PIC18F8723 Family Data Sheet

64/80-Pin, 1-Mbit, Enhanced Flash Microcontrollers with 12-Bit A/D and nanoWatt Technology

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PIC18F8723 FAMILY

64/80-Pin, 1-Mbit, Enhanced Flash Microcontrollers with 12-Bit A/D and nanoWatt Technology

Peripheral Highlights:

- 12-Bit, Up to 16-Channel Analog-to-Digital Converter module (A/D):
  - Auto-acquisition capability
  - Conversion available during Sleep
- Two Master Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) modules supporting 2/3/4-Wire SPI (all four modes) and I^2C™ Master and Slave modes
- Two Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) modules
- Three Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM (ECCP) modules:
  - One, two or four PWM outputs
  - Selectable polarity
  - Programmable dead time
  - Auto-shutdown and auto-restart
- Two Enhanced Addressable USART modules:
  - Supports RS-485, RS-232 and LIN 1.2
  - Auto-wake-up on Start bit
  - Auto-Baud Detect
- Dual Analog Comparators with Input Multiplexing
- High-Current Sink/Source 25 mA/25 mA
- Four Programmable External Interrupts
- Four Input Change Interrupts

External Memory Interface:

- Address Capability of Up to 2 Mbytes
- 8-Bit or 16-Bit Interface
- 8, 12, 16 and 20-Bit Address modes

Power-Managed Modes:

- Run: CPU on, Peripherals on
- Idle: CPU off, Peripherals on
- Sleep: CPU off, Peripherals off
- Idle mode Currents Down to 15 μA Typical
- Sleep Current Down to 0.2 μA Typical
- Timer1 Oscillator: 1.8 μA, 32 kHz, 2V
- Watchdog Timer: 2.1 μA

Special Microcontroller Features:

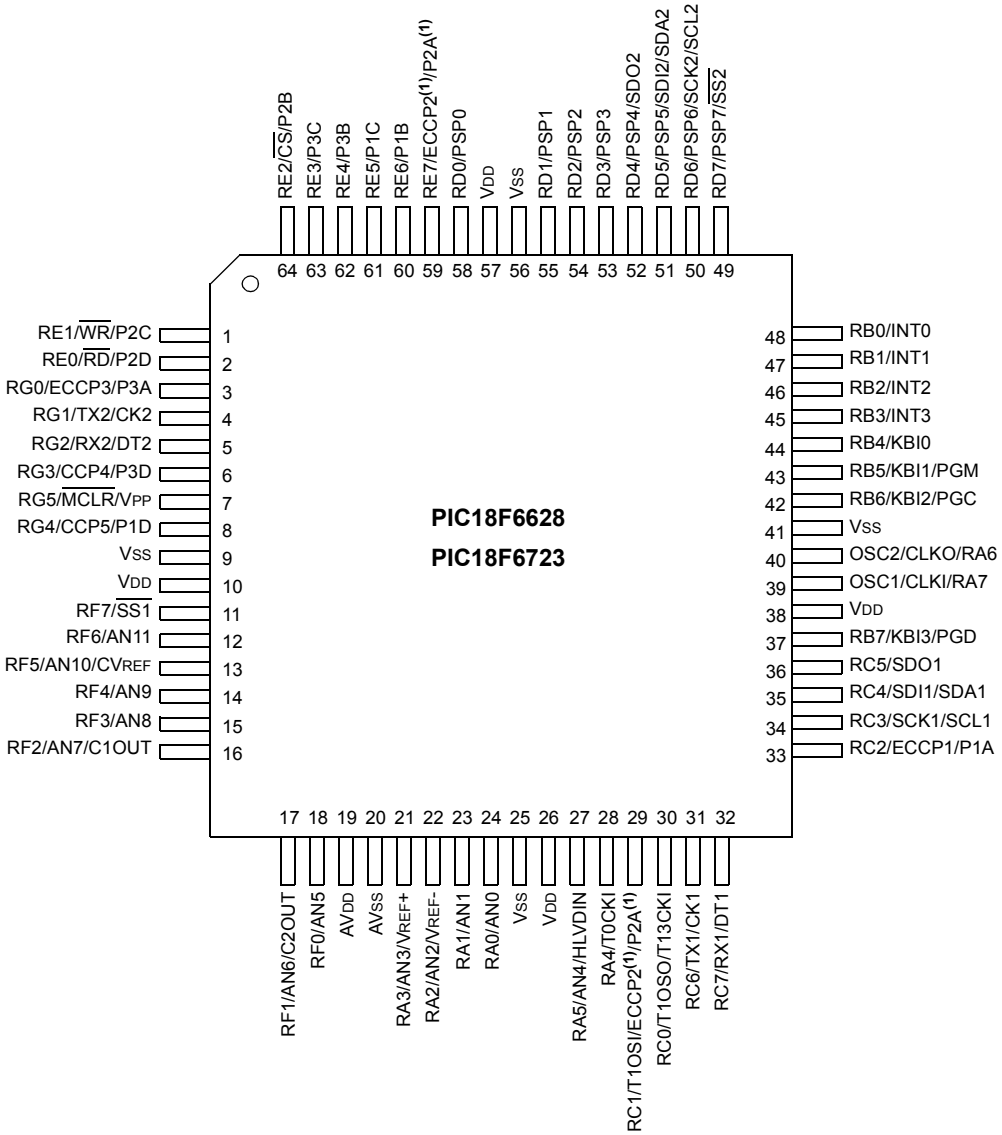
- C Compiler Optimized Architecture:
  - Optional extended instruction set designed to optimize re-entrant code
- 100,000 Erase/Write Cycle Enhanced Flash Program Memory Typical
- 1,000,000 Erase/Write Cycle Data EEPROM Memory Typical
- Flash/Data EEPROM Retention: 100 Years Typical
- Self-Programmable under Software Control
- Priority Levels for Interrupts
- 8 x 8 Single-Cycle Hardware Multiplier
- Extended Watchdog Timer (WDT):
  - Programmable period from 4 ms to 131s
- Single-Supply In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) via Two Pins
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD) via Two Pins
- Wide Operating Voltage Range: 2.0V to 5.5V
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor
- Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up
- nanoWatt Technology

Note: This document is supplemented by the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646). See **Section 1.0 "Device Overview"**.

Device	Program Memory		Data Memory		I/O	12-Bit A/D (ch)	CCP/ ECCP (PWM)	MSSP			EUSART	Comparators	Timers 8/16-Bit	External Bus
	Flash (bytes)	# Single-Word Instructions	SRAM (bytes)	EEPROM (bytes)					SPI	Master I^2C™				
PIC18F6628	96K	49152	3936	1024	54	12	2/3	2	Y	Y	2	2	2/3	N
PIC18F6723	128K	65536	3936	1024	54	12	2/3	2	Y	Y	2	2	2/3	N
PIC18F8628	96K	49152	3936	1024	70	16	2/3	2	Y	Y	2	2	2/3	Y
PIC18F8723	128K	65536	3936	1024	70	16	2/3	2	Y	Y	2	2	2/3	Y

Pin Diagrams

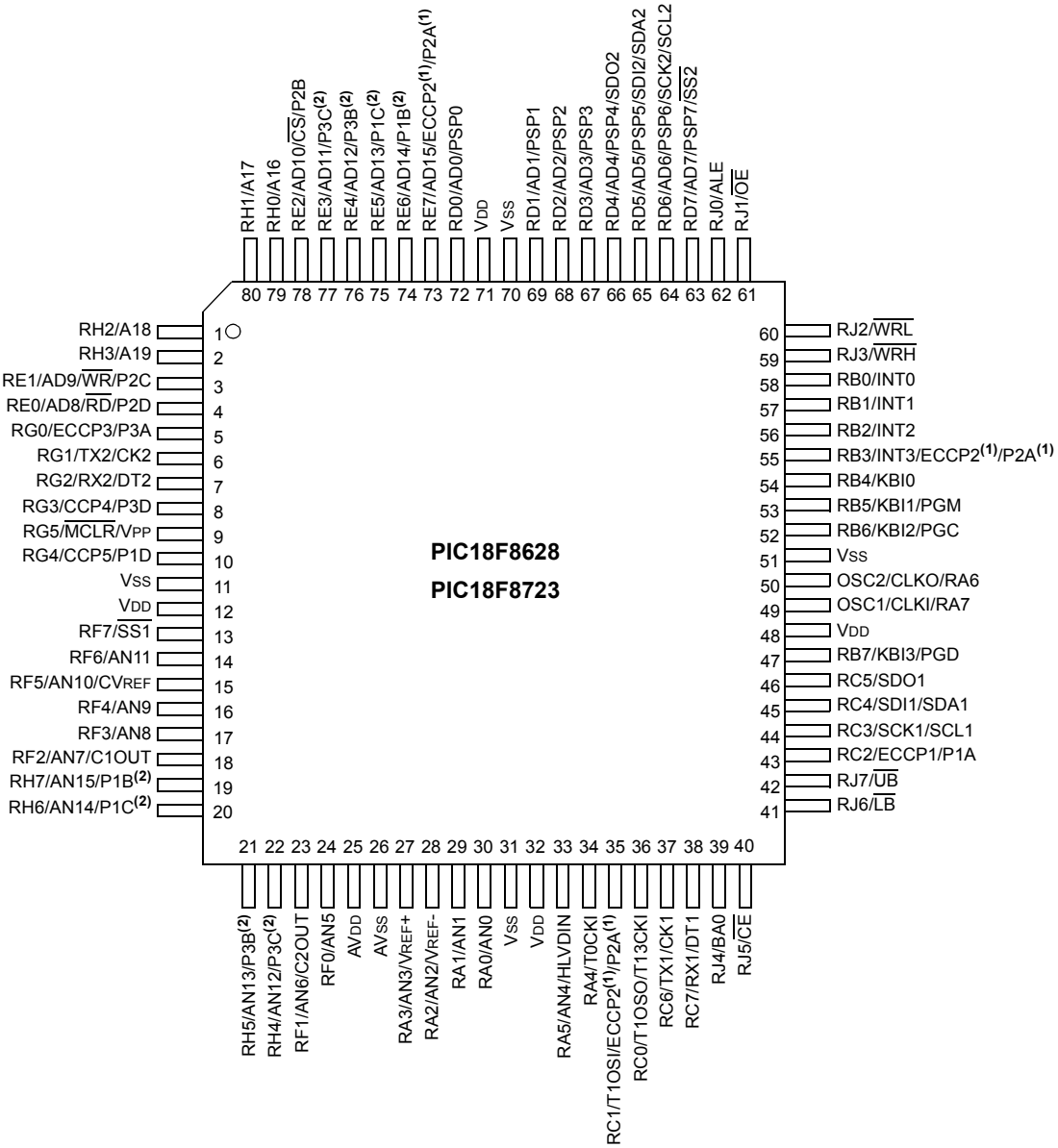
64-Pin TQFP



Note 1: The ECCP2/P2A pin placement is determined by the CCP2MX Configuration bit.

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

80-Pin TQFP



Note 1: The ECCP2/P2A pin placement is determined by the CCP2MX Configuration bit and Processor mode settings.
2: P1B, P1C, P3B and P3C pin placement is determined by the ECCPMX Configuration bit.

