A/D Converter and Comparator

PIC 12F675

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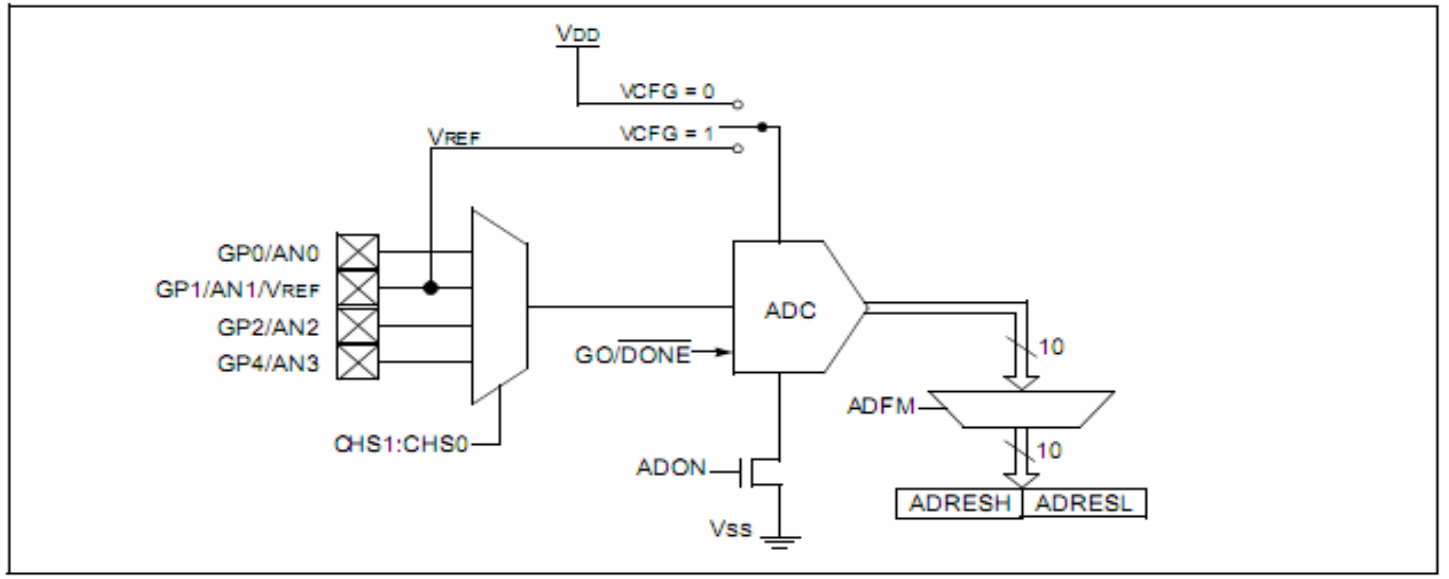
A/D Converter

- Conversion of an analog input signal to a 10-bit binary representation of that signal
- PIC 12F675 has 4 ADC (multiplexed)
- Generates interrupt (ADIF)

A/D block diagram

FIGURE 7-1: A/D BLOCK DIAGRAM



A/D - ANSEL

REGISTER 7-2: ANSEL — ANALOG SELECT REGISTER (ADDRESS: 9Fh)

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0	ANS3	ANS2	ANS1	ANS0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'.

bit 6-4 **ADCS<2:0>:** A/D Conversion Clock Select bits
000 = Fosc/2
001 = Fosc/8
010 = Fosc/32
x11 = FRC (clock derived from a dedicated internal oscillator = 500 kHz max)
100 = Fosc/4
101 = Fosc/16
110 = Fosc/64

bit 3-0 **ANS3:ANS0:** Analog Select bits
(Between analog or digital function on pins AN<3:0>, respectively.)
1 = Analog input; pin is assigned as analog input(1)
0 = Digital I/O; pin is assigned to port or special function

Note 1: Setting a pin to an analog input automatically disables the digital input circuitry, weak pull-ups, and interrupt-on-change. The corresponding TRISIO bit must be set to Input mode in order to allow external control of the voltage on the pin.

