

# Laboratorio 1: Implementación de un Dado Electrónico con PIC12F683

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## I. INTRODUCCIÓN

El presente informe describe el desarrollo de un dado electrónico utilizando el microcontrolador PIC12F683. El proyecto incluye la implementación de un algoritmo de generación pseudoaleatoria para determinar un número entre 1 y 6, que es mostrado mediante un conjunto de LEDs. Se analiza el diseño del circuito, la programación del microcontrolador y la verificación de su funcionamiento mediante simulaciones y pruebas prácticas que se explican a continuación. A lo largo del laboratorio notamos la importancia de dimensionar bien los elementos del circuito de manera correcta para evitar tener que cambiar los mismos cuando estamos realizando las pruebas.

## II. NOTA TEÓRICA

### II-A. Microcontrolador PIC12F683

El **PIC12F683** es un microcontrolador de 8 bits de la familia PIC de Microchip. Es un dispositivo compacto, eficiente y versátil, utilizado en aplicaciones de control y automatización debido a su bajo consumo de energía y su capacidad de procesamiento.[1]

### II-B. Características Generales

- Arquitectura: RISC de 8 bits.
- Frecuencia de operación: Hasta 20 MHz con oscilador externo.
- Memoria Flash: 2 KB.
- Memoria RAM: 128 bytes.
- Memoria EEPROM: 256 bytes.
- Voltaje de operación: 2.0V a 5.5V.
- Puertos de Entrada/Salida (I/O): 6 pines de propósito general.
- Conversor Analógico-Digital (ADC): 10 bits con 4 canales.
- Comparadores Analógicos: 1 comparador integrado.
- Módulo PWM: Soporte para modulación de ancho de pulso (PWM).
- Interrupciones: Soporte para interrupciones internas y externas.

- Modo Sleep: Bajo consumo de energía en estado de inactividad.
- Comunicación Serial: Soporte para USART, SPI e I<sup>2</sup>C.

### II-C. Diagrama de Bloques

El diagrama de bloques del **PIC12F683** ilustra los principales módulos internos del microcontrolador:

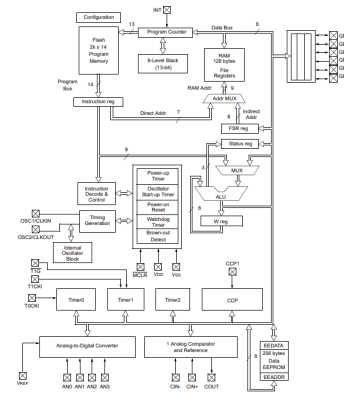


Figura 1: Diagrama de bloques del Microcontrolador segun la hoja del fabricante

### II-D. Diagrama de Pines

El **PIC12F683** viene en un encapsulado DIP de 8 pines, con la siguiente configuración:

### II-E. Características Eléctricas

### II-F. Periféricos Utilizados

1) **Puertos de Entrada y Salida (GPIO):** En este proyecto, se utilizan los siguientes pines de propósito general (GPIO):

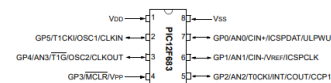


Figura 2: Diagrama de pines del microcontrolador



2) *Inicialización del Microcontrolador:* Se explicará a continuación:

```
[language=C]
void initPIC(void) {
    TRISIO = 0b00100000;
    ANSEL = 0x00;
    CMCON0 = 0x07;
    GPIO = 0x00;
}
```

- ‘**TRISIO = 0b00100000**’: Configura GP5 como entrada (botón), el resto como salidas (LEDs).
- ‘**ANSEL = 0x00**’: Desactiva funciones analógicas.
- ‘**CMCON0 = 0x07**’: Desactiva el comparador analógico.
- ‘**GPIO = 0x00**’: Inicializa GPIO apagando todos los LEDs.

3) *Función para Mostrar el Dado:* Se explicará a continuación:

```
void mostrarDado(unsigned char numero) {
    GPIO = 0x00;
    switch (numero) {
        case 1: LED1 = 1; break;
        case 2: LED0 = 1; break;
        case 3: LED0 = 1; LED1 = 1; break;
        case 4: LED0 = 1; LED2 = 1; break;
        case 5: LED0 = 1; LED1 = 1; LED2 = 1; break;
        case 6: LED0 = 1; LED2 = 1; LED4 = 1; break;
    }
}
```

- Apaga todos los LEDs con ‘**GPIO = 0x00**’.
- Usa un ‘switch’ para encender LEDs según el número recibido.
- Simula patrones típicos de un dado con diferentes combinaciones de LEDs.

