Level 1. If more than two sequential **RETLWs** are executed, the stack will be filled with the address previously stored in Stack Level 2. Note that the W register will be loaded with the literal value specified in the instruction. This is particularly useful for the implementation of data look-up tables within the program memory.

Note 1: There are no Status bits to indicate Stack Overflows or Stack Underflow conditions.

2: There are no instruction mnemonics called PUSH or POP. These are actions that occur from the execution of the **CALL** and **RETLW** instructions.

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4.8 Indirect Data Addressing: INDF and FSR Registers

The INDF Register is not a physical register. Addressing INDF actually addresses the register whose address is contained in the FSR Register (FSR is a *pointer*). This is indirect addressing.

Reading INDF itself indirectly (FSR = 0) will produce 00h. Writing to the INDF Register indirectly results in a no-operation (although Status bits may be affected).

The FSR is an 8-bit wide register. It is used in conjunction with the INDF Register to indirectly address the data memory area.

The FSR<4:0> bits are used to select data memory addresses 00h to 1Fh.

FSR<6:5> are the bank select bits and are used to select the bank to be addressed (00 = Bank 0, 01 = Bank 1, 10 = Bank 2, 11 = Bank 3).

FSR<7> is unimplemented and read as '1'.

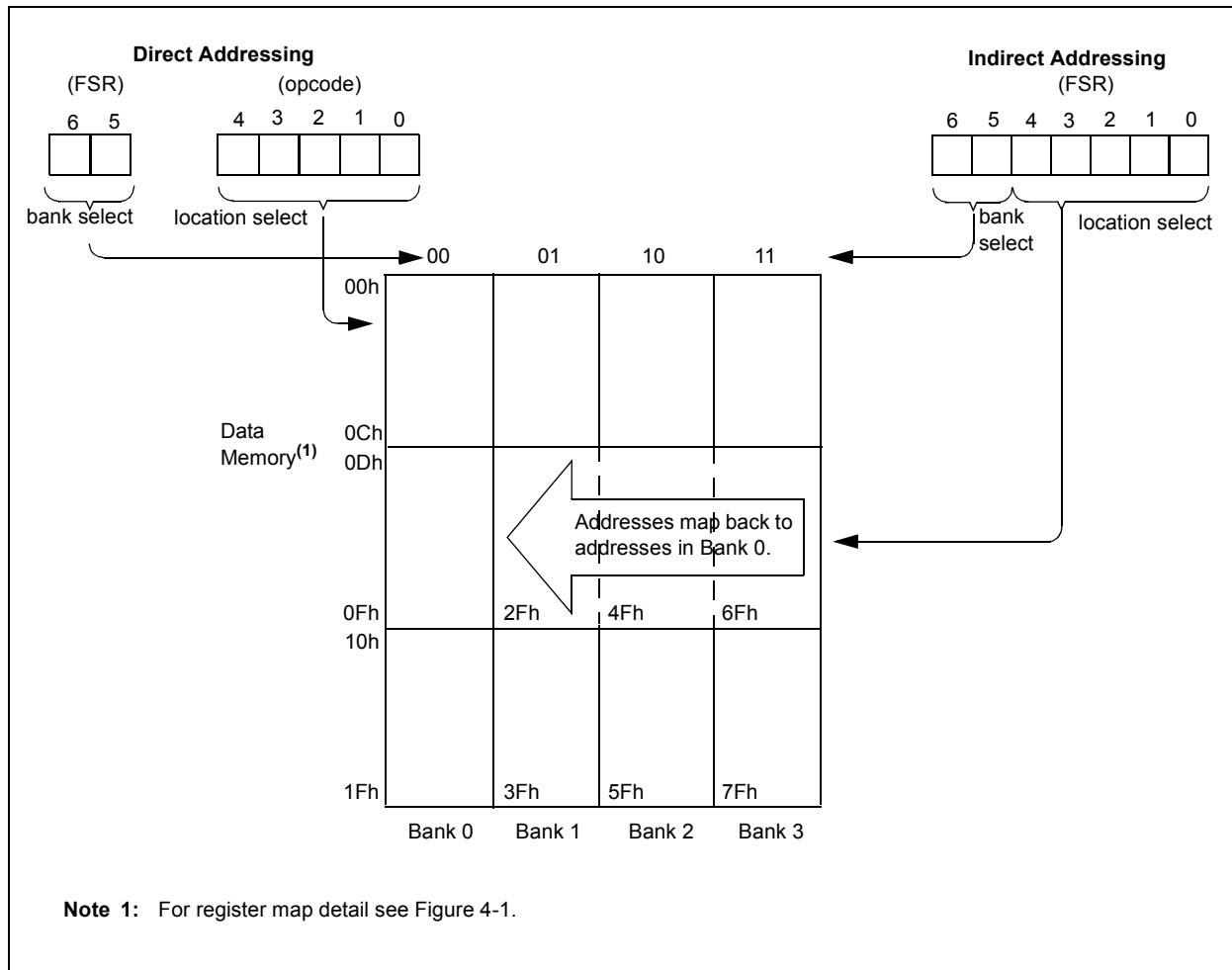
A simple program to clear RAM locations 10h-1Fh using indirect addressing is shown in Example 4-1.

EXAMPLE 4-1: HOW TO CLEAR RAM USING INDIRECT ADDRESSING

```

        MOVLW 0x10    ;initialize pointer
        MOVWF FSR     ;to RAM
NEXT    CLRF  INDF     ;clear INDF
        ;register
        INCF  FSR,F    ;inc pointer
        BTFSC FSR,4    ;all done?
        GOTO  NEXT     ;NO, clear next
CONTINUE
        :              ;YES, continue
        :
    
```

FIGURE 4-4: DIRECT/INDIRECT ADDRESSING



5.0 FLASH DATA MEMORY CONTROL

The Flash data memory is readable and writable during normal operation (full VDD range). This memory is not directly mapped in the register file space. Instead, it is indirectly addressed through the Special Function Registers (SFRs).

5.1 Reading Flash Data Memory

To read a Flash data memory location the user must:

- Write the EEADR register
- Set the RD bit of the EECON register

The value written to the EEADR register determines which Flash data memory location is read. Setting the RD bit of the EECON register initiates the read. Data from the Flash data memory read is available in the EEDATA register immediately. The EEDATA register will hold this value until another read is initiated or it is modified by a write operation. Program execution is suspended while the read cycle is in progress. Execution will continue with the instruction following the one that sets the WR bit. See Example 1 for sample code.

EXAMPLE 1: READING FROM FLASH DATA MEMORY

```
BANKSEL EEADR      ;
MOVF DATA_EE_ADDR, W    ;
MOVWF EEADR        ;Data Memory
                   ;Address to read

BANKSEL EECON1      ;

BSF EECON, RD        ;EE Read
MOVF EEDATA, W       ;W = EEDATA
```

Note: Only a BSF command will work to enable the Flash data memory read documented in Example 1. No other sequence of commands will work, no exceptions.

5.2 Writing and Erasing Flash Data Memory

Flash data memory is erased one row at a time and written one byte at a time. The 64-byte array is made up of eight rows. A row contains eight sequential bytes. Row boundaries exist every eight bytes.

Generally, the procedure to write a byte of data to Flash data memory is:

1. Identify the row containing the address where the byte will be written.
2. If there is other information in that row that must be saved, copy those bytes from Flash data memory to RAM.

3. Perform a row erase of the row of interest.
4. Write the new byte of data and any saved bytes back to the appropriate addresses in Flash data memory.

To prevent accidental corruption of the Flash data memory, an unlock sequence is required to initiate a write or erase cycle. This sequence requires that the bit set instructions used to configure the EECON register happen exactly as shown in Example 2 and Example 3, depending on the operation requested.

5.2.1 ERASING FLASH DATA MEMORY

A row must be manually erased before writing new data. The following sequence must be performed for a single row erase.

1. Load EEADR with an address in the row to be erased.
2. Set the FREE bit to enable the erase.
3. Set the WREN bit to enable write access to the array.
4. Set the WR bit to initiate the erase cycle.

If the WREN bit is not set in the instruction cycle after the FREE bit is set, the FREE bit will be cleared in hardware.

If the WR bit is not set in the instruction cycle after the WREN bit is set, the WREN bit will be cleared in hardware.

Sample code that follows this procedure is included in Example 2.

Program execution is suspended while the erase cycle is in progress. Execution will continue with the instruction following the one that sets the WR bit.

EXAMPLE 2: ERASING A FLASH DATA MEMORY ROW

```
BANKSEL EEADR
MOVLW EE_ADDR_ERASE ; LOAD ADDRESS OF ROW TO
                   ; ERASE
MOVWF EEADR        ;
BSF EECON, FREE    ; SELECT ERASE
BSF EECON, WREN    ; ENABLE WRITES
BSF EECON, WR      ; INITIATE ERASE
```

Note 1: The FREE bit may be set by any command normally used by the core. However, the WREN and WR bits can only be set using a series of BSF commands, as documented in Example 1. No other sequence of commands will work, no exceptions.

2: Bits <5:3> of the EEADR register indicate which row is to be erased.

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5.2.2 WRITING TO FLASH DATA MEMORY

Once a cell is erased, new data can be written. Program execution is suspended during the write cycle. The following sequence must be performed for a single byte write.

1. Load EEADR with the address.
2. Load EEDATA with the data to write.
3. Set the WREN bit to enable write access to the array.
4. Set the WR bit to initiate the erase cycle.

If the WR bit is not set in the instruction cycle after the WREN bit is set, the WREN bit will be cleared in hardware.

Sample code that follows this procedure is included in Example 3.

EXAMPLE 3: WRITING A FLASH DATA MEMORY ROW

```
BANKSEL    EEADR
MOVLW     EE_ADR_WRITE    ; LOAD ADDRESS
MOVWF     EEADR           ;
MOVLW     EE_DATA_TO_WRITE ; LOAD DATA
MOVWF     EEDATA          ; INTO EEDATA REGISTER
BSF       EECON,WREN      ; ENABLE WRITES
BSF       EECON,WR        ; INITITATE ERASE
```

Note 1: Only a series of BSF commands will work to enable the memory write sequence documented in Example 2. No other sequence of commands will work, no exceptions.

- 2: For reads, erases and writes to the Flash data memory, there is no need to insert a NOP into the user code as is done on mid-range devices. The instruction immediately following the “BSF EECON,WR/RD” will be fetched and executed properly.

5.3 Write Verify

Depending on the application, good programming practice may dictate that data written to the Flash data memory be verified. Example 4 is an example of a write verify.

EXAMPLE 4: WRITE VERIFY OF FLASH DATA MEMORY

```
MOVWF     EEDATA, W      ;EEDATA has not changed
                                ;from previous write
BSF       EECON, RD      ;Read the value written
XORWF     EEDATA, W      ;
BTFS      STATUS, Z      ;Is data the same
GOTO      WRITE_ERR      ;No, handle error
                                ;Yes, continue
```

REGISTER 5-1: EEDATA: FLASH DATA REGISTER

| R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EEDATA7 | EEDATA6 | EEDATA5 | EEDATA4 | EEDATA3 | EEDATA2 | EEDATA1 | EEDATA0 |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 **EEDATA<7:0>**: 8-bits of data to be read from/written to data Flash

REGISTER 5-2: EEADR: FLASH ADDRESS REGISTER

| U-0 | U-0 | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x |
|-------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| — | — | EEADR5 | EEADR4 | EEADR3 | EEADR2 | EEADR1 | EEADR0 |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'.

bit 5-0 **EEADR<5:0>**: 6-bits of data to be read from/written to data Flash

REGISTER 5-3: EECN: FLASH CONTROL REGISTER

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| — | — | — | FREE | WRERR | WREN | WR | RD |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

S = Bit can only be set

R = Readable bit

-n = Value at POR

W = Writable bit

'1' = Bit is set

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'.

bit 4 **FREE:** Flash Data Memory Row Erase Enable Bit

- 1 = Program memory row being pointed to by EEADR will be erased on the next write cycle. No write will be performed. This bit is cleared at the completion of the erase operation.
- 0 = Perform write only

bit 3 **WRERR:** Write Error Flag bit

- 1 = A write operation terminated prematurely (by device Reset)
- 0 = Write operation completed successfully

bit 2 **WREN:** Write Enable bit

- 1 = Allows write cycle to Flash data memory
- 0 = Inhibits write cycle to Flash data memory

bit 1 **WR:** Write Control bit

- 1 = Initiate a erase or write cycle
- 0 = Write/Erase cycle is complete

bit 0 **RD:** Read Control bit

- 1 = Initiate a read of Flash data memory
- 0 = Do not read Flash data memory

5.4 Code Protection

Code protection does not prevent the CPU from performing read or write operations on the Flash data memory. Refer to the code protection chapter for more information.

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NOTES:

6.0 I/O PORT

As with any other register, the I/O register(s) can be written and read under program control. However, read instructions (e.g., `MOVF PORTB, W`) always read the I/O pins independent of the pin's Input/Output modes. On Reset, all I/O ports are defined as input (inputs are at high-impedance) since the I/O control registers are all set.

6.1 PORTB

PORTB is a 6-bit I/O register. Only the low-order 6 bits are used (RB<5:0>). Bits 7 and 6 are unimplemented and read as '0's. Please note that RB3 is an input-only pin. The Configuration Word can set several I/O's to alternate functions. When acting as alternate functions, the pins will read as '0' during a port read. Pins RB0, RB1, RB3 and RB4 can be configured with weak pull-ups and also for wake-up on change. The wake-up on change and weak pull-up functions are not pin selectable. If RB3/MCLR is configured as MCLR, weak pull-up is always on and wake-up on change for this pin is not enabled.

6.2 PORTC

PORTC is a 6-bit I/O register. Only the low-order 6 bits are used (RC<5:0>). Bits 7 and 6 are unimplemented and read as '0's.

6.3 TRIS Register

The Output Driver Control register is loaded with the contents of the W register by executing the `TRIS f` instruction. A '1' from a TRIS register bit puts the corresponding output driver in a High-Impedance mode. A '0' puts the contents of the output data latch on the selected pins, enabling the output buffer. The exceptions are RB3, which is input-only and the T0CKI pin, which may be controlled by the OPTION register. See Register 4-2.

TRIS registers are "write-only". Active bits in these registers are set (output drivers disabled) upon Reset.

TABLE 6-1: WEAK PULL-UP ENABLED PINS

| Device | RB0 Weak Pull-up | RB1 Weak Pull-up | RB3 Weak Pull-up ⁽¹⁾ | RB4 Weak Pull-up |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| PIC16F526 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Note 1: When MCLREN = 1, the weak pull-up on RB3/MCLR is always enabled.

REGISTER 6-1: PORTB: PORTB REGISTER

| U-0 | U-0 | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| — | — | RB5 | RB4 | RB3 | RB2 | RB1 | RB0 |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **RB<5:0>:** PORTB I/O Pin bits

1 = Port pin is >V_{IH} min.

0 = Port pin is <V_{IL} max.

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REGISTER 6-2: PORTC: PORTC REGISTER

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| U-0 | U-0 | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x | R/W-x |
| — | — | RC5 | RC4 | RC3 | RC2 | RC1 | RC0 |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

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

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **RC<5:0>:** PORTC I/O Pin bits

 1 = Port pin is >V_{IH} min.

 0 = Port pin is <V_{IL} max.

6.4 I/O Interfacing

The equivalent circuit for an I/O port pin is shown in Figure 6-1. All port pins, except RB3 which is input-only, may be used for both input and output operations. For input operations, these ports are non-latching. Any input must be present until read by an input instruction (e.g., `MOVF PORTB, W`). The outputs are latched and remain unchanged until the output latch is rewritten. To use a port pin as output, the corresponding direction control bit in TRIS must be cleared ($= 0$). For use as an input, the corresponding TRIS bit must be set. Any I/O pin (except RB3) can be programmed individually as input or output.

FIGURE 6-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB0 AND RB1 (with Weak Pull-up and Wake-up on Change)

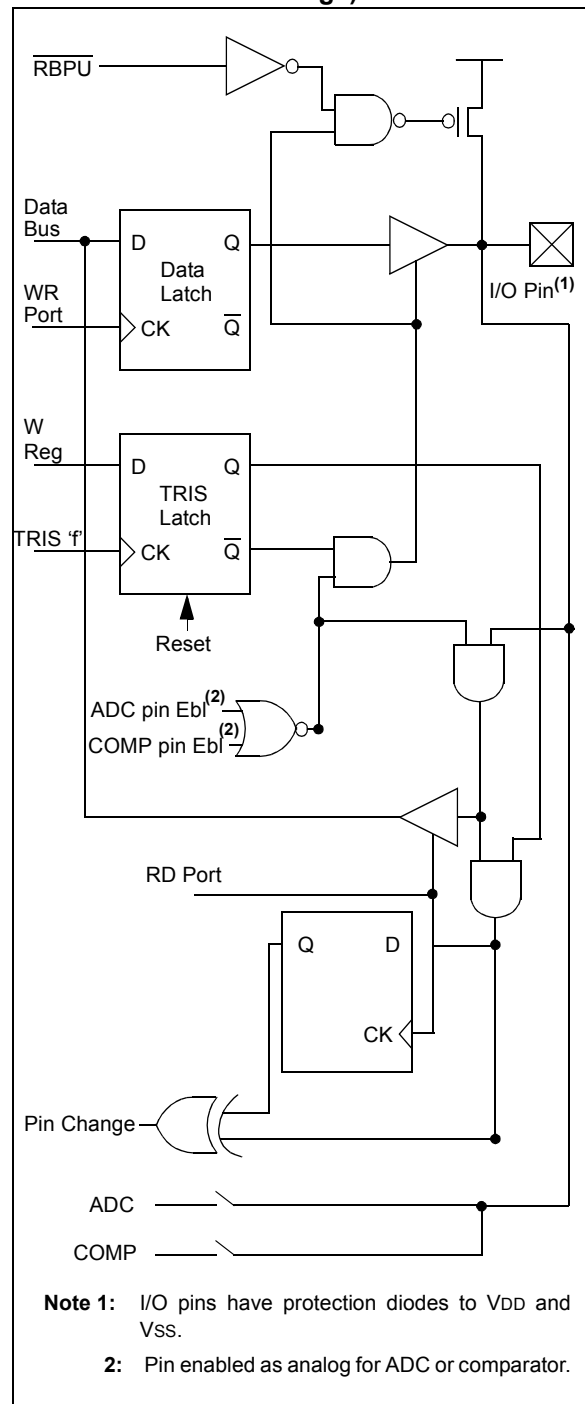


FIGURE 6-3: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB3 (with Weak Pull-up and Wake-up on Change)

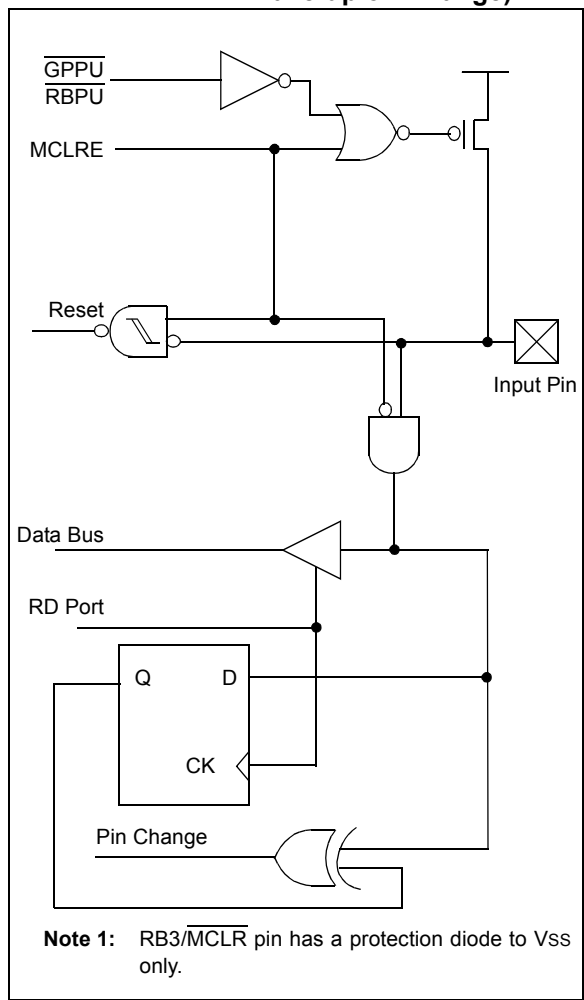


FIGURE 6-4: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB4 (with Weak Pull-up and Wake-up on Change)

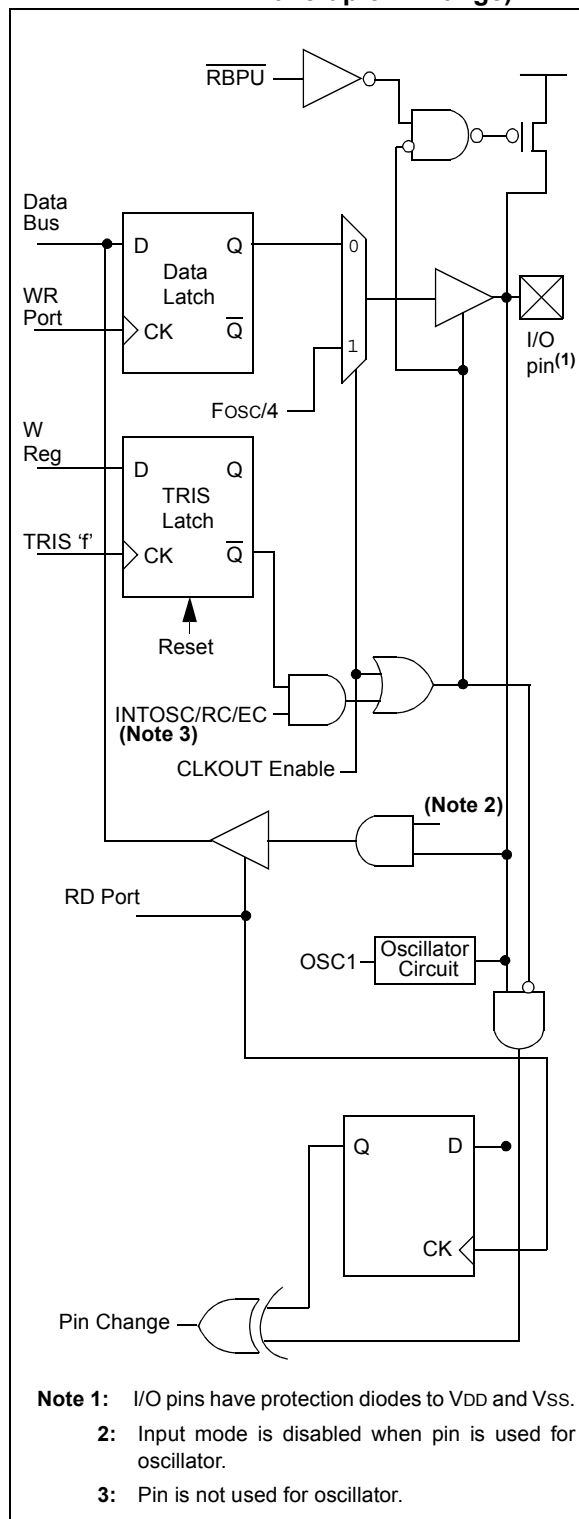
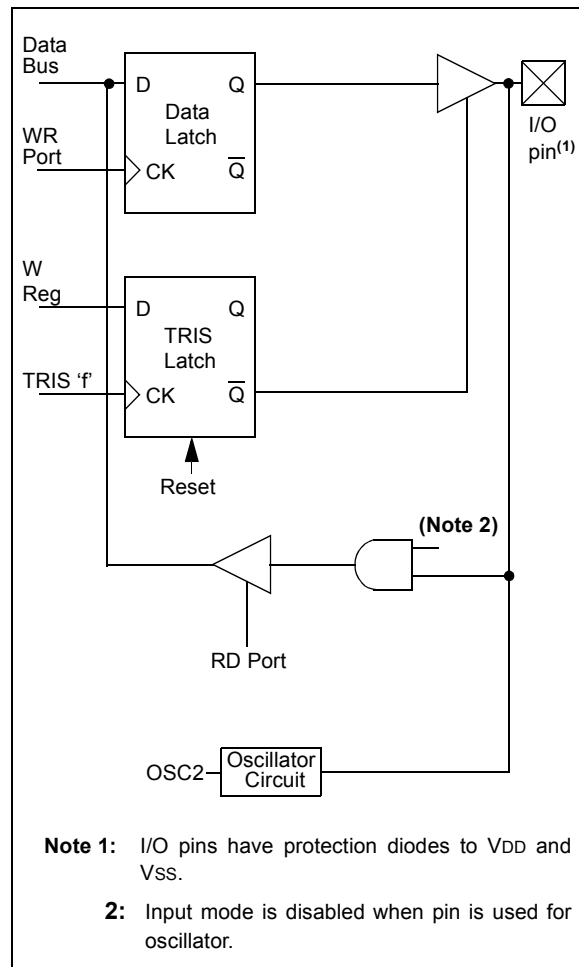


FIGURE 6-5: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RB5



Note 1: I/O pins have protection diodes to VDD and Vss.

FIGURE 6-8: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RC3

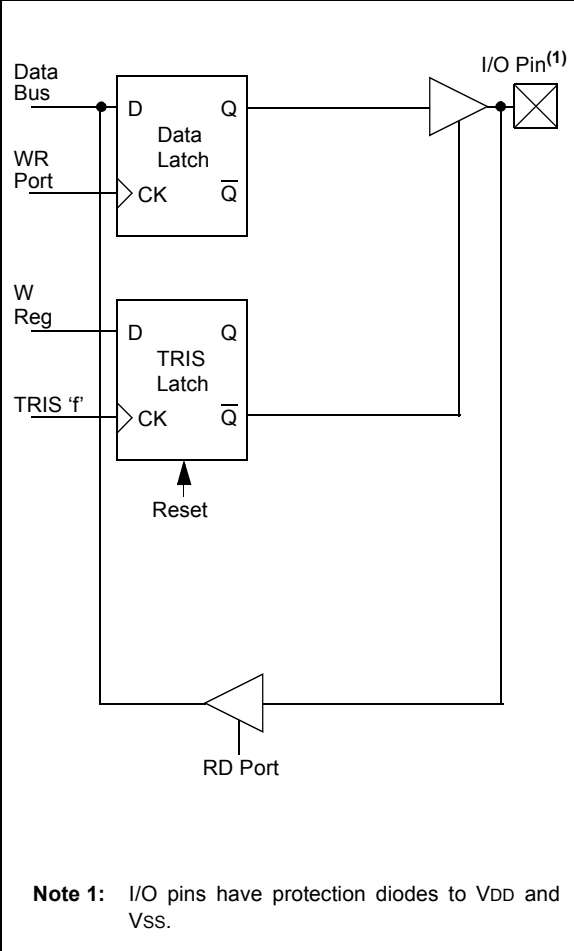
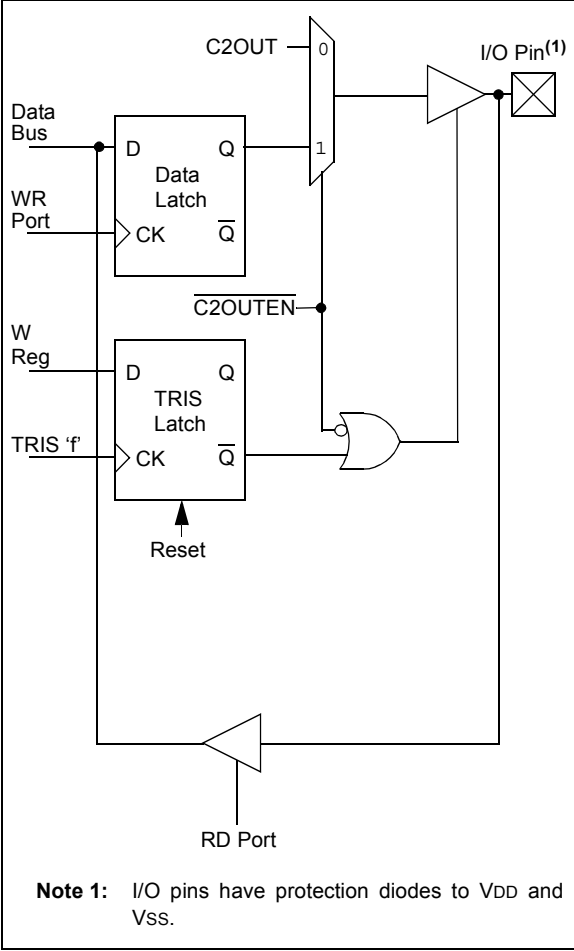


FIGURE 6-9: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RC4



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FIGURE 6-10: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RC5

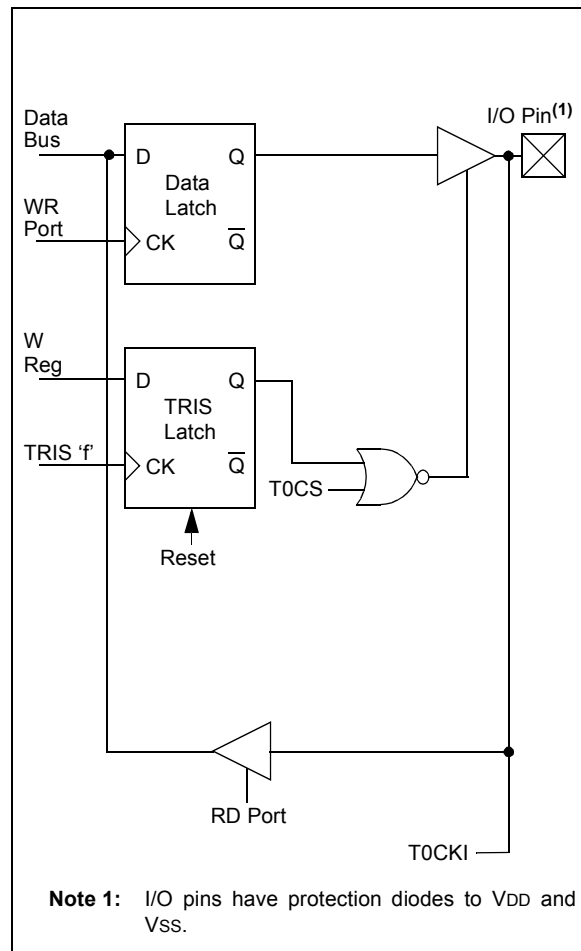


TABLE 6-2: SUMMARY OF PORT REGISTERS

| Addr | Name | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Value on Power-On Reset | Value on All Other Resets |
|------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| N/A | TRIS | — | — | I/O Control Register (PORTB, PORTC) | | | | | | --11 1111 | --11 1111 |
| N/A | OPTION | $\overline{\text{RBWU}}$ | $\overline{\text{RBPu}}$ | TOCS | TOSE | PSA | PS2 | PS1 | PS0 | 1111 1111 | 1111 1111 |
| 03h | STATUS | RBWUF | CWUF | PA0 | $\overline{\text{TO}}$ | $\overline{\text{PD}}$ | Z | DC | C | 0001 1xxx | qq0q quuu ⁽¹⁾ |
| 06h | PORTB | — | — | RB5 | RB4 | RB3 | RB2 | RB1 | RB0 | --xx xxxx | --uu uuuu |
| 07h | PORTC | — | — | RC5 | RC4 | RC3 | RC2 | RC1 | RC0 | --xx xxxx | --uu uuuu |

Legend: Shaded cells are not used by PORT registers, read as '0'. — = unimplemented, read as '0', x = unknown, u = unchanged, q = depends on condition.

Note 1: If Reset was due to wake-up on pin change, then bit 7 = 1. All other Resets will cause bit 7 = 0.

TABLE 6-3: I/O PINS ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

| Priority | RB0 | RB1 | RB2 | RB3 | RC0 | RC1 | RC2 | RC4 | RC5 |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | AN0 | AN1 | AN2 | RB3/MCLR | C2IN+ | C2IN- | CVREF | C2OUT | T0CKI |
| 2 | C1IN+ | C1IN- | C1OUT | — | TRISC | TRISC | TRISC | TRISC | TRISC |
| 3 | TRISB | TRISB | TRISB | — | — | — | — | — | — |

6.5 I/O Programming Considerations

6.5.1 BIDIRECTIONAL I/O PORTS

Some instructions operate internally as read followed by write operations. The BCF and BSF instructions, for example, read the entire port into the CPU, execute the bit operation and rewrite the result. Caution must be used when these instructions are applied to a port where one or more pins are used as input/outputs. For example, a BSF operation on bit 5 of PORTB will cause all eight bits of PORTB to be read into the CPU, bit 5 to be set and the PORTB value to be written to the output latches. If another bit of PORTB is used as a bidirectional I/O pin (say bit 0) and it is defined as an input at this time, the input signal present on the pin itself would be read into the CPU and rewritten to the data latch of this particular pin, overwriting the previous content. As long as the pin stays in the Input mode, no problem occurs. However, if bit 0 is switched into Output mode later on, the content of the data latch may now be unknown.