Table of Contents

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NOTES:

1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

This document contains device-specific information for the following devices:

- PIC18F6628
- PIC18F6723
- PIC18F8628
- PIC18F8723
- PIC18LF6628
- PIC18LF6723
- PIC18LF8628
- PIC18LF8723

Note: This data sheet documents only the devices' features and specifications that are in addition to the features and specifications of the PIC18F8722 family devices. For information on the features and specifications shared by the PIC18F8723 family and PIC18F8722 family devices, see the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646).

The PIC18F8723 family of devices offers the advantages of all PIC18 microcontrollers – namely, high computational performance at an economical price – with the addition of high-endurance, Enhanced Flash program memory. In addition to these features, the PIC18F8723 introduces design enhancements that make these microcontrollers a logical choice for many high-performance, power-sensitive applications.

1.1 Special Features

- **12-Bit A/D Converter:** The PIC18F8723 family implements a 12-bit A/D Converter. A/D Converters in both families incorporate programmable acquisition time. This allows for a channel to be selected and a conversion to be initiated, without waiting for a sampling period and thus, reducing code overhead.

1.2 Details on Individual Family Members

Devices in the PIC18F8723 family are available in 64-pin and 80-pin packages. Block diagrams for the two groups are shown in Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2.

The devices are differentiated from each other in the following ways:

- Flash program memory (96 Kbytes for PIC18FX628 devices and 128 Kbytes for PIC18FX723).
- A/D channels (12 for PIC18F6628/6723 devices and 16 for PIC18F8628/8723 devices).
- I/O ports (seven bidirectional ports on PIC18F6628/6723 devices and nine bidirectional ports on PIC18F8628/8723 devices).
- External Memory Bus, configurable for 8 and 16-bit operation

All other features for devices in this family are identical. These are summarized in Table 1-1.

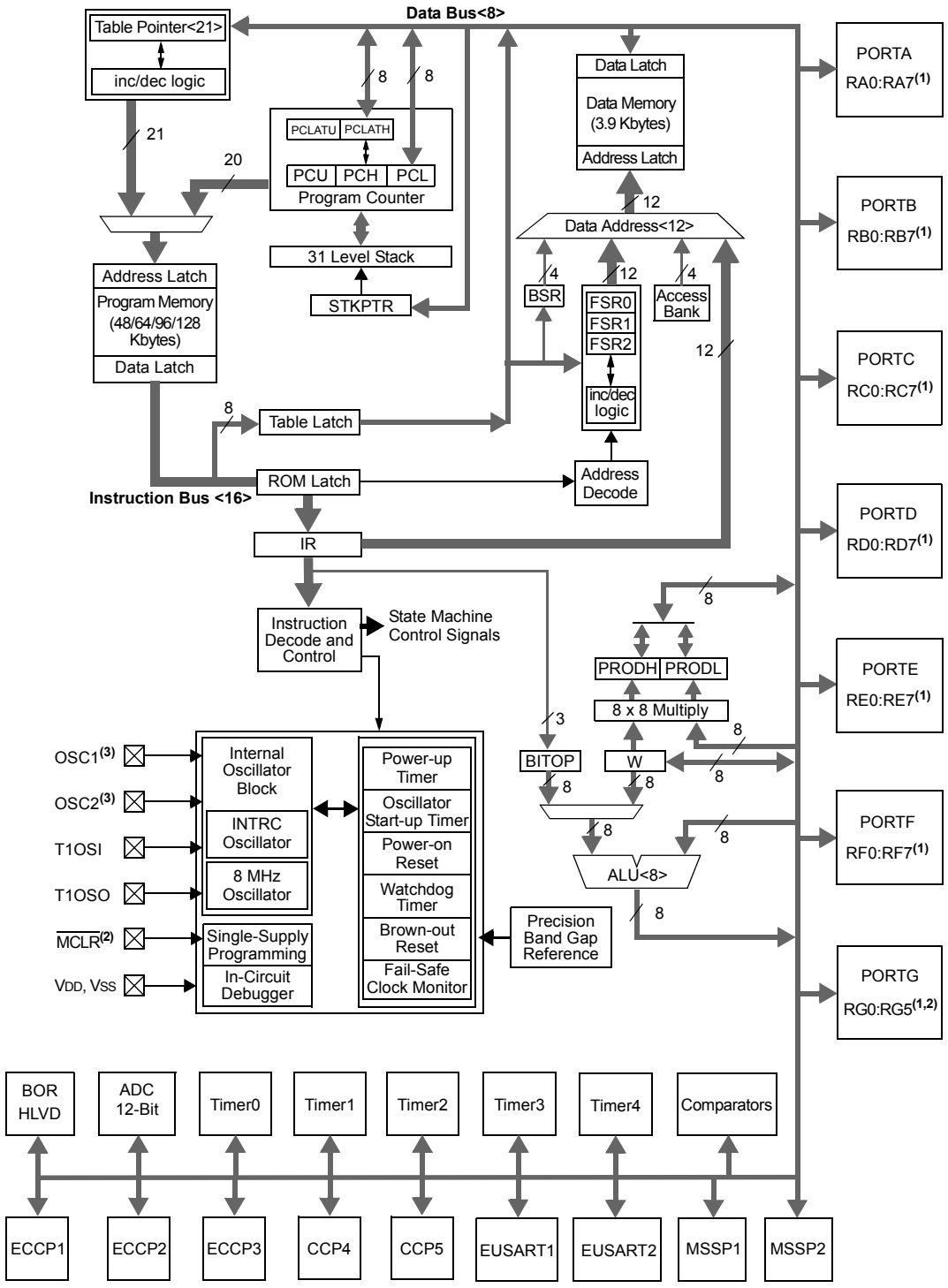
The pinouts for all devices are listed in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3.

Like all Microchip PIC18 devices, members of the PIC18F8723 family are available as both standard and low-voltage devices. Standard devices with Enhanced Flash memory, designated with an "F" in the part number (such as PIC18**F**6628), accommodate an operating VDD range of 4.2V to 5.5V. Low-voltage parts, designated by "LF" (such as PIC18**LF**6628), function over an extended VDD range of 2.0V to 5.5V.

TABLE 1-1: DEVICE FEATURES

Features	PIC18F6628	PIC18F6723	PIC18F8628	PIC18F8723
Operating Frequency	DC – 40 MHz	DC – 40 MHz	DC – 40 MHz	DC – 40 MHz
Program Memory (Bytes)	96K	128K	96K	128K
Program Memory (Instructions)	49152	65536	49152	65536
Data Memory (Bytes)	3936	3936	3936	3936
Data EEPROM Memory (Bytes)	1024	1024	1024	1024
Interrupt Sources	28	28	29	29
I/O Ports	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J
Timers	5	5	5	5
Capture/Compare/PWM Modules	2	2	2	2
Enhanced Capture/Compare/ PWM Modules	3	3	3	3
Enhanced USART	2	2	2	2
Serial Communications	MSSP, Enhanced USART	MSSP, Enhanced USART	MSSP, Enhanced USART	MSSP, Enhanced USART
Parallel Communications (PSP)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12-Bit Analog-to-Digital Module	12 Input Channels	12 Input Channels	16 Input Channels	16 Input Channels
Resets (and Delays)	POR, BOR, RESET Instruction, Stack Full, Stack Underflow (PWRT, OST), MCLR (optional), WDT	POR, BOR, RESET Instruction, Stack Full, Stack Underflow (PWRT, OST), MCLR (optional), WDT	POR, BOR, RESET Instruction, Stack Full, Stack Underflow (PWRT, OST), MCLR (optional), WDT	POR, BOR, RESET Instruction, Stack Full, Stack Underflow (PWRT, OST), MCLR (optional), WDT
Programmable High/Low-Voltage Detect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Programmable Brown-out Reset	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instruction Set	75 Instructions; 83 with Extended Instruction Set Enabled	75 Instructions; 83 with Extended Instruction Set Enabled	75 Instructions; 83 with Extended Instruction Set Enabled	75 Instructions; 83 with Extended Instruction Set Enabled
Packages	64-Pin TQFP	64-Pin TQFP	80-Pin TQFP	80-Pin TQFP

FIGURE 1-1: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) BLOCK DIAGRAM

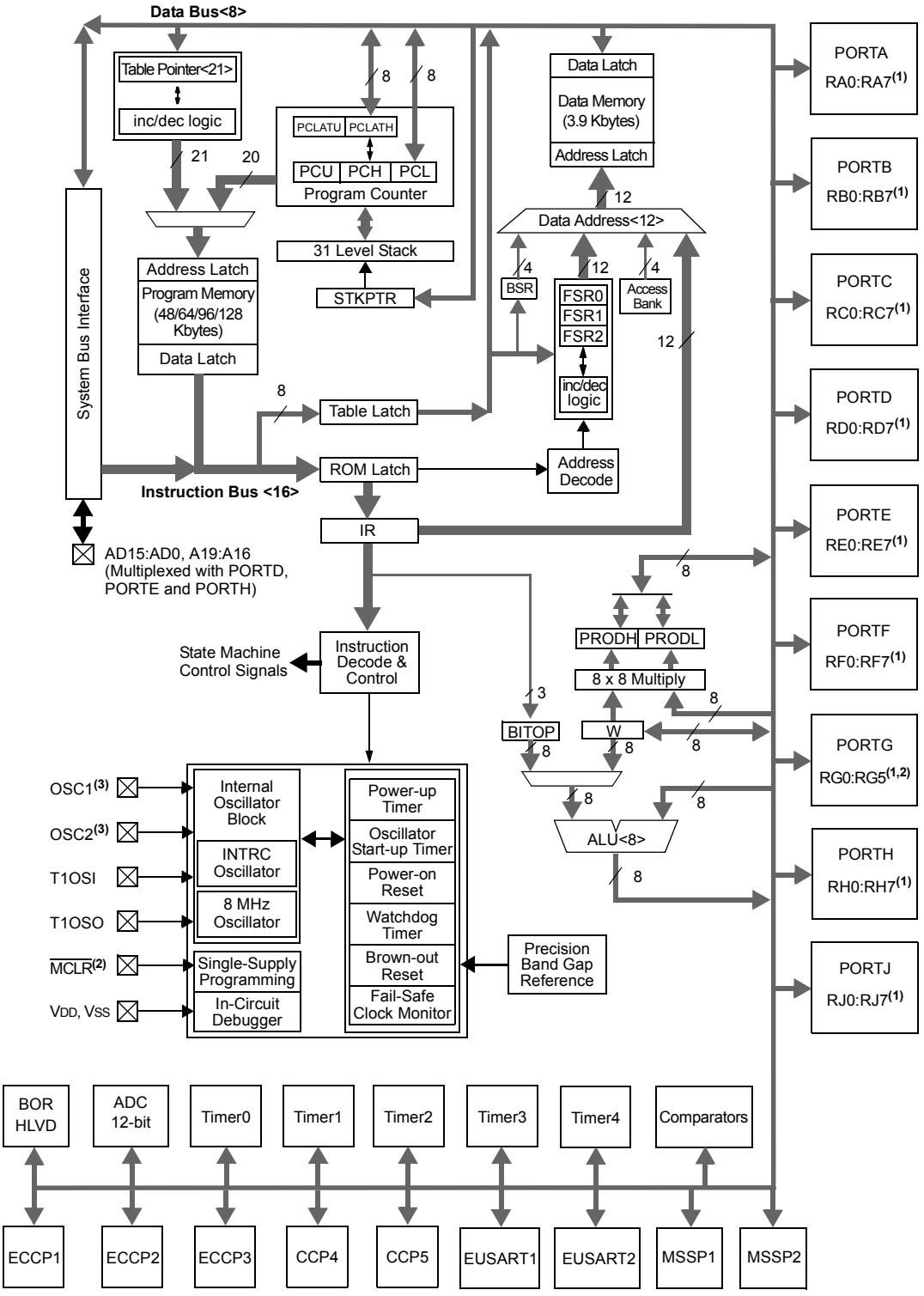


Note 1: See Table 1-2 for I/O port pin descriptions.