4) *Función de Retraso:* Se explicará a continuación:

```
void delay_ms(unsigned int tiempo) {
    unsigned int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < tiempo; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < 1000; j++) {
            __asm nop __endasm;
        }
    }
}
```

- Retraso aproximado de 1 ms por iteración.
- Bucle externo ejecuta ‘tiempo’ veces.
- Bucle interno ejecuta una instrucción NOP 1000 veces.

5) *Función Principal:* Se explicará a continuación:

```
void main(void) {
    initPIC();
    unsigned char dado = 0;
    unsigned char botonAnterior = 0;
    unsigned int contador = 0;

    while (1) {
        contador++;
        delay_ms(1);

        unsigned char botonActual = BOTON;
        if (botonActual == 1 && botonAnterior == 0) {
            dado = (contador % 6) + 1;
            mostrarDado(dado);
        }
        botonAnterior = botonActual;
    }
}
```

- Inicializa el microcontrolador con ‘initPIC()’.
- Usa ‘contador’ para generar aleatoriedad.
- Detecta flanco ascendente del botón (de 0 a 1).
- Calcula el número aleatorio: (*contador* mód 6) + 1.
- Muestra el resultado con ‘mostrarDado()’.

6) *Mejoras Potenciales:*

- Utilizar la función estándar ‘*delay\_ms()*’ para mejor precisión.
- Añadir lógica antirrebote para el botón.
- Mejorar aleatoriedad con un generador más complejo si es necesario.

### III-C. Análisis del Funcionamiento

El código implementa un contador que, al detectar la pulsación del botón, genera un número entre 1 y 6 basado en el residuo de la división del contador. La secuencia de LEDs encendidos representa el resultado de la tirada del dado.

Pruebas realizadas:

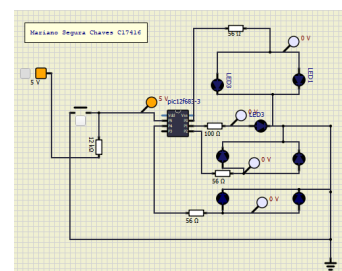


Figura 5: El circuito esperando que se toque el botón

1) *El circuito en espera de que se toque el botón:* Al estar configurado con una resistencia de pull up, vemos 5V en la entrada.

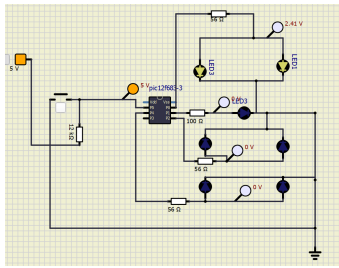


Figura 6: Prueba de en la que salió el número 2

2) *Tirar una vez el dado:* Acá como en el algoritmo salió el número 2, entonces el microcontrolador enciende su PIN0 que es el que enciende los 2 leds de la parte superior que representan la cara del 2 en un dado. Se puede ver como la sonda de voltaje marca que el voltaje es 2.41, que justamente para los leds amarillos que se esta utilizando NTE 3021 el umbral es 2.4[5] por lo que esta súper bien. Esto pasó por que se acaba de pulsar el botón, el voltaje en la sonda del botón esta en 5V porque esta pegado a una resistencia de Pull-up.

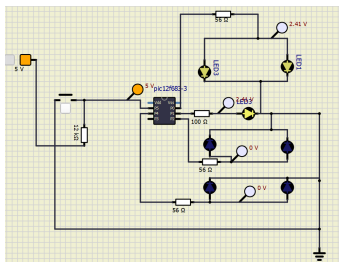


Figura 7: En este caso el número que arrojó el algoritmo fue 3

3) *Tirar una segunda vez el dado:* Entonces para este caso vemos como la sonda conectada al pin0 y al pin1 muestran el voltaje de umbral correspondiente para encender los LEDs.

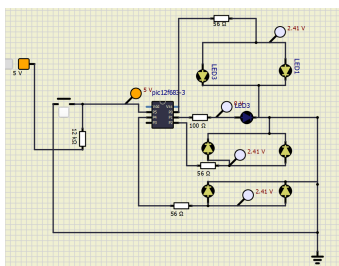


Figura 8: Prueba 3

4) *Muestra donde se saca un 6 que fue la tercera tirada:* En esta se puede observar y que en las sondas se ve justamente el voltaje de umbral por lo que las resistencias están bien diseñadas, los valores al final que se intentó apegarse fue a valores de resistencias que tengan en la bodega que nos encendieran de manera correcta los leds como se requería.