Example 6-1 shows the effect of two sequential Read-Modify-Write instructions (e.g., BCF, BSF, etc.) on an I/O port.

A pin actively outputting a high or a low should not be driven from external devices at the same time in order to change the level on this pin ("wired OR", "wired AND"). The resulting high output currents may damage the chip.

EXAMPLE 6-1: READ-MODIFY-WRITE INSTRUCTIONS ON AN I/O PORT(e.g. DSTEMP)

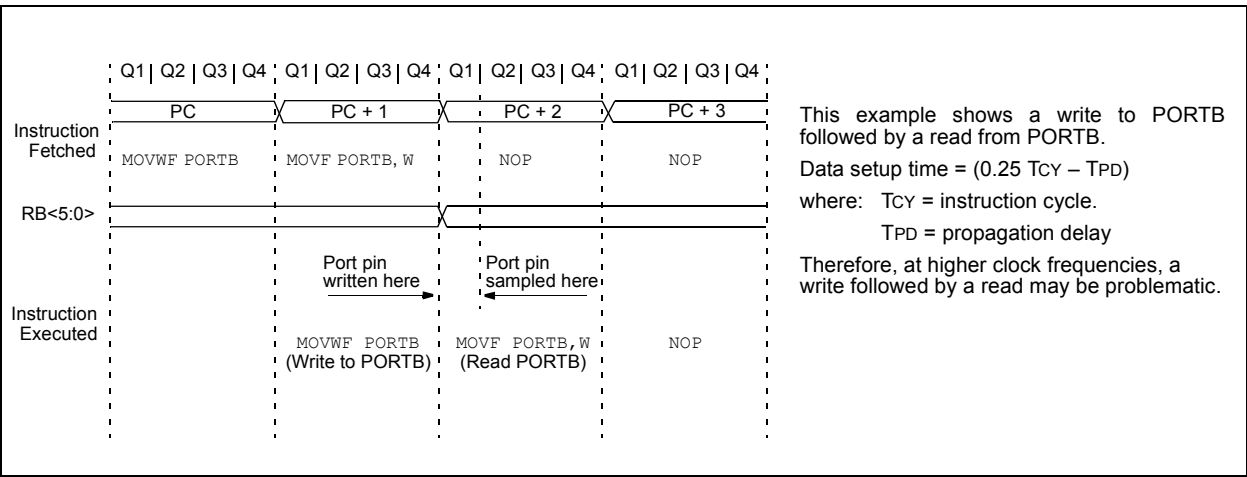
```
;Initial PORTB Settings
;PORTB<5:3> Inputs
;PORTB<2:0> Outputs
;
;          PORTB latch  PORTB pins
;          -----  -----
BCF  PORTB, 5 ;--01 -ppp  --11 pppp
BCF  PORTB, 4 ;--10 -ppp  --11 pppp
MOVLW 007h;
TRIS  PORTB ;--10 -ppp  --11 pppp
;
```

Note 1: The user may have expected the pin values to be '--00 pppp'. The 2nd BCF caused RB5 to be latched as the pin value (High).

6.5.2 SUCCESSIVE OPERATIONS ON I/O PORTS

The actual write to an I/O port happens at the end of an instruction cycle, whereas for reading, the data must be valid at the beginning of the instruction cycle (Figure 6-11). Therefore, care must be exercised if a write followed by a read operation is carried out on the same I/O port. The sequence of instructions should allow the pin voltage to stabilize (load dependent) before the next instruction causes that file to be read into the CPU. Otherwise, the previous state of that pin may be read into the CPU rather than the new state. When in doubt, it is better to separate these instructions with a NOP or another instruction not accessing this I/O port.

FIGURE 6-11: SUCCESSIVE I/O OPERATION



7.0 TIMER0 MODULE AND TMR0 REGISTER

The Timer0 module has the following features:

- 8-bit timer/counter register, TMR0
- Readable and writable
- 8-bit software programmable prescaler
- Internal or external clock select:
 - Edge select for external clock

Figure 7-1 is a simplified block diagram of the Timer0 module.

Timer mode is selected by clearing the T0CS bit of the OPTION register. In Timer mode, the Timer0 module will increment every instruction cycle (without prescaler). If TMR0 register is written, the increment is inhibited for the following two cycles (Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3). The user can work around this by writing an adjusted value to the TMR0 register.

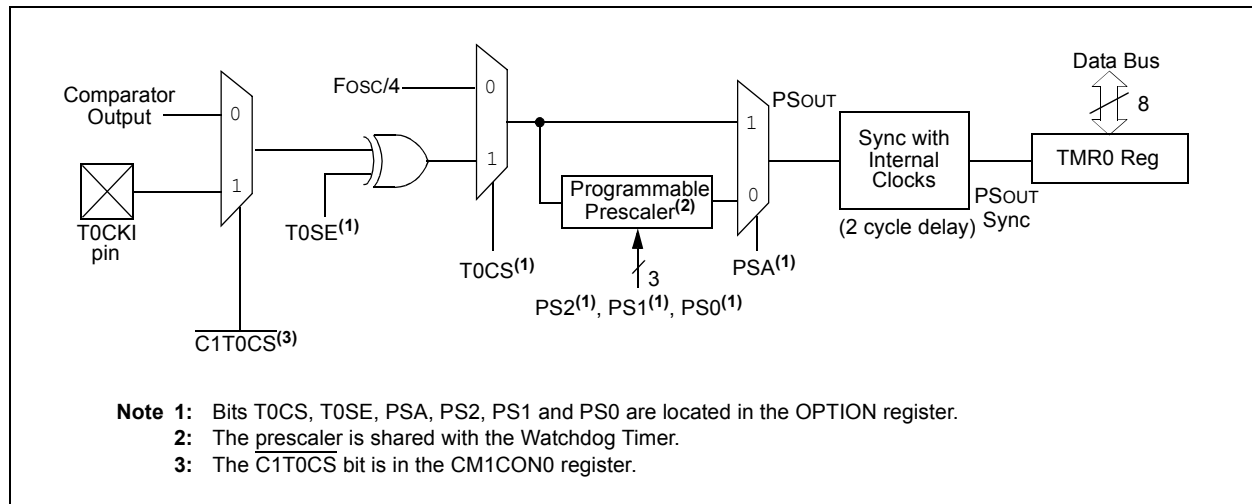
There are two types of Counter mode. The first Counter mode uses the T0CKI pin to increment Timer0. It is selected by setting the T0CS bit of the OPTION register, setting the C1T0CS bit of the CM1CON0 register and setting the C1OUTEN bit of the CM1CON0 register. In this mode, Timer0 will increment either on every rising or falling edge of pin T0CKI. The T0SE bit of the OPTION register determines the source edge. Clearing the T0SE bit selects the rising edge. Restrictions on the external clock input are discussed in detail in **Section 7.1 “Using Timer0 with an External Clock”**.

The second Counter mode uses the output of the comparator to increment Timer0. It can be entered in two different ways. The first way is selected by setting the T0CS bit of the OPTION register, and clearing the C1T0CS bit of the CM1CON0 register (C1OUTEN [CM1CON0<6>] does not affect this mode of operation). This enables an internal connection between the comparator and the Timer0.

The prescaler may be used by either the Timer0 module or the Watchdog Timer, but not both. The prescaler assignment is controlled in software by the control bit, PSA of the OPTION register. Clearing the PSA bit will assign the prescaler to Timer0. The prescaler is not readable or writable. When the prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module, prescale values of 1:2, 1:4, ..., 1:256 are selectable. **Section 7.2 “Prescaler”** details the operation of the prescaler.

A summary of registers associated with the Timer0 module is found in Table 7-1.

FIGURE 7-1: TIMER0 BLOCK DIAGRAM



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FIGURE 7-2: TIMER0 TIMING: INTERNAL CLOCK/NO PRESCALE

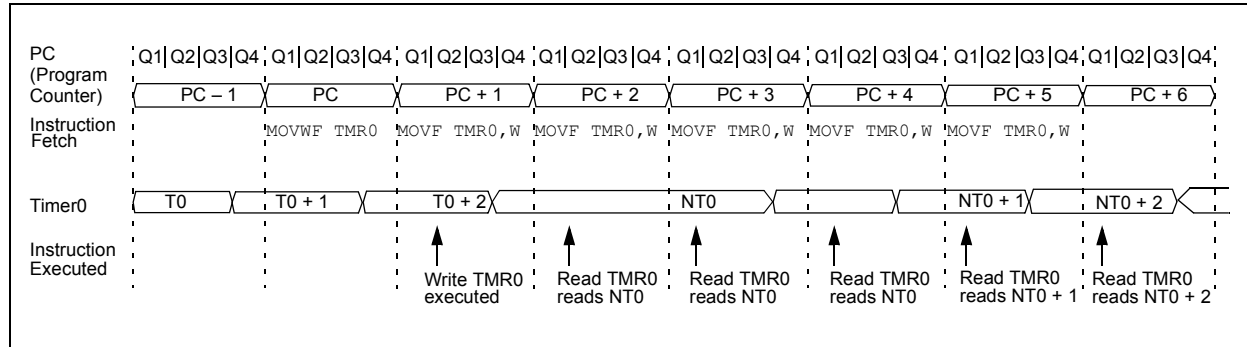


FIGURE 7-3: TIMER0 TIMING: INTERNAL CLOCK/PRESCALE 1:2

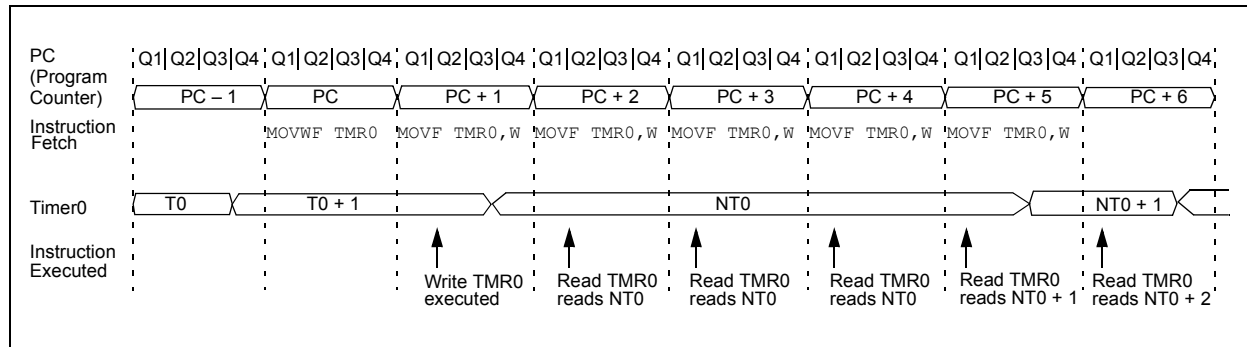


TABLE 7-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER0

| Addr | Name | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Value on Power-On Reset | Value on All Other Resets |
|------|---------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01h | TMR0 | Timer0 – 8-bit Real-Time Clock/Counter | | | | | | | | xxxx xxxx | uuuu uuuu |
| 08h | CM1CON0 | C1OUT | $\overline{C1OUTEN}$ | C1POL | $\overline{C1T0CS}$ | C1ON | C1NREF | C1PREF | $\overline{C1WU}$ | 1111 1111 | uuuu uuuu |
| 0Bh | CM2CON0 | C2OUT | $\overline{C2OUTEN}$ | C2POL | C2PREF2 | C2ON | C2NREF | C2PREF1 | $\overline{C2WU}$ | 1111 1111 | uuuu uuuu |
| N/A | OPTION | \overline{RBWU} | \overline{RBPW} | T0CS | T0SE | PSA | PS2 | PS1 | PS0 | 1111 1111 | 1111 1111 |
| N/A | TRIS ⁽¹⁾ | — | — | I/O Control Register (PORTB, PORTC) | | | | | | --11 1111 | --11 1111 |

Legend: Shaded cells are not used by Timer0. – = unimplemented, x = unknown, u = unchanged.

Note 1: The TRIS of the T0CKI pin is overridden when T0CS = 1.

7.1 Using Timer0 with an External Clock

When an external clock input is used for Timer0, it must meet certain requirements. The external clock requirement is due to internal phase clock (Tosc) synchronization. Also, there is a delay in the actual incrementing of Timer0 after synchronization.

7.1.1 EXTERNAL CLOCK SYNCHRONIZATION

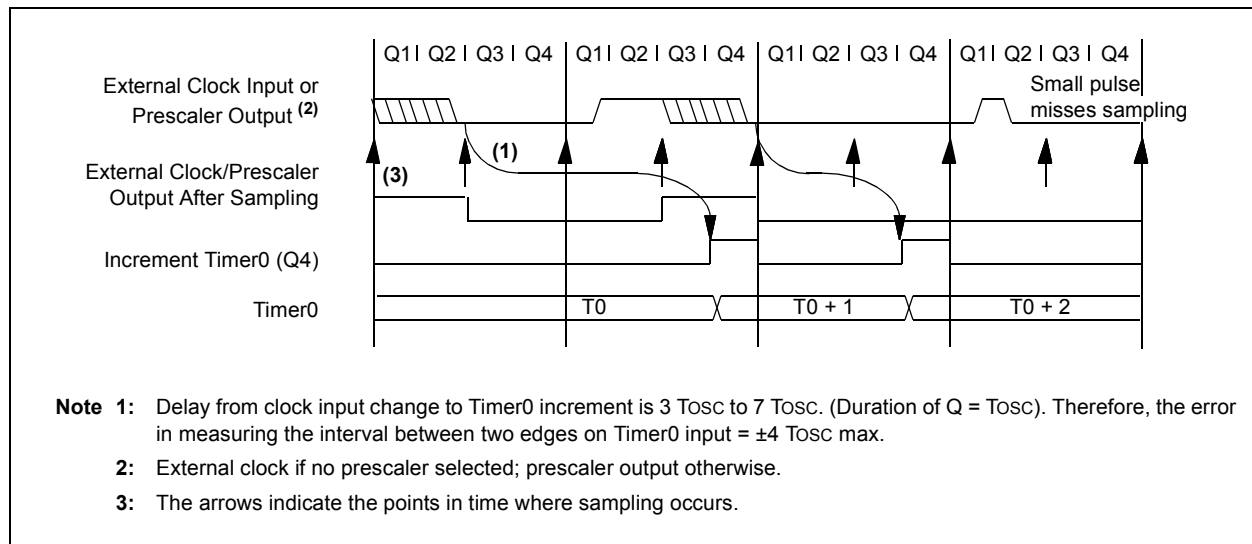
When no prescaler is used, the external clock input is the same as the prescaler output. The synchronization of T0CKI with the internal phase clocks is accomplished by sampling the prescaler output on the Q2 and Q4 cycles of the internal phase clocks (Figure 7-4). Therefore, it is necessary for T0CKI to be high for at least 2 Tosc (and a small RC delay of 2 Tt0H) and low for at least 2 Tosc (and a small RC delay of 2 Tt0H). Refer to the electrical specification of the desired device.

When a prescaler is used, the external clock input is divided by the asynchronous ripple counter-type prescaler, so that the prescaler output is symmetrical. For the external clock to meet the sampling requirement, the ripple counter must be taken into account. Therefore, it is necessary for T0CKI to have a period of at least 4 Tosc (and a small RC delay of 4 Tt0H) divided by the prescaler value. The only requirement on T0CKI high and low time is that they do not violate the minimum pulse width requirement of Tt0H. Refer to parameters 40, 41 and 42 in the electrical specification of the desired device.

7.1.2 TIMER0 INCREMENT DELAY

Since the prescaler output is synchronized with the internal clocks, there is a small delay from the time the external clock edge occurs to the time the Timer0 module is actually incremented. Figure 7-4 shows the delay from the external clock edge to the timer incrementing.

FIGURE 7-4: TIMER0 TIMING WITH EXTERNAL CLOCK



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7.2 Prescaler

An 8-bit counter is available as a prescaler for the Timer0 module or as a postscaler for the Watchdog Timer (WDT), respectively (see **Section 8.6 “Watchdog Timer (WDT)”**). For simplicity, this counter is being referred to as “prescaler” throughout this data sheet.

Note: The prescaler may be used by either the Timer0 module or the WDT, but not both. Thus, a prescaler assignment for the Timer0 module means that there is no prescaler for the WDT and vice versa.

The PSA and PS<2:0> bits of the OPTION register determine prescaler assignment and prescale ratio.

When assigned to the Timer0 module, all instructions writing to the TMR0 register (e.g., CLRF TMR0, MOVWF TMR0, etc.) will clear the prescaler. When assigned to WDT, a CLRWDW instruction will clear the prescaler along with the WDT. The prescaler is neither readable nor writable. On a Reset, the prescaler contains all '0's.

7.2.1 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 7-1) must be executed when changing the prescaler assignment from Timer0 to the WDT.

EXAMPLE 7-1: CHANGING PRESCALER (TIMER0 → WDT)

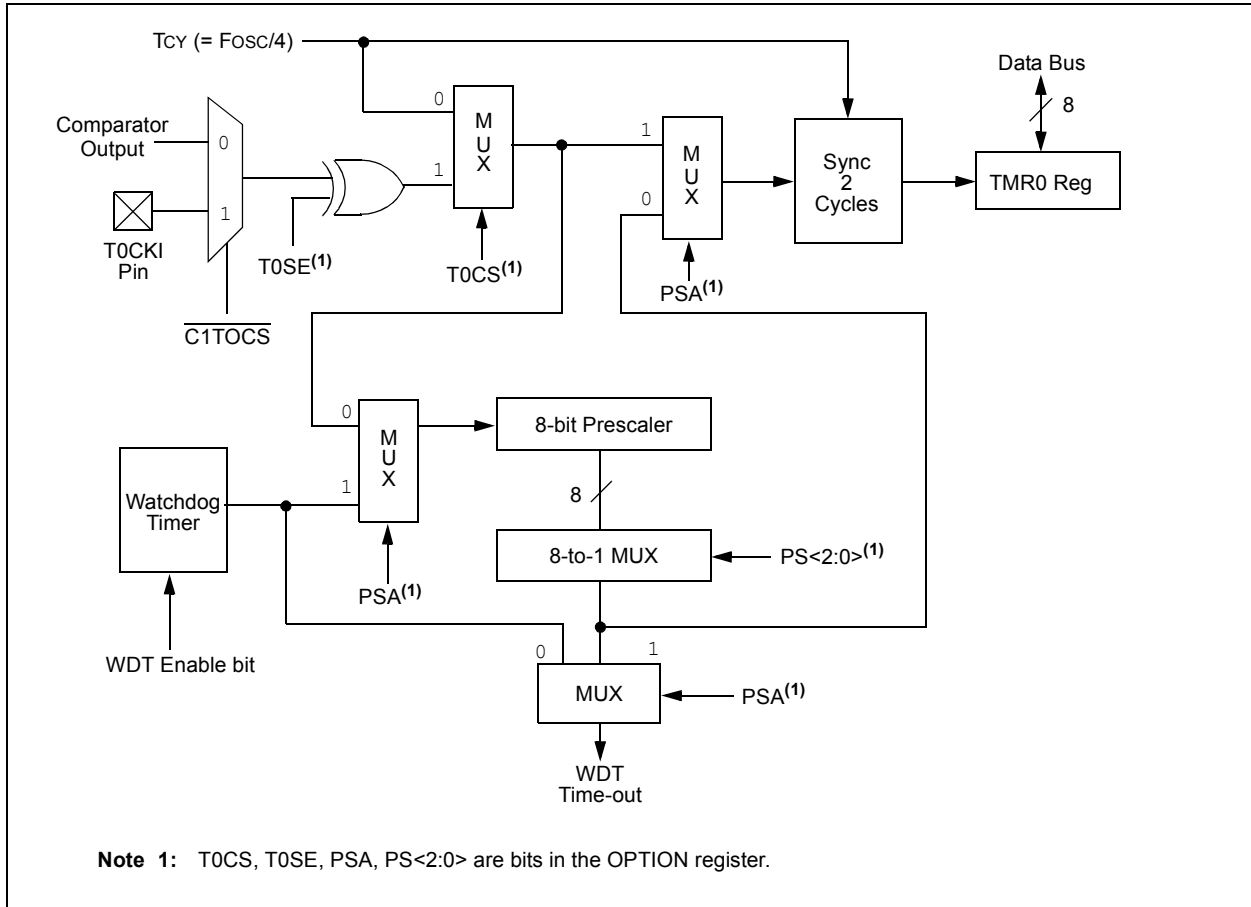
```
CLRWDW          ;Clear WDT
CLRF    TMR0     ;Clear TMR0 & Prescaler
MOVLW  b'00xx1111'
CLRWDW          ;PS<2:0> are 000 or 001
MOVLW  b'00xx1xxx' ;Set Postscaler to
OPTION          ;desired WDT rate
```

To change the prescaler from the WDT to the Timer0 module, use the sequence shown in Example 7-2. This sequence must be used even if the WDT is disabled. A CLRWDW instruction should be executed before switching the prescaler.

EXAMPLE 7-2: CHANGING PRESCALER (WDT → TIMER0)

```
CLRWDW          ;Clear WDT and
                ;prescaler
MOVLW  b'xxxx0xxx' ;Select TMR0, new
                ;prescale value and
                ;clock source
OPTION
```


FIGURE 7-5: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE TIMER0/WDT PRESCALER



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NOTES:

8.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

What sets a microcontroller apart from other processors are special circuits that deal with the needs of real-time applications. The PIC16F526 microcontrollers have 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 features are:

- Oscillator Selection
- Reset:
 - Power-on Reset (POR)
 - Device Reset Timer (DRT)
 - Wake-up from Sleep on Pin Change
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Sleep
- Code Protection
- ID Locations
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™
- Clock Out

The PIC16F526 device has a Watchdog Timer, which can be shut off only through Configuration bit WDTE. It runs off of its own RC oscillator for added reliability. If using HS, XT or LP selectable oscillator options, there is always an 18 ms (nominal) delay provided by the Device Reset Timer (DRT), intended to keep the chip in Reset until the crystal oscillator is stable. If using INTRC or EXTRC, there is a 1 ms delay only on VDD power-up. With this timer 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 a change on input pins or through a Watchdog Timer time-out. Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit the application, including an internal 4/8 MHz oscillator. The EXTRC oscillator option saves system cost while the LP crystal option saves power. A set of Configuration bits are used to select various options.

8.1 Configuration Bits

The PIC16F526 Configuration Words consist of 12 bits. Configuration bits can be programmed to select various device configurations. Three bits are for the selection of the oscillator type; one bit is the Watchdog Timer enable bit, one bit is the MCLR enable bit and one bit is for code protection (Register 8-1).

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REGISTER 8-1: CONFIG: CONFIGURATION WORD REGISTER

| CPDF | IOSCFS | MCLRE | CP | WDTE | FOSC2 | FOSC1 | FOSC0 |
|-------|--------|-------|----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

- bit 7 **CPDF:** Code Protection bit – Flash Data Memory
1 = Code protection off
0 = Code protection on
- bit 6 **IOSCFS:** Internal Oscillator Frequency Select bit
1 = 8 MHz INTOSC frequency
0 = 4 MHz INTOSC frequency
- bit 5 **MCLRE:** Master Clear Enable bit
1 = RB3/ $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin functions as $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$
0 = RB3/ $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin functions as RB3, $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ internally tied to VDD
- bit 4 **CP:** Code Protection bit – User Program Memory
1 = Code protection off
0 = Code protection on
- bit 3 **WDTE:** Watchdog Timer Enable bit
1 = WDT enabled
0 = WDT disabled
- bit 2-0 **FOSC<2:0>:** Oscillator Selection bits
000 = LP oscillator and 18 ms DRT
001 = XT oscillator and 18 ms DRT
010 = HS oscillator and 18 ms DRT
011 = EC oscillator with RB4 function on RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT and 1 ms DRT⁽¹⁾
100 = INTRC with RB4 function on RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT and 1 ms DRT⁽¹⁾
101 = INTRC with CLKOUT function on RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT and 1 ms DRT⁽¹⁾
110 = EXTRC with RB4 function on RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT and 1 ms DRT⁽¹⁾
111 = EXTRC with CLKOUT function on RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT and 1 ms DRT⁽¹⁾

Note 1: Refer to the “PIC16F526 Memory Programming Specification”, DS41317 to determine how to access the Configuration Word.

- 2:** DRT length (18 ms or 1 ms) is a function of Clock mode selection. It is the responsibility of the application designer to ensure the use of either 18 ms (nominal) DRT or the 1 ms (nominal) DRT will result in acceptable operation. Refer to **Section 14.1 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)”** and **Section 14.2 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Extended)”** for VDD rise time and stability requirements for this mode of operation.

8.2 Oscillator Configurations

8.2.1 OSCILLATOR TYPES

The PIC16F526 device can be operated in up to six different oscillator modes. The user can program up to three Configuration bits (FOSC<2:0>). To select one of these modes:

- LP: Low-Power Crystal
- XT: Crystal/Resonator
- HS: High-Speed Crystal/Resonator
- INTRC: Internal 4/8 MHz Oscillator
- EXTRC: External Resistor/Capacitor
- EC: External High-Speed Clock Input

8.2.2 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR/CERAMIC RESONATORS

In HS, XT or LP modes, a crystal or ceramic resonator is connected to the RB5/OSC1/CLKIN and RB4/OSC2/CLKOUT pins to establish oscillation (Figure 8-1). The PIC16F526 oscillator designs require the use of a parallel cut crystal. Use of a series cut crystal may give a frequency out of the crystal manufacturers specifications. When in HS, XT or LP modes, the device can have an external clock source drive the RB5/OSC1/CLKIN pin (Figure 8-2). In this mode, the output drive levels on the OSC2 pin are very weak. If the part is used in this fashion, then this pin should be left open and unloaded. Also when using this mode, the external clock should observe the frequency limits for the Clock mode chosen (HS, XT or LP).

Note 1: This device has been designed to perform to the parameters of its data sheet. It has been tested to an electrical specification designed to determine its conformance with these parameters. Due to process differences in the manufacture of this device, this device may have different performance characteristics than its earlier version. These differences may cause this device to perform differently in your application than the earlier version of this device.

- 2:** The user should verify that the device oscillator starts and performs as expected. Adjusting the loading capacitor values and/or the Oscillator mode may be required.

FIGURE 8-1: CRYSTAL OPERATION (OR CERAMIC RESONATOR) (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

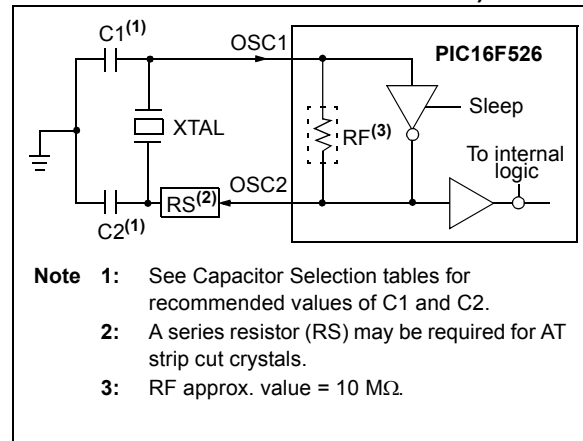


FIGURE 8-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT OPERATION (HS, XT, LP OR EC OSC CONFIGURATION)

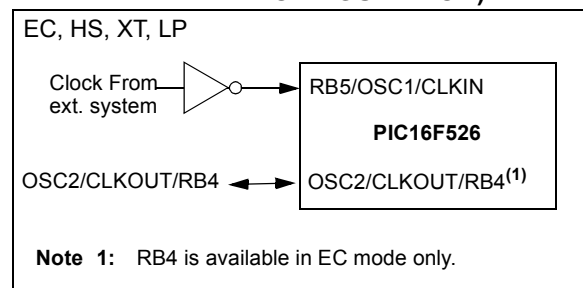


TABLE 8-1: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CERAMIC RESONATORS

| Osc Type | Resonator Freq. | Cap. Range C1 | Cap. Range C2 |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| XT | 4.0 MHz | 30 pF | 30 pF |
| HS | 16 MHz | 10-47 pF | 10-47 pF |

Note 1: These values are for design guidance only. Since each resonator has its own characteristics, the user should consult the resonator manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.

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TABLE 8-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR⁽²⁾

| Osc Type | Resonator Freq. | Cap. Range C1 | Cap. Range C2 |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| LP | 32 kHz ⁽¹⁾ | 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 | 20 MHz | 15-47 pF | 15-47 pF |

Note 1: For $V_{DD} > 4.5V$, $C1 = C2 \approx 30$ pF is recommended.

2: These values are for design guidance only. Rs may be required to avoid over-driving crystals with low drive level specification. Since each crystal has its own characteristics, the user should consult the crystal manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.

8.2.3 EXTERNAL CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT

Either a prepackaged oscillator or a simple oscillator circuit with TTL gates can be used as an external crystal oscillator circuit. Prepackaged oscillators provide a wide operating range and better stability. A well-designed crystal oscillator will provide good performance with TTL gates. Two types of crystal oscillator circuits can be used: one with parallel resonance, or one with series resonance.

Figure 8-3 shows implementation of a parallel resonant oscillator circuit. The circuit is designed to use the fundamental frequency of the crystal. The 74AS04 inverter performs the 180-degree phase shift that a parallel oscillator requires. The 4.7 k Ω resistor provides the negative feedback for stability. The 10 k Ω potentiometers bias the 74AS04 in the linear region. This circuit could be used for external oscillator designs.

FIGURE 8-3: EXTERNAL PARALLEL RESONANT CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT

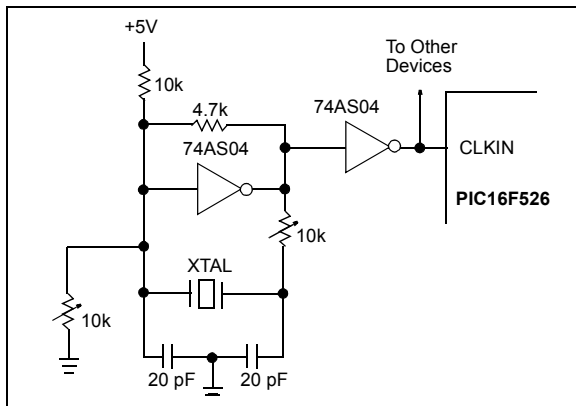
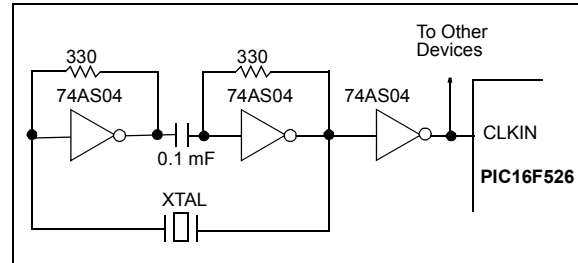


Figure 8-4 shows a series resonant oscillator circuit. This circuit is also designed to use the fundamental frequency of the crystal. The inverter performs a 180-degree phase shift in a series resonant oscillator circuit. The 330 Ω resistors provide the negative feedback to bias the inverters in their linear region.

FIGURE 8-4: EXTERNAL SERIES RESONANT CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT



8.2.4 EXTERNAL 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.

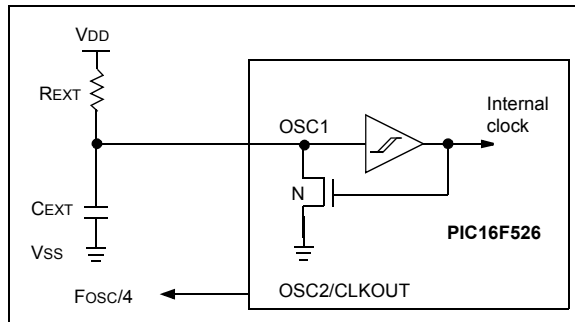
Figure 8-5 shows how the R/C combination is connected to the PIC16F526 device. For R_{EXT} values below 3.0 k Ω , the oscillator operation may become unstable, or stop completely. For very high R_{EXT} values (e.g., 1 M Ω), the oscillator becomes sensitive to noise, humidity and leakage. Thus, we recommend keeping R_{EXT} between 5.0 k Ω and 100 k Ω .

Although the oscillator will operate with no external capacitor ($C_{EXT} = 0$ pF), we recommend using values above 20 pF for noise and stability reasons. With no or small external capacitance, the oscillation frequency can vary dramatically due to changes in external capacitances, such as PCB trace capacitance or package lead frame capacitance.

Section 14.0 "Electrical Characteristics" shows RC frequency variation from part-to-part due to normal process variation. The variation is larger for larger values of R (since leakage current variation will affect RC frequency more for large R) and for smaller values of C (since variation of input capacitance will affect RC frequency more).

Also, see the Electrical Specifications section for variation of oscillator frequency due to V_{DD} for given R_{EXT}/C_{EXT} values, as well as frequency variation due to operating temperature for given R, C and V_{DD} values.

FIGURE 8-5: EXTERNAL RC OSCILLATOR MODE



8.2.5 INTERNAL 4/8 MHz RC OSCILLATOR

The internal RC oscillator provides a fixed 4/8 MHz (nominal) system clock at $V_{DD} = 5V$ and $25^{\circ}C$, (see **Section 14.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for information on variation over voltage and temperature).

