

## PIC18F2220/2320/4220/4320 Rev. C2 Silicon Errata

The PIC18F2220/2320/4220/4320 Rev. C2 parts you have received conform functionally to the Device Data Sheet (DS39599**G**), except for the anomalies described below. Any Data Sheet Clarification issues related to the PIC18F2220/2320/4220/4320 will be reported in a separate Data Sheet errata. Please check the Microchip web site for any existing issues.

# The following silicon errata apply only to PIC18F2220/2320/4220/4320 devices with these Device/Revision IDs:

Part Number	Device ID	Revision ID
PIC18F2220	0000 0101 100	0 0111
PIC18F2320	0000 0101 000	0 0111
PIC18F4220	0000 0101 101	0 0111
PIC18F4320	0000 0101 001	0 0111

The Device IDs (DEVID1 and DEVID2) are located at addresses 3FFFFEh:3FFFFh in the device's configuration space. They are shown in binary in the format "DEVID2 DEVID1".

All of the issues listed here will be addressed in future revisions of the PIC18F2220/2320/4220/4320 silicon.

#### 1. Module: Core (DAW Instruction)

The DAW instruction may improperly clear the Carry bit (STATUS<0>) when executed.

#### Work around

Test the Carry bit state before executing the DAW instruction. If the Carry bit is set, increment the next higher byte to be added, using an instruction such as INCFSZ (this instruction does not affect any Status flags and will not overflow a BCD nibble). After the DAW instruction has been executed, process the Carry bit normally (see Example 1).

# EXAMPLE 1: PROCESSING THE CARRY BIT DURING BCD ADDITIONS

MOVLW	0x80	;	.80 (BCD)
ADDLW	0x80	;	.80 (BCD)
BTFSC	STATUS, C	;	test C
INCFSZ	byte2	;	inc next higher LSB
DAW			
BTFSC	STATUS, C	;	test C
INCFSZ	byte2	;	inc next higher LSB
This is	repeated fo	or	each DAW instruction.

#### Date Codes that pertain to this issue:

All engineering and production devices.

#### 2. Module: MSSP (All I<sup>2</sup>C™ and SPI Modes)

The Buffer Full flag bit (BF) of the SSPSTAT register (SSPSTAT<0>) may be inadvertently cleared, even when the SSPBUF register has not been read. This will occur only when the following two conditions occur simultaneously:

- The four Least Significant bits of the BSR register are equal to 0Fh (BSR<3:0> = 1111) and
- Any instruction that contains C9h in its 8 Least Significant bits (i.e., register file addresses, literal data, address offsets, etc.) is executed.

#### Work around

Identified work arounds will involve setting the contents of BSR<3:0> to some value other than 0Fh

In addition to those proposed below, other solutions may exist.

- When developing or modifying code, keep these guidelines in mind:
  - Assign 12-bit addresses to all variables.
     This allows the assembler to know when Access Banking can be used.
  - Do not set the BSR to point to Bank 15 (BSR = 0Fh).
  - Allow the assembler to manipulate the Access bit present in most instructions.
     Accessing the SFRs in Bank 15 will be done through the Access Bank. Continue to use the BSR to select all GPR Banks.
- If accessing a part of Bank 15 is required and the use of Access Banking is not possible, consider using indirect addressing.
- If pointing the BSR to Bank 15 is unavoidable, review the absolute file listing. Verify that no instructions contain C9h in the 8 Least Significant bits while the BSR points to Bank 15 (BSR = 0Fh).

#### Date Codes that pertain to this issue:

All engineering and production devices.

#### 3. Module: MSSP (SPI, Slave Mode)

In its current implementation, the  $\overline{SS}$  (Slave Select) control signal generated by an external master processor may not be successfully recognized by the PIC<sup>®</sup> microcontroller operating in Slave Select mode (SSPM3:SSPM0 = 0100). In particular, it has been observed that faster transitions (those with shorter fall times) are more likely to be missed than slower transitions.

#### Work around

Insert a series resistor between the source of the  $\overline{SS}$  signal and the corresponding  $\overline{SS}$  input line of the microcontroller. The value of the resistor is dependent on both the application system's characteristics and process variations between microcontrollers. Experimentation and thorough testing is encouraged.

This is a recommended solution; others may exist.

#### Date Codes that pertain to this issue:

All engineering and production devices.

#### **REVISION HISTORY**

Rev A Document (9/2008) Initial release of this errata. Includes silicon issues 1 (Core – DAW Instruction), 2 (MSSP – All  $I^2C^{TM}$  and SPI modes) and 3 (MSSP – SPI, Slave Mode).

**NOTES:** 

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