TABLE 7-1: TAD vs. DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCIES

A/D Clock Source (TAD)		Device Frequency			
Operation	ADCS2:ADCS0	20 MHz	5 MHz	4 MHz	1.25 MHz
2 TOSC	000	100 ns(2)	400 ns(2)	500 ns(2)	1.6 µs
4 TOSC	100	200 ns(2)	800 ns(2)	1.0 µs(2)	3.2 µs
8 TOSC	001	400 ns(2)	1.6 µs	2.0 µs	6.4 µs
16 TOSC	101	800 ns(2)	3.2 µs	4.0 µs	12.8 µs(3)
32 TOSC	010	1.6 µs	6.4 µs	8.0 µs(3)	25.6 µs(3)
64 TOSC	110	3.2 µs	12.8 µs(3)	16.0 µs(3)	51.2 µs(3)
A/D RC	x11	2 - 6 µs(1,4)	2 - 6 µs(1,4)	2 - 6 µs(1,4)	2 - 6 µs(1,4)

Legend: Shaded cells are outside of recommended range.

Note 1: The A/D RC source has a typical TAD time of 4 µs for VDD > 3.0V.
2: These values violate the minimum required TAD time.
3: For faster conversion times, the selection of another clock source is recommended.
4: When the device frequency is greater than 1 MHz, the A/D RC clock source is only recommended if the conversion will be performed during SLEEP.

A/D – ADCON0

REGISTER 7-1: ADCON0 — A/D CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS: 1Fh)

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADFM	VCFG	—	—	CHS1	CHS0	GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$	ADON
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **ADFM:** A/D Result Formed Select bit
1 = Right justified
0 = Left justified

bit 6 **VCFG:** Voltage Reference bit
1 = V_{REF} pin
0 = V_{DD}

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as zero

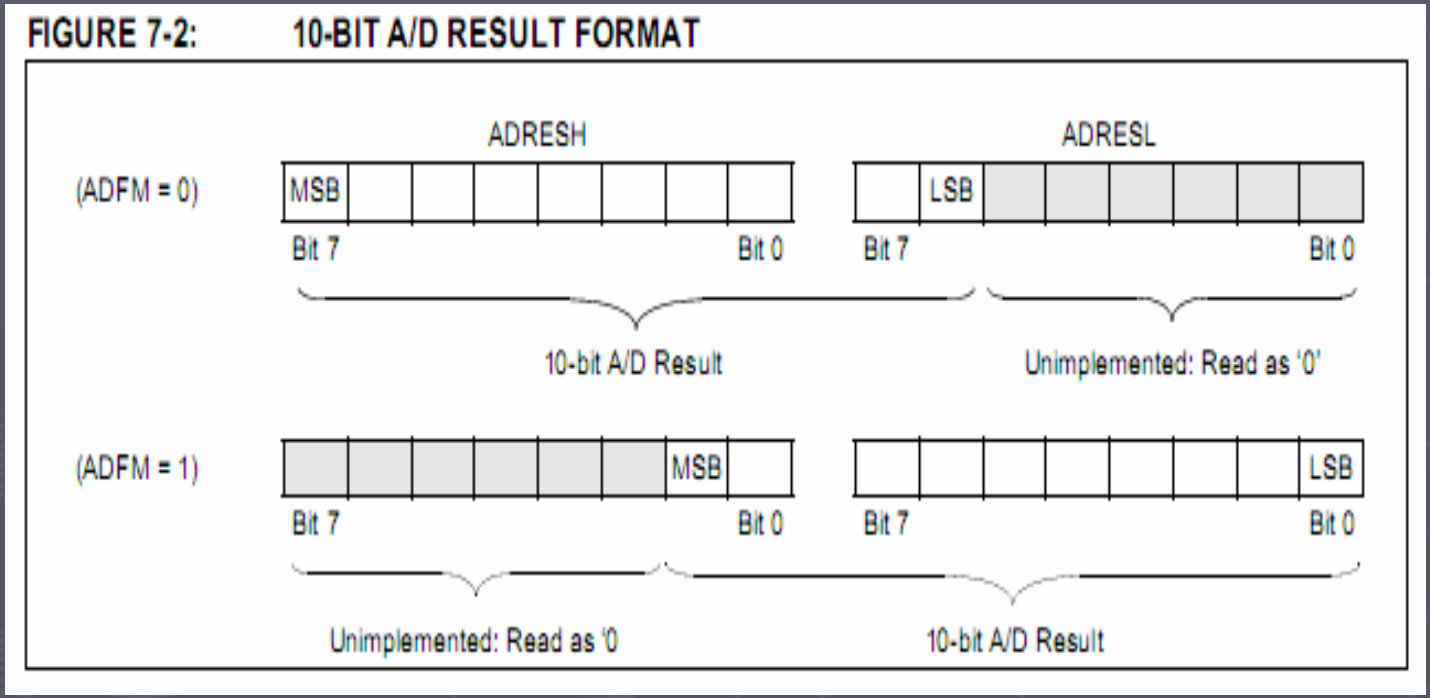
bit 3-2 **CHS1:CHS0:** Analog Channel Select bits
00 = Channel 00 (AN0)
01 = Channel 01 (AN1)
10 = Channel 02 (AN2)
11 = Channel 03 (AN3)