2: RG5 is only available when $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ functionality is disabled.

3: OSC1/CLKI and OSC2/CLKO are only available in select oscillator modes and when these pins are not being used as digital I/O. For additional information, refer to **Section 2.0 "Oscillator Configurations"** of the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646).

FIGURE 1-2: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: See Table 1-3 for I/O port pin descriptions.

2: RG5 is only available when $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ functionality is disabled.

3: OSC1/CLKI and OSC2/CLKO are only available in select oscillator modes and when these pins are not being used as digital I/O. For additional information, refer to **Section 2.0 "Oscillator Configurations"** of the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646).

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
RG5/$\overline{MCLR}$/V_{PP}	7			Master Clear (input) or programming voltage (input).
RG5		I	ST	Digital input.
$\overline{MCLR}$		I	ST	Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.
V_{PP}		P		Programming voltage input.
OSC1/CLKI/RA7	39			Oscillator crystal or external clock input.
OSC1		I	ST	Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode, CMOS otherwise.
CLKI		I	CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with pin function OSC1. (See related OSC1/CLKI, OSC2/CLKO pins.)
RA7		I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.
OSC2/CLKO/RA6	40			Oscillator crystal or clock output.
OSC2		O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode.
CLKO		O	—	In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO, which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
RA6		I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA0/AN0	24			
RA0		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN0		I	Analog	Analog input 0.
RA1/AN1	23			
RA1		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN1		I	Analog	Analog input 1.
RA2/AN2/VREF-	22			
RA2		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN2		I	Analog	Analog input 2.
VREF-		I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (low) input.
RA3/AN3/VREF+	21			
RA3		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN3		I	Analog	Analog input 3.
VREF+		I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (high) input.
RA4/T0CKI	28			
RA4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T0CKI		I	ST	Timer0 external clock input.
RA5/AN4/HLVDIN	27			
RA5		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN4		I	Analog	Analog input 4.
HLVDIN		I	Analog	High/Low-Voltage Detect input.
RA6				See the OSC2/CLKO/RA6 pin.
RA7				See the OSC1/CLKI/RA7 pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-ups on all inputs.
RB0/INT0/FLT0	48			
RB0		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT0		I	ST	External interrupt 0.
FLT0		I	ST	PWM Fault input for ECCPx.
RB1/INT1	47			
RB1		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT1		I	ST	External interrupt 1.
RB2/INT2	46			
RB2		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT2		I	ST	External interrupt 2.
RB3/INT3	45			
RB3		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT3		I	ST	External interrupt 3.
RB4/KBI0	44			
RB4		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI0		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
RB5/KBI1/PGM	43			
RB5		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI1		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGM		I/O	ST	Low-Voltage ICSP™ Programming enable pin.
RB6/KBI2/PGC	42			
RB6		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI2		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGC		I/O	ST	In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming clock pin.
RB7/KBI3/PGD	37			
RB7		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI3		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGD		I/O	ST	In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming data pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port.
RC0/T1OSO/T13CKI	30			
RC0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T1OSO		O	—	Timer1 oscillator output.
T13CKI		I	ST	Timer1/Timer3 external clock input.
RC1/T1OSI/ECCP2/ P2A	29			
RC1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T1OSI		I	CMOS	Timer1 oscillator input.
ECCP2(1)		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/ PWM2 output.
P2A(1)		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output A.
RC2/ECCP1/P1A	33			
RC2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
ECCP1		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 1 input/Compare 1 output/ PWM1 output.
P1A		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output A.
RC3/SCK1/SCL1	34			
RC3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
SCK1		I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode.
SCL1		I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I^2C™ mode.
RC4/SDI1/SDA1	35			
RC4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
SDI1		I	ST	SPI data in.
SDA1		I/O	ST	I^2C data I/O.
RC5/SDO1	36			
RC5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
SDO1		O	—	SPI data out.
RC6/TX1/CK1	31			
RC6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
TX1		O	—	EUSART1 asynchronous transmit.
CK1		I/O	ST	EUSART1 synchronous clock (see related RX1/DT1).
RC7/RX1/DT1	32			
RC7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
RX1		I	ST	EUSART1 asynchronous receive.
DT1		I/O	ST	EUSART1 synchronous data (see related TX1/CK1).

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port.
RD0/PSP0	58			
RD0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP0		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD1/PSP1	55			
RD1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP1		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD2/PSP2	54			
RD2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP2		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD3/PSP3	53			
RD3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP3		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD4/PSP4/SDO2	52			
RD4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP4		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
SDO2		O	—	SPI data out.
RD5/PSP5/SDI2/ SDA2	51			
RD5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP5		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
SDI2		I	ST	SPI data in.
SDA2		I/O	I^2C/SMB	I^2C™ data I/O.
RD6/PSP6/SCK2/ SCL2	50			
RD6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP6		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
SCK2		I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode.
SCL2		I/O	I^2C/SMB	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I^2C mode.
RD7/PSP7/$\overline{SS2}$	49			
RD7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
PSP7		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
$\overline{SS2}$		I	TTL	SPI slave select input.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE0/$\overline{RD}$/P2D	2			
RE0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{RD}$		I	TTL	Read control for Parallel Slave Port.
P2D		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output D.
RE1/$\overline{WR}$/P2C	1			
RE1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{WR}$		I	TTL	Write control for Parallel Slave Port.
P2C		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output C.
RE2/$\overline{CS}$/P2B	64			
RE2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{CS}$		I	TTL	Chip select control for Parallel Slave Port.
P2B		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output B.
RE3/P3C	63			
RE3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
P3C		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output C.
RE4/P3B	62			
RE4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
P3B		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output B.
RE5/P1C	61			
RE5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
P1C		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output C.
RE6/P1B	60			
RE6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
P1B		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output B.
RE7/ECCP2/P2A	59			
RE7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
ECCP2**(2)**		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/ PWM2 output.
P2A**(2)**		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output A.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTF is a bidirectional I/O port.
RF0/AN5	18			
RF0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN5		I	Analog	Analog input 5.
RF1/AN6/C2OUT	17			
RF1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN6		I	Analog	Analog input 6.
C2OUT		O	—	Comparator 2 output.
RF2/AN7/C1OUT	16			
RF2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN7		I	Analog	Analog input 7.
C1OUT		O	—	Comparator 1 output.
RF3/AN8	15			
RF3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN8		I	Analog	Analog input 8.
RF4/AN9	14			
RF4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN9		I	Analog	Analog input 9.
RF5/AN10/CVREF	13			
RF5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN10		I	Analog	Analog input 10.
CVREF		O	Analog	Comparator reference voltage output.
RF6/AN11	12			
RF6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN11		I	Analog	Analog input 11.
RF7/$\overline{SS1}$	11			
RF7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{SS1}$		I	TTL	SPI slave select input.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-2: PIC18F6628/6723 (64-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTG is a bidirectional I/O port.
RG0/ECCP3/P3A	3			
RG0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
ECCP3		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 3 input/Compare 3 output/ PWM3 output.
P3A		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output A.
RG1/TX2/CK2	4			
RG1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
TX2		O	—	EUSART2 asynchronous transmit.
CK2		I/O	ST	EUSART2 synchronous clock (see related RX2/DT2).
RG2/RX2/DT2	5			
RG2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
RX2		I	ST	EUSART2 asynchronous receive.
DT2		I/O	ST	EUSART2 synchronous data (see related TX2/CK2).
RG3/CCP4/P3D	6			
RG3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
CCP4		I/O	ST	Capture 4 input/Compare 4 output/PWM4 output.
P3D		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output D.
RG4/CCP5/P1D	8			
RG4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
CCP5		I/O	ST	Capture 5 input/Compare 5 output/PWM5 output.
P1D		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output D.
RG5				See RG5/$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$/VPP pin.
VSS	9, 25, 41, 56	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	10, 26, 38, 57	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
AVSS	20	P	—	Ground reference for analog modules.
AVDD	19	P	—	Positive supply for analog modules.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Default assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is set.

2: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared.

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
RG5/$\overline{MCLR}$/VPP	9			Master Clear (input) or programming voltage (input).
RG5		I	ST	Digital input.
$\overline{MCLR}$		I	ST	Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.
VPP		P		Programming voltage input.
OSC1/CLKI/RA7	49			Oscillator crystal or external clock input.
OSC1		I	ST	Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode, CMOS otherwise.
CLKI		I	CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with pin function OSC1. (See related OSC1/CLKI, OSC2/CLKO pins.)
RA7		I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.
OSC2/CLKO/RA6	50			Oscillator crystal or clock output.
OSC2		O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode.
CLKO		O	—	In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO, which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
RA6		I/O	TTL	General purpose I/O pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA0/AN0	30			
RA0		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN0		I	Analog	Analog input 0.
RA1/AN1	29			
RA1		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN1		I	Analog	Analog input 1.
RA2/AN2/VREF-	28			
RA2		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN2		I	Analog	Analog input 2.
VREF-		I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (low) input.
RA3/AN3/VREF+	27			
RA3		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN3		I	Analog	Analog input 3.
VREF+		I	Analog	A/D reference voltage (high) input.
RA4/T0CKI	34			
RA4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T0CKI		I	ST	Timer0 external clock input.
RA5/AN4/HLVDIN	33			
RA5		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
AN4		I	Analog	Analog input 4.
HLVDIN		I	Analog	High/Low-Voltage Detect input.
RA6				See the OSC2/CLKO/RA6 pin.
RA7				See the OSC1/CLKI/RA7 pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-ups on all inputs.
RB0/INT0/FLT0	58			
RB0		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT0		I	ST	External interrupt 0.
FLT0		I	ST	PWM Fault input for ECCPx.
RB1/INT1	57			
RB1		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT1		I	ST	External interrupt 1.
RB2/INT2	56			
RB2		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT2		I	ST	External interrupt 2.
RB3/INT3/ECCP2/P2A	55			
RB3		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
INT3		I	ST	External interrupt 3.
ECCP2(1)		O	—	Enhanced Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/ PWM2 output.
P2A(1)		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output A.
RB4/KBI0	54			
RB4		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI0		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
RB5/KBI1/PGM	53			
RB5		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI1		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGM		I/O	ST	Low-Voltage ICSP™ Programming enable pin.
RB6/KBI2/PGC	52			
RB6		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI2		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGC		I/O	ST	In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP™ programming clock pin.
RB7/KBI3/PGD	47			
RB7		I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
KBI3		I	TTL	Interrupt-on-change pin.
PGD		I/O	ST	In-Circuit Debugger and ICSP programming data pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port.
RC0/T1OSO/T13CKI	36			
RC0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T1OSO		O	—	Timer1 oscillator output.
T13CKI		I	ST	Timer1/Timer3 external clock input.
RC1/T1OSI/ECCP2/ P2A	35			
RC1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
T1OSI		I	CMOS	Timer1 oscillator input.
ECCP2(2)		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/ PWM2 output.
P2A(2)		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output A.
RC2/ECCP1/P1A	43			
RC2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
ECCP1		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 1 input/Compare 1 output/ PWM1 output.
P1A		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output A.
RC3/SCK1/SCL1	44			
RC3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
SCK1		I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode.
SCL1		I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I^2C™ mode.
RC4/SDI1/SDA1	45			
RC4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
SDI1		I	ST	SPI data in.
SDA1		I/O	ST	I^2C data I/O.
RC5/SDO1	46			
RC5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
SDO1		O	—	SPI data out.
RC6/TX1/CK1	37			
RC6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
TX1		O	—	EUSART1 asynchronous transmit.
CK1		I/O	ST	EUSART1 synchronous clock (see related RX1/DT1).
RC7/RX1/DT1	38			
RC7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
RX1		I	ST	EUSART1 asynchronous receive.
DT1		I/O	ST	EUSART1 synchronous data (see related TX1/CK1).

