

# **PIC16C72**

# PIC16C72 Rev. A Silicon Errata Sheet

The PIC16C72 (Rev. A) parts you have received conform functionally to the Device Data Sheet (DS30390**E**), except for the anomalies described below.

All the problems listed here will be addressed in future revisions of the PIC16C72 silicon.

# 1. Module: 8-bit A/D Module

If the Analog Port is configured so that all analog pins are digital inputs (PCFG2:PCFG0 = 11x), then doing a conversion on any pin of the analog port will give a result of ADRES = 0xFF.

# Work around

Configure the PCFG2:PCFG0 bits to a value that has any pin of the analog port configured as an analog input (such as PCFG2:PCFG0 = 100). Conversion on any pin of the analog port (analog or digital) will now convert as expected.

# 2. Module: CCP (Compare Mode)

The Compare mode may not operate as expected when configuring the compare match to drive the I/O pin low (CCPxM<3:0> = 1001).

When the CCP module is changed to compare output low (CCPxM<3:0> = 1001) from any other non-compare CCP mode, the I/O pin will immediately be driven low, regardless of the state of the I/O data latch. The pin will remain low when the compare match occurs (see Table 1).

However, when the CCP module is changed to compare output high (CCPxM<3:0> = 1000) from any other CCP mode, the I/O pin will immediately be driven low, regardless of the state of the I/O data latch. The pin will be driven high when the compare match occurs.

# TABLE 1: COMPARE OUTPUT LOW SWITCHING

CCP Mode	I/O pin	Change CCPxM	CCP to <3:0> =		
CCPxM<3:0> =	State	1001	1000		
0	Н	L	L		
0xxx	L	L	L		
1000	Н	Н	—		
	L	L			
1001	Н	_	L		
1001	L		L		
101	Н	L	L		
101x	L	L	L		
11xx	Н	L	L		
11XX	L	L	L		

# Work around

To have the I/O pin high until the compare match low occurs, force a compare match high to get the I/O pin into the high state, then reconfigure the compare match to force the I/O low when the compare condition occurs.

# 3. Module: CCP (Compare Mode)

The special event trigger of the Compare mode may not occur if both of the following conditions exist:

 An instruction, one cycle (TcY) prior to a Timer1/Compare register match has literal data equal to the address of a CCP register being used. Specific cases include:

Unit	Register	Literal Data
	CCPR1L	15h
CCP1	CCPR1H	16h
	CCP1CON	17h

 An instruction in the same cycle as a Timer1/Compare register match has an MSb of '0'.

The interrupt for the compare event will still be generated, but no special event trigger will occur.

#### Work around

Use the Interrupt Service Routine instead of using the special event trigger to reset Timer1 (and start an A/D conversion, if applicable).

# 4. Module: SSP Module (I<sup>2</sup>C<sup>™</sup> mode)

If the bus is active when the  $I^2C$  mode is enabled, and the next 8 bits of data on the bus match the address of the device, then the SSP module will generate an Acknowledge pulse.

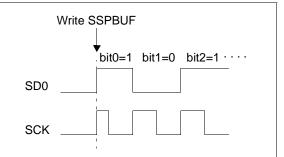
#### Work around

Before enabling the  $I^2C$  mode, ensure that the bus is not active.

# 5. Module: SSP (SPI Mode)

When the SPI is using Timer2/2 as the clock source, a shorter than expected SCK pulse may occur on the first bit of the transmitted/received data (Figure 1).

#### FIGURE 1: SCK PULSE VARIATION USING TIMER2/2



#### Work around

To avoid producing the short pulse, turn off Timer2 and clear the TMR2 register, load the SSPBUF with the data to transmit, and then turn Timer2 back on. Refer to Example 1 for sample code.

#### EXAMPLE 1: AVOIDING THE INITIAL SHORT SCK PULSE

	BSF	STATUS, RPO	;Bank 1
LOOP	BTFSS	SSPSTAT, BF	;Data received?
			;(Xmit complete?)
	GOTO	LOOP	;No
	BCF	STATUS, RPO	;Bank 0
	MOVF	SSPBUF, W	;W = SSPBUF
	MOVWF	RXDATA	;Save in user RAM
	MOVF	TXDATA, W	;W = TXDATA
	BCF	T2CON, TMR2ON	;Timer2 off
	CLR	TMR2	;Clear Timer2
	MOVWF	SSPBUF	;Xmit New data
	BSF	T2CON, TMR2ON	;Timer2 on

# 6. Module: Timer0

The TMR0 register may increment when the WDT postscaler is switched to the Timer0 prescaler. If TMR0 = FFh, this will cause TMR0 to overflow (setting T0IF).