bit 1 **GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$:** A/D Conversion Status bit
1 = A/D conversion cycle in progress. Setting this bit starts an A/D conversion cycle.
This bit is automatically cleared by hardware when the A/D conversion has completed.
0 = A/D conversion completed/not in progress

bit 0 **ADON:** A/D Conversion STATUS bit
1 = A/D converter module is operating
0 = A/D converter is shut-off and consumes no operating current

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

A/D – output registers



A/D – example (without INT)

```
//A/D init
//ADCS2 ADCS1 ADCS0 ANS3 ANS2 ANS1 ANS0
ANSEL=0b1100001;

//ADFM VCFG – – CHS1 CHS0 GO/DONE ADON
ADCON0=0b00000000;

ADON=1;  //ENABLE A/D convertor

GODONE=1;  //start

if (GODONE==0) {data=ADRESH;}  //data rdy
```

Comparator

- The PIC12F629/675 devices have one analog comparator
- Compare two analog values

- On GP0 and GP1 are inputs to the comparator
- GP2 can be the comparator output
- Generates interrupt (CMIF)

Comparator - CMCON

REGISTER 6-1: CMCON — COMPARATOR CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS: 19h)

U-0	R-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	COUT	—	CINV	CIS	CM2	CM1	CM0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 6 **COUT**: Comparator Output bit
When CINV = 0:
1 = VIN+ > VIN-
0 = VIN+ < VIN-
When CINV = 1:
1 = VIN+ < VIN-
0 = VIN+ > VIN-

bit 5 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 4 **CINV**: Comparator Output Inversion bit
1 = Output inverted
0 = Output not inverted

bit 3 **CIS**: Comparator Input Switch bit
When CM2:CM0 = 110 or 101:
1 = VIN- connects to CIN+
0 = VIN- connects to CIN-

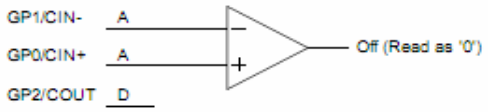
bit 2-0 **CM2:CM0**: Comparator Mode bits
Figure 6-2 shows the Comparator modes and CM2:CM0 bit settings