In addition, a calibration instruction is programmed into the last address of memory, which contains the calibration value for the internal RC oscillator. This location is always non-code protected, regardless of the code-protect settings. This value is programmed as a `MOVLW XX` instruction where `XX` is the calibration value, and is placed at the Reset vector. This will load the W register with the calibration value upon Reset and the PC will then roll over to the users program at address `0x000`. The user then has the option of writing the value to the OSCCAL Register (`05h`) or ignoring it.

OSCCAL, when written to with the calibration value, will “trim” the internal oscillator to remove process variation from the oscillator frequency.

Note: Erasing the device will also erase the pre-programmed internal calibration value for the internal oscillator. The calibration value must be read prior to erasing the part so it can be reprogrammed correctly later.

For the PIC16F526 device, only bits 7:1 of OSCCAL are used for calibration. See Register 4-3 for more information.

Note: The bit 0 of the OSCCAL register is unimplemented and should be written as ‘0’ when modifying OSCCAL for compatibility with future devices.

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8.3 Reset

The device differentiates between various kinds of Reset:

- Power-on Reset (POR)
- MCLR Reset during normal operation
- MCLR Reset during Sleep
- WDT Time-out Reset during normal operation
- WDT Time-out Reset during Sleep
- Wake-up from Sleep on pin change

Some registers are not reset in any way, they are unknown on POR and unchanged in any other Reset. Most other registers are reset to “Reset state” on Power-on Reset (POR), MCLR, WDT or Wake-up on pin change Reset during normal operation. They are not affected by a WDT Reset during Sleep or MCLR Reset during Sleep, since these Resets are viewed as resumption of normal operation. The exceptions to this are \overline{TO} , \overline{PD} and RBWUF bits. They are set or cleared differently in different Reset situations. These bits are used in software to determine the nature of Reset. See Table 8-3 for a full description of Reset states of all registers.

TABLE 8-3: RESET CONDITIONS FOR REGISTERS

| Register | Address | Power-on Reset | MCLR Reset, WDT Time-out, Wake-up On Pin Change |
|----------|---------|--------------------------------|---|
| W | — | q q q q q q q q ⁽¹⁾ | q q q q q q q q ⁽¹⁾ |
| INDF | 00h | x x x x x x x x | u u u u u u u u |
| TMR0 | 01h | x x x x x x x x | u u u u u u u u |
| PCL | 02h | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| STATUS | 03h | 0 0 0 1 1 x x x | q q 0 q q u u u ⁽²⁾ |
| FSR | 04h | 1 0 0 x x x x x | 1 u u u u u u u |
| OSCCAL | 05h | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - | u u u u u u u - |
| PORTB | 06h | - - x x x x x x | - - u u u u u u |
| PORTC | 07h | - - x x x x x x | - - u u u u u u |
| CMICON0 | 08h | q 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | q u u u u u u u |
| ADCON0 | 09h | 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 |
| ADRES | 0Ah | x x x x x x x x | u u u u u u u u |
| CM2CON0 | 0Bh | q 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | q u u u u u u u |
| VRCON | 0Ch | 0 0 1 - 1 1 1 1 | u u u - u u u u |
| OPTION | — | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| TRISB | — | - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 | - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| TRISC | — | - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 | - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| EECON | 21h/61h | - - - 0 x 0 0 0 | - - - 0 q 0 0 0 |
| EEDATA | 25h/65h | x x x x x x x x | u u u u u u u u |
| EEADR | 26h/66h | - - x x x x x x | - - u u u u u u |

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, - = unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’, q = value depends on condition.

Note 1: Bits <7:1> of W register contain oscillator calibration values due to MOVLW XX instruction at top of memory.

2: See Table 8-4 for Reset value for specific conditions.

TABLE 8-4: RESET CONDITION FOR SPECIAL REGISTERS

| | STATUS Addr: 03h |
|---|------------------|
| Power-on Reset | 0001 1xxx |
| MCLR Reset during normal operation | 000u uuuu |
| MCLR Reset during Sleep | 0001 0uuu |
| WDT Reset during Sleep | 0000 0uuu |
| WDT Reset normal operation | 0000 uuuu |
| Wake-up from Sleep on pin change | 1001 0uuu |
| Wake-up from Sleep on comparator change | 0101 0uuu |

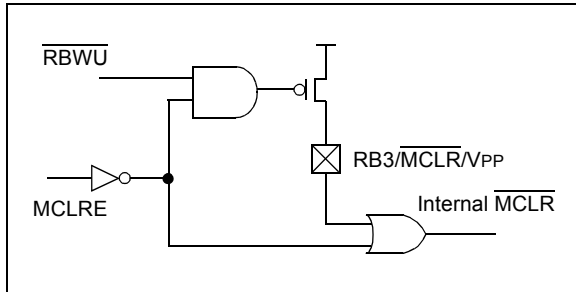
Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, read as '0'.

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8.3.1 $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ ENABLE

This Configuration bit, when unprogrammed (left in the '1' state), enables the external MCLR function. When programmed, the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ function is tied to the internal VDD and the pin is assigned to be a I/O. See Figure 8-6.

FIGURE 8-6: $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ SELECT



8.4 Power-on Reset (POR)

The PIC16F526 device incorporates an on-chip Power-on Reset (POR) circuitry, which provides an internal chip Reset for most power-up situations.

The on-chip POR circuit holds the chip in Reset until VDD has reached a high enough level for proper operation. To take advantage of the internal POR, program the RB3/MCLR/VPP pin as $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and tie through a resistor to VDD, or program the pin as RB3. An internal weak pull-up resistor is implemented using a transistor (refer to Table 14-5 for the pull-up resistor ranges). This will eliminate external RC components usually needed to create a Power-on Reset. A maximum rise time for VDD is specified. See **Section 14.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for details.

When the device starts normal operation (exit the Reset condition), device operating parameters (voltage, frequency, temperature,...) must be met to ensure operation. If these conditions are not met, the device must be held in Reset until the operating parameters are met.

A simplified block diagram of the on-chip Power-on Reset circuit is shown in Figure 8-7.

The Power-on Reset circuit and the Device Reset Timer (see **Section 8.5 “Device Reset Timer (DRT)”**) circuit are closely related. On power-up, the Reset latch is set and the DRT is reset. The DRT timer begins counting once it detects $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ to be high. After the time-out period, which is typically 18 ms or 1 ms, it will reset the Reset latch and thus end the on-chip Reset signal.

A power-up example where $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ is held low is shown in Figure 8-8. VDD is allowed to rise and stabilize before bringing $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ high. The chip will actually come out of Reset T_{DRT} msec after $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ goes high.

In Figure 8-9, the on-chip Power-on Reset feature is being used ($\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and VDD are tied together or the pin is programmed to be RB3. The VDD is stable before the start-up timer times out and there is no problem in getting a proper Reset. However, Figure 8-10 depicts a problem situation where VDD rises too slowly. The time between when the DRT senses that $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ is high and when $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and VDD actually reach their full value, is too long. In this situation, when the start-up timer times out, VDD has not reached the VDD (min) value and the chip may not function correctly. For such situations, we recommend that external RC circuits be used to achieve longer POR delay times (Figure 8-9).

Note: When the device starts normal operation (exit the Reset condition), device operating parameters (voltage, frequency, temperature, etc.) must be met to ensure operation. If these conditions are not met, the device must be held in Reset until the operating conditions are met.

For additional information, refer to Application Notes AN522 “Power-Up Considerations” (DS00522) and AN607 “Power-up Trouble Shooting” (DS00607).

FIGURE 8-7: SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM OF ON-CHIP RESET CIRCUIT

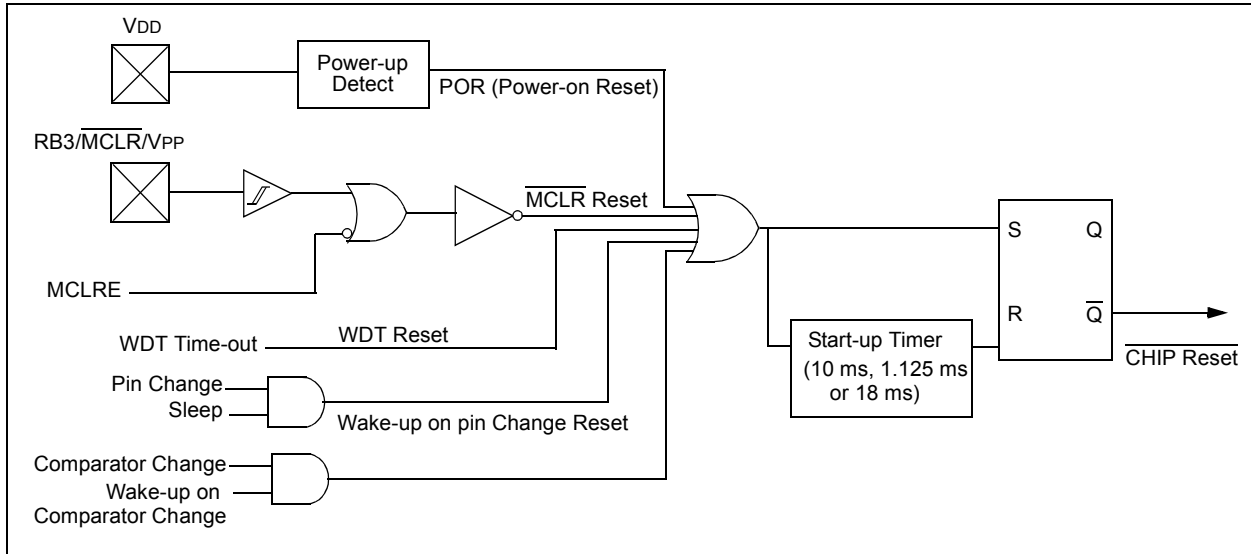


FIGURE 8-8: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POWER-UP ($\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ PULLED LOW)

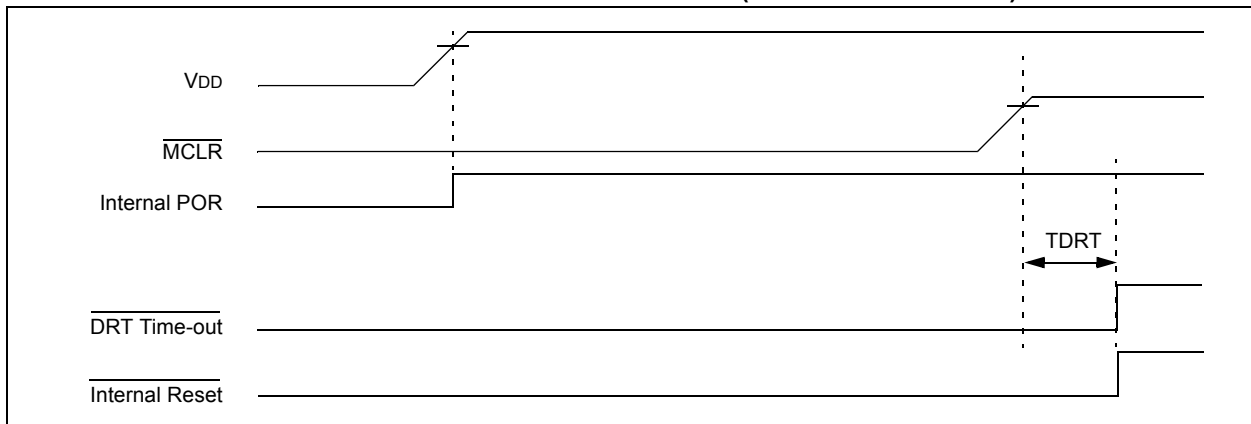
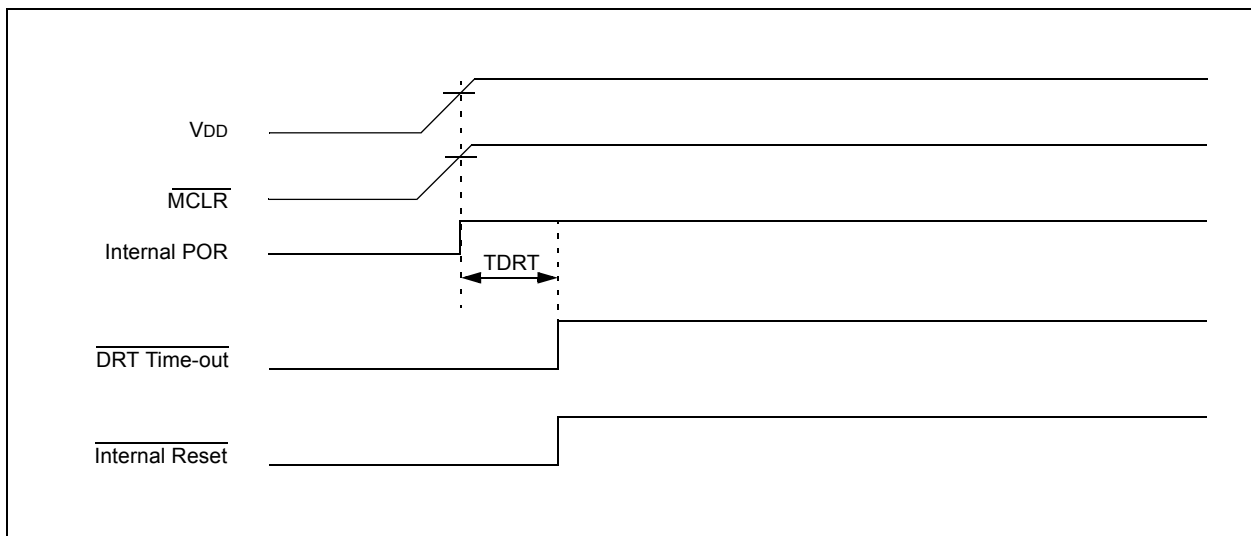
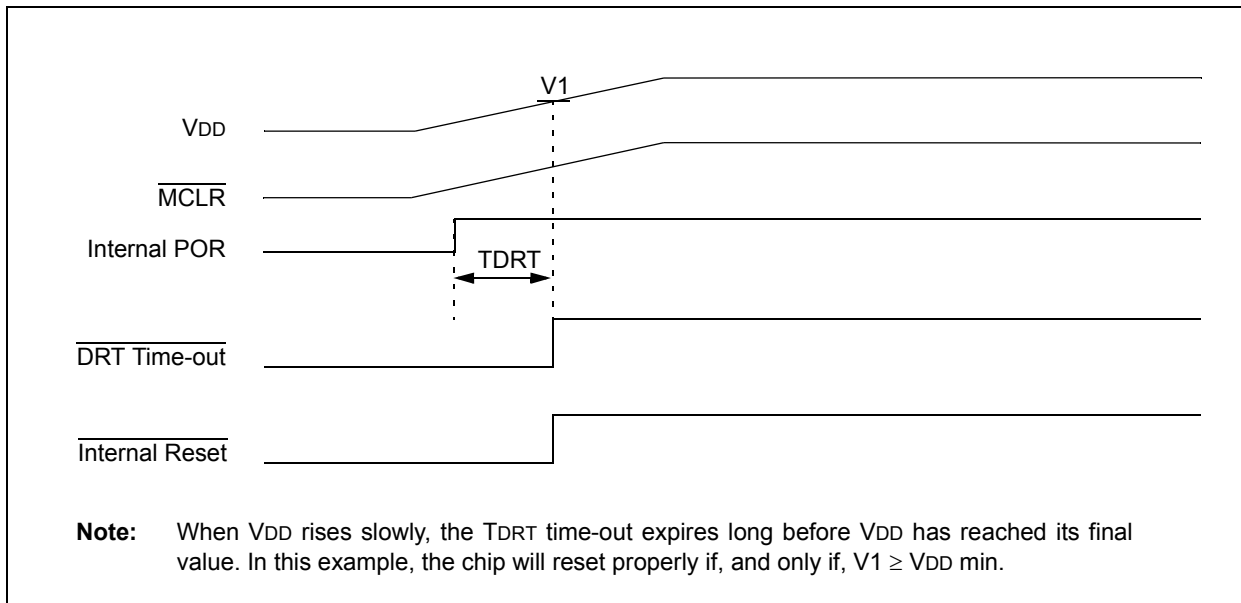


FIGURE 8-9: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POWER-UP ($\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ TIED TO V_{DD}): FAST V_{DD} RISE TIME



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FIGURE 8-10: TIME-OUT SEQUENCE ON POWER-UP ($\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ TIED TO V_{DD}): SLOW V_{DD} RISE TIME



8.5 Device Reset Timer (DRT)

On the PIC16F526 device, the DRT runs any time the device is powered up. DRT runs from Reset and varies based on oscillator selection and Reset type (see Table 8-5).

The DRT operates on an internal RC oscillator. The processor is kept in Reset as long as the DRT is active. The DRT delay allows VDD to rise above VDD min. and for the oscillator to stabilize.

Oscillator circuits based on crystals or ceramic resonators require a certain time after power-up to establish a stable oscillation. The on-chip DRT keeps the device in a Reset condition after MCLR has reached a logic high (VIH MCLR) level. Programming RB3/MCLR/VPP as MCLR and using an external RC network connected to the MCLR input is not required in most cases. This allows savings in cost-sensitive and/or space restricted applications, as well as allowing the use of the RB3/MCLR/VPP pin as a general purpose input.

The Device Reset Time delays will vary from chip-to-chip due to VDD, temperature and process variation. See AC parameters for details.

The DRT will also be triggered upon a Watchdog Timer time-out from Sleep. This is particularly important for applications using the WDT to wake from Sleep mode automatically.

Reset sources are POR, $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, WDT time-out and wake-up on pin or comparator change. See **Section 8.9.2 “Wake-up from Sleep”, Notes 1, 2 and 3.**

8.6 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

The Watchdog Timer (WDT) is a free running on-chip RC oscillator, which does not require any external components. This RC oscillator is separate from the external RC oscillator of the RB5/OSC1/CLKIN pin and the internal 4/8 MHz oscillator. This means that the WDT will run even if the main processor clock has been stopped, for example, by execution of a SLEEP instruction. During normal operation or Sleep, a WDT Reset or wake-up Reset, generates a device Reset.

The $\overline{\text{TO}}$ bit of the STATUS register will be cleared upon a Watchdog Timer Reset.

The WDT can be permanently disabled by programming the configuration WDTE as a ‘0’ (see **Section 8.1 “Configuration Bits”**). Refer to the PIC16F526 Programming Specifications to determine how to access the Configuration Word.

TABLE 8-5: TYPICAL DRT PERIODS

| Oscillator Configuration | POR Reset | Subsequent Resets |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| HS, XT, LP | 18 ms | 18 ms |
| EC | 1.125 ms | 10 μ s |
| INTOSC, EXTRC | 1.125 ms | 10 μ s |

8.6.1 WDT PERIOD

The WDT has a nominal time-out period of 18 ms, (with no prescaler). If a longer time-out period is desired, a prescaler with a division ratio of up to 1:128 can be assigned to the WDT (under software control) by writing to the OPTION register. Thus, a time-out period of a nominal 2.3 seconds can be realized. These periods vary with temperature, VDD and part-to-part process variations (see DC specs).

Under worst-case conditions (VDD = Min., Temperature = Max., max. WDT prescaler), it may take several seconds before a WDT time-out occurs.

8.6.2 WDT PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

The CLRWDT instruction clears the WDT and the postscaler, if assigned to the WDT, and prevents it from timing out and generating a device Reset.

The SLEEP instruction resets the WDT and the postscaler, if assigned to the WDT. This gives the maximum Sleep time before a WDT wake-up Reset.

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FIGURE 8-11: WATCHDOG TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM

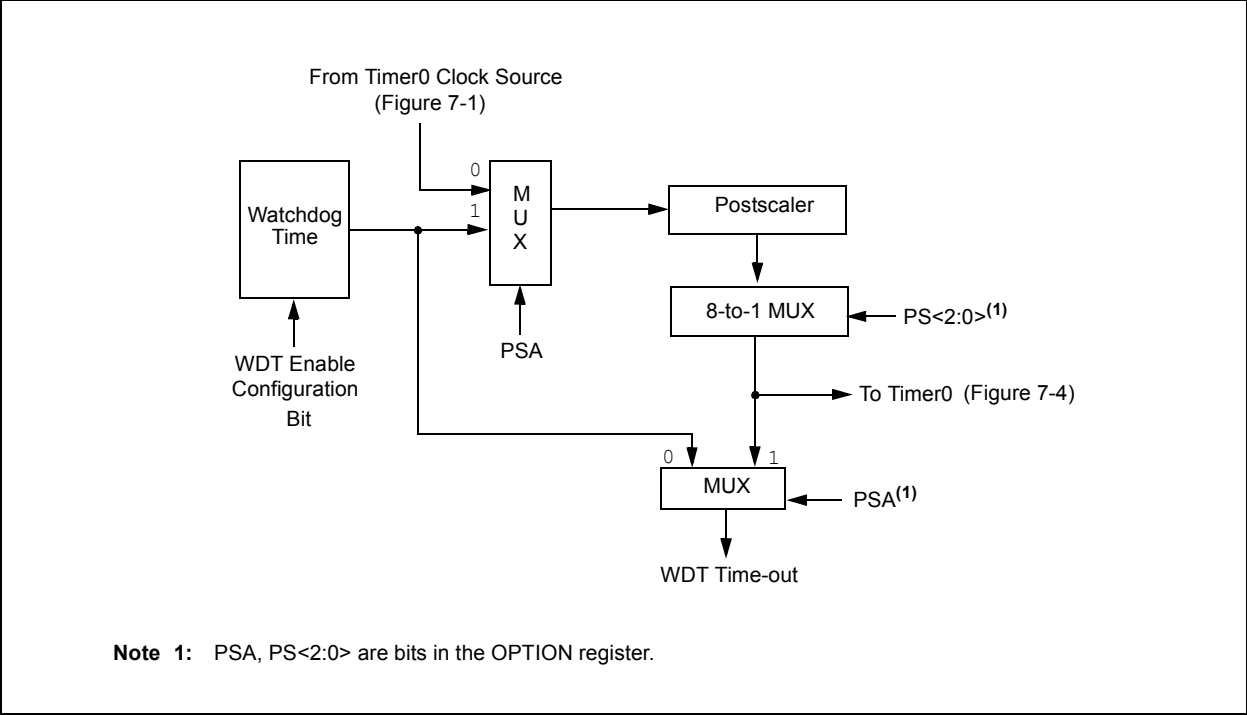


TABLE 8-6: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WATCHDOG TIMER

| Address | Name | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Value on Power-On Reset | Value on All Other Resets |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| N/A | OPTION | RBWU | RBPU | T0CS | T0SE | PSA | PS2 | PS1 | PS0 | 1111 1111 | 1111 1111 |

Legend: Shaded boxes = Not used by Watchdog Timer.

8.7 Time-out Sequence, Power-down and Wake-up from Sleep Status Bits (TO, PD, RBWUF, CWUF)

The $\overline{\text{TO}}$, $\overline{\text{PD}}$ and RBWUF bits in the STATUS register can be tested to determine if a Reset condition has been caused by a power-up condition, a MCLR or Watchdog Timer (WDT) Reset.

TABLE 8-7: $\overline{\text{TO}}/\overline{\text{PD}}/\text{RBWUF}/\text{CWUF}$ STATUS AFTER RESET

| CWUF | RBWUF | $\overline{\text{TO}}$ | $\overline{\text{PD}}$ | Reset Caused By |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WDT wake-up from Sleep |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | u | WDT time-out (not from Sleep) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | MCLR wake-up from Sleep |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Power-up |
| 0 | 0 | u | u | MCLR not during Sleep |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wake-up from Sleep on pin change |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Wake up from Sleep on comparator change |

Legend: u = unchanged

Note 1: The $\overline{\text{TO}}$, $\overline{\text{PD}}$ and RBWUF bits maintain their status (u) until a Reset occurs. A low-pulse on the MCLR input does not change the $\overline{\text{TO}}$, $\overline{\text{PD}}$ and RBWUF Status bits.

8.8 Reset on Brown-out

A brown-out is a condition where device power (VDD) dips below its minimum value, but not to zero, and then recovers. The device should be reset in the event of a brown-out.

To reset PIC16F526 devices when a brown-out occurs, external brown-out protection circuits may be built, as shown in Figure 8-12 and Figure 8-13.

FIGURE 8-12: BROWN-OUT PROTECTION CIRCUIT 1

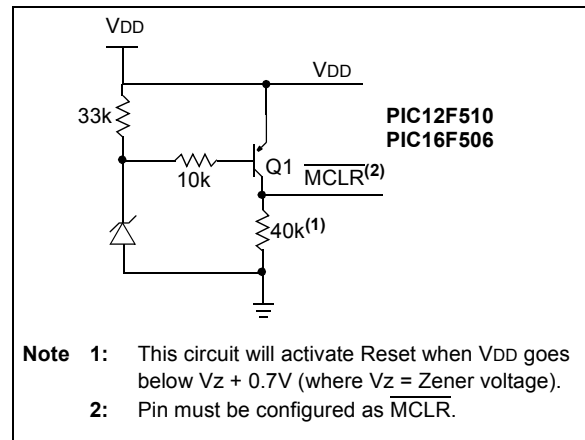


FIGURE 8-13: BROWN-OUT PROTECTION CIRCUIT 2

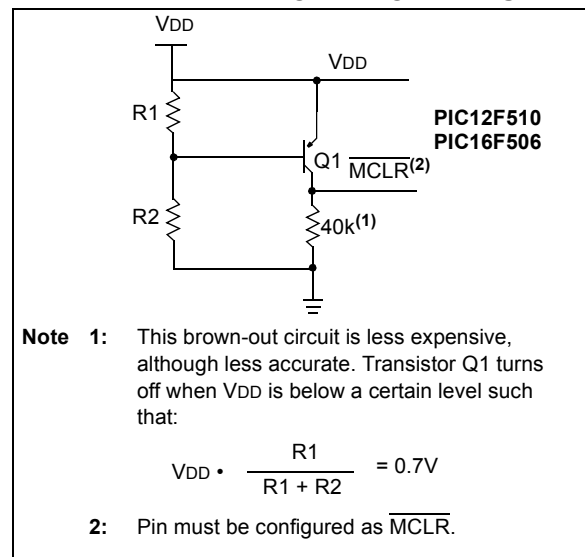
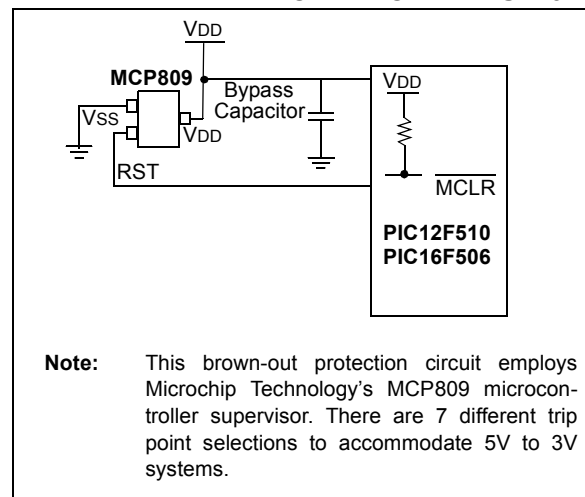


FIGURE 8-14: BROWN-OUT PROTECTION CIRCUIT 3



8.9 Power-down Mode (Sleep)

A device may be powered down (Sleep) and later powered up (wake-up from Sleep).

8.9.1 SLEEP

The Power-Down mode is entered by executing a `SLEEP` instruction.

If enabled, the Watchdog Timer will be cleared but keeps running, the \overline{TO} bit of the STATUS register is set, the \overline{PD} bit of the STATUS register is cleared and the oscillator driver is turned off. The I/O ports maintain the status they had before the `SLEEP` instruction was executed (driving high, driving low or high-impedance).

Note: A Reset generated by a WDT time-out does not drive the \overline{MCLR} pin low.

For lowest current consumption while powered down, the $T0CKI$ input should be at V_{DD} or V_{SS} and the $RB3/\overline{MCLR}/V_{PP}$ pin must be at a logic high level if \overline{MCLR} is enabled.

8.9.2 WAKE-UP FROM SLEEP

The device can wake-up from Sleep through one of the following events:

1. An external Reset input on $RB3/\overline{MCLR}/V_{PP}$ pin, when configured as \overline{MCLR} .
2. A Watchdog Timer Time-out Reset (if WDT was enabled).
3. A change on input pin $RB0$, $RB1$, $RB3$ or $RB4$ when wake-up on change is enabled.
4. A change in one of the comparator output bits, $C1OUT$ or $C2OUT$ (if comparator wake-up is enabled).

These events cause a device Reset. The \overline{TO} , \overline{PD} and $CWUF/RBWUF$ bits can be used to determine the cause of device Reset. The \overline{TO} bit is cleared if a WDT time-out occurred (and caused wake-up). The \overline{PD} bit, which is set on power-up, is cleared when `SLEEP` is invoked. The $CWUF$ bit indicates a change in a comparator output state while the device was in Sleep. The $RBWUF$ bit indicates a change in state while in Sleep at pins $RB0$, $RB1$, $RB3$ or $RB4$ (since the last file or bit operation on RB port).

Note: **Caution:** Right before entering Sleep, read the input pins. When in Sleep, wake-up occurs when the values at the pins change from the state they were in at the last reading. If a wake-up on change occurs and the pins are not read before re-entering Sleep, a wake-up will occur immediately even if no pins change while in Sleep mode.

The WDT is cleared when the device wakes from Sleep, regardless of the wake-up source.

Note: **Caution:** Right before entering Sleep, read the comparator Configuration register(s) $CM1CON0$ and $CM2CON0$. When in Sleep, wake-up occurs when the comparator output bit $C1OUT$ and $C2OUT$ change from the state they were in at the last reading. If a wake-up on comparator change occurs and the pins are not read before re-entering Sleep, a wake-up will occur immediately, even if no pins change while in Sleep mode.

8.10 Program Verification/Code Protection

If the code protection bit has not been programmed, the on-chip program memory can be read out for verification purposes.

The first 64 locations and the last location (OSCCAL) can be read, regardless of the code protection bit setting.

The last memory location can be read regardless of the code protection bit setting on the PIC16F526 device.

8.11 ID Locations

Four memory locations are designated as ID locations where the user can store checksum or other code identification numbers. These locations are not accessible during normal execution, but are readable and writable during Program/Verify.

Use only the lower 4 bits of the ID locations and always program the upper 8 bits as '0's.

8.12 In-Circuit Serial Programming™

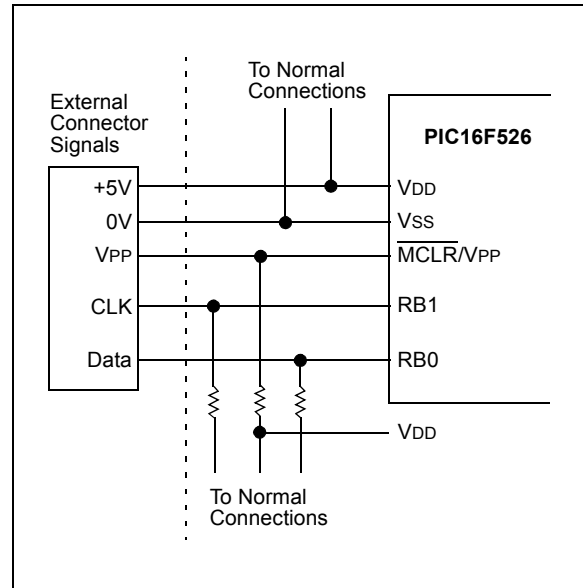
The PIC16F526 microcontroller can be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is simply done with two lines for clock and data, and three other lines for power, ground and the programming voltage. This allows customers to manufacture boards with unprogrammed devices and then program the microcontroller just before shipping the product. This also allows the most recent firmware, or a custom firmware, to be programmed.

The devices are placed into a Program/Verify mode by holding the RB1 and RB0 pins low while raising the MCLR (VPP) pin from VIL to VIH (see programming specification). RB1 becomes the programming clock and B0 becomes the programming data. Both RB1 and RB0 are Schmitt Trigger inputs in this mode.

After Reset, a 6-bit command is then supplied to the device. Depending on the command, 14 bits of program data are then supplied to or from the device, depending if the command was a Load or a Read. For complete details of serial programming, please refer to the PIC16F526 Programming Specifications.

A typical In-Circuit Serial Programming connection is shown in Figure 8-15.

FIGURE 8-15: TYPICAL IN-CIRCUIT SERIAL PROGRAMMING CONNECTION



NOTES:

9.0 ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL (A/D) CONVERTER

The A/D Converter allows conversion of an analog signal into an 8-bit digital signal.

9.1 Clock Divisors

The ADC has 4 clock source settings $ADCS<1:0>$. There are 3 divisor values 16, 8 and 4. The fourth setting is INTOSC with a divisor of 4. These settings will allow a proper conversion when using an external oscillator at speeds from 20 MHz to 350 kHz. Using an external oscillator at a frequency below 350 kHz requires the ADC oscillator setting to be INTOSC/4 ($ADCS<1:0> = 11$) for valid ADC results.