# Work around

Follow the following sequence:

- a) Read the 8-bit TMR0 register into the W register
- b) Clear the TMR0 register
- c) Assign WDT postscaler to Timer0
- d) Write W register to TMR0

# 7. Module: Timer1

The Timer1 value may unexpectedly increment if either the TMR1H, or the TMR1L register is written. If Timer1 is ON and then turned OFF, performing any write instruction with TMR1H as the destination, may cause TMR1L to increment.

#### EXAMPLE 2: TMR1L INCREMENT (CASE 1)

BSF T1CON, TMR1ON

: BCF T1CON, TMR1ON MOVF TMR1H, 1

TMR1 value before MOVF instruction: TMR1H:TMR1L = 3F:00 TMR1 value after MOVF instruction: TMR1H:TMR1L = 3F:01

# EXAMPLE 3: TMR1L INCREMENT (CASE 2)

BSF T1CON, TMR1ON

: BCF T1CON, TMR1ON MOVF TMR1H, 1

TMR1 value before MOVF instruction: TMR1H:TMR1L = FF:FF TMR1 value after MOVF instruction: TMR1H:TMR1L = FF:00 If Timer1 is ON and then turned OFF when TMR1H:TMR1L = xx:FF, performing any write instruction with TMR1L as the destination may cause TMR1H to increment.

# EXAMPLE 4: TMR1H INCREMENT

BSF T1CON, TMR1ON BCF T1CON, TMR1ON CLRF TMR1L

TMR1 value before CLRF instruction: TMR1H:TMR1L = FF:FF TMR1 value after CLRF instruction: TMR1H:TMR1L = 00:00 (TMR1IF is **not** set.)

#### Work around

To preserve Timer1 register values:

- a) Read Timer1 register values into "shadow" registers.
- b) Perform any write instruction(s) on the shadow registers.
- c) Write the shadow register values back into the Timer1 registers.

# Clarifications/Corrections to the Data Sheet:

In the Device Data Sheet (DS30390**E**), the following clarifications and corrections should be noted.

# 1. Module: I/O Ports

The specification for the High Voltage Open Drain I/O (parameter D150, the RA4 pin) cannot be met without possible long term reliability issues on that I/O pin. If a high voltage drive is required, use an external transistor that can support the required voltage. The new value is shown in Table 1.

# TABLE 1: DC SPECIFICATION CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET

Param No.	Sym.	Characteristic	New Specification			Data Sheet Specification			Units
NO.			Min	Тур	Мах	Min	Тур	Max	
D150	Vod	RA4 Open Drain High Voltage			10	_	_	14	V

# 2. Module: 8-Bit A/D

The minimum A/D reference voltage (parameter A20) has been improved. The new value is shown in Table 2.

# TABLE 2: DC SPECIFICATION CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET

Param No.	Sym.	Characteristic	Nev	v Specif	ication	Data Sheet Specification			Units
NO.			Min	Тур	Мах	Min	Тур	Мах	
A20	Vref	Reference Voltage	2.5*	_	Vdd + 0.3 V	3.0		VDD + 0.3 V	V

\* This parameter is characterized but not tested.

# 3. Module: SSP (SPI<sup>™</sup> Mode Timing Specifications)

The SPI interface timings (parameters 71, 71A, 72, 72A, 73, and 73A) have been modified. The new values are shown in Table 3.

Param No.	Sym.	Character	istic	New Sp	ecifica	tion		a Shee ificatio	-	Units
NO.					Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
71	TscH	SCK input high time	Continuous	1.25 Tcy + 30 ns	_	_	TCY + 20 ns	_		ns
71A		(Slave mode)	Single Byte <sup>(1)</sup>	40		—	N.A.		ns	
72	TscL	SCK input low time (Slave mode)	Continuous	1.25 Tcy + 30 ns	_	_	TCY + 20 ns	_	_	ns
72A		(Slave mode)	Single Byte <sup>(1)</sup>	40	_	_	I	N.A.		ns
73A	Тв2в	Last clock edge of the Byte1 to 1st clock edge of the Byte2 <sup>(1)</sup>		1.5 Tcy + 40 ns	_			N.A.		ns

# TABLE 3: DC SPECIFICATION CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET

\* This parameter is characterized but not tested.

