

PIC16F8X

TABLE 4-1 REGISTER FILE SUMMARY

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 (Note3)		
Bank 0													
00h	INDF	Uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								----	----		
01h	TMR0	8-bit real-time clock/counter								xxxx	xxxx	uuuu	uuu
02h	PCL	Low order 8 bits of the Program Counter (PC)								0000	0000	0000	0000
03h	STATUS ⁽²⁾	IRP	RP1	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu		
04h	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer 0								xxxx	xxxx	uuuu	uuuu
05h	PORTA	—	—	—	RA4/T0CKI	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	---x xxxx	---u uuuu		
06h	PORTB	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0/INT	xxxx	xxxx	uuuu	uuuu
07h		Unimplemented location, read as '0'								----	----		
08h	EEDATA	EEPROM data register								xxxx	xxxx	uuuu	uuuu
09h	EEADR	EEPROM address register								xxxx	xxxx	uuuu	uuuu
0Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write buffer for upper 5 bits of the PC ⁽¹⁾				---	0 0000	---	0 0000	
0Bh	INTCON	GIE	EEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u		
Bank 1													
80h	INDF	Uses contents of FSR to address data memory (not a physical register)								----	----		
81h	OPTION_REG	\overline{RBPU}	INTEDG	T0CS	T0SE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0	1111 1111	1111 1111		
82h	PCL	Low order 8 bits of Program Counter (PC)								0000	0000	0000	0000
83h	STATUS ⁽²⁾	IRP	RP1	RP0	\overline{TO}	\overline{PD}	Z	DC	C	0001 1xxx	000q quuu		
84h	FSR	Indirect data memory address pointer 0								xxxx	xxxx	uuuu	uuuu
85h	TRISA	—	—	—	PORTA data direction register				---	1 1111	---	1 1111	
86h	TRISB	PORTB data direction register								1111	1111	1111	1111
87h		Unimplemented location, read as '0'								----	----		
88h	EECON1	—	—	—	EEIF	WRERR	WREN	WR	RD	---	0 x000	---	0 q000
89h	EECON2	EEPROM control register 2 (not a physical register)								----	----		
8Ah	PCLATH	—	—	—	Write buffer for upper 5 bits of the PC ⁽¹⁾				---	0 0000	---	0 0000	
8Bh	INTCON	GIE	EEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u		

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

Note 1: The upper byte of the program counter is not directly accessible. PCLATH is a slave register for PC<12:8>. The contents of PCLATH can be transferred to the upper byte of the program counter, but the contents of PC<12:8> is never transferred to PCLATH.

2: The \overline{TO} and \overline{PD} status bits in the STATUS register are not affected by a \overline{MCLR} reset.

3: Other (non power-up) resets include: external reset through \overline{MCLR} and the Watchdog Timer Reset.

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TABLE 9-2 PIC16FXX INSTRUCTION SET