The ADC requires 13 TAD periods to complete a conversion. The divisor values do not affect the number of TAD periods required to perform a conversion. The divisor values determine the length of the TAD period.

When the $ADCS<1:0>$ bits are changed while an ADC conversion is in process, the new ADC clock source will not be selected until the next conversion is started. This clock source selection will be lost when the device enters Sleep.

Note: The ADC clock is derived from the instruction clock. The ADCS divisors are then applied to create the ADC clock

9.1.1 VOLTAGE REFERENCE

There is no external voltage reference for the ADC. The ADC reference voltage will always be V_{DD} .

9.1.2 ANALOG MODE SELECTION

The $ANS<1:0>$ bits are used to configure pins for analog input. Upon any Reset, $ANS<1:0>$ defaults to 11. This configures pins AN0, AN1 and AN2 as analog inputs. The comparator output, C1OUT, will override AN2 as an input if the comparator output is enabled. Pins configured as analog inputs are not available for digital output. Users should not change the ANS bits while a conversion is in process. ANS bits are active regardless of the condition of ADON.

9.1.3 ADC CHANNEL SELECTION

The CHS bits are used to select the analog channel to be sampled by the ADC. The $CHS<1:0>$ bits can be changed at any time without adversely effecting a conversion. To acquire an analog signal the $CHS<1:0>$ selection must match one of the pin(s) selected by the $ANS<1:0>$ bits. When the ADC is on ($ADON = 1$) and a channel is selected that is also being used by the comparator, then both the comparator and the ADC will see the analog voltage on the pin.

Note: It is the users responsibility to ensure that use of the ADC and comparator simultaneously on the same pin, does not adversely affect the signal being monitored or adversely effect device operation.

When the $CHS<1:0>$ bits are changed during an ADC conversion, the new channel will not be selected until the current conversion is completed. This allows the current conversion to complete with valid results. All channel selection information will be lost when the device enters Sleep.

TABLE 9-1: CHANNEL SELECT (ADCS) BITS AFTER AN EVENT

| Event | $ADCS<1:0>$ |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| MCLR | 11 |
| Conversion completed | $CS<1:0>$ |
| Conversion terminated | $CS<1:0>$ |
| Power-on | 11 |
| Wake from Sleep | 11 |

9.1.4 THE GO/DONE BIT

The $GO/DONE$ bit is used to determine the status of a conversion, to start a conversion and to manually halt a conversion in process. Setting the $GO/DONE$ bit starts a conversion. When the conversion is complete, the ADC module clears the $GO/DONE$ bit. A conversion can be terminated by manually clearing the $GO/DONE$ bit while a conversion is in process. Manual termination of a conversion may result in a partially converted result in ADRES.

The $GO/DONE$ bit is cleared when the device enters Sleep, stopping the current conversion. The ADC does not have a dedicated oscillator, it runs off of the instruction clock. Therefore, no conversion can occur in sleep.

The $GO/DONE$ bit cannot be set when ADON is clear.

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9.1.5 SLEEP

This ADC does not have a dedicated ADC clock, and therefore, no conversion in Sleep is possible. If a conversion is underway and a Sleep command is executed, the GO/DONE and ADON bit will be cleared. This will stop any conversion in process and power-down the ADC module to conserve power. Due to the nature of the conversion process, the ADRES may contain a partial conversion. At least 1 bit must have been converted prior to Sleep to have partial conversion data in ADRES. The ADCS and CHS bits are reset to their default condition; $ANS_{<1:0>} = 11$ and $CHS_{<1:0>} = 11$.

- For accurate conversions, T_{AD} must meet the following:
- $500\text{ ns} < T_{AD} < 50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$
- $T_{AD} = 1/(F_{OSC}/\text{divisor})$

Shaded areas indicate T_{AD} out of range for accurate conversions. If analog input is desired at these frequencies, use $INTOSC/8$ for the ADC clock source.

TABLE 9-2: T_{AD} FOR ADCS SETTINGS WITH VARIOUS OSCILLATORS

| Source | ADCS <1:0> | Divisor | 20 MHz | 16 MHz | 8 MHz | 4 MHz | 1 MHz | 500 kHz | 350 kHz | 200 kHz | 100 kHz | 32 kHz |
|--------|---------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| INTOSC | 11 | 4 | — | — | .5 μs | 1 μs | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| FOSC | 10 | 4 | .2 μs | .25 μs | .5 μs | 1 μs | 4 μs | 8 μs | 11 μs | 20 μs | 40 μs | 125 μs |
| FOSC | 01 | 8 | .4 μs | .5 μs | 1 μs | 2 μs | 8 μs | 16 μs | 23 μs | 40 μs | 80 μs | 250 μs |
| FOSC | 00 | 16 | .8 μs | 1 μs | 2 μs | 4 μs | 16 μs | 32 μs | 46 μs | 80 μs | 160 μs | 500 μs |

TABLE 9-3: EFFECTS OF SLEEP ON ADCON0

| | ANS1 | ANS0 | ADCS1 | ADCS0 | CHS1 | CHS0 | GO/DONE | ADON |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|------|------|---------|------|
| Entering Sleep | Unchanged | Unchanged | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wake or Reset | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

9.1.6 ANALOG CONVERSION RESULT REGISTER

The ADRES register contains the results of the last conversion. These results are present during the sampling period of the next analog conversion process. After the sampling period is over, ADRES is cleared (= 0). A 'leading one' is then right shifted into the ADRES to serve as an internal conversion complete bit. As each bit weight, starting with the MSB, is converted, the leading one is shifted right and the converted bit is stuffed into ADRES. After a total of 9

right shifts of the 'leading one' have taken place, the conversion is complete; the 'leading one' has been shifted out and the GO/DONE bit is cleared.

If the GO/DONE bit is cleared in software during a conversion, the conversion stops. The data in ADRES is the partial conversion result. This data is valid for the bit weights that have been converted. The position of the 'leading one' determines the number of bits that have been converted. The bits that were not converted before the GO/DONE was cleared are unrecoverable.

REGISTER 9-1: ADCON0: A/D CONTROL REGISTER

| R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| ANS1 | ANS0 | ADCS1 | ADCS0 | CHS1 | CHS0 | GO/DONE | ADON |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-6 **ANS<1:0>**: ADC Analog Input Pin Select bits^{(1), (2), (5)}

00 = No pins configured for analog input

01 = AN2 configured as an analog input

10 = AN2 and AN0 configured as analog inputs

11 = AN2, AN1 and AN0 configured as analog inputs

bit 5-4 **ADCS<1:0>**: ADC Conversion Clock Select bits

00 = Fosc/16

01 = Fosc/8

10 = Fosc/4

11 = INTOSC/4

bit 3-2 **CHS<1:0>**: ADC Channel Select bits^{(3), (5)}

00 = Channel AN0

01 = Channel AN1

10 = Channel AN2

11 = 0.6V absolute voltage reference

bit 1 **GO/DONE**: ADC Conversion Status bit⁽⁴⁾

1 = ADC conversion in progress. Setting this bit starts an ADC conversion cycle. This bit is automatically cleared by hardware when the ADC is done converting.

0 = ADC conversion completed/not in progress. Manually clearing this bit while a conversion is in process terminates the current conversion.

bit 0 **ADON**: ADC Enable bit

1 = ADC module is operating

0 = ADC module is shut-off and consumes no power

Note 1: When the ANS bits are set, the channels selected will automatically be forced into Analog mode, regardless of the pin function previously defined. The only exception to this is the comparator, where the analog input to the comparator and the ADC will be active at the same time. It is the users responsibility to ensure that the ADC loading on the comparator input does not affect their application.

2: The ANS<1:0> bits are active regardless of the condition of ADON.

3: CHS<1:0> bits default to 11 after any Reset.

4: If the ADON bit is clear, the GO/DONE bit cannot be set.

5: C1OUT, when enabled, overrides AN2.

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REGISTER 9-2: ADRES: A/D CONVERSION RESULTS REGISTER

| R/W-X | R/W-X | R/W-X | R/W-X | R/W-X | R/W-X | R/W-X | R/W-X |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ADRES7 | ADRES6 | ADRES5 | ADRES4 | ADRES3 | ADRES2 | ADRES1 | ADRES0 |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

EXAMPLE 9-1: PERFORMING AN ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION

```

;Sample code operates out of BANK0

    MOVLW 0xF1      ;configure A/D
    MOVWF ADCON0
    BSF ADCON0, 1   ;start conversion
loop0 BTFSC ADCON0, 1;wait for 'DONE'
      GOTO loop0
      MOVF ADRES, W ;read result
      MOVWF result0 ;save result

      BSF ADCON0, 2 ;setup for read of
                        ;channel 1
      BSF ADCON0, 1 ;start conversion
loop1 BTFSC ADCON0, 1;wait for 'DONE'
      GOTO loop1
      MOVF ADRES, W ;read result
      MOVWF result1 ;save result

      BSF ADCON0, 3 ;setup for read of
      BCF ADCON0, 2 ;channel 2
      BSF ADCON0, 1 ;start conversion
loop2 BTFSC ADCON0, 1;wait for 'DONE'
      GOTO loop2
      MOVF ADRES, W ;read result
      MOVWF result2 ;save result

```

EXAMPLE 9-2: CHANNEL SELECTION CHANGE DURING CONVERSION

```

    MOVLW 0xF1      ;configure A/D
    MOVWF ADCON0
    BSF ADCON0, 1   ;start conversion
    BSF ADCON0, 2   ;setup for read of
                        ;channel 1
loop0 BTFSC ADCON0, 1;wait for 'DONE'
      GOTO loop0
      MOVF ADRES, W ;read result
      MOVWF result0 ;save result

      BSF ADCON0, 1 ;start conversion
      BSF ADCON0, 3 ;setup for read of
      BCF ADCON0, 2 ;channel 2
loop1 BTFSC ADCON0, 1;wait for 'DONE'
      GOTO loop1
      MOVF ADRES, W ;read result
      MOVWF result1 ;save result

      BSF ADCON0, 1 ;start conversion
loop2 BTFSC ADCON0, 1;wait for 'DONE'
      GOTO loop2
      MOVF ADRES, W ;read result
      MOVWF result2 ;save result
      CLRF ADCON0   ;optional: returns
                        ;pins to Digital mode and turns off
                        ;the ADC module

```

10.0 COMPARATOR(S)

This device contains two comparators and a comparator voltage reference.

REGISTER 10-1: CM1CON0: COMPARATOR C1 CONTROL REGISTER

| R-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| C1OUT | $\overline{\text{C1OUTEN}}$ | C1POL | $\overline{\text{C1T0CS}}$ | C1ON | C1NREF | C1PREF | $\overline{\text{C1WU}}$ |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

| | |
|-------|--|
| bit 7 | C1OUT: Comparator Output bit 1 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$ 0 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$ |
| bit 6 | C1OUTEN: Comparator Output Enable bit ^{(1), (2)} 1 = Output of comparator is NOT placed on the C1OUT pin 0 = Output of comparator is placed in the C1OUT pin |
| bit 5 | C1POL: Comparator Output Polarity bit ⁽²⁾ 1 = Output of comparator is not inverted 0 = Output of comparator is inverted |
| bit 4 | C1T0CS: Comparator TMR0 Clock Source bit ⁽²⁾ 1 = TMR0 clock source selected by T0CS control bit 0 = Comparator output used as TMR0 clock source |
| bit 3 | C1ON: Comparator Enable bit 1 = Comparator is on 0 = Comparator is off |
| bit 2 | C1NREF: Comparator Negative Reference Select bit ⁽²⁾ 1 = C1IN- pin 0 = 0.6V VREF |
| bit 1 | C1PREF: Comparator Positive Reference Select bit ⁽²⁾ 1 = C1IN+ pin 0 = C1IN- pin |
| bit 0 | C1WU: Comparator Wake-up On Change Enable bit ⁽²⁾ 1 = Wake-up On Comparator Change is disabled 0 = Wake-up On Comparator Change is enabled |

Note 1: Overrides T0CS bit for TRIS control of RB2.

2: When comparator is turned on, these control bits assert themselves. Otherwise, the other registers have precedence.

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REGISTER 10-2: CM2CON0: COMPARATOR C2 CONTROL REGISTER

| R-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| C2OUT | $\overline{\text{C2OUTEN}}$ | C2POL | C2PREF2 | C2ON | C2NREF | C2PREF1 | $\overline{\text{C2WU}}$ |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

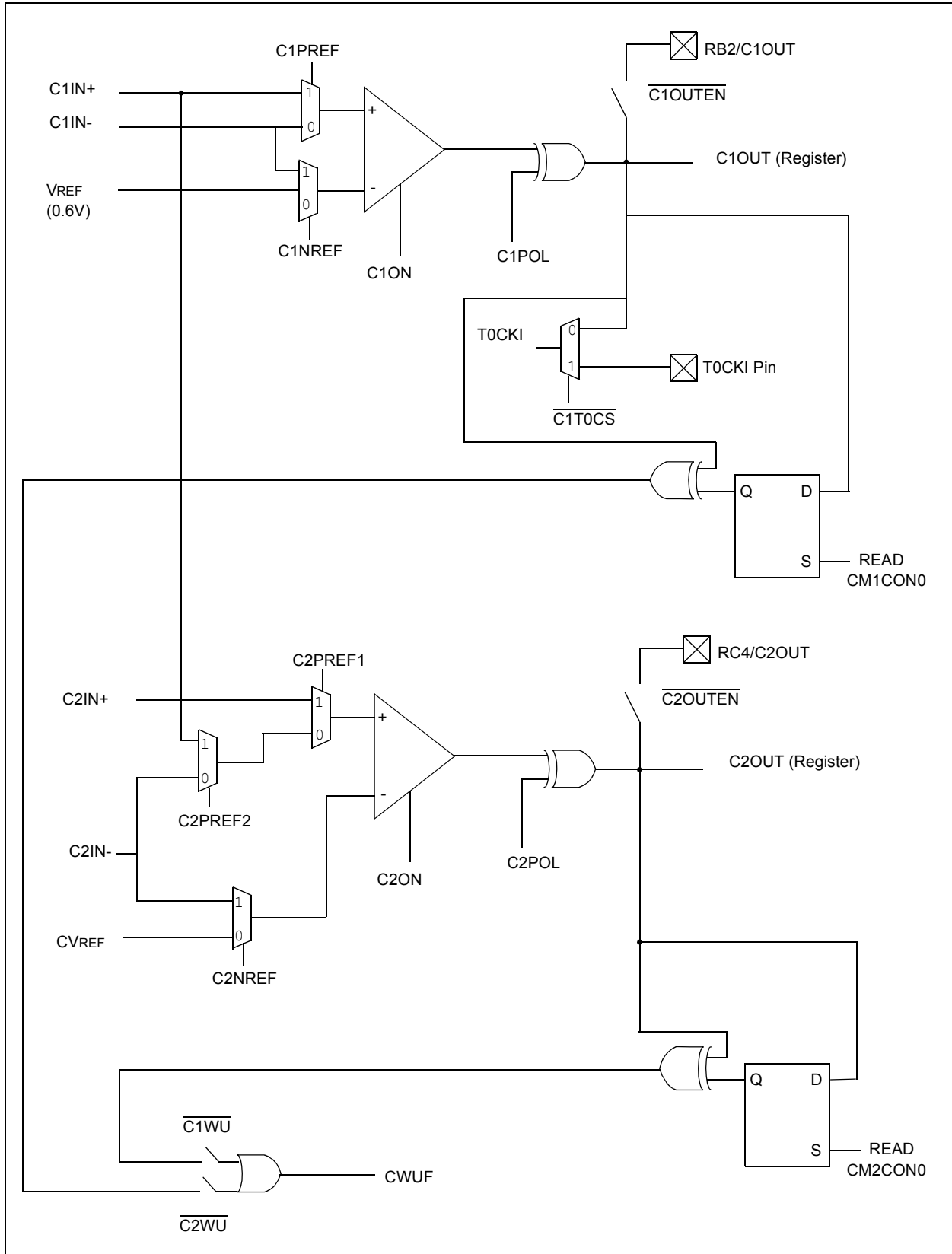
x = Bit is unknown

- bit 7 **C2OUT:** Comparator Output bit
1 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$
0 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
- bit 6 **C2OUTEN:** Comparator Output Enable bit^{(1), (2)}
1 = Output of comparator is NOT placed on the C2OUT pin
0 = Output of comparator is placed in the C2OUT pin
- bit 5 **C2POL:** Comparator Output Polarity bit⁽²⁾
1 = Output of comparator not inverted
0 = Output of comparator inverted
- bit 4 **C2PREF2:** Comparator Positive Reference Select bit⁽²⁾
1 = C1IN+ pin
0 = C2IN- pin
- bit 3 **C2ON:** Comparator Enable bit
1 = Comparator is on
0 = Comparator is off
- bit 2 **C2NREF:** Comparator Negative Reference Select bit⁽²⁾
1 = C2IN- pin
0 = CVREF
- bit 1 **C2PREF1:** Comparator Positive Reference Select bit⁽²⁾
1 = C2IN+ pin
0 = C2PREF2 controls analog input selection
- bit 0 **C2WU:** Comparator Wake-up on Change Enable bit⁽²⁾
1 = Wake-up on Comparator change is disabled
0 = Wake-up on Comparator change is enabled.

Note 1: Overrides TOCS bit for TRIS control of RC4.

2: When comparator is turned on, these control bits assert themselves. Otherwise, the other registers have precedence.

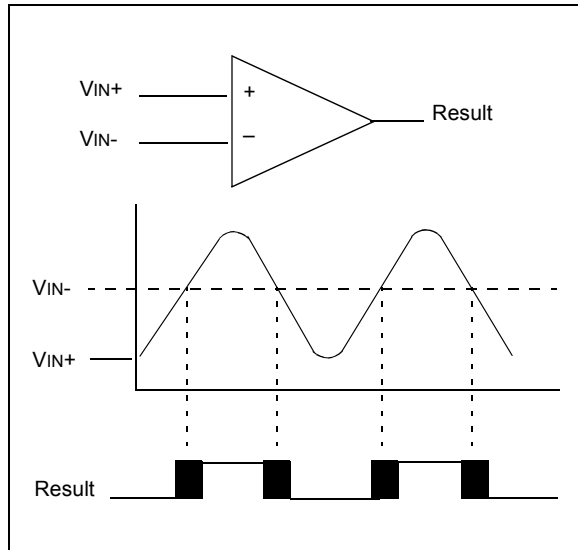
FIGURE 10-1: COMPARATORS BLOCK DIAGRAM



10.1 Comparator Operation

A single comparator is shown in Figure 10-2 along with the relationship between the analog input levels and the digital output. When the analog input at V_{IN+} is less than the analog input V_{IN-} , the output of the comparator is a digital low level. The shaded area of the output of the comparator in Figure 10-2 represent the uncertainty due to input offsets and response time. See Table 14-2 for Common Mode Voltage.

FIGURE 10-2: SINGLE COMPARATOR



10.2 Comparator Reference

An internal reference signal may be used depending on the comparator operating mode. The analog signal that is present at V_{IN-} is compared to the signal at V_{IN+} , and the digital output of the comparator is adjusted accordingly (Figure 10-2). Please see **Section 11.0 “Comparator Voltage Reference Module”** for internal reference specifications.

10.3 Comparator Response Time

Response time is the minimum time after selecting a new reference voltage or input source before the comparator output is to have a valid level. If the comparator inputs are changed, a delay must be used to allow the comparator to settle to its new state. Please see Table 14-3 for comparator response time specifications.

10.4 Comparator Output

The comparator output is read through the CM1CON0 or CM2CON0 register. This bit is read-only. The comparator output may also be used externally, see Figure 10-1.

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

10.5 Comparator Wake-up Flag

The Comparator Wake-up Flag is set whenever all of the following conditions are met:

- $\overline{C1WU} = 0$ (CM1CON0<0>) or $\overline{C2WU} = 0$ (CM2CON0<0>)
- CM1CON0 or CM2CON0 has been read to latch the last known state of the C1OUT and C2OUT bit (MOVF CM1CON0, W)
- Device is in Sleep
- The output of a comparator has changed state

The wake-up flag may be cleared in software or by another device Reset.

10.6 Comparator Operation During Sleep

When the comparator is enabled it is active. To minimize power consumption while in Sleep mode, turn off the comparator before entering Sleep.

10.7 Effects of Reset

A Power-on Reset (POR) forces the CM2CON0 register to its Reset state. This forces the Comparator input pins to analog Reset mode. Device current is minimized when analog inputs are present at Reset time.

10.8 Analog Input Connection Considerations

A simplified circuit for an analog input is shown in Figure 10-3. Since the analog pins are connected to a digital output, they have reverse biased diodes to V_{DD} and V_{SS} . The analog input, therefore, must be between V_{SS} and V_{DD} . If the input voltage deviates from this range by more than 0.6V in either direction, one of the diodes is forward biased and a latch-up may occur. A maximum source impedance of 10 k Ω is recommended for the analog sources. Any external component connected to an analog input pin, such as a capacitor or a Zener diode, should have very little leakage current.

FIGURE 10-3: ANALOG INPUT MODE

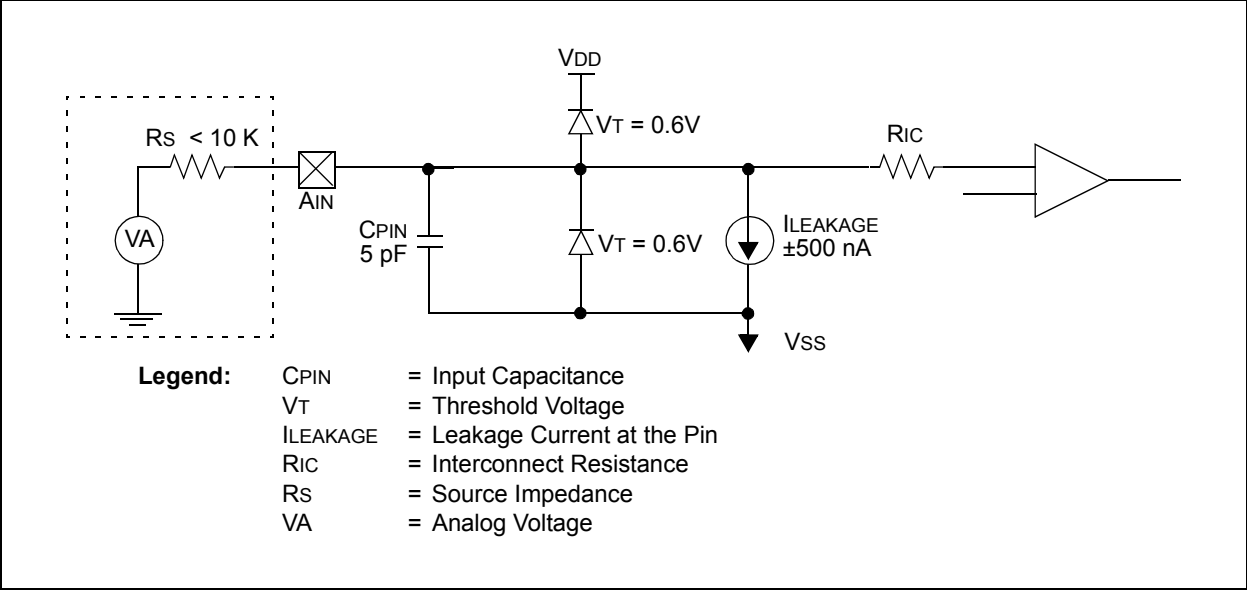


TABLE 10-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPARATOR MODULE

| 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 |
|---------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| STATUS | RBWUF | CWUF | PA0 | \overline{TO} | \overline{PD} | Z | DC | C | 0001 1xxx | qq0q quuu |
| CM1CON0 | C1OUT | $\overline{C1OUTEN}$ | C1POL | $\overline{C1T0CS}$ | C1ON | C1NREF | C1PREF | $\overline{C1WU}$ | q111 1111 | quuu uuuu |
| CM2CON0 | C2OUT | $\overline{C2OUTEN}$ | C2POL | C2PREF2 | C2ON | C2NREF | C2PREF1 | $\overline{C2WU}$ | q111 1111 | quuu uuuu |
| TRIS | — | — | I/O Control Register (PORTB, PORTC) | | | | | | --11 1111 | --11 1111 |

Legend: x = Unknown, u = Unchanged, — = Unimplemented, read as '0', q = Depends on condition.

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NOTES:

11.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE MODULE

The Comparator Voltage Reference module also allows the selection of an internally generated voltage reference for one of the C2 comparator inputs. The VRCON register (Register 11-1) controls the Voltage Reference module shown in Figure 11-1.

11.1 Configuring The Voltage Reference

The voltage reference can output 32 voltage levels; 16 in a high range and 16 in a low range.

Equation 11-1 determines the output voltages:

EQUATION 11-1:

$$\begin{aligned} VRR = 1 \text{ (low range): } CVREF &= (VR<3:0>/24) \times VDD \\ VRR = 0 \text{ (high range): } \\ CVREF &= (VDD/4) + (VR<3:0> \times VDD/32) \end{aligned}$$

11.2 Voltage Reference Accuracy/Error

The full range of VSS to VDD cannot be realized due to construction of the module. The transistors on the top and bottom of the resistor ladder network (Figure 11-1) keep CVREF from approaching VSS or VDD. The exception is when the module is disabled by clearing the VREN bit of the VRCON register. When disabled, the reference voltage is VSS when VR<3:0> is '0000' and the VRR bit of the VRCON register is set. This allows the comparator to detect a zero-crossing and not consume the CVREF module current.

The voltage reference is VDD derived and, therefore, the CVREF output changes with fluctuations in VDD. The tested absolute accuracy of the comparator voltage reference can be found in **Section 14.0 "Electrical Characteristics"**.

REGISTER 11-1: VRCON: VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONTROL REGISTER

| R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| VREN | VROE | VRR | — | VR3 | VR2 | VR1 | VR0 |
| bit 7 | | | | | | | bit 0 |

Legend:

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

- bit 7 **VREN:** CVREF Enable bit
 1 = CVREF is powered on
 0 = CVREF is powered down, no current is drawn
- bit 6 **VROE:** CVREF Output Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = CVREF output is enabled
 0 = CVREF output is disabled
- bit 5 **VRR:** CVREF Range Selection bit
 1 = Low range
 0 = High range
- bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3-0 **VR<3:0>** CVREF Value Selection bit
 When VRR = 1: CVREF = (VR<3:0>/24)*VDD
 When VRR = 0: CVREF = VDD/4 + (VR<3:0>/32)*VDD

Note 1: When this bit is set, the TRIS for the CVREF pin is overridden and the analog voltage is placed on the CVREF pin.

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FIGURE 11-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM

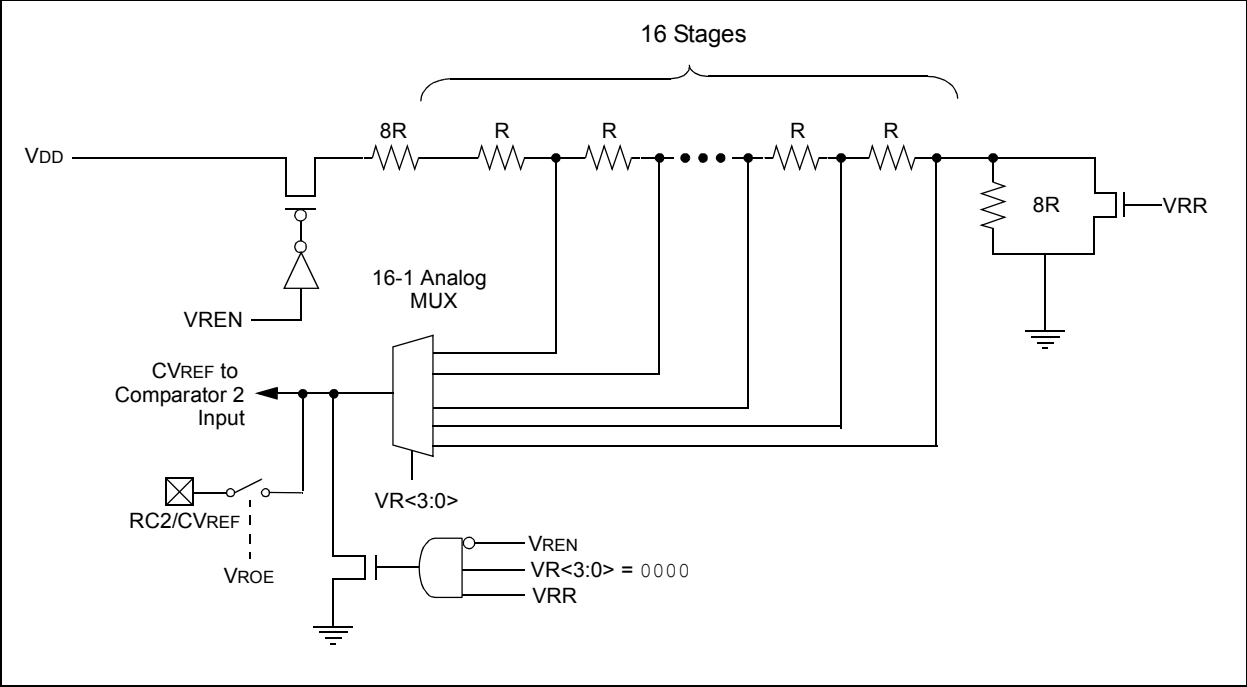


TABLE 11-1: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

| 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 |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------------|---------------------------|
| VRCON | VREN | VROE | VRR | — | VR3 | VR2 | VR1 | VR0 | 001- 1111 | uuu- uuuu |
| CM1CON0 | C1OUT | C1OUTEN | C1POL | C1T0CS | C1ON | C1NREF | C1PREF | C1WU | q111 1111 | quuu uuuu |
| CM2CON0 | C2OUT | C2OUTEN | C2POL | C2PREF2 | C2ON | C2NREF | C2PREF1 | C2WU | q111 1111 | quuu uuuu |

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented, read as '0', q = value depends on condition.

12.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

The PIC16 instruction set is highly orthogonal and is comprised of three basic categories.

- **Byte-oriented** operations
- **Bit-oriented** operations
- **Literal and control** operations

Each PIC16 instruction is a 12-bit word divided into an **opcode**, which specifies the instruction type, and one or more **operands** which further specify the operation of the instruction. The formats for each of the categories is presented in Figure 12-1, while the various opcode fields are summarized in Table 12-1.

For **byte-oriented** instructions, 'f' represents a file register designator and 'd' represents a destination designator. The file register designator specifies which file register is to be used by the instruction.

The destination designator specifies where the result of the operation is to be placed. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is placed in the file register specified in the instruction.

For **bit-oriented** instructions, 'b' represents a bit field designator which selects the number of the bit affected by the operation, while 'f' represents the number of the file in which the bit is located.

For **literal and control** operations, 'k' represents an 8 or 9-bit constant or literal value.

TABLE 12-1: OPCODE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS

| Field | Description |
|--------------|---|
| f | Register file address (0x00 to 0x7F) |
| W | Working register (accumulator) |
| b | Bit address within an 8-bit file register |
| k | Literal field, constant data or label |
| x | Don't care location (= 0 or 1) The assembler will generate code with x = 0. It is the recommended form of use for compatibility with all Microchip software tools. |
| d | Destination select; d = 0 (store result in W) d = 1 (store result in file register 'f') Default is d = 1 |
| label | Label name |
| TOS | Top-of-Stack |
| PC | Program Counter |
| WDT | Watchdog Timer counter |
| TO | Time-out bit |
| PD | Power-down bit |
| dest | Destination, either the W register or the specified register file location |
| [] | Options |
| () | Contents |
| \mathbb{R} | Assigned to |
| < > | Register bit field |
| \mathbb{E} | In the set of |
| italics | User defined term (font is courier) |

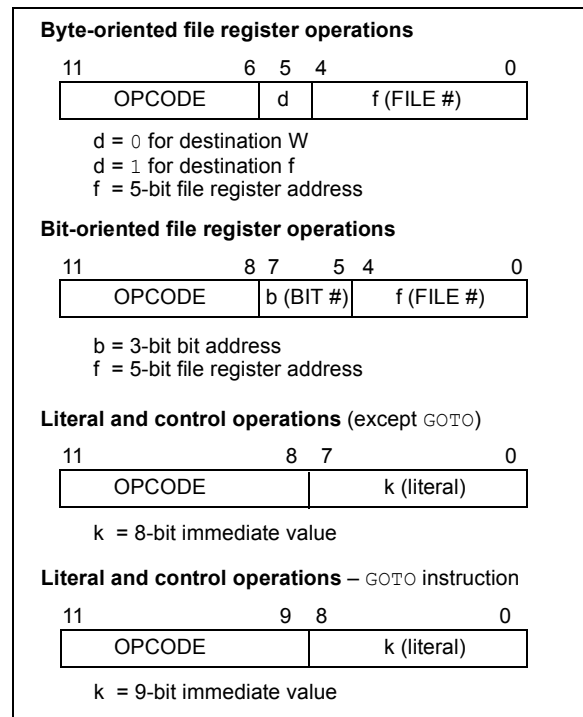
All instructions are executed within a single instruction cycle, unless a conditional test is true or the program counter is changed as a result of an instruction. In this case, the execution takes two instruction cycles. One instruction cycle consists of four oscillator periods. Thus, for an oscillator frequency of 4 MHz, the normal instruction execution time is 1 μ s. If a conditional test is true or the program counter is changed as a result of an instruction, the instruction execution time is 2 μ s.