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port.
RD0/AD0/PSP0	72			
RD0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD0		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 0.
PSP0		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD1/AD1/PSP1	69			
RD1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD1		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 1.
PSP1		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD2/AD2/PSP2	68			
RD2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD2		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 2.
PSP2		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD3/AD3/PSP3	67			
RD3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD3		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 3.
PSP3		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
RD4/AD4/PSP4/SDO2	66			
RD4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD4		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 4.
PSP4		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
SDO2		O	—	SPI data out.
RD5/AD5/PSP5/ SDI2/SDA2	65			
RD5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD5		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 5.
PSP5		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
SDI2		I	ST	SPI data in.
SDA2		I/O	I^2C/SMB	I^2C™ data I/O.
RD6/AD6/PSP6/ SCK2/SCL2	64			
RD6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD6		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 6.
PSP6		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
SCK2		I/O	ST	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode.
SCL2		I/O	I^2C/SMB	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I^2C mode.
RD7/AD7/PSP7/$\overline{SS2}$	63			
RD7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD7		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 7.
PSP7		I/O	TTL	Parallel Slave Port data.
$\overline{SS2}$		I	TTL	SPI slave select input.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE0/AD8/$\overline{RD}$/P2D	4			
RE0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD8		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 8.
$\overline{RD}$		I	TTL	Read control for Parallel Slave Port.
P2D		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output D.
RE1/AD9/$\overline{WR}$/P2C	3			
RE1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD9		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 9.
$\overline{WR}$		I	TTL	Write control for Parallel Slave Port.
P2C		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output C.
RE2/AD10/$\overline{CS}$/P2B	78			
RE2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD10		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 10.
$\overline{CS}$		I	TTL	Chip select control for Parallel Slave Port.
P2B		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output B.
RE3/AD11/P3C	77			
RE3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD11		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 11.
P3C(4)		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output C.
RE4/AD12/P3B	76			
RE4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD12		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 12.
P3B(4)		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output B.
RE5/AD13/P1C	75			
RE5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD13		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 13.
P1C(4)		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output C.
RE6/AD14/P1B	74			
RE6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD14		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 14.
P1B(4)		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output B.
RE7/AD15/ECCP2/ P2A	73			
RE7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AD15		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 15.
ECCP2(3)		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 2 input/Compare 2 output/ PWM2 output.
P2A(3)		O	—	ECCP2 PWM output A.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTF is a bidirectional I/O port.
RF0/AN5	24			
RF0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN5		I	Analog	Analog input 5.
RF1/AN6/C2OUT	23			
RF1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN6		I	Analog	Analog input 6.
C2OUT		O	—	Comparator 2 output.
RF2/AN7/C1OUT	18			
RF2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN7		I	Analog	Analog input 7.
C1OUT		O	—	Comparator 1 output.
RF3/AN8	17			
RF3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN8		I	Analog	Analog input 8.
RF4/AN9	16			
RF4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN9		I	Analog	Analog input 9.
RF5/AN10/CVREF	15			
RF5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN10		I	Analog	Analog input 10.
CVREF		O	Analog	Comparator reference voltage output.
RF6/AN11	14			
RF6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN11		I	Analog	Analog input 11.
RF7/$\overline{SS1}$	13			
RF7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{SS1}$		I	TTL	SPI slave select input.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTG is a bidirectional I/O port.
RG0/ECCP3/P3A	5			
RG0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
ECCP3		I/O	ST	Enhanced Capture 3 input/Compare 3 output/ PWM3 output.
P3A		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output A.
RG1/TX2/CK2	6			
RG1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
TX2		O	—	EUSART2 asynchronous transmit.
CK2		I/O	ST	EUSART2 synchronous clock (see related RX2/DT2).
RG2/RX2/DT2	7			
RG2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
RX2		I	ST	EUSART2 asynchronous receive.
DT2		I/O	ST	EUSART2 synchronous data (see related TX2/CK2).
RG3/CCP4/P3D	8			
RG3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
CCP4		I/O	ST	Capture 4 input/Compare 4 output/PWM4 output.
P3D		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output D.
RG4/CCP5/P1D	10			
RG4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
CCP5		I/O	ST	Capture 5 input/Compare 5 output/PWM5 output.
P1D		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output D.
RG5				See RG5/$\overline{MCLR}$/V_{PP} pin.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTH is a bidirectional I/O port.
RH0/A16	79			
RH0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
A16		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 16.
RH1/A17	80			
RH1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
A17		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 17.
RH2/A18	1			
RH2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
A18		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 18.
RH3/A19	2			
RH3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
A19		I/O	TTL	External memory address/data 19.
RH4/AN12/P3C	22			
RH4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN12		I	Analog	Analog input 12.
P3C(5)		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output C.
RH5/AN13/P3B	21			
RH5		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN13		I	Analog	Analog input 13.
P3B(5)		O	—	ECCP3 PWM output B.
RH6/AN14/P1C	20			
RH6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN14		I	Analog	Analog input 14.
P1C(5)		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output C.
RH7/AN15/P1B	19			
RH7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
AN15		I	Analog	Analog input 15.
P1B(5)		O	—	ECCP1 PWM output B.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

TABLE 1-3: PIC18F8628/8723 (80-PIN) PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	TQFP			
				PORTJ is a bidirectional I/O port.
RJ0/ALE	62			
RJ0		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
ALE		O	—	External memory address latch enable.
RJ1/$\overline{OE}$	61			
RJ1		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{OE}$		O	—	External memory output enable.
RJ2/$\overline{WRL}$	60			
RJ2		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{WRL}$		O	—	External memory write low control.
RJ3/$\overline{WRH}$	59			
RJ3		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{WRH}$		O	—	External memory write high control.
RJ4/BA0	39			
RJ4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
BA0		O	—	External memory byte address 0 control.
RJ5/$\overline{CE}$	40			
RJ4		I/O	ST	Digital I/O
$\overline{CE}$		O	—	External memory chip enable control.
RJ6/$\overline{LB}$	41			
RJ6		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{LB}$		O	—	External memory low byte control.
RJ7/$\overline{UB}$	42			
RJ7		I/O	ST	Digital I/O.
$\overline{UB}$		O	—	External memory high byte control.
VSS	11, 31, 51, 70	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	12, 32, 48, 71	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
AVSS	26	P	—	Ground reference for analog modules.
AVDD	25	P	—	Positive supply for analog modules.

Legend: TTL = TTL compatible input; CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; Analog = Analog input; I = Input; O = Output; P = Power; I^2C™/SMB = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

Note 1: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when Configuration bit, CCP2MX, is cleared (all operating modes except Microcontroller mode).

2: Default assignment for ECCP2 in all operating modes (CCP2MX is set).

3: Alternate assignment for ECCP2 when CCP2MX is cleared (Microcontroller mode only).

4: Default assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is set).

5: Alternate assignment for P1B/P1C/P3B/P3C (ECCPMX is clear).

2.0 12-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (A/D) MODULE

The Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Converter module has 12 inputs for the 64-pin devices (PIC18F6628/6723) and 16 for the 80-pin devices (PIC18F8628/8723). This module allows conversion of an analog input signal to a corresponding 12-bit digital number.

The module has five registers:

- A/D Result High Register (ADRESH)
- A/D Result Low Register (ADRESL)
- A/D Control Register 0 (ADCON0)
- A/D Control Register 1 (ADCON1)
- A/D Control Register 2 (ADCON2)

The ADCON0 register, shown in Register 2-1, controls the operation of the A/D module. The ADCON1 register, shown in Register 2-2, configures the functions of the port pins. The ADCON2 register, shown in Register 2-3, configures the A/D clock source, programmed acquisition time and justification.

REGISTER 2-1: ADCON0: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-2 **CHS3:CHS0:** Analog Channel Select bits
0000 = Channel 0 (AN0)
0001 = Channel 1 (AN1)
0010 = Channel 2 (AN2)
0011 = Channel 3 (AN3)
0100 = Channel 4 (AN4)
0101 = Channel 5 (AN5)
0110 = Channel 6 (AN6)
0111 = Channel 7 (AN7)
1000 = Channel 8 (AN8)
1001 = Channel 9 (AN9)
1010 = Channel 10 (AN10)
1011 = Channel 11 (AN11)
1100 = Channel 12 (AN12)**(1,2)**
1101 = Channel 13 (AN13)**(1,2)**
1110 = Channel 14 (AN14)**(1,2)**
1111 = Channel 15 (AN15)**(1,2)**

bit 1 **GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$:** A/D Conversion Status bit
When ADON = 1:
1 = A/D conversion in progress
0 = A/D Idle

bit 0 **ADON:** A/D On bit
1 = A/D Converter module is enabled
0 = A/D Converter module is disabled

Note 1: These channels are not implemented on PIC18F6628/6723 devices.
2: Performing a conversion on unimplemented channels will return a floating input measurement.

REGISTER 2-2: ADCON1: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0
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 5-4 **VCFG1:VCFG0:** Voltage Reference Configuration bits

	A/D VREF+	**A/D VREF-**
00	AVDD	AVSS
01	External VREF+	AVSS
10	AVDD	External VREF-
11	External VREF+	External VREF-

bit 3-0 **PCFG3:PCFG0:** A/D Port Configuration Control bits:

PCFG<3:0>	**AN15(1)**	**AN14(1)**	**AN13(1)**	**AN12(1)**	**AN11**	**AN10**	**AN9**	**AN8**	**AN7**	**AN6**	**AN5**	**AN4**	**AN3**	**AN2**	**AN1**	**AN0**
0000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0001	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0010	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0011	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0100	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0101	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0110	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0111	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1000	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1001	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A
1010	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A
1011	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A
1100	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A
1101	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A
1110	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A
1111	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

A = Analog input D = Digital I/O

Note 1: AN15 through AN12 are available only on PIC18F8628/8723 devices.