## IV. CONCLUSIONES

El proyecto permitió implementar una aplicación práctica de microcontroladores, combinando hardware y software para la simulación de un dado electrónico. Se logró un funcionamiento correcto con una visualización estable del número aleatorio generado.

Se complicó bastante lo que fue la parte de la instalación de SDCC porque al parecer había un conflicto de versiones entonces se tuvo que ir a buscar de manera web la versión más actualizada y ya con esté si nos permitía correr los script. Es importante recalcar que se tuvieron problemas con la opción de la función del delay, por lo que una recomendación a futuro es leer más detalladamente la documentación relacionada al microcontrolador, porque en este caso lo que se hizo fue hacer la función manualmente.

Una buena implementación a futuro es poner un delay y modificar la lógica para que los leds se mantengan encendidos por más tiempo e incluso para hacerlo más atractivo para el usuario que haya un delay digamos mientras se "tira el dado" que en este delay todos los leds parpadeen hasta que ya cuando sale el numero por asi decirlo, se queda fijo en la pantalla por unos momentos.

## V. ANEXOS



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# PIC12F683

## Data Sheet

8-Pin Flash-Based, 8-Bit  
CMOS Microcontrollers with  
nanoWatt Technology

\* 8-bit, 8-pin Devices Protected by Microchip's Low Pin Count Patent: U.S. Patent No. 5,847,450. Additional U.S. and foreign patents and applications may be issued or pending.

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## 8-Pin Flash-Based, 8-Bit CMOS Microcontrollers with nanoWatt Technology

### High-Performance RISC CPU

- Only 35 instructions to learn:
  - All single-cycle instructions except branches
- Operating speed:
  - DC – 20 MHz oscillator/clock input
  - DC – 200 ns instruction cycle
- Interrupt capability
- 8-level deep hardware stack
- Direct, Indirect and Relative Addressing modes

### Special Microcontroller Features

- Precision Internal Oscillator:
  - Factory calibrated to  $\pm 1\%$
  - Software selectable frequency range of 8 MHz to 31 kHz
  - Two-speed Start-up mode
  - Crystal fail detect for critical applications
  - Clock mode switching during operation for power savings
- Power-saving Sleep mode
- Wide operating voltage range. (2.0V-5.5V)
- Industrial and Extended temperature range
- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Power-up Timer (PWRT) and Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Multiplexed Master Clear with pull-up/input pin
- Programmable code protection
- High Endurance Flash/EEPROM cell:
  - 100,000 write Flash endurance
  - 1,000,000 write EEPROM endurance
  - Flash/Data EEPROM Retention: > 40 years

### Low-Power Features

- Standby Current:
  - 1 nA @ 2.0V, typical
- Operating Current:
  - 8.5  $\mu$ A @ 32 kHz, 2.0V, typical
  - 100  $\mu$ A @ 1 MHz, 2.0V, typical
- Watchdog Timer Current:
  - 1  $\mu$ A @ 2.0V, typical