Figure 12-1 shows the three general formats that the instructions can have. All examples in the figure use the following format to represent a hexadecimal number:

0xhhh

where 'h' signifies a hexadecimal digit.

FIGURE 12-1: GENERAL FORMAT FOR INSTRUCTIONS



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TABLE 12-2: INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

| Mnemonic, Operands | | Description | Cycles | 12-Bit Opcode | | | Status Affected | Notes |
|---------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------|------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | | MSb | LSb | | | |
| ADDWF | f, d | Add W and f | 1 | 0001 | 11df | ffff | C, DC, Z | 1, 2, 4 |
| ANDWF | f, d | AND W with f | 1 | 0001 | 01df | ffff | Z | 2, 4 |
| CLRF | f | Clear f | 1 | 0000 | 011f | ffff | Z | 4 |
| CLRW | — | Clear W | 1 | 0000 | 0100 | 0000 | Z | |
| COMF | f, d | Complement f | 1 | 0010 | 01df | ffff | Z | |
| DECF | f, d | Decrement f | 1 | 0000 | 11df | ffff | Z | 2, 4 |
| DECFSZ | f, d | Decrement f, Skip if 0 | 1 ⁽²⁾ | 0010 | 11df | ffff | None | 2, 4 |
| INCF | f, d | Increment f | 1 | 0010 | 10df | ffff | Z | 2, 4 |
| INCFSZ | f, d | Increment f, Skip if 0 | 1 ⁽²⁾ | 0011 | 11df | ffff | None | 2, 4 |
| IORWF | f, d | Inclusive OR W with f | 1 | 0001 | 00df | ffff | Z | 2, 4 |
| MOVF | f, d | Move f | 1 | 0010 | 00df | ffff | Z | 2, 4 |
| MOVWF | f | Move W to f | 1 | 0000 | 001f | ffff | None | 1, 4 |
| NOP | — | No Operation | 1 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | None | |
| RLF | f, d | Rotate left f through Carry | 1 | 0011 | 01df | ffff | C | 2, 4 |
| RRF | f, d | Rotate right f through Carry | 1 | 0011 | 00df | ffff | C | 2, 4 |
| SUBWF | f, d | Subtract W from f | 1 | 0000 | 10df | ffff | C, DC, Z | 1, 2, 4 |
| SWAPF | f, d | Swap f | 1 | 0011 | 10df | ffff | None | 2, 4 |
| XORWF | f, d | Exclusive OR W with f | 1 | 0001 | 10df | ffff | Z | 2, 4 |
| BIT-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS | | | | | | | | |
| BCF | f, b | Bit Clear f | 1 | 0100 | bbbf | ffff | None | 2, 4 |
| BSF | f, b | Bit Set f | 1 | 0101 | bbbf | ffff | None | 2, 4 |
| BTFSC | f, b | Bit Test f, Skip if Clear | 1 ⁽²⁾ | 0110 | bbbf | ffff | None | |
| BTFSS | f, b | Bit Test f, Skip if Set | 1 ⁽²⁾ | 0111 | bbbf | ffff | None | |
| LITERAL AND CONTROL OPERATIONS | | | | | | | | |
| ANDLW | k | AND literal with W | 1 | 1110 | kkkk | kkkk | Z | 1 |
| CALL | k | Call Subroutine | 2 | 1001 | kkkk | kkkk | None | |
| CLRWDT | — | Clear Watchdog Timer | 1 | 0000 | 0000 | 0100 | TO, PD | |
| GOTO | k | Unconditional branch | 2 | 101k | kkkk | kkkk | None | |
| IORLW | k | Inclusive OR literal with W | 1 | 1101 | kkkk | kkkk | Z | 3 |
| MOVLW | k | Move literal to W | 1 | 1100 | kkkk | kkkk | None | |
| OPTION | — | Load OPTION register | 1 | 0000 | 0000 | 0010 | None | |
| RETLW | k | Return, place literal in W | 2 | 1000 | kkkk | kkkk | None | |
| SLEEP | — | Go into Standby mode | 1 | 0000 | 0000 | 0011 | TO, PD | |
| TRIS | f | Load TRIS register | 1 | 0000 | 0000 | 0fff | None | |
| XORLW | k | Exclusive OR literal to W | 1 | 1111 | kkkk | kkkk | Z | |

Note 1: The 9th bit of the program counter will be forced to a '0' by any instruction that writes to the PC except for GOTO. See Section 4.6 "Program Counter".

- When an I/O register is modified as a function of itself (e.g. MOVF PORTB, 1), the value used will be that value present on the pins themselves. For example, if the data latch is '1' for a pin configured as input and is driven low by an external device, the data will be written back with a '0'.
- The instruction TRIS f, where f = 6, causes the contents of the W register to be written to the tri-state latches of PORTB. A '1' forces the pin to a high-impedance state and disables the output buffers.
- If this instruction is executed on the TMR0 register (and, where applicable, d = 1), the prescaler will be cleared (if assigned to TMR0).

ADDWF Add W and f

Syntax: [*label*] ADDWF f,d

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

Operation: $(W) + (f) \rightarrow (\text{dest})$

Status Affected: C, DC, Z

Description: Add the contents of the W register and 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'.

BCF Bit Clear f

Syntax: [*label*] BCF f,b

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$
 $0 \leq b \leq 7$

Operation: $0 \rightarrow (f)$

Status Affected: None

Description: Bit 'b' in register 'f' is cleared.

ANDLW AND literal with W

Syntax: [*label*] ANDLW k

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

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

Status Affected: Z

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

BSF Bit Set f

Syntax: [*label*] BSF f,b

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$
 $0 \leq b \leq 7$

Operation: $1 \rightarrow (f)$

Status Affected: None

Description: Bit 'b' in register 'f' is set.

ANDWF AND W with f

Syntax: [*label*] ANDWF f,d

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

Operation: $(W).AND. (f) \rightarrow (\text{dest})$

Status Affected: Z

Description: The contents of the W register are AND'ed 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'.

BTFSC Bit Test f, Skip if Clear

Syntax: [*label*] BTFSC f,b

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$
 $0 \leq b \leq 7$

Operation: skip if $(f) = 0$

Status Affected: None

Description: If bit 'b' in register 'f' is '0', then the next instruction is skipped.
 If bit 'b' is '0', then the next instruction fetched during the current instruction execution is discarded, and a NOP is executed instead, making this a two-cycle instruction.

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BTFSS **Bit Test f, Skip if Set**

Syntax: [*label*] BTFSS f,b

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$
 $0 \leq b < 7$

Operation: skip if (f) = 1

Status Affected: None

Description: If bit 'b' in register 'f' is '1', then the next instruction is skipped.
 If bit 'b' is '1', then the next instruction fetched during the current instruction execution, is discarded and a NOP is executed instead, making this a two-cycle instruction.

CALL **Subroutine Call**

Syntax: [*label*] CALL k

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: (PC) + 1 → Top-of-Stack;
 k → PC<7:0>;
 (STATUS<6:5>) → PC<10:9>;
 0 → PC<8>

Status Affected: None

Description: Subroutine call. First, return address (PC + 1) is PUSHed onto the stack. The eight-bit immediate address is loaded into PC bits <7:0>. The upper bits PC<10:9> are loaded from STATUS<6:5>, PC<8> is cleared. CALL is a two-cycle instruction.

CLRF **Clear f**

Syntax: [*label*] CLRF f

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$

Operation: 00h → (f);
 1 → Z

Status Affected: Z

Description: The contents of register 'f' are cleared and the Z bit is set.

CLRW **Clear W**

Syntax: [*label*] CLRW

Operands: None

Operation: 00h → (W);
 1 → Z

Status Affected: Z

Description: The W register is cleared. Zero bit (Z) is set.

CLRWD T **Clear Watchdog Timer**

Syntax: [*label*] CLRWD T

Operands: None

Operation: 00h → WDT;
 0 → WDT prescaler (if assigned);
 1 → \overline{TO} ;
 1 → \overline{PD}

Status Affected: \overline{TO} , \overline{PD}

Description: The CLRWD instruction resets the WDT. It also resets the prescaler, if the prescaler is assigned to the WDT and not Timer0. Status bits \overline{TO} and \overline{PD} are set.

COMF **Complement f**

Syntax: [*label*] COMF f,d

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

Operation: (f) → (dest)

Status Affected: Z

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

| DECF | Decrement f |
|------------------|--|
| Syntax: | [<i>label</i>] DECF f,d |
| Operands: | $0 \leq f \leq 31$ $d \in [0,1]$ |
| Operation: | $(f) - 1 \rightarrow (\text{dest})$ |
| Status Affected: | Z |
| Description: | Decrement register 'f'. If 'd' is '0', the result is stored in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register 'f'. |

| INCF | Increment f |
|------------------|--|
| Syntax: | [<i>label</i>] INCF f,d |
| Operands: | $0 \leq f \leq 31$ $d \in [0,1]$ |
| Operation: | $(f) + 1 \rightarrow (\text{dest})$ |
| 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'. |

| DECFSZ | Decrement f, Skip if 0 |
|------------------|---|
| Syntax: | [<i>label</i>] DECFSZ f,d |
| Operands: | $0 \leq f \leq 31$ $d \in [0,1]$ |
| Operation: | $(f) - 1 \rightarrow d$; skip if result = 0 |
| Status Affected: | None |
| Description: | The contents of register 'f' are decremented. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is placed back in register 'f'. If the result is '0', the next instruction, which is already fetched, is discarded and a NOP is executed instead making it a two-cycle instruction. |

| INCFSZ | Increment f, Skip if 0 |
|------------------|--|
| Syntax: | [<i>label</i>] INCFSZ f,d |
| Operands: | $0 \leq f \leq 31$ $d \in [0,1]$ |
| Operation: | $(f) + 1 \rightarrow (\text{dest})$, 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 '0', then the next instruction, which is already fetched, is discarded and a NOP is executed instead making it a two-cycle instruction. |

| GOTO | Unconditional Branch |
|------------------|---|
| Syntax: | [<i>label</i>] GOTO k |
| Operands: | $0 \leq k \leq 511$ |
| Operation: | $k \rightarrow \text{PC}<8:0>$; $\text{STATUS}<6:5> \rightarrow \text{PC}<10:9>$ |
| Status Affected: | None |
| Description: | GOTO is an unconditional branch. The 9-bit immediate value is loaded into PC bits <8:0>. The upper bits of PC are loaded from STATUS<6:5>. GOTO is a two-cycle instruction. |

| IORLW | Inclusive OR literal with W |
|------------------|--|
| Syntax: | [<i>label</i>] IORLW k |
| Operands: | $0 \leq k \leq 255$ |
| Operation: | $(W) .\text{OR.} (k) \rightarrow (W)$ |
| 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. |

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IORWF **Inclusive OR W with f**

Syntax: [*label*] IORWF f,d

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

Operation: (W).OR. (f) \rightarrow (dest)

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'.

MOVWF **Move W to f**

Syntax: [*label*] MOVWF f

Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$

Operation: (W) \rightarrow (f)

Status Affected: None

Description: Move data from the W register to register 'f'.

MOVF **Move f**

Syntax: [*label*] MOVF f,d

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

Operation: (f) \rightarrow (dest)

Status Affected: Z

Description: The contents of register 'f' are moved to destination 'd'. If 'd' is '0', destination is the W register. If 'd' is '1', the destination is file register 'f'. 'd' = 1 is useful as a test of a file register, since status flag Z is affected.

NOP **No Operation**

Syntax: [*label*] NOP

Operands: None

Operation: No operation

Status Affected: None

Description: No operation.

MOVLW **Move Literal to W**

Syntax: [*label*] MOVLW k

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: $k \rightarrow$ (W)

Status Affected: None

Description: The eight-bit literal 'k' is loaded into the W register. The "don't cares" will assembled as '0's.

OPTION **Load OPTION Register**

Syntax: [*label*] OPTION

Operands: None

Operation: (W) \rightarrow OPTION

Status Affected: None

Description: The content of the W register is loaded into the OPTION register.

RETLW Return with Literal in W

Syntax: [*label*] RETLW *k*

Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$

Operation: $k \rightarrow (W)$;
TOS \rightarrow PC

Status Affected: None

Description: The W register is loaded with the eight-bit literal 'k'. The program counter is loaded from the top of the stack (the return address). This is a two-cycle instruction.

SLEEP Enter SLEEP Mode

Syntax: [*label*] SLEEP

Operands: None

Operation: 00h \rightarrow WDT;
0 \rightarrow WDT prescaler;
1 \rightarrow \overline{TO} ;
0 \rightarrow \overline{PD}

Status Affected: \overline{TO} , \overline{PD} , RBWUF

Description: Time-out Status bit (\overline{TO}) is set. The Power-down Status bit (\overline{PD}) is cleared.
RBWUF is unaffected.
The WDT and its prescaler are cleared.
The processor is put into Sleep mode with the oscillator stopped.
See **Section 8.9 "Power-down Mode (Sleep)"** on Sleep for more details.

RLF Rotate Left f through Carry

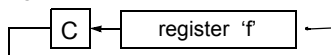
Syntax: [*label*] RLF *f*,*d*

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

Operation: See description below

Status Affected: C

Description: The contents of register 'f' are rotated one bit to the left through the Carry flag. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is stored back in register 'f'.



SUBWF Subtract W from f

Syntax: [*label*] SUBWF *f*,*d*

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

Operation: $(f) - (W) \rightarrow (\text{dest})$

Status Affected: C, DC, Z

Description: Subtract (2's complement method) the W register from 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'.

RRF Rotate Right f through Carry

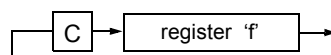
Syntax: [*label*] RRF *f*,*d*

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

Operation: See description below

Status Affected: C

Description: The contents of register 'f' are rotated one bit to the right through the Carry flag. If 'd' is '0', the result is placed in the W register. If 'd' is '1', the result is placed back in register 'f'.



SWAPF Swap Nibbles in f

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

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

Operation: $(f<3:0>) \rightarrow (\text{dest}<7:4>)$;
 $(f<7:4>) \rightarrow (\text{dest}<3:0>)$

Status Affected: None

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'.

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TRIS Load TRIS Register

Syntax: [*label*] TRIS *f*
Operands: *f* = 6
Operation: (*W*) → TRIS register *f*
Status Affected: None
Description: TRIS register '*f*' (*f* = 6 or 7) is loaded with the contents of the *W* register

XORLW Exclusive OR literal with W

Syntax: [*label*] XORLW *k*
Operands: $0 \leq k \leq 255$
Operation: (*W*) .XOR. *k* → (*W*)
Status Affected: Z
Description: The contents of the *W* register are XOR'ed with the eight-bit literal '*k*'. The result is placed in the *W* register.

XORWF Exclusive OR W with f

Syntax: [*label*] XORWF *f,d*
Operands: $0 \leq f \leq 31$
 d ∈ [0,1]
Operation: (*W*) .XOR. (*f*) → (*dest*)
Status Affected: Z
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*'.

13.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

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

- Integrated Development Environment
 - MPLAB® IDE Software
- Compilers/Assemblers/Linkers
 - MPLAB C Compiler for Various Device Families
 - HI-TECH C for Various Device Families
 - MPASM™ Assembler
 - MPLINK™ Object Linker/
MPLIB™ Object Librarian
 - MPLAB Assembler/Linker/Librarian for Various Device Families
- Simulators
 - MPLAB SIM Software Simulator
- Emulators
 - MPLAB REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator
- In-Circuit Debuggers
 - MPLAB ICD 3
 - PICKit™ 3 Debug Express
- Device Programmers
 - PICKit™ 2 Programmer
 - MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer
- Low-Cost Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

13.1 MPLAB Integrated Development Environment Software

The MPLAB IDE software brings an ease of software development previously unseen in the 8/16/32-bit microcontroller market. The MPLAB IDE is a Windows® operating system-based application that contains:

- A single graphical interface to all debugging tools
 - Simulator
 - Programmer (sold separately)
 - In-Circuit 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
- Drag and drop variables from source to watch windows
- Extensive on-line help
- Integration of select third party tools, such as IAR C Compilers

The MPLAB IDE allows you to:

- Edit your source files (either C or assembly)
- One-touch compile or assemble, and download to emulator and simulator tools (automatically updates all project information)
- Debug using:
 - Source files (C or assembly)
 - Mixed C and assembly
 - 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 increased flexibility and power.

13.2 MPLAB C Compilers for Various Device Families

The MPLAB C Compiler code development systems are complete ANSI C compilers for Microchip's PIC18, PIC24 and PIC32 families of microcontrollers and the dsPIC30 and dsPIC33 families of digital signal controllers. These compilers provide powerful integration capabilities, superior code optimization and ease of use.

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

13.3 HI-TECH C for Various Device Families

The HI-TECH C Compiler code development systems are complete ANSI C compilers for Microchip's PIC family of microcontrollers and the dsPIC family of digital signal controllers. These compilers provide powerful integration capabilities, omniscient code generation and ease of use.

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

The compilers include a macro assembler, linker, pre-processor, and one-step driver, and can run on multiple platforms.

13.4 MPASM Assembler

The MPASM Assembler is a full-featured, universal macro assembler for PIC10/12/16/18 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

13.5 MPLINK Object Linker/ MPLIB Object Librarian

The MPLINK Object Linker combines relocatable objects created by the MPASM Assembler and the MPLAB C18 C Compiler. It can link relocatable objects from precompiled libraries, using directives from a linker script.

The MPLIB Object Librarian manages the creation and modification of library files of precompiled 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/library 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

13.6 MPLAB Assembler, Linker and Librarian for Various Device Families

MPLAB Assembler produces relocatable machine code from symbolic assembly language for PIC24, PIC32 and dsPIC devices. MPLAB C 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 device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB IDE compatibility

13.7 MPLAB SIM Software Simulator

The MPLAB SIM Software Simulator allows code development in a PC-hosted environment by simulating the PIC MCUs and dsPIC® DSCs on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a comprehensive stimulus controller. Registers can be logged to files for further run-time analysis. The trace buffer and logic analyzer display extend the power of the simulator to record and track program execution, actions on I/O, most peripherals and internal registers.

The MPLAB SIM Software Simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB C Compilers, and the MPASM and MPLAB Assemblers. The software simulator offers the flexibility to develop and debug code outside of the hardware laboratory environment, making it an excellent, economical software development tool.

13.8 MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System is Microchip's next generation high-speed emulator for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs PIC® Flash MCUs and dsPIC® Flash DSCs with the easy-to-use, powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE), included with each kit.

The emulator is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with either a connector compatible with in-circuit debugger systems (RJ11) or with the new high-speed, noise tolerant, Low-Voltage Differential Signal (LVDS) interconnection (CAT5).

The emulator is field upgradable through future firmware downloads in MPLAB IDE. In upcoming releases of MPLAB IDE, new devices will be supported, and new features will be added. MPLAB REAL ICE offers significant advantages over competitive emulators including low-cost, full-speed emulation, run-time variable watches, trace analysis, complex breakpoints, a ruggedized probe interface and long (up to three meters) interconnection cables.

13.9 MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System is Microchip's most cost effective high-speed hardware debugger/programmer for Microchip Flash Digital Signal Controller (DSC) and microcontroller (MCU) devices. It debugs and programs PIC® Flash microcontrollers and dsPIC® DSCs with the powerful, yet easy-to-use graphical user interface of MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE).

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger probe is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with a connector compatible with the MPLAB ICD 2 or MPLAB REAL ICE systems (RJ-11). MPLAB ICD 3 supports all MPLAB ICD 2 headers.

13.10 PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer and PICkit 3 Debug Express

The MPLAB PICkit 3 allows debugging and programming of PIC® and dsPIC® Flash microcontrollers at a most affordable price point using the powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE). The MPLAB PICkit 3 is connected to the design engineer's PC using a full speed USB interface and can be connected to the target via an Microchip debug (RJ-11) connector (compatible with MPLAB ICD 3 and MPLAB REAL ICE). The connector uses two device I/O pins and the reset line to implement in-circuit debugging and In-Circuit Serial Programming™.

The PICkit 3 Debug Express include the PICkit 3, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

13.11 PICKit 2 Development Programmer/Debugger and PICKit 2 Debug Express

The PICKit™ 2 Development Programmer/Debugger is a low-cost development tool with an easy to use interface for programming and debugging Microchip's Flash families of microcontrollers. The full featured Windows® programming interface supports baseline (PIC10F, PIC12F5xx, PIC16F5xx), midrange (PIC12F6xx, PIC16F), PIC18F, PIC24, dsPIC30, dsPIC33, and PIC32 families of 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit microcontrollers, and many Microchip Serial EEPROM products. With Microchip's powerful MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE) the PICKit™ 2 enables in-circuit debugging on most PIC® microcontrollers. In-Circuit-Debugging runs, halts and single steps the program while the PIC microcontroller is embedded in the application. When halted at a breakpoint, the file registers can be examined and modified.

The PICKit 2 Debug Express include the PICKit 2, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

13.12 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at VDDMIN and VDDMAX for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP™ cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

13.13 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

14.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings^(†)

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Ambient temperature under bias | -40°C to +125°C |
| Storage temperature | -65°C to +150°C |
| Voltage on V _{DD} with respect to V _{SS} | 0 to +6.5V |
| Voltage on $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ with respect to V _{SS} | 0 to +13.5V |
| Voltage on all other pins with respect to V _{SS} | -0.3V to (V _{DD} + 0.3V) |
| Total power dissipation ⁽¹⁾ | 700 mW |
| Max. current out of V _{SS} pin | 200 mA |
| Max. current into V _{DD} pin | 150 mA |
| Input clamp current, I _{IK} (V _I < 0 or V _I > V _{DD}) | ±20 mA |
| Output clamp current, I _{OK} (V _O < 0 or V _O > V _{DD}) | ±20 mA |
| Max. output current sunk by any I/O pin | 25 mA |
| Max. output current sourced by any I/O pin | 25 mA |
| Max. output current sourced by I/O port | 75 mA |
| Max. output current sunk by I/O port | 75 mA |

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

[†]NOTICE: Stresses above those listed under “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 14-1: PIC16F526 VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$

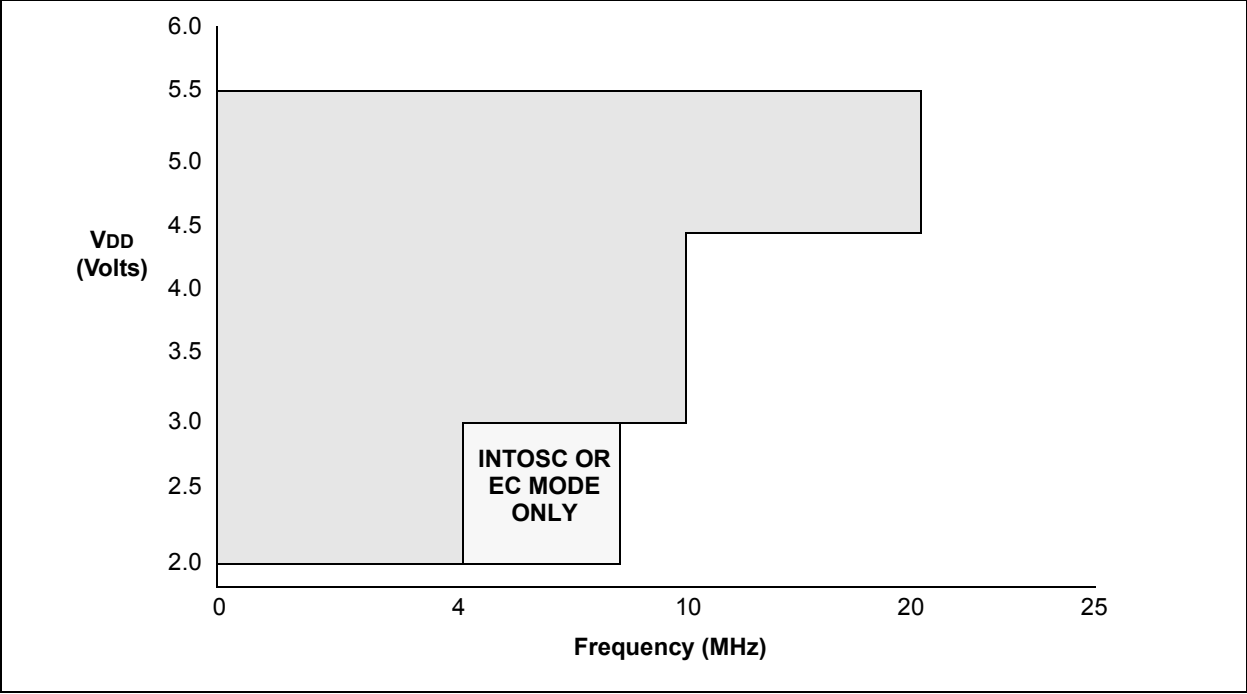
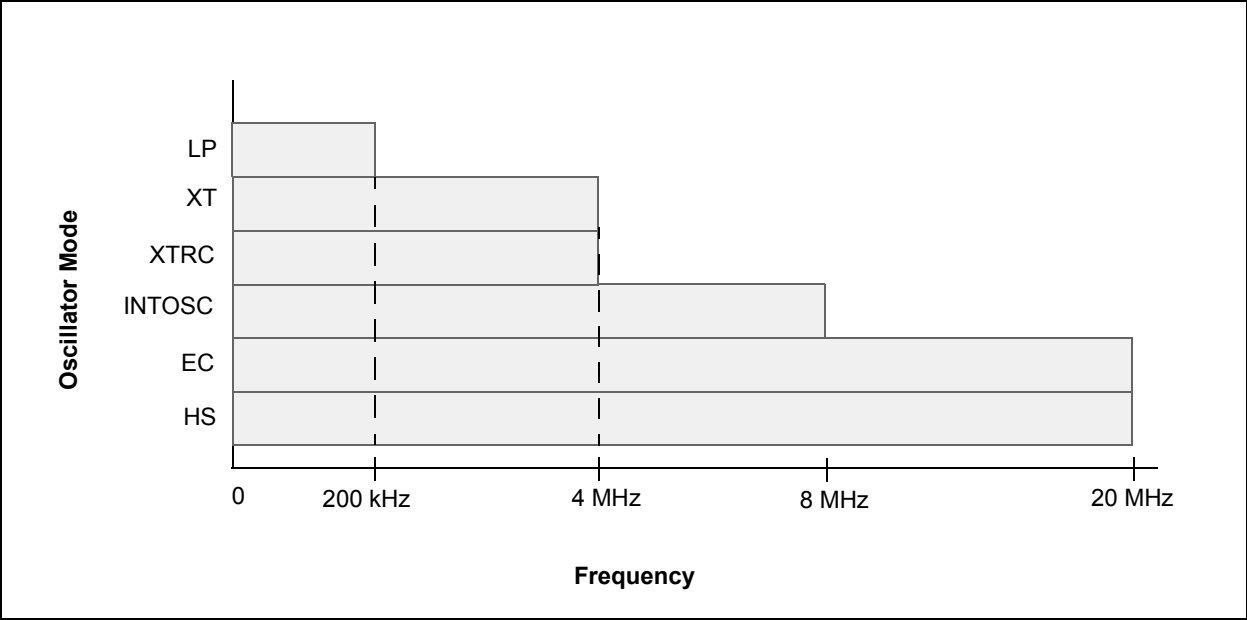


FIGURE 14-2: MAXIMUM OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY TABLE



14.1 DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)

| DC Characteristics | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (industrial) | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|---|---------------------|------|-------|---|
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| D001 | VDD | Supply Voltage | 2.0 | | 5.5 | V | See Figure 14-1 |
| D002 | VDR | RAM Data Retention Voltage⁽²⁾ | — | 1.5* | — | V | Device in Sleep mode |
| D003 | VPOR | VDD Start Voltage to ensure Power-on Reset | — | VSS | — | V | See Section 8.4 “Power-on Reset (POR)” for details |
| D004 | SVDD | VDD Rise Rate to ensure Power-on Reset | 0.05* | — | — | V/ms | See Section 8.4 “Power-on Reset (POR)” for details |
| D005 | IDDP | Supply Current During Prog/ Erase | — | 250* | — | μA | |
| D010 | IDD | Supply Current^(3, 4, 6) | — | 175 | 250 | μA | FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 400 | 700 | μA | FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 5.0V |
| | | | — | 250 | 400 | μA | FOSC = 8 MHz, VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 0.75 | 1.2 | mA | FOSC = 8 MHz, VDD = 5.0V |
| | | | — | 1.4 | 2.2 | mA | FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.0V |
| D020 | IPD | Power-down Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 0.1 | 1.2 | μA | VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 0.35 | 2.2 | μA | VDD = 5.0V |
| D022 | IWDT | WDT Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 1.0 | 3.0 | μA | VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 7.0 | 16.0 | μA | VDD = 5.0V |
| D023 | ICMP | Comparator Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 15 | 26 | μA | VDD = 2.0V (per comparator) |
| | | | — | 60 | 76 | μA | VDD = 5.0V (per comparator) |
| D022 | ICVREF | CVREF Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 30 | 75 | μA | VDD = 2.0V (high range) |
| | | | — | 75 | 135 | μA | VDD = 5.0V (high range) |
| D023 | IFVR | Internal 0.6V Fixed Voltage Reference Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 100 | 120 | μA | VDD = 2.0V (reference and 1 comparator enabled) |
| | | | — | 175 | 205 | μA | VDD = 5.0V (reference and 1 comparator enabled) |
| D024 | ΔIAD* | A/D Conversion Current | — | 120 | 150 | μA | 2.0V |
| | | | — | 200 | 250 | μA | 5.0V |

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

3: 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.

4: 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 enabled/disabled as specified.

5: For standby current measurements, the conditions are the same as IDD, except that the device is in Sleep mode. If a module current is listed, the current is for that specific module enabled and the device in Sleep.

6: For EXTRC mode, does not include current through REXT. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula:

$$I = VDD/2REXT \text{ (mA) with } REXT \text{ in } k\Omega.$$

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14.2 DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Extended)

| DC Characteristics | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|---|---------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| D001 | VDD | Supply Voltage | 2.0 | | 5.5 | V | See Figure 14-1 |
| D002 | VDR | RAM Data Retention Voltage⁽²⁾ | — | 1.5* | — | V | Device in Sleep mode |
| D003 | VPOR | VDD Start Voltage to ensure Power-on Reset | — | VSS | — | V | See Section 8.4 “Power-on Reset (POR)” for details |
| D004 | SVDD | VDD Rise Rate to ensure Power-on Reset | 0.05* | — | — | V/ms | See Section 8.4 “Power-on Reset (POR)” for details |
| D005 | IDDP | Supply Current During Prog/Erase | — | 250* | — | μA | |
| D010 | IDD | Supply Current^(3,4,6) | — | 175 | 250 | μA | FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 400 | 700 | μA | FOSC = 4 MHz, VDD = 5.0V |
| | | | — | 250 | 400 | μA | FOSC = 8 MHz, VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 0.75 | 1.2 | mA | FOSC = 8 MHz, VDD = 5.0V |
| | | | — | 1.4 | 2.2 | mA | FOSC = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.0V |
| D020 | IPD | Power-down Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 0.1 | 9.0 | μA | VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 0.35 | 15.0 | μA | VDD = 5.0V |
| D022 | IWDT | WDT Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 1.0 | 18 | μA | VDD = 2.0V |
| | | | — | 7.0 | 22 | μA | VDD = 5.0V |
| D023 | ICMP | Comparator Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 15 | 26 | μA | VDD = 2.0V (per comparator) |
| | | | — | 60 | 76 | μA | VDD = 5.0V (per comparator) |
| D022 | ICVREF | CvREF Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 30 | 75 | μA | VDD = 2.0V (high range) |
| | | | — | 75 | 135 | μA | VDD = 5.0V (high range) |
| D023 | IFVR | Internal 0.6V Fixed Voltage Reference Current⁽⁵⁾ | — | 100 | 130 | μA | VDD = 2.0V (reference and 1 comparator enabled) |
| | | | — | 175 | 220 | μA | VDD = 5.0V (reference and 1 comparator enabled) |
| D024 | ΔIAD^* | A/D Conversion Current | — | 120 | 150 | μA | 2.0V |
| | | | — | 200 | 250 | μA | 5.0V |

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

3: 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.

4: 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 enabled/disabled as specified.

5: For standby current measurements, the conditions are the same as IDD, except that the device is in Sleep mode. If a module current is listed, the current is for that specific module enabled and the device in Sleep.