Mnemonic, Operands		Description	Cycles	14-Bit Opcode				Status Affected	Notes
				MSb		LSb			
BYTE-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS									
ADDWF	f, d	Add W and f	1	00	0111	dfff	ffff	C,DC,Z	1,2
ANDWF	f, d	AND W with f	1	00	0101	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
CLRF	f	Clear f	1	00	0001	<u>1</u> fff	ffff	Z	2,4
CLRWF	-	Clear W	1	00	0001	0xxx	xxxx	Z	
COMF	f, d	Complement f	1	00	1001	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
DECF	f, d	Decrement f	1	00	0011	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
DECFSZ	f, d	Decrement f, Skip if 0	1(2)	00	1011	dfff	ffff		1,2,3
INCF	f, d	Increment f	1	00	1010	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
INCFSZ	f, d	Increment f, Skip if 0	1(2)	00	1111	dfff	ffff		1,2,3
IORWF	f, d	Inclusive OR W with f	1	00	0100	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
MOVF	f, d	Move f	1	00	1000	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
MOVWF	f	Move W to f	1	00	0000	<u>1</u> fff	ffff		4
NOP	-	No Operation	1	00	0000	0xx0	0000		
RLF	f, d	Rotate Left f through Carry	1	00	1101	dfff	ffff	C	1,2
RRF	f, d	Rotate Right f through Carry	1	00	1100	dfff	ffff	C	1,2
SUBWF	f, d	Subtract W from f	1	00	0010	dfff	ffff	C,DC,Z	1,2
SWAPF	f, d	Swap nibbles in f	1	00	1110	dfff	ffff		1,2
XORWF	f, d	Exclusive OR W with f	1	00	0110	dfff	ffff	Z	1,2
BIT-ORIENTED FILE REGISTER OPERATIONS									
BCF	f, b	Bit Clear f	1	01	00bb	bfff	ffff		1,2
BSF	f, b	Bit Set f	1	01	01bb	bfff	ffff		1,2
BTFSC	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Clear	1 (2)	01	10bb	bfff	ffff		3
BTFSS	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Set	1 (2)	01	11bb	bfff	ffff		3
LITERAL AND CONTROL OPERATIONS									
ADDLW	k	Add literal and W	1	11	111x	kkkk	kkkk	C,DC,Z	
ANDLW	k	AND literal with W	1	11	1001	kkkk	kkkk	Z	
CALL	k	Call subroutine	2	10	0kkk	kkkk	kkkk		
CLRWDT	-	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	00	0000	0110	0100	$\overline{TO}, \overline{PD}$	
GOTO	k	Go to address	2	10	1kkk	kkkk	kkkk		
IORLW	k	Inclusive OR literal with W	1	11	1000	kkkk	kkkk	Z	
MOVLW	k	Move literal to W	1	11	00xx	kkkk	kkkk		
RETFIE	-	Return from interrupt	2	00	0000	0000	1001		
RETLW	k	Return with literal in W	2	11	01xx	kkkk	kkkk		
RETURN	-	Return from Subroutine	2	00	0000	0000	1000		
SLEEP	-	Go into standby mode	1	00	0000	0110	0011	$\overline{TO}, \overline{PD}$	
SUBLW	k	Subtract W from literal	1	11	110x	kkkk	kkkk	C,DC,Z	
XORLW	k	Exclusive OR literal with W	1	11	1010	kkkk	kkkk	Z	

Note 1: 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'.

- If this instruction is executed on the TMR0 register (and, where applicable, d = 1), the prescaler will be cleared if assigned to the Timer0 Module.
- If Program Counter (PC) is modified or a conditional test is true, the instruction requires two cycles. The second cycle is executed as a NOP.

4: Die unterstrichenen Zeichen bei CLRF und MOVWF sind keine l (L) sondern 1 (eins)

TABLE 3-1 PIC16F8X PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	DIP No.	SOIC No.	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
OSC1/CLKIN	16	16	I	ST/CMOS ⁽³⁾	Oscillator crystal input/external clock source input.
OSC2/CLKOUT	15	15	O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in crystal oscillator mode. In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKOUT which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1, and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
MCLR	4	4	I/P	ST	Master clear (reset) input/programming voltage input. This pin is an active low reset to the device.
RA0	17	17	I/O	TTL	PORTA is a bi-directional I/O port. Can also be selected to be the clock input to the TMR0 timer/counter. Output is open drain type.
RA1	18	18	I/O	TTL	
RA2	1	1	I/O	TTL	
RA3	2	2	I/O	TTL	
RA4/T0CKI	3	3	I/O	ST	
RB0/INT	6	6	I/O	TTL/ST ⁽¹⁾	PORTB is a bi-directional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up on all inputs. RB0/INT can also be selected as an external interrupt pin. Interrupt on change pin. Interrupt on change pin. Interrupt on change pin. Serial programming clock. Interrupt on change pin. Serial programming data.
RB1	7	7	I/O	TTL	
RB2	8	8	I/O	TTL	
RB3	9	9	I/O	TTL	
RB4	10	10	I/O	TTL	
RB5	11	11	I/O	TTL	
RB6	12	12	I/O	TTL/ST ⁽²⁾	
RB7	13	13	I/O	TTL/ST ⁽²⁾	
Vss	5	5	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	14	14	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.