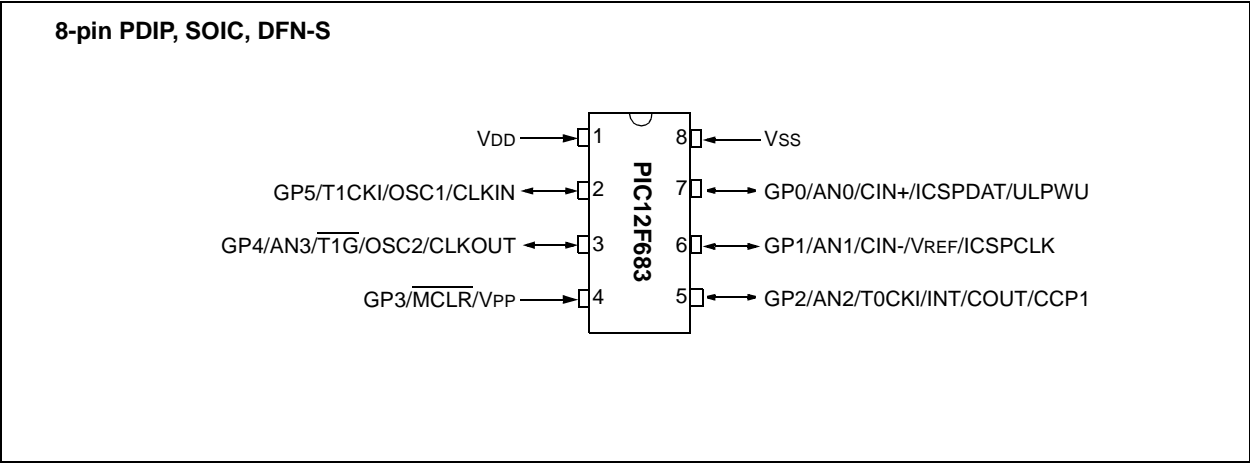
### Peripheral Features

- 6 I/O pins with individual direction control:
  - High current source/sink for direct LED drive
  - Interrupt-on-pin change
  - Individually programmable weak pull-ups
  - Ultra Low-Power Wake-up on GP0
- Analog comparator module with:
  - One analog comparator
  - Programmable on-chip voltage reference (CVREF) module (% of VDD)
  - Comparator inputs and output externally accessible
- A/D Converter:
  - 10-bit resolution and 4 channels
- Timer0: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit programmable prescaler
- Enhanced Timer1:
  - 16-bit timer/counter with prescaler
  - External Gate Input mode
  - Option to use OSC1 and OSC2 in LP mode as Timer1 oscillator if INTOSC mode selected
- Timer2: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit period register, prescaler and postscaler
- Capture, Compare, PWM module:
  - 16-bit Capture, max resolution 12.5 ns
  - Compare, max resolution 200 ns
  - 10-bit PWM, max frequency 20 kHz
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) via two pins

Device	Program Memory	Data Memory		I/O	10-bit A/D (ch)	Comparators	Timers 8/16-bit
	Flash (words)	SRAM (bytes)	EEPROM (bytes)				
PIC12F683	2048	128	256	6	4	1	2/1

# PIC12F683

## Pin Diagram





## Table of Contents

1.0	Device Overview .....	5
2.0	Memory Organization .....	7
3.0	Clock Sources .....	19
4.0	GPIO Port.....	31
5.0	Timer0 Module .....	39
6.0	Timer1 Module with Gate Control.....	41
7.0	Timer2 Module .....	45
8.0	Comparator Module.....	47
9.0	Analog-to-Digital Converter (A/D) Module.....	55
10.0	Data EEPROM Memory .....	65
11.0	Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) Module .....	69
12.0	Special Features of the CPU .....	75
13.0	Instruction Set Summary .....	95
14.0	Development Support.....	103
15.0	Electrical Specifications.....	109
16.0	DC and AC Characteristics Graphs and Tables.....	131
17.0	Packaging Information.....	133
Appendix A: Data Sheet Revision History .....		137
Appendix B: Migrating From Other PICmicro® Devices .....		137
Index .....		139
On-line Support.....		143
Systems Information and Upgrade Hot Line .....		143
Reader Response .....		144
Product Identification System .....		145

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# PIC12F683

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NOTES:

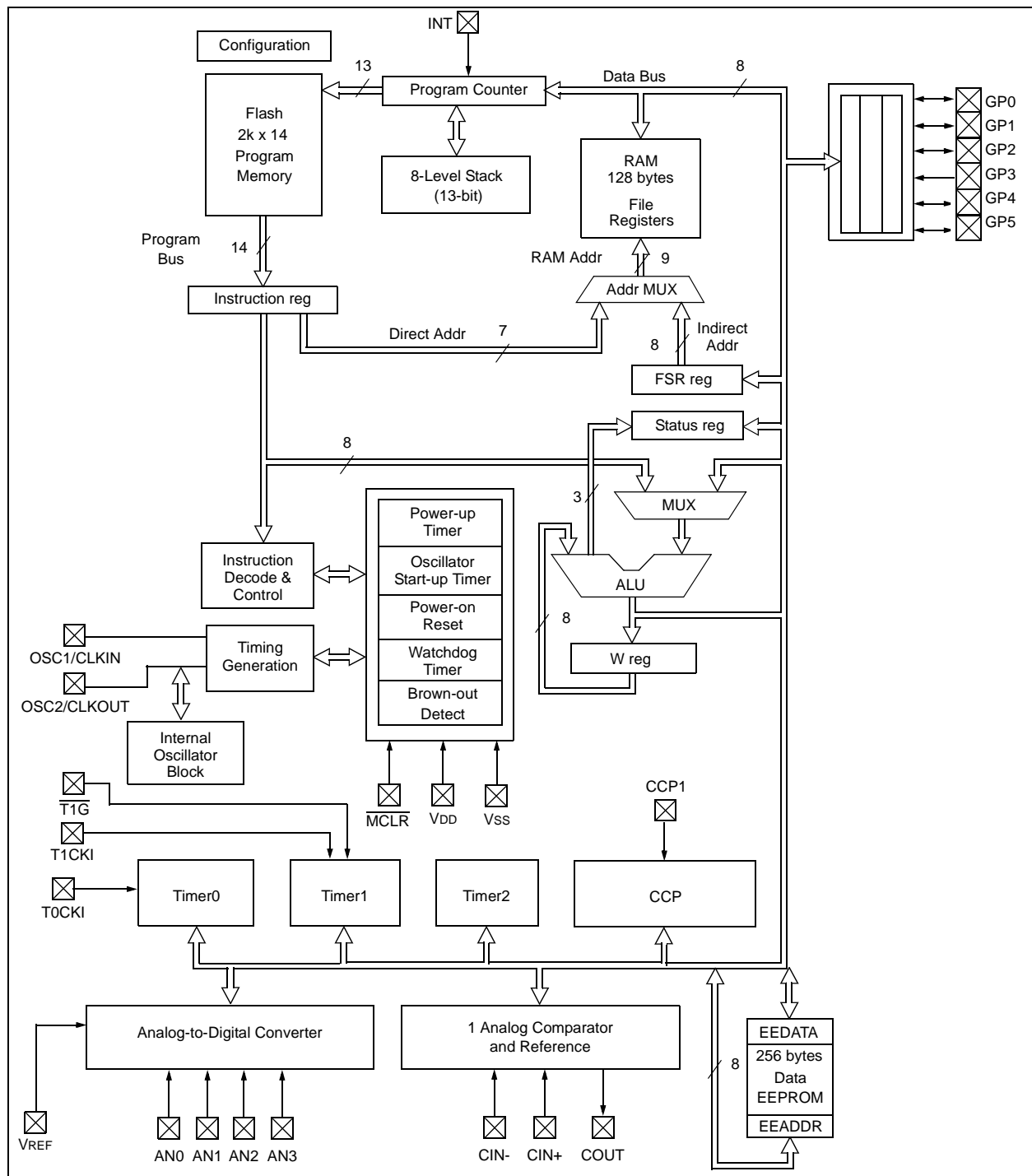
## 1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

This document contains device specific information for the PIC12F683. Additional information may be found in the "PICmicro® Mid-Range MCU Family Reference Manual" (DS33023), which may be obtained from your local Microchip Sales Representative or downloaded from the Microchip web site. The reference manual should be considered a complementary document to

this data sheet and is highly recommended reading for a better understanding of the device architecture and operation of the peripheral modules.

The PIC12F683 is covered by this data sheet. It is available in 8-pin PDIP, SOIC and DFN-S packages. Figure 1-1 shows a block diagram of the PIC12F683 device. Table 1-1 shows the pinout description.