6: For EXTRC mode, does not include current through REXT. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula:

$$I = V_{DD}/2R_{EXT} \text{ (mA) with } R_{EXT} \text{ in k}\Omega.$$

TABLE 14-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS: PIC16F526 (Industrial, Extended)

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------|--|
| | | | Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial) $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) | | | | |
| | | | Operating voltage V_{DD} range as described in DC spec. | | | | |
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. [†] | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| D030 D030A D031 D032 D033 D033 D033 | V _{IL} | Input Low Voltage | | | | | |
| | | I/O ports | | | | | |
| | | with TTL buffer | V _{SS} | — | 0.8 | V | For all $4.5 \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ |
| | | | V _{SS} | — | 0.15 V _{DD} | V | Otherwise |
| | | with Schmitt Trigger buffer | V _{SS} | — | 0.15 V _{DD} | V | |
| | | MCLR, T0CKI | V _{SS} | — | 0.15 V _{DD} | V | |
| | | OSC1 (EXTRC mode), EC ⁽¹⁾ | V _{SS} | — | 0.15 V _{DD} | V | |
| | | OSC1 (HS mode) | V _{SS} | — | 0.3 V _{DD} | V | |
| | | OSC1 (XT and LP modes) | V _{SS} | — | 0.3 | V | |
| D040 D040A D041 D042 D042A D042A D043 | V _{IH} | Input High Voltage | | | | | |
| | | I/O ports | | | | | |
| | | with TTL buffer | 2.0 | — | V _{DD} | V | $4.5 \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ |
| | | | 0.25V _{DD} + 0.8V | — | V _{DD} | V | Otherwise |
| | | with Schmitt Trigger buffer | 0.85V _{DD} | — | V _{DD} | V | For entire V _{DD} range |
| | | MCLR, T0CKI | 0.85V _{DD} | — | V _{DD} | V | |
| | | OSC1 (EXTRC mode), EC ⁽¹⁾ | 0.85V _{DD} | — | V _{DD} | V | |
| | | OSC1 (HS mode) | 0.7V _{DD} | — | V _{DD} | V | |
| | | OSC1 (XT and LP modes) | 1.6 | — | V _{DD} | V | |
| D070 | IPUR | PORTB weak pull-up current⁽⁴⁾ | 50 | 250 | 400 | μA | V _{DD} = 5V, V _{PIN} = V _{SS} |
| D060 D061 D063 | I _{IL} | Input Leakage Current^(2,5) | | | | | |
| | | I/O ports | — | — | ±1 | μA | V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance |
| | | RB3/MCLR ⁽³⁾ | — | ±0.7 | ±5 | μA | V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} |
| | | OSC1 | — | — | ±5 | μA | V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , XT, HS and LP osc configuration |
| D080 D080A D090 D090A D100 D101 | V _{OL} | Output Low Voltage | | | | | |
| | | I/O ports/CLKOUT | — | — | 0.6 | V | I _{OL} = 8.5 mA, V _{DD} = 4.5V, -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | V _{OH} | | — | — | 0.6 | V | I _{OL} = 7.0 mA, V _{DD} = 4.5V, -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | | Output High Voltage | | | | | |
| | D090 D090A | I/O ports/CLKOUT | V _{DD} – 0.7 | — | — | V | I _{OH} = -3.0 mA, V _{DD} = 4.5V, -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | | | V _{DD} – 0.7 | — | — | V | I _{OH} = -2.5 mA, V _{DD} = 4.5V, -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | Capacitive Loading Specs on Output Pins | | | | | | |
| | D100 | COSC2 OSC2 pin | — | — | 15 | pF | In XT, HS and LP modes when external clock is used to drive OSC1. |
| D101 | CIO | All I/O pins and OSC2 | — | — | 50 | pF | |
| D120 D120A D121 | Ed | Flash Data Memory | | | | | |
| | | Byte endurance | 100K | 1M | — | E/W | $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | D120A | Byte endurance | 10K | 100K | — | E/W | $+85^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | VDRW | V _{DD} for read/write | V _{MIN} | — | 5.5 | V | |

[†] 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: In EXTRC oscillator configuration, the OSC1/CLKIN pin is a Schmitt Trigger input. It is not recommended that the PIC16F526 be driven with external clock in RC mode.

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

3: This spec. applies to RB3/MCLR configured as RB3 with pull-up disabled.

4: This spec. applies to all weak pull-up devices, including the weak pull-up found on RB3/MCLR. The current value listed will be the same whether or not the pin is configured as RB3 with pull-up enabled or as MCLR.

5: The leakage current on the nMCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage may be measured at different input voltages.

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TABLE 14-2: COMPARATOR SPECIFICATIONS.

| Comparator Specifications | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) | | | | | |
|---|---|------|-------|-----------------------|-------|----------|
| | Operating temperature -40°C to 125°C | | | | | |
| Characteristics | Sym. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Comments |
| Internal Voltage Reference | V _{VR} | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | V | |
| Input offset voltage | V _{OS} | — | ± 5.0 | ± 10 | mV | |
| Input common mode voltage* | V _{CM} | 0 | — | V _{DD} – 1.5 | V | |
| CMRR* | CMRR | 55 | — | — | db | |
| Response Time ^{(1)*} | T _{RT} | — | 150 | 400 | ns | |
| Comparator Mode Change to Output Valid* | T _{MC} | — | — | 10 | μs | |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

Note 1: Response time measured with one comparator input at (V_{DD} – 1.5)/2 while the other input transitions from V_{SS} to V_{DD} – 1.5V.

TABLE 14-3: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE (V_{REF}) SPECIFICATIONS

| Sym. | Characteristics | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Comments |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| CV _{RES} | Resolution | — | V _{DD} /24* | — | LSb | Low Range (VRR = 1) |
| | | — | V _{DD} /32 | — | LSb | High Range (VRR = 0) |
| | Absolute Accuracy ⁽²⁾ | — | — | ±1/2* | LSb | Low Range (VRR = 1) |
| | | — | — | ±1/2* | LSb | High Range (VRR = 0) |
| | Unit Resistor Value (R) | — | 2K* | — | Ω | |
| | Settling Time ⁽¹⁾ | — | — | 10* | μs | |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

Note 1: Settling time measured while VRR = 1 and VR<3:0> transitions from 0000 to 1111.

2: Do not use reference externally when V_{DD} < 2.7V. Under this condition, reference should only be used with comparator Voltage Common mode observed.

TABLE 14-4: A/D CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS:

| A/D Converter Specifications | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ.† | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| A01 | NR | Resolution | — | — | 8 | bit | |
| A03 | EINL | Integral Error | — | — | ± 1.5 | LSb | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ |
| A04 | EDNL | Differential Error | — | — | $-1 < \text{EDNL} \leq 1.7$ | LSb | No missing codes to 8 bits $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ |
| A06 | EOFF | Offset Error | — | — | ± 1.5 | LSb | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ |
| A07 | EGN | Gain Error | -0.7 | — | +2.2 | LSb | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ |
| A10 | — | Monotonicity | — | guaranteed ⁽¹⁾ | — | — | $V_{SS} \leq V_{AIN} \leq V_{DD}$ |
| A25 | VAIN | Analog Input Voltage | V_{SS} | — | V_{DD} | V | |
| A30 | ZAIN | Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source | — | — | 10 | $\text{K}\Omega$ | |

* 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: The A/D conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage and has no missing codes.

TABLE 14-5: PULL-UP RESISTOR RANGES

| VDD (Volts) | Temperature (°C) | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--------------------|------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| RB0/RB1/RB4 | | | | | |
| 2.0 | -40 | 73K | 105K | 186K | Ω |
| | 25 | 73K | 113K | 187K | Ω |
| | 85 | 82K | 123K | 190K | Ω |
| | 125 | 86K | 132k | 190K | Ω |
| 5.5 | -40 | 15K | 21K | 33K | Ω |
| | 25 | 15K | 22K | 34K | Ω |
| | 85 | 19K | 26k | 35K | Ω |
| | 125 | 23K | 29K | 35K | Ω |
| RB3 | | | | | |
| 2.0 | -40 | 63K | 81K | 96K | Ω |
| | 25 | 77K | 93K | 116K | Ω |
| | 85 | 82K | 96k | 116K | Ω |
| | 125 | 86K | 100K | 119K | Ω |
| 5.5 | -40 | 16K | 20k | 22K | Ω |
| | 25 | 16K | 21K | 23K | Ω |
| | 85 | 24K | 25k | 28K | Ω |
| | 125 | 26K | 27K | 29K | Ω |

14.3 Timing Parameter Symbology and Load Conditions

The timing parameter symbols have been created following one of the following formats:

- 1. TppS2ppS
- 2. TppS

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| T | |
| F Frequency | T Time |

Lowercase subscripts (pp) and their meanings:

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| pp | | |
| 2 | to | mc $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ |
| ck | CLKOUT | osc Oscillator |
| cy | Cycle time | os OSC1 |
| drt | Device Reset Timer | t0 T0CKI |
| io | I/O port | wdt Watchdog Timer |

Uppercase letters and their meanings:

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| S | | |
| F | Fall | P Period |
| H | High | R Rise |
| I | Invalid (high-impedance) | V Valid |
| L | Low | Z High-impedance |

FIGURE 14-3: LOAD CONDITIONS

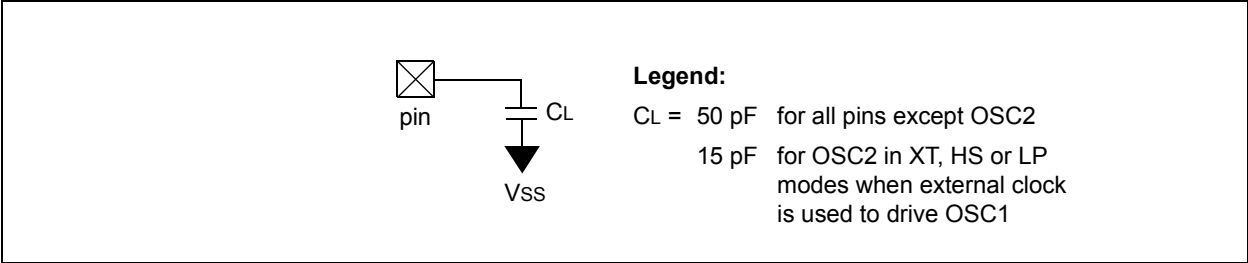


FIGURE 14-4: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

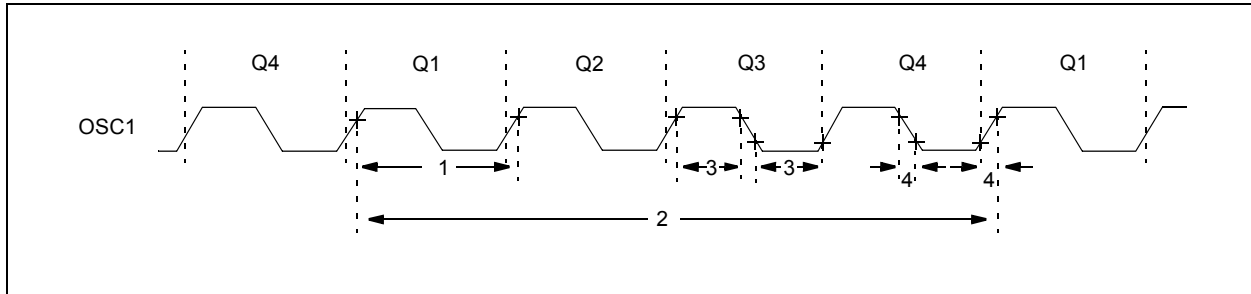


TABLE 14-6: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|------|--|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial), $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) | | | |
| | | | | Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in Section 14.1 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)” | | | |
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| 1A | Fosc | External CLKIN Frequency ⁽²⁾ | DC | — | 4 | MHz | XT Oscillator mode |
| | | | DC | — | 20 | MHz | HS/EC Oscillator mode |
| | | | DC | — | 200 | kHz | LP Oscillator mode |
| | | Oscillator Frequency ⁽²⁾ | — | — | 4 | MHz | EXTRC Oscillator mode |
| 1 | Tosc | External CLKIN Period ⁽²⁾ | 0.1 | — | 4 | MHz | XT Oscillator mode |
| | | | 4 | — | 20 | MHz | HS/EC Oscillator mode |
| | | | — | — | 200 | kHz | LP Oscillator mode |
| | | Oscillator Period ⁽²⁾ | 250 | — | — | ns | EXTRC Oscillator mode |
| | | | 250 | — | 10,000 | ns | XT Oscillator mode |
| | | | 50 | — | 250 | ns | HS/EC Oscillator mode |
| | | | 5 | — | — | μs | LP Oscillator mode |
| | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | Tcy | Instruction Cycle Time | 200 | 4/Fosc | — | ns | |
| 3 | TosL, TosH | Clock in (OSC1) Low or High Time | 50* | — | — | ns | XT Oscillator |
| | | | 2* | — | — | μs | LP Oscillator |
| | | | 10* | — | — | ns | HS/EC Oscillator |
| 4 | TosR, TosF | Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time | — | — | 25* | ns | XT Oscillator |
| | | | — | — | 50* | ns | LP Oscillator |
| | | | — | — | 15* | ns | HS/EC Oscillator |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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: 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. When an external clock input is used, the “max” cycle time limit is “DC” (no clock) for all devices.

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TABLE 14-7: CALIBRATED INTERNAL RC FREQUENCIES

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial), $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in Section 14.1 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)” | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|---|---|------|-------|------|-------|---|
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Freq. Tolerance | Min. | Typ.† | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| F10 | Fosc | Internal Calibrated INTOSC Frequency ⁽¹⁾ | $\pm 1\%$ | 7.92 | 8.00 | 8.08 | MHz | 3.5V, +25°C |
| | | | $\pm 2\%$ | 7.84 | 8.00 | 8.16 | MHz | $2.5\text{V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | | | $\pm 5\%$ | 7.60 | 8.00 | 8.40 | MHz | $2.0\text{V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Ind.) $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Ext.) |
| | | | | | | | | |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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

Note 1: To ensure these oscillator frequency tolerances, V_{DD} and V_{SS} must be capacitively decoupled as close to the device as possible. 0.1 μF and 0.01 μF values in parallel are recommended.

FIGURE 14-5: I/O TIMING

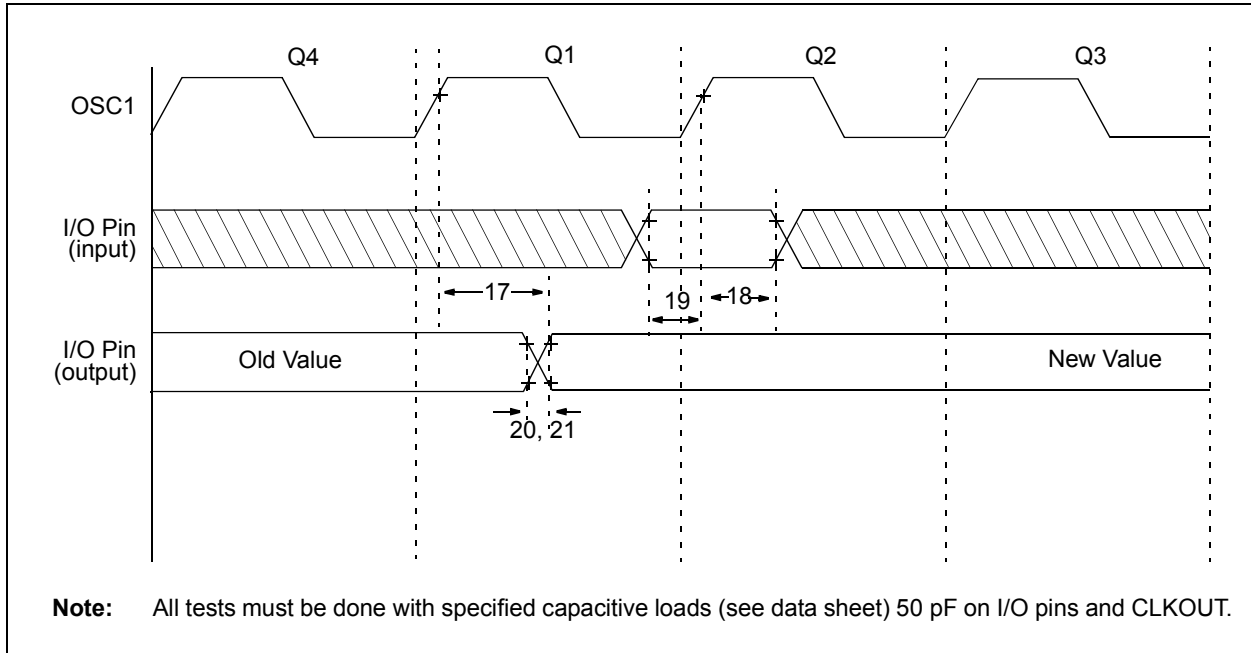


TABLE 14-8: TIMING REQUIREMENTS

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--|------|---------------------|------|-------|
| | | Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial) $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in Section 14.1 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)” | | | | |
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units |
| 17 | TosH2ioV | OSC1↑ (Q1 cycle) to Port Out Valid ^{(2), (3)} | — | — | 100* | ns |
| 18 | TosH2ioI | OSC1↑ (Q2 cycle) to Port Input Invalid (I/O in hold time) ⁽²⁾ | 50 | — | — | ns |
| 19 | TioV2osH | Port Input Valid to OSC1↑ (I/O in setup time) | 20 | — | — | ns |
| 20 | TioR | Port Output Rise Time ⁽³⁾ | — | 10 | 50** | ns |
| 21 | TioF | Port Output Fall Time ⁽³⁾ | — | 10 | 58** | ns |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

** These parameters are design targets and are not tested.

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: Measurements are taken in EXTRC mode.

3: See Figure 14-3 for loading conditions.

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FIGURE 14-6: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER AND DEVICE RESET TIMER TIMING

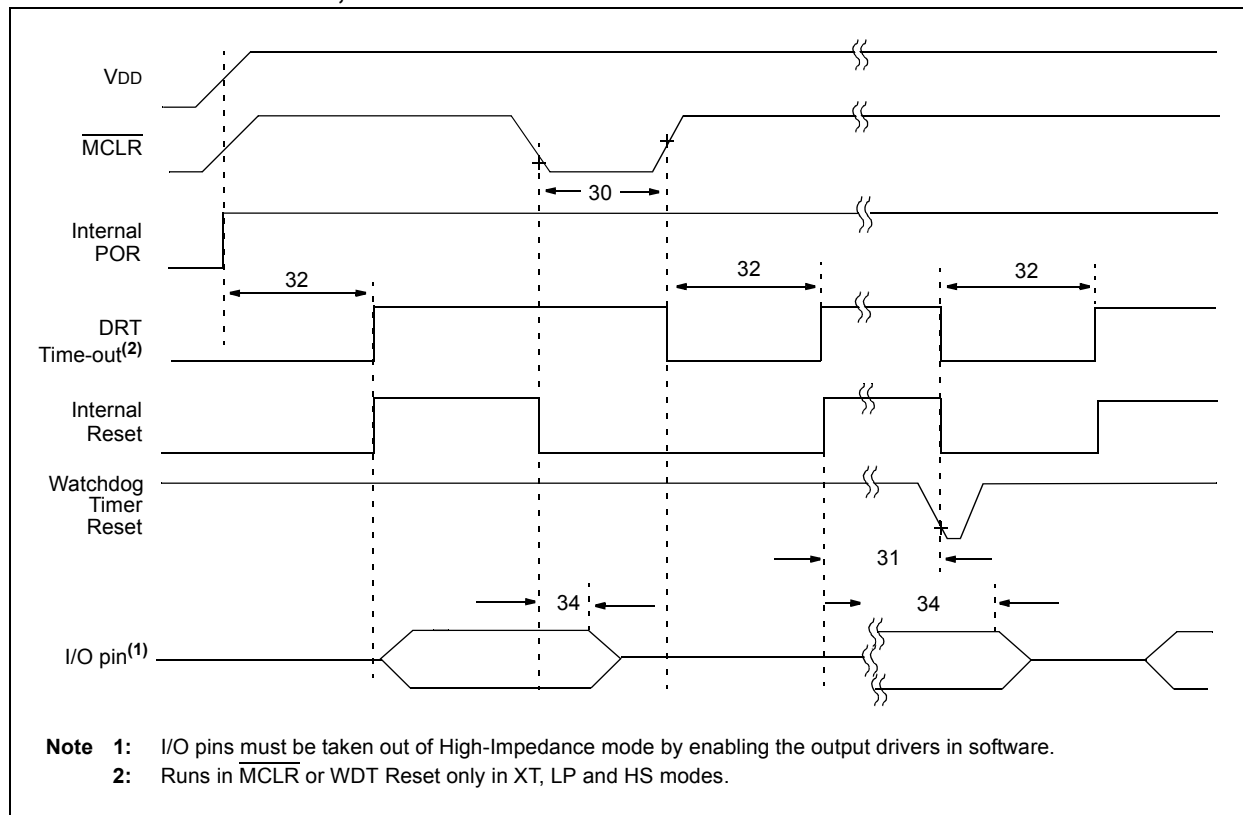


TABLE 14-9: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER AND DEVICE RESET TIMER

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) | | | | |
|--------------------|------|---|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial) | | | | |
| | | | $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) | | | | |
| | | | Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in Section 14.1 "DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)" | | | | |
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| 30 | TMCL | MCLR Pulse Width (low) | 2000* | — | — | ns | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ |
| 31 | TWDT | Watchdog Timer Time-out Period (no prescaler) | 9* | 18* | 30* | ms | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ (Industrial) |
| | | | 9* | 18* | 40* | ms | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ (Extended) |
| 32 | TDRT | Device Reset Timer Period | | | | | |
| | | Standard | 9* | 18* | 30* | ms | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ (Industrial) |
| | | | 9* | 18* | 40* | ms | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ (Extended) |
| | | Short | 0.5* | 1.125* | 2* | ms | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ (Industrial) |
| | | | 0.5* | 1.125* | 2.5* | ms | $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ (Extended) |
| 34 | Tioz | I/O High-impedance from MCLR low | — | — | 2000* | ns | |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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.

FIGURE 14-7: TIMER0 CLOCK TIMINGS

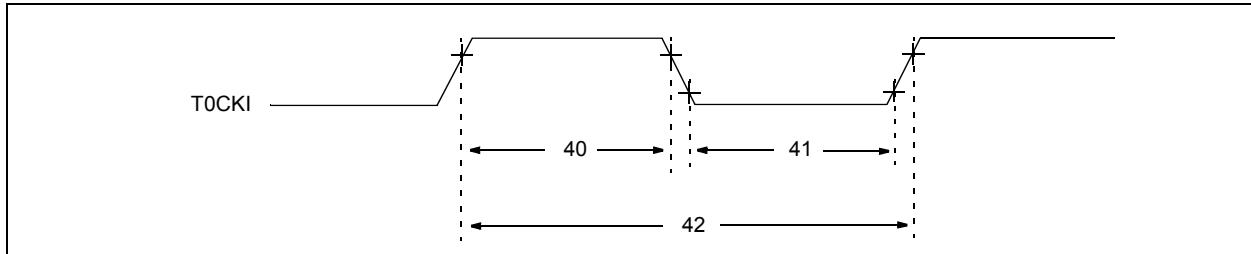


TABLE 14-10: TIMER0 CLOCK REQUIREMENT

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial) $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in Section 14.1 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)” | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------|------|-------|--|
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| 40 | Tt0H | T0CKI High Pulse Width | No Prescaler | $0.5 T_{CY} + 20^*$ | — | — | ns | |
| | | | With Prescaler | 10^* | — | — | ns | |
| 41 | Tt0L | T0CKI Low Pulse Width | No Prescaler | $0.5 T_{CY} + 20^*$ | — | — | ns | |
| | | | With Prescaler | 10^* | — | — | ns | |
| 42 | Tt0P | T0CKI Period | | 20 or $T_{CY} + 40^* N$ | — | — | ns | Whichever is greater. $N = \text{Prescale Value}$ (1, 2, 4,..., 256) |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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.

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TABLE 14-11: FLASH DATA MEMORY WRITE/ERASE TIME

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------|-------|------------|
| | | | Operating Temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (industrial) $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extended) | | | | |
| | | | Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in Section 14.1 “DC Characteristics: PIC16F526 (Industrial)” | | | | |
| Param No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. ⁽¹⁾ | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| 43 | TDW | Flash Data Memory Write Cycle Time | 2 | 3.5 | 5 | ms | |
| 44 | TDE | Flash Data Memory Erase Cycle Time | 2 | 3.5 | 5 | ms | |

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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.

15.0 DC AND AC CHARACTERISTICS GRAPHS AND CHARTS

The graphs and tables provided in this section are for **design guidance** and are **not tested**.

In some graphs or tables, the data presented are **outside specified operating range** (i.e., outside specified V_{DD} range). This is for **information only** and devices are ensured to operate properly only within the specified range

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore, outside the warranted range.

“Typical” represents the mean of the distribution at 25°C. “Maximum” or “minimum” represents (mean + 3σ) or (mean - 3σ) respectively, where s is a standard deviation, over each temperature range.

FIGURE 15-1: I_{DD} vs. F_{osc} Over V_{DD} (HS Mode)

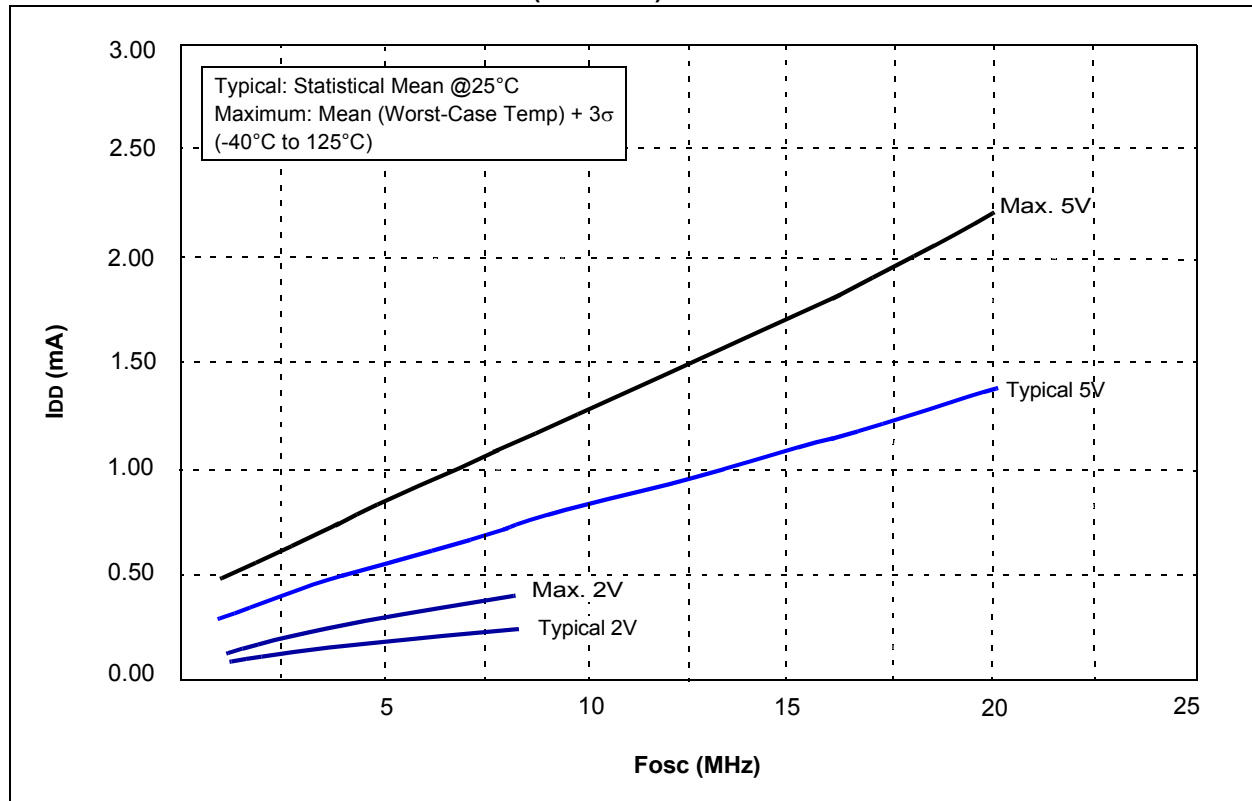


FIGURE 15-2: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. Fosc OVER V_{DD} (XT, EXTRC mode)

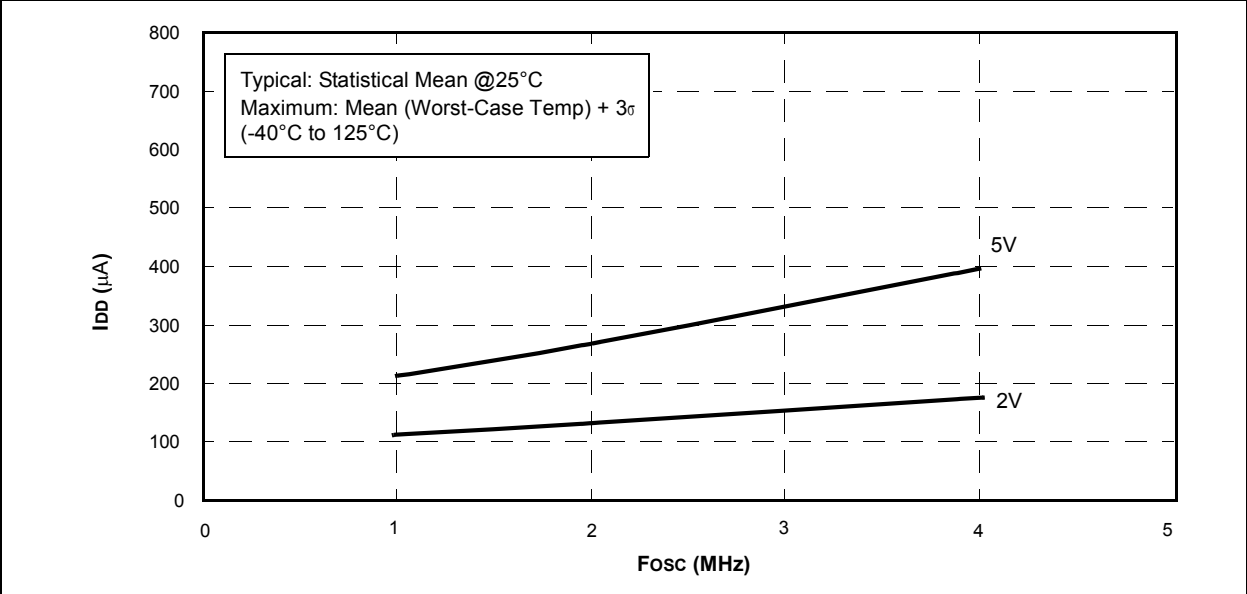


FIGURE 15-3: MAXIMUM I_{DD} vs. Fosc OVER V_{DD} (XT, EXTRC mode)