REGISTER 2-3: ADCON2: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0
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 **ADFM:** A/D Result Format Select bit
1 = Right justified
0 = Left justified

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

bit 5-3 **ACQT2:ACQT0:** A/D Acquisition Time Select bits
111 = 20 TAD
110 = 16 TAD
101 = 12 TAD
100 = 8 TAD
011 = 6 TAD
010 = 4 TAD
001 = 2 TAD
000 = 0 TAD(1)

bit 2-0 **ADCS2:ADCS0:** A/D Conversion Clock Select bits
111 = FRC (clock derived from A/D RC oscillator)(1)
110 = FOSC/64
101 = FOSC/16
100 = FOSC/4
011 = FRC (clock derived from A/D RC oscillator)(1)
010 = FOSC/32
001 = FOSC/8
000 = FOSC/2

Note 1: If the A/D FRC clock source is selected, a delay of one TCY (instruction cycle) is added before the A/D clock starts. This allows the SLEEP instruction to be executed before starting a conversion.

The analog reference voltage is software selectable to either the device's positive and negative supply voltage (V_{DD} and V_{SS}), or the voltage level on the RA3/AN3/V_{REF+} and RA2/AN2/V_{REF-}/CV_{REF} pins.

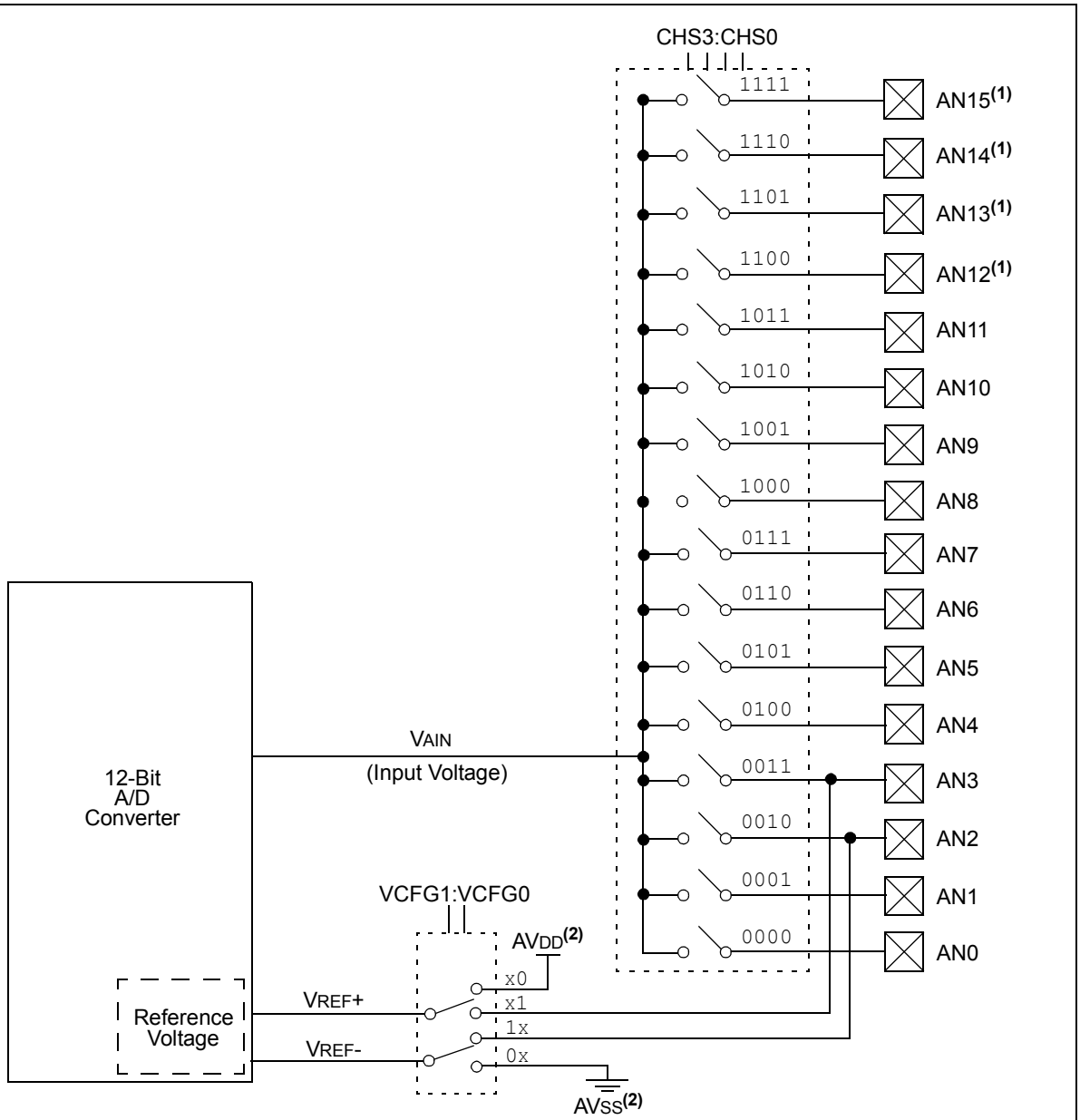
The A/D Converter has a unique feature of being able to operate while the device is in Sleep mode. To operate in Sleep, the A/D conversion clock must be derived from the A/D's internal RC oscillator.

The output of the sample and hold is the input into the converter, which generates the result via successive approximation.

A device Reset forces all registers to their Reset state. This forces the A/D module to be turned off and any conversion in progress is aborted.

Each port pin associated with the A/D Converter can be configured as an analog input or a digital I/O. The ADRESH and ADRESL registers contain the result of the A/D conversion. When the A/D conversion is complete, the result is loaded into the ADRESH:ADRESL register pair, the GO/$\overline{DONE}$ bit (ADCON0<1>) is cleared and the A/D Interrupt Flag bit, ADIF, is set. The block diagram of the A/D module is shown in Figure 2-1.

FIGURE 2-1: A/D BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: Channels AN12 through AN15 are not available on PIC18F6628/6723 devices.
2: I/O pins have diode protection to V_{DD} and V_{SS}.

The value in the ADRESH:ADRESL registers is unknown following Power-on and Brown-out Resets and is not affected by any other Reset.

After the A/D module has been configured as desired, the selected channel must be acquired before the conversion is started. The analog input channels must have their corresponding TRIS bits selected as an input. To determine acquisition time, see **Section 2.1 "A/D Acquisition Requirements"**. After this acquisition time has elapsed, the A/D conversion can be started. An acquisition time can be programmed to occur between setting the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit and the actual start of the conversion.

The following steps should be followed to perform an A/D conversion:

1. Configure the A/D module:
   - Configure analog pins, voltage reference and digital I/O (ADCON1)
   - Select A/D input channel (ADCON0)
   - Select A/D acquisition time (ADCON2)
   - Select A/D conversion clock (ADCON2)
   - Turn on A/D module (ADCON0)
2. Configure A/D interrupt (if desired):
   - Clear ADIF bit
   - Set ADIE bit
   - Set GIE bit
3. Wait the required acquisition time (if required).
4. Start conversion:
   - Set GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit (ADCON0<1>)
5. Wait for A/D conversion to complete by either:
   - Polling for the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit to be cleared

   OR
   - Waiting for the A/D interrupt
6. Read A/D Result registers (ADRESH:ADRESL); clear bit, ADIF, if required.
7. For next conversion, go to step 1 or step 2, as required. The A/D conversion time per bit is defined as TAD. A minimum wait of 2 TAD is required before the next acquisition starts.

FIGURE 2-2: A/D TRANSFER FUNCTION

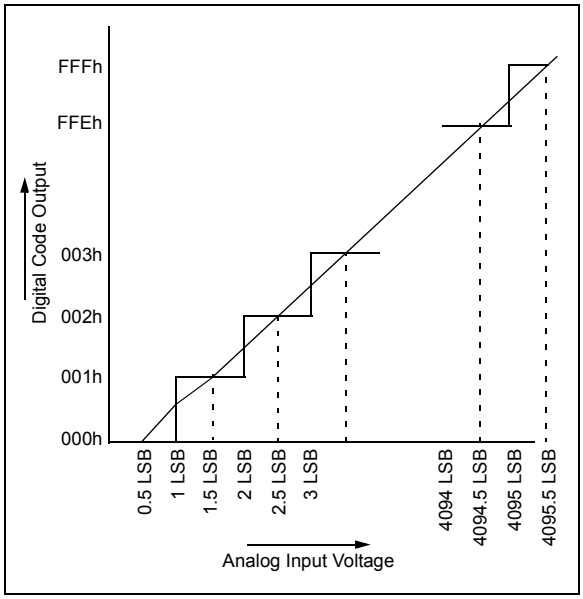
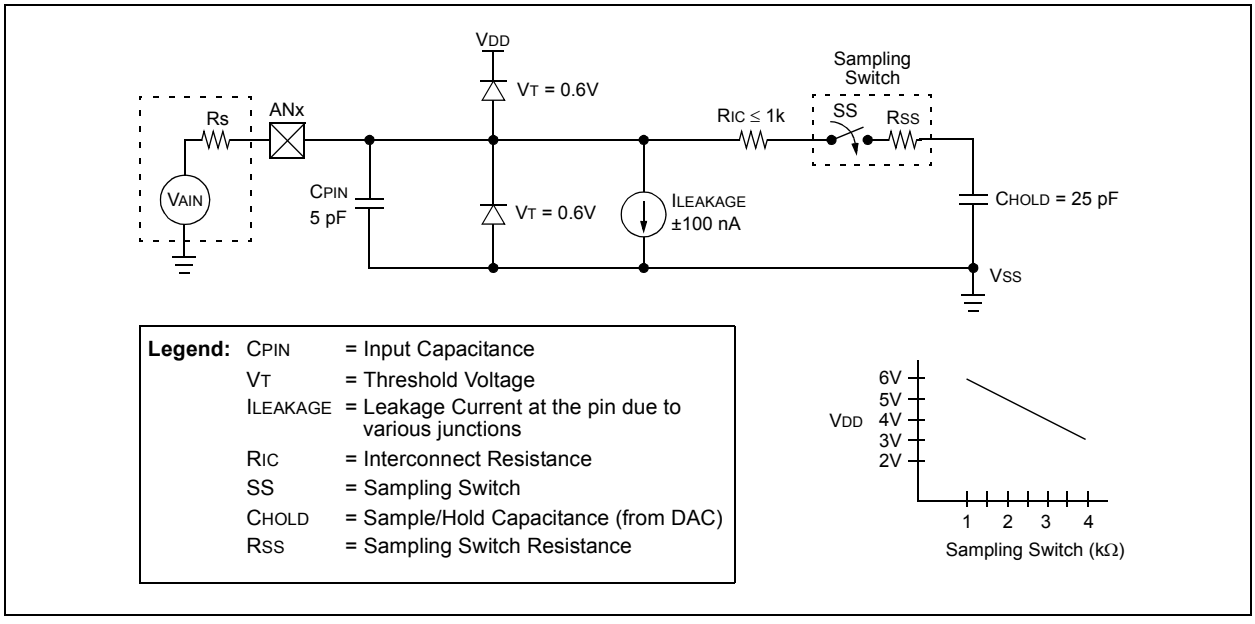


FIGURE 2-3: ANALOG INPUT MODEL



2.1 A/D Acquisition Requirements

For the A/D Converter to meet its specified accuracy, the charge holding capacitor (C_{HOLD}) must be allowed to fully charge to the input channel voltage level. The analog input model is shown in Figure 2-3. The source impedance (R_S) and the internal sampling switch (R_{SS}) impedance directly affect the time required to charge the capacitor, C_{HOLD}. The sampling switch (R_{SS}) impedance varies over the device voltage (V_{DD}). The source impedance affects the offset voltage at the analog input (due to pin leakage current). **The maximum recommended impedance for analog sources is 2.5 kΩ.** After the analog input channel is selected (changed), the channel must be sampled for at least the minimum acquisition time before starting a conversion.

