PIC16CR72

PIC16CR72 Rev. A Silicon Errata Sheet

The PIC16CR72 parts you have received conform functionally to the Device Data Sheet (**DS39016A**), except for the anomalies described below.

All the problems listed here will be addressed in future revisions of the PIC18PIC16CR72 silicon.

1. Module: 8-bit A/D Module

If the Analog Port is configured so that all analog pins are digital inputs (PCFG2:PCFG0 = 11xb), 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 = 100b). 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 CCPxM<3:0> =	I/O pin State	Change CCP to CCPxM<3:0> =	
		1001	1000
0xxx	H	L	L
	L	L	L
1000	H	H	—
	L	L	—
1001	H	—	L
	L	—	L
101x	H	L	L
	L	L	L
11xx	H	L	L
	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.**(1)**
- 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.

Note 1: 15h(CCPR1L), 16h(CCPR1H) or 17h(CCP1CON) for CCP1.

Note: As with any windowed EPROM device, please cover the window at all times, except when erasing.

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^2C 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.

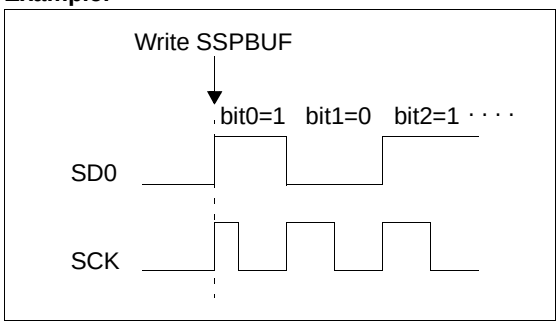
Work Around

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.

Example:



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.

Example Code:

```
     BSF   STATUS, RP0     ;Bank 1
LOOP BTFSS SSPSTAT, BF     ;Data received?
                           ;(Xmit complete?)
     GOTO  LOOP            ;No
     BCF   STATUS, RP0     ;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

If Timer1 is ON, then turned OFF, performing any write instruction with TMR1H as the destination may cause TMR1L to increment.

Example 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 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, then turned OFF when TMR1H:TMR1L = xx:FF, performing any write instruction with TMR1L as the destination may cause TMR1H to increment.

Example 1:

```
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:

Read Timer1 register values into “shadow” registers. Perform any write instruction(s) on the shadow registers. Write the shadow register values back into the Timer1 registers.

Clarifications/Corrections to the Data Sheet:

In the Device Data Sheet (**DS39016A**), the following clarifications and corrections should be noted.

1. Module: I/O Ports

The specification for the High Voltage Open Drain I/O (The RA4 pin on most devices) 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.

TABLE 2: DC SPECIFICATION CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET

Param No.	Sym.	Characteristic	New Specification			Data Sheet Specification			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
D150	VOD	Open-drain High Voltage	—	—	10	—	—	14	V

2. Module: 8-Bit A/D

a) The minimum A/D reference voltage has been improved to the values shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: DC SPECIFICATION CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET

Parm No.	Sym.	Characteristic	New Specification			Data Sheet Specification			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
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 Mode Timing Specificatios)

a) The SPI interface timings have been modified to the values shown in Table 3.

TABLE 4: DC SPECIFICATION CHANGES FROM DATA SHEET

Parm No.	Sym.	Characteristic		New Specification			Data Sheet Specification			Units
				Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
71	TSCH	SCK input high time (slave mode)	Continuous	1.25 TCY + 30 ns	—	—	TCY + 20 ns	—	—	ns
71A			Single Byte (1)	40	—	—	N.A.			ns
72	TSCL	SCK input low time (slave mode)	Continuous	1.25 TCY + 30 ns	—	—	TCY + 20 ns	—	—	ns
72A			Single Byte (1)	40	—	—	N.A.			ns
73A	TB2B	Last clock edge of the Byte1 to 1st clock edge of the Byte2 (1)		1.5 TCY + 40 ns	—	—	N.A.			ns

* This parameter is characterized but not tested

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

4. Module: Timer1

a) 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 presaler 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.

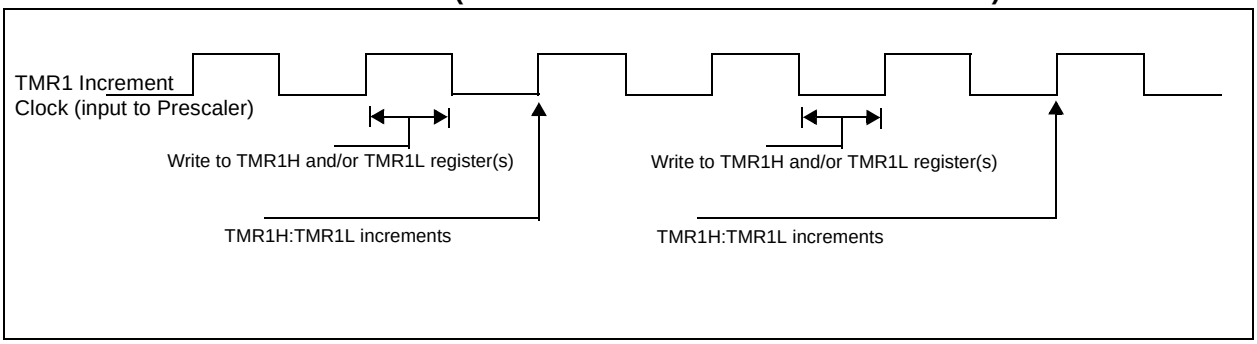
When the TMR1H and/or TMR1L registers are written while this clock is high, TMR1 will increment on the next rising edge of this clock.