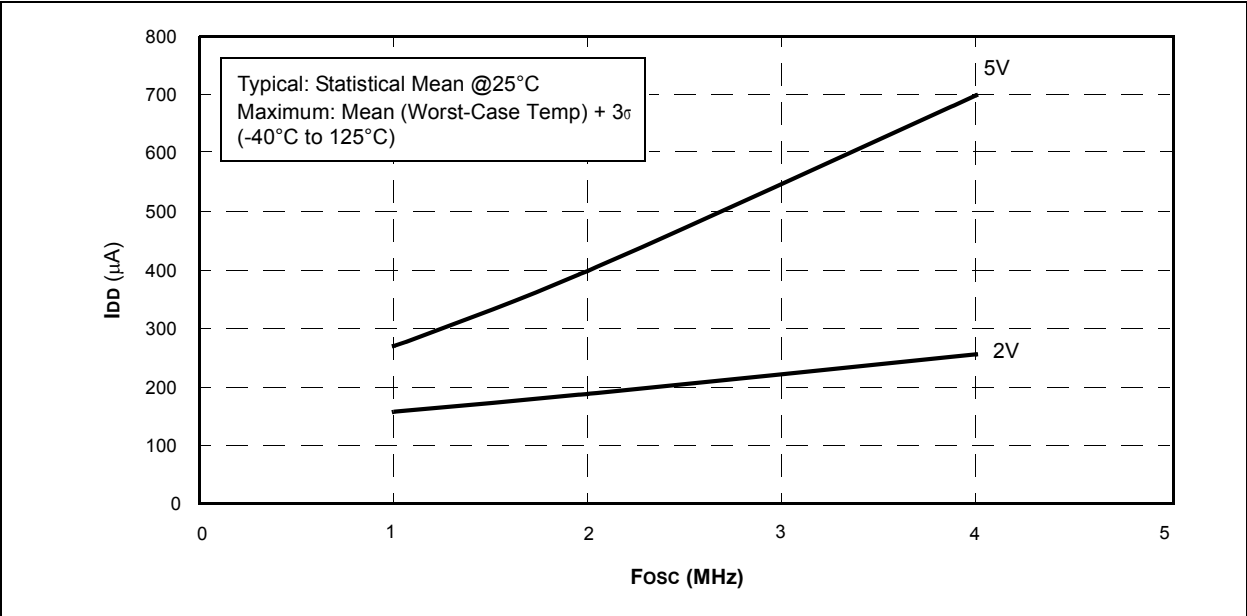
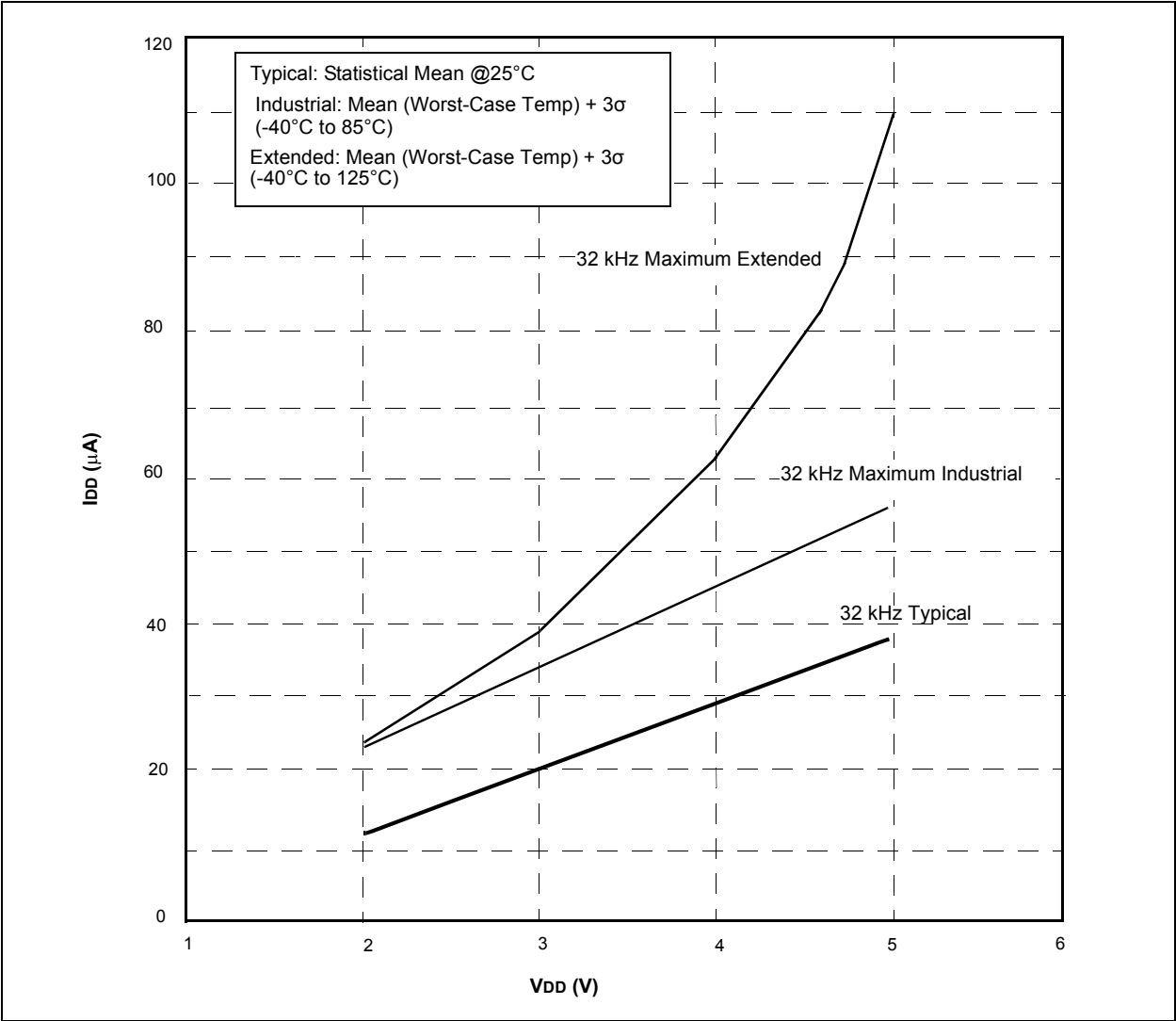


FIGURE 15-4: I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} OVER F_{osc} (LP MODE)



PIC16F526

FIGURE 15-5: TYPICAL I_{PD} vs. V_{DD} (SLEEP MODE, ALL PERIPHERALS DISABLED)

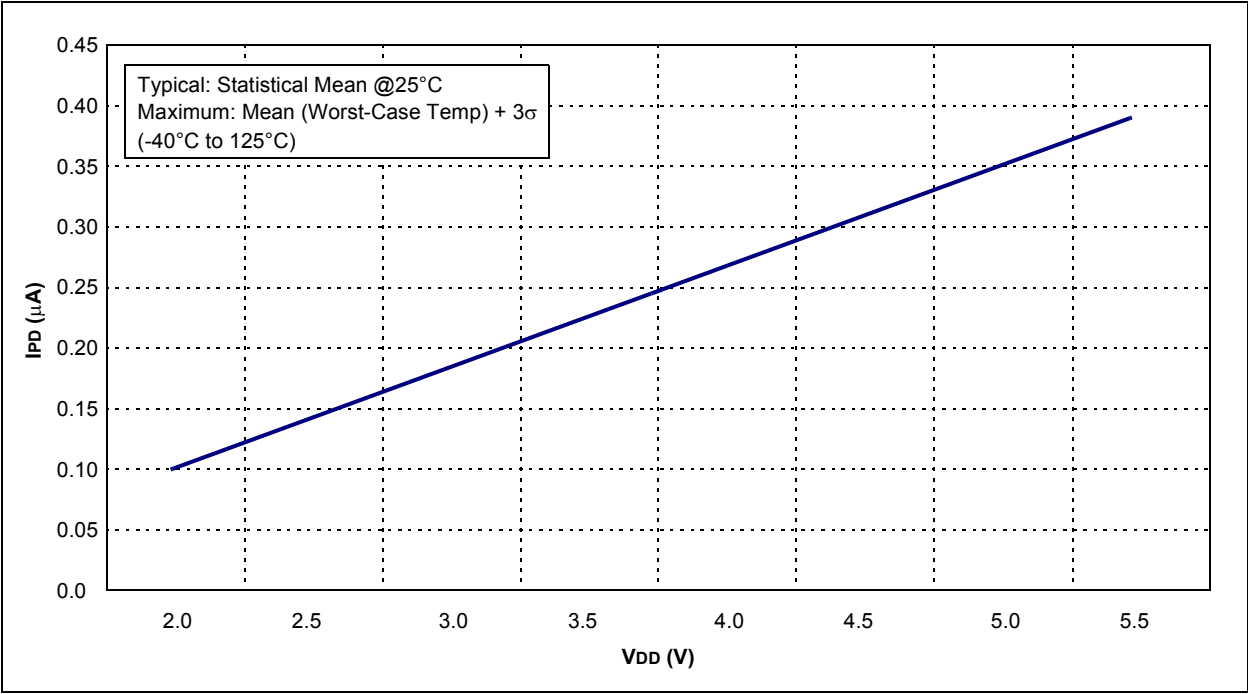


FIGURE 15-6: MAXIMUM I_{PD} vs. V_{DD} (SLEEP MODE, ALL PERIPHERALS DISABLED)

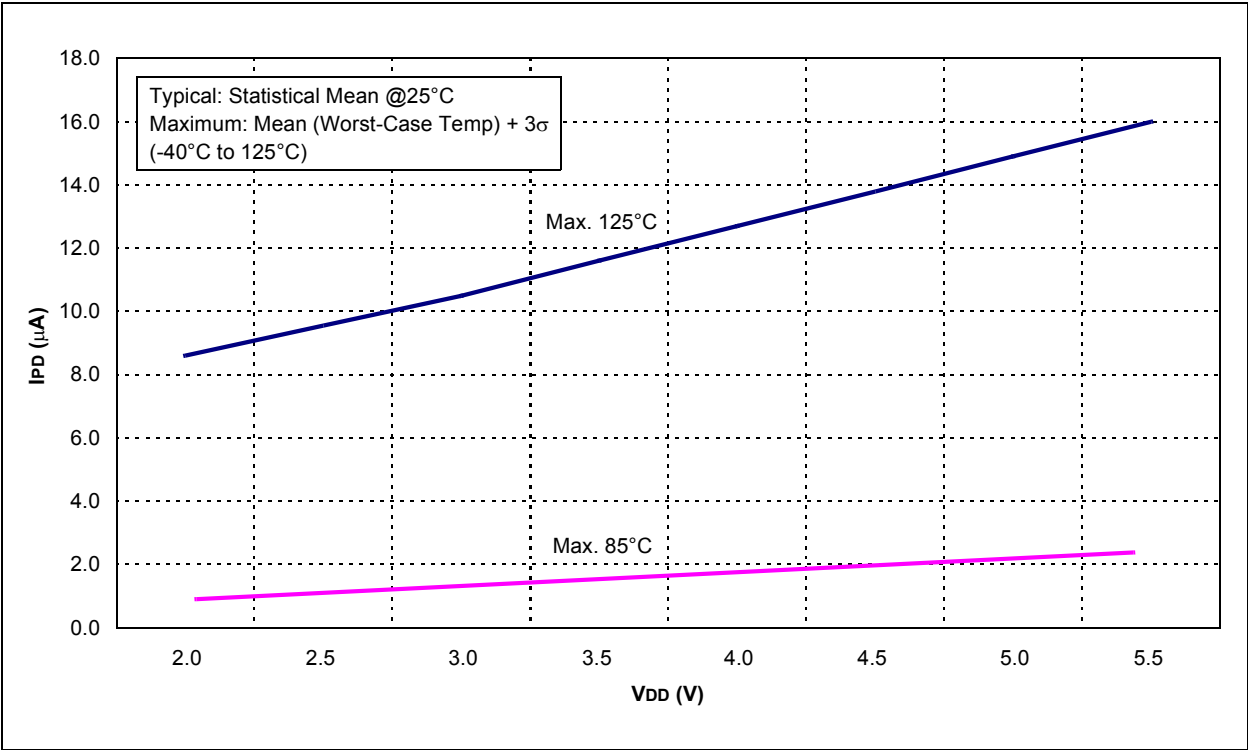


FIGURE 15-7: TYPICAL WDT IPD vs. VDD

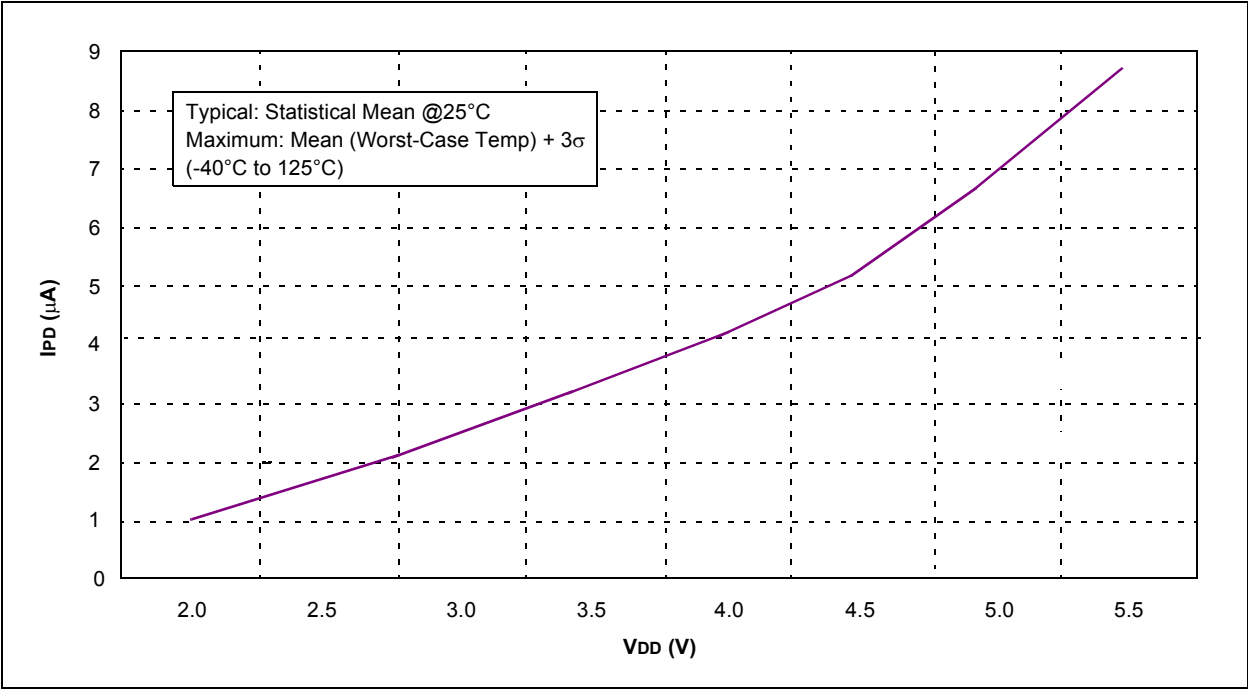
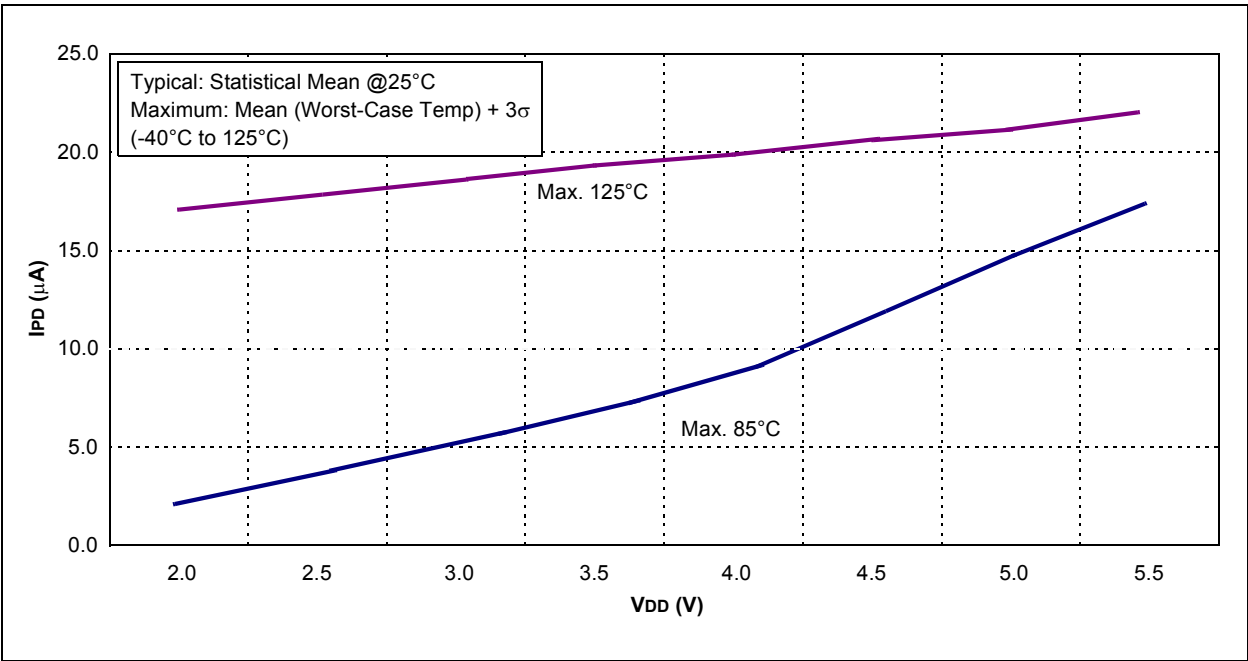


FIGURE 15-8: MAXIMUM WDT IPD vs. VDD OVER TEMPERATURE



PIC16F526

FIGURE 15-9: COMPARATOR I_{PD} vs. V_{DD} (COMPARATOR ENABLED)

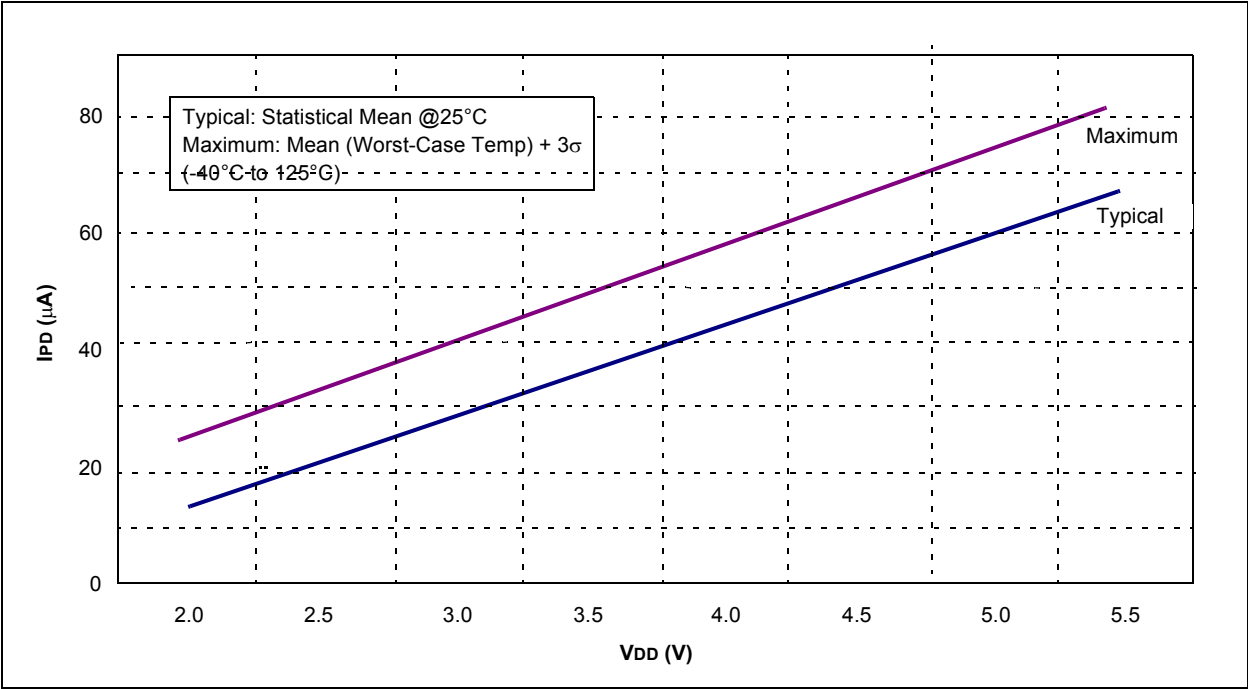


FIGURE 15-10: WDT TIME-OUT vs. V_{DD} OVER TEMPERATURE (NO PRESCALER)

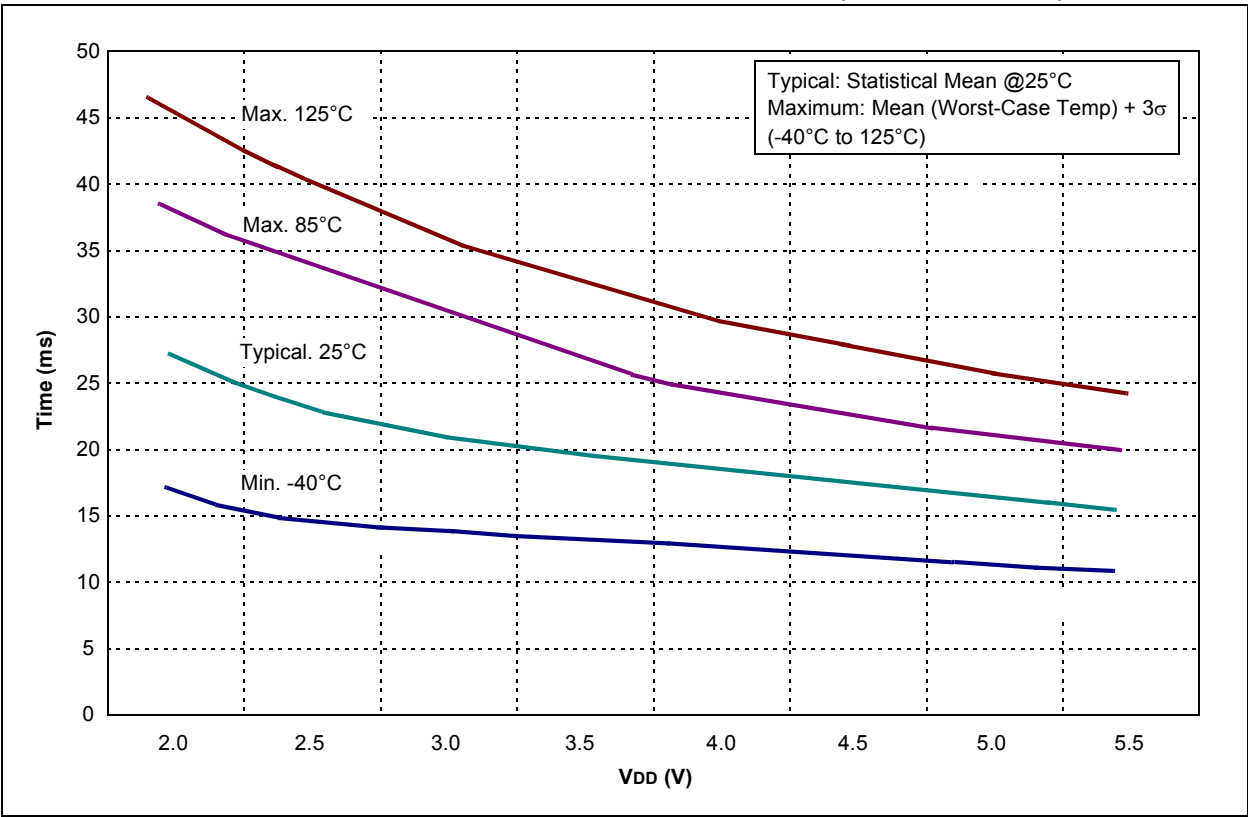


FIGURE 15-11: **VoL vs. IoL OVER TEMPERATURE (VDD = 3.0V)**

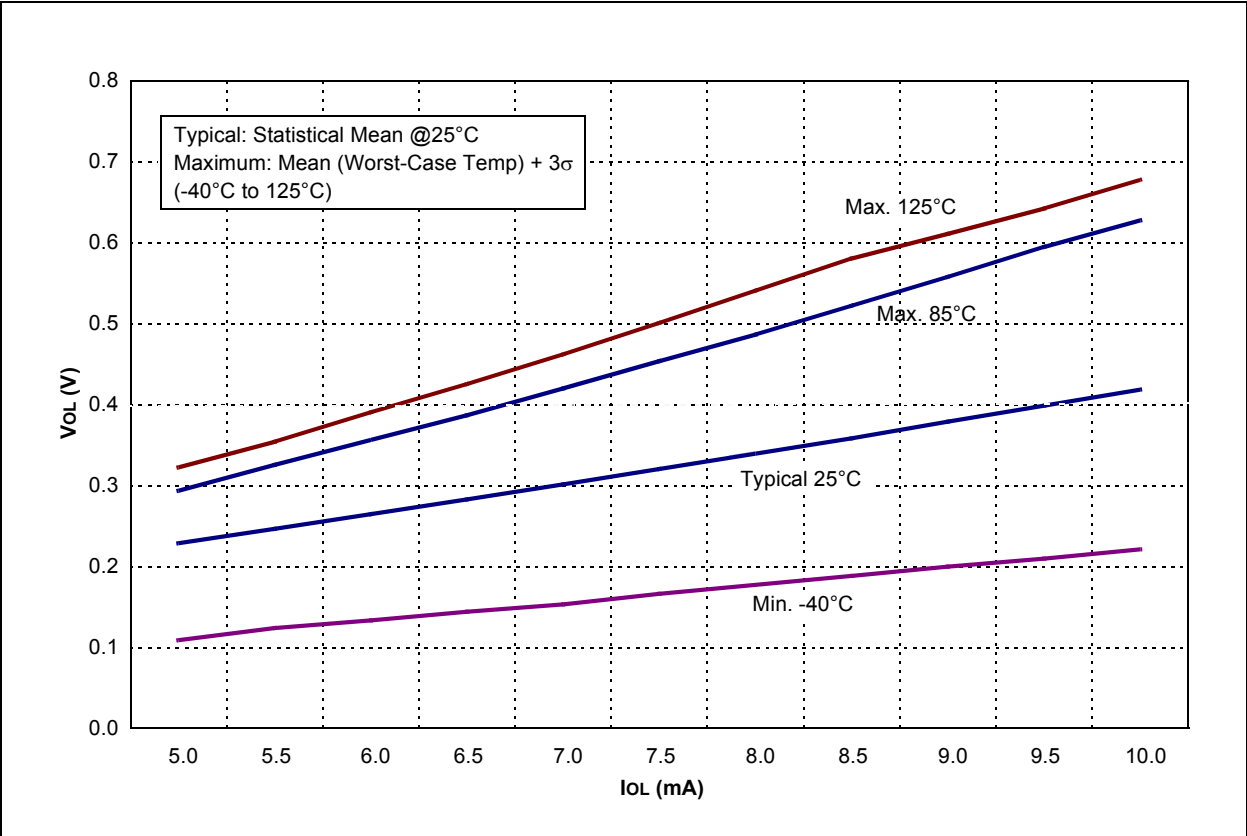
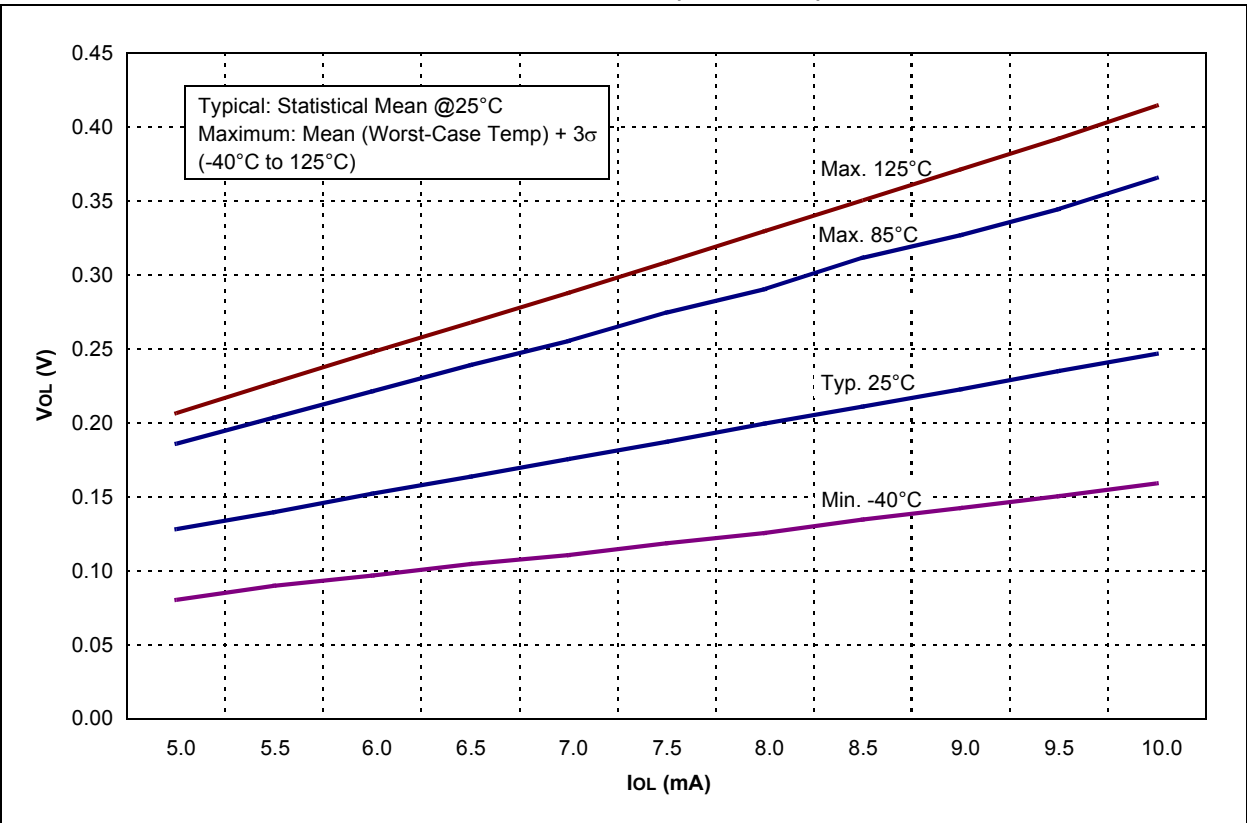


FIGURE 15-12: **VoL vs. IoL OVER TEMPERATURE (VDD = 5.0V)**



PIC16F526

FIGURE 15-13: V_{OH} vs. I_{OH} OVER TEMPERATURE ($V_{DD} = 3.0V$)

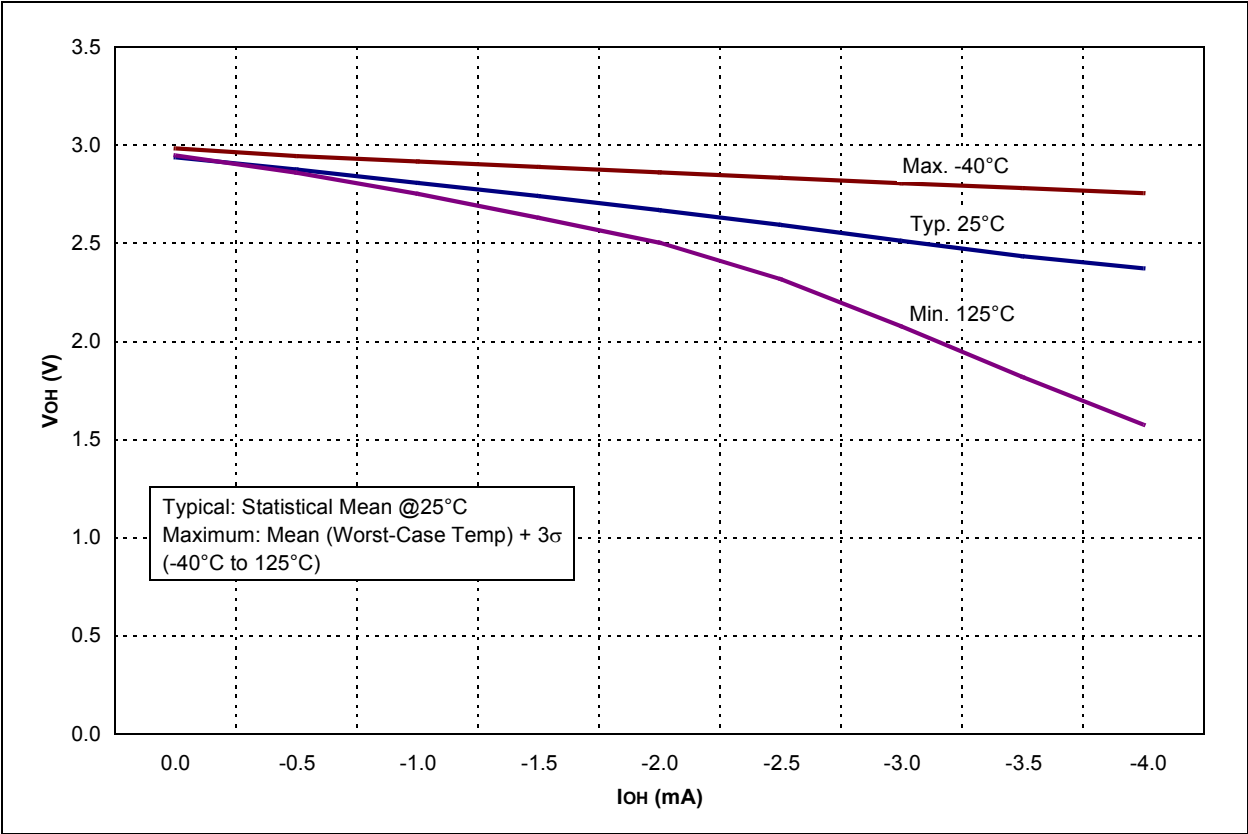


FIGURE 15-14: V_{OH} vs. I_{OH} OVER TEMPERATURE ($V_{DD} = 5.0V$)