Note:	When the conversion is started, the holding capacitor is disconnected from the input pin.

To calculate the minimum acquisition time, Equation 2-1 may be used. This equation assumes that 1/2 LSb error is used (4096 steps for the 12-bit A/D). The 1/2 LSb error is the maximum error allowed for the A/D to meet its specified resolution.

Example 2-3 shows the calculation of the minimum required acquisition time, T_{ACQ}. This calculation is based on the following application system assumptions:

C_{HOLD}	=	25 pF
Rs	=	2.5 kΩ
Conversion Error	≤	1/2 LSb
V_{DD}	=	3V → Rss = 4 kΩ
Temperature	=	85°C (system max.)

EQUATION 2-1: ACQUISITION TIME

$$T_{ACQ} = \text{Amplifier Settling Time} + \text{Holding Capacitor Charging Time} + \text{Temperature Coefficient}$$
$$= T_{AMP} + T_C + T_{COFF}$$

EQUATION 2-2: A/D MINIMUM CHARGING TIME

$$V_{HOLD} = (V_{REF} - (V_{REF}/4096)) \bullet (1 - e^{(-T_C/C_{HOLD}(R_{IC} + R_{SS} + R_S))})$$
or
$$T_C = -(C_{HOLD})(R_{IC} + R_{SS} + R_S) \ln(1/4096)$$

EQUATION 2-3: CALCULATING THE MINIMUM REQUIRED ACQUISITION TIME

$$T_{ACQ} = T_{AMP} + T_C + T_{COFF}$$
$$T_{AMP} = 0.2\ \mu s$$
$$T_{COFF} = (\text{Temp} - 25°C)(0.02\ \mu s/°C)$$
$$(85°C - 25°C)(0.02\ \mu s/°C)$$
$$1.2\ \mu s$$

Temperature coefficient is only required for temperatures > 25°C. Below 25°C, T_{COFF} = 0 µs.

$$T_C = -(C_{HOLD})(R_{IC} + R_{SS} + R_S) \ln(1/4096)\ \mu s$$
$$-(25\ pF)\ (1\ k\Omega + 4\ k\Omega + 2.5\ k\Omega) \ln(0.0002441)\ \mu s$$
$$1.56\ \mu s$$

$$T_{ACQ} = 0.2\ \mu s + 1.56\ \mu s + 1.2\ \mu s$$
$$2.96\ \mu s$$

2.2 Selecting and Configuring Acquisition Time

The ADCON2 register allows the user to select an acquisition time that occurs each time the GO/DONE bit is set. It also gives users the option to use an automatically determined acquisition time.

Acquisition time may be set with the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits (ADCON2<5:3>), which provide a range of 2 to 20 TAD. When the GO/DONE bit is set, the A/D module continues to sample the input for the selected acquisition time, then automatically begins a conversion. Since the acquisition time is programmed, there may be no need to wait for an acquisition time between selecting a channel and setting the GO/DONE bit.

Manual acquisition is selected when ACQT2:ACQT0 = 000. When the GO/DONE bit is set, sampling is stopped and a conversion begins. The user is responsible for ensuring the required acquisition time has passed between selecting the desired input channel and setting the GO/DONE bit. This option is also the default Reset state of the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits and is compatible with devices that do not offer programmable acquisition times.

In either case, when the conversion is completed, the GO/DONE bit is cleared, the ADIF flag is set and the A/D begins sampling the currently selected channel again. If an acquisition time is programmed, there is nothing to indicate if the acquisition time has ended or if the conversion has begun.

2.3 Selecting the A/D Conversion Clock

The A/D conversion time per bit is defined as TAD. The A/D conversion requires 13 TAD per 12-bit conversion. The source of the A/D conversion clock is software selectable. There are seven possible options for TAD:

- 2 TOSC
- 4 TOSC
- 8 TOSC
- 16 TOSC
- 32 TOSC
- 64 TOSC
- Internal RC Oscillator

For correct A/D conversions, the A/D conversion clock (TAD) must be as short as possible, but greater than the minimum TAD (see parameter 130 for more information).

Table 2-1 shows the resultant TAD times derived from the device operating frequencies and the A/D clock source selected.

TABLE 2-1: TAD vs. DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCIES

A/D Clock Source (TAD)		Assumes TAD Min. = 0.8 μs
Operation	**ADCS2:ADCS0**	**Maximum FOSC**
2 TOSC	000	2.50 MHz
4 TOSC	100	5.00 MHz
8 TOSC	001	10.00 MHz
16 TOSC	101	20.00 MHz
32 TOSC	010	40.00 MHz
64 TOSC	110	40.00 MHz
RC(1)	x11	1.00 MHz(2)

Note 1: The RC source has a typical TAD time of 2.5 μs.

2: For device frequencies above 1 MHz, the device must be in Sleep for the entire conversion or a FOSC divider should be used instead; otherwise, the A/D accuracy specification may not be met.

2.4 Operation in Power-Managed Modes

The selection of the automatic acquisition time and A/D conversion clock is determined in part by the clock source and frequency while in a power-managed mode.

If the A/D is expected to operate while the device is in a power-managed mode, the ADCS2:ADCS0 bits in ADCON2 should be updated in accordance with the clock source to be used. The ACQT2:ACQT0 bits do not need to be adjusted as the ADCS2:ADCS0 bits adjust the TAD time for the new clock speed. After entering the mode, an A/D acquisition or conversion may be started. Once started, the device should continue to be clocked by the same clock source until the conversion has been completed.

If desired, the device may be placed into the corresponding Idle mode during the conversion. If the device clock frequency is less than 1 MHz, the A/D RC clock source should be selected.

Operation in Sleep mode requires the A/D FRC clock to be selected. If the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits are set to '000' and a conversion is started, the conversion will be delayed one instruction cycle to allow execution of the SLEEP instruction and entry to Sleep mode. The IDLEN bit (OSCCON<7>) must have already been cleared prior to starting the conversion.

2.5 Configuring Analog Port Pins

The ADCON1, TRISA, TRISF and TRISH registers all configure the A/D port pins. The port pins needed as analog inputs must have their corresponding TRIS bits set (input). If the TRIS bit is cleared (output), the digital output level (VOH or VOL) will be converted.

The A/D operation is independent of the state of the CHS3:CHS0 bits and the TRIS bits.

Note 1:	When reading the PORT register, all pins configured as analog input channels will read as cleared (a low level). Analog conversion on pins configured as digital pins can be performed. The voltage on the pin will be accurately converted.
2:	Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input may cause the digital input buffer to consume current out of the device's specification limits.

2.6 A/D Conversions

Figure 2-4 shows the operation of the A/D Converter after the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit has been set and the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits are cleared. A conversion is started after the following instruction to allow entry into Sleep mode before the conversion begins.

Figure 2-5 shows the operation of the A/D Converter after the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit has been set, the ACQT2:ACQT0 bits are set to '010' and a 4 TAD acquisition time has been selected before the conversion starts.

Clearing the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit during a conversion will abort the current conversion. The A/D Result register pair will NOT be updated with the partially completed A/D conversion sample. This means the ADRESH:ADRESL registers will continue to contain the value of the last completed conversion (or the last value written to the ADRESH:ADRESL registers).

After the A/D conversion is completed or aborted, a 2 TCY wait is required before the next acquisition can be started. After this wait, acquisition on the selected channel is automatically started.

Note: The GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit should **NOT** be set in the same instruction that turns on the A/D. Code should wait at least 2 μs after enabling the A/D before beginning an acquisition and conversion cycle.

2.7 Discharge

The discharge phase is used to initialize the value of the holding capacitor. The array is discharged before every sample. This feature helps to optimize the unity gain amplifier, as the circuit always needs to charge the capacitor array, rather than charge/discharge based on previous measure values.

FIGURE 2-4: A/D CONVERSION TAD CYCLES (ACQT<2:0> = 000, TACQ = 0)

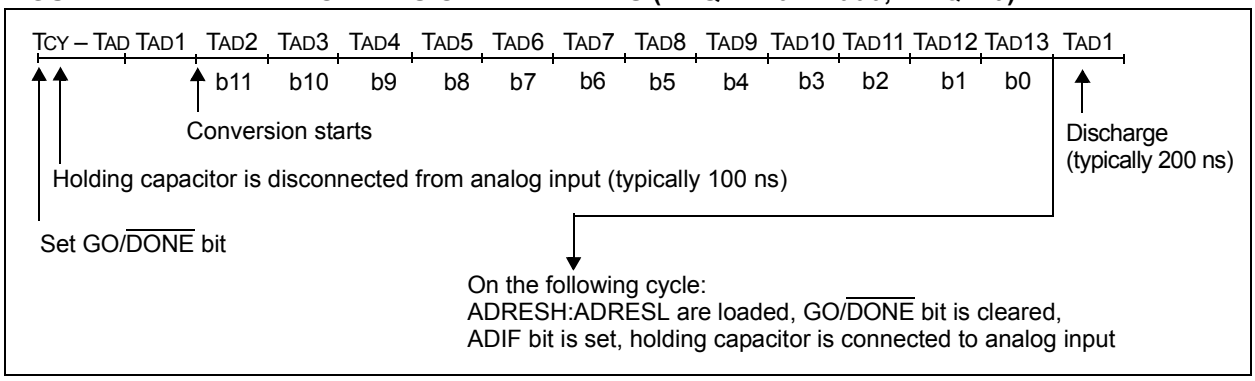
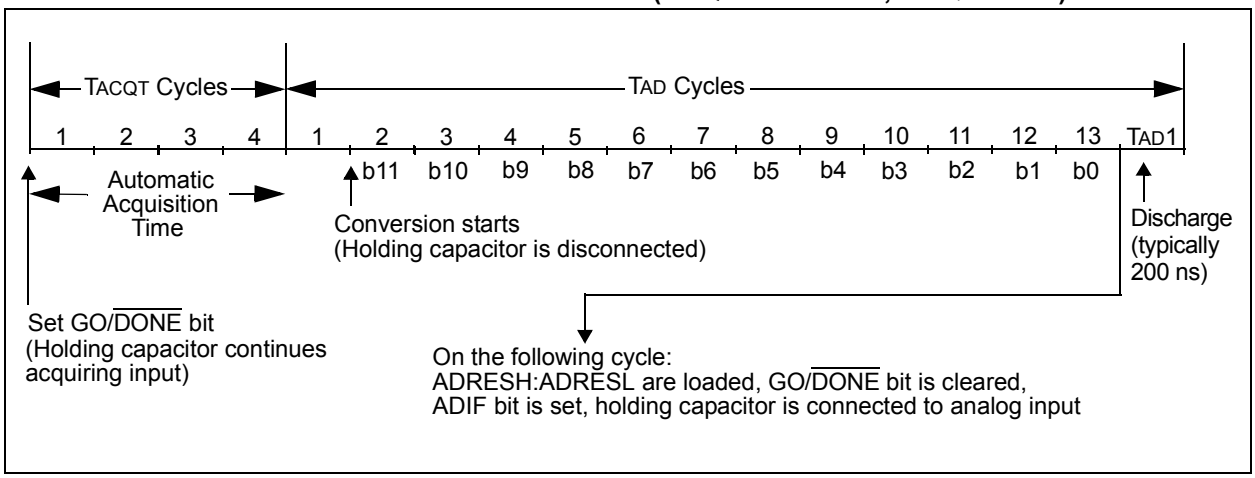


FIGURE 2-5: A/D CONVERSION TAD CYCLES (ACQT<2:0> = 010, TACQ = 4 TAD)



2.8 Use of the ECCP2 Trigger

An A/D conversion can be started by the Special Event Trigger of the ECCP2 module. This requires that the CCP2M3:CCP2M0 bits (CCP2CON<3:0>) be programmed as '1011' and that the A/D module is enabled (ADON bit is set). When the trigger occurs, the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit will be set, starting the A/D acquisition and conversion, and the Timer1 (or Timer3) counter will be reset to zero. Timer1 (or Timer3) is reset to automatically repeat the A/D acquisition period with minimal software overhead (moving ADRESH:ADRESL to the desired location). The appropriate analog input channel must be selected and the minimum acquisition period is either timed by the user, or an appropriate TACQ time selected before the Special Event Trigger sets the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit (starts a conversion).