Note 1: Specification 73A is only required if specifications 71A and 72A are used.

# 4. Module: Timer1

The operation of Timer1 needs some clarification when the timer registers are written when the TMR1ON bit is set.

The internal clock signal that is the input to the TMR1 prescaler affects the incrementing of Timer1 (TMR1H:TMR1L registers and the Timer1 prescaler). When the Timer1 registers are NOT written, the Timer1 will increment on the rising edge of the TMR1 increment clock.

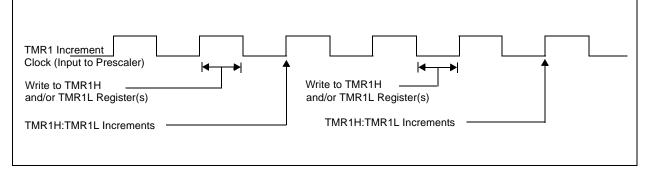
When the TMR1H and/or TMR1L registers are written while this clock is high, TMR1 will increment on the next rising edge of this clock.

When the TMR1H and/or TMR1L registers are written while this clock is low, TMR1 will not increment on the next rising edge of this clock, but must first have a falling clock and the rising clock, for TMR1 to increment.

Figure 1 shows the two cases of writes to the TMR1H and/or TMR1L registers. Due to the VIH and VIL thresholds on the oscillator/clock pins, external Timer1 oscillator components, and external clock frequency, the Timer1 increment clock may not be of a 50% duty cycle.

The TMR1 increment clock is out of phase of the T1OSO/T1CKI pin by a small propagation delay.

# FIGURE 1: WRITES TO TIMER1 (EXTERNAL CLOCK/OSCILLATOR MODE)



# 5. Module: RC Oscillator

The table for RC Oscillator Frequencies in the Device Characterization section of the Data Sheet is incorrect. The correct characterization information is shown in Table 4.

<b>C</b> =v=	Deve	Correct Charac	terization Data	Current Data Sheet Values			
Сехт	Rехт	Average	% Variation	Average	% Variation		
22 pF	5.1 K	3.55 MHz	± 9.63%	4.12 MHz	± 1.4%		
	10 K	1.99 MHz	± 10.53%	2.35 MHz	± 1.4%		
	100 K	221.9 kHz	± 12.10%	268 kHz	± 1.1%		
100 pF	3.3 K	1.77 MHz	± 10.67%	1.80 MHz	± 1.0%		
	5.1 K	1.22 MHz	± 10.41%	1.27 MHz	± 1.0%		
	10 K	669.4 kHz	± 10.92%	688 kHz	± 1.2%		
	100 K	71.5 kHz	± 11.21%	77.2 kHz	± 1.0%		
330 pF	3.3 K	625.1 kHz	± 10.68%	707 kHz	± 1.4%		
	5.1 K	428.5 kHz	± 10.96%	501 kHz	± 1.2%		
	10 K	231.9 kHz	± 11.32%	269 kHz	± 1.6%		
	100 K	24.4 kHz	± 12.93%	28.3 kHz	± 1.1%		

# TABLE 4:RC OSCILLATOR FREQUENCIES CHARACTERIZATION CHANGES<br/>FROM DATA SHEET

The percentage variation indicated here is part-to-part variation due to normal process distribution. The variation indicated is  $\pm 3$  standard deviation from the average value for VDD = 5V.

# 6. Module: Brown-Out Reset (BOR)

The levels specified for the BOR module thresholds (parameter D005) have changed. The new values are shown in Table 5.

# TABLE 5:MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BOR RESET VOLTAGES

Param No.	Sym.	Characteristic	New	Specific	ation		ata Shee ecificati		Units
NO.			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
D005	VBOR	Brown-out Reset Voltage	3.65	—	4.35	3.70	1	4.30	V

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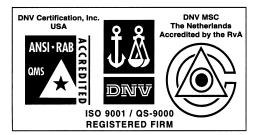
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