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 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 V_{IH} and V_{IL} 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)



1. The Brown-out Reset Voltage specification is different than that specified in the Data Sheet.

13.1 DC Characteristics: PIC16CR72-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16CR72-10 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16CR72-20 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended)

DC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for extended, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for industrial and 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for commercial					
Param No.	**Characteristic**	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ†**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
D005	Brown-out Reset Voltage	BVDD	3.65	4.0	4.35	V	BODEN bit in configuration word enabled

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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

Note 1: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data.

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

The test conditions for all IDD measurements in active operation mode are:
OSC1 = external square wave, from rail to rail; all I/O pins tristated, pulled to VDD
$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ = VDD; WDT enabled/disabled as specified.

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

Note 4: For RC osc configuration, current through Rext is not included. The current through the resistor can be estimated by the formula Ir = VDD/2Rext (mA) with Rext in kOhm.

Note 5: Timer1 oscillator (when enabled) adds approximately 20 μA to the specification. This value is from characterization and is for design guidance only. This is not tested.

Note 6: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when this peripheral is enabled. This current should be added to the base IDD or IPD measurement.

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Rev A Document

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Corporate Office
Microchip Technology Inc.
2355 West Chandler Blvd.
Chandler, AZ 85224-6199
Tel: 480-786-7200 Fax: 480-786-7277
Technical Support: 480-786-7627
Web Address: http://www.microchip.com

Atlanta
Microchip Technology Inc.
500 Sugar Mill Road, Suite 200B
Atlanta, GA 30350
Tel: 770-640-0034 Fax: 770-640-0307

Boston
Microchip Technology Inc.
2 LAN Drive, Suite 120
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Tel: 508-480-9990 Fax: 508-480-8575

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Tel: 972-818-7423 Fax: 972-818-2924

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Microchip Technology Inc.
Two Prestige Place, Suite 150
Miamisburg, OH 45342
Tel: 937-291-1654 Fax: 937-291-9175

Detroit
Microchip Technology Inc.
Tri-Atria Office Building
32255 Northwestern Highway, Suite 190
Farmington Hills, MI 48334
Tel: 248-538-2250 Fax: 248-538-2260

Los Angeles
Microchip Technology Inc.
18201 Von Karman, Suite 1090
Irvine, CA 92612
Tel: 949-263-1888 Fax: 949-263-1338

New York
Microchip Technology Inc.
150 Motor Parkway, Suite 202
Hauppauge, NY 11788
Tel: 631-273-5305 Fax: 631-273-5335

San Jose
Microchip Technology Inc.
2107 North First Street, Suite 590
San Jose, CA 95131
Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

AMERICAS (continued)

Toronto
Microchip Technology Inc.
5925 Airport Road, Suite 200
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1W1, Canada
Tel: 905-405-6279 Fax: 905-405-6253

ASIA/PACIFIC

China - Beijing
Microchip Technology, Beijing
Unit 915, 6 Chaoyangmen Bei Dajie
Dong Erhuan Road, Dongcheng District
New China Hong Kong Manhattan Building
Beijing, 100027, P.R.C.
Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104

China - Shanghai
Microchip Technology
Unit B701, Far East International Plaza,
No. 317, Xianxia Road
Shanghai, 200051, P.R.C.
Tel: 86-21-6275-5700 Fax: 86-21-6275-5060

Hong Kong
Microchip Asia Pacific
Unit 2101, Tower 2
Metroplaza
223 Hing Fong Road
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong
Tel: 852-2-401-1200 Fax: 852-2-401-3431

India
Microchip Technology Inc.
India Liaison Office
Divyasree Chambers
I Floor, Wing A (A3/A4)
No. 11, O'Shaugnessey Road
Bangalore, 560 027, India
Tel: 91-80-207-2165 Fax: 91-80-207-2171

Japan
Microchip Technology Intl. Inc.
Benex S-1 6F
3-18-20, Shinyokohama
Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama-shi
Kanagawa, 222-0033, Japan
Tel: 81-45-471- 6166 Fax: 81-45-471-6122

Korea
Microchip Technology Korea
168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor
Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku
Seoul, Korea
Tel: 82-2-554-7200 Fax: 82-2-558-5934

ASIA/PACIFIC (continued)

Singapore
Microchip Technology Singapore Pte Ltd.
200 Middle Road
#07-02 Prime Centre
Singapore, 188980
Tel: 65-334-8870 Fax: 65-334-8850

Taiwan
Microchip Technology Taiwan
11F-3, No. 207
Tung Hua North Road
Taipei, 105, Taiwan
Tel: 886-2-2717-7175 Fax: 886-2-2545-0139

EUROPE

Denmark
Microchip Technology Denmark ApS
Regus Business Centre
Lautrup hoj 1-3
Ballerup DK-2750 Denmark
Tel: 45 4420 9895 Fax: 45 4420 9910

France
Arizona Microchip Technology SARL
Parc d'Activite du Moulin de Massy
43 Rue du Saule Trapu
Batiment A - ler Etage
91300 Massy, France
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

Germany
Arizona Microchip Technology GmbH
Gustav-Heinemann-Ring 125
D-81739 München, Germany
Tel: 49-89-627-144 0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

Italy
Arizona Microchip Technology SRL
Centro Direzionale Colleoni
Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1
20041 Agrate Brianza
Milan, Italy
Tel: 39-039-65791-1 Fax: 39-039-6899883

United Kingdom
Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd.
505 Eskdale Road
Winnersh Triangle
Wokingham
Berkshire, England RG41 5TU
Tel: 44 118 921 5858 Fax: 44-118 921-5835

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