If the A/D module is not enabled (ADON is cleared), the Special Event Trigger will be ignored by the A/D module but will still reset the Timer1 (or Timer3) counter.

TABLE 2-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH A/D OPERATION

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Reset Values
INTCON	GIE/GIEH	PEIE/GIEL	TMR0IE	INT0IE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INT0IF	RBIF	(3)
PIR1	PSPIF	ADIF	RC1IF	TX1IF	SSP1IF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	(3)
PIE1	PSPIE	ADIE	RC1IE	TX1IE	SSP1IE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	(3)
IPR1	PSPIP	ADIP	RC1IP	TX1IP	SSP1IP	CCP1IP	TMR2IP	TMR1IP	(3)
PIR2	OSCFIF	CMIF	—	EEIF	BCL1IF	HLVDIF	TMR3IF	CCP2IF	(3)
PIE2	OSCFIE	CMIE	—	EEIE	BCL1IE	HLVDIE	TMR3IE	CCP2IE	(3)
IPR2	OSCFIP	CMIP	—	EEIP	BCL1IP	HLVDIP	TMR3IP	CCP2IP	(3)
ADRESH	A/D Result Register High Byte								(3)
ADRESL	A/D Result Register Low Byte								(3)
ADCON0	—	—	CHS3	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON	(3)
ADCON1	—	—	VCFG1	VCFG0	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	(3)
ADCON2	ADFM	—	ACQT2	ACQT1	ACQT0	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0	(3)
TRISA	TRISA7(1)	TRISA6(1)	TRISA5	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	(3)
TRISF	TRISF7	TRISF6	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	TRISF2	TRISF1	TRISF0	(3)
TRISH(2)	TRISH7	TRISH6	TRISH5	TRISH4	TRISH3	TRISH2	TRISH1	TRISH0	(3)

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used for A/D conversion.

Note 1: PORTA<7:6> and their direction bits are individually configured as port pins based on various primary oscillator modes. When disabled, these bits read as '0'.

2: These registers are not implemented on PIC18F6628/6723 devices.

3: For these Reset values, see the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646).

3.0 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CPU

Note:	For additional details on the Configuration bits, refer to **Section 25.1 "Configuration Bits" in** the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646). Device ID information presented in this section is for the PIC18F8723 family only.

PIC18F8723 family devices include several features intended to maximize reliability and minimize cost through elimination of external components. These include:

- Device ID Registers

3.1 Device ID Registers

The Device ID registers are "read-only" registers. They identify the device type and revision to device programmers and can be read by firmware using table reads.

TABLE 3-1: DEVICE IDs

File Name		Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Default/ Unprogrammed Value
3FFFFEh	DEVID1	DEV2	DEV1	DEV0	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0	xxxx xxxx(1)
3FFFFFh	DEVID2	DEV10	DEV9	DEV8	DEV7	DEV6	DEV5	DEV4	DEV3	xxxx xxxx(1)

Legend: x = unknown

Note 1: See Register 3-1 and Register 3-2 for DEVID values. DEVID registers are read-only and cannot be programmed by the user.

REGISTER 3-1: DEVID1: DEVICE ID REGISTER 1 FOR PIC18F8723 FAMILY DEVICES

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV2	DEV1	DEV0	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Read-only bit	P = Programmable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		u = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-5 **DEV2:DEV0:** Device ID bits
See Register 3-2 for a complete listing.

bit 4-0 **REV4:REV0:** Revision ID bits
These bits are used to indicate the device revision.

REGISTER 3-2: DEVID2: DEVICE ID REGISTER 2 FOR PIC18F8723 FAMILY DEVICES

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEV10	DEV9	DEV8	DEV7	DEV6	DEV5	DEV4	DEV3
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Read-only bit	P = Programmable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value when device is unprogrammed		u = Unchanged from programmed state

bit 7-0 **DEV10:DEV3:** Device ID bits

DEV10:DEV3 (DEVID2<7:0>)	DEV2:DEV0 (DEVID1<7:5>)	Device
0100 1001	110	PIC18F6628
0100 1010	000	PIC18F6723
0100 1001	111	PIC18F8628
0100 1010	001	PIC18F8723

4.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Note: Other than some basic data, this section documents only the PIC18F8723 family's specifications that differ from those of the PIC18F8722 family devices. For detailed information on the electrical specifications shared by the PIC18F8723 family and PIC18F8722 family devices, see the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646).

Absolute Maximum Ratings(†)

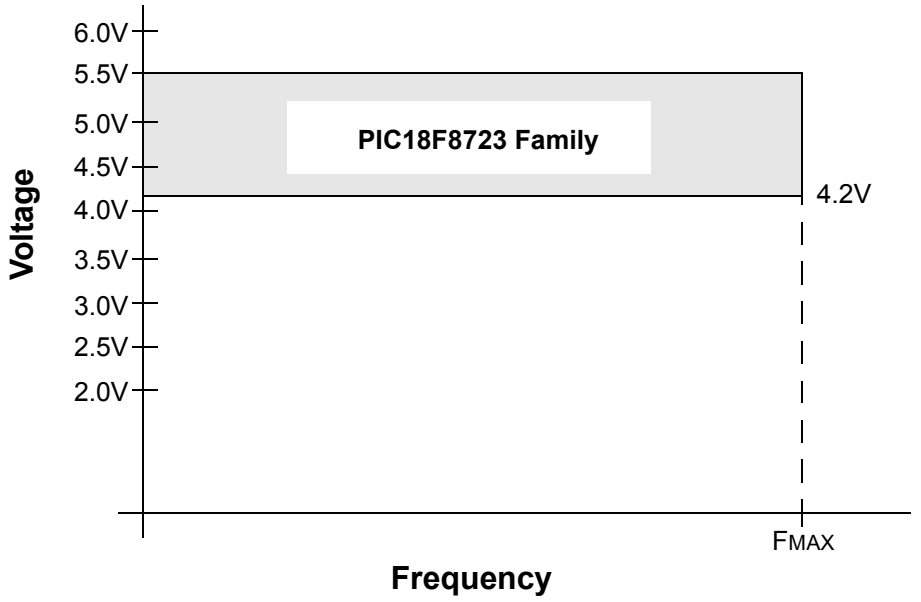
Ambient temperature under bias ..... -40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C
Voltage on any pin with respect to V_{SS} (except V_{DD} and $\overline{MCLR}$) ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to +7.5V
Voltage on $\overline{MCLR}$ with respect to V_{SS} **(Note 2)** ..... 0V to +13.25V
Total power dissipation **(Note 1)** 1.0W
Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin ..... 300 mA
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin ..... 250 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
Maximum output current sunk by any I/O pin ..... 25 mA
Maximum output current sourced by any I/O pin ..... 25 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports ..... 200 mA
Maximum current sourced by all ports ..... 200 mA

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

2: Voltage spikes below V_{SS} at the RG5/$\overline{MCLR}$/V_{PP} pin, inducing currents greater than 80 mA, may cause latch-up. Thus, a series resistor of 50-100Ω should be used when applying a "low" level to the RG5/$\overline{MCLR}$/V_{PP} pin, rather than pulling this pin directly to V_{SS}.

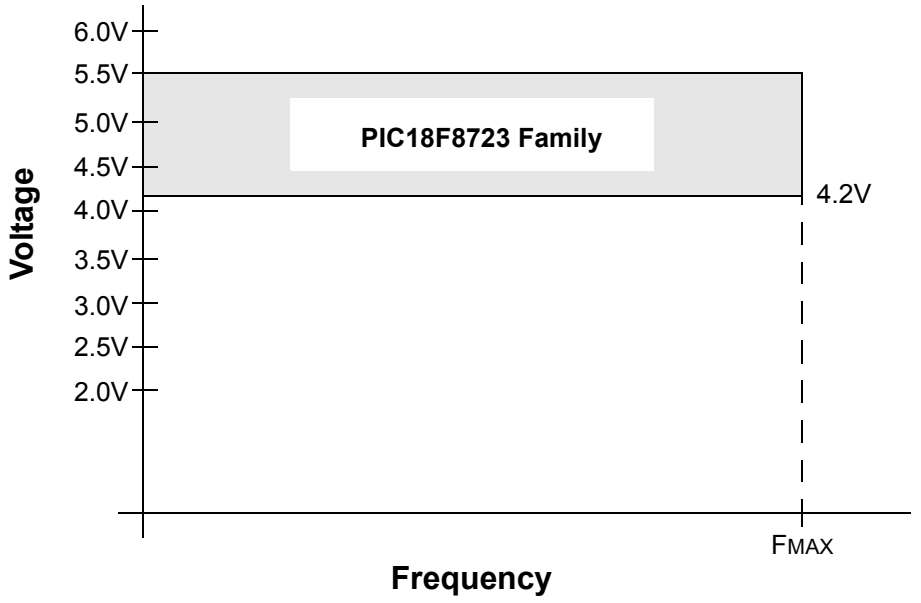
† **NOTICE:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

FIGURE 4-1: PIC18F8723 FAMILY VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH (INDUSTRIAL)



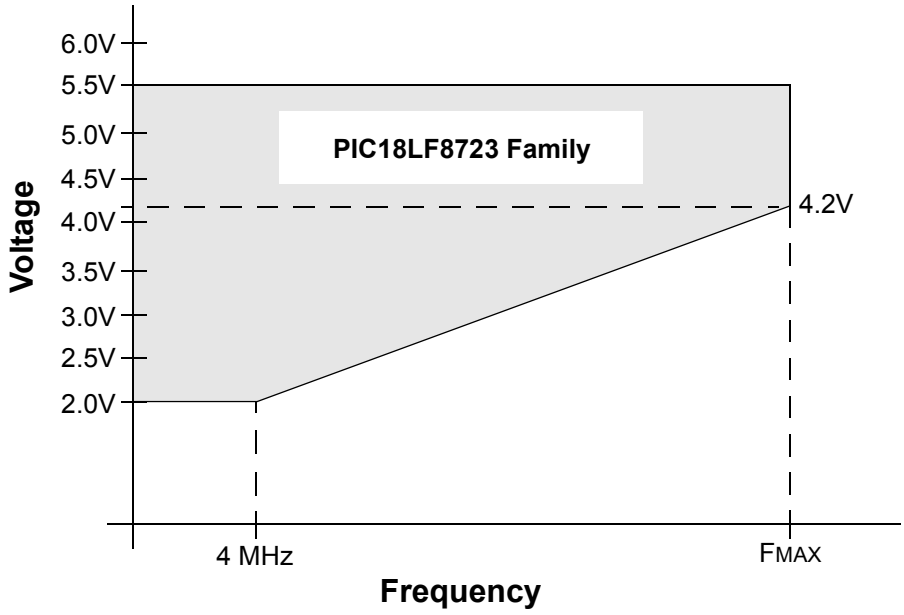
FMAX = 20 MHz in 8-Bit External Memory mode.
FMAX = 40 MHz in all other modes.