**FIGURE 1-1: PIC12F683 BLOCK DIAGRAM**



# PIC12F683

**TABLE 1-1: PIC12F683 PINOUT DESCRIPTION**

Name	Function	Input Type	Output Type	Description
VDD	VDD	Power	—	Positive supply
GP5/T1CKI/OSC1/CLKIN	GP5	TTL	CMOS	GPIO I/O w/programmable pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	T1CKI	ST	—	Timer1 clock
	OSC1	XTAL	—	Crystal/Resonator
	CLKIN	ST	—	External clock input/RC oscillator connection
GP4/AN3/T1G/OSC2/CLKOUT	GP4	TTL	CMOS	GPIO I/O w/programmable pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN3	AN	—	A/D Channel 3 input
	T1G	ST	—	Timer1 gate
	OSC2	—	XTAL	Crystal/Resonator
	CLKOUT	—	CMOS	Fosc/4 output
GP3/MCLR/VPP	GP3	TTL	—	GPIO input with interrupt-on-change
	MCLR	ST	—	Master Clear w/internal pull-up
	VPP	HV	—	Programming voltage
GP2/AN2/T0CKI/INT/COU/CCP1	GP2	ST	CMOS	GPIO I/O w/programmable pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN2	AN	—	A/D Channel 2 input
	T0CKI	ST	—	Timer0 clock input
	INT	ST	—	External Interrupt
	COU	—	CMOS	Comparator 1 output
	CCP1	ST	CMOS	Capture input/Compare output/PWM output
GP1/AN1/CIN-/VREF/ICSPCLK	GP1	TTL	CMOS	GPIO I/O w/programmable pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN1	AN	—	A/D Channel 1 input
	CIN-	AN	—	Comparator 1 input
	VREF	AN	—	External Voltage Reference for A/D
	ICSPCLK	ST	—	Serial Programming Clock
GP0/AN0/CIN+/ICSPDAT/ULPWU	GP0	TTL	CMOS	GPIO I/O w/programmable pull-up and interrupt-on-change
	AN0	AN	—	A/D Channel 0 input
	CIN+	AN	—	Comparator 1 input
	ICSPDAT	ST	CMOS	Serial Programming Data I/O
	ULPWU	AN	—	Ultra Low-power Wake-up input
VSS	VSS	Power	—	Ground reference

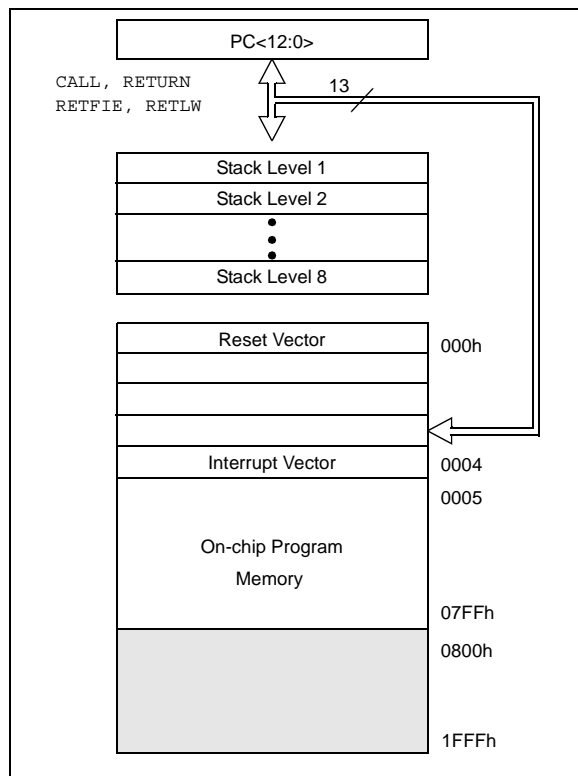
**Legend:** AN = Analog input or output  
TTL = TTL compatible input  
HV = High Voltage  
CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output  
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels  
XTAL = Crystal

## 2.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

### 2.1 Program Memory Organization

The PIC12F683 has a 13-bit program counter capable of addressing an 8k x 14 program memory space. Only the first 2k x 14 (0000h-07FFh) for the PIC12F683 is physically implemented. Accessing a location above these boundaries will cause a wrap around within the first 2k x 14 space. The Reset vector is at 0000h and the interrupt vector is at 0004h (see Figure 2-1).

**FIGURE 2-1: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP AND STACK FOR THE PIC12F683**



### 2.2 Data Memory Organization

The data memory (see Figure 2-2) is partitioned into two banks, which contain the General Purpose Registers (GPR) and the Special Function Registers (SFR). The Special Function Registers are located in the first 32 locations of each bank. Register locations 20h-7Fh in Bank 0 and A0h-BFh in Bank 1 are general purpose registers, implemented as static RAM. Register locations F0h-FFh in Bank 1 point to addresses 70h-7Fh in Bank 0. All other RAM is unimplemented and returns '0' when read. RP0 (Status<5>) is the bank select bit.

- RP0 = 0: Bank 0 is selected
- RP0 = 1: Bank 1 is selected

**Note:** The IRP and RP1 bits (Status<7:6>) are reserved and should always be maintained as '0's.

#### 2.2.1 GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTER FILE

The register file is organized as 128 x 8 in the PIC12F683. Each register is accessed, either directly or indirectly, through the File Select Register FSR (see Section 2.4 "Indirect Addressing, INDF and FSR Registers").