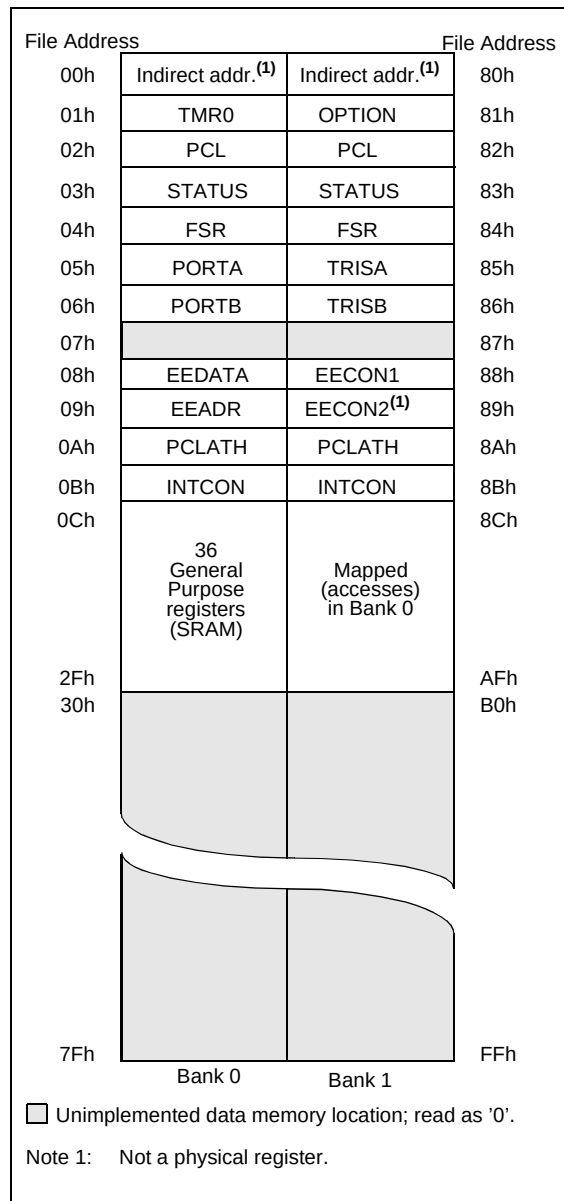
Legend: I = input O = output I/O = Input/Output P = power
 — = Not used TTL = TTL input ST = Schmitt Trigger input

Note 1: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as the external interrupt.

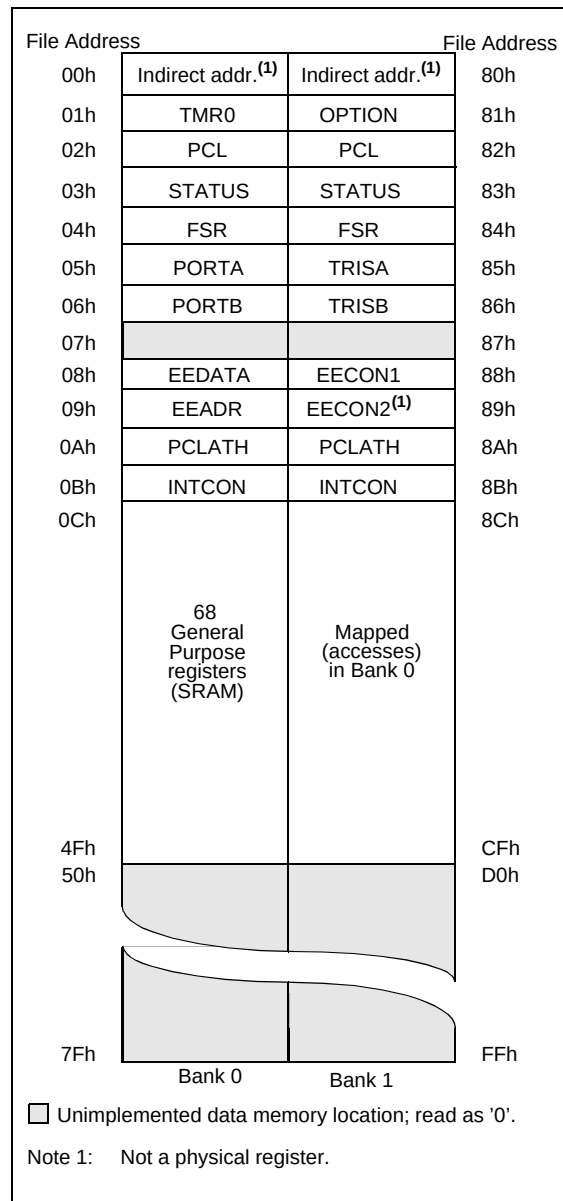
2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in serial programming mode.

3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

**FIGURE 4-1: REGISTER FILE MAP -
PIC16F83/CR83**



**FIGURE 4-2: REGISTER FILE MAP -
PIC16F84/CR84**



PIC16F8X

PIC16CXX devices contain 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, typically one operand is the working register (W register), and the other operand is 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 `SUBLW` and `SUBWF` instructions for examples.

A simplified block diagram for the PIC16F8X is shown in Figure 3-1, its corresponding pin description is shown in Table 3-1.

FIGURE 3-1: PIC16F8X BLOCK DIAGRAM