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

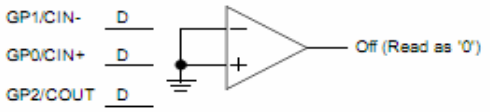
Comparator – operation modes

FIGURE 6-2: COMPARATOR I/O OPERATING MODES

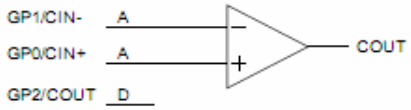
Comparator Reset (POR Default Value - low power)
CM2:CM0 = 000



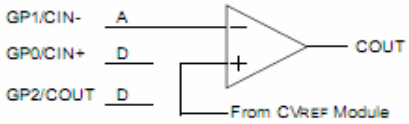
Comparator Off (Lowest power)
CM2:CM0 = 111



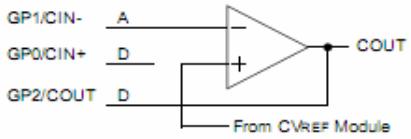
Comparator without Output
CM2:CM0 = 010



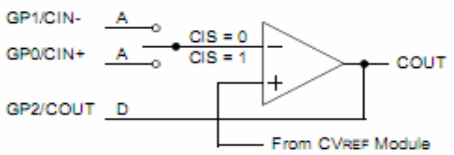
Comparator w/o Output and with Internal Reference
CM2:CM0 = 100



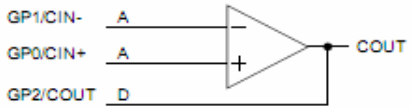
Comparator with Output and Internal Reference
CM2:CM0 = 011



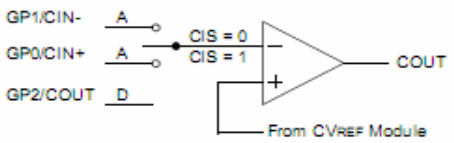
Multiplexed Input with Internal Reference and Output
CM2:CM0 = 101



Comparator with Output
CM2:CM0 = 001



Multiplexed Input with Internal Reference
CM2:CM0 = 110

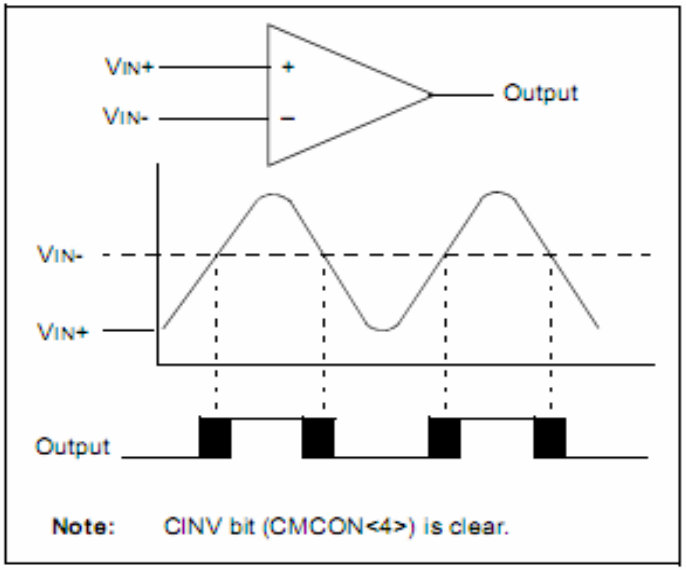


A = Analog Input, ports always reads '0'
D = Digital Input
CIS = Comparator Input Switch (CMCON<3>)

TABLE 6-1: OUTPUT STATE VS. INPUT CONDITIONS

Input Conditions	CINV	COUT
VIN- > VIN+	0	0
VIN- < VIN+	0	1
VIN- > VIN+	1	1
VIN- < VIN+	1	0

FIGURE 6-1: SINGLE COMPARATOR



Note: CINV bit (CMCON<4>) is clear.