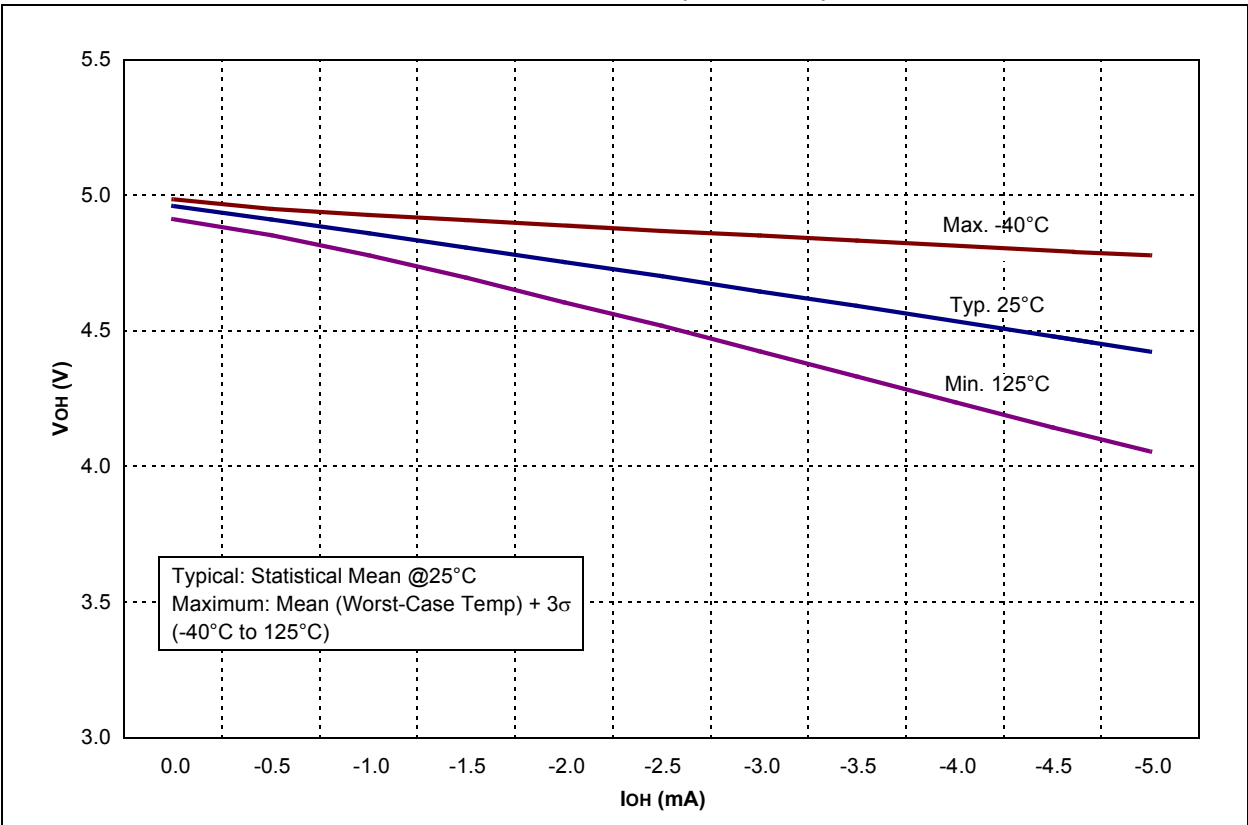


FIGURE 15-15: TTL INPUT THRESHOLD V_{IN} vs. V_{DD}

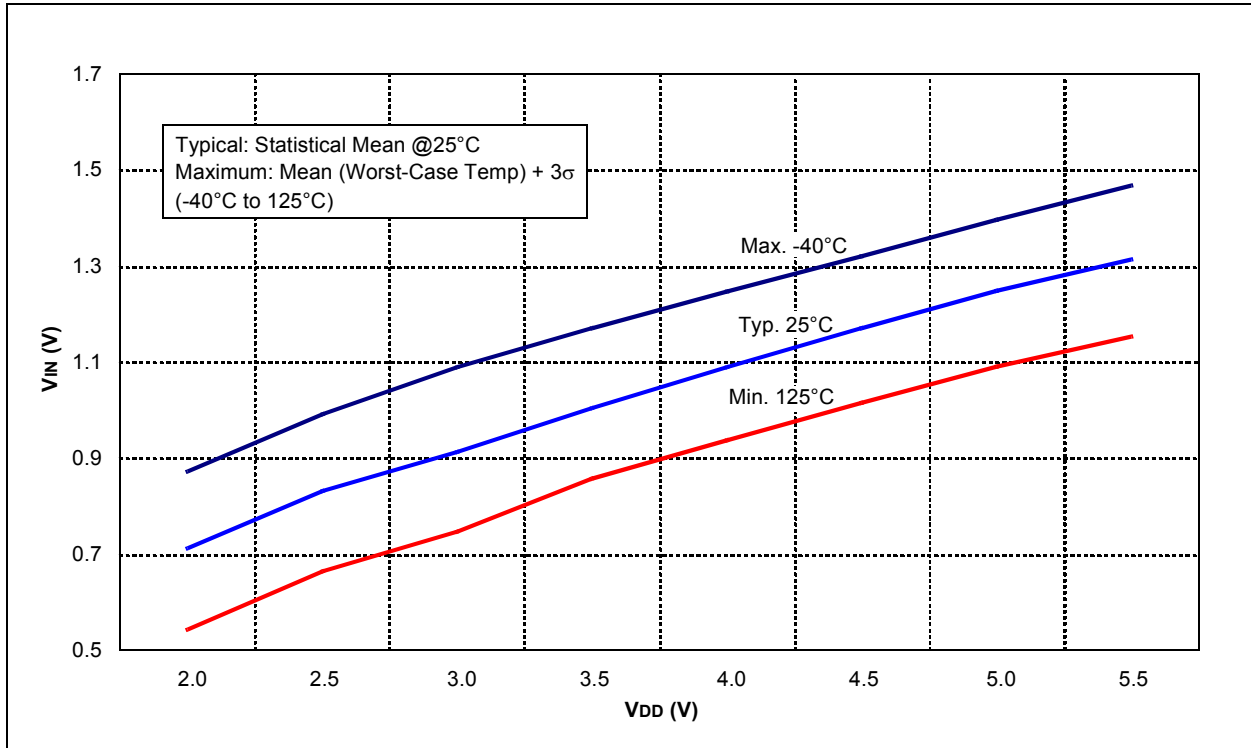
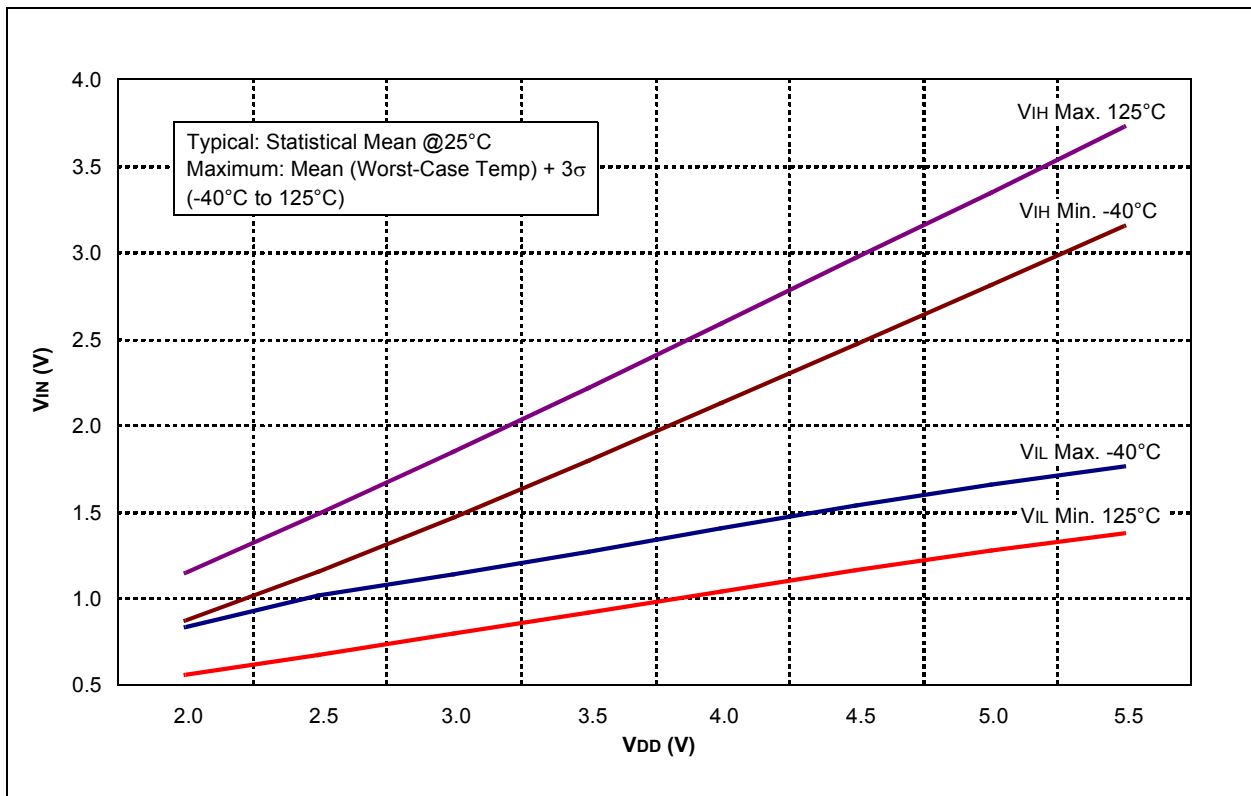
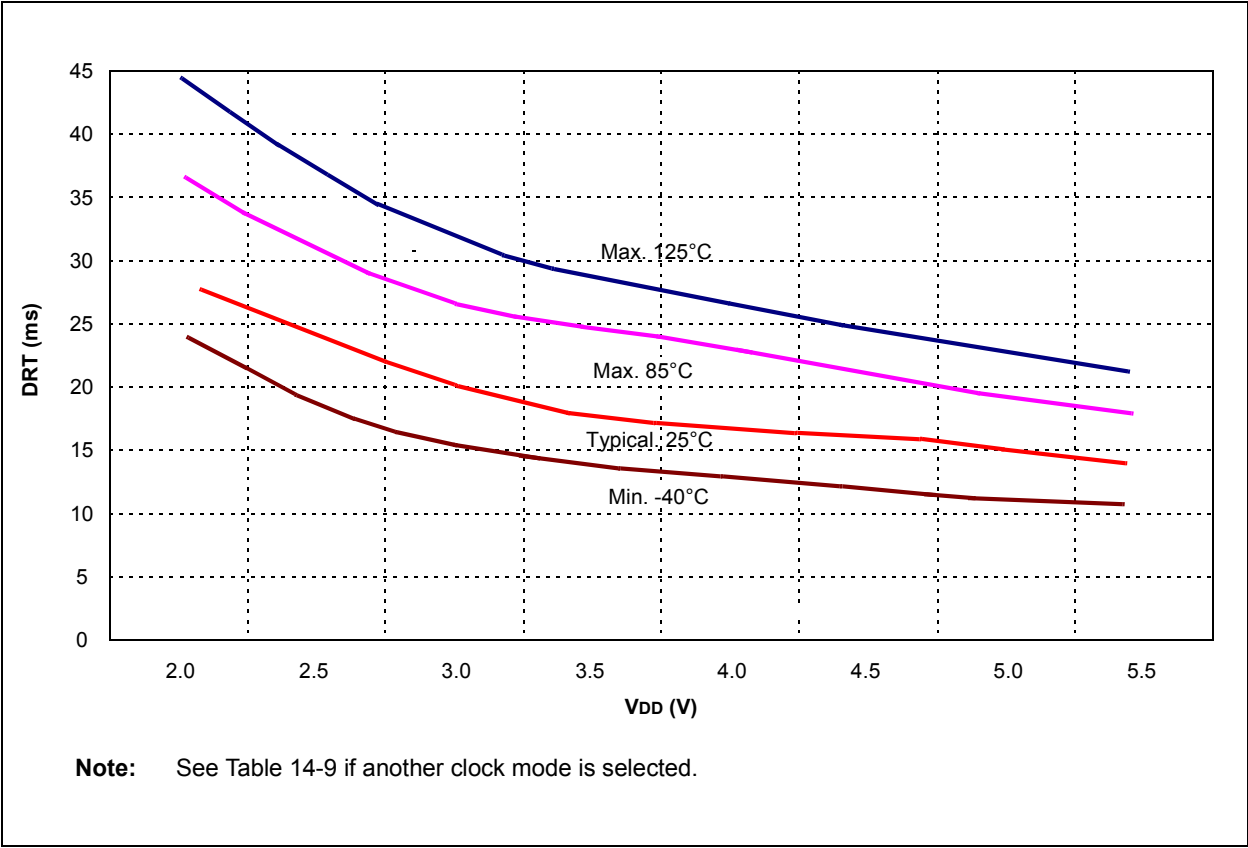


FIGURE 15-16: SCHMITT TRIGGER INPUT THRESHOLD V_{IN} vs. V_{DD}



PIC16F526

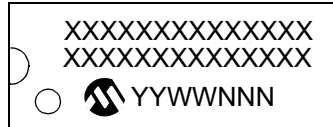
FIGURE 15-17: DEVICE RESET TIMER (HS, XT AND LP) vs. VDD



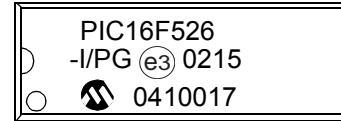
16.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

16.1 Package Marking Information

14-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



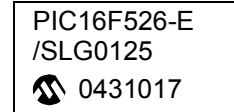
Example



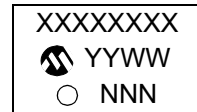
14-Lead SOIC (3.90 mm)



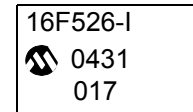
Example



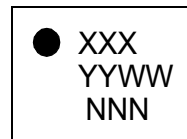
14-Lead TSSOP (4.4 mm)



Example



16-Lead QFN



Example

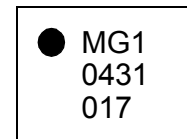


TABLE 16-1: 16-LEAD 3X3 QFN (MG) TOP MARKING

| Part Number | Marking |
|----------------|---------|
| PIC16F526-I/MG | MG1 |
| PIC16F526-E/MG | MG2 |

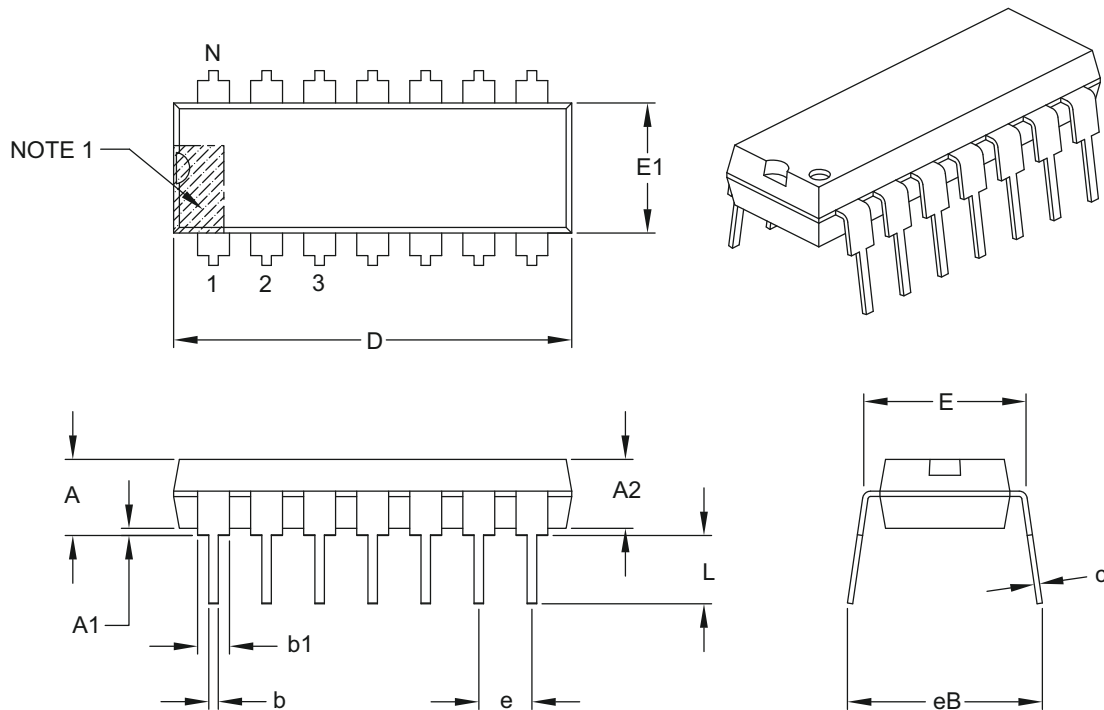
| | |
|----------------|--|
| Legend: | XX...X Customer-specific information |
| Y | Year code (last digit of calendar year) |
| YY | Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year) |
| WW | Week code (week of January 1 is week '01') |
| NNN | Alphanumeric traceability code |
| (e3) | Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn) |
| * | This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package. |
| Note: | In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line thus limiting the number of available characters for customer specific information. |

- * Standard PIC® device marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, and traceability code. For PIC device marking beyond this, certain price adders apply. Please check with your Microchip Sales Office. For QTP devices, any special marking adders are included in QTP price.

PIC16F526

14-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

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



| Dimension Limits | Units | INCHES | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 14 | | |
| Pitch | e | .100 BSC | | |
| Top to Seating Plane | A | – | – | .210 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | .115 | .130 | .195 |
| Base to Seating Plane | A1 | .015 | – | – |
| Shoulder to Shoulder Width | E | .290 | .310 | .325 |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | .240 | .250 | .280 |
| Overall Length | D | .735 | .750 | .775 |
| Tip to Seating Plane | L | .115 | .130 | .150 |
| Lead Thickness | c | .008 | .010 | .015 |
| Upper Lead Width | b1 | .045 | .060 | .070 |
| Lower Lead Width | b | .014 | .018 | .022 |
| Overall Row Spacing § | eB | – | – | .430 |

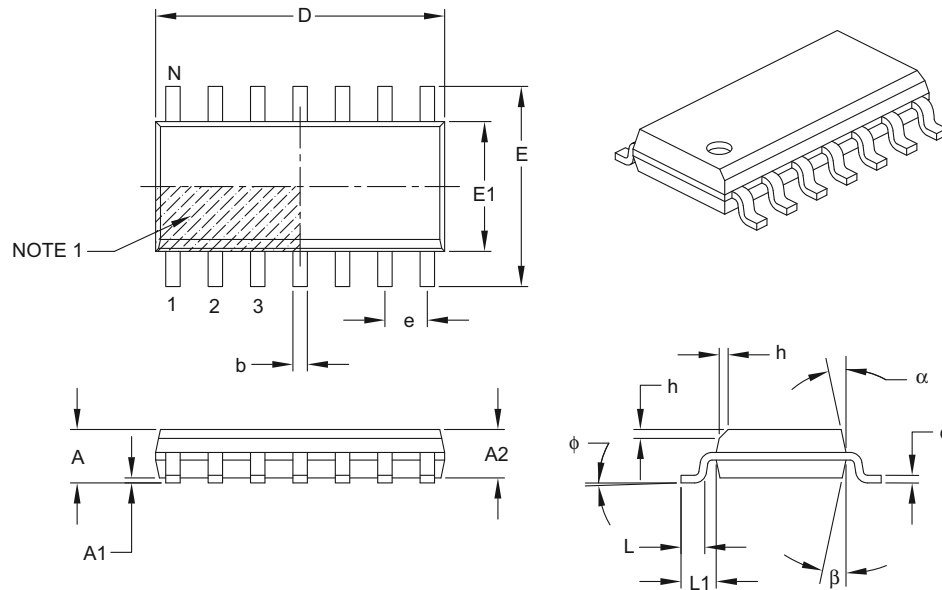
Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located with the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-005B

14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

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



| Dimension Limits | Units | MILLIMETERS | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------|-----|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 14 | | |
| Pitch | e | 1.27 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | – | – | 1.75 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | 1.25 | – | – |
| Standoff § | A1 | 0.10 | – | 0.25 |
| Overall Width | E | 6.00 BSC | | |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | 3.90 BSC | | |
| Overall Length | D | 8.65 BSC | | |
| Chamfer (optional) | h | 0.25 | – | 0.50 |
| Foot Length | L | 0.40 | – | 1.27 |
| Footprint | L1 | 1.04 REF | | |
| Foot Angle | φ | 0° | – | 8° |
| Lead Thickness | c | 0.17 | – | 0.25 |
| Lead Width | b | 0.31 | – | 0.51 |
| Mold Draft Angle Top | α | 5° | – | 15° |
| Mold Draft Angle Bottom | β | 5° | – | 15° |

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

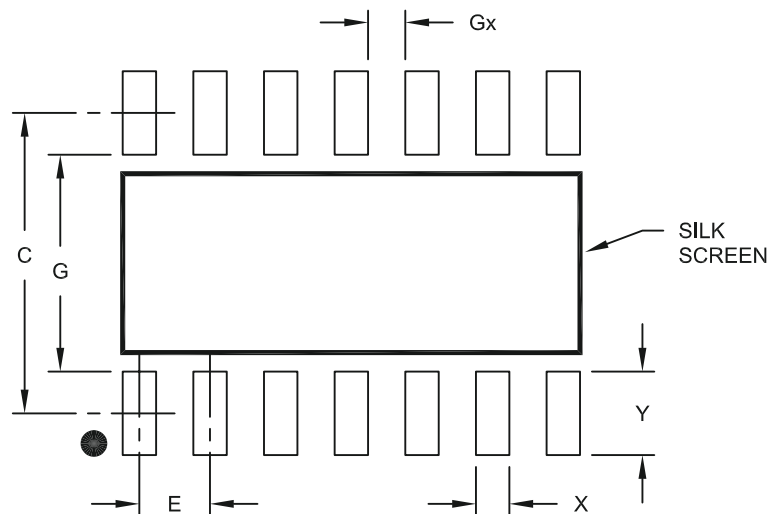
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-065B

PIC16F526

14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|-----------------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Contact Pitch | E | 1.27 BSC | | |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C | | 5.40 | |
| Contact Pad Width | X | | | 0.60 |
| Contact Pad Length | Y | | | 1.50 |
| Distance Between Pads | Gx | 0.67 | | |
| Distance Between Pads | G | 3.90 | | |

Notes:

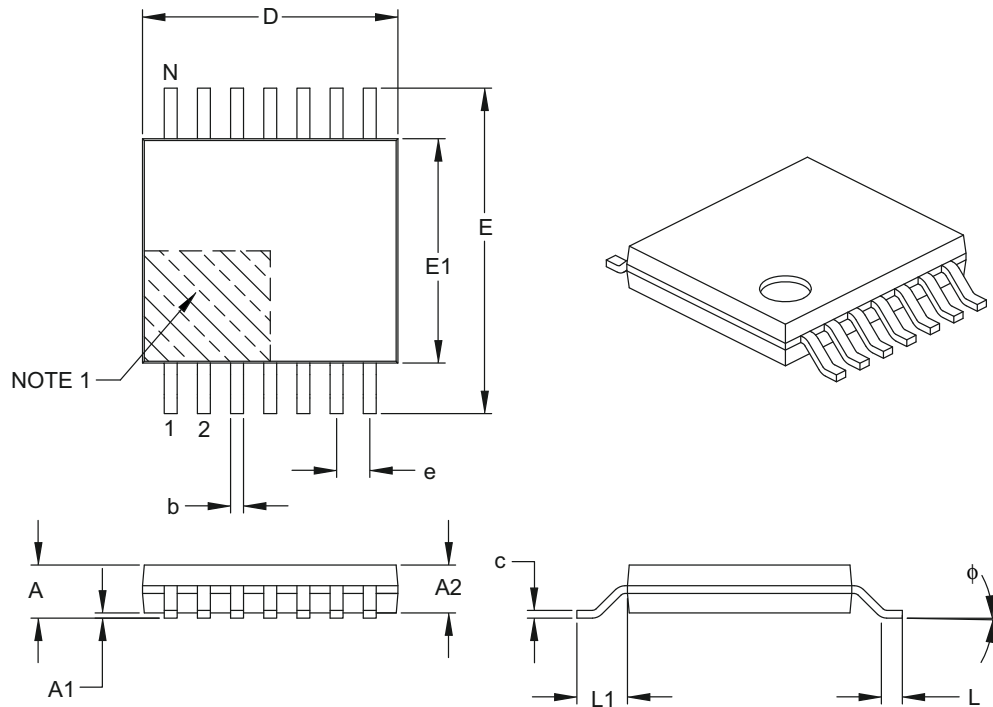
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2065A

14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) – 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

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



| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|--------------------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 14 | | |
| Pitch | e | 0.65 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | – | – | 1.20 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Standoff | A1 | 0.05 | – | 0.15 |
| Overall Width | E | 6.40 BSC | | |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | 4.30 | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| Molded Package Length | D | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 |
| Foot Length | L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| Footprint | L1 | 1.00 REF | | |
| Foot Angle | φ | 0° | – | 8° |
| Lead Thickness | c | 0.09 | – | 0.20 |
| Lead Width | b | 0.19 | – | 0.30 |

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

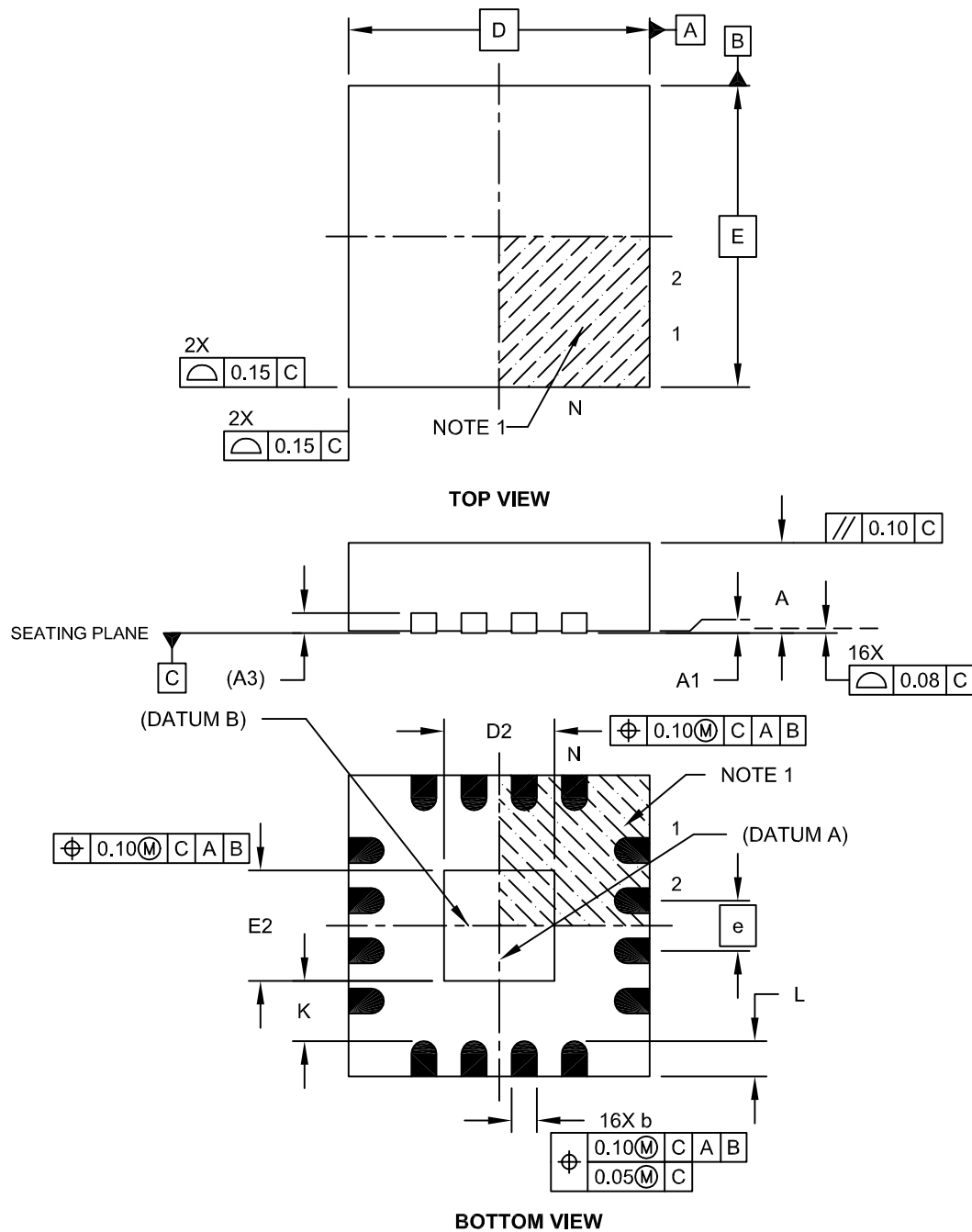
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087B

PIC16F526

16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MG) - 3x3x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

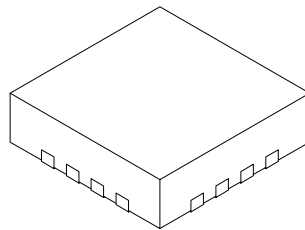
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-142A Sheet 1 of 2

16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MG) - 3x3x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

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



| | | Units | MILLIMETERS | | |
|------------------------|----|-------|-------------|------|------|
| Dimension Limits | | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | | 16 | | |
| Pitch | e | | 0.50 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.90 |
| Standoff | A1 | | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Contact Thickness | A3 | | 0.20 REF | | |
| Overall Width | E | | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Exposed Pad Width | E2 | | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.50 |
| Overall Length | D | | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Exposed Pad Length | D2 | | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.50 |
| Contact Width | b | | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| Contact Length | L | | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.45 |
| Contact-to-Exposed Pad | K | | 0.20 | - | - |

Notes:

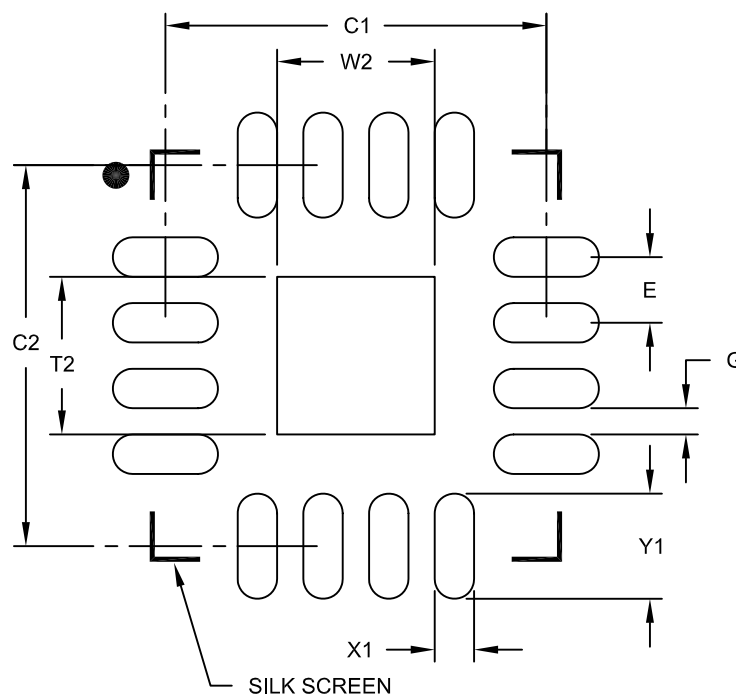
- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Package is saw singulated.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-142A Sheet 2 of 2

PIC16F526

16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MG) – 3x3x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|----------------------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Contact Pitch | E | 0.50 BSC | | |
| Optional Center Pad Width | W2 | | | 1.20 |
| Optional Center Pad Length | T2 | | | 1.20 |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C1 | | 2.90 | |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C2 | | 2.90 | |
| Contact Pad Width (X16) | X1 | | | 0.30 |
| Contact Pad Length (X16) | Y1 | | | 0.80 |
| Distance Between Pads | G | 0.20 | | |

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2142A

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (August 2007)

Original release of this document.

Revision B (December 2008)

Added DC and AC Characteristics graphs; Updated Electrical Characteristics section; added I/O diagrams; updated the Flash Data Memory Control Section; made various changes to the Special Features of the CPU Section and made general edits. Miscellaneous updates.

Revision C (July 2009)

Removed "Preliminary" status; Revised Table 6-3: I/O Pins; Revised Table 8-3: Reset Conditions; Revised Table 14-4: A/D Converter Char.

Revision D (March 2010)

Added Package Drawings and Package Marking Information for the 16-Lead Package Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MG) - 3x3x0.9 mm Body (QFN); Updated the Product Identification System section.

Revision E (June 2010)

Revised Section 6 (I/O) Figures 6-1, 6-4 and 6-6.

PIC16F526

NOTES:

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7. How would you improve this document?

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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

| <u>PART NO.</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>/XX</u> | <u>XXX</u> |
|---------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| Device | Temperature Range | Package | Pattern |
| Device: | PIC16F526 PIC16F526T ⁽¹⁾ | | |
| Temperature Range: | I = -40°C to +85°C (Industrial) E = -40°C to +125°C (Extended) | | |
| Package: | P = Plastic (PDIP) ⁽²⁾ SL = 14L Small Outline, 3.90 mm (SOIC) ⁽²⁾ ST = Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP) ⁽²⁾ MG = 16-Lead 3x3 (QFN) ⁽²⁾ | | |
| Pattern: | Special Requirements | | |

Examples:

- a) PIC16F526-E/P 301 = Extended Temp., PDIP package, QTP pattern #301
- b) PIC16F526-I/SL = Industrial Temp., SOIC package
- c) PIC16F526T-E/P = Extended Temp., PDIP package, Tape and Reel
- d) PIC16F526T-I/MG = Industrial Temp., QFN Package, Tape and Reel

Note 1: T = in tape and reel SOIC, TSSOP and QFN packages only

2: Pb-free.



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