FIGURE 4-2: PIC18F8723 FAMILY VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH (EXTENDED)



FMAX = 20 MHz in 8-Bit External Memory mode.
FMAX = 25 MHz in all other modes.

FIGURE 4-3: PIC18LF8723 FAMILY VOLTAGE-FREQUENCY GRAPH (INDUSTRIAL)



In 8-Bit External Memory mode:
F_{MAX} = (9.55 MHz/V) ($V_{DDAPPMIN}$ – 2.0V) + 4 MHz, if $V_{DDAPPMIN} \leq$ 4.2V;
F_{MAX} = 25 MHz, if $V_{DDAPPMIN}$ > 4.2V.

In all other modes:
F_{MAX} = (16.36 MHz/V) ($V_{DDAPPMIN}$ – 2.0V) + 4 MHz;
F_{MAX} = 40 MHz, if $V_{DDAPPMIN}$ > 4.2V.

Note: $V_{DDAPPMIN}$ is the minimum voltage of the PIC® device in the application.

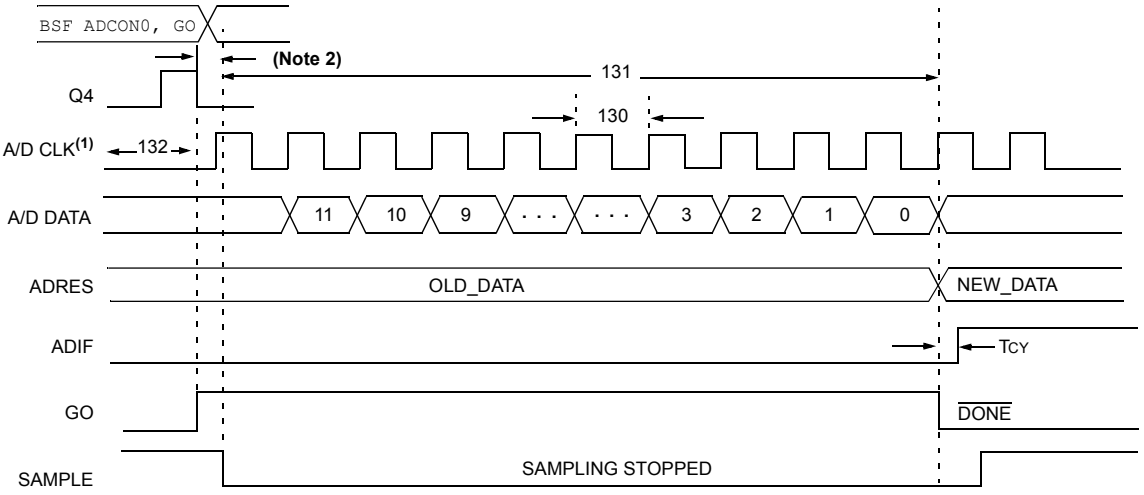
TABLE 4-1: A/D CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS: PIC18F8723 FAMILY (INDUSTRIAL)

Param No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions	
A01	NR	Resolution	—	—	12	bit		ΔVREF ≥ 3.0V
A03	EIL	Integral Linearity Error	—	<±1	±2.0	LSB	VDD = 3.0V	ΔVREF ≥ 3.0V
			—	—	±2.0	LSB	VDD = 5.0V	
A04	EDL	Differential Linearity Error	—	<±1	+1.5/-1.0	LSB	VDD = 3.0V	ΔVREF ≥ 3.0V
			—	—	+1.5/-1.0	LSB	VDD = 5.0V	
A06	EOFF	Offset Error	—	<±1	±5	LSB	VDD = 3.0V	ΔVREF ≥ 3.0V
			—	—	±3	LSB	VDD = 5.0V	
A07	EGN	Gain Error	—	<±1	±1.25	LSB	VDD = 3.0V	ΔVREF ≥ 3.0V
			—	—	±2.00	LSB	VDD = 5.0V	
A10	—	Monotonicity	Guaranteed(1)			—		VSS ≤ VAIN ≤ VREF
A20	ΔVREF	Reference Voltage Range (VREFH – VREFL)	3	—	VDD – VSS	V		For 12-bit resolution
A21	VREFH	Reference Voltage High	VSS + 3.0V	—	VDD + 0.3V	V		For 12-bit resolution
A22	VREFL	Reference Voltage Low	VSS – 0.3V	—	VDD – 3.0V	V		For 12-bit resolution
A25	VAIN	Analog Input Voltage	VREFL	—	VREFH	V		
A30	ZAIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	2.5	kΩ		
A50	IREF	VREF Input Current(2)	— —	— —	5 150	μA μA		During VAIN acquisition. During A/D conversion cycle.

Note 1: The A/D conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage and has no missing codes.

2: VREFH current is from the RA3/AN3/VREF+ pin or VDD, whichever is selected as the VREFH source. VREFL current is from the RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF pin or VSS, whichever is selected as the VREFL source.

FIGURE 4-4: A/D CONVERSION TIMING



Note 1: If the A/D clock source is selected as RC, a time of TCY is added before the A/D clock starts. This allows the SLEEP instruction to be executed.

2: This is a minimal RC delay (typically 100 ns), which also disconnects the holding capacitor from the analog input.

TABLE 4-2: A/D CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Max	Units	Conditions
130	TAD	A/D Clock Period	PIC18**F**XXXX	0.8	12.5(1)	µs	TOSC based, VREF ≥ 3.0V
			PIC18**LF**XXXX	1.4	25.0(1)	µs	VDD = 3.0V; TOSC based, VREF full range
			PIC18**F**XXXX	—	1	µs	A/D RC mode
			PIC18**LF**XXXX	—	3	µs	VDD = 3.0V; A/D RC mode
131	TCNV	Conversion Time (not including acquisition time)(2)		13	14	TAD	
132	TACQ	Acquisition Time(3)		1.4	—	µs	
135	TSWC	Switching Time from Convert → Sample		—	**(Note 4)**		
137	TDIS	Discharge Time		0.2	—	µs	

Note 1: The time of the A/D clock period is dependent on the device frequency and the TAD clock divider.

2: ADRES registers may be read on the following TCY cycle.

3: The time for the holding capacitor to acquire the "New" input voltage when the voltage changes full scale after the conversion (VDD to VSS or VSS to VDD). The source impedance (RS) on the input channels is 50Ω.

4: On the following cycle of the device clock.

NOTES:

5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

For packaging information, see the *"PIC18F8722 Family Data Sheet"* (DS39646).

NOTES:

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (August 2007)

Original data sheet for the PIC18F8723 family of devices.

APPENDIX B: DEVICE DIFFERENCES

The differences between the devices listed in this data sheet are shown in Table B-1.

TABLE B-1: PIC18F8723 FAMILY DEVICE DIFFERENCES

Features	PIC18F6628	PIC18F6723	PIC18F8628	PIC18F8723
Program Memory (Bytes)	96K	128K	96K	128K
Program Memory (Instructions)	49152	65536	49152	65536
Interrupt Sources	28	28	29	29
I/O Ports	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J	Ports A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J
Capture/Compare/PWM Modules	2	2	2	2
Enhanced Capture/Compare/PWM Modules	3	3	3	3
Parallel Communications (PSP)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
External Memory Bus	No	No	Yes	Yes
12-Bit Analog-to-Digital Module	12 Input Channels	12 Input Channels	16 Input Channels	16 Input Channels
Packages	64-Pin TQFP	64-Pin TQFP	80-Pin TQFP	80-Pin TQFP

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

This appendix discusses the considerations for converting from previous versions of a device to the ones listed in this data sheet. Typically, these changes are due to the differences in the process technology used. An example of this type of conversion is from a PIC16C74A to a PIC16C74B.

Not Applicable

APPENDIX D: MIGRATION FROM BASELINE TO ENHANCED DEVICES

This section discusses how to migrate from a Baseline device (i.e., PIC16C5X) to an Enhanced MCU device (i.e., PIC18FXXX).

The following are the list of modifications over the PIC16C5X microcontroller family:

Not Currently Available

APPENDIX E: MIGRATION FROM MID-RANGE TO ENHANCED DEVICES

A detailed discussion of the differences between the mid-range MCU devices (i.e., PIC16CXXX) and the enhanced devices (i.e., PIC18FXXX) is provided in *AN716, "Migrating Designs from PIC16C74A/74B to PIC18C442*". The changes discussed, while device specific, are generally applicable to all mid-range to enhanced device migrations.

This Application Note is available on our web site, www.microchip.com, as Literature Number DS00716.

APPENDIX F: MIGRATION FROM HIGH-END TO ENHANCED DEVICES

A detailed discussion of the migration pathway and differences between the high-end MCU devices (i.e., PIC17CXXX) and the enhanced devices (i.e., PIC18FXXX) is provided in *AN726, "PIC17CXXX to PIC18CXXX Migration*".

This Application Note is available on our web site, www.microchip.com, as Literature Number DS00726.

NOTES:

INDEX

R

S

T

V

W

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Device: PIC18F8723 Family Literature Number: DS39894A

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5. What deletions from the document could be made without affecting the overall usefulness?

6. Is there any incorrect or misleading information (what and where)?

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PIC18F8723 FAMILY PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

PART NO.	X	/XX	XXX
Device	Temperature Range	Package	Pattern

Device(1) (2)	PIC18F6628/6723, PIC18F8628/8723, VDD range 4.2V to 5.5V PIC18LF6628/6723, PIC18LF6628/6723(VDD range 2.0V to 5.5V
Temperature Range	I = -40°C to +85°C (Industrial) E = -40°C to +125°C (Extended)
Package	PT = TQFP (Thin Quad Flatpack)
Pattern	QTP, SQTP, Code or Special Requirements (blank otherwise)

Examples:

a) PIC18LF6723-I/PT 301 = Industrial temp., TQFP package, Extended VDD limits, QTP pattern #301.

b) PIC18F6723-E/PT = Extended temp., TQFP package, standard VDD limits.

Note 1: F = Standard Voltage Range
LF = Wide Voltage Range
2: T = in tape and reel TQFP packages only.

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