Comparator – voltage reference

- The voltage reference can output 32 distinct voltage levels

REGISTER 6-2: VRCON — VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS: 99h)

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
VREN	—	VRR	—	VR3	VR2	VR1	VR0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **VREN:** CV_{REF} Enable bit
1 = CV_{REF} circuit powered on
0 = CV_{REF} circuit powered down, no I_{DD} drain

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

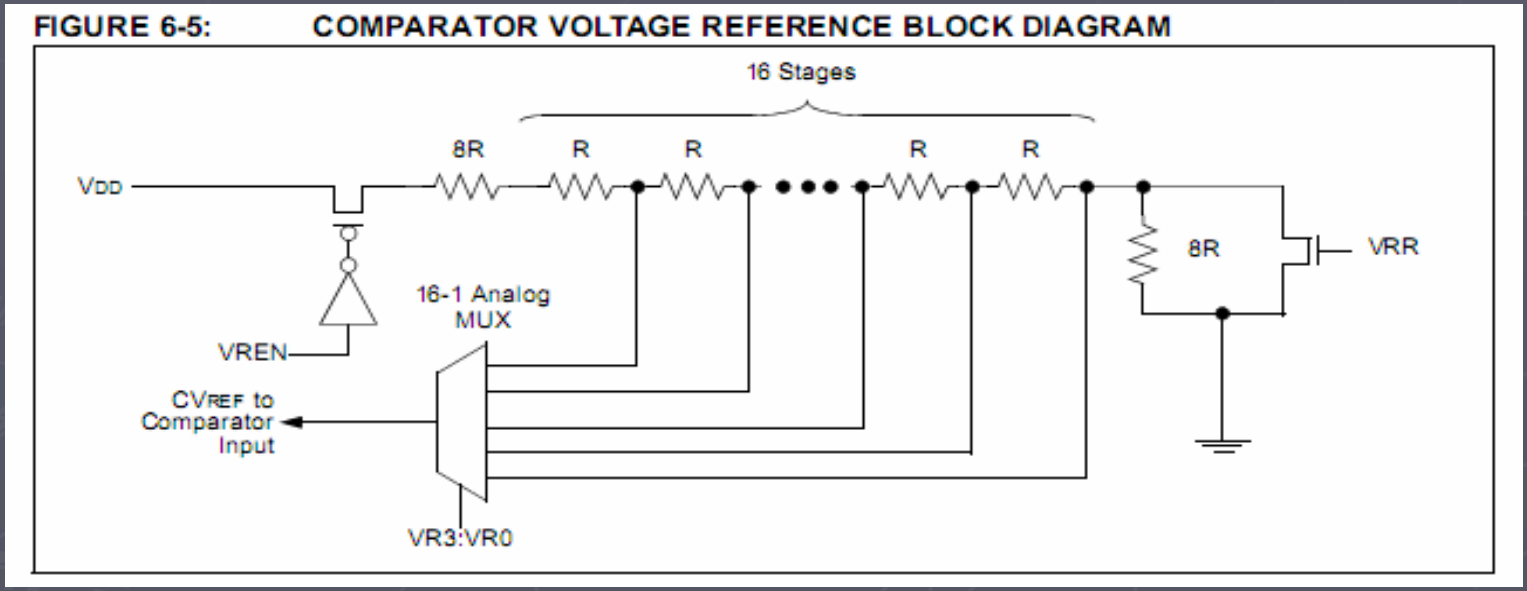
bit 5 **VRR:** CV_{REF} Range Selection bit
1 = Low range
0 = High range

bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **VR3:VR0:** CV_{REF} value selection $0 \le VR[3:0] \le 15$
When VRR = 1: $CV_{REF} = (VR3:VR0 / 24) * V_{DD}$
When VRR = 0: $CV_{REF} = V_{DD}/4 + (VR3:VR0 / 32) * V_{DD}$

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

Comparator – voltage reference



Comparator - example

```
//init
// - COUT - CINV CIS CM2 CM1 CM0
CMCON=0;

output=COUT;
```

References

Source:
http://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/devicedoc/41190c.pdf