# PIC12F683

## 2.2.2 SPECIAL FUNCTION REGISTERS

The Special Function Registers are registers used by the CPU and peripheral functions for controlling the desired operation of the device (see Table 2-1). These registers are static RAM.

The special registers can be classified into two sets: core and peripheral. The Special Function Registers associated with the “core” are described in this section. Those related to the operation of the peripheral features are described in the section of that peripheral feature.

**FIGURE 2-2: DATA MEMORY MAP OF THE PIC12F683**

File Address		File Address	
Indirect addr. <sup>(1)</sup>	00h	Indirect addr. <sup>(1)</sup>	80h
TMR0	01h	OPTION_REG	81h
PCL	02h	PCL	82h
STATUS	03h	STATUS	83h
FSR	04h	FSR	84h
GPIO	05h	TRISIO	85h
	06h		86h
	07h		87h
	08h		88h
	09h		89h
PCLATH	0Ah	PCLATH	8Ah
INTCON	0Bh	INTCON	8Bh
PIR1	0Ch	PIE1	8Ch
	0Dh		8Dh
TMR1L	0Eh	PCON	8Eh
TMR1H	0Fh	OSCCON	8Fh
T1CON	10h	OSCTUNE	90h
TMR2	11h		91h
T2CON	12h	PR2	92h
CCPR1L	13h		93h
CCPR1H	14h		94h
CCP1CON	15h	WPU	95h
	16h	IOC	96h
	17h		97h
WDTCON	18h		98h
CMCON0	19h	VRCON	99h
CMCON1	1Ah	EEDAT	9Ah
	1Bh	EEADR	9Bh
	1Ch	EECON1	9Ch
	1Dh	EECON2 <sup>(1)</sup>	9Dh
ADRESH	1Eh	ADRESL	9Eh
ADCON0	1Fh	ANSEL	9Fh
	20h	General Purpose Registers 32 Bytes	A0h
General Purpose Registers 96 Bytes			BFh
		Accesses 70h-7Fh	F0h
			FFh
BANK 0		BANK 1	

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

**Note 1:** Not a physical register.

**TABLE 2-1: PIC12F683 SPECIAL REGISTERS SUMMARY BANK 0**

Addr	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOD	Page
Bank 0											
00h	INDF	Addressing this location uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								xxxx xxxx	17, 83
01h	TMR0	Timer0 Module's Register								xxxx xxxx	39, 83
02h	PCL	Program Counter's (PC) Least Significant Byte								0000 0000	17, 83
03h	STATUS	IRP <sup>(1)</sup>	RP1 <sup>(1)</sup>	RP0	$\overline{TO}$	PD	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	11, 83
04h	FSR	Indirect Data Memory Address Pointer								xxxx xxxx	17, 83
05h	GPIO	—	—	GP5	GP4	GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0	--xx xxxx	31, 83
06h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
07h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
08h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
09h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
0Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write Buffer for upper 5 bits of Program Counter				---	0 0000	17, 83
0Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TOIE	INTE	GPIE	TOIF	INTF	GPIF	0000 0000	13, 83
0Ch	PIR1	EEIF	ADIF	CCP1IF	—	CMIF	OSFIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	000- 0000	15, 83
0Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
0Eh	TMR1L	Holding Register for the Least Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1								xxxx xxxx	41, 83
0Fh	TMR1H	Holding Register for the Most Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1								xxxx xxxx	41, 83
10h	T1CON	T1GINV	TMR1GE	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	$\overline{T1SYNC}$	TMR1CS	TMR1ON	0000 0000	43, 83
11h	TMR2	Timer2 Module Register								0000 0000	45, 83
12h	T2CON	—	TOUTPS3	TOUTPS2	TOUTPS1	TOUTPS0	TMR2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0	-000 0000	45, 83
13h	CCPR1L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 Low Byte								xxxx xxxx	70, 83
14h	CCPR1H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 High Byte								xxxx xxxx	70, 83
15h	CCP1CON	—	—	DC1B1	DC1B0	CCP1M3	CCP1M2	CCP1M1	CCP1M0	--00 0000	69, 83
16h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
17h	—	Unimplemented								—	—
18h	WDTCON	—	—	—	WDTPS3	WDTPS2	WDTPS1	WDTPS0	SWDTEN	---0 1000	90, 83
19h	CMCON0	—	COUT	—	CINV	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0	-0-0 0000	47, 83
1Ah	CMCON1	—	—	—	—	—	—	T1GSS	CMSYNC	---- --10	50, 83
1Bh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
1Ch	—	Unimplemented								—	—
1Dh	—	Unimplemented								—	—
1Eh	ADRESH	Most Significant 8 bits of the left shifted A/D result or 2 bits of right shifted result								xxxx xxxx	57, 83
1Fh	ADCON0	ADFM	VCFG	—	—	CHS1	CHS0	$\overline{GO/DONE}$	ADON	00-- 0000	58, 83

**Legend:** — = unimplemented locations read as '0', u = unchanged, x = unknown, q = value depends on condition,  
shaded = unimplemented

**Note 1:** IRP and RP1 bits are reserved, always maintain these bits clear.

## NTE3020 thru NTE3024 Light Emitting Diode (LED)

### **Description:**

The NTE3020 through NTE3024 LEDs offer a variety of lens effects and color availability. The Red (NTE3020) source color device is made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Arsenide Red Light Emitting Diode. The High Efficiency Red (NTE3022) and Orange (NTE3023) source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode. The Green (NTE3024) source color device is made with Gallium Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode. The Yellow (NTE3021) source color device is made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode.

### **Features:**

- Low Power Consumption
- High Efficiency
- IC Compatible/Low Current Requirements
- Versatile mounting on P.C. board or panel
- Reliable and Rugged

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings:** ( $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

#### Power Dissipation, $P_D$

NTE3020 .....	80mW
NTE3021 .....	60mW
NTE3022 .....	100mW
NTE3023 .....	100mW
NTE3024 .....	100mW

#### Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width), $I_{F(\text{Peak})}$

NTE3020 .....	200mA
NTE3021 .....	80mA
NTE3022 .....	120mA
NTE3023 .....	120mA
NTE3024 .....	120mA



**Absolute Maximum Ratings (Cont'd):** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)Continuous Forward Current,  $I_F$ 

NTE3020	40mA
Derate Linearly Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$0.5\text{mA}/^\circ\text{C}$
NTE3021	20mA
Derate Linearly Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$0.25\text{mA}/^\circ\text{C}$
NTE3022	30mA
Derate Linearly Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$0.4\text{mA}/^\circ\text{C}$
NTE3023	30mA
Derate Linearly Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$0.4\text{mA}/^\circ\text{C}$
NTE3024	30mA
Derate Linearly Above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$0.4\text{mA}/^\circ\text{C}$

Reverse Voltage,  $V_R$  ..... 5VOperating Temperature Range,  $T_A$  .....  $-55^\circ$  to  $+100^\circ\text{C}$ Storage Temperature Range,  $T_{\text{stg}}$  .....  $-55^\circ$  to  $+100^\circ\text{C}$ Lead Temperature (During Soldering, .063 in. (1.6mm) from Body for 5sec),  $T_L$  .....  $+260^\circ\text{C}$ **Electrical/Optical Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous Intensity NTE3020 All Other Devices	$I_V$	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ , Note 1	0.3 2.5	0.8 8.7	— —	mcd
Viewing Angle	$2\Theta^{1/2}$	Note 2	—	36	—	deg.
Peak Emission Wavelength NTE3020 NTE3021 NTE3022, NTE3023 NTE3024	$\lambda_P$		— — — —	655 585 635 565	— — — —	nm
Spectral Line Half Width NTE3020 NTE3021 NTE3022, NTE3023 NTE3024	$\Delta\lambda$		— — — —	24 35 40 30	— — — —	nm
Forward Voltage NTE3020 NTE3021 NTE3022 NTE3023 NTE3024	$V_F$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	— — — — —	1.7 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1	— 2.8 — 2.8 2.8	V
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R = 5\text{V}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Capacitance NTE3020 NTE3021 NTE3022, NTE3023 NTE3024	C	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1\text{MHz}$	— — — —	30 15 20 15	— — — —	pF

Note 1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE (Commission Internationale De L'Eclairage) eye-response curve.

Note 2.  $\Theta^{1/2}$  is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

## REFERENCIAS

- [5] I. NTE Electronics, *NTE519 - Yellow LED Specifications*, 2025, accessed: 2025-03-24. [Online]. Available: <https://www.nteinc.com/specs/500to599/pdf/nte